

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

MRS. PETERS: Well, I must get these things wrapped up. They maybe through sooner than we think. [*Putting apron and other things together.*] I wonder where I can find a piece of paper, and string.

MRS. HALE: In that cupboard, maybe.

MRS. PETERS [*looking in cupboard*]: Why, here's a birdcage. [*Holds it up.*] Did she have a bird, Mrs. Hale?

MRS. HALE: Why, I don't know whether she did or not—I've not been here for so long. There was a man around last year selling canaries cheap, but I don't know as she took one; maybe she did. She used to sing real pretty herself.

MRS. PETERS [*glancing around*]: Seems funny to think of a bird here. But she must have had one, or why would she have a cage? I wonder what happened to it.

MRS. HALE: I suppose maybe the cat got it.

MRS. PETERS: No, she didn't have a cat. She's got that feeling some people have about cats—being afraid of them. My cat got in her room and she was real upset and asked me to take it out. MRS. HALE: My sister Bessie was like that. Queer, ain't it?

MRS. PETERS [*examining the cage*]: Why, look at this door. It's broke.

One hinge is pulled apart.

MRS. HALE [*looking too*]: Looks as if someone must have been rough with it. MRS. PETERS: Why, yes.

[*She brings the cage forward and puts it on the table.*]

MRS. HALE: I wish if they're going to find any evidence they'd be about it. I don't like this place. MRS. PETERS: But I'm awful glad you came with me, Mrs. Hale. It would be lonesome for me sitting here alone.

MRS. HALE: It would, wouldn't it? [*Dropping her sewing.*] But I tell you what I do wish, Mrs. Peters. I wish I had come over sometimes when *she* was here. I—[*looking around the room*]— wish I had.

MRS. PETERS: But of course you were awful busy, Mrs. Hale—your house and your children. MRS. HALE: I could've come. I stayed away because it weren't cheerful—and that's why I ought to have come. I—I've never liked this place. Maybe because it's down in a hollow and you don't see the road. I don't know what it is but it's a lonesome place and always was. I wish I had come over to see Minnie Foster sometimes. I can see now—

[*Shakes her head.*]

MRS. PETERS: Well, you mustn't reproach yourself, Mrs. Hale. Somehow we just don't see how it is with other folks until—something comes up.

MRS. HALE: Not having children makes less work—but it makes a quiet house, and Wright out to work all day, and no company when he did come in. Did you know John Wright, Mrs. Peters?

MRS. PETERS: Not to know him; I've seen him in town. They say he was a good man.

MRS. HALE: Yes—good; he didn't drink, and kept his word as well as most, I guess, and paid his debts. But he was a hard man, Mrs. Peters. Just to pass the time of day with him—[*shivers*]. Like a raw wind that gets to the bone. [*Pauses, her eye falling on the cage.*] I should think she would've wanted a bird. But what do you suppose went with it?

MRS. PETERS: I don't know, unless it got sick and died.

[*She reaches over and swings the broken door, swings it again. Both women watch it.*]

MRS. HALE: You weren't raised round here, were you? [MRS. PETERS *shakes her head.*] You didn't know—her?

MRS. PETERS: Not till they brought her yesterday.

MRS. HALE: She—come to think of it, she was kind of like a bird herself—real sweet and pretty, but kind of timid and—fluttery. How—she—did—change. [*Silence; then as if struck by a happy thought and relieved to get back to everyday things.*] Tell you what, Mrs. Peters, why don't you take the quilt in with you? It might take up her mind.

MRS. PETERS: Why, I think that's a real nice idea, Mrs. Hale. There couldn't possibly be any objection to it, could there? Now, just what would I take? I wonder if her patches are in here— and her things.

[*They look in the sewing basket.*]

MRS. HALE: Here's some red. I expect this has got sewing things in it. [*Brings out a fancy box.*] What a pretty box. Looks like something somebody would give you. Maybe her scissors are in here. [*Opens box. Suddenly puts her hand*

to her nose.] Why—[MRS. PETERS *bends nearer, then turns her face away.*] There's something wrapped in this piece of silk.

MRS. PETERS [*lifting the silk*]: Why this isn't her scissors.

MRS. HALE [*lifting the silk*]: Oh, Mrs. Peters—it's—[MRS. PETERS *bends closer.*]

MRS. PETERS: It's the bird.

MRS. HALE [*jumping up*]: But, Mrs. Peters—look at it! Its neck! Look at its neck! It's all—to the other side.

MRS. PETERS: Somebody—wring—its—neck.

[*Their eyes meet. A look of growing comprehension, of horror. Steps are heard outside. MRS. HALE slips box under quilt pieces, and sinks into her chair. Enter SHERIFF and COUNTY ATTORNEY HALE. MRS. PETERS rises.*]

1. **Based on the passage, the reader can conclude that**
 - a) Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale are old friends.
 - b) Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale both know Mrs. Wright very well.
 - c) Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale don't know each other very well.
 - d) Neither Mrs. Peters nor Mrs. Hale like Mrs. Wright.
2. **Mrs. Hale says she wishes she had come to Mrs. Wright's house because**
 - a) she realizes that Mrs. Wright must have been lonely.
 - b) she enjoyed Mr. Wright's company.
 - c) she always felt at home in the Wright's house.
 - d) she realizes how important it is to keep good relationships with one's neighbors.
3. **According to Mrs. Hale, what sort of man was Mr. Wright?**
 - a) gentle and loving
 - b) violent and abusive
 - c) honest and dependable
 - d) quiet and cold
4. **In the passage, Mrs. Hale suggests that Mrs. Wright**
 - a) had become even more like a bird than before.
 - b) had grown bitter and unhappy over the years.
 - c) was too shy to maintain an intimate friendship.
 - d) must have taken excellent care of her bird.
5. **The phrase take up her mind in the passage means**
 - a) worry her.
 - b) make her angry.
 - c) refresh her memory.
 - d) keep her busy.
6. **It can be inferred that Mrs. Wright**
 - a) got the bird as a present for her husband.
 - b) was forced into marrying Mr. Wright.
 - c) loved the bird because it reminded her of how she used to be.
 - d) had a pet bird as a little girl.
7. **When the women share a look of growing comprehension, of horror(line 83), they realize that**
 - a) Mrs. Wright killed the bird.
 - b) Mr. Wright killed the bird, and Mrs. Wright killed him.
 - c) they would get in trouble if the sheriff found out they were looking around in the kitchen.
 - d) there's a secret message hidden in the quilt.
8. **The stage directions in lines 83–86 suggest that**
 - a) the women are mistaken in their conclusion.
 - b) the women will tell the men what they found.
 - c) the women will confront Mrs. Wright.
 - d) the women will keep their discovery a secret.

PASSAGE - 2

PASSAGE - A

I see by your eagerness, and the wonder and hope which your eyes express, my friend, that you expect to be informed of the secret with which I am acquainted; that cannot be: listen patiently until the end of my story, and you will easily perceive why I am reserved upon that subject. I will not lead you on, unguarded and ardent as I then was, to your destruction and infallible misery. Learn from me, if not by my precepts, at least by my example, how dangerous is the acquirement of knowledge, and how much happier that man is who believes his native town to be the world, than he who aspires to become greater than his nature will allow.

When I found so astonishing a power placed within my hands, I hesitated a long time concerning the manner in which I should employ it. Although I possessed the capacity of bestowing animation, yet to prepare a frame for the reception of it, with all its intricacies of fibers, muscles, and veins, still remained a work of inconceivable difficulty and labour. I doubted at first whether I should attempt the creation of a being like myself, or one of simpler organization; but my imagination was too much exalted by my first success to permit me to doubt of my ability to give life to an animal as complex and wonderful as man. The materials at present within my command hardly appear adequate to so arduous an undertaking; but I doubted not that I should ultimately succeed. I prepared myself for a multitude of reverses; my operations might be incessantly baffled, and at last my work be imperfect: yet, when I considered the improvement which every day takes place in science and mechanics, I was encouraged to hope my present attempts would at least lay the foundations of future success. Nor could I consider the magnitude and complexity of my plan as argument of its impracticability. It was with these feelings that I began the creation of my human being. As the minuteness of the parts formed a great hindrance to my speed, I resolved, contrary to my first intention, to make the being of a gigantic stature; that is to say, about eight feet in height, and proportionally large. After having formed this determination, and having spent some months in successfully collecting and arranging my materials, I began.

No one can conceive the variety of feelings which bore me onwards, like a hurricane, in the first enthusiasm of success. Life and death appeared to me ideal bounds, which I should first break through, and pour a torrent of light into our dark world. A new species would bless me as its creator and source; many happy and excellent natures would owe their being to me. No father could claim the gratitude of his child so completely as I should deserve theirs. Pursuing these reflections, I thought, that if I could bestow animation upon lifeless matter, I might in process of time (although I now found it impossible) renew life where death had apparently devoted the body to corruption.

These thoughts supported my spirits, while I pursued my undertaking with unremitting ardor. My cheek had grown pale with study, and my person had become emaciated with confinement. Sometimes, on the very brink of certainty, I failed; yet still I clung to the hope which the next day or the next hour might realize. One secret which I alone possessed was the hope to which I had dedicated myself; and the moon gazed on my midnight labors, while, with unrelaxed and breathless eagerness, I pursued nature to her hiding-places. Who shall conceive the horrors of my secret toil, as I dabbled among the unhallowed damps of the grave, or tortured the living animal to animate the lifeless clay? My limbs now tremble, and my eyes swim with the remembrance; but then a resistless, and almost frantic, impulse urged me forward; I seemed to have lost all soul or sensation but for this one pursuit.

PASSAGE – B

“Yes. These creatures you have seen are animals carven and brought into new shapes. To that— to the study of the plasticity of living forms—my life has been devoted. I have studied for years, gaining in knowledge as I go. I see you look horrified, and yet I am telling you nothing new. It all lay in the surface of practical anatomy years ago, but no one had the temerity to touch it. It’s not simply the outward form of an animal I can change. The physiology, the chemical rhythm of the creature, may also be made to undergo an enduring modification, of which vaccination and other methods of inoculation with living or dead matter are examples that will, no doubt, be familiar to you.

“A similar operation is the transfusion of blood, with which subject indeed I began. These are all familiar cases. Less so, and probably far more extensive, were the operations of those medieval practitioners who made dwarfs and beggar cripples and show-monsters; some vestiges of whose art still remain in the preliminary manipulation of the young mountebank or contortionist. Victor Hugo gives an account of them in *L’Homme qui Rit* But perhaps my meaning grows plain now. You begin to see that it is a possible thing to transplant tissue from one part of an animal to another, or from one animal to another, to alter its chemical reactions and methods of growth, to modify the articulations of its limbs, and indeed to change it in its most intimate structure?

“And yet this extraordinary branch of knowledge has never been sought as an end, and systematically, by modern investigators, until I took it up! Some such things have been hit upon in the last resort of surgery; most of the kindred evidence that will recur to your mind has been demonstrated, as it were, by accident—by tyrants, by criminals, by the breeders of horses and dogs, by all kinds of untrained clumsy-handed men working for their own immediate ends. I

was the first man to take up this question armed with antiseptic surgery, and with a really scientific knowledge of the laws of growth.

“Yet one would imagine it must have been practiced in secret before. Such creatures as Siamese Twins And in the vaults of the Inquisition. No doubt their chief aim was artistic torture, but

some, at least, of the inquisitors must have had a touch of scientific curiosity ”

“But,” said I. “These things—these animals talk!”

He said that was so, and proceeded to point out that the possibilities of vivisection do not stop at a mere physical metamorphosis. A pig may be educated. The mental structure is even less determinate than the bodily. In our growing science of hypnotism we find the promise of a possibility of replacing old inherent instincts by new suggestions, grafting upon or replacing the inherited fixed ideas.

But I asked him why he had taken the human form as a model. There seemed to me then, and there still seems to me now, a strange wickedness in that choice.

He confessed that he had chosen that form by chance.

“I might just as well have worked to form sheep into llamas, and llamas into sheep. I suppose there is something in the human form that appeals to the artistic turn of mind more powerfully than any animal shape can. But I’ve not confined myself to man-making. Once or twice ” He was silent, for a minute perhaps. “These years! How they have slipped by! And here I have wasted a day saving your life, and am now wasting an hour explaining myself!”

“But,” said I, “I still do not understand. Where is your justification for inflicting all this pain? The only thing that could excuse vivisection to me would be some application—”

“Precisely,” said he. “But you see I am differently constituted. We are on different platforms. You are a materialist.”

“I am not a materialist,” I began hotly.

“In my view—in my view. For it is just this question of pain that parts us. So long as visible or audible pain turns you sick, so long as your own pain drives you, so long as pain underlies your propositions about sin, so long, I tell you, you are an animal, thinking a little less obscurely what an animal feels. This pain—”

I gave an impatient shrug at such sophistry.

“Oh! But it is such a little thing. A mind truly open to what science has to teach must see that it is a little thing.”

9. In the first paragraph of Passage A, Frankenstein reveals that the purpose of his tale is to

- entertain the reader.
- explain a scientific principle.
- teach a moral lesson.
- share the secret of his research.

10. The word baffled in the passage means

- hindered.
- confused.
- puzzled.
- eluded.

11. During the creation process, Frankenstein could best be described as

- calm.
- horrified.
- evil.
- obsessed.

13. From Passage B, it can be inferred that Dr. Moreau is what sort of scientist?

- artistic
- calculating and systematic
- careless, haphazard
- famous, renowned

14. These things that the narrator refers to in Passage B, are

- Siamese twins.
- inquisitors.
- pigs.
- creatures Moreau created.

15. From the passage, it can be inferred that Dr. Moreau

- does not inflict pain upon animals when he experiments on them.

- b) has caused great pain to the creatures he has experimented on.
 - c) is unable to experience physical pain.
 - d) is searching for a way to eliminate physical pain.
16. Based on the information in the passages, Dr. Moreau is like Victor Frankenstein in that he also
- a) used dead bodies in his experiments.
 - b) wanted his creations to worship him.
 - c) made remarkable discoveries.
 - d) kept his experiment a secret from everyone.
17. Frankenstein would be most upset by Dr. Moreau's
- a) indifference to suffering.
 - b) arrogance.
 - c) great achievements.
 - d) education of animals.
18. Which of the following best expresses Frankenstein's and Moreau's attitudes toward science?
- a) Both believe science can be dangerous.
 - b) Frankenstein believes science should have a tangible application; Moreau believes scientific knowledge should be sought for its own sake.
 - c) Frankenstein believes scientists should not harm living creatures in an experiment; Moreau believes it is acceptable to inflict pain on other creatures.
 - d) Both men believe scientists should justify their work.

PASSAGE - 3

The late 1980s found the landscape of popular music in America dominated by a distinctive style of rock and roll known as Glam Rock or Hair Metal—so called because of the over-styled hair, makeup, and wardrobe worn by the genre's ostentatious rockers. Bands like Poison, White Snake, and Mötley Crüe popularized glam rock with their power ballads and flashy style, but the product had worn thin by the early 1990s. The mainstream public, tired of an act they perceived as symbolic of the superficial 1980s, was ready for something with a bit of substance.

In 1991, a Seattle-based band named Nirvana shocked the corporate music industry with the release of its debut single, "Smells Like Teen Spirit," which quickly became a huge hit all over the world. Nirvana's distorted, guitar-laden sound and thought-provoking lyrics were the antithesis of glam rock, and the youth of America were quick to pledge their allegiance to the brand new movement known as grunge.

Grunge actually got its start in the Pacific Northwest during the mid 1980s, the offspring of the metal-guitar driven rock of the 1970s and the hardcore, punk music of the early 1980s. Nirvana had simply brought into the mainstream a sound and culture that got its start years before with bands like Mudhoney, Sound garden, and Green River. Grunge rockers derived their fashion sense from the youth culture of the Pacific Northwest: a melding of punk rock style and outdoors clothing like flannels, heavy boots, worn out jeans, and corduroys. At the height of the movement's popularity, when other Seattle bands like Pearl Jam and Alice in Chains were all the rage, the trappings of grunge were working their way to the height of American fashion. Like the music, teenagers were fast to embrace the grunge fashion because it represented defiance against corporate America and shallow pop culture.

Many assume that grunge got its name from the unkempt appearance of its musicians and their dirty, often distorted guitar sounds. However, rock writers and critics have used the word "grunge" since the 1970s. While no one can say for sure who was the first to characterize a Seattle band as "grunge," the most popular theory is that it originated with the lead singer of Mudhoney, Mark Arm. In a practical joke against a local music magazine, he placed advertisements all over Seattle for a band that did not exist. He then wrote a letter to the magazine complaining about the quality of the fake band's music. The magazine published his critique, one part of which stated, "I hate Mr. Epp and the Calculations! Pure grunge!"

The popularity of grunge music was ephemeral; by the mid- to late-1990s its influence upon American culture had all but disappeared, and most of its recognizable bands were nowhere to be seen on the charts. The heavy sound and themes of grunge were replaced on the radio waves by bands like NSYNC, the Backstreet Boys, and the bubblegum pop of Britney Spears and Christina Aguilera.

There are many reasons why the Seattle sound faded out of the mainstream as quickly as it rocketed to prominence, but the most glaring reason lies at the defiant, anti-establishment heart of the grunge movement itself. It is very hard to buck the trend when you are the one setting it, and many of the grunge bands were never comfortable with the celebrity that was thrust upon them. One the most successful Seattle groups of the 1990s, Pearl Jam, filmed only one music video, and refused to play large venues. Ultimately, the simple fact that many grunge bands were so against mainstream rock stardom eventually took the movement back to where it started: underground. The American mainstream public, as quick as they were to hop onto the grunge bandwagon, were just as quick to hop off, and move onto something else.

18. The author's description of glam rockers indicates that they

- a) cared more about the quality of their music than money.
- b) were mainly style over substance.
- c) were unassuming and humble.
- d) were songwriters first, and performers second.

19. The word ostentatious in 1st para most nearly means

- a) stubborn.
- b) youthful.
- c) showy.
- d) unadorned.

20. In the passage, the phrase the trappings of grunge refers to

- a) the distorted sound of grunge music.
- b) what the grunge movement symbolized.
- c) the unattractiveness of grunge fashion.
- d) the clothing typical of the grunge movement.

21. Which of the following is not associated with the grunge movement?

- a) Mr. Epps and the Calculations
- b) Pearl Jam
- c) Nirvana
- d) White Snake

22. Which of the following words best describes the relationship between grunge music and its mainstream popularity?

- a) solid
- b) contrary
- c) enduring
- d) acquiescent

23. In the word, the word ephemeral most nearly means

- a) enduring.
- b) unbelievable.
- c) a fluke.
- d) fleeting.

PASSAGE - 4

Although Dick Dale is best known for his contributions to surf music, and has been called "King of the Surf Guitar," he has also been referred to as the "Father of Heavy Metal." While this title is more often associated with Ozzy Osbourne or Tony Iossa, Dale earned it from Guitar Player Magazine for his unique playing style and pioneering use of Fender guitars and amplifiers.

In the mid-1950s, Dale was playing guitar at a club in California, where his one-of-a-kind music turned it from a jazz club into a rock nightspot. After a 1956 concert there, guitar and amplifier maker Leo Fender approached the guitarist and gave him the first Fender Stratocaster to try before the guitar was mass marketed. Fender thought that Dale's way of playing, a virtual assault on the instrument, would be a good test of its durability. However, the guitar was right-handed and Dale played left-handed. Unfazed, Dale held and played it upside down and backwards (a feat that later strongly influenced Jimi Hendrix).

The test proved too much for Fender's equipment. Dale loved the guitar, but blew out the amplifier that came with it. It had worked well for most other musicians, who at that time were playing country and blues. Rock didn't exist, and no one played the guitar as fiercely as Dale. Fender improved the amplifier, and Dale blew it out again. Before Fender came up with a winner, legend has it that Dale blew up between 40 and 60 amplifiers. Finally, Fender created a special amp just for Dale, known as the "Showman." It had more than 100 watts of power. The two men then made an agreement that Dale would "road test" prototypes of Fender's new amplification equipment before they would be

manufactured for the general public. But they still had problems with the speakers—every speaker Dale used it with blew up (some even caught fire) because of the intense power of his volume coupled with a staccato playing style. Fender and Dale approached the James B. Lansing speaker company, asking for a fifteen-inch speaker built to their specifications. The company responded with the fifteen-inch JBL-D130F speaker, and it worked. Dale was able to play through the Showman Amp with the volume turned all the way up. With the help of Leo Fender and the designers at Lansing, Dick Dale was able to break through the limits of existing electronics and play the music his way—loud. But it wasn't enough. As Dale's popularity increased, his shows got larger. He wanted even more sound to fill the larger halls he now played in. Fender had the Triad Company craft an amp tube that peaked at 180 watts, creating another new amplifier for Dale. Dale designed a cabinet to house it along with two Lansing speakers. He called it the Dick Dale Transformer, and it was a scream machine. Dick Dale made music history by playing a new kind of music, and helping to invent the means by which that music could be played. Not only was this the start of the electric movement, but it may also be considered the dawning of heavy metal.

24. In the passage, the word prototype most nearly means

- a) an original model.
- b) a Fender guitar.
- c) an amplifier-speaker combination.
- d) a computerized amplifier.

25. 2nd para indicate that

- a) country and blues guitarists didn't need amplifiers.
- b) most musicians played louder than Dick Dale.
- c) a new kind of music was being created.
- d) Dick Dale needed a new guitar.

26. In the passage, the word staccato most nearly means

- a) smooth and connected.
- b) loud.
- c) gently picking the guitar strings.
- d) abrupt and disconnected.

27. The title that best suits this passage is

- a) Dick Dale and the History of the Amplifier.
- b) The King of Heavy Metal.
- c) The Invention of the Stratocaster.
- d) Lansing and Fender: Making Music History.

28. In the passage, unfazed most nearly means

- a) not moving forward.
- b) not in sequence.
- c) not bothered by.
- d) not ready for.

30. In the passage, scream machine indicates that

- a) the new transformer could handle very loud music.
- b) fans screamed when they heard Dale play.
- c) Dale's guitar sounded like it was screaming.
- d) neighbors of the club screamed because the music was too loud.

31. All of the following can explicitly be answered on the basis of the passage EXCEPT

- a) Who invented the Stratocaster?
- b) Where did Dick Dale meet Leo Fender?
- c) What company made speakers for Dick Dale?
- d) Where did Ozzy Osbourne get his start as a musician?

India's homegrown e-commerce marketplace Flipkart on Monday announced a strategic and commercial partnership with the (1). Flipkart will work with (1) Logistics Limited to strengthen Flipkart's supply chain infrastructure and further enhance its ability to serve its rapidly growing base of customers, (1) said in a regulatory filing.

As part of this partnership, (1) Logistics Limited will construct 534,000 sq. ft. fulfilment centre in its upcoming logistics hub in Mumbai that will be leased to Flipkart to address the growing demand for e-commerce in Western India and support market access of several thousands of sellers and MSMEs in the region.

The centre is expected to be operational in Q3 2022 and will have the capacity to house 10 million units of sellers' inventory at any point.

In addition to strengthening Flipkart's supply chain infrastructure to support MSMEs and sellers, the facility will enhance local employment and create 2,500 direct jobs and thousands of indirect jobs.

31. Which Indian Industrial Giant, mentioned in (1), did Flipkart partner with?

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| a) Reliance | b) Adani |
| c) Mittal | d) Birla |

32. Flipkart is owned by the World-famous retail giant:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Alibaba | b) Schwarz |
| c) Walmart | d) Amazon |

33. (1) has recently partnered with a global data centre, to form a new data centre joint venture known as:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) Amaze Connex | b) Flipconnect |
| c) Hyper Connex | d) Adani Connex |

34. (1) recently announced incorporation of a wholly-owned arm Mundra Petrochem Limited in the state of:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Gujarat | b) Telengana |
| c) Maharashtra | d) Madhya Pradesh |

35. Flipkart has recently secured a dominant position in the Apparel segment by its acquisition of:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Snapdeal | b) Myntra |
| c) Ajio | d) Tatacliq |

PASSAGE - 6

For several years now, researchers have known that the Thwaites Glacier – also known as the (1) – has been melting. Thwaites, with a mass of roughly 192,000 square km or nearly the size of Great Britain, is largely viewed as one of the unstable glacial streams in the world.

A study conducted in late 2020, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, indicated that Thwaites, along with the Pine Island glacier, both in the West Antarctic, had been experiencing rapid ice loss at its most vulnerable points, escalating the probability of the break up of crucial ice shelves.

The first-of-its-kind study which began in January 2019, and part of a \$50 million project conducted by the International Thwaites Glacier collaboration, had prompted fears of a complete collapse of these ice shelves in the not-so-distant future.

But until now, researchers had struggled to determine the extent to which the warm water which runs below the glacier, could be contributing the deterioration of Thwaites. New research from scientists from Sweden's University of Gothenburg though has confirmed concerns that the rate of melting caused by the supply of warm water flowing beneath the 120km-wide glacier, may be significantly higher than expected.

With the help of an uncrewed submersible vehicle known as (2), the researchers were able to measure the strength, salinity, temperature, and oxygen content of ocean currents underneath the glacier. Lead author of the study, Anna Wahlin noted that understanding the fate of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet will be crucial in forecasting the global sea-level rise.

While the ice sheet, reportedly, contributes around ten per cent of the overall rate of sea-level rise, it also has the greatest potential to increase the rate of sea-level rise due to the constant and rapid changes taking place under Thwaites.

36. The famous Thwaites Glacier is also otherwise known as the:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Apocalypse Glacier | b) Doomsday Glacier |
| c) Bloodred Glacier | d) Armageddon Glacier |

37. In January 2019, the discovered an underwater cavity beneath the glacier, with an area two-thirds the size of Manhattan:

- a) US Geological Survey
 c) American Geosciences Institute
- b) NASA
 d) Geological Society of America
- 38. According to scientists, if liquified, Thwaites could dangerously raise sea levels by 1.5 to _ feet:**
 a) 4
 c) 2
- b) 5
 d) 3
- 39. Along with the Pine Island Glacier, it has been described as part of the "weak underbelly" of the:**
 a) West Antarctic Ice Sheet
 c) North Pole
- b) East Antarctic Ice Sheet
 d) South Pole
- 40. Replace (2) suitably from options given below:**
 a) Curious
 c) Gyro
- b) Hope
 d) Ran

PASSAGE - 7

A group of archaeologists has found the largest ancient city ever discovered in Egypt, dating back 3,000 years. The city, named "The Rise of Aten," was discovered under the sand on the western bank of (1), lead archaeologist (2) said in a statement. It dates to the reign of (3), who ruled Egypt between 1391 and 1353 BCE, according to the statement. "It was the largest administrative and industrial settlement in the era of the Egyptian empire," (2) said. Archaeologists found the "city's streets flanked by houses," with intact walls up to 10 feet high and "rooms filled with tools of daily life ... left by the ancient residents as if it were yesterday," such as rings, colored pottery vessels, casting molds to make amulets, pots used to carry meat, and tools for spinning, weaving and metal and glass-making. The team also found a large bakery, "complete with ovens and storage pottery," whose size suggests it was used to cater to a "very large number of workers and employees." Other discoveries include the skeleton of a person buried with arms stretched out to the side and rope wrapped around the knees. "The location and position of this skeleton are rather odd, and more investigations are in progress," according to the statement, which describes it as a "remarkable burial."

- 41. Replace (1) with:**
 a) Cairo
 c) Luxor
- b) Giza
 d) Alexandria
- 42. The lead Archaeologist, as replaced with (2) is:**
 a) ZahiHawass
 c) Bob Brier
- b) Salima Ikram
 d) Kama el-Mallakh
- 43. The "lost city" dates back to the reign of the Egyptian Pharaoh (3), who is:**
 a) Tutankhamun
 c) Ramesses III
- b) Akhenaten
 d) Amenhotep III
- 44. This find is labelled as the "second most important" after the find of Tutankhamun, who was discovered in:**
 a) 1922
 c) 1931
- b) 1936
 d) 1943
- 45. In a significant scientific achievement Scientists at Royal Holloway situated in successfully recreated the voice of an Egyptian Mummy:**
 a) Germany
 c) Russia
- b) Ireland
 d) London

PASSAGE - 8

A said Friday he is resigning as head of Cuba's Communist Party, ending an era of formal leadership by himself and his brother that began with the 1959 revolution. The 89-year-old Mr Castro made the announcement Friday in a speech at the opening of the Eighth congress of the ruling party, the only one allowed on the island. He said he was retiring with the sense of having "fulfilled his mission and confident in the future of the fatherland." He didn't say who he would endorse as his successor as first secretary of the Communist Party. But he previously indicated that he favors yielding control to 60-year-old B , who succeeded him as president in 2018 and is the standard

bearer of a younger generation of loyalists who have been pushing an economic opening without touching Cuba's one-party system.

46. Fill the option that aptly fits the blank 'A'?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Che Guevera | b) Fidel Castro |
| c) Raul Castro | d) Anthony Gonslaves |

46. The 1959 revolution that drove this particular director from power formally establishing a new era in Cuban politics, about four years after officially embracing socialism. Who was the director who was thrown off his office in the process?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Fulgencio Batista | b) Angelo Ricata |
| c) John Mendes | d) Eric Rodreggan |

47. Which of the following would aptly fill the option 'B'?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Cameroon Diaz | b) Miguel Diaz Canel |
| c) Rodrigue Williams | d) Herny Diaz Franklin |

48. What is the currency of Cuba which was revolutionized recently?

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a) Rand | b) Baht |
| c) Peso | d) Rupaiya |

49. What is the capital city of Cuba?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) Santa Clara | b) San diago |
| c) Havana | d) Matanzas |

PASSAGE – 9

Opponents of Myanmar's ruling a went on the political offensive on Friday, declaring they have formed an interim national unity government with members of _ b _ ousted Cabinet and major ethnic minority groups.

The move comes on the eve of a diplomatic initiative to solve Myanmar's crisis by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which is expected to hold a summit next week.

A violent crackdown by the junta has failed to stem opposition to the coup, and as the Army has spread the fight to ethnic minorities in border areas, some ASEAN members believe the crisis threatens regional stability.

Opponents of the coup have been seeking an alliance with ethnic minority groups as a way of strengthening their resistance.

51. Choose the option that perfectly fits A?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Diet | b) Junta |
| c) Melli Majlis | d) National Assembly |

52. Choose the option that perfectly fits B?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) Aung San Suu Kyi | b) Min Aung Hlaing |
| c) General Ne Win | d) Jean wung |

53. Where are the headquarters of ASEAN located?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a) Jakarta | b) Kuala Lumpur |
| c) Colombo | d) Dhaka |

54. Which of the following country is not a part of ASEAN?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Myanmar | b) Sri Lanka |
| c) Phillippines | d) Singapore |

55. Myanmar has recently started resettling Rohingya refugees on a floating island named what?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) Bhushan Char | b) Cox Bazaar |
| c) Bora bora | d) Bhasan char |

PASSAGE – 10

Businessman Nikolai Glushkov, who was critical of Russian President ___A was found dead in New Malden in south-west London in March 2018.

West London Coroner's Court heard there was evidence to suggest his death was made to look like a suicide and there had been "third-party involvement".

Senior coroner Chinyere Inyama ruled that Mr Glushkov was unlawfully killed.

Mr Glushkov fled Russia after being accused of fraud during his time as deputy director of the Aeroflot airline, and was granted political asylum in the UK in 2010.

In 2017, during a trial in absentia, he was sentenced to eight years by a Russian court after being convicted of stealing £87m from the airline.

Mr Glushkov, 68, had been due to attend the Commercial Court in B to defend himself on 12 March, the day his body was discovered by his daughter, Natalia.

56. Fill in the most suitable option for 'A'?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Lepkong Mishtuchen | b) Nikolai Glushkov |
| c) Amyra Putin | d) Vladimir Lenin |

57. Fill in the most suitable option for 'B'?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) London | b) New York |
| c) Moscow | d) New Delhi |

58. Glushkov's death came a week after the Novichok poisoning in Salisbury of the Russian former double agent named?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Amayra Skipchez | b) Lulia Thomas |
| c) Kremlin Roberts | d) Sergei Skripal |

59. Who is the prime minister of Russia

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Sergