

No of Questions : 150

Duration:120 Min, (Max. Marks: 150)

## Instructions to the candidates

1. No clarification on the question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are' -
2. There are 150 multiple choice objective type questions. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Each question carries ONE mark . Total marks are 150
4. Negative Marking : 0.25 for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with HB pencil in the OMR Answer sheet
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong.

## BREAK UP OF MARKS

Section	Subject	Marks	Question No.
A	English Language	30	1-30
B	General Knowledge	40	21-70
C	Legal Reasoning	40	71-110
D	Logical Reasoning	25	111-135
E	Quantitative Techniques	15	136-150

## SECTION – A (ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

## PASSAGE - 1

The U.S. population is going gray. A rising demographic tide of aging baby boomers—those born between 1946 and 1964—and increased longevity have made adults age 65 and older the fastest growing segment of today’s population. In thirty years, this segment of the population will be nearly twice as large as it is today. By then, an estimated 70 million people will be over age 65. The number of “oldest old”—those age 85 and older—is 34 times greater than in 1900 and likely to expand five-fold by 2050.

This unprecedented “elder boom” will have a profound effect on American society, particularly the field of healthcare. Is the U.S. health system equipped to deal with the demands of an aging population? Although we have adequate physicians and nurses, many of them are not trained to handle the multiple needs of older patients. Today we have about 9,000 geriatricians (physicians who are experts in aging-related issues). Some studies estimate a need for 36,000 geriatricians by 2030.

Many doctors today treat a patient of 75 the same way they would treat a 40-year-old patient. However, although seniors are healthier than ever, physical challenges often increase with age. By age 75, adults often have two to three medical conditions. Diagnosing multiple health problems and knowing how they interact is crucial for effectively treating older patients. Healthcare professionals—often pressed for time in hectic daily practices—must be diligent about asking questions and collecting “evidence” from their elderly patients. Finding about a patient’s over-the-counter medications or living conditions could reveal an underlying problem. Lack of training in geriatric issues can result in healthcare providers overlooking illnesses or conditions that may lead to illness. Inadequate nutrition is a common, but often unrecognized, problem among frail seniors. An elderly patient who has difficulty preparing meals at home may become vulnerable to malnutrition or another medical condition. Healthcare providers with training in aging issues may be able to address this problem without the costly solution of admitting a patient to a nursing home. Depression, a treatable condition that affects nearly five million seniors, also goes undetected by some healthcare providers. Some healthcare professionals view depression as “just part of getting old.” Untreated, this illness can have serious, even fatal consequences. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, older Americans account for a disproportionate share of suicide deaths, making up 18% of suicide deaths in 2000. Healthcare providers could play a vital role in preventing this outcome—several studies have shown that up to 75% of seniors who die by suicide visited a primary care physician within a month of their death.

Healthcare providers face additional challenges to providing high-quality care to the aging population. Because the numbers of ethnic minority elders are growing faster than the aging population as a whole, providers must train to care for a more racially and ethnically diverse population of elderly. Respect and understanding of diverse cultural beliefs is necessary to provide the most effective healthcare to all patients. Providers must also be able to communicate complicated medical conditions or treatments to older patients who may have a visual, hearing, or cognitive impairment.

As older adults make up an increasing proportion of the healthcare caseload, the demand for aging specialists must expand as well. Healthcare providers who work with the elderly must understand and address not only the physical but mental, emotional, and social changes of the aging process. They need to be able to “normalize” characteristics associated with aging and illness. Most crucially, they should look beyond symptoms and consider ways that will help a senior maintain and improve her quality of life.

**1. The author uses the phrase going gray in order to**

- a) maintain that everyone’s hair loses its color eventually.
- b) suggest the social phenomenon of an aging population.
- c) depict older Americans in a positive light.
- d) demonstrate the normal changes of aging.

**2. The tone of the passage is primarily one of**

- a) bemused inquiry.
- b) detached reporting.
- c) informed argument.
- d) hysterical plea.

**3. The author implies that doctors who treat an elderly patient the same as they would a 40-year-old patient**

- a) provide equitable, high-quality care.

- b) avoid detrimental stereotypes about older patients.
  - c) encourage middle-age adults to think about the long-term effects of their habits.
  - d) do not offer the most effective care to their older patients.
- 4. In the given passage, the word address most nearly means**
- a) manage.
  - b) identify.
  - c) neutralize.
  - d) analyze.
- 5. The author cites the example of untreated depression in elderly people in order to**
- a) prove that mental illness can affect people of all ages.
  - b) undermine the perception that mental illness only affects young people.
  - c) support the claim that healthcare providers need age-related training.
  - d) show how mental illness is a natural consequence of growing old.
- 6. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a possible benefit of geriatric training for healthcare providers?**
- a) improved ability to explain a medical treatment to a person with a cognitive problem
  - b) knowledge of how heart disease and diabetes may act upon each other in an elderly patient
  - c) improved ability to attribute disease symptoms to the natural changes of aging
  - d) more consideration for ways to improve the quality of life for seniors
- 7. The author implies that a healthcare system that routinely looks beyond symptoms is one that**
- a) intrudes on the private lives of individuals.
  - b) considers more than just the physical aspects of a person.
  - c) rivals the social welfare system.
  - d) misdiagnoses diseases that are common in the elderly.
- 8. In the last paragraph of the passage the author's tone is one of**
- a) unmitigated pessimism.
  - b) personal reticence.
  - c) hypocritical indifference.
  - d) urgent recommendation.

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**PASSAGE - 2**

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Debate over the hazards and benefits of smoking has divided physicians, scientists, governments, smokers, and non-smokers since Tobacco nicotiana was first imported to Europe from its native soil in the Americas in the sixteenth century. A dramatic increase in cigarette smoking in the United States in the twentieth century called forth anti-smoking movements. Reformers, hygienists, and public health officials argued that smoking brought about general malaise, physiological malfunction, and a decline in mental and physical efficiency. Evidence of the ill effects of smoking accumulated during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Epidemiologists used statistics and large-scale, long-term, case-control surveys to link the increase in lung cancer mortality to smoking. Pathologists and laboratory scientists confirmed the statistical relationship of smoking to lung cancer as well as to other serious diseases, such as bronchitis, emphysema, and coronary heart disease. Smoking, these studies suggested, and not air pollution, asbestos contamination, or radioactive materials, was the chief cause of the epidemic rise of lung cancer in the twentieth century. On June 12, 1957, Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney declared it the official position of the U.S. Public Health Service that the evidence pointed to a causal relationship between smoking and lung cancer.

The impulse for an official report on smoking and health, however, came from an alliance of prominent private health organizations. In June 1961, the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, and the American Public Health Association addressed a letter to President John F. Kennedy, in which they called for a national commission on smoking, dedicated to "seeking a solution to this health problem that would interfere least with the freedom of industry or the happiness of individuals." The Kennedy administration responded the following year, after prompting from a widely circulated critical study on cigarette smoking by the Royal College of Physicians of London. On June 7, 1962, recently appointed Surgeon General Luther L. Terry announced that he

would convene a committee of experts to conduct a comprehensive review of the scientific literature on the smoking question. ...

Meeting at the National Library of Medicine on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, from November 1962 through January 1964, the committee reviewed more than 7,000 scientific articles with the help of over 150 consultants. Terry issued the commission's report on January 11, 1964, choosing a Saturday to minimize the effect on the stock market and to maximize coverage in the Sunday papers. As Terry remembered the event, two decades later, the report "hit the country like a bombshell. It was front page news and a lead story on every radio and television station in the United States and many abroad."

The report highlighted the deleterious health consequences of tobacco use. Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General held cigarette smoking responsible for a 70% increase in the mortality rate of smokers over non-smokers. The report estimated that average smokers had a nine- to ten-fold risk of developing lung cancer compared to non-smokers; heavy smokers had at least a twenty-fold risk. The risk rose with the duration of smoking and diminished with the cessation of smoking. The report also named smoking as the most important cause of chronic bronchitis and pointed to a correlation between smoking and emphysema, and smoking and coronary heart disease. It noted that smoking during pregnancy reduced the average weight of newborns. On one issue the committee hedged: nicotine addiction. It insisted that the "tobacco habit should be characterized as an habituation rather than an addiction," in part because the addictive properties of nicotine were not yet fully understood, in part because of differences over the meaning of addiction.

The 1964 report on smoking and health had an impact on public smoking caused cancer, while 78% believed so by 1968. In the course of a decade, it had become common knowledge that smoking damaged health, and mounting evidence of health risks gave Terry's 1964 report public resonance. Yet, while the report proclaimed that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action," it remained silent on concrete remedies. That challenge fell to politicians. In 1965, Congress required all cigarette packages distributed in the United States to carry a health warning, and since 1970 this warning is made in the name of the Surgeon General. In 1969, cigarette advertising on television and radio was banned, effective September 1970.

**9. The primary purpose of the passage is to**

- a) show the mounting evidence of the deleterious health consequences of smoking.
- b) explain why the Kennedy administration called for a national commission on smoking.
- c) describe the government's role in protecting public health.
- d) show the significance of the 1964 Surgeon General's report.

