



Balsu's CLAT 2024 Full Length Mock Test 1

Total Number of Questions: 120 Questions
Total Duration: 120 minutes (2 Hours)

Marking Scheme:

- Each correct answer carries 1 mark.
- There is 0.25 negative marking for incorrect answers
- 0 Marks for unanswered questions.

I. ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Religious freedom is of paramount importance, not because it is about religion, but because it is about freedom. The characterization by the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) of India as a country of particular concern, in its annual report, is not entirely surprising, considering its dim and known views about sectarian violence and aggravating governmental measures over the last year. The Indian government not only repudiated the report but also ridiculed the USCIRF. The autonomous, bipartisan commission's influence over any U.S. executive action is limited and occasional but its presumption of global authority appears amusingly expansive.

Whether or not the U.S. government acts on its recommendation to impose targeted sanctions on Indian government agencies and officials depends on American strategic interests. The U.S. has used arguments of freedom, democracy, tolerance, and transparency as tools in its strategic pursuits, but there is no proof of any uniform or predictable pattern of enforcement of such moral attributes. The process can be selective and often arbitrary in spotlighting countries. Mirroring this pattern, India selectively approaches global opinions on itself, embracing and celebrating laudatory ones and rejecting inconvenient ones. The frantic, and relatively successful, efforts to raise its Ease of Doing Business ranking by the World Bank is a case in point. Many of these reports have a circulatory life — the USCIRF report quotes U.N. Special Rapporteurs to buttress its point on the discriminatory outcome of the National Register of Citizens in Assam. Overall, such reports contribute to the construction of an image of a country, and the Indian government is cognizant of this pattern. In March, the Indian government told Niti Aayog to track 32 global indices and engage with the bodies that measure them, to advance reform and growth.

India advertises itself as a multi-religious democracy and as an adherent to global norms of rule of law. It also aspires to be on the table of global rule making. For a country with such stated ambitions, its record on religious freedom as reflected through events of the last one year is deeply disconcerting. The catalogue of religious violence, incitement and wrecking of the rule of law in several parts of the country remains an unsettling fact. The partisan nature of the ruling dispensation is also difficult to wish away. Reputation is important for a country's economic development and global standing but beyond that instrumental perspective, rule of law and communal harmony are essential for any functioning democracy.

1. Why was the annual report of USCIRF refused and ridiculed by India?

- (A) discriminating views about violence and aggravating governmental measures
- (B) recommendation of putting India in black list.
- (C) deterioration in religious freedom conditions shown in India
- (D) national level policies violating religious freedom

2. The U.S. argues about certain tools in its strategic pursuits, though there is no proof of any uniform pattern of enforcement of such attributes. What are the attributes in question?

- (A) Empathy, courage, fortitude
- (B) Loyalty, honesty, faithfulness
- (C) Freedom, democracy, tolerance, and transparency
- (D) None of the above.

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3. What significance do USCIRF reports carry?

- (A) They create awareness about regulations.
- (B) These reports contribute to the construction of an image of a country
- (C) They recommend sanctions
- (D) They influence the authorities to take necessary action

4. Why does the author think that past year events reflecting religious freedom are disturbing?

- (A) India's image of being a multi-religious democracy
- (B) An adherent to global norms of rule of law.
- (C) India aspires to be part of global rule making
- (D) All the above.

5. What is essential for a functioning democracy?

- (A) Rule of law and communal harmony
- (B) Democracy
- (C) Religious Freedom
- (D) Reputation

The illusion of motion pictures is based on the optical phenomena known as persistence of vision and the phi phenomenon. The former causes the brain to retain images cast upon the retina of the eye for a fraction of a second beyond their disappearance from the field of sight, while the latter creates apparent movement between images when they succeed one another rapidly. Together these phenomena permit the succession of still frames on a motion-picture film strip to represent continuous movement when projected at the proper speed (16 frames per second for silent films and 24 frames per second for sound films). Before the invention of photography, a variety of optical toys exploited this effect by mounting successive phase drawings of things in motion on the face of a twirling disk (phenakistoscope) or inside a rotating drum (zoetrope). Then, in 1839, Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre, a French painter, perfected the positive photographic process known as daguerreotypy. The English scientist William Henry Fox Talbot successfully demonstrated a negative photographic process that theoretically allowed unlimited positive prints to be produced from each negative. As photography was innovated and refined over the next few decades, it became possible to replace the phase drawings in the early optical toys and devices with individually posed phase photographs, a practice that was widely and popularly carried out.

There would be no true motion pictures, however, until live action could be photographed spontaneously and simultaneously. This required a reduction in exposure time from the hour or so necessary for the pioneer photographic processes to the one-hundredth (and, ultimately, one-thousandth) of a second achieved in 1870. It also required the development of the technology of series photography by the British American photographer Eadweard Muybridge between 1872 and 1877. During that time, Muybridge was employed by Gov. Leland Stanford of California, a zealous racehorse breeder, to prove that at some point in its gallop a running horse lifts all four hooves off the ground at once. Conventions of 19th-century illustration suggested otherwise, and the movement itself occurred too rapidly for perception by the naked eye, so Muybridge experimented with multiple cameras to take successive photographs of horses in motion. Finally, in 1877, he set up a battery of 12 cameras along a Sacramento racecourse with wires stretched across the track to operate their shutters. As a horse strode down the track, its hooves tripped each shutter individually to expose a successive photograph of the gallop, confirming Stanford's belief. When Muybridge later mounted these images on a rotating disk and projected them on a screen through a magic lantern, they produced a "moving picture" of the horse at full gallop as it had actually occurred in life.

- 6. The phenomena that permit the succession of still frames on a motion-picture film strip is called**
- (A) visual photography
 - (B) optical technology
 - (C) persistence of vision and the phi phenomenon
 - (D) moving picture
- 7. The following optical devices have been mentioned in the passage:**
- (A) Phenakistoscope and Zoetrope
 - (B) Zoetrope and Azeotrope
 - (C) Phenakistoscope and Zoopraxiscope
 - (D) Zoopraxiscope and Zoetrope
- 8. For live action to be photographed spontaneously and simultaneously, reduction in exposure time is required by**
- (A) one hour
 - (B) thirty minutes
 - (C) one-hundredth of a second
 - (D) one-thousandth of a second
- 9. Eadweard Muybridge collaborated with Gov. Leland Stanford of California to**
- (A) replace the phase drawings in the early optical toys and devices with individually posed phase photographs
 - (B) prove that in its gallop a running horse lifts all four hooves off the ground at once.
 - (C) take successive photographs of horses in motion
 - (D) operate camera shutters
- 10. When images are mounted on rotating disk and projected on a screen through a magic lantern, it produces**
- (A) Moving pictures
 - (B) Drawings
 - (C) Photography
 - (D) Films

June 5 last week was World Environment Day. This year's theme was 'Time for Nature', with the declaration: "It's time to wake up. To take notice. To raise our voices". This day is usually a joyous occasion but this year, it has been subsumed by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and less so also by the death of the pregnant elephant in Kerala.

The pandemic and the elephant's death are both associated with biodiversity and its destruction. However, viruses and elephants occupy two ends of our normative horizon. The former is the spreader of fear and the uncontained pandemic – the biodiversity to be repressed. The latter is the subject of compassion and spectacular nature – the biodiversity to be embraced.

Zoonoses are diseases caused by germs that are passed naturally between vertebrate animals and humans. The novel coronavirus is one such germ, and the disease it causes, COVID-19, is a zoonotic disease. We already know that the large-scale destruction of natural animal habitats increases human society's exposure to diseases like COVID-19. Corporatized meat production systems as well as the trade in wildlife, and wildlife products, also heighten our contact with these pathogens.

The current period of geological history is called the Anthropocene epoch because human activities dominate the planet's environment. However, human activities aren't homogenous. There are complexities between the natural and the cultural. Natures and cultures are deeply entwined. The class differences between exploiting elephants for ivory and killing an elephant for raiding a field are stark. One happens thanks to an organized international network; the other is a localized response to wider processes like intensified agriculture, forest loss and systemic poverty.

Zoonotic diseases are a manifestation of this class difference. Capitalism is the driver of the Anthropocene – fittingly mocked as the 'Capitalocene' – and extracts biodiversity to the point of no return. Its steady evolution appears as an inevitable process. It goes unnoticed but establishes conditions to pass diseases between animals and humans. Over time, it creates fertile grounds for zoonoses.

So the elephants of the Anthropocene are caught in a phantasmagorical reality. Will we soon witness the reactionary killing of elephants when they become zoonotic hosts? (There is currently a witch-hunt against bats because of their misconceived association with COVID-19). This is a dystopian rendition, but only because it is predicated on a hitherto simplistic and visible representation of biodiversity. Capitalism works with biodiversity on a different level altogether.

The pandemic has brought to the fore the 'One Health' research approach that recognizes the well-being of humans and animals together. It provides hope – hope that is emancipatory and promotes interspecies conviviality.

11. Which of the following reason(s) have been mentioned by the author regarding our increased contact with pathogens?

- (A) Large-scale destruction of natural animal habitats.
- (B) Corporatized meat production systems.
- (C) Trade in wildlife and wildlife products.
- (D) All the above.

12. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the phrase zoonotic diseases as per the above passage ?

- (A) Virus which is communicable between two humans.
- (B) Virus which is transmitted from animals to animals.
- (C) Virus which is transmitted from animals to humans.
- (D) All the above.

13. The author tries to explain the reasons for an increase in zoonotic diseases. Which of the following is the explanation provided with respect to the same by the author above?

- (A) The class difference which is prevalent in the society.
- (B) Capitalism and Anthropocene.
- (C) Decrease in trade of wildlife.
- (D) All the above.

14. Which of the following best describes the statement "hope that is emancipatory and promotes interspecies conviviality" as used by the author in the above paragraph?

- (A) There will be a day where amiability between animals and humans will exist.
- (B) Animals and humans should co-exist together.
- (C) There can be no interrelation between animals and humans.
- (D) Cannot be determined.

15. Which of the following is a consequence of the novel coronavirus as per the above passage?

- (A) The hunting of bats

- (B) The attempt to kill an elephant
- (C) The repression of biodiversity
- (D) All the above.



