

SLAT SAMPLE PAPER

Total Questions: 150

Total Time: 150 minutes

Section

Analytical Reasoning

1. Excessive amounts of lead in drinking water, associated with certain types of industrial pollution, have been shown to cause lung cancer. Ajanta Island has an economy based completely on substance level agriculture. there are no industries in the Island. The inhabitants of Ajanta island have in the last 50 years shown high incidence of lung Cancer Which of the following can be validly inferred from the above statements?

I. Lead in drinking water is absolutely safe

II. Lung cancer must have causes other than lead in drinking water

III. Lead in drinking water must have sources other then industrial pollution

a. II only

b. III only

c. II or III

d. II or III or both

2. Meera: Mohan has become a better boxer since he started meditating

Soham: Impossible, a boxer's most important asset is his aggressiveness

Soham's statement implies that he believes that:

a. Meditation tends to make a person less aggressive

b. Meditation has little or no eff

- c. Mohan was previously a poor boxer because he was not aggressive enough.
- d. Mohan has not really been meditating.

Directions for Questions 3 to 6:

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

Mr. Dhiraj requires silence in the offices next to his. Mr. Tony, Mr. Mohan and Mr. Dhiraj are all smokers. Miss Rani finds tobacco smoke allergic and consecutively the offices next to hers to be occupied by nonsmokers. Unless specifically stated all the employees maintain an atmosphere of silence during office hours.

3. The ideal candidate to occupy the office farthest from Mr. Boman would be

- a. Miss Hema
- b. Mr. Mohan
- c. Mr. Tony
- d. Mr. Dhiraj

4. The three employees who are smokers should be seated in the offices,

- a. 1, 2 and 4
- b. 2, 3 and 6
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

5. The ideal office for Mr. Mohan would be,

- a. 2
- b. 6
- c. 1
- d. 3

6. In the event of what occurrence, within a period of one month since the assignment of the offices, would a request for a change in office be put forth by one or more employees?

- a. Mr. Dhiraj quitting smoking
- b. Miss. Rani's needing silence in the office (s) next to her own.
- c. Mr. Boman suffering from laryngitis.
- d. Mr. Tony taking over the duties formerly taken care of by Miss. Rani.

Directions for Questions 7 to 9: A bus has exactly six stops on its route. The bus first stops at stop one and then at stops two, three, four, five, and six respectively. After the bus leaves stop six, the bus turns and returns to stop one and repeat the cycle. There are six stops in alphabetical order - L, M, N, O, P and Q.

P is the third stop.

M is the sixth stop.

The stop O is the stop immediately before Q.

N is the stop immediately before L

7. In case N is the fourth stop, which among the following must be the stop immediately before P?

- a. O
- b. Q

c. N

d. L

8. In case L is the second stop, which among the following must be the stop immediately before M?

a. N

b. L

c. P

d. Q

9. In case a passenger gets on the bus at O, rides past one of the stops, and gets off at P, which of the following must be true?

a. O is stop one.

b. Q is stop three.

c. P is stop four.

d. N is stop five.

10. If by arranging the letters of the word 'NESTIN' the name of a game is formed, then what are the first and the last letters of the word so formed?

a. T, S

b. T, N

c. I, E

d. E, S

11. If English alphabets are written in reverse order what will be seventh letter to the right of the 12th letter from the left?

- a. H
- b. F
- c. G
- d. S

12. If the letters of the words S, A, R, B, S are rearranged so that the name of a metal is obtained. What will be the first letter of that word?

- a. B
- b. A
- c. S
- d. R

Directions for Questions 13 to 16: Six students A, B, C, D, E, and F are to make a presentation each on a day. Three of them will make their presentations in the morning session before the lunch break whereas the other three will be presenting in the afternoon session. The presentations have to be scheduled in such a way that they comply with the following restrictions:

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

13. In case C is to be the fifth student to present, then B must be

- a. first
- b. second
- c. third
- d. fourth

14. B could be placed for any of the following places in the order of presenters EXCEPT

- a. first
- b. second
- c. third
- d. fifth

15. In case F is to make his presentation immediately after D makes his presentation, C could be scheduled for which of the following places in the order of presenters?

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third
- d. Fifth

16. In case F and E are the fifth and sixth presenters respectively then which of the following must be true?

- a. A is first in the order of presenters.
- b. A is third in the order of presenters.
- c. A is fourth in the order of presenters.
- d. B is first in the order of presenters.

17. In the word ORGANISATIONAL, if the first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth words are likewise interchanged up to the last letter, what would be the outcome?

- a. ORNASAONTILAGA
- b. ARGONATISLONAA
- c. GRAONISTLOINAA

d. ROAGINASITNOLA

Directions for Question 18:

There are four alternative answers for the following question. Find out the correct answer.

18. A, B, C, D and E are five rivers. A is shorter than B but longer than E. C is the longest and D is a little shorter than B and a little longer than A. Which is the shortest river?

a. B

b. C

c. D

d. E

Directions for Questions 19 to 21:

Complete the Series of the following

19. 14, 2, 12, 4, 10, 6, ?

a. 9

b. 8

c. 7

d. 5

20. 40, 42, 39, 44, 38, 46, ?

a. 33

b. 35

c. 37

d. 33

21. 9, 18, 21, 24, 27, ?

a. 27

b. 32

c. 30

d. 29

22. Pointing at a photo, Rajesh said, His father is the only son of my mother. The photo belongs to whom?

a. Rajesh

b. Rajesh's brother

c. Rajesh's Father

d. Rajesh's Son

Directions for Questions 23 to 25: For each of the following questions there exists a certain relation between the first two words. The same relation also exists in the third and fourth words. Out of these four words, one word is missing. The place of the missing word is shown by question mark. Find out the missing word from the five words given below in each question.

23. Parrot: Cage Man: ?

a. Prison

b. Home

c. Life

d. Body

24. Cardboard : Opaque Glass : ?

a. Brittle

b. Transparent

c. Sparkle

d. Lustrous

25. Which of the following is same as uncle, aunt, and brother?

a. Child

b. Boy

c. Adult

d. Nephew

Directions for Questions 26 and 27: For each of the following questions, there are two words and four alternative answers. In each of the alternative answers there are two words. The candidate has to find out the alternative whose two words have the same relation as in the two words given in beginning.

26. Sapling: Tree

a. Horse: Mare

b. Student: Teacher

c. Bud: Flower

d. Tree: Furniture

27. Malaria: Mosquito

a. Rat: Plague

b. Epidemic: Bacteria

c. Cholera: contaminated Water

d. Poison: Death

Directions for Questions 28 and 29: In each of the following questions, three words are given. They are followed by four word, one of which stands for the class to which these three words belong. Identify that word.

28. Wheat, Barley, Rice, _____

- a. Food
- b. Kilo
- c. Agriculture
- d. Cereals

29. Honesty, Credibility, Reliability, _____

- a. Dependability
- b. Responsibility
- c. Quality
- d. Chastity

30. Light : Sun Heat : ?

- a. Electricity
- b. Fire
- c. Moow
- d. Mars

Legal Reasoning

31. Principle: Every citizen has the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. State may pass a law restrict any unreasonable religious practice.

Facts: A religious sect had the practice of offering prayers five times in a day-early morning, late morning, early afternoon, early evening and late evening. In their temple they used loudspeakers at the time of offering prayers which used to disturb the people who were residing in the nearby area. Several residents of the area were facing problems with the loud noise coming from the loudspeaker in the early hours of the day and late in the evening. A resident of that area filed a complaint before the District Administration against the priests of the temple. The priest justified the practice by invoking freedom of religious practice. The State passed a law restricting the use of loudspeakers during prayers offered early morning and late evenings. This law challenged as unconstitutional by the priest as unreasonable.

- (a) The priest will fail as the State has passed the law to restrict an unreasonable religious practice.
- (b) The priest will fail as the State has not restricted the religious practice but only restricted the method of such practice.
- (c) The priest will succeed as by restricting the use of loudspeakers the freedom to practice religion is violated.
- (d) The priest will succeed the right to practice religion is absolute and it cannot be restricted.

32. Principle: No person attending any educational institution receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution.

Explanation: State means State Government or any body directly in complete control of the State Government.

Facts: Binny was a student of Saint Peters High School in Shimla studying in class 12th. Saint Peters High School was under the direct control of the District administration as 70% of the funding of the school was provided by the State Government and the District Administration was responsible for appointing Principal of the school who was in turn responsible for appointment of all teachers. Binny refused to sing prayers in the school assembly though he attended the assembly. Father Benson, the principle, cancelled the admission of Binny on the ground that his refusal of singing of prayers was a violation of school rules. Binny challenged his cancellation by way of a writ petition before the State High Court. Will Binny succeed?

(a) Binny will fail because refusal to sing prayers in school assembly results in violation of school rules.

(b) Binny will fail because he refused to follow rules of the school that resulted in cancellation of his admission.

(c) Binny will succeed because Saint Peters High School is run by funds and in such a school imparting of religious instruction is not allowed.

(d) Binny will succeed because the school rules only say to pupils that attendance in the assembly is mandatory and not the singing of the prayers.

33. Principle: In case a fundamental right is violated the aggrieved person has the right to file a petition before the Supreme Court and the Court is empowered to issue a writ in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for enforcement of such right.

Explanation: The writ of prohibition is for prohibiting executive action of lower authorities or courts that violates any fundamental right(s) or is otherwise illegal.

Facts: Jamal Harris is a resident of Nigeria who was arrested by Delhi Police as he did not possess legal papers to stay in India. It was that while he had his passport with him he had no visa or any equivalent document that would evidence the fact that he has been allowed to stay in India. The Illegal Immigrants Act provided that any such person who is arrested must be immediately handed over to the Indian Immigration Service that was empowered, amongst other things, to deport such people out of India. Instead the Delhi Police itself initiated deportation proceedings against Jamal. Jamal got in touch with his lawyer who filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court praying for a prohibition on the ground that Delhi Police had no power to deport Jamal. What should be the decision?

(a) Jamal will not succeed because he was found staying in India without valid legal documents and he is to be deported anyway so it is irrelevant which authority decides to deport him.

(b) Jamal will not succeed because he is not a citizen of India and as such he has no right to approach the Supreme Court.

(c) Jamal will succeed because the right to approach Supreme Court is available to all person irrespective of whether they are citizen or not.

(d) Jamal will succeed because for this right citizenship of India is not a mandatory requirement and the Delhi Police has no power to deport Jamal out of India, which is actually vested with the Indian Immigration Service.

34. Principle: When a person consents to the infliction of some harm upon himself, he has no remedy in tort.

Facts: The plaintiff was at a motor car race being held on a track owned by a organizers. During the race there was a collision between two cars, one of which was thrown among the spectators, thereby injuring the plaintiff. Plaintiff filed a suit against the organizers.

a. Organizers are liable.

b. Organizers are not liable.

c. Organizers are not liable because plaintiff impliedly took the risk of injury.

d. Organizers are not liable because they owed no duty of care to the plaintiff.

35. Principle: Nothing which is not intended to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm.

Facts: A fake doctor operated on a man for internal piles by cutting them out with an ordinary knife. The man died of hemorrhage.

a. Doctor is guilty of murder

b. Doctor is not guilty

c. Doctor is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder

d. The man has given his consent to being operated under such grave circumstances and thus agreed to the possible outcomes.

36. Principle: Self defence is considered as a universal exception for intentionally causing harm.

Facts: The robbers, armed with knives and crowbars, broke the access door of a house and entered into it. The owner of the house took out his gun and threatened to shoot them. The robbers ran out of the house and started pelting stones. The owner opened the fire. Having heard the gun shot, the police rushed to the place and announced that the owner must stop firing. The owner, suspecting mischief, continued to fire and a policeman was injured by a shot. The robbers meanwhile fled away. The owner was sued for attacking the public servant on duty.

- a. The owner shall be liable for causing harm, in excess of what is necessary for self-defence.
- b. The owner shall not be liable for attacking the public servant as such, though he may be held liable otherwise.
- c. The owner's action is justified by the consideration.
- d. The owner shall be liable for not calling the police himself, after the robbers fled.

37. Principle: An Act of God is an operation of natural forces so unexpected that no human foresight or skill could reasonably be expected to anticipate it.

Facts: The Patanjali Housing Complex was celebrating its 10th Anniversary and arranged for a concert by Shanikrama, a leading musical group. The event was organized in one of the best auditoriums, and all the tickets were sold out. On the day of the event, an earthquake destroyed many building including the auditorium. People who had purchased the tickets asked for refund from the Patanjali Housing Complex as the show could not take place.

- a. The Patanjali Housing Complex must refund the cost of tickets.
- b. The management of the auditorium must refund the cost of the tickets.
- c. Neither Patanjali Housing Complex nor anyone else need to refund the cost of tickets as it is an Act of God.
- d. The ticket holders can demand the show to be organized at a later point of time.

38. PRINCIPLE: The mere fact that a man is injured by another's act gives in itself no cause of action; if the act is deliberate, the party injured will have no claim in law even though the injury caused is intentional, so long as the other party is exercising a legal right.

FACTS: Vishal dug a coal pit using which they intercepted water. This affected Vansh's well which had been dug some 15 years ago and was situated at a distance of about a mile from that place where these people had intercepted water. This caused a lot of problems and inconvenience to Vansh and he brought a case against Vishal. Decide the outcome of the case.

A. Vishal will win the case because he can do anything over his property that he likes and his act should not be connected to a well one mile away.

B. Vishal will win the case because there is the absence of a legal injury and he is acting well within his legal rights.

C. Vansh will win the case because Vishal's act caused him damage.

D. Vansh will win the case because the underground water is not the sole property of Vishal.

39. PRINCIPLE: No man can enforce a right which he has voluntarily waived or abandoned.

FACTS: Tuba invited Sakshi to her house for coffee. They became good friends very soon. In the evening while they were watching a movie, Sakshi said that she did not like Punjabi people. Tuba had a Punjabi boyfriend and so she felt very bad. She asked Sakshi to get out of her house and later, she brought an action for trespass against Sakshi. Decide.

A. Tuba will not succeed because she herself waived off her right to sue Sakshi for trespass by inviting her to her house.

B. Tuba will not succeed because the law does not take care of trifles.

C. Tuba will succeed because Sakshi was making a bad comment about her boyfriend. She should not make such comments because she is in Tuba's house.

D. Tuba will succeed because she never waived off her right to throw Sakshi out of her house when she makes such a comment.

40. PRINCIPLE: When a person consents to the infliction of some harm upon himself, he has no remedy for that in tort. Consent to suffer the harm may be express or implied.

FACTS: Rohit who was the driver of Mohan was going to the petrol pump to fill petrol in the tank of the jeep. Two strangers Ali and Wali were standing on the road. They took a lift from Rohit in the jeep. At first Rohit was reluctant but later he agreed to take them. On the way, suddenly one of the bolts fixing the left front wheel to the axle gave way and this toppled the jeep. Ali and Wali were thrown out and sustained several injuries. Later they brought a case against the Rohit and his master Mohan. Decide.

A. Both of them are liable for the damage caused because the jeep belonged to them and they had a duty of care for the passengers in the jeep.

B. Only Rohit is liable as he did not take care to find that there was a fault in the jeep's tyre.

C. Only Mohan is liable because Rohit is his servant.

D. None of them are liable because it was an sheer accident and moreover by taking a lift, they had given consent to any harm caused thereby.

41. PRINCIPLE: Where a person undertakes to do work which is intrinsically dangerous, Solution: D; If a workman ignores an employer's instructions and contravenes statutory provisions and causes damage to himself in the process, he can be met with the defense of volenti non fit injuria. notwithstanding that reasonable care has been taken to render it as little dangerous as possible, he no doubt voluntarily subjects himself to the risks inevitably accompanying it, and cannot complain if a wrong is done to him.

FACTS: Two brothers Sunil and Sudhir had been working in Randeep's quarry. They tried to test some detonators without taking requisite precautions and their act was in contravention of statutory provisions and also the orders of Randeep to both of them. One day this act resulted in an explosion causing injury to Sunil. He brought an action against Randeep saying that his brother was equally responsible for the accident and that Randeep being the employer was held vicariously liable for his brother's conduct. Decide.

A. Randeep is liable by the principle of vicarious liability.

B. Randeep is liable because there is a breach of statutory obligation.

C. Randeep is not liable because he had warned them not to do the dangerous act.

D. Randeep is not liable because he is protected by the defense of volenti non fit injuria.

42. PRINCIPLE: When a person uses force without lawful justification, he commits battery.

FACTS: Madhav and Anil had an argument during a meeting. After the argument, Anil in order to humiliate Madhav pulls his chair when he is about to sit. As a result, Madhav falls down. He is not hurt but he still goes on to institute a case of battery against Anil. Decide.

A. Anil is not liable because Madhav is not hurt.

B. Anil is not liable because it did not require any force to pull the chair.

C. Anil is not liable as their argument justified his action.

D. Anil is liable because his action is not justified.

43. PRINCIPLE: Whenever any person dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of any other person without his consent, he is guilty of theft.

FACTS: X comes to Y's house and takes away a book with the intention to return it.

A. X commits theft because the book has been taken away without Y's consent.

B. X does not commit theft because he intends to return the book.

C. X commits theft because he has taken a book which is movable property.

D. X commits theft because he has moved the book from Y's house.

44. PRINCIPLE: Whenever any person dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of any other person without his consent, he is guilty of theft.

FACTS: Anuj finds a purse on the road and he keeps it. Decide if this act amounts to theft.

A. Anuj has committed theft because the purse does not belong to him.

B. Anuj has committed theft because he did not try to find the owner of the purse.

C. Anuj is not guilty of theft because he did not take the purse from anybody's possession.

D. Anuj has committed theft because he did not report to the police.

45. PRINCIPLE: Whenever any person dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of any other person without his consent, he is guilty of theft.

FACTS: Prerna finds a diamond ring lying on Manika's table. She picks up the ring with the intention to dishonestly keep it with her.

A. Prerna commits theft because she has moved the ring from Manika's table without her consent.

B. Prerna commits theft because she has still not left Manika's house.

C. Prerna does not commit theft because Manika is careless about her valuables.

D. Prerna commits theft the moment she picked up the ring and intended to dishonestly keep it.

46. PRINCIPLE: Whenever any person dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of any other person without his consent, he is guilty of theft.

FACTS: Raju goes to Ram's house and sees his cellphone lying there on the table. He picks it up and hides it somewhere in the garden with the intention of coming back later and taking the cellphone away for selling it. Decide if Raju is guilty of theft.

A. Yes.

B. No. because he merely played a prank on his friend.

C. Yes, because he did not inform his friend about the place where he has hidden the cellphone.

D. Yes because he intended to take away the immovable property from Ram's possession and with the same intention he removed the property.

47. PRINCIPLE: If there is an infringement of a legal right of a person, he can sue under torts for compensation even if he has not suffered any harm or the loss of a single penny.

FACTS: Mr. Sharma, a bank manager refuses to honour a cheque presented by Catrina, a customer. He knows that Catrina has sufficient funds in her account. Can she sue Mr. Sharma under torts and claim compensation?

A. Mr. Sharma has violated the legal right of Catrina. He can be sued under torts and he will have to pay compensation.

B. The entire money of Catrina is intact in her account. She has not suffered any damage and should therefore not get any compensation.

C. Mr. Sharma can plead extraordinary situation in the bank at that point of time due to which he cannot honour the cheque.

D. None of the above.

48. PRINCIPLE: Malice in law means an act done wrongfully, and without reasonable and probable cause, and not, as in common parlance, an act dictated by angry feeling or vindictive motive.

FACTS: Anshuman was a very crazy person and he always did things that would cause harm to the other people. He used to get thrilled after doing such acts. One day he was roaming about when he saw a fishery. He put poison in the fishery so that all fishes may die. He was unaware of who the owner of the fishery was. The owner of the fishery suffered a huge loss and when he came to know that Anshuman had done this deed, he was very furious. He alleged that Anshuman had poisoned the fishery out of malice and he filed a suit against Anshuman to recover damages. Decide.

A. Anshuman will be liable because he acted out of malice.

B. Anshuman did not act out of malice because he did not know who the owner of the fishery was.

C. Anshuman is liable because he poisoned the fishery.

D. Anshuman will be liable because he acted in a wrongful manner.

49. PRINCIPLE: If , in the prosecution of a lawful act, an accident , which is purely so, arises, no action can be sustained for an injury arising therefrom.

FACTS: Amit was going home during the Diwali break. Excited as he was to purchase things for people at home, he purchased a sari for his mom and sweets for the family. Then he purchased a lot of firecrackers. He carried the firecrackers to the station and while he was boarding the train, someone pushed him. The firecrackers exploded and hurt Sumit who was standing on the platform. Sumit brought a case against Amit and demanded compensation from him. Decide.

A. Amit will be liable because it was foreseeable that such a thing can happen if a person is carrying firecrackers.

B. Amit will be liable because he was carrying firecrackers which is against the rules of the railways.

C. Amit will not be liable because he did not have any intention to hurt anyone and could not foresee that the firecrackers could burst.

D. Amit is not liable because someone pushed him and it was an accident.

50. PRINCIPLE: Harm suffered voluntarily does not constitute a legal injury and is not actionable. This is the principle of *volenti non fit injuria*.

FACTS: Madhuban loved the roses planted in Mr. Tewari's garden and wanted to pluck a few roses for his girlfriend Alka. He therefore climbed the wall of the garden to get to the other side. Mr Tewari had set up spring guns in his garden so that people did not trespass. But he did not put up any notice of the same because he wanted to teach the trespassers a lesson. Madhuban who did not notice the spring gun was shot by it. He brought a case against Tewari. Decide who is liable.

A. Madhuban will be liable because he was committing the wrong of trespassing in Tewari's property so it serves him right.

B. Madhuban will be liable because he consented to any harm that might occur when he goes in Tewari's property as he wanted the roses.

C. Tewari will be liable because he had put a spring gun to protect the property when he could simply have fenced it.

D. Tewari will be liable because he failed to put notice that there were spring guns. It is unreasonable and Madhuban could not have consented for it.

51. PRINCIPLE: In cases of volenti non fit injuria, knowledge is not a conclusive defence in itself.

FACTS: Ali is a very dangerous boxer. He has the reputation of someone who can do anything to win a match. He can even hurt people. One day there was a match between Ali and Baba. In the last few seconds of the boxing match, Ali bites off Baba's ear. Decide who is liable and why.

A. Ali is liable because it is wrong to bite off a person's ear and is against the rules of the game.

B. Ali is liable because he has acted unreasonably by biting off the ear of his opponent.

C. Ali is not liable because Baba knew that Ali was a dangerous boxer and still he consented to the match.

D. Ali is liable because knowledge does not mean consent.

52. PRINCIPLE: In cases of volenti non fit injuria, rescue cases are an exception.

FACTS: A horse carriage was being driven by Deepu who was the driver of Aarkee . Deepu stopped at one shop and went inside the shop to purchase something leaving the horses and the carriage onto the middle of the road. Meanwhile some street urchins saw the horse and they started throwing stones at it and the horse bolted. It started moving and it would have hurt a lady very badly but for the intervention of the traffic policeman who was somewhere nearby. He tried to stop the horse but was hurt in the process. In the meantime , Deepu returned back and controlled the horse. The policeman brought a case against Deepu and Aarkee but they argued that he consented to the harm and he did it voluntarily. Decide.

A. Aarkee is vicariously liable for the act of Deepu because Deepu could have avoided the accident by not being negligent so as to leave the carriage in the middle of the road.

B. Only Deepu is liable because he stopped in the middle of the road and left the carriage to purchase things without taking care to put them in the roadside.

C. Aarkee and Deepu are not liable because it was the children who upset the horse and it was unforeseeable that the horses would bolt.

D. Aarkee and Deepu are not liable because the policeman suffered the harm voluntarily. No one had asked him to intervene.

53. PRINCIPLE: Every person has a right to defend his own person, property, or possession, against an unlawful harm. But he cannot for this purpose do an act which is harmful to his neighbour.

FACTS: Amrit lives near the coast. One day he saw an extraordinary flood coming upon the land. In order to protect his land, he fenced it, so that it would turn away. This water got diverted into Deepak's land and caused a lot of damage to him. This angered Deepak because had Amrit not done this, his land would have been safe. He files a suit claiming compensation. Decide.

A. Amrit will be liable because he has diverted the mischief from his land to that of another.

B. Amrit will be liable because he did a wrongful act causing damages to the plaintiff.

C. Amrit will not be liable because he just fenced his land and the water got diverted.

D. Amrit will not be liable because he has a right to defend his own property.

54. PRINCIPLE: Where two persons are engaged in a joint legal enterprise and the hazards necessarily inherent in its execution are such that it is impossible to determine the appropriate standard of care, then if one of them gets injured in the course of the enterprise, he cannot claim compensation from the other.

FACTS: Ankit was a pillion passenger aged 18. He encouraged his friend Raman aged 16 to drive recklessly and dangerously. Both of them had been drinking together before this. They were driving at a very high speed and the bike met with an accident leading to the death of Raman who was the driver. And Ankit suffered serious injuries. Later Ankit made a claim for compensation against the representative's of Raman in negligence. Decide.

- A. Ankit is likely to succeed because he can take the defence of being inebriated.
- B. Ankit is likely to succeed because he got injured because of the negligence of Raman.
- C. Ankit is not likely to succeed because Raman was a minor at that time.
- D. Ankit is not likely to succeed because he was engaged in an unlawful act of drinking and driving and he was participating actively in the negligent act in which the standard of care is difficult to determine.

55. PRINCIPLE: Nothing is a wrong of which a person of ordinary sense and temper would not complain. This maxim does not apply when there is an injury to a legal right.

FACTS: A has a pond with a lot of fishes in it. B casts and draws a net in water where A has the exclusive right of fishing. In this process B is not able to catch any fish. When A sees this, he brings a suit against B. Decide.

- A. A will succeed because the pond belongs to him and he owns the fishes in it.
- B. A will succeed because he has the exclusive right of fishing in that pond and B has violated his legal right.
- C. A will not succeed because B has not caught any fishes and therefore no damage has occurred.
- D. A will not succeed because it is a trifle.

56. PRINCIPLE: Master is liable for the wrongful acts of the servant caused during the course of employment.

FACTS: Vivek who worked for Vinod was driving back from the airport after dropping him at the airport. Vinod had asked him not to give a lift to anyone and to go back straight to home. While Vivek was driving back, he saw his girlfriend Vibha waiting for a taxi. He picked her up and while they were driving back, there was an accident and Vibha got injured. She brought a case against Vinod for damages. Decide.

A. Vinod is not liable because Vivek was not acting during the course of employment when the accident occurred.

B. Vinod is not liable because Vivek did not listen to the instructions given by Vinod and stopped inspite of strict instructions given by him.

C. Vinod is not liable because it was Vibha's fault to take a lift and she had done it out of her own will.

D. Vinod is liable vicariously for the acts of Vivek .

57. PRINCIPLE: A damage or injury caused by a tortuous act of the defendant will not qualify for damages if it is too remote.

FACTS: Yashi and Manshi were sitting by the window and eating an ice-cream. When the last bit was left, they started fighting and it went out of the window and fell down on the head of Raju, who panicked suddenly on the sensation of something very cold on his head. He lost control of his cycle and crashed into Amish who fell down and broke his bones. Later, Amish brought a case against Raju, Yashi and Manshi. Decide if they will be liable.

A. Only Raju will be liable because he was the one who banged into Amish.

B. Only Yashi and Manshi will be liable because they only caused the cycle to crash into Amish.

C. All three of them will be liable because all of them lead to Amish getting injured.

D. None of them will be liable because it was unforeseeable that so much could happen by just the ice-cream falling.

58. PRINCIPLE: Damage without the infringement of a person's legal right is not actionable in a court of law. If the interference with the rights of another person is not unlawful or unauthorised, but a necessary consequence of the exercise of the defendant's own rights, then there lies no cause of action.

FACTS: A, B, C and D are ship-owners. They shipped tea from one port to another. They all combined together to drive F out of business and control the trade. For this they started giving special terms to the customers which dealt with them. This led to the exclusion of F from the

business. F sued A, B, C, and D for the loss caused to him by their act and claimed compensation. Which of the following derivations is correct?

- A. No legal right of F has been violated and therefore F is not entitled to any compensation.
- B. F should be given compensation because he has suffered damage in the form of financial losses.
- C. A, B, C and D took away many clients of F and conspired against him so they should compensate for the loss.
- D. F should be given damages because they gave competition in trade.

59. PRINCIPLE: When there is an invasion of a legal right, the person in whom the right is vested, is entitled to bring an action though he suffered no actual loss or harm, and may recover damages (compensation).

FACTS: X was a legislator. He was travelling where he was stopped unnecessarily and taken into police custody. He was not allowed to go to the state assembly and was detained for more than 24 hours. By the time the case came for disposal before the Supreme Court, he had been already released and as such no real damage had been caused. Decide. Choose the correct option:

- A. Since X was not brought before the magistrate within 24 hours, he should be awarded damages.
- B. Since no legal right of X has been violated, so no compensation should be provided.
- C. Since X's legal right has been violated, therefore compensation should be provided to him. It should be exemplary as his rights were unjustly violated.
- D. X's absence in the assembly did not matter for a day. Such cases should not be brought up as they waste the time of the court.

60. PRINCIPLE: Trespass to land means direct interference with the possession of land without justification. Trespass can be committed either by a person himself entering the land of another or doing the same through some tangible object(s).

FACTS: A was a homeless person. One day he saw that there was no one in a particular house and it was empty. He went and started living in the house. The house belongs to Z who seemed to be on a vacation. When he returned back, he saw A and asked him to leave the house. A refused to do so. Decide on the basis of the principle which of the following is correct:

A. A is liable for trespass.

B. A is not liable for trespass as he had entered into the premises when there was no one living there when he came.

C. A is liable for trespass because he started using the house even when it was not in his possession and he had no justified in living there.

D. A is liable for nuisance.

61. Find the odd one out from the given series of options.

(a) Sherlock Holmes

(b) Agatha Christie

(c) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

(d) Dan Brown

62. Peripheral : Central :: Obstreperous : ?

(a) Placid

(b) Raucous

(c) Febrile

(d) Stubborn

63. Tacit : Unspoken :: Palliative : ?

(a) Tyrannical

(b) Curative

(c) Festive

(d) Restive

64. The lawyer was _____ for conduct that was in complete violation of legal procedures: he was found to have _____ a member of the jury.

(a) reprimanded – observed

(b) disbarred – suborned

(c) expelled – questioned

(d) commended – mislead

65. Unequivocal : Ambiguous ::

(a) Enervating : Invigorating

(b) Unprepossessing : Ugly

(c) Tenuous : Weak

(d) Parochial : Xenophobic

66. Destitute : Impoverished ::

(a) Undermine : Glorify

(b) Flagrant : Blatant

(c) Disingenuous : Transparent

(d) Dishevelled : Ordered

67. Protagonists of human rights vehemently oppose capital punishment. Their opposition stems mainly from three reasons. Firstly, man cannot terminate what he cannot generate. Secondly, the function of punishment is to reform the culprit. Thirdly, a culprit should be given an opportunity to repent. Admittedly, death penalty fails on all three counts. However, the defenders argue that a

person is punished because he has to pay for his deeds. Reformation or repentance, according to them, is peripheral. Hence, death penalty is admissible.

Which one of the following is the focus of this debate?

- (a) Man's rights and privileges
- (b) Nature and purpose of punishment
- (c) Prevention of crime
- (d) Mercy and revenge

(Questions 68 and 69) A tourist can tour utmost four places out of A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Out of four, not more than two can come under holiday tour and at least two must come under business trip.

The break up is as follows:

- a. A, B C and D – Business tour
- b. E, F and G – Holiday tour

68. Let us assume that the following restrictions hold good:

- A) If A is included, then both C and G are excluded.
- B) If neither E nor F is included, then B or G or both of them can be included.
- C) If G is included, then D cannot be included.

Which one of the following combinations is possible?

- (a) A, C, E and F
- (b) B, G and E
- (c) A, D and G
- (d) A, B and D

69. Supposing that the following restrictions hold good:

A) A can be included provided C is included.

B) E is included provided B or G is included but not both.

C) C can be included provided at least D or F is excluded.

Which one of the following is a certainty?

(a) A, B, C and E

(b) A, C, D and F

(c) B, C, D and E

(d) A, B, C and F

70. Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are to be assigned seven adjacent chambers on the same floor in an apartment according to following conditions:

I. U is assigned as far away from R as T is.

II. P and R prefer to have adjacent chambers.

III. V will have to be assigned Chamber # 5.

IV. Q's work requires him to speak on the phone frequently throughout the day.

V. P, S and T smoke.

VI. V is allergic to tobacco-smoke and must have a non-smoker in the chamber adjacent to his own.

VII. Unless otherwise specified, all employees maintain silence in their chambers.

The best location for S in on the floor is:

(a) Chamber # 2

(b) Chamber # 3

(c) Chamber # 4

(d) Chamber # 7

71. Since Venus rotates slowly, Fred Whipple thought that like Mercury, Venus keeps one face always towards the Sun. If so, he said that the dark side would be very cold. However, he knew that with the help of earlier study carried out by Petit and Nicholson that it was not the case. So, he concluded that the planet must rotate fairly often to keep the darker side warmer.

Which of the following is the original premise?

(a) Slow rotation of Venus

(b) Temperature of Venus

(c) Frequent rotation of Venus

(d) Equality of the rate of rotation and revolution of Venus

(Questions 72-76) In an office, among the staff members A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, there is only one computer. A program has to be made, and it can be made by only one person at a time. The office has 3 shifts: the morning shift stretches from 6 a.m. – 12 noon and has 3 staff members; the afternoon shift continues from 12 noon – 6 p.m. and has 3 staff members; the evening shift stretches from 6 p.m. – 12 p.m. and has 2 staff members. None of the persons used a printer.

I. B is the last person who used the computer.

II. H used the computer after A and came with A.

III. D used the computer after H and came with H, but before E.

IV. C used the computer before B, but arrived after E.

V. A used the computer before F and arrived before G.

72. If G used the computer just before C, who was the 4th person to use it?

(a) B

(b) C

(c) D

(d) E

73. Who are the persons in the night shift

(a) F, G

(b) F, E

(c) B, E

(d) B, C

74. Who is the 2nd person to use the computer?

(a) A

(b) H

(c) D

(d) E

75. Who are the persons in the morning shift?

(a) H, E, C

(b) A, H, D

(c) E, F, G

(d) D, E, C

76. Who is the 1st person to work on the computer?

(a) A

(b) H

(c) D

(d) E

77. Statement 1: All Pingos are Byronic.

Statement 2: Shalisto is Byronic.

Statement 3: Therefore, _____.

Fill in the blank.

(a) Shalisto is a Pingo.

(b) Shalisto is not a Pingo.

(c) Shalisto is not Byronic.

(d) None of the above.

78. Statement 1: People who read fashion magazines do not like to read fiction.

Statement 2: Tenzin does not read fashion magazines.

Assuming that Statements 1 and 2 are true, which of the following conclusions might be said to follow?

(a) Tenzin likes to read fiction.

(b) Tenzin may or may not like to read fiction.

(c) Tenzin does not like to read fiction.

(d) Tenzin does not like fashion magazines.

79. Statements 1: All the newspapers are papers.

Statements 2: Some papers are books.

Statements 3: Some books are magazines.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are newspapers.

II. Some magazines are papers.

III. Some newspapers are books.

IV. Some newspapers are magazines.

Which of the above conclusions follow?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II and IV
- (c) Only III
- (d) None of these

80. 'Where there is smoke, there is fire'. Which of the following statements, if true, would show that the above statement is false?

- (a) There is sometimes smoke where there is no fire.
- (b) There is sometimes fire where there is no smoke.
- (c) There is no fire where there is no smoke.
- (d) None of the above.

81. Statement 1: _____.

Statement 2: All dolls are toys.

Conclusion: Some toys are puppets.

Which of the following cannot be used as 'Statement 1'?

- (a) Some puppets are dolls.

(b) Some dolls are puppets.

(c) All puppets are dolls.

(a) None of these.

82. 'Where there is poverty, there are always thieves.' Which of the following statements, if true, would show that the above statement is false?

(a) America is a rich country and there are thieves in America.

(b) Bhutan is a poor country and there are no thieves in Bhutan.

(c) Bangladesh is a poor country and there are many thieves in Bangladesh.

(d) Nepal is a rich country and there are no thieves in Nepal.

(Questions 83-86) There is a group of five teachers A, B, C, D and E.

I. B and C teach Maths and Geography.

II. A and C teach Maths and History.

III. B and D teach Political Science and Geography.

IV. D and E teach Political Science and Biology.

V. E teaches Biology, History, and Political Science.

83. Who teaches Political Science, Geography and Biology?

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

84. Who teaches Mathematics, Political Science and Geography?

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

85. Who teaches Maths, Geography and History?

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

ANSWER: A

86. Who teaches Political Science, History and Biology?

(a) D

(b) E

(c) C

(d) A

87. Elena points to a doctor's clinic and tells her friend, "This doctor's son's sister is my mother-in-law." How is Elena's husband related to the doctor?

(a) Nephew

(b) Grandson

(c) Uncle

(d) Son

88. If Kunal is the husband of Varsha, and Chandrima is the mother of Dev and Barman, how is Chandrima related to Kunal?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Mother-in-law
- (c) Aunt
- (d) Grandmother

89. Pointing to Mr Sharma's bungalow, Omisha said, "The owner of this house is the only son of the father of my sister's brother". How is Mr Sharma related to Aruna?

- (a) Father
- (b) Cousin
- (c) Nephew
- (d) Brother

90. Ramesh told Suresh that Kalpesh is his father's nephew. Roshesh is Ramesh's cousin but not brother or sister of Kalpesh. How is Roshesh related to Kalpesh?

- (a) Nephew
- (b) Cousin
- (c) Uncle
- (d) Father

Directions for questions 91 to 100: Reading Comprehension Read the following passage and answer the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate alternative.

Passage 1 (Nani A. Palkhiwala: A life – M. V. KAMATH)

THE YEARS PASSED TOO QUICKLY In 1940 Nani finished his BA with honours in English and in 1942 his MA with honours in the same subject. In these exams he could not complete his

papers because the writer's cramp that was to haunt him for the rest of his life had begun to appear. For the first LLB examination he was given a writer. The person sent for the morning paper was so incompetent that Nani refused to continue with him and came out of the examination hall exasperated. Nargesh immediately contacted the vice-chancellor of the university, who directed the supervisor at the examination centre to allow Nargesh herself to substitute. Another writer was sent for the afternoon paper and those to follow. He continued to be with Nani during all the subsequent examinations – second LLB. Advocate AS and Advocate OS.

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

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

After his MA, Nani wanted to join the Indian Civil Service (ICS). This was around 1942, when the war was on and written examinations were being held in Delhi. In the 1940s, the ICS held a fascination for bright young students for whom it was the ultimate career. Though Nani seldom spoke about it in his later years, he apparently treated the civil service examination as something of a challenge. Nargesh, too, was very keen that he take his ICS papers. Accustomed to standing first in whatever studies he undertook, and winning prizes, medals and scholarships almost as a habit, Nani no doubt felt that he could top the list of successful candidates even in the civil service examination, if only he had a chance to appear for it. Nani made two attempts, says Behram. The first time, he was disqualified in the preliminary physical test. Thereupon he

regularly did a lot of exercise to build up his body. Next time, he was declared physically fit, but an epidemic broke out in Delhi and, considering the anxiety of his dear ones, he did not send his application form for the written examination, for which a time limit had been set. It did indeed seem that limit expired, the venue for the examination was moved from Delhi to Bombay on account of the epidemic.

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

91. Nargesh had to write Nani's remaining paper because:

- a. for the first LLB examination Nani was given a writer.
- b. Nani refused the writer's help as per the instructions of the vice-chancellor of the university.
- c. the writer was not efficient enough to meet the requirements of Nani.
- d. writer's cramp started to appear in the exam.

92. Kishore got off the seat number by heart because:

- a. Justice P.S. Badami commented that it was an extremely well written paper.
- b. Kishore was interested to know who the candidate was who deserved to be ranked number one.
- c. Jayasheela Badami was told about it by Kishore Nanavaty.
- d. the answer book was well written, well focused, accurate and in proper order.

93. Nani could not get into the field of teaching because–

- a. Nani's desire went well with his taste for literature.
- b. his professors had given him all the encouragement.
- c. he had applied for the post of lecturer with another lady candidate.
- d. he did not have any experience of teaching that the lady had.

94. Nani did not become a civil servant because—

- a. he always found it very challenging.
- b. a time limit was set for the writing of exams.
- c. nani appeared for the exam twice.
- d. none of the above.

95. How many times did Nani give a physical test?

- a. Once
- b. Twice
- c. Many
- d. None of the above

96. This passage gives an account of Nani's—

- a. experience of appearing for examination.
- b. establishment of a career
- c. personality and character
- d. none of the above

97. Ardeshir wanted his son to be a lawyer because—

- a. Nani had failed in the ICS examination.

- b. he knew his son would be able to get eminence as a lawyer.
- c. the legal profession, according to him, was better than the civil service.
- d. Nani was entirely comfortable with the opportunities in the field of law.

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Epidemic
- b. Anecdote
- c. Mortals
- d. Incisive

Directions for questions 101 to 110: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate alternative.

Passage 2 (Lord Atkin – Geollrey Lewis)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

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

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

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

to it may vary in the existing laws of the countries in question. It seems probable that it must be treated uniformly by a rule laid down by the allied Powers.

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

101. What is the gist of Lord Atkin's letter

- a. War criminals should be brought to justice.
- b. War criminals should be treated with compassion.
- c. To contradict the law against war criminals.
- d. War criminals should be set free.

102. There may be difficulties in administering justice considering that–

- a. there may be no possibility of a fixed venue

- b. witnesses are at great distances from the accused
- c. international procedures are cumbersome
- d. no powers of compelling attendance exist with all parties.

103. Who is the prominent figure in the passage?

- a. Professor Goodhart
- b. Lord Action
- c. Lord Atkin
- d. Mr. Scrulton

104. How does Lord Atkin define 'crime'?

- a. Violation of a state's existing laws
- b. Violation of proposed State laws
- c. Transgressions
- d. Acts of violence

105. The author wants a vindication of civilization so as:

- a. to ensure stoppage of all horrors
- b. by foisting an act of just punishment on criminals
- c. to arouse the consciences of human beings
- d. all of the above

106. Which are the enemy countries stated in the passage?

- a. Bulgaria and Germany
- b. Germany and England

c. England and Holland

d. Bulgaria and England

107. Does Lord Atkin agree with Professor Goodhart's letter?

a. Yes

b. No

c. To a certain extent

d. To a large extent

108. Find a word from the passage which means 'to be brave enough to say something that might be criticized'.

a. Endeavour

b. Sue

c. Venture

d. Hesitate

109. The word 'fallacious' means

a. not relevant

b. besides the point

c. not the truth

d. without malice

110. By the word 'mitigated' we mean a penalty can be—

a. increased in intensity

b. approved by higher authorities

c. disapproved by higher authorities

d. decreased in intensity

Directions for questions 111 to 120: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate alternative.

Passage 4 (Lord Denning: A biography – Edmund Heward)

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

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

Whenever one of the King's judges takes his seat, there is one application which by long tradition has priority over all others. Counsel has but to say 'My Lord. I have an application

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

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

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

The titles of these lectures were: 'The Spirit of the British Constitution'; 'The Rule of Law in the Welfare State'; 'The Changing Civil Law'; 'The Rights of Women'; 'The Influence of Religion'. These subjects were of general concern at the time; the encroachment of the State on the rights of the individual, the rights of women and changes in the civil law. Young audiences heard his views on how the law should develop. In 1954 Denning went as Nuffield visitor to the Universities of the Union of South Africa under the auspices of the British Council to give his first overseas lectures. In 1955 he visited Canada and the United States of America. In 1955 these addresses were collected together and published under the title *The Road to Justice*. The individual lectures were: 'The Road to Justice', 'The Just Judge', 'The Honest Lawyer', 'The Free Press', 'Eternal Vigilance'. The opening words of 'The Honest Lawyer' are worthy of quotation: 'If there is one thing more important than any other in a lawyer it is that he should be honest. He must be honest with his clients. He must be honest with his opponents. He must be honest with the court. Above all he must be honest with himself'. Denning thought that the administration of justice depended on the quality of the men who are ready to undertake it. He took very seriously the duty of a judge to assist in legal education. These visits to universities at

home and abroad were part of his work for legal education – to teach the young the basic principles. In the preface he says: ‘It is to those who are about to enter the profession that I would address these lectures’.

In 1959 there was a change of emphasis. He was invited to deliver the ‘Romanes’ Lecture in Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on 21 May 1959, and he chose as his title ‘From Precedent to Precedent’. He used this lecture as an opportunity to attack the too strict adherence to precedent, especially in the House of Lords. He used examples from history to show that in the past the House had not been bound by its own precedents and urged that if the law was to develop and not to stagnate it must recapture the principle of growth. Denning was at that time a law lord and knew what it was like in the House of Lords. It was the first step in his campaign to get English lawyers to treat precedent with less reverence and to think in terms of principle. This crusade went on throughout his judicial life and was only partially successful. When Denning was Master of the Rolls he was too busy to do any writing although he delivered a great number of speeches. It was nearly twenty years before another book *The Discipline of Law* published in 1979 by Butterworths. In the preface Denning says that his object is to impart instruction in the principles of law, as they are, and as they should be. It is a review of the cases in which he has taken part, indicating where changes in the law put forward by him had been made, and where they had been rejected. He was eighty years old when the book was published and it was the summing up of his success and failures in the law in the thirty five years that he had been on the Bench. It was a book for lawyers about the law. Its theme was that the law laid down for the social conditions in the nineteenth century needed moulding and changing to the needs of the twentieth century. Denning’s eightieth birthday on 23 January 1979 was marked by family celebrations and a reception at Butterworths to mark the publication of *The Discipline of Law*. The next day, between 4.30 p.m. and 8 p.m., he signed four hundred copies of the book in Butterworths bookshop in Bell Yard. Many people waited for three hours in a queue which stretched two hundred yards up Bell Yard and along Chancery Lane. After 1979 books by Denning came out each year. In 1980 *The Due Process of Law* was published designed as a companion volume to *The Discipline of Law*. This book was about the practical working of the law and discussed matters and the law of husband and wife. In the preface he wrote: In the choice of topics. I have tried to do – what the cobbler should do – stick to his last – to those topics which I have most

experience. I have chosen them also for their general interest. Not bookish law which depends on the interpretation of Statutes and Rules of Court. But the law in which persons count.

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

In his epilogue to *The Discipline of Law* Denning wrote: It is something to have lived through this century – the most dangerous century in the history of the English people.....

111. While editing a legal text-book, the editor has to:

- a. rewrite the law
- b. decide where the law has been changed since the last edition
- c. redraft certain complex legal sections in simple language
- d. interpret laws in new ways.

112. A demand for Lord Denning's lectures grew when he:

- a. was a judge for 4 years
- b. became a member of the Court of Appeal
- c. was at the Bar
- d. none of the above

113. In 1959, the change of emphasis in 'From Precedent to Precedent' meant that Denning wanted

- a. legal traditions to be reinforced
- b. to crusade against judicial life
- c. laws to regain growth as a value

d. to treat case histories with more respect

114. In “The Discipline of Law” (1979), Denning says that it is important

a. to impart instruction in principles as they are

b. to show lawyers how to write books

c. to impart instructions on how laws should not be

d. to talk about how laws laid down in the 19th century needed to keep in mind needs of the 20th century.

115. When Denning compares himself to the ‘cobbler’s last’ he means that:

a. a cobbler cannot live for long

b. the personalization of laws is important

c. laws cannot last longer than human beings

d. what a lawyer wants to last is very important

116. Miss Hamlyn of Torquay bequeathed the residue of her estate so that

a. her family’s name would continue

b. her interest from the bank was necessary

c. the English common man would become aware of his privileges

d. her relatives would be impressed

117. One of the following was not a title of Denning’s lectures:

a. The Influence of Religion on Law

b. The Changing Civil Law

c. The Rule of Law in the Welfare State

d. The Reasons of Juvenile Delinquency

118. The word precedent means:

- a. an accident prevented from happening
- b. an incident which has taken place in the past
- c. an office before someone becomes president
- d. an impressive position

119. "The Discipline of Law" was a book:

- a. by lawyers how not to deal with law
- b. about the due process of law
- c. which was a summary
- d. which was a history of English law

120. The word 'cpilogue' in any book comes

- a. before the main book begins
- b. in the middle of the book
- c. at the end of the book
- d. nowhere in the book

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

121. Which one among the following is a water soluble vitamin?

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin C
- c. Vitamin E
- d. Vitamin K

122. Which country has recently become the first country to make the entire process for pilgrims going on Haj completely digital?

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Afghanistan (c) Pakistan (d) India

123. Who among the following was a contemporary of Chingiz Khan?

- a. Mahmud of Ghazni
- b. Iltutmish
- c. Alaudin Khilji
- d. Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

124. In a dry cell battery, which of the following are used as electrolytes?

- a. Ammonium chloride and Zinc chloride
- b. Sodium chloride and Calcium chloride
- c. Magnesium Chloride and Zinc chloride
- d. Ammonium chloride and calcium chloride

125. 'Vyas Samman' is given for excellence in the field of:

- a. Literature

- b. Science
- c. Dance
- d. Economics

126. The term 'gene' was coined by

- a. Wilhelm Johannsen
- b. G Mendel
- c. Louis Pasteur
- d. D Vries

127. Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of Emergency in 1975?

- a. V V Giri
- b. Zakir Hussain
- c. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- d. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

128. Who was the first amongst the following women to receive the Jnanpith Award?

- a. Mahashweta Devi
- b. Mahadevi verma
- c. Amrita Pritam
- d. Ashapura Devi

129. 'Mohiniattam' is a dance form of:

- a. Kerala
- b. Tamil nadu

c. Karnataka

d. Tanjavur

130. Who among the following had founded the Theosophical Society in the United States of America?

a. Madame Blavatsky

b. Madame Cama

c. Swami Dayanand Saraswati

d. Lala Hardayal

131. Let a hundred flowers bloom and let a thousand schools of thought contend was said by

a. Lenin

b. Karl Marx

c. Tolsta

d. Mao Tse-tung

132. What is the full form of USB in case of computers?

a. Universal Security Block

b. Universal Serial Bus

c. Universal Software Barrier

d. Universal Stage base

133. Which of the following is not a direct tax?

a. Income tax

b. Wealth tax

c. Estate tax

d. Sales tax

134. Sunda Strait separates

a. Burma - Celebes

b. Java - Sumatra

c. Sicily - Italy

d. Japan - Korea

135. Which of the following Commissions of Inquiry probed into Indira Gandhi assassination?

a. Justice Shaha Commission of inquiry.

b. Justice Thakkar Commission of inquiry.

c. Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of inquiry.

d. Justice Sarkaria Commission.

136. Centre is launching nationwide vaccination drive to prevent eight diseases under intensified scheme aimed at immunizing children under the age of 2 years and pregnant women against eight vaccine preventable disease. Name the scheme.

(a) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

(b) Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Programme

(c) Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0

(d) National Ayush Mission (NAM)

137. Who among the following is known as 'Father of Ecology in India'?

a. Mr. Ramesh Kaswalkar

b. Mr. Rajendra Prasad

c. Mr. Ramdeo Mishra

d. Mr. Radhakrishnan

138. In which school girls' education has been recently allowed by the Union Government?

(a) Kendriya Vidyalaya (b) Army School

(c) Navodaya Vidyalaya (d) Sainik School

139. The province of Bengal was portioned into two parts in 1905 by:

a. Lord Cornwallis

b. Lord Dalhousie

c. Lord Warren Hasting

d. Lord Curzon

140. UN Climate Change Conference-2019 is being organised in which country?

(a) France (b) Germany (c) Spain (d) Norway

141. Which party was founded by Subash Chandra Bose in 1939 after his break from the congress?

a. Abhinav Bharat

b. Forward Bloc

c. Swaraj Party

d. Congress (I)

142. What is India's rank in Human Development Index-2019?

(a) 125 (b) 130 (c) 118 (d) 129

143. Which country has the largest rail network in the world?

- a. India
- b. U.K.
- c. China
- d. U.S.A

144. Which company has launched First Audio Service 'Suno' of india?

- (a) Audible (b) Sony (c) Microsoft (d) Boss

145. Who is the only Indian to be conferred with a Bharat Ratna Award and a Knighthood?

- a. Dr B.R Ambedkar
- b. Maulana Azad
- c. Lata Mangeshka
- d. Sir M. Visvesvaraya

146. What is the approximate mean velocity with which the earth moves around the Sun in its orbit?

- a. 15 km/s
- b. 30 km/s
- c. 50 km/s
- d. 75 km/s

147. Bhilai Steel Plant was built with the collaboration of

- a. Germany
- b. Soviet Union
- c. United Kingdom

d. Japan

148. The Home Rule League was started by:

a. Maulana Azad

b. Nana Deshmukh

c. B. G Tilak

d. Mahatma Gandhi

149. who set music to Mohammad Iqbal's 'Sare Jahan Se Achaha'?

a. Pandit Ravi Shankar

b. Hariharan Prasad Chaurasi and Shiv Kumar Sharma.

c. Shankar Jai Kishan.

d. D. Ramachandra.

150. Where is the city of 'Yangon'?

a. Thailand

b. Myanmar

c. Ethiopia

d. Estonia

Answers

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (d)
16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29.
(a) 30. (d)

31. ((b): What is being restricted is the method of practicing religion and not the practice of religion itself. This restriction is in accordance with the principle as the practice of using loudspeakers was causing unreasonable interference to the residents of the locality.)

32. ((c): Clearly, this is a State run school. Singing of religious prayers amounts to religious instruction that is not allowed to be done in this school. Binny cannot be thrown out of the school for not following a rule that itself is against the principle.)

33. Solution (d): For approaching the Supreme Court, one is not required to be a citizen of India; it is sufficient if one is a person within the territory of India. For granting a writ of prohibition it is necessary that the authority against whom prohibition is to be granted must be acting outside the scope of its power which is clearly the case in these facts. Thus prohibition can be granted and Delhi Police can be stopped from deporting Jamal.

34. Solution: A; the spectator went to watch the race, not hit by flying cars – the check here is to examine whether the harm suffered was one which would have been normally caused in the course of events.

35. Solution: A; the doctor is fake. One cannot be said to have consented to be operated by a ‘fake’ doctor, and in the absence of facts which indicate in that direction, we make a reasonable assumption that he did not consent to such harm. On the other hand, the fake doctor was well aware of his lack of capacity, and still went ahead with the operation, hence he is liable.

36. Solution: D; for the said reasons, and also that the threat to his person had passed.

37. Solution: C

38. Solution: B; Vishal being the owner of the surface has the right to dig therein and use all that is under it for his own purpose. And the fact that he drained off all the water and caused him inconvenience is not a ground for action and does not make him liable. (A) seems less correct because it gives no proper reason. (C) and (D) are incorrect as damage without injury means no compensation and the last option is just out of our scope.

39. Solution: A; She herself called Sakshi to her house. She can ask her to get out of the house when she wants but she cannot bring a case because she has waived off or given up her right to

sue Sakshi for trespass since she herself permitted her to come over to her house so she cannot complain later.

40. Solution: D; When they took a lift in the jeep, they gave implied consent to any harm caused because of travelling in the jeep. Even if they did not clearly state it, consent was implied. If they themselves consented to trouble or harm, they cannot complain later if trouble comes by. The principle of *volenti non fit injuria* is applicable in this case.

41. Solution: D; If a workman ignores an employer's instructions and contravenes statutory provisions and causes damage to himself in the process, he can be met with the defense of *volenti non fit injuria*.

42. Solution: D; This is so because he has committed the tort of battery. He has no legitimate reason to pull the chair and make Madhav fall down and when he does it, he is answerable for the same. The rest of the options are wrong keeping in mind the fact that a tort has definitely been committed and there is a legal injury to the person of Madhav.

43. Solution: B; Here clearly the dishonest intention is missing. Therefore it does not amount to theft.

44. Solution: C; This is because for any act to qualify as theft, it should be taken out from someone's possession. But here, the owner himself is not aware of the place where his purse is, so there is no mental or physical possession of the purse by any person and logically no one can find out who owns it because it is difficult to trace the actual owner.

45. Solution: D; The answer is self explanatory.

46. Solution: A; Clearly there is a dishonest intention and the property has been moved out of the mental possession of Ram.

47. Solution: A; This is a case of *injuria sine damnum*. And hence she will get damages.

48. Solution: A; Anshuman had done an act wrongfully. He knew that it would kill the fishes still he did it. And because he did not know who owned the fishery, he was not reasonable in his act to poison fishes without any reason. D is also correct but it is incomplete. C is incorrect because it is not a valid reason.

49. Solution: A; because one is not supposed to carry such dangerous objects. It is a case of strict liability where there is a dangerous object which escapes and causes damage. Therefore, Amit is strictly liable. B is incorrect because the facts nowhere mention about the rules of railway and also, we are not concerned with it because it is a new thing mentioned in the conclusion. We can't add anything to the facts nor can we question them. This is an important rule. C is incorrect because it is very much foreseeable that if it is a firecracker, it can burst. It does not matter that a person pushed you because at the station, it is not a new thing.

50. Solution: D; Volenti cannot be taken up as a defence here because it was not suffered voluntarily since Madhuban could not have foreseen the spring guns. It is disproportionate and hence Tewari is liable.

51. Solution: D; A and B are wrong as A seems to be preachy and B is not in accordance with the principle. C is incorrect because he never gave consent to his ear being bitten off. It was something beyond even his comprehension. He consented to getting punched in a boxing match and not getting his ear cut by the opponent.

52. Solution: A; going by the cardinal rule. B is incorrect because vicarious liability rule also applies. It is a rescue case. And therefore the person who put everyone in the danger is Deepu. Had Deepu not been negligent, then there would have been no need of rescue. That is why in rescue cases, the person injured can claim compensation.

53. Solution: A; B is also correct but it does not give any proper reasoning. The reasoning given is not close to the principle so we pick the first option. C&D can't be correct. Going by what the principle says, Amit's right to protect his own land from extraordinary floods extends to the doing of anything that is reasonably necessary to save his property, but he cannot do such a thing which has the effect of diverting the water to Deepak's land which is otherwise protected.

54. Solution: D; self-explanatory. A is incorrect because being inebriated voluntarily is not a defence. B is incorrect because he himself was participating in the act. Therefore, it is very difficult to determine the standard of care in this situation. C is incorrect because in tort law even children can be sued.

55. Solution: B; because whether or not any fish has been caught, B has wronged A. This makes B liable because if A does not do anything about it and the act is repeated, it would tend to establish a claim or right to fish in that water.

56. Solution: D; The principle of vicarious liability comes into play here. Vivek was acting in the course of employment and it does not matter and it does not affect the claim that Vinod had given strict instructions to not stop in between and not to give a lift in between. What matters is a wrongful act committed during the course of employment.

57. Solution: D; because it was a remote consequence that an accident occurred. Yashi and Manshi could never have foreseen this. It is also quite remote a possibility from the point of view of a reasonable person.

58. Solution: Option (A) is the correct answer because even if damage has occurred, there is no legal injury caused. D is incorrect as competition in trade is not recognized as a legal injury.

59. Solution: (C) is the correct answer. (A) is also correct but (C) is closer to the principle and seems more correct. B is wrong. D is another wrong answer.

60. Solution: (C) is the correct option. A is liable because he is neither the owner nor the possessor of the house and there is absolutely no justification for his staying onto someone else's land. A is also correct but C has provided the reasoning so it is the answer option. The other two are incorrect.

61. (a) 62. (a) 63. (b) 64. (b) 65. (a) 66. (b) 67. (b) 68. (d) 69. (a) 70. (a) 71. (b) 72. (d) 73. (d) 74. (b) 75. (b) 76. (a) 77. (d) 78. (b) 79. (d) 80. (a) 81. (d) 82. (b) 83. (d) 84. (b) 85. (a) 86. (b) 87. (b) 88. (b) 89. (d) 90. (b)

91. (c) 92. (d) 93. (d) 94. (d) 95. (a) 96. (b) 97. (b) 98. (d) 99. (a) 100. (a) 101. (a) 102. (d) 103. (a) 104. (a) 105. (d) 106. (b) 107. (a) 108. (c) 109. (c) 110. (d) 111. (b) 112. (b) 113. (c) 114. (d) 115. (d) 116. (c) 117. (d) 118. (b) 119. (b) 120. (c) 121. b.

Fat-soluble vitamins include Vitamin A (palmitate form), Vitamin D, Vitamin E and Vitamin K. Water-soluble vitamins dissolve in water, which means these vitamins and nutrients dissolve quickly in the body. Unlike fat-soluble vitamins, water-soluble vitamins are carried to the body's

tissues, but the body cannot store them. Water soluble vitamins include Vitamin C and the vitamin B complex: thiamin (B1), riboflavin (B2), niacin (B3), pantothenic acid (B5), Vitamin B6, biotin (B7), folic acid (B9), Vitamin B12. Vitamin A in its Beta-Carotene form is also water-soluble.

122. (d) India has become the first country to make the entire process for pilgrims going on Haj completely digital.

123. b.

Iltutmish , the Sultan of Delhi, was contemporary of Mongol leader Chengiz Khan. In 1221 A.D., there was a danger of expected attack of Chengiz khan on Delhi.

124. a.

A standard dry cell comprises a zinc anode, usually in the form of a cylindrical pot, with a carbon cathode in the form of a central rod. The electrolyte is ammonium chloride in the form of a paste next to the zinc anode.

125. a.

The Vyas Samman is a literary award in India, first awarded in 1991. It is awarded annually by the K.K. Birla Foundation and includes a cash payout of Rs 350,000 (as of 2017).

126. a.

Danish botanist Wilhelm Johannsen coined the word "gene" ("gen" in Danish and German) in 1909 to describe these fundamental physical and functional units of heredity. William Bateson in 1905 coined the term genetics from the word gene.

127. c.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the fifth President of India from 1974 to 1977 and also the 2nd President of India to die in office

128. d.

In 1976, Bengali novelist Ashapoorna Devi became the first woman to win the award and was honoured for the 1965 novel pradhama prathiruthi (The First Promise), the first in a trilogy. The most recent recipient of the award is English fiction writer Amitav Ghosh who was awarded for the year 2018.

129. a.

Mohiniyattam, is one of the eight classical dances of India that developed and remained popular in the state of Kerala. Kathakali is another classical dance form of Kerala.

130. a.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky

The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others.

131. d.

132. b.

The Full form of USB is Universal Serial Bus. Universal Serial Bus (USB) is an industry standard used to define the connectors, cables and communication protocols used in a bus for communication, connection and power supply between computers, laptops and electronic devices.

133. d.

Direct tax is levied on person's income or wealth while indirect tax is levied on goods and services consumed. ... Now sales tax is tax imposed on sale of goods. Sales tax will already be part of cost of goods and consumer will pay for that. Seller of good will collect that tax and deposit it in the government treasury.

134. b.

The Sunda Strait (Indonesian: Selat Sunda) is the strait between the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra. It connects the Java Sea to the Indian Ocean.

135. b.

The Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry (headed by Justice Manharlal Pranlal Thakkar), set up to probe Gandhi's assassination, recommended a separate probe for the conspiracy angle behind the assassination. The Thakkar Report stated that the "needle of suspicion" pointed at R. K. Dhawan for complicity in the conspiracy.

136. (c) Centre is launching nationwide vaccination drive to prevent eight diseases under Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0 across the country. The government's flagship scheme is aimed at immunizing children under the age of 2 years and pregnant women against eight vaccine preventable diseases.

137. c.

R. Misra was the person who laid the strong foundation of Ecology in India & not only he just laid it but also he contributed alot to strengthen the development of Ecology further & thus aided it to flourish progressively over the upcoming decades.

138. Presently entry of girls in five Sainik Schools has been allowed. He said, earlier, the co-educational policy adopted on a pilot-basis at Sainik School in Mizoram and now is being implemented across the country.

139. d.

The Partition of Bengal The partition separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas on 16 October 1905 after being announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Curzon.

140. (c) The 2019 United Nations Climate Change Conference, also known as COP25, is the 25th United Nations Climate Change conference. It is being held in Madrid, Spain, from 2 to 13 December 2019 under the presidency of the Chilean government.

141. b.

The Forward Bloc of the Indian National Congress was formed on May 3, 1939 by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who had resigned from the presidency of the Indian National Congress on 29 April after being outmanoeuvred by Mohandas K. Gandhi.

142. (d) India climbed one spot to 129 among 189 countries in the 2019 human development index, according to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). India ranked 130 last year. India climbed one spot to 129 among 189 countries in the 2019 human development index, according to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

143. d.

United States - 250,000 km. The US rail network, with an operating route length over 250,000 km, is the biggest in the world.

144. (a) Audible has launched a new audio service exclusively for Indian listeners dubbed as Audible Suno.

145. d.

Bharat Ratna with a British knighthood. Due to his outstanding contribution to the society, Government of India conferred 'Bharat Ratna' on this legend in the year 1955." He was also awarded the British knighthood by King George V, and hence has the honorific "sir".

146. b.

Short version: Earth's average orbital speed is about 30 kilometers per second. In other units, that's about 19 miles per second, or 67,000 miles per hour, or 110,000 kilometers per hour (110 million meters per hour)

147. b.

Durgapur Steel plant was established in collaboration with Britain, Rourkela Steel plant in collaboration with Germany and Bhilai steel plant was started in collaboration with Russia.

148. c.

Home Rule League, either of two short-lived organizations of the same name in India established in April and September 1916, respectively, by Indian nationalist Bal Gangadhar Tilak and British social reformer and Indian independence leader Annie Besant.

149. c.

150. b.