**10. In 1st line, preoccupied most nearly means**

- a) distressed.
- b) beset.
- c) absorbed.
- d) inconvenienced.

**11. The first sentence of the second paragraph is intended to express the**

- a) long-standing controversy about the effects of smoking.
- b) current consensus of the medical community regarding smoking.
- c) government's interest in improving public health.
- d) ongoing colloquy between physicians, scientists, and governments.

**12. The author implies that the impulse to create a government report on smoking**

- a) was an overdue response to public demand.
- b) would not have been pursued if John F. Kennedy was not president.
- c) came from within the U.S. Public Health Service.
- d) was the result of pressure from forces outside of the government.

**13. The quotation by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry is used to illustrate the**

- a) outrage of consumers wanting to protect their right to smoke.
- b) disproportionate media coverage of the smoking report.
- c) overreaction of a hysterical public.
- d) explosive response to the revelation of smoking's damaging effects.

**14. In the given passage, hedged most nearly means**

- a) exaggerated.
- b) evaded.
- c) deceived.
- d) hindered.

**15. The statement that the 1964 Surgeon General's report remained silent on concrete remedies implies that it**

- a) served primarily as a manifesto that declared the views of the Surgeon General.
  - b) could have recommended banning cigarette advertising but it did not.
  - c) was ignorant of possible remedial actions.
  - d) maintained its objectivity by abstaining from making policy recommendations.
16. In the last paragraph of the passage, the attitude of the author toward the legacy of the 1964 Surgeon General's report is one of
- a) unqualified praise.
  - b) appreciation.
  - c) wonderment.
  - d) cynicism.

### PASSAGE - 3

#### PART - A

Elective and cosmetic plastic surgery is one of the fastest growing segments of healthcare, second only to geriatric care. As the “baby boomers” (those born between 1945 and 1965) reach their half-century mark, more Americans are seeking cosmetic procedures that minimize the visible signs of aging. The demand for self-improvement has increased as the job market has become more competitive and a high divorce rate spurs the search for new personal

relationships. Increased discretionary wealth and a wider acceptance of cosmetic techniques have also contributed to the spike in cosmetic surgery.

In the 1980s, I was just beginning as an internist, working in a private practice. Then in my late twenties, I felt pity for my patients who talked to me about a surgical fix for their wrinkles or other signs of aging. I felt that if they had a developed sense of self-esteem, they would not feel the need to surgically alter their appearance. I also felt a certain degree of envy for my cosmetic-surgeon colleagues, some of whom worked across the hall. To my “green” eye, they looked like slick salespeople reaping large financial rewards from others’ insecurity and vanity. It was difficult for me to reconcile the fact that patients were willing to fork over thousands of dollars for cosmetic fixes, while primary care physicians struggled to keep their practices financially viable.

Since that time, my attitude has changed. Although cosmetic surgery sometimes produces negative outcomes—the media often highlights surgery “disasters”—for the most part, the health risk for cosmetic procedures is low and patient satisfaction is high. Often, people who have been hobbled by poor body image all of their lives, walk away from cosmetic surgery with confidence and the motivation to lead healthier lives. In addition, reconstructive surgery for burn and accident victims or to those disfigured from disease restores self-esteem and wellbeing in a way that other therapies cannot. I believe it is time for members of the medical community to examine the benefits and results of cosmetic surgery without prejudice or jealousy.

#### PART - B

Beauty is only skin deep, or so goes the old adage. However, in a culture increasingly fixated on youthfulness and saturated with media images of “ideal”-looking men and women, cosmetic plastic surgery seems like the norm instead of the exception. Nearly 6.6 million Americans opted for cosmetic surgery in 2002, with women accounting for 85% of cosmetic-surgery patients, according to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Once the province of older women, cosmetic surgery is increasingly an option for 35– to 50-year-olds, who made up 45% of cosmetic-surgery patients in 2002.

Coming of age in the 1970s, I grew up believing in the spirit of feminism, a ready warrior for equal rights for women in the home and workplace. I believed that women should be valued for who they are and what they do, and not for how they look. But as I approach my mid-forties, I look in the mirror and wonder about the reflection I see. Although I adhere to a healthy lifestyle, eat well, exercise regularly, and feel energetic, the reality is that I am beginning to look, well, middle-aged.

Because I am a successful professional, I have the means to afford elective surgery. And like Pandora’s Box, once I opened the door to anti-aging surgical possibilities, it seems almost impossible to close it again. In 2002, more than 1.1 million Americans had Botox injections—a procedure that erases wrinkles by paralyzing facial muscles. I find myself asking: Why not me? Is it time to jump on the bandwagon? In a competitive culture where looks count, is it almost *impractical* not to?

What stops me? Perhaps it is queasiness about the surgeon’s scalpel. Risks accompany any kind of surgery. Perhaps I



messenger boys on bicycles who deliver their groceries or we'll go to England to work on the building sites. Our sisters will mind their children and scrub their floors unless they go off to England, too. We know that. We're ashamed of the way we look and if boys from the rich schools pass remarks we'll get into a fight and wind up with bloody noses or torn clothes. Our masters will have no patience with us and our fights because their sons go to the rich schools and, Ye have no right to raise your hands to a better class of people so ye don't.

- 26. The "we" the author uses throughout the passage refers to**
- a) his family.
  - b) the poor children in his neighborhood.
  - c) the children who attend rich schools.
  - d) the author and his brother.
- 27. The passage suggests that the author goes to school**
- a) in shabby clothing.
  - b) in a taxi cab.
  - c) in warm sweaters and shorts.
  - d) on a bicycle.
- 28. The word pass as used in the passage means to**
- a) move ahead of.
  - b) go by without stopping.
  - c) be approved or adopted.
  - d) utter.
- 29. The author quotes his school masters saying Ye have no right to raise your hands to a better class of people so ye don't in order to**
- a) demonstrate how strict his school masters were.
  - b) contrast his school to the Christian Brothers' School and Crescent College.
  - c) show how his teachers reinforced class lines.
  - d) prove that the author was meant for greater things.
- 30. The passage implies that**
- a) the author was determined to go to England.
  - b) the author was determined to be someone who will run the world.
  - c) the author often got into fights.
  - d) one's class determined one's future.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GK

### PASSAGE - 5

US-based banking major x has decided to exit its consumer banking business in the Indian market along with that of some other countries. Interestingly, it was done when the group recorded its highest-ever quarterly profits. However, with this announcement, a big question arises about its possible impact on the bank's existing customers and employees. "While the markets have excellent businesses, we don't have the scale we need to compete. We believe our capital, investment dollars, and other resources are better deployed against higher returning opportunities in wealth management and our institutional businesses in Asia," x's global CEO y had said. While analysts are still analysing the rationale behind the move, it has left many consumers who were having salary accounts, or holding credit cards to wonder, what will happen to them. Ashu Khullar, CEO of the Indian branch, said there is no immediate change to the operations and no immediate impact to our colleagues as a result of this announcement. A senior executive of the bank said, those who are having salary accounts need not be worried. "There is no need to panic. Their money is safe and if there will be any change, customers will be informed much in advance to avoid any complexities. But so far, there is no need for that," the executive assured.

- 31. Which of the following banking majors have decided to exit their consumer banking business in the Indian market as denoted by 'x'?**
- a) Deutsche Bank
  - b) Citi Group
  - c) Yes Bank
  - d) Standard Chartered
- 32. Who is the current global CEO of the banking conglomerate?**

- a) Jane Fraser  
c) Gita Gopinath
- b) David Malpass  
d) Ashu Khullar
- 33. The banking major has decided to quit its business in how many countries (including India)?**  
a) 10  
c) 13
- b) 12  
d) 8
- 34. In April 2021, which of the following Indian banks was fined Rs 25 Crore by SEBI for fraudulently selling risky bonds without the necessary warnings and risk assessments?**  
a) ICICI Bank  
c) HDFC Bank
- b) Yes Bank  
d) Axis Bank
- 35. Which of the following banks was historically known as 'Imperial Bank of India'?**  
a) State Bank of India  
c) Axis Bank
- b) Punjab National Bank  
d) Reserve Bank of India

### PASSAGE - 6

The beauty of our world is that there's still much to be discovered! In recent days, a 3,000-year-old "lost city" was found in Egypt, known as (1). Egyptologists and archaeologists alike are calling this the most significant find since the tomb of the boy king (2). The lost city is believed to be established by the ninth king of ancient Egypt's 18th dynasty, King Amenhotep III. It is theorized to be the largest administrative and industrial settlement in that era, nestled in the southern city of Luxor, according to The Washington Post. The unearthing of this city unlocks a rare look into ancient Egyptian life at a time when the empire was at its wealthiest, a member of the mission added in a statement. Archaeologists hope this "extraordinary" discovery will aid them in better understanding past civilizations and their respective day-to-day lifestyles. Ironically, the initial objective was to find King (2)'s mortuary temple, the archaeological mission explained in a statement. The statement disclosed that "within weeks, to the team's great surprise, formations of mud bricks began to appear in all directions. What they unearthed was the site of a large city in a good condition of preservation, with almost complete walls, and with rooms filled with tools of daily life." The artifacts, as well as the city, looked as if they were left behind the other day.

- 36. What is the name of the "lost city" discovered in Egypt as highlighted in (1)?**  
a) Aten  
c) Sphinx City
- b) Tenten  
d) Amenhoten
- 37. Egyptologists and archaeologists alike are calling this the most significant find since the tomb of the boy king. What is the name of the boy king as highlighted in (2)?**  
a) Amenhotep III  
c) Khufu
- b) Ramses II  
d) Tutankhamen
- 38. These are a series of anti-government protests, uprisings, and armed rebellions that spread across much of the Arab world in the early 2010s. It began in response to oppressive regimes and a low standard of living, starting with protests in Tunisia. What is the name associated with these protests?**  
a) Middle east uprising  
c) Arab Spring
- b) Arabic Rebellion  
d) Autumn Revolution
- 39. In which of the following countries' capital, a huge ammonium nitrate blast claimed the lives of 220 people, injured more than 5,000 and left an estimated 300,000 people homeless, amid the coronavirus pandemic?**  
a) Egypt  
c) Turkey
- b) Saudi Arabia  
d) Lebanon
- 40. What is the name of the archaeologist credited with the discovery of the 3,000-year-old "lost city" in Egypt?**  
a) Dr. Qasem Soleimani  
c) Dr. Jamal Khashoggi
- b) Dr. Zahi Hawass  
d) Dr. Tahani Al-Jamil

### PASSAGE - 7

Technology companies sighed with relief on Monday after the Supreme Court sided with Google in a copyright dispute with X. The high court said Google did nothing wrong in copying code to develop the Android operating system now used on most smartphones. To create Android, which was released in 2007, Google wrote millions of lines of new





- a) IlzeJuhansone  
 c) Jens Stoltenberg
- b) Charles Michel  
 d) Sir Stuart Peach

**50. Who is leading the peace talks with Taliban as the representative of Country 'a'?**

- a) Abdullah Abdullah  
 c) Ashraf Ghani
- b) Mawlawi Hibatullah Akhundzada  
 d) Joe Biden

### PASSAGE – 9

As the 2021 elections roll out in the state of West Bengal, heavy security arrangements have been out in place across 10,897 polling booths. In the sixth phase of voting 306 candidates are trying their luck.

In view of rising COVID cases, the Election Commission has reduced the election campaign period 72 hours before the voting date. The polling will be held from 7 am to 6.30 pm. The COVID-19 patients can cast their vote in the last one hour. In order to enhance the transparency of the election process, the poll panel will be using Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) along with Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) at every polling station.

The Trinamool Congress (TMC) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which are the main contenders in the ongoing West Bengal elections, are contesting on all 43 seats, Congress has fielded 12 candidates while its alliance partner CPI(M) has put up 23 candidates.

**51. Elections in India in 2021 will include bye-elections to the Lok Sabha, elections to the Rajya Sabha, elections to legislative assemblies of how many states?**

- a) 5  
 c) 6
- b) 4  
 d) 3

**52. Which is the only union territory who would participate in the 2021 elections?**

- a) Delhi  
 c) Jammu and Kashmir
- b) Ladakh  
 d) Puducherry

**53. Who is the chief election commissioner of India Presently?**

- a) Sushil Kumar  
 c) Sunil Arora
- b) Sunil Joshi  
 d) Rajiv Kumar

**54. Which of the following states is not participating in the 2021 assembly elections?**

- a) Kerela  
 c) Assam
- b) Karnataka  
 d) Tamil Nadu

**55. During silence period, no active campaigning by candidates or political parties is allowed, and television or any digital media cannot carry any election-related matter. What is the duration of this silence period?**

- a) 24 hours  
 c) 12 hours
- b) 48 hours  
 d) 36 hours

### PASSAGE – 10

A is the abode of 94 species of orchids and about 3,000 species of plants. The identified species of fauna include 12 species of amphibians, 29 species of reptiles, 264 species of birds and 42 species of mammals, all of which collectively highlight the biodiversity richness of Simlipal. Sal is a dominant tree species. According to the Regional Conservator of Forests, a total of 399 fire points have been identified in the fringe areas bordering the forest, close to the villages. "All of them have been attended to, and the fire is now brought under control," he said. Generally, with the onset of summers and towards the end of autumn, the forest area remains vulnerable to forest fires. They are a recurrent annual phenomenon, but are also brought under control due to short span of precipitation. The months of January and February witness rainfall of 10.8 and 21 mm, respectively. The last incident of a major forest fire was reported in 2015.

This duration coincides with the shedding of deciduous forests in the forest areas. The fallen leaves are more vulnerable to catching fire and facilitate the spreading of these forest fires quickly over the entire forest area.

**56. Which of the following options would suitably fill the blank 'A'?**

- a) Nanmangalam Reserved Forest  
 b) Amarambalam Reserve Forest.  
 c) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve  
 d) Simlipal Biosphere reserve



## PASSAGE – 12

Every awards show in the pandemic has had a moment that could happen only during an awards show in a pandemic — and the Academy of Country Music Awards was no exception. In the closing moments of the telecast Sunday, (1) was crowned entertainer of the year, the most prestigious trophy of the night. Except he had to cancel his ACM performance because he recently tested positive for the coronavirus. He accepted his award via Zoom.

“Oh my God, you all got me! I am amazingly surprised,” (1) told co-hosts Keith Urban and Mickey Guyton. He was in Los Angeles, where he had just finished taping an episode of “American Idol.” (While the virus precluded him from recording a previously scheduled performance for the ACMs, he recovered in time to return to his gig as a judge on “Idol.”) He thanked his record label and his family and promised fans that live shows will be back soon. “We’ve missed touring, and we’ve missed being on the road with everybody that makes me an entertainer.”

The Academy of Country Music honours drew a record-low audience, joining other awards shows also finding dwindling viewer interest in the US.

Ceremony ratings generally have slid in recent years and the trend has continued during the pandemic, with the recent Grammys and Golden Globes among those nosediving.

The ACM Awards drew just under 6.3 million viewers last Sunday, compared to the 6.6 million that watched in 2020, according to Nielsen figures released Tuesday.

**66. Who was crowned Entertainer of the Year as missed out in (1)?**

- a) Maren Morris
- b) Luke Bryan
- c) Mickey Guyton
- d) Blake Shelton

**67. Who was awarded the Female Artist of the year?**

- a) Miranda Lambert
- b) Ashley McBryde
- c) Carly Pearce
- d) Maren Morris

**68. Who was awarded the Male Artist of the year?**

- a) Chris Stapleton
- b) Thomas Rhett

c) Luke Combs

d) Eric Church

**69. Which was awarded the “Album of the year”?**

- a) "Skeletons" -- Brothers Osborne
- b) "Never Will" -- Ashley McBryde
- c) "Mixtape Vol. 1" -- Kane Brown
- d) "Starting Over" -- Chris Stapleton

**70. Which one was awarded the “Song of the year”?**

- a) "The Bones" – Maren Morris
- b) "Hallelujah" -- Carrie Underwood and John Legend
- c) "Gone" -- Dierks Bentley
- d) "Bluebird"-- Miranda Lambert

## SECTION – C (LEGAL REASONING )

## PASSAGE - 13

The Tripura high court has held that insults to religion made without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of a class would not amount to an offence under Section 295A of IPC.

The single bench of Chief Justice Akil Kureshi noted: “Section 295A does not penalise any and every act of insult or an attempt to insult the religion or the religious beliefs but it penalises only those acts of insults or attempts which have been perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of a particular class.”

“Insults to religion made unwittingly or carelessly or without any deliberate or malicious intention to outrage the religious feelings of a class would not come within the said section.”

The high court made these observations while quashing an FIR registered against the petitioner last year for allegedly hurting the religious sentiments of the Hindu community by posting on Facebook about the Bhagavad Gita.

The complainant accused the petitioner of making “untasteful and obscene comments” on Hindu religion by saying that the Gita, the sacred religious text, is a “thakbaji Gita”.

The petitioner, however, said the Facebook post (in Bengali) was being misinterpreted while saying that his intention was not to hurt religious sentiments. It actually meant that the Gita is a pan which fries swindlers.

Section 295A states that whoever, “with deliberate and malicious intention” of outraging the religious feelings of any class of citizens of India, by words, either spoken or written, or by songs or by visible representations or otherwise,

insults or attempts to insult the religion or religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

The bench also referred to the findings of a constitution bench of the Supreme Court in *Ramji Lal Modi v. State of UP*, wherein the SC judge held:

“Section 295A only punishes the aggravated form of insult to religion when it is perpetrated with the deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of that class. The calculated tendency of this aggravated form of insult is clearly to disrupt the public order and the section, which penalises such activities, is well within the protection of clause (2) of Article 19 as being a law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a).”

[This passage has been taken from <https://thewire.in/law/insults-to-religion-without-deliberate-intention-not-offence-under-section-295a-ipc-tripura-hc>]

**71. Which of the following statements holds true with regard to the nature of Section 295A of the IPC?**

- a) The section penalizes any attempt to insult the religious beliefs of any person.
- b) The section only penalizes an act if it causes actual insult to any religion.
- c) The section only penalizes an act of insult or attempt to insult the religious feelings of a particular class if the person causing such act or making such attempt does so with malice and deliberation.
- d) The section does not distinguish between a deliberate act and a careless act of insult.