16. Choose the words which are synonyms to the words given in the same order: epoch, inevitable, hitherto

- (A) age, avoidable, formerly
- (B) era, unavoidable, previously
- (C) period, avoidable, earlier
- (D) insignificant, avoidable, after

Savitribai Phule, the first female teacher of the first women's school in India is a pioneer figure. She relentlessly fought against the dominant caste system and worked towards the upliftment of the marginalized. She demanded dignity for all women, for which she, along with her husband Jyotirao Phule worked their entire lives. The principles of humanity, equality, liberty and justice were of utmost importance to her. During a time when women were mere objects, she ignited a spark that led to equality in education – something which was impossible before. She strongly spoke against the discriminatory boundaries imposed on women, which led to their oppression. After marriage Savitribai and Jyotirao lived in a Dalit-working class locality in Pune. The extraordinary couple was engaged in a passionate struggle to build a movement for equality between men and women and a fight against the caste system. They dedicated their lives to spreading education and knowledge. They started the first school in the country for girls and the 'Native Library'. In 1863, they started a 'home for the prevention of infanticide' in their own house, to ensure the safety of pregnant and exploited widows. They also established the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society for Truth Seeking), initiating the practice of marriage without dowry or overt expenses. They were against child marriage and supported widow remarriages.

Savitribai, along with Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, fought for the rights of women, peasants, Dalits and backward castes. Both of them bravely faced the abuses hurled at them by reactionary and casteist dominant forces. They carried on their struggle for gender equality and fought against the caste system in spite of tremendous maltreatment by the Manu-wadi and Brahminic forces. She was a strong voice for gender equality. It is because of the strength and vigour she had that at a time when people from certain sections of the society were seen as untouchables, she gave them shelter in her home and took care of them. She challenged the Brahmin hegemony and fractured their dominance through her enduring and heroic struggle for women's and marginalised people's rights. She overcame and survived everyday harassment and oppression and dared to learn and teach other women. Our academia and nation both have done great disservice to her contribution and struggles for the upliftment of the disregarded by erasing her life-story from our history books, nationalist mainstream discourse and our memory.

17. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following is not true for Savitribai Phule's work?

- (A) Savitribai worked for the upliftment of women by way of educating them, among others.
- (B) Savitribai and Jyotirao were working to alleviate the caste discrimination in the society.
- (C) Savitribai fought against the malpractice of female foeticide.
- (D) Savitribai stood staunchly against the whole practice of dowry etc.

18. Which of the following could be inferred from the passage above?

- (A) Throughout their life, Savitribai and Jyotirao received only love & support, and no opposition from anyone.
- (B) Savitribai and Jyotirao were against the Brahmins in every sense.
- (C) Savitribai thought that fighting the gender discrimination alone will bring positive changes in the

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society.

(D) Savitribai and Jyotirao were against 'Brahmanism' – the practise which created a sense of hierarchy and was causing immense oppression to the Dalits.



19. What was the name of the first school in the country for girls, started by Savitribai and Jyotirao?

- (A) Native Library
- (B) Satyashodhak Samaj
- (C) Kanya Vidhyayaam
- (D) Cannot be determined.

20. What can be said about Jyotirao Phule's contribution to the work of Savitribai?

- (A) Initially he didn't support Savitribai, but after the pressure of his family, he started helping her.
- (B) Savitribai had Jyotirao's support in her struggle for women's rights, but not in the struggle for the rights of the Dalits.
- (C) Jyotirao Phule supported Savitri fully and worked along with the same passion.
- (D) Jyotirao never used to help Savitribai in front of other men, but apart from that he was helpful.

21. Which of the following words would describe the nature of Savitribai's work for women and Dalits?

- (A) Bolstering
- (B) Abridging
- (C) Repression
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

22. What is the author's appraisal of the Indian Academics and its efforts in preserving and disseminating the works of Savitribai?

- (A) The author is visibly vexed.
- (B) The author is visibly satisfied.
- (C) The author is visibly content.
- (D) The author is visibly propitious

In April of 1995, McArthur Wheeler covered his face in lemon juice and robbed two Pittsburgh area banks. He reasoned that the lemon juice would make his face invisible to security cameras, in the same way that lemon juice is used as invisible ink. He even claimed to have successfully tested the idea with his own Polaroid camera before the robberies. Of course, this was nonsense and he was picked up by police soon after the banks' security footage was shown on the nightly news. "But I wore the juice," he said, confused when officers showed up at his house.

Wheeler was originally written off as being just another dumb criminal with a half-baked idea. He was even featured in the 1996 World Almanac for being one of the dumbest criminals ever. But David Dunning, a psychology professor at Cornell, and Justin Kruger, one of Dunning's graduate students, realized this was a perfect example of a common phenomenon now known as the Dunning-Kruger effect.

Put simply, the Dunning-Kruger Effect is the tendency for people to misjudge their abilities. People with less than average abilities tend to overestimate their true abilities, while those with higher than average abilities tend to not realize how much better they are. That is, some people are too stupid to know how stupid they are, while smart people assume most can do what they can.

In their original 1999 paper entitled “Unskilled and unaware of it: How difficulties in recognizing one’s own incompetence lead to inflated self-assessments,” Dunning and Kruger claimed that the “miscalibration of the incompetent stems from an error about the self, whereas the miscalibration of the highly competent stems from an error about others.”

Unfortunately, those with the loudest voices often have the most confidence but little competence. For example, pundits # both sides # the political spectrum speak # hours # topics they know little #. It’s common to see the news cycle dominated by both liberal and conservative hosts expounding endlessly about science, economics, foreign policy, medicine, etc. What are the odds that they are experts in all of these, let alone one of them? Then where do they get such confidence? Yup, they suffer from the Dunning-Kruger effect.

Perhaps the biggest threat to society is the growing antiscience movement, which is fueled by the Dunning-Kruger effect. Those on Mount Stupid have the biggest influence, often supporting antiscience candidates, intentionally or unintentionally spreading misinformation, or even helping to create antiscience legislation. Because of this, the public’s trust in science is alarmingly low.

23. Which of the following is not true with respect to the Dunning-Kruger Effect ?

- (A) It is the tendency of people to misjudge their abilities.
- (B) Miscalibration of the incompetent stems from an error about the self.
- (C) Miscalibration of the highly competent stems from an error about others.
- (D) None of the above

24. Which of the following examples is not an example of the Dunning-Kruger Effect at play?

A good negotiator thinks he has the capability to clinch most of the deals.

- (A) Singers in the music competition who were ranked in the last 25% actually thought they would win the competition.
- (B) Students who fail in the exam feel they deserve higher scores.
- (C) Girls good in science quiz don’t consider themselves capable to enter a science competition.
- (D) A good negotiator thinks he has the capability to clinch most of the deals.

25. As per the author what is the biggest threat to society?

- (A) Antiscience movement.
- (B) People losing faith in science
- (C) The Dunning Kruger effect.
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

II. Current Affairs and general knowledge

The death toll from India's worst train crash this century has risen to 289, as many families are still waiting for DNA tests to get the bodies of their kin. The impact on June 2 near Bahanaga Bazar station in Odisha's _____ (A) district involved three trains: the Coromandel Express, the Howrah Superfast Express, and a stationary goods train. According to officials, the Coromandel Express derailed at high speed. It collided with the goods train on a loop line before being hit by the Howrah Superfast Express on the opposite track. The impact caused several coaches to be crushed and mangled, trapping hundreds of passengers inside. The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), the Odisha Fire Services and other agencies launched a massive rescue operation, which lasted for 18 hours.

Of the 289 people killed in the crash, bodies of 208 of them have been identified so far, while 81 remain unidentified. Officials said DNA tests are being conducted to match the bodies with the victims' relatives, but the process may take several days. Many families have been camping outside the hospitals and mortuaries, hoping to receive their loved ones' remains. Among them is Abbasuddin Sheikh, who lost his 20-year-old son Abul Kalam in the crash. Abul was one of 11 men from Kakdwip village in West Bengal who travelled on the Coromandel Express to Chennai to work as a construction worker. Abbasuddin said he received a call from his son's friend on June 3, informing him about the accident. He then rushed to the spot with his brother and nephew but could not find his son's body among the identified ones.

"I was shown many photos of dead bodies, but none matched my son. Then they took my blood sample for DNA testing and told me to wait," he said. He said he has been staying at a nearby mosque since then, praying for his son's body to be handed over to him soon.

The cause of the crash is still under investigation by the Commission of Railway Safety (CRS), which has collected evidence from the site and recorded statements from railway officials and eyewitnesses. According to a preliminary report by the CRS, a manual bypass of a tracking signal was done by railway workers to get around signalling hurdles that arose from a malfunctioning barrier. This may have led to the Coromandel Express entering the wrong line and colliding with the goods train. Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited the accident site on June 3 and expressed their condolences to the bereaved families. They also announced compensation of Rs 10 lakh (\$13,500) for each of the deceased, Rs 5 lakh (\$6,750) for each of the seriously injured and Rs 1 lakh (\$1,350) for each of the minor injured.

The crash has raised questions about the safety and maintenance of India's railway network, one of the world's largest and busiest. According to official data, 1,405 train accidents in India between 2009 and 2019 resulted in 1,789 deaths and 3,534 injuries.

26. In who is the current Chief of NDRF?

- a. Shri Arun Karwal
- b. Shri Arul Karwal
- c. Shri Atul Karwal
- d. None of the Above

27. Where did Howrah Superfast Express originate from?

- a. Yashwantnagar
- b. Yashwantpur
- c. Yelahanka
- d. Yamunapuram

28. Who is the current Union Railway Minister of India?

- a. Piyush Goyal
- b. Ashwini Vaishnaw
- c. Ravi Shankar Prasad
- d. Nitin Gadkari

29. What is the automatic train protection system developed by Indian Railways to prevent train collisions and accidents?

- a. Kavach
- b. Kavish
- c. Kavac
- d. Kavak



30. Who is the Chief Minister of Odisha

- a. Naveen Pratap
- b. Naveen Preetham
- c. Naveen Patak
- d. Naveen Patnaik

The US government is running out of time to avoid a default on its debt, which could trigger a global financial meltdown and a domestic recession. The default could happen as soon as June 5, unless Congress agrees to raise or suspend the debt ceiling.

The debt ceiling, currently set at \$31.4 trillion, was reached in January, and since then the Treasury Department has been using emergency measures to keep the government afloat. But those measures are expected to be exhausted soon, and Treasury Secretary _____ (A) has urged Congress to act swiftly and responsibly to prevent a default.

A default would mean that the US government would not be able to honour its obligations to its creditors, contractors, employees and beneficiaries, such as bondholders, suppliers, federal workers, pensioners and veterans. It would also undermine the trust and confidence in the US dollar, which is the world's reserve currency and the anchor of the global financial system.

A default would have severe and lasting consequences for the US and the world economy, according to experts and officials. It could cause a spike in interest rates, a plunge in stock prices, a disruption in trade and payments, a loss of jobs and income, a decline in consumer spending and confidence, and a halt in essential government services.

The US has never defaulted before, so the exact impact is unknown, but some analysts have warned that it could be worse than the 2008 global financial crisis. According to a report by the White House Council of Economic Advisers, a default could reduce US economic output by 6% and wipe out 6 million jobs. The debt ceiling crisis is a result of political deadlock and division between President Joe Biden's Democrats and the opposition Republicans, who have different views on how to manage the federal budget and spending priorities. The two sides have been negotiating for weeks to reach a deal that would raise or suspend the debt ceiling, but they have faced several obstacles and disagreements along the way. On Wednesday, the House of Representatives passed a bill that would extend the debt ceiling until December 2023, but it faces resistance in the Senate, where Republicans have threatened to filibuster it unless it includes spending cuts and other concessions. The clock is ticking as June 5 approaches, and both parties are under pressure to avoid a historic disaster that could jeopardize the recovery from the Covid pandemic and the war in Europe.

31. Which credit rating agency has reduced America's triple-A credit rating in 2011 during a similar crisis?

- a. S&P
- b. Moody's
- c. Fitch
- d. All of the above

32. What is the name of the US Treasury Secretary? Denoted in (A)

- a. Janet Yellen
- b. Steven Mnuchin
- c. Timothy Geithner
- d. Henry Paulson



33. Who is the current speaker of the US House of Representatives?

- a. Nancy Pelosi
- b. Kevin McCarthy
- c. Chuck Schumer
- d. Mitch McConnell

34. Joe Biden is the _____ president of the US?

- a. 44th
- b. 45th
- c. 46th
- d. 47th

35. What is debt ceiling?

- a. The limit on the amount of money the US government can borrow by issuing bonds
- b. The limit on the amount of money the US government can borrow from the IMF
- c. The limit on the amount of money the US government can borrow from the World Bank
- d. The limit on the amount of money the US government can borrow from other countries

Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), one of the largest commercial banks in the United States and a major lender to tech startups, collapsed on Friday, March 10, 2023, after a bank run that drained \$42 billion from its deposits in two days. The Department of Financial Protection and Innovation seized the bank and placed it under the receivership of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which guaranteed all customer deposits and reopened the bank as a bridge bank on Monday.

The collapse of SVB, which had \$172 billion in assets and served nearly half of all US venture-backed technology and life science companies, was the biggest bank failure since the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. It also triggered the failure of Signature Bank, a regional bank that had close ties with SVB and faced similar liquidity problems.

The root cause of SVB's downfall was its risky investment strategy that exposed it to massive losses when interest rates rose sharply in 2022 and 2023. The bank had invested heavily in long-term securities, such as US government bonds, to boost its returns from its burgeoning deposits. However, as the Federal Reserve hiked interest rates to combat inflation, the market value of these bonds plummeted, causing unrealized losses on SVB's portfolio.

To make matters worse, higher interest rates also increased borrowing costs for many of SVB's clients, who started withdrawing money from the bank to meet their liquidity needs. On Wednesday, March 8, SVB announced that it had sold over \$21 billion worth of securities, borrowed \$15 billion, and would hold an emergency sale of some of its treasury stock to raise \$2.25 billion. The announcement, coupled with warnings from prominent Silicon Valley investors, sparked a panic among depositors, who rushed to withdraw their funds.

By Thursday evening, SVB had lost nearly a quarter of its deposits and faced an imminent collapse. On Friday morning, the state regulator took over the bank and handed it over to the FDIC, which announced that it would guarantee all deposits, regardless of the \$250,000 insurance limit. The FDIC also shut down Signature Bank, which had \$63 billion in assets and \$55 billion in deposits, and guaranteed its deposits as well. The FDIC said that it would auction off all or parts of SVB and _____(A) to other financial institutions and use the proceeds to repay depositors. It also said that it would not use any taxpayer money for the rescue operation. The FDIC estimated that the cost of resolving SVB and _____(A) would be \$25 billion and \$10 billion respectively.



- 36. Who is the current CEO of SVB Bridge Bank after it's collapse?**
- a. Greg Becker
 - b. Erin Platts
 - c. David Sabow
 - d. Tim Mayopoulos
- 37. When was SVB bank established?**
- a. 1979
 - b. 1983
 - c. 1988
 - d. 1992
- 38. Where is the headquarters of SVB located?**
- a. San Francisco, California
 - b. Santa Clara, California
 - c. Mechanicville, New York
 - d. Rochester, New York
- 39. Which other bank failed shortly after SVB and faced similar liquidity problems? Denoted in A**
- a. Wells Fargo
 - b. Bank of America
 - c. Signature Bank
 - d. JPMorgan Chase
- 40. Which bank acquired all customer deposits and loans of SVB from the FDIC?**
- a. First Citizens Bank & Trust Company
 - b. HSBC Bank USA
 - c. Citibank
 - d. Bank of the West

(A) has launched a strategic reforms programme called SANKALP with the aim of improving the quality and relevance of skill development in India. The programme is supported by a loan agreement of \$250 million with the (Y) and is aligned with the National Skill Development Mission.

SANKALP is an outcome-oriented programme that focuses on decentralised planning, quality improvement, market relevance, and access to skill training. It has four key result areas: (1) Institutional Strengthening at the National and State Levels, (2) Quality Assurance of Skill Development Programs, (3) Inclusion of Marginalised Populations in Skill Development, and (4) Expanding Skills through Public-Private Partnerships.

Some of the key achievements of SANKALP so far are:

1. Establishment of a National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant National Skills Qualifications Register (NSQR) that lists all the skill courses and qualifications in India.
2. Development of a National Accreditation Board for Skill Development (NABSD) that will accredit all the skill training providers and assessors in the country.
3. Launch of (X) programme that aims to create a cadre of young professionals who will work with district administrations to support skill development initiatives.
4. Implementation of a District Skill Development Plan (DSDP) that will identify the skill gaps and demand in each district and design a comprehensive plan to address them.

5. Creation of a Challenge Fund that will provide grants to innovative and scalable projects that can enhance the quality and access of skill training, especially for women, youth, and disadvantaged groups. SANKALP is expected to benefit about 10 million youth by 2025 by providing them with market-relevant skills and enhancing their employability. The programme will also contribute to the vision of making India a global skill hub and a leader in human capital development.

41. What is the full form of SANKALP, a strategic reforms programme in the domain of skill development?

- a. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion
- b. Skills Advancement and Knowledge Application for Livelihood Progress
- c. Skills Assessment and Knowledge Alignment for Livelihood Performance
- d. Skills Achievement and Knowledge Accreditation for Livelihood Potential

42. Which ministry is responsible for implementing SANKALP scheme in India?

- a. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- b. Ministry of Education
- c. Ministry of Labour and Employment
- d. Ministry of Rural Development

43. Which international organisation is supporting SANKALP scheme with a loan agreement of \$250 million?(Y)

- a. World Bank
- b. Asian Development Bank
- c. International Monetary Fund
- d. United Nations Development Programme

44. What is the name of the portal launched by NSDC to provide a dedicated online platform for the management of trainers and assessors of the Indian short-term skill ecosystem?

- a. Takshila-National Portal
- b. Kaushal-National Portal
- c. Shiksha-National Portal
- d. Prashikshan-National Portal

45. What is the name of the fellowship programme launched under SANKALP that aims to create a cadre of young professionals who will work with district administrations to support skill development initiatives?(X)

- a. Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship
- b. Swami Vivekananda National Fellowship
- c. Ramanujan National Fellowship
- d. Abdul Kalam National Fellowship

The Atlantic Declaration 2023 is a framework for a twenty-first century U.S.-UK economic partnership that aims to strengthen the transatlantic alliance and address the global challenges of the present and future. The declaration was announced on June 8, 2023 by President Biden and Prime Minister Sunak, building on the(A) signed in 2021.

The declaration outlines the shared vision and goals of the two countries in areas such as trade, technology, innovation, climate change, security, and democracy. It also commits to enhancing cooperation on resilient, diversified, and secure supply chains and reducing strategic dependencies¹².



The declaration reaffirms the enduring partnership between the U.S. and the UK, which has been a cornerstone of the international order and a force for peace and prosperity for over a century. It also recognizes the need to adapt to the changing global landscape and the emerging threats and opportunities posed by authoritarian states, disruptive technologies, non-state actors, and transnational issues. The Atlantic Declaration 2023 is a testament to the shared values and interests of the U.S. and the UK, as well as their commitment to work together with their allies and partners to shape a more secure, prosperous, and sustainable world.

Some of the specific initiatives under the declaration include:

1. Establishing a U.S.-UK Technology Partnership Council to foster collaboration on emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, biotechnology, and cybersecurity.
2. Launching a U.S.-UK Clean Energy Innovation Partnership to accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy technologies such as offshore wind, hydrogen, carbon capture, and energy storage.
3. Enhancing cooperation on digital trade issues such as data flows, privacy, cybersecurity, and digital taxation.
4. Working towards a comprehensive and ambitious free trade agreement that reflects the shared values and interests of both countries.
5. Supporting the reform and modernization of the (X) and other multilateral institutions.

The Atlantic declaration 2023 reflects the deep and enduring partnership between the U.S. and the UK, which is based on common history, culture, values, and interests. The declaration also signals the joint leadership and vision of the two countries in addressing the global challenges of the 21st century.

46. Where was the Atlantic declaration 2023 Signed?

- a. London
- b. Washington D.C
- c. New York
- d. New Jersey

47. What was the name of the document signed by the US and the UK in 2021?

- a. The New Atlantic Charter
- b. The Trans-Atlantic Partnership
- c. The Intra-Atlantic Partnership
- d. The Revised Atlantic Agreement

48. Akshata Murthy, Wife of Rishi Sunak is a daughter of a Indian Businessman who is one of the co-founder's of _____?

- a. TCS
- b. Infosys
- c. Reliance
- d. Wipro

49. Which country is mentioned as a source of threat and aggression in the Atlantic declaration 2023?

- a. Russia
- b. China
- c. Iran
- d. Both A & B

50. Which two regions are mentioned as having an indivisible security in the Atlantic declaration 2023?

- a. Euro-Atlantic and Indo-Pacific
- b. Euro-Atlantic and Middle East
- c. Indo-Pacific and Africa
- d. Indo-Pacific and Latin America

III. Legal Reasoning

A regulatory sandbox is one of the many tools used by regulators to encourage innovation in a controlled regulatory environment where, a regulator may relax certain regulatory requirements for participating entities, allowing them to test their products and services with a reduced compliance burden. In India, the regulatory architecture for the market for financial services is designed across different sub-sectors such as banking, securities, insurance and pension. The regulators for these are in the process of setting up their respective regulatory sandboxes. The RBI and the IRDAI are at an advanced stage of their operations. The former has begun accepting applications to its first cohort while the latter has issued approvals to the first set of participants. The SEBI and the PFRDA sandboxes, however, are yet to begin formal operations. Sandbox testing frameworks in India indicates that, the existing framework views fintech innovations within traditional sectoral silos. Therefore, only such innovations that fall within the purview of an individual regulator's sandbox stand to make it to the market. Fintech innovations that would fall within the regulatory ambit of more than one regulator will have to separately approach each concerned regulator, since there is no single point of contact. The frameworks have been set up through delegated legislation and lack express authorizing provisions in the parent statute. This raises concerns for the legal validity of the sandbox testing, particularly for regulatory exemptions or relaxations provided to sandbox participants.

Moreover, there is a lack of uniformity across the current and contemplated frameworks on common features such as eligibility criteria, duration, and consumer protection safeguards. This adds to the uncertainty that participating entities face, especially if a single entity wants to test innovations across two different sandboxes, in which case it will have to comply with different criteria. Furthermore, there is no indication that these criteria are evidence-based.

To deal with these challenges, a new standalone law for India shall be proposed to provide a unified framework for regulatory sandbox testing of fintech innovations. It will be structured in a manner that causes least disruption to the existing regulatory architecture in India. Setting up of a coordination committee shall be proposed, consisting of representatives from relevant financial regulators to supervise and streamline testing of fintech innovations that fall within the regulatory ambit of more than one regulator. It addresses legal uncertainties inherent to the current framework by providing express authority to concerned regulators to operate their regulatory sandboxes and provide necessary regulatory exemption to sandbox participants. Additionally, the law also supplies statutory backing to a structured cross-sectoral coordination mechanism. It would also adhere to a principles-based approach to setting common minimum requirements and safeguards applicable to sandbox participants, following domestic and international best practices.

51. Which of the following statement stands true regarding regulatory sandbox?

- (A) Regulatory sandbox has a similar level of compliance as the prevailing general order, which needs to be followed by an individual.
- (B) There is no need to have a controlled regulatory environment due to robust technology.
- (C) The compliance burden is significantly lower than the prevailing compliances for the test purposes.
- (D) None of the above.

52. According to the passage, what stage of innovations have the regulators reached with respect to setting up of the regulatory sandboxes?

- (A) There are four regulators in market all of which have developed their sandbox prototypes.
- (B) Two of the regulators have invited applications for prototypes whereas other two regulators have denied incorporating the process for the time being.
- (C) Two regulators are at advanced stage of testing while the other two regulators are yet to formally start the procedure for setting up regulatory sandboxes.
- (D) Four regulators have issued approbations for the applicants' prototypes while other regulators are yet to decide upon the adoption of the sandbox concept.

53. Which of the following reasons could explain the hindrance caused in development of financial technology?

- (A) Initiatives like development of sandboxes represent a growing awareness in field of financial technology.
- (B) The financial technology harbingers the need of a legislative change for encouraging such developments.
- (C) The regulatory bodies lack technological adeptness to employ the innovations.
- (D) Lengthy procedural requirements cause massive economic loss to the developers of the prototypes.

54. Which among the following, does author consider as a structural principal deficiency which impedes India's attempt to tap into the full potential of sandboxes?

- (A) The legislations fail to account for the disruptive and cross-sectoral nature of fintech innovation.
- (B) None of the governing statutes for the four regulators provide express statutory authority to the regulator to operate a sandbox or grant exemptions from regulations through a sandbox mechanism.
- (C) Milieu of glooming uncertainty for the participating entities due to prevailing regulatory condition.
- (D) All the above.

55. What could be the possible solution to cure the deficiencies outlined by the author?

- (A) A proposed law that will provide a common forum for such innovations to test their products and seek necessary regulatory exemptions.
- (B) Representatives of all regulators shall allow the sandboxes which eases the business conduct of the regulators.
- (C) Coordination committee should be setup under the banking law which could expedite the process by ensuring to take expedient measures.
- (D) A superior regulatory tribunal should be established by the government to decide on such issues.

The Latin maxim, *nemo dat quod non habet*, which literally means no one can give what they do not have, in the context of sale of goods it means no one can transfer a better title than he himself has. Section 27 of the Indian contract act embodies this principle mentioned above. Buyer gets no title when the sale is by a person not the owner. This generally happens in case the finder of lost goods sells the goods or in case of stolen goods or goods in possession by an agent, he tries to misappropriate. In the sale of immovable property and in contract of pledge also we can see the application of this Latin maxim. So the essence of the maxim is that only the real owner can pass a real good title to the buyer in sale.

Section 27 of the Sales of Goods Act reads as - Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other law for the time being in force, where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had, unless the owner of the goods is by conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell.

Provided that, where a mercantile agent is, with the consent of the owner, in possession of the goods or of a document of title to the goods, any sale made by him, when acting in the ordinary course of business of a mercantile agent, shall be as valid as if he were expressly authorized by the owner of the goods to make the same, provided that the buyer acts in good faith and has not at the time of the contract of sale notice that the seller has not authority to sell.

The first part of the section embodies the explanation of the Latin maxim and the second part of the section provides 2 exceptions to the original principle.

56. Suppose a car was left with a mercantile agent and authorized him only to receive offers and not to sell. The agent obtained the registration book from the owner without consent and sold to the defendant. Has the buyer acquired a good title as per the paragraph above?

- (A) No, as the mercantile agent had no authorization to sell and therefore the buyer did not acquire a good title.
- (B) No, as the registration book was obtained without consent of the owner and therefore the buyer did not acquire a good title.
- (C) Yes, as the mercantile agent comes within the exception to the principle of Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet as mentioned in Section 27.
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

57. Suppose A delivered his car to a mercantile agent to sell it for not less than 575 pounds. But the mercantile agent sold it to the defendant for pound 140 and misappropriated the amount. In an action by A it was held that the defendant (buyer) had a good title to the goods. Will the buyer have a good title?

- (A) Yes, as the mercantile agent was given the consent to sell the car by the owner.
- (B) Yes, as if the mercantile broke the trust of the agent for selling it for less, it doesn't mean he did not consent to the act of selling it.
- (C) No, as the consent to sell the car was given for a specific price and since the specific price was not taken into consideration by the agent the buyer will not have a good title.
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

58. If a person leaves a watch or a ring on a seat in the park or on a table in a café, and it ultimately gets into the hands of a bona fide purchaser, will the purchaser have a good title to all the things as mentioned in the situation?

- (A) Yes, as it was the recklessness of the owner and the purchaser was at no fault.
- (B) Yes, leaving the objects on the table/park seat, the owner has given up the title.
- (C) No, as the finder cannot claim what he has found and pass off that title.
- (D) Cannot be determined.

59. Which of the following with respect to Section 27 of the Sales of Good Act is not correct?

- (A) It adheres to the principle of Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet.
- (B) It lays down an exception in case of acts committed by mercantile agents in the ordinary course of business.
- (C) It applies to only those cases where the buyer does not get a perfect title with respect to the good he purchases.
- (D) None of the above.

60. Applying the normal principle of Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet decide the answer to this situation : A, who transfers his or her interest in a property owned by A to B and then turns around, and out of mistake or worse, transfers the same to C. Who owns the property as per the application of the principle?

- (A) B owns the property now as rights were already vested in him by A.
- (B) A still owns the property as he couldn't decide between B and C.
- (C) C owns the property as in the end A decided to hand it over to C.
- (D) Cannot be determined.

The term Malfeasance applies to the commission of an unlawful act. It is generally applicable to those unlawful acts, such as trespass, which are actionable per se and do not require proof of intention or motive. All courts agree that malfeasance has to do with wrongful doing, but defining wrongful doing and proving malicious intent are difficult tasks. In addition, the act must be proven to have interfered with the perpetrators' official duties. Determining whether or not the act interfered with the duties is also difficult. In addition, some courts believe malfeasance also applies to an act that interferes with the official duties of other public officials.

The term 'misfeasance' is applicable to improper performance of some lawful act for example where there is negligence. Generally, a civil defendant will be liable for misfeasance if the defendant owed a duty of care toward the plaintiff, the defendant breached that duty of care by improperly performing a legal act, and the improper performance resulted in harm to the plaintiff.

Nonfeasance is a term used in Tort Law to describe inaction that allows or results in harm to a person or to property. An act of nonfeasance can result in liability if (1) the actor owed a duty of care toward the injured person, (2) the actor failed to act on that duty, and (3) the failure to act resulted in injury.

Courts have found a pre-existing relationship and a duty to act in various relationships, such as the relationship between Husband and Wife, innkeeper and guest, employer and employee, jailer and prisoner, carrier and passenger, Parent and Child, school and pupil, and host and guest. A person who renders aid or protection to a stranger also may be found liable if the rescuer does not act reasonably and leaves the stranger in a more dangerous position, even if the rescuer had nothing to do with the initial cause of the stranger's dilemma. Moreover, courts have found a duty to act if a person does something innocuous that later poses a threat and then fails to act to prevent harm.

In theory, misfeasance is distinct from Nonfeasance. Nonfeasance is a term that describes a failure to act that result in harm to another party. Misfeasance, by contrast, describes some affirmative act that, though legal, causes harm. In practice, the distinction is confusing and uninformative. Courts often have difficulty determining whether harm resulted from a failure to act or from an act that was improperly performed.

61. Assume that a janitor is cleaning a restroom in a restaurant. If he leaves the floor wet, he or his employer could be liable for any injuries resulting from the wet floor. This is because the janitor owed a duty of care toward users of the restroom, and he breached that duty by leaving the floor wet. This situation will fall under which of the terms given below?

- (A) Misfeasance
- (B) Malfeasance
- (C) Nonfeasance
- (D) None of the above

62. Assume that in the example given in the previous question, court could call a resulting injury by focusing on the janitor's failure to post a warning sign. The janitor not posting the warning sign will fall under which of the terms given below?

- (A) Misfeasance
- (B) Malfeasance

- (C) Nonfeasance
- (D) None of the above.



63. If a bystander sees a stranger drowning and does not attempt a rescue, he will be liable under which of the following categories?

- (A) Misfeasance
- (B) Malfeasance
- (C) Nonfeasance
- (D) None of the above.

64. Assume that Johnny loans a powerful circular saw to Bobby. If Johnny later remembers that the bolt securing the blade is loose and that the blade will dislodge in a dangerous manner when the saw is used, Johnny must try to warn Bobby. If Bobby is injured because Johnny failed to act, Johnny can be held liable for which of the following?

- (A) Misfeasance
- (B) Malfeasance
- (C) Nonfeasance
- (D) None of the above.

65. A is a judge taking bribes from the prosecution. The judge had the knowledge that it is illegal to take money for giving judgment in favour of a person. Since the judge knows that his action is illegal, but continues to carry on doing the act anyway, it is an act falling under which of the terms below?

- (A) Misfeasance
- (B) Malfeasance
- (C) Nonfeasance
- (D) None of the above.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India (“GoI”) issued an advisory on 20th March, 2020 to the All Employers Association- not to terminate the services of their employees, particularly casual or contractual workers from jobs or reduce their wages as it would weaken the financial condition of the employees and hamper their morale to combat the pandemic. It also went on to state that if any workers take leave or the place of employment is made non-operational due to Covid-19, the employees should be deemed to be on duty without any consequential deduction in wages for this period.

In view of Section 25M of the Industrial Dispute Act [ID], employers may take a stand that in case of a ‘natural calamity’, the lay-off of a workman is permissible, since COVID-19 has been declared as a pandemic resulting in a complete lockdown of economic activity, barring a few essential activities.

In *Ashok Kumar Jain and Others v. State of Bihar and Others*, the Supreme Court reversed the Order of the High Court declaring Section 25-M as ultra-vires the constitution and held that the lay-off in question was not motivated or unjustified but was resorted to under compulsive circumstances and, therefore, there was no lack of bonafides on part of the company in effecting laying off.

As far as ‘skilled’ employees are concerned, as stated above, their employment is governed by the respective service rules (in case of Central/State Government employees) and employment contract (in case of private employees). For government employees, any alteration in their service condition or dismissal from service has to be in conformity with their service rules. In the advisories, it has been stipulated that the period for which the employees remain absent from duty must be counted for the purposes of continuation of services. Government employees, who are terminated de-horse their service rules and without following the proper procedure have the remedy of filing a writ petition.

The real challenge lies for the private sector ‘skilled’ employees who are engaged through contracts and in a situation like this, find themselves vulnerable. These contracts typically have a clause providing for termination ‘without cause’. In such a situation, they are rendered remediless. Like other contractual

remedies, the remedy left with such an employee is to file a suit if such termination has not been in accordance with the contract seeking a declaration that the services have been terminated illegally.



66. X is a teacher working in a Government school. What remedy does X have if she gets laid off without any reasonable notice in times of pandemic like Covid-19 as discussed above?

- (A) File a contractual suit
- (B) File a writ petition
- (C) File a petition to State/Central Governments
- (D) Any of the above

67. Y is a teacher working in a private school. What remedy does Y have if she gets laid off without any reasonable notice in times of pandemic like Covid-19 as discussed above?

- (A) File a contractual suit
- (B) File a writ petition
- (C) File a petition to State/Central Governments
- (D) Any of the above

68. Which of the following was/were the judgment(s) in Ashok Kumar Jain and Others v. State of Bihar and Others?

- (A) Section 25-M of the Industrial Dispute Act was declared as ultra-vires to the constitution.
- (B) The lay-off in question was not motivated or unjustified but was resorted under compulsive circumstances.
- (C) There was no lack of bonafides on part of the company in effecting laying off.
- (D) All the above.

69. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the Section 25M of the Industrial Dispute Act [ID]?

- (A) Layoff of unskilled workers is permissible during a 'natural calamity'.
- (B) Layoff of unskilled workers is not allowed even in the case of 'natural calamity'.
- (C) Section 25M of the Industrial Dispute Act is ultra vires the Constitution.
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

70. The author in the above paragraph is trying to address which of the following issues?

- (A) Financial challenges of public during a pandemic
- (B) Employment issues during a Pandemic
- (C) Relevance of the Industrial Dispute Act
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

The laws governing citizenship in India are broadly covered under Part II of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act of 1955. Besides, the Passports Act, 1967 and Foreigners Act, 1946 regulates other vexed areas relating to questions of immigration, foreign travel, and entry of aliens into India etc. Important for our purpose here is the Citizenship Act which provides for the acquisition and determination of Indian citizenship. Section 2(b) of the Act defines an illegal immigrant as any person who (i) enters India without a valid passport or with forged documents, (ii) stays in the country beyond the visa permit.

The law amends the existing definition to exclude individuals from the minority religions of the Muslim dominated countries from the ambit of illegal immigrants. More specifically, Section 2 of the Bill provides that native Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan would not be considered as 'illegal immigrants' under the Act and thereby not penalised for illegally entering the country. Furthermore, the Bill goes a step ahead by greatly relaxing norms and procedures to avail citizenship of India. First, it reduces the requirement of 11 years to acquire citizenship by naturalisation to only 6 years of ordinary residence for such immigrants. Second, it reduces the registration fee to Rs. 100 from Rs. 3000 and more importantly, delegates the authority from the Union

Government to the district magistrate for speedy processing of applications.



It has been argued that the selective application of the Bill on the basis of religion is violative of the equality clause under Article 14 and the principle of secularism- which forms one of the basic features of the Indian constitution. Moreover, if the motive as the Bill propounds is to protect the religiously persecuted people, the exclusion of Muslims falls in troubled waters. Muslims are considerably discriminated against and exploited in the neighbouring countries of China, Sri Lanka and Myanmar whose demands for asylum in India have fallen on deaf ears. The decision to deport back the Rohingya refugees to Myanmar is just one case in point. The bill also overlooks certain sects of Islam like Shias and Ahmediyas which face prosecution in the notified countries.

The bill also incorrectly terms individuals of minority religions entering the country are migrants when in reality they are akin to refugees. The word migration refers to the voluntary movement of people primarily for better economic advantages. The purpose and intention of the Bill as stated by the Home Minister and provided Bill is to provide shelter to vulnerable, religiously persecuted people whose fundamental rights are at risk. The correct terminology is important because the laws and policies for migrants and refugees are entirely different.

71. A few Buddhists from Tibet escaped the persecution by a certain communist party around that region and illegally migrated to Bangladesh, from which they tried to seek refuge in India and as soon as the government enacted the Act, they applied for citizenship under the Act. Which of the following would likely be the result of the application?

- (A) The application would be accepted because they are immigrants from Tibet which is a neighbouring country.
- (B) The application would be rejected because refugees are not allowed into India under the law.
- (C) The application would be accepted because they can enter the country with forged documents.
- (D) The application would be rejected because the immigrant has to be a native of the listed countries.

72. Kabender Kaur is a Sikh living in Nepal, where her life was threatened by religious persecution. So she applied for citizenship as soon as she was cognizant of the Act. Which of the following would likely be the result of her application for citizenship?

- (A) The application would be accepted because Nepal is a neighbouring country and its citizens can seek refuge in India.
- (B) The application would be rejected because the Act doesn't grant citizenship from Nepal.
- (C) The application would be accepted because she is a Sikh, which naturally gives her the right to citizenship.
- (D) The application would be rejected because Sikhs are not minorities in Nepal.

73. Laukani, a Hindu resident of Bangladesh has her kids living in Kolkata, India and since Bangladesh is close to Kolkata, she occasionally visited them without a valid passport and during one of her visits, the Act came into effect and to bank on the opportunity, she applied for citizenship. Which of the following would likely be the result of the application?

- (A) The application would go forward because Laukani is an immigrant from Bangladesh
- (B) The application would be rejected because she's merely a visitor to the country.
- (C) The application would go forward because she's a resident of Bangladesh.
- (D) The application would be rejected because she was illegally staying in India.

74. Rajesh is a Hindu resident of Pakistan, who had remained there with his parents during the time of Partition. He was facing a lot of humiliation from his neighbours and to escape that, he entered India on an employment visa. After his visa expired, he continued to live in India. As soon as he got to know about the Act, he applied for citizenship under the Act. Which of the following would likely be the result of the application?

- (A) He can avail his citizenship under the CAA because he is an illegal immigrant due to not having a valid visa.
- (B) He cannot avail his citizenship under CAA because he is a legal migrant who has to stay in India for 11 years.
- (C) He cannot avail citizenship under CAA because he chose to stay in Pakistan during Partition.
- (D) He cannot avail citizenship under CAA because he was continuing to live in India without a valid visa.

75. Which of the following is the author of the given passage most likely to agree with?

- (A) The Act overlooks certain sects of non-muslims which face prosecution in the notified countries.
- (B) The Act is in consonance with Article 14 since people enter India without a valid passport or with forged documents.
- (C) The Act discriminates against the immigrants on the basis of religion and citizenship.
- (D) The refugees that are granted citizenship are from sects that are politically marginalized.

Blasphemy originated from a Greek word meaning to speak evil. The last successful blasphemy prosecution in England was in 1977. This points to the fact that the circumstances of modernity have made the prosecution for blasphemy very uncommon, out of date and no longer in practical use.

Section 295A penalises insult to any religion. The section does not criminalise every act which insults or attempts to insult religious sentiments. It only criminalises those acts which are intentional as well as malicious in nature.

In *Ramji Lal Modi v. State of Uttar Pradesh*, the judiciary consisting of five-judge bench upheld the constitutionality of the section. Ramji was accused of publishing article which were blasphemous in nature. Mr. Ramji Lal argued that his right of freedom of speech is well protected under article 19(1)(a) of the constitution which the court interpreted as “mere apprehension (of the government) that something might happen cannot be a justification for throttling speech and communication links. There has to be cogent evidence to back such exercise of power” and hence his content is also protected under the aforementioned article and in *Fatehgarh v. Ram Manohar Lohia*, the argument before the court was that in order the speech to be blasphemous or worthy of prosecution, there should be a degree of proximity between the speech and the possibility of disruption of public peace and the court concurred to both the arguments.

In 2015, Subramanian Swamy, member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha, filed a petition demanding the striking down of hate speech laws in the Indian Penal Code because they are unconstitutional.

76. A very popular cricketer with a fanatic fan base was displayed as Lord Vishnu when his team won a trophy under his leadership and that photo of him was circulated in a magazine with the words “Divine force of Big Deals”. HUP, a Hindu religious organisations sued him on the grounds that it was offensive to their religious sentiments. Which of the following would likely be the result of the case if we apply the principles laid down in the passage?

- (A) The court would rule in favour of the cricketer because there was no malicious intention.
- (B) The court would rule against the cricketer because his representation was offensive towards a religion.
- (C) The court would rule in favour of the cricketer because the representation isn't insulting to a religion.
- (D) The court would rule against the cricketer because freedom of speech is subjected to a few

restrictions.



77. Yogesh published an article on his blog supporting the ideology of Naxalites and has made an en passant praise on an event in history that brought down a right-wing organisation. If the successor to that right wing organisation sued Yogesh, which of the following would likely be the result of the case if we apply the principles laid down in the passage?

- (A) The court would rule against the organisation because supporting Naxalites isn't blasphemous.
- (B) The court would rule in favour of the organisation because the article is blasphemous.
- (C) The court would rule against the organisation because the article didn't hurt any religious sentiments.
- (D) The court would rule in favour of the organisation because it was the successor to the defamed organization.

78. If we apply the principles of Article 19 to the blasphemy law, will it stand the test?

- (A) No, because blasphemy laws encroach on the freedom of speech.
- (B) Yes, because blasphemy is very uncommon and it is no longer in practice and has no practicality.
- (C) No, because mere apprehension that something might happen is a valid reason to curb freedom of speech.
- (D) Yes, because blasphemy can be considered as a hate speech which is unconstitutional.

79. A popular communist leader delivered a speech that provoked other farmers into not paying enhanced taxes to the government and in a few months, that speech made enormous rounds all around the social media and to control public order, the government of India sued him for blasphemy. Which of the following would likely be the ruling of the court?

- (A) The court would rule in favour of the leader because he had no intent to cause public disturbance.
- (B) The court would rule against the leader because the speech proved protests around the country.
- (C) The court would rule against the leader because it can be considered as hate speech.
- (D) The court would rule in favour the leader because his speech has no connection to religion.

80. Which of the following is the author of the given passage most likely to agree with?

- (A) The judgment in Fatehgarh v. Ram ManoharLohia resonates with liberal interpretation of the constitution.
- (B) Not only are blasphemy laws impractical and outdated, but they also violate our basic fundamental rights.
- (C) The blasphemy law criminalises each and every act that attempts to insult religious sentiments.
- (D) The proximity between speech and disruption isn't arbitrary and can have a proper yardstick.

Set off is reciprocal acquittal of debts. "Set-off" means a claim set up against another. It is a cross-claim which partly offsets the original claim. Where there are mutual debts between the plaintiff and the defendant, one debt may be settled against the other. It is a plea in defence, available to the defendant. By adjustment, set-off either wipes out or reduces the plaintiff's claim in a suit for recovery of money. The term "set-off" denotes mutual discharge of debts. "Set-off" provision is mentioned under Order VIII, Rule 6 of CPC.

The effect of raising the plea of set-off is that the defendant steps into the shoes of plaintiff in respect of amount claimed by him. Thus, there are virtually two suits under the same suit-number viz., a suit by plaintiff again: the defendant for recovery of money and a suit by defendant against the plaintiff claiming the amount of set-off. Both the suits are tried together. The court pronounces final judgment in respect to, both, the original claim and the set-off. The two suits are considered to be independent of each other. Even if the suit instituted by plaintiff is dismissed or is withdrawn, it makes no difference. The claim of defendant for amount of set-off does not go with the suit and the court may pass a decree in favour of defendant in respect of that sum.

Set-off is of two kinds viz., legal set-off and equitable set-off. Rule 6 speaks of legal set-off only. In contrast to legal set-off, an equitable set-off, can be claimed for unascertained money but it must arise from the same transaction. For example, where a servant sues his master for recovery of amount of salary, the master can claim set-off for loss sustained by him due to negligence of servant since it arises out of same relationship. The Court must treat the claim of the defendant exactly as if the defendant had filed a plaint and the Court must pass a decree in favour of the defendant, if his claim is established. It is only in a written statement that a plea of set-off can be raised.

The following conditions must be fulfilled to constitute set off –

(a) The suit must be for recovery of money. (b) The defendant must claim an ascertained sum of money. A sum of money due in respect of a disputed transaction cannot constitute an ascertained sum. (c) That ascertained sum must be legally recoverable from the plaintiff, i.e., it is not barred by the law of limitation. (d) The plaintiff's claim and the set-off must be claimed in the same character. (e) The set-off should be within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court.

81. Zac files a suit against Yesh for recovery of Rs. 25,000/- but Yesh already holds a decree of Rs. 30,000/- against Zac. Decide whether any right is vested in Yesh?

- (A) Yesh cannot plead for the set-off of the claim of Zac.
- (B) Yesh has no right against Zac as there exist two different amounts.
- (C) Yesh cannot have right against Zac as he had already filed a suit against Yesh.
- (D) Yesh may plead for the set-off of the claim of Zac.

82. A suit is brought by a Hindu son named Arvind as the heir and representative of his father to recover from Brudesh certain debt due to the father. Brudesh claims to set-off a debt due to him by Arvind's father. Does Brudesh succeed?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Yes, as Arvind's father is not alive.
- (D) No, as Arvind's father is not alive.

83. Jack who is manager in the company where Easton is working, has to handover some amount due to Easton regard to the company's commercial transactions. Subsequently, Easton sues Jack and Jack pleaded to set off the same against the personal debt which Easton owes to Jack for the same amount. Can Jack succeed?

- (A) Yes, since the amounts involved are the same.
- (B) No, as they are not of the same character.
- (C) Yes, anyhow Easton owes to Jack for personal debt.
- (D) Cannot be determined.

84. Hudson sues Chase on a bill of exchange. Chase alleges that Hudson has wrongfully neglected to insure Chase's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. Can Chase succeed?

- (A) Yes, as he is ready to pay compensation.
- (B) No, as the amount is not ascertained.
- (C) No, as they are not of the same character.
- (D) Yes, as it will benefit Hudson.



IV. Logical Reasoning

The Chicano political activism began in the 1960s. By 1965, Chávez's United Farm Workers Union gained international recognition by initiating a worldwide boycott of grapes in an effort to get growers in California to sign union contracts. The same year Luis Valdez approached Chávez about using theater to organize farm workers. Valdez and the members of the resulting Teatro Campesino are generally credited by scholars as having initiated the Chicano theater movement, a movement that would reach its apex in the 1970s. In the fall of 1965, Valdez gathered a group of striking farm workers and asked them to talk about their working conditions. He asked people to illustrate what happened on the picket lines, and the less timid in the audience delighted in acting out their ridicule of the strikebreakers. Using the farm workers' basic improvisations, Valdez guided the group toward the creation of what he termed "actos," skits or sketches. The acto became the quintessential form of Chicano theater in the 1960s. The acto should suggest a solution to the problems exposed in the brief comic statement, and, as with any good political theater, it should satirize the opposition and inspire the audience to social action. Because actos were based on participants' personal experiences, they had palpable immediacy.

Yolanda Broyles-González rightly criticizes theater historians for having tended to credit Valdez individually with inventing actos as a genre. She traces the actos' connections to a similar genre of informal, often satirical shows known as carpas that were performed in tents to mainly working-class audiences. Carpas had flourished earlier in the twentieth century in the border area of Mexico and the United States. The Teatro participants had substantial cultural links to this tradition and likely adapted it to their improvisations. The early development of the Teatro Campesino was, in fact, a collective accomplishment; still, Valdez's artistic contribution was a crucial one, for the resulting actos were neither carpas nor theater in the European tradition of Valdez's academic training, but a distinctive genre with connections to both.

85. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (A) Some theater historians have begun to challenge the once widely accepted view that in creating the Teatro Campesino, Luis Valdez was largely uninfluenced by earlier historical forms.
- (B) In crediting Luis Valdez with founding the Chicano theater movement, theater historians have neglected the role of César Chávez in its early development.
- (C) Although the creation of the early material of the Teatro Campesino was a collective accomplishment, Luis Valdez's efforts and expertise were essential factors in determining the form it took.
- (D) The success of the early Teatro Campesino depended on the special insights and talents of the amateur performers who were recruited by Luis Valdez to participate in creating actos.

86. The second sentence of the passage functions primarily in which one of the following ways?

- (A) It helps explain both a motivation of those who developed the first actos and an important aspect of their subject matter.
- (B) It introduces a major obstacle that Valdez had to overcome in gaining public acceptance of the work of the Teatro Campesino.
- (C) It anticipates and counters a possible objection to the author's view that the actos developed by Teatro Campesino were effective as political theater.
- (D) It provides an example of the type of topic on which scholars of Mexican American history have typically focused to the exclusion of theater history.

87. It can be inferred from the passage that Valdez most likely held which one of the following views?

- (A) As a theatrical model, the carpas of the early twentieth century were ill-suited to the type of theater that he and the Teatro Campesino were trying to create.
- (B) César Chávez should have done more to support the efforts of the Teatro Campesino to use theater to organize striking farm workers.
- (C) Avant-garde theater in the European tradition is largely irrelevant to the theatrical expression of the

concerns of a mainly working-class audience.

(D) Actors do not require formal training in order to achieve effective and artistically successful theatrical performances.



88. Based on the passage, it can be concluded that the author and Broyles-González hold essentially the same attitude toward

- (A) the influences that shaped carpas as a dramatic genre.
- (B) the significance of carpas for the development of the genre of the acto.
- (C) the extent of Valdez's acquaintance with carpas as a dramatic form.
- (D) the role of the European tradition in shaping Valdez's contribution to the development of actos.

89. The passage most strongly supports which one of the following?

- (A) The carpas tradition has been widely discussed and analyzed by both U.S. and Mexican theater historians concerned with theatrical performance styles and methods.
- (B) Comedy was a prominent feature of Chicano theater in the 1960s.
- (C) In directing the actos of the Teatro Campesino, Valdez went to great lengths to simulate or recreate certain aspects of what audiences had experienced in the carpas.
- (D) Many of the earliest actos were based on scripts composed by Valdez, which the farm-worker actors modified to suit their own diverse aesthetic and pragmatic interests.

Kabir Singh is the kind of film, one stepped so deep in viciousness, that it needs a genre of its own. After surgeon Kabir Singh (Shahid) threatens the woman to undress, a part of the audience in Connaught Place multiplex laughed. This, quite quickly, becomes a pattern. Kabir Singh cuts to a flashback. He's provoked on the football field, picks a fight and punches his opponent. The college decides to suspend him for a month, but not without the dean informing us that Kabir is a student with an "impeccable academic record", "one of the best ever". Director Sandeep Vanga plants a rather insidious assertion here: that Kabir's behaviour is excusable because he's a genius, a classic "man with a "golden heart" fallacy. Kabir doesn't leave college because he sees Preeti (Kiara Advani), a girl in a junior batch and falls in 'love'. In fact, it is not love as much as a desire to own someone. "Woh meri bandi hai [she's my woman]". Here's the list of things Preeti does before getting a chance to speak: roam around Delhi with Kabir, move into his hostel, make out, have sex, eat pizza.

Art's fundamental purpose is to not comfort us or to be 'morally correct'. But it certainly must be about something, attempt a conversation with something bigger than the sum of its parts. Kabir Singh exists in a parallel world: one where people aren't held accountable for their actions, where there's no introspection, no contrition, no reckoning of self. This could have been so much more – its portrayal of misplaced, exaggerated machismo could have functioned as a mirror where we – the men – would have seen our fractured, vicious selves and taken a step back, to think, to realise. But no such luck here.

90. Which of the following statements, if provided in addition to the passage, would help in arriving at the conclusion that the act of Kabir Singh, asking a woman to undress is wrong and problematic?

- (A) By presenting these spicy scenes in a rather comical way, the audience can be kept entertained throughout the movie.
- (B) Such scenes during the movie does not help the audience in relieving the pressure of the intense movie because they are simply not the focus of the otherwise intense movie.
- (C) Scenes like these instill a sense of comfort in the audience for being okay with such domination of women by forceful means.
- (D) Nobody takes the movie seriously enough to be influenced by it actually.

91. Which of the following examples is not analogous to the “man with a Golden heart” fallacy and the “insidious assertion”, as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) An ex-IPS officer should be allowed to kill someone, because he has a reputable and excellent career.
- (B) A man who loves his wife and takes very well care of her, should be allowed to beat her if he thinks fit.
- (C) It is okay if Sachin Tendulkar fixes the World Cup Final, after all he is the best cricket player to have ever walked the earth.
- (D) Even the topper of the class in a CLAT coaching should not be given a chance to cheat in his Mock Tests.

92. Out of the following statements, which one can represent the best inference from the author’s description of the ‘art’?

- (A) Art, as it influences the substantial portion of the society, should be morally infallible, otherwise it can turn into a disaster.
- (B) Art should not touch the vices of the society, because if they are mishandled, a wrong message is sent to the society.
- (C) Art, through its expression, should be a medium of opening discourse in the society, for something more than just the bare expression of art.
- (D) Art is a parallel world, what happens in art is not much likely to happen in the real world.

93. Which of the following excerpts from the movie would strengthen the statement made by the author about the ‘parallel universe’ Kabir Singh is living in?

- (A) Preeti, even after dating Kabir for years, ends up marrying someone else, whom her parents ask her to.
- (B) Kabir, upon his suspension, refuses to apologise, saying, “This is me. I have no regrets.”
- (C) The amount of violence Kabir Singh is involved in is common and acceptable these days.
- (D) The reality of Kabir Singh matches greatly to that of most Indian love stories, hence it is almost like a parallel universe.

94. Why did the author say that it could have been so much more?

- (A) Because the film could have had a more romantic ending.
- (B) Because the film could have shown the society how toxic habits can be bad for society and relationships.
- (C) Because the film could have had more twists and dramas around the characters and plot.
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

The Law Reform Commission of Western Australia (LRCWA), in its latest report, issued recommendations for introducing contingency fees for lawyers’ services into the state of Western Australia. Contingency-fee agreements call for payment only if the lawyer is successful in the case. Because of the lawyer’s risk of financial loss, such charges generally exceed regular fees.

According to this contingency-fee arrangement, in the case of a successful outcome, the client needs to pay the lawyer’s normal fee plus an agreed-upon additional percentage of that fee. This restriction is intended to prevent lawyers from gaining disproportionately from awards of damages and thus to ensure that just compensation to plaintiffs is not eroded. Contingency-fee agreements are permitted only in cases where two conditions are satisfied: first, the contingency-fee arrangement must be used only as a last resort; and second, the lawyer must be satisfied that the client is financially unable to pay the fee in the event that sufficient damages are not awarded.



Unfortunately, lawyers wishing to enter into such arrangements would be forced to investigate not only the legal issues of the litigation, but also the financial circumstances of the potential client and the probable cost of the litigation. This would be onerous, as the final cost of litigation depends on factors that may change as the case unfolds.

Also, the proposal is unfair as this restriction would unjustly limit freedom of contract and would make certain types of litigation inaccessible to middle-income people or even wealthy people who might not be able to liquidate assets to pay the costs of a trial. The primary reasons for entering into contingency-fee agreements are two-fold. First, they provide financing for the costs of pursuing a legal action. Second, they shift the risk of not recovering those costs, and of not obtaining a damages award, from the client to the lawyer. Since the lawyer and the client have common interest under a contingency-fee arrangement, such arrangements will increase lawyers' diligence and commitment to their cases."

95. As described in the passage, the contingency-fee agreements that the LRCWA's report recommends are most closely analogous to which one of the following arrangements?

- (A) People who join together to share the costs of purchasing lottery tickets on a regular basis agree to share any eventual proceeds from a lottery drawing in proportion to the amounts they contributed to tickets purchased for that drawing.
- (B) A consulting firm reviews a company's operations. The consulting firm will receive payment only if it can substantially reduce the company's operating expenses, in which case it will be paid double its usual fee.
- (C) The returns that accrue from the assumption of a large financial risk by members of a business partnership formed to develop and market a new invention are divided among them in proportion to the amount of financial risk each assumed.
- (D) The cost of an insurance policy is determined by reference to the likelihood and magnitude of an eventual loss covered by the insurance policy and the administrative and marketing costs involved in marketing and servicing the insurance policy.

96. The author's main purpose in the passage is to

- (A) defend a proposed reform against criticism
- (B) identify the current shortcomings of a legal system and suggest how these should be remedied
- (C) support the view that a recommended change would actually worsen the situation it was intended to improve
- (D) explain a suggested reform and critically evaluate it

97. Which one of the following is given by the passage as a reason for the difficulty a lawyer would have in determining whether—according to the LRCWA's recommendations—a prospective client was qualified to enter into a contingency-fee agreement?

- (A) The length of time that a trial may last is difficult to predict in advance.
- (B) Not all prospective clients would wish to reveal detailed information about their financial circumstances.
- (C) Some factors that may affect the cost of litigation can change after the litigation begins.
- (D) Investigating whether a client is qualified to enter into an uplift agreement would take time away from investigating the legal issues of the case.

98. According to the passage, the LRCWA's report recommended that contingency-fee agreements

- (A) be used only when it is reasonable to think that such arrangements will increase lawyers' diligence and commitment to their cases
- (B) be used only in cases in which clients are unlikely to be awarded enormous damages
- (C) not be used in cases in which another type of arrangement is practicable

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(D) not be used except in cases where the lawyer is reasonably sure that the client will win damages sufficiently large to cover the lawyer's fees.



99. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the author's criticism of the LRCWA's recommendations concerning contingency-fee agreements?

- (A) The proportion of lawsuits filed by the least well-off litigants tends to be higher in areas where contingency-fee arrangements have been widely used than in areas in which such agreements have not been used.
- (B) Before the LRCWA's recommendations, lawyers in Western Australia generally made a careful evaluation of prospective clients' financial circumstances before accepting cases that might involve complex or protracted litigation.
- (C) There is strong opposition in Western Australia to any legal reform perceived as favoring lawyers, so it is highly unlikely that the LRCWA's recommendations concerning contingency-fee agreements will be implemented.
- (D) The total fees charged by lawyers who successfully litigate cases under contingency-fee arrangements are, on average, only marginally higher than the total fees charged by lawyers who litigate cases without contingency agreements.

One of the most enduring beliefs among historians of England has been that the character of English society has been shaped by the unique openness of its ruling elite to entry by self-made entrepreneurs, who are able to buy their way into the ranks of elite society. This upward mobility explained England's exceptional stability since the late seventeenth century, and major events like the development of the most efficient agricultural system in Europe, the making of the first industrial revolution, and the onset of severe economic decline.

But is the thesis true? Recent work on the supposed consequences of an open elite has already produced some doubts. Little credence is now accorded to the idea that England's economic decline resulted from absentee business owners too distracted by the demands of elite life to manage their firms properly. A new work by Lawrence and Jeanne Stone confronted this openness in a unique manner. Instead of tracing the careers of successful entrepreneurs to gauge the openness of the elite, the Stones chose to analyze the elite itself, and proceeded via the ingenious route of investigating country-house ownership.

Arguing that ownership of a country house was considered essential for membership in the ruling elite, the Stones analyzed the nature of country-house ownership in three counties for the period 1540-1880. Their critical findings are provocative: there was strikingly little change in the ownership of such houses throughout the period. Instead, the old elite was able to maintain itself, and its estates, intact for centuries. The popular picture of venerable elite families overcome by debt and selling out to merchants is simply not borne out by the Stones' findings. Rather, the opportunities for entrepreneurs to buy their way into the elite were extremely limited. If further studies of country-house ownership attest to the representativeness and accuracy of their data, then the Stones' conclusion that the open elite thesis cannot be maintained may, indeed, prove true.

100. Traditional historians of England, as they are described in the passage, would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding open elites?

- (A) They develop more easily in agricultural rather than industrial societies.
- (B) They develop in response to particular sets of economic conditions.
- (C) They tend to unite some of the powerful groups in a society.
- (D) They tend to reduce class distinctions based on income in a society.

101. The tone of the passage suggests that the author regards the Stones' methodological approach

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- as(A) problematic
(B) difficult
(C) controversial
(D) clever



102. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Assumptions about the nature of England's ruling elite can no longer be used with certitude to explain many major economic developments.
(B) The concept of the open elite is of paramount importance in explaining major English political, social, and economic events.
(C) The long-standing belief that England possessed a remarkably open ruling elite has recently been subjected to important and potentially lethal criticism.
(D) An analysis of English country-house ownership in England indicates that there were few opportunities for merchants to buy the estates of old members of the landed elite.

103. Which of the following can be inferred from the Stones' findings about English country-house ownership in the three counties during the period 1540-1880?

- (A) Little change in the number or size of English country houses occurred during this period.
(B) Wealthy business owners constituted a growing percentage of English country-house owners during this period.
(C) Most of the families that owned country houses at the beginning of this period continued to own them at the end.
(D) The most significant changes in English country-house ownership occurred during the second half of this period.

104. The author suggests that the Stones' conclusions about the openness of the English elite would be strengthened by future studies that

- (A) pay more attention to other recent historical works.
(B) include more data on factors other than country-house ownership.
(C) expand the area of research to include more counties.
(D) focus more on successful business entrepreneurs.

The question consists of one statement and two arguments I and II. Examine them and mark your answers based on the options given.

105. Statement: During election campaign, is distribution of money to garner votes acceptable?

Arguments:

- I. Yes. There are many people below poverty line in dire need of money.
II. No. Election campaign is an expensive affair with the costs incurred for stage and road shows.
(A) Only argument I is strong.
(B) Only argument II is strong.
(C) Both arguments I and II are strong.
(D) Neither I nor II is strong.

106. Statement: People should use laptops and avoid using desktop computers.

Arguments:

- I. Yes. It is trendy and fashionable to use laptops these days.
II. No. Desktop computers cost 40% lesser than laptops."

- (A) Only argument I is strong.
- (B) Only argument II is strong.
- (C) Both arguments I and II are strong.
- (D) Neither I nor II is strong.



After many years spent in foreign travel, I sailed in the year 1880, from the port of Batavia on a voyage to the Archipelago of the Sunda islands. I went as passenger having no other inducement than a kind of nervous restlessness which haunted me as a fiend. Our vessel was a beautiful ship of about four hundred tons, copper-fastened, and built at Bombay of Malabar teak. She was freighted with cotton-wool and oil, from the Lachadive islands. We had also on board coir, jaggery, ghee, cocoa-nuts, and a few cases of opium. The stowage was clumsily done, and the vessel consequently crank. One evening, leaning over the taffrail, I observed a very singular, isolated cloud, to the N.W. It was remarkable, as well for its color, as from its being the first we had seen since our departure from Batavia. I watched it attentively until sunset, when it spread all at once to the eastward and westward. My notice was soon afterwards attracted by the dusky-red appearance of the moon, and the peculiar character of the sea. The latter was undergoing a rapid change, and the water seemed more than usually transparent. As night came on, every breath of wind died away. However, as the captain said he could perceive no indication of danger, and as we were drifting in bodily to shore, he ordered the sails to be furled, and the anchor let go. No watch was set, and the crew, consisting principally of Malays, stretched themselves deliberately upon deck. I went below—not without a full presentiment of evil. I told the captain my fears; but he paid no attention to what I said, and left me without deigning to give a reply. My uneasiness, however, prevented me from sleeping, and about midnight I went upon deck.—As I placed my foot upon the upper step of the companion-ladder, I was startled by a loud, humming noise, like that occasioned by the rapid revolution of a mill-wheel, and before I could ascertain its meaning, I found the ship quivering to its centre. In the next instant, a wilderness of foam hurled us upon our beam-ends, and, rushing over us fore and aft, swept the entire decks from stem to stern. The extreme fury of the blast proved, in a great measure, the salvation of the ship. Although completely water-logged, yet, as her masts had gone by the board, she rose, after a minute, heavily from the sea, and, staggering awhile beneath the immense pressure of the tempest, finally righted. By what miracle I escaped, it is impossible to say. [extract from MS Found in a bottle by Edgar Allan Poe]

107. Which of the following describes the state of narrator's mind during the journey?

- A. He was panic-stricken after knowing the ship had a hole in it.
- B. He was bored and was just sky watching as he was on a holiday
- C. He was disgusted by the negligence of the ship's captain
- D. He was anxious about the rapid changes in the sea and climate

108. What is the meaning of the phrase "fore and aft" from the passage?

- A. Before and after
- B. Left and right
- C. At the front and rear
- D. In a particular place

109. Where is the narrator travelling to, according to the passage?

- A. To a philosophical place in his mind
- B. To a physical destination
- C. To Loneliness
- D. None of these

110. What could this incident have left in his mind?

- A. Sea travel is dangerous
- B. Sailors are very brave people

- C. There is always something new out there.
- D. Life is a gift

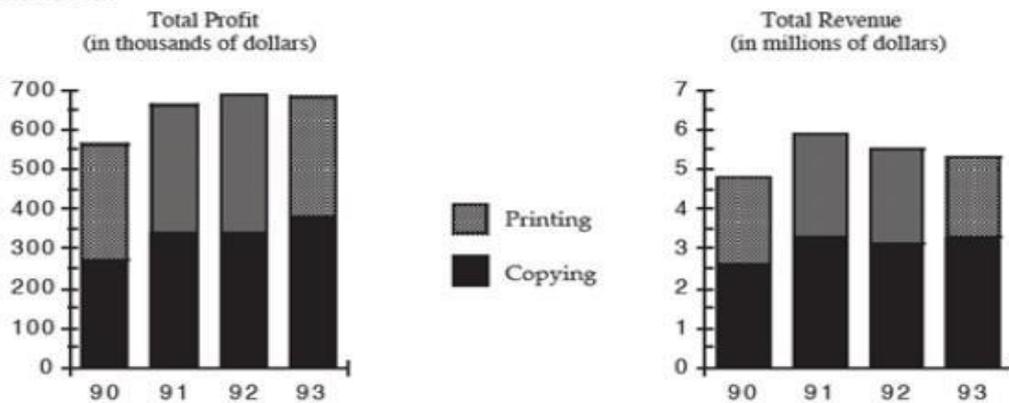


111. What state of mind is he left in, after the incident?

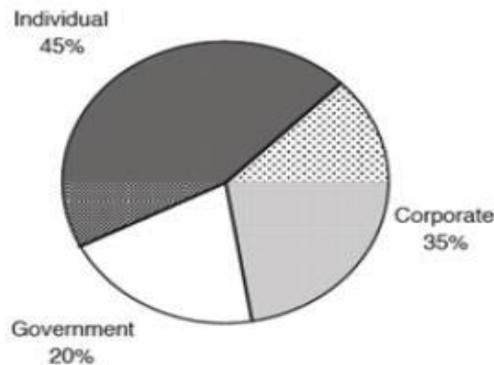
- A. Succumbed tragically.
- B. Feared tremendously.
- C. Survived mysteriously.
- D. Reminiscenced nostalgically

V. Quantitative Techniques

PROFIT AND REVENUE DISTRIBUTION FOR ZIPPY PRINTING, 1990–1993, COPYING AND PRINTING.



Distribution of Profit from Copying, 1992 (in thousands of dollars)



112. In 1993, the total profit was approximately how much greater than the total profit in 1990?

- (A) 50k
- (B) 75k
- (C) 120k
- (D) 200k

113. In 1990, profit from copying was approximately what percent of the revenue from copying?

- (A) 2%
- (B) 10%
- (C) 20%

(D)35%



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114. In 1992, the profit from copying for corporate customers was approximately how much greater than the profit from copying for government customers?

- (A) 50k
- (B) 80k
- (C) 105k
- (D) 190k

115. During the two years in which total profit was most nearly equal, the combined revenue from printing was closest to

- (A) 1 million
- (B) 2 million
- (C) 4.5 million
- (D) 6 million

116. The amount of profit made from government copy sales in 1992 was

- (A) 70k
- (B) 100k
- (C) 150k
- (D) 200k

Study the given table carefully and answer the questions based on it.

The following table gives the production(in '000 tonnes) of plastic materials namely Polypropylene, Polyethylene and Nylon filament yarn

Months	Production of plastic materials					
	Polypropylene (in thousand tonnes)		Polyethylene production (in thousand tonnes)		Nylon filament yarn production (in thousand tonnes)	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
March	17.6	20.8	104	40	3150	2900
April	16.4	20.6	100	88	3050	2850
May	16.0	21.4	80	96	3000	2900
June	15.4	19.2	88	80	2520	2800
July	16.0	19.2	90	84	2600	2700
August	16.6	21.4	94	80	2650	2750
September	16.4	20.8	98	84	2500	2650
October	17.8	23.0	100	80	2200	3000
November	16.4	22.6	104	92	2000	2950
December	17.6	21.8	108	88	2250	3000
January	20.0	20.0	96	100	2750	2350
February	19.8	17.8	20	96	2600	2250

117. In the year 2011-12 the ratio of the difference between the maximum and minimum production of polyethylene to the difference between the maximum and minimum production of Polypropylene is nearly

- (A) 19:01
- (B) 15:01
- (C) 16:01
- (D) 18:01

118. The ratio of the maximum production of polyethylene in the year 2012-13 to the minimum production of polyethylene in the year 2011-12 is :

- (A) 4.8 : 1
- (B) 5 : 1
- (C) 5.4 : 1
- (D) 4.2 : 1

119. For which of the given products does the maximum number of times the production in the year 2011-12 equals the production in the year 2012-13 in the same month?

- (A) Polypropylene
- (B) Polyethylene
- (C) Nylon Filamet yarn
- (D) None

120. For how many months the production of propylene in the year 2011-12 is less than the production in the year 2012-13?

- (A) 8 months
- (B) 5 months
- (C) 10 months
- (D) 9 months