**72. Can a painting of a tribal goddess drawn with the intention of highlighting the practice of human sacrifices for religious reasons being prevalent in that tribe be challenged under Section 295A?**

- a) No, because the painting is not accompanied by words, spoken or written.
- b) No, because the artist intended to highlight an existing and accurate practice and did not want to cause c) malicious insult to the religious beliefs of the tribe.
- c) Yes, because it showed the tribe as superstitious savages.
- d) Yes, because the painting did not adequately explain why the tribe still continues with such practice.

**73. Which of the following comments can be accurately made about the statement: “For an act to be penalized under Section 295A, it must be proven to have been performed with the sole intention of causing disruption to the public order.”**

- a) False. The act is to do with religion and has no relation with public order in general.
- b) True. Causing insult to only one individual and not to an entire community does not attract penalty under the section.
- c) False. While the act might have been calculated to cause such disruption, the latter need not have been the sole intention behind the act.
- d) None of the above is true.

**74. Which of the following statements is true about the order given by the Tripura High Court?**

- a) The court let the defendant go because it did not believe that he had made any obscene comment against the Hindu religion.
- b) The court let the defendant go because the complainant failed to prove that the defendant had made any comment against the Hindu religion.
- c) The court let the defendant go because he had commented against a book and not against any religion.
- d) The court let the defendant go because it believed that the defendant did not intend to deliberately or maliciously cause insult to the Hindu community via his remarks about the Bhagvad Gita.

**75. Does Section 295A pass the test of constitutionality insofar as the rights provided under the Constitution of India are concerned?**

- a) No, because it is trying to penalize someone for exercising their right to free speech.
- b) Yes, because it falls within the ambit of reasonable restrictions to the right to freedom of speech and expression envisaged under the Constitution.
- c) No, because the freedom mentioned under Article 19 of the Constitution is absolute in nature.
- d) Yes, because right to practice religion is superior to the right to freedom of speech under the Constitution.

**PASSAGE – 14**

In the country of Harish chandrapur, a marriage can be solemnised only if the female is of more than 18 years of age. Females below eighteen years of age are called minors, and marriage with a minor is voidable at the option of the

minor. Moreover, bigamy or marrying again during the lifetime of one's spouse is punishable under Section 494 of the Penal Code of Harish chandrapur. It says under the same Code that whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case, such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of one's respective husband or wife, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. Furthermore, the same Code also states that any person of sound mind can adopt a child of the gender they do not already have a child of. Besides, conversion to another religion solely for the purpose of marriage is not lawful in Harish chandrapur, and such marriage will be deemed to be void from the beginning. Following are some of the events having taken place in the lives of some citizens of Harish chandrapur.

Surya was born in a Hindu family. His family shifted to another city when he was five years old. Most of his new school friends were Muslims, and since he spent a considerable amount of time with them, he started admiring their customs, the Islamic religion, practices, festivals, etc. He was married off to Karishma soon after he graduated, and they had a son a year after that. Surya decided to formally convert to Islam on his son's second birthday. A few years into his marriage with Karishma, they started having problems and fought often. Tired of this, Surya started spending most of his time outside home. He would frequent bars and in the process, he met Kareena and fell in love with her. He decided to get married to her, though his marriage with Karishma subsisted.

Chakra belonged to an upper caste Hindu family and was married off to Seema without his consent, despite having been in love with Mumtaz, who belonged to a Muslim family. Soon after his marriage with Seema, the two started having problems, as Chakra would come back home drunk every night and talk about Mumtaz in his sleep. As a result, Seema started nagging him and eventually, he decided to divorce her, so that he could spend the rest of his life with Mumtaz. However, Seema refused to divorce him. After several tries, Chakra finally decided to convert to Islam and then, he married Mumtaz.

Pankaj is part of a Hindu Vaishnav family where all the male members have more than one wife. He married Supriti in 2016 and has a son with her, called Billu. He then married Sunita in 2020 and they do not have any children till date.

**76. In the above fact scenario, was Surya's second marriage a legally valid one?**

- Yes, since he did not convert to Islam solely for the purpose of marriage.
- No, religion is not a joke and should not be changed as and when one pleases.
- Yes, it is perfectly acceptable since a lot of actors and actresses have done the same too.
- No, because Surya's first wife was still alive at the time of the second marriage.

**77. In the light of the above fact scenario, which of the following statements is the most accurate one?**

- Chakra's marriage with Mumtaz is valid since it is permitted by Muslim law
- His marriage with Seema becomes invalid as a result of his second marriage.
- His marriage with Mumtaz is invalid.
- His marriage with Seema is void ab initio since it had taken place without his consent.

**78. In the above fact scenario, is Pankaj's marriage a legally valid one?**

- Only his marriage with Supriti is valid.
- Only his marriage with Sunita is valid.
- Both his marriages are valid since the Hindu Law does not apply to him.
- None of the above.

**79. In the above fact scenario, can Pankaj adopt a son with Sunita?**

- Yes, since he and Sunita have no children.
- No, since Pankaj already has a son.
- Yes, because he is legally entitled to adopt, since he is of sound mind and has the consent of his spouse
- No, since Sunita is his second wife.

**80. Mansi is a teenager residing in Harish chandrapur aged 16 years, in October 2019. She has been dating Tyrion since the last two years and plans to get married to him after post graduation. However, due to opposition from her parents, she is forced to elope with Tyrion. They get married in a temple in Harishchandrapur in December, 2020. Her parents file a complaint against Tyrion. What is the status of the marriage?**

- Void
- Valid
- Voidable at the option of Mansi.
- Insufficient information

A person imposing total restraint on the liberty of another, thereby causing another to believe that his movement is curtailed, is guilty of false imprisonment.

Wrongful imprisonment, wrongful confinement and false imprisonment are offences related to the human body. Committing these offences would mean that it is violative of the right of a person given in Article 19 and 21 of the Indian constitution. Wrongful restraint is defined in

Section 339 of the Indian Penal Code. It states that whoever on purpose obstructs any person with the intent to prevent him from moving in any direction in which he has a right to move or to proceed is said to wrongfully restrain that person. Secondly, Wrongful confinement is defined in Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code. It states that whoever wrongfully restrains a person so as to prevent that person to move beyond a certain restricted limit, is said to have committed the offence of wrongful confinement. Lastly, when a person imposes total restraint on the liberty of another, thereby causing another to believe that his movement is curtailed, is guilty of false imprisonment.

Examples of false imprisonment may include:

- A person locking another person in a room without their permission
- A person grabbing onto another person without their consent, and holding them so that they cannot leave
- A security guard or store owner who detains someone for an unreasonable amount of time based on their appearance
- An employer who detains someone for questioning for an unreasonable amount of time for suspected theft
- Nursing home staff who medicates a patient without their consent under physical or emotional threat

The following examples do not constitute false imprisonment:

- A claim that you were falsely imprisoned simply because you were found innocent of a crime
- A person who grabs your arm but you know you can free yourself from his grip without fear of retaliation
- A storekeeper who detains you for a reasonable amount of time for questioning based on probable cause, such as if she saw you take a concealed item out of the store without paying for it
- A person who closes the front door and asks you not to leave, but you know you can leave through an open side door

**81. Hanumant used to go to office and back home via the same route every day. He was a man of habit and did not like changes, of any sort. During the Diwali season, some shopkeepers set up tents on the road and sold lamps, colored powder and sweets in their stalls. These stalls were set up outside concrete shops and encroached upon the pavement and some part of the road. When Hanumant was returning from work, his path was obstructed by one such stall on the street. He started yelling at the owner of the first stall he saw. This stall was set up by Talwar, and soon there was a huge fight between him and Hanumant. Finally, Hanumant had to take a detour. However, Talwar was angered by his actions and followed him home. He then sent some goons after Hanumant who threatened him that they would shoot him if he left his house. The act of Talwar blocking Hanumant's path is a case of-**

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Wrongful Confinement | b) Threatening        |
| c) Harassment           | d) Wrongful Restraint |

**82. In the above question, the act of Talwar sending the goons who threatened Himmat Singh against leaving the house is a case of-**

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Wrongful Restraint | b) Wrongful Confinement |
| c) Harassment         | d) Attempt to murder    |

**83. Sara and Candy were amongst the finalists of a beauty pageant, and Candy considered Sara to be her biggest rival. Before the Grand Finale of the competition, Candy invited Sara to her house and locked her inside her storeroom. Now, the storeroom had another exit, behind the cupboard, however, Sara was unaware of the same. She sat and wept while Candy won the crown. Later, she let Sara out. Is Candy guilty for false imprisonment?**

- a) No, because there was no restraint on Sara's movement- she could escape from the other door.
- b) Yes, because Candy ruined Sara's chances of winning the crown.
- c) Yes, because Sara reasonably believed that her freedom of movement was curtailed.
- d) No, Candy was justified, since everything is fair in love, war and competitions.

**84. Atulya is a wrestler and is able to perform well only with the help of her father Bhumes'h's direction which he gives while sitting among the audience. Atulya has been selected in the national championship where she again planned to win the game with the help of Bhumes'h's direction. In the meantime Xandu came to know about**

**this and complained to the organizers of the game which in turn restricted the movement of Bhmesh to the stadium. Is Bhmesh falsely imprisoned?**

- a) Yes, as his liberty to freedom of movement is restricted.
- b) No, because he helped his daughter to win the game illegally.
- c) Yes, as he is unable to take part in the most significant event of his daughter which may cause her to lose.
- d) No, because he was free to move anywhere other than the stadium.

**85. Prithvi has a right to proceed along a path but is threatened by Mrittika to proceed. If he proceeds, Mrittika will place a wild dog in Prithvi's path. Mrittika knows that the dog is not ferocious but is pretending that it is so. By doing this, Mrittika has committed which of the following offences?**

- a) Wrongful Confinement
- b) Wrongful Restraint
- c) False imprisonment
- d) All of these

### PASSAGE – 16

**Rule A:** An owner of land has the right to use the land in any manner he or she desires. The owner of land also owns the space above and the depths below it.

**Rule B:** Rights above the land extend only to the point they are essential to any use or enjoyment of land.

**Rule C:** An owner cannot claim infringement of her property right if the space above his or her land is put to reasonable use by someone else at a height at which the owner would have no reasonable use of it and it does not affect the reasonable employment of his or her land.

**Rahim's case:** Rahim owns an acre of land on the outskirts of Surpura. The Government of the country launches its satellites into space frequently from a place near Surpura. The Government does not deny that once the satellite launch has travelled the distance of almost 7000 kilometres, it passes over Rahim's property. Rahim files a case claiming that the Government has violated his property rights by routing its satellite over his property, albeit 7000 kilometers directly above it.

**Shireen's case:** Shireen owns a single storeyed house in Akbariabad which has been in her family for more than 80 years. The foundation of the house cannot support another floor and Shireen has no intention of demolishing her family home to construct a bigger building. Jubair and Sankalp are business partners and own four storey houses on either side of Shireen's house. Jubair and Sankalp are also Akbariabad's main distributors for a major shoes company. They have erected a huge hoarding advertising their products, with the ends supported on their roofs but the hoarding also passes over Shireen's house at 80 feet and casts a permanent shadow on her terrace. Shireen decides to hoist a huge national flag, going up to 80 feet, on her roof. She files a case, asking the court to order Jubair and Sankalp to remove the hoarding for all these reasons.

**86. Applying only Rule A to Rahim's case, as a judge you would decide:**

- a) In favour of the Government because the transgression was at a height at which Rahim could not possibly have any use for.
- b) That ownership of land does not mean that the owner's right extends infinitely into space above the land.
- c) In favour of Rahim because he has the right to infinite space above the land he owns.
- d) In favour of the Government because it would lead to the absurd result that Rahim and most other property owners would have a claim against airline companies and other countries of the world whose satellites orbit the earth.

**87. Applying only Rule B to Shireen's case, you would decide in favour of:**

- a) Jubair and Sankalp because Shireen can easily hoist a flag below 80 feet.
- b) Shireen because she has the right to put her land to any use and the court cannot go into her intentions for hoisting a flag at 80 feet.
- c) Shireen because she has the absolute right to the space above her land.
- d) Jubair and Sankalp because hoisting a flag 80 feet above one's roof is not essential to the use and enjoyment of the land.

**88. Applying only Rules A and B to Shireen's case, you would decide:**

- a) In favour of Shireen only under Rule A.
- b) In favour of Shireen under Rule A as well as B.
- c) Against Shireen under Rule B.



d) Against Shireen under Rule A as well as B.

**89. Applying only Rule B and C to Rahim's case, you would decide:**

- a) In favour of Rahim only under Rule B.
- b) In favour of Rahim under Rule B as well as C.
- c) Against Rahim under Rule C.
- d) Against Rahim under Rules B as well as C.

**90. Applying Rule C to Shireen's case, you would decide:**

- a) In her favour because hoisting an 80 feet high flag is reasonable.
- b) Against her because an 80 feet high flag is not reasonable.
- c) Against her because the hoarding is a reasonable use of the space above her land.
- d) In her favour because the permanent shadow cast by the hoarding affects the reasonable enjoyment of her land.

PASSAGE – 17

Capacity to Contract

According to Section 11, "Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject."

So, we have three main aspects:

- 1]Attaining the age of majority
- Being of sound mind

Not disqualified from entering into a contract by any law that he is subject to 1] Attaining the Age of Majority

According to the Indian Majority Act, 1875, the age of majority in India is defined as 18 years. For the purpose of entering into a contract, even a day less than this age disqualifies the person from being a party to the contract. Any person, domiciled in India, who has not attained the age of 18 years is termed as a minor.

Let's look at certain laws governing a minor's agreement:

A Contract made with a Minor is Void

Since any person less than 18 years of age does not have the capacity to contract, any agreement made with a minor is void ab-initio (from the beginning).

A Minor is always given the Benefit of being a Minor

Even if a minor falsely represents himself as a major and takes a loan or enters into a contract, he can plead minority. The rule of estoppel cannot be applied against a minor. He can plea his minority in defence.

Contract by Guardian

Under certain circumstances, a guardian of a minor can enter into a valid contract on behalf of the minor. Such a contract, which the guardian enters into, for the benefit of the minor, can also be enforced by the minor.

However, guardians cannot bind a minor by a contract for buying immovable property. But, a contract entered into by a certified guardian of a minor, appointed by the Court, with approval from the Court for the sale of a minor's property can be enforced.

2]Person of Sound Mind

According to Section 12 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, for the purpose of entering into a contract, a person is said to be of sound mind if he is capable of understanding the contract and being able to assess its effects upon his interests. It is important to note that a person who is usually of an unsound mind, but occasionally of a sound mind, can enter a contract when he is of sound mind. No person can enter a contract when he is of unsound mind, even if he is so temporarily. A contract made by a person of an unsound mind is void.

3]Disqualified Persons

Apart from minors and people with unsound minds, there are other people who cannot enter into a contract. i.e. do not have the capacity to contract. The reasons for disqualification can include, political status, legal status, etc. Some such persons are foreign sovereigns and ambassadors, alien enemy, convicts, insolvents, etc.

**91. A was a 27 year old man. His wife and child were killed in a road accident and since then he was not stable from his mind. One day B approached him stating that- "please sell me your house". A replied in affirmative and**

stated him that- I will give you my house for 10 rupees. B was surprised at first but he agreed and the house was sold to him.

- a) The agreement between them is valid
- b) The agreement between them is voidable
- c) The agreement between them is void
- d) None of the above

92. A was a very clever child. He used to study in class 2nd and was able to solve questions of class 7th. He was one of his kind and had one many prizes in various competitions. He lost his parents at the age of 2 and used to live in an orphanage. His parents (before dying) left a huge property for him. One day, B approached A stating that please give me your property for 5 crores. He agreed.

- a) The agreement will be valid as A does not show any sign of a minor
- b) The agreement will be voidable because agreement with minors are voidable.
- c) The agreement will be void because A was minor at the time of making the agreement
- d) None of the above

93. A was a minor of 17 years who looks like as if he was 20 years old. One day he went to B and asked him to sale his property to him for an amount of 10 crores. B (deceived by his appearance) agreed.

- a) The agreement will be valid as A does not show any sign of a minor
- b) The agreement will be voidable because agreement with minors are voidable.
- c) The agreement will be void because A was minor at the time of making the agreement
- d) None of the above

94. Indian Contract Act was enacted in the year-

- a) 1885
- b) 1872
- c) 1899
- d) 1912

95. A was a minor. B was appointed his guardian. A owned a huge property and B wanted to sale it because one builder was giving a lefty amount in exchange of the property. B sold that property and kept half the money with himself

- a) The agreement will be valid
- b) The agreement will be voidable
- c) The agreement will be void
- d) None of the above

## PASSAGE – 18

According to [Section 2\(h\)](#) of the Indian contract act 1872, a contract is an agreement between two parties enforceable by law backed by some consideration. The essence of the law of contract lies in the promise which both parties have made towards each other for fulfilling their part of the contract.

The doctrine of privity of a contract is a common law principle which implies that only parties to a contract are allowed to sue each other to enforce their rights and liabilities and no stranger is allowed to confer obligations upon any person who is not a party to contract even though contract the contract have been entered into for his benefit. The rule of privity is basically based on the 'interest theory' which implies that the only person having an interest in the contract is entitled as per law to protect his rights.

Essentials of Privity of contract

1. A contract has been entered into between two parties:- The most important essential is that there has been a contract between 2 or more parties.
2. Parties must be competent and there should be a valid consideration:- Competency of parties and the existence of consideration are pre-requisites for application of this doctrine.
3. There has been a breach of contract by one party:- Breach of contract by one Party is the essential requirement for the application of the doctrine of privity of contract.
4. Only parties to contract can sue each other:- Now after the breach, only Parties to a contract are entitled to sue against each other for non-performance Of contract.

Exceptions to the Doctrine of Privity of contract

As a general rule only parties to contract are entitled to sue each other, but now with the passage of time exceptions to this general rule have come, allowing even strangers to contract to prosecute. These exceptions are

1. A beneficiary under a contract:- If a contract has been entered into between 2 persons for the benefit of a third person not being a party, then in the event of failure by any party to perform his part, the third party can enforce his right against the others.
  2. Conduct, Acknowledgement or Admission:- There can also be situation in which although there may be no privity of contract between the two parties, but if one of them by his conduct or acknowledgment recognizes the right of the other, he may be liable on the basis of law of estoppel.
  3. Provision for maintenance or marriage under family arrangement:- These type of provisions is treated as an exception to the doctrine of privity of contract for protecting the rights of family members who not likely to get a specific share and also to give maximum effect to the will of the testator.
- 96. A and B came into an agreement. Due to that agreement, some beneficiary rights was created in favor of C. There was some default from the part of B. Whether C will be allowed to sue B?**
- a) Yes as he was a beneficiary, hence can sue
  - b) No as the doctrine of privity only allows the main contracting party to sue
  - c) No as it will be wrong towards B
  - d) None of the above
- 97. A contracted with B that A will provide him with Rs. 7000 every month during his lifetime and after this to his son C. The contract was made in front of C. Whether on account of default, can C sue A?**
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Cannot say
  - d) None of the above
- 98. A gives his Property in equal portions to his 3 sons with a condition that after his death all 3 of them will give Rs 10,000 each to C, the daughter of A. On account of default, whether C can sue the sons?**
- a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) Cannot Say
  - d) None of the above
- 99. A comes into an agreement with B that if sun rises from the west, then B will give Rs. 10,000 to C.**
- a) C can sue B if sun rises from the west
  - b) C cannot sue B if sun rises from the west
  - c) Cannot say
  - d) None of the above
- 100. The rule of privity of contract is based on-**
- a) Privacy theory
  - b) Contractual theory
  - c) Interest theory
  - d) None of the above

PASSAGE – 19

Duress is a situation whereby a person performs an act as a result of violence, threat or other pressure against the person. According to the Black's Law Dictionary, duress may be "any unlawful threat or coercion used... to induce another to act [or not act] in a manner [they] otherwise would not [or would]".

Duress is the weapon with which the common law protects the victim of improper pressure. The court intervenes where a party enters into a contract as a result of pressure which the law regards as unacceptable. There is a thin between acceptable and unacceptable pressure, which has been shifting over time. The boundaries of what is considered unacceptable pressure have been pushed outwards to encompass many more forms of pressure, including economic

pressure. In the case of economic duress, some judges are already adopting a restrictive approach, which makes it more difficult for relief to be available on this ground.

The conceptual framework for allowing a duress defense generally stems from the laudable notion that one should not be forced into contracting with another, but should come to the bargain voluntarily. Volition is the touchstone of

the freedom to contract. At common law, when an agreement is the product of coercion and not entered into voluntarily, it was considered void ab initio.

The nature of the coercion that would support a defense was limited historically to threatened or actual imprisonment or fear of loss of life and limb. As the law developed in the early part of the last century, the threats that could qualify under the duress doctrine broadened in scope to include threats to detain goods. In addition, courts began to find that threatened breaches of contract resulting in irreparable harm constituted duress.

As Lord Scarman explained in *Universe Tankships Inc of Monrovia v. ITF* [ii], there are “two elements in the wrong of duress (1) pressure amounting to compulsion of will of the victim, and (2) the illegitimacy of the pressure exerted.”

The first element concerns the coercive effect of pressure on the complainant. It inquires whether the complainant’s consent was truly given. However, the complainant’s defective consent alone is not sufficient to constitute duress. The second element is necessary. The pressure that impairs the complainant’s free exercise of judgment must be illegitimate. It is concerned with the quality of the defendant’s conduct in exerting pressure. The defendant must have behaved in a way which makes the pressure affecting the complainant’s consent to be regarded as illegitimate.

**101. A and B were brothers who started a joint company in the name of 25x8. Their business expanded rapidly and soon their turnover was 100 crores. One day A called B in his office and pointed a gun stating him to sign own a contract which had a clause which included that the shares of B are now given to A. Will this amount to duress?**

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Cannot say as the intentions of A are not clear
- d) None of the above

**102. A and B were father and son. One day A gave B a loan of Rs 50 lakhs and made him sign an agreement which stated that B will have to return Rs 50 lakhs within 2 years and that too with a 12% compound interest.**

- a) This can be considered as duress
- b) This cannot be stated as duress
- c) Cannot say as the intentions of both the parties are not clear
- d) None of the above

**103. A and B were husband and wife. One day A came to his home with an agreement which stated that the property of B’s father (which she owns) will now belong to A. B denied. A stated that if you will not sign the agreement, then you will be kept in a room and will not be taken out.**

- a) This will amount to duress
- b) This will not amount to duress
- c) Cannot say as the intentions of A are not clear
- d) None of the above

**104. A and B were brothers. A used to do a job and was the bread winner for the family whereas B was an unemployed engineer. One day A, with an agreement, came to B stating that these are the papers of your shares which you own on this house. If you did not out sign them, then I will not give you any penny from now onwards.**

- a) This will amount to duress
- b) This will not amount to duress
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**105. A and B were father and son. B wanted A to bring him a cycle. A denied. Because of the denial, B stopped eating food. A (because of this) bought him a cycle.**

- a) This will amount to duress
- b) This will not amount to duress
- c) Cannot say as intentions are not clear
- d) None of the above

**PASSAGE – 20**

According to Section 2(a), an offer is defined as –

“When one party signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining

the assent of that other to such an act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal”

This is the very first step of forming a contract. The term ‘proposal’ in Indian Law is synonymous to the term ‘offer’ used in English law. The definition clearly states that there must be an intention to obtain the view of the other party, otherwise it cannot be termed as a valid offer. This intention of obtaining the assent of the other party can be either implied or express. The Act lays down how the communication of proposal can be made. Section 3 says – “The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals, and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it.” Hence, the definition clearly states that an offer may be communicated by the offeror by any act or omission by which the offeror –

1. Intends to communicate such offer;
2. Which has the effect of communicating the offer.

Therefore, an offer can be made by words spoken, or by writing or conduct in a manner, which carries the effect of communicating the offer to the offeree. An express offer is made by some positive act by the offeror or it may also be implied from the conduct of the offeror. Section 9 further validates the aforementioned statements. It runs as – “In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.” When an offer is accepted it results in an agreement. Without acceptance of the offer a contract between two parties cannot arise. Here is the definition of acceptance according to the Indian Contract Act, 1872 – “When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise.” Once the offer is made and accepted both the parties become bound by the agreement and not before that. When the proposal or acceptance is made in any other way than words then the promise is deemed to be implied. Acceptance must carry the effect of communication even if it is implied. Acceptance can also be made in words either written or spoken. The most important thing in either case is that acceptance must be communicated to the offeror either by the offeree or by some duly authorized agent on his behalf. Also, performance of the conditions of the proposal is acceptance of the proposal. Under certain circumstances, offeree’s silence, along with his conduct also amounts to acceptance. This is known as ‘agreement sub silentio.’

**106. A was a rich business man and used to hold up auctions in various states of India. Can the bidding be stated as an implied offer?**

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Yes        | b) No                |
| c) Cannot say | d) None of the above |

**107. A wanted to go from Gwalior to Indore. As there were no train tickets available, he boarded a bus. Can it be stated that by getting into the bus there was an implied acceptance from his side for the fare which the bus conductor will take?**

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Yes        | b) No                |
| c) Cannot say | d) None of the above |

**108. A and B were two businessmen. One day A stated to B that- I am going to abroad for few months. During that time, the machine (which he recently bought) will get destroyed because of the non usage. Please keep it in your warehouse. If you agree, I will provide you with some money. Also, you wanted to use that machine, then you will have to provide me with some pecuniary amount’. As A was really nice friend with B, hence B agreed. For few months he kept the machines and did not use it, but after 2 months he started using it without telling A. Can it be considered as an implied acceptance to the offer?**

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Yes        | b) No                |
| c) Cannot say | d) None of the above |

**109. A had a small shop in which he used to sell various dairy products. Can it be stated that the milk (which is present in his shop) is an implied offer to the world at large?**

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| a) Yes        | b) No                |
| c) Cannot Say | d) None of the above |

**110. The whole concept of ‘Implied contract’ can be stated to be based on-**

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) Intentions    | b) Conduct           |
| c) Communication | d) None of the above |

## PASSAGE – 21

In society, people tend to base their decisions not on what is true, but rather on what they perceive to be true. Sometimes, the two are the same, making the decisions correct. But often they are not. Thus, many decisions are based on first impressions, which are themselves predicated on incomplete information, stereotypes, or even wild guesses extrapolated from a few facts. With this realization, the emerging science of impression management is concerned with teaching people to act in ways that trigger positive responses from others, and to avoid common negative stereotypes associated with certain acts or features.

... The most important impression is the first one. First impressions tend to be especially lasting, both because people tend to trust their first instincts as correct and also because once a person forms a definite positive or negative impression, he subconsciously seeks to validate it by perceiving future actions in a way that is consistent with that impression. For example, once an interviewer decides an applicant is competent, he will view the applicant's later questions as demonstrating valid curiosity; but if the interviewer concluded the interviewee is incompetent, he will perceive the same question as demonstrating ignorance of basic facts....

Impression management is the stock-in-trade of courtroom consultants, since the courtroom is a place where jurors make major decisions about litigants' credibility, demeanor, and worth, often based on nothing more than a few days' rehearsed testimony. One of the pioneering writers on impression management is the jury consultant Jo-Ellen Dimitrius. ... According to surveys conducted by Dimitrius, the main qualities each person should try to project are, in order of importance, (1) trustworthiness, (2) compassion, and (3) humility and/or competence.... Trustworthiness consists of both honesty and reliability (most visibly demonstrated by keeping promises). Compassion is marked by caring, kindness, and graciousness. Competence tends to be inferred from some mix of visible intelligence, confidence, and demonstrations of actual competence at a task. People should at all times strive to project

trust and compassion, since the lack of these qualities is always evaluated negatively. However, since visible humility may suggest less competence, people must strike a balance between these two, based on whichever trait is more important to the observer's needs. Generally, in informal social contexts, people should display humility rather than capability, since social acquaintances are relatively unaffected by a stranger's competence, but will judge him arrogant for blatant self-promotion. Professionally, people may choose to emphasize either their competence or their caring/humility, depending on which trait people value more in their profession. For example, a personal injury litigator may want to project a tough and competent image to suggest he is a hard bargainer likely to negotiate a large one-time settlement, whereas a nurse or psychotherapist will want to strive for a "nicer" image, even at the risk of seeming "softer." There are a few behaviors which seem to always improve one's impression, regardless of circumstances-. These include direct eye contact (which is invariably perceived as more honest), smiling, good posture, shaking hands, and appropriate enthusiasm. Similarly, there are "toxic

traits" which, with the same invariability, detract from one's image. Among these are bad grammar, cursing, sarcasm, obvious aggression, and visible anger. .... Nonetheless, most traits and behaviors tend to convey some good qualities, but also unavoidably suggest some undesirable connotations. This is due largely to the fact that traits suggesting competence and capability tend to conflict with the aspirational goal of humility. For instance, a man whose image is wealthy, sophisticated, and dominant conveys power, confidence, and leadership, but may seem domineering, arrogant, and aloof, especially to observers that are more low-key. If he changed his image by wearing more casual clothes and adopting a quieter, more subdued approach, he would gain the latter set of desirable associations, but lose the former. The key to effective impression management, therefore, is to find an equilibrium between these traits by assessing which is more likely to be valued by the intended audience under the circumstances and emphasizing those qualities. ...

**111. Which of the following statements is the most reasonable conclusion that can be drawn from the author's description of courtroom consultants?**

- a) They would coach the jury on what to observe.
- b) They would coach a judge on his demeanor.
- c) They would coach an attorney on his demeanor.
- d) They would coach a witness on his demeanor.

**112. The ideas of the author in the passage seem to derive primarily from:**

- a) evidence on how people act.
- b) speculation based on observation.

- c) surveys conducted by a researcher.
- d) facts observable in the courtroom.

**113. The central thesis of the passage is that:**

- I. a person can learn to 'read' others in order to gain a more accurate impression of them.
  - II. a person can learn to convey the appropriate impression to others.
  - III. a person can learn to 'read' the impression he is conveying to others.
- a) I only
  - b) II only
  - c) III only
  - d) I and II only

**114. The passage discussion most clearly suggests the hypothesis that first impressions are:**

- a) trusted by those who make them, and usually negative.
- b) long lasting, and always harmful.
- c) often wrong, long lasting, and difficult to overcome.
- d) often wrong, trusted by those who make them, and always harmful.

**115. What distinction is implied in the passage between professional and informal contexts, respectively?**

- a) Either competence or humility, and self-promotion
- b) Always competence, and humility
- c) Caring/humility, and humility
- d) Decide on which trait is valued more, and humility

**116. According to the passage descriptions, which of the following "main qualities" (3rd para) would be the most difficult to convey in a short first impression?**

- a) Trustworthiness
- b) Competence
- c) Compassion
- d) Humility

**PASSAGE – 22**

Using extensive survey data, communication specialist Dr. Linda McCallister has identified several distinct "styles" of spoken communications, and studied their interaction. Her book, *Say What You Mean, Get What You Want*, offers a guide to understanding colleagues with different speaking styles, and avoiding misunderstandings based on stylistic differences.

She identifies three basic speaking styles. Any person is capable of utilizing all three, and may use anyone occasionally, but everyone has one preferred, or "dominant," style. The so-called "Noble" style is typically employed by those who believe the main aim of communication is to speak the truth and achieve results quickly. This style is characterized by blunt but honest content, spoken briefly and without great detail. An example of the Noble style is almost any role played by tough cowboy Clint Eastwood, who wastes no time telling people his honest opinion of them. It is generally the style prevalent among males. Another basic style, favored by those who believe the primary aim of talking is to maintain friendly interpersonal relationships, is the so-called "Reflective," identifiable by pleasant, polite, and diplomatic speech, and a reluctance to tell people anything which might upset them. This style is best illustrated by soft-spoken comedian Woody Allen, but is the more dominant style among women. The third basic style is the Socratic, chosen by those who believe that conversation, debate, and detailed understanding should be the aim of communication. Socratics are much more verbose and rambling, and tend to focus on detail and anecdotes, as well as rhetorical questions and linguistically sophisticated arguments. Professors often adopt a Socratic role, encouraging debate to share ideas and sharpen rhetorical skill. In addition to the pure styles, there are two "mixed" or blended styles. The "Magistrate" combines the Noble's candor with the Socratic's verbosity, creating an honest but long and often repetitive speech pattern, calculated to "win" conversations by persuading others to adopt the Magistrate's own (honest) opinion. ...

A prime example would be argumentative talk show host Larry King. The other style is the "Candidate," who blends the Reflective's niceness with typically Socratic chattiness, and who tries to persuade others to adopt his positions by first charming them with his politeness and humility. According to Dr. McCallister, no one style is necessarily "correct" or superior; each one's view of the proper role of communication may be valid, at least under certain circumstances.

However, the difficulty of communication is that people of each style tend to prefer talking in, and listening to, their own style only. Frequently, when confronted with a different style, they react with annoyance and unwarranted assumptions, not realizing the validity and intentions of other styles. For example, the diplomatic and patient Reflective often misperceives the blunt and concise Noble as tactless and abrupt, whereas the Noble may merely be honest and efficient. Similarly, the bottom-line-oriented Noble is frequently annoyed at the Socratic's verbosity and fixation on details, not recognizing it as an attempt at thoroughness. Dr. McCallister's research carries several implications. First, by recognizing each style's inherent strengths and weaknesses, students can tailor their manner of speaking to meet listeners' expectations. For example, if a person works in a field where "toughness" is expected and lauded, he should probably conform to that expectation by favoring the Noble style. Moreover, communication is enhanced, and misunderstanding and friction reduced, when speakers meet each other's expectations, by mirroring each other's speaking styles. Since a speaker cannot practically expect to change the other person's style in the course of a conversation, he should adapt his own, to achieve rapport. Similarly, students exposed to the multiplicity of styles, and taught the valid reasoning behind each, are more likely to develop tolerance for styles other than their own.

**117. In the context of the passage, the word honest (2<sup>nd</sup> para) means:**

- a) not telling lies.
- b) caring enough to say what you mean.
- c) telling the truth.
- d) saying what you mean regardless of the consequences.

**118. Which of the following statements most strongly challenges one of the assertions made in the passage?**

- a) A Socratic will tend to engage in a controlled, concise debate.
- b) Clint Eastwood's natural style is Socratic.
- c) Each of the spoken styles has its place.
- d) Reflectives are patient and diplomatic.

**119. According to passage descriptions, the title of Dr. McCallister's book Say What You Mean, Get What You Want would most characterize which of the following styles?**

- a) Candidate
- b) Reflective
- c) Magistrate
- d) Noble

**120. In order to Get What You Want, which of the following styles would probably be the least effective?**

- a) Candidate
- b) Magistrate
- c) Socratic
- d) Reflective

**121. Which of the following styles would be the most appropriate for the sole purposes of trifling talk or cocktail party 'chitchat', according to passage indications?**

- a) Socratic
- b) Reflective
- c) Noble
- d) Magistrate

**122. According to the passage, "Frequently, when confronted with a different style, [people] react with annoyance and unwarranted assumptions, not realizing the validity and intentions of other styles" (3rd para). The 'reaction' of a male Reflective would most likely manifest itself through:**

- a) keeping the opinion to himself.
- b) walking away.
- c) not letting it bother him.
- d) changing styles in order to respond.

**123. According to passage information, a Noble would be most bothered by:**

- a) thoroughness.
- b) verbosity and fixation on details.
- c) bluntness.
- d) a succinct opposing argument.

## PASSAGE – 23

Most moviegoers tend to sum up all of a film's features - acting, directing, special effects, and script - into a blanket "I loved it" or "I hated it." But movie industry workers, and even film connoisseurs, can attest to the contribution of the movie's "cinematics," or technical features, towards creating any movie's atmosphere....

Artistic movies are composed of a multitude of "shots" or discrete scenes usually lasting only 6 to 20 seconds; together, the hundreds of individual scenes combine to make up the movie. For each shot, the director has many options on how to film the same actors interacting, and his choice has a great influence on how the audience perceives the same action. For example,

imagine that the movie's script calls for two actors to speak a fixed dialogue in a specified location. Even while the director stays true to the script, he has considerable leeway in how to film the scene. He may film an "extreme long



shot," with the camera far away. This tends to show the setting in panorama, emphasizing the background while underplaying the actors, and is used primarily in outdoor scenes, where the backdrop is particularly impressive. Or, he may employ the "long shot," which brings the camera close enough to capture the actors' entire bodies, together with some of the setting. This technique highlights the actors' relation to their setting; it is useful for showing actors interacting with their setting, and is a staple of action films. The most common technique, the "medium shot," shows the actors from the waist up, while incorporating a bit of their setting; this shot focuses primarily on the characters rather than their environment and is commonly used to draw attention to important dialogue. At the nearer end of the spectrum is the "close-up," where the camera is brought in close enough to focus on the actors' heads and faces. This has the effect of spotlighting that actor, while hiding the setting and other actors. It can emphasize the actors' appearance or gesture, and can sometimes suggest the, spotlighted character's isolation from his surroundings. There is also the "extreme close-up", where the camera fixates on a single important or dramatic detail, such as the characters' expressive eye gestures, or a time bomb ticking towards zero.

Camera "angling" refers to the camera's height from the ground, and thus the vertical angle from which it (and the audience) views the action. The most common angle is filmed at (adult) eye-level, though some artistic films for or about children can capture a child's eye view of the world by filming from a child's eye level, looking up at most things. Similarly, even ordinary films can switch to "low-angle" view by occasionally lowering the camera to look upwards at a character or building. The low-angle format suggests the object or character is somehow larger, grander, dominant, or intimidating. .... In contrast, the "high-angle" shot positions the camera to "look down on" a character, which often suggests he is inferior, powerless, weak, or in trouble.

A "side-by-side" shot of two characters suggests they are equal in importance while filming one character as seen over the shoulder of another emphasizes that character, while reminding audiences that he is being observed or heard. ....

"Optics" refers to the special type of camera lens used to film each scene. Like angling, this is within the director's purview, and directors can switch cameras for each scene. The normal lens attempts to duplicate the human eye's focus and perspective, and thus is used for natural scenes and documentaries. The special wide-angle lens has the artificial ability to take in both the foreground and the background simultaneously, but this exaggerated perspective makes on-screen objects seem farther away. Its opposite, the telephoto lens, can focus on only one plane while blurring others; it makes objects appear closer, and is often used in conjunction with the close-up....

"Perspective" refers to the camera's ability to make an object seem closer or farther away. The special "soft-focus" mode films foreground objects normally, while blurring the background into a wash of color. This is often used in romantic pictures, to emphasize the lovers while evoking a beautiful Technicolor environment. The contrasting "deep focus" mode is able to make near and far objects appear equally sharp; it is used to film the foreground while not de-emphasizing the background, and is a staple of "gritty" realistic movies and documentaries. ...

**124. If the author of the passage is right that, "Most moviegoers tend to sum up all of a film's features into a blanket 'I loved it' or 'hated it'" (1st para), then it follows that:**

- a) the movie's 'cinematics' are not all that important.
- b) most moviegoers probably don't particularly care for 'artistic movies'.
- c) most moviegoers 'see the forest, but not the trees.'
- d) most moviegoers 'see the trees, but not the forest.'

**125. According to the passage, when deciding upon how to film a scene, one must take into account:**

- a) how the audience is going to perceive the action.
- b) the type of camera angles to be used.
- c) if the director will approve of the shot.
- d) if the audience is going to 'love it', or 'hate it'

**126. According to the passage, a nature documentary would most likely be filmed using:**

- a) a normal lens at 'eye level'.
- b) a wide-angle lens in 'deep focus'.
- c) a 'long shot' in 'deep focus'.
- d) a normal lens in 'deep focus'.

**127. The passage discussion most clearly suggests the hypothesis that one of the more important aspects in the making of a film is:**

- a) figuring out what 'most moviegoers' are going to love.
- b) deciding how to make a movie 'artistic'.
- c) using a good director.

- d) using a good cameraman.
- 128. According to the passage, a scene from a horror movie, showing two lovers embracing, unaware of the huge monster closing in on them, would be filmed using:**
- an 'eye level' 'extreme close-up' with a normal lens.
  - a 'high-angle' 'long shot' with a normal lens.
  - a 'low-angle' 'long shot' with a normal lens.
  - a 'child's eye level: 'close-up' in deep focus.
- 129. According to the passage, a child's film with three alternating shots, showing a mother scolding her small daughter, the daughter, and the father who is secretly listening, would most likely be filmed using which sequence of camera angles, respectively?**
- 'Low angle', 'high angle', and 'over the shoulder'.
  - 'Low angle', 'low angle', and 'high angle'.
  - 'High angle', 'high angle', and 'over the shoulder'.
  - 'Over the shoulder', 'high angle', and 'low angle'

### PASSAGE – 24

Following is an array of questions to test your reasoning ability in different situations. Answer each of them according to the question asked in each of them respectively:

**130. If GEOMETRY is coded as VTPNGVSZ then what is the code of "MOTION"?**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) LNUJML | b) LMUJML |
| c) LNUHML | d) LNUJNL |

**131. If THERMAL is coded as KZLSGDS then what is the code of "GEOGRAPHY"?**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) XGOZFSNDF | b) XGPZSFNDF |
| c) XGOZSFMDF | d) XGOZSFNDF |

**DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 132 to 134:** In the question below is a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

**132. Statement:** Double decker buses were introduced in Calcutta in 1926 and became a popular means of public transport but were decommissioned from service in the 1990s. Conclusions:

- Double decker buses were in operation in Calcutta for about 70 years.
  - Double decker bus service was closed down to becoming financially non-viable.
- Only conclusion I follows
  - Only conclusion II follows
  - Neither I nor II follows
  - Both I and II follow

**133. Statement:** While most of the attention India's fight against novel Coronavirus is understandably directed at states like Maharashtra, Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh, which have very high caseloads, what has been of equal concern is the fact that the disease has become quite widespread in the relatively smaller states as well.

**Conclusions:**

- Coronavirus infection has spread to both large and small Indian states.
  - Although smaller states are also witnessing rapid spread of coronavirus, the same is not receiving sufficient coverage.
- Only conclusion I follows
  - Only conclusion II follows
  - Neither I nor II follows
  - Both I and II follow

**134. Statement:** L&T said that its revenues were impacted by the nationwide lockdown that halted manufacturing and construction activities, created a labour crunch and disrupted the supply chain ecosystem.

**Conclusions:**

- L & T's business volumes were adversely affected due to the nationwide lockdown.
- The lockdown had a negative impact on manufacturing and construction sectors.

- a) Only conclusion I follows
- b) Only conclusion II follows
- c) Neither I nor II follows
- d) Both I and II follow

**135. Statement:** Ollie Pope and Jos Buttler made their first big scores of the series in putting together an unbeaten stand of 136 runs to rebuild England's innings against the West Indies on day one of the deciding test that started on Friday.

**Conclusions:**

- I. West Indies dominated the day's play.
  - II. England were in trouble before Ollie Pope and Jos Buttler came together.
- a) Only conclusion I follows
  - b) Only conclusion II follows
  - c) Neither I nor II follows
  - d) Both I and II follow

## QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

### PASSAGE – 25

In the given table, the time given is the time which all of them individually takes to complete a job.

Job	A	B	C
I	–	6	10
II	4	5	–
III	8	–	12

**136. Suppose that all three of them work one day at a time in Job I and completed it within 9 days. How much time will A take individually to complete the job?**

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 16

**137. How many days will A and C both take to complete the Job III?**

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 3.4
- d) 4.8

**138. If we pay all of them on a contractual basis to complete the Job II, then in that case A and C will get Rs 3k and 600 respectively. How much will B receive?**

- a) 1200
- b) 2100
- c) 2400
- d) 2000

**139. For Job III, suppose that A is 75% efficient as B, then in that case how many days will B and C take to complete the job?**

- a) 4
- b) 4.5
- c) 5
- d) 6

**140. B and C start working for Job I but leave after 2 days. A completed the remaining in 2 days. If contractor paid Rs 36k for the job, then the A's share would be?**

- a) 19200
- b) 18600
- c) 16800
- d) 14000

### PASSAGE – 26

- The Kalka express runs at 90% of the speed of the Khusipura express, which is 240 m long.
  - Kalka express takes one hour more than Khushipura express to cover the distance from Mumbai to Goa.
  - The Khushipura express covers a distance of 240 km between Mumbai and Satara in 4 hours.
  - The speeds of Kalka express and Shatabdi express are in the ratio 9: 8 and the Shatabdi express is 270 m long.
- Answer the following question based on the above stated facts-



- a) 49500
- c) 50560

- b) 57140
- d) None of the above

150. What was the approximate percentage increase in the number of voters in wards B and E from 2015 to 2020?

- a) 25
- c) 18

- b) 20
- d) 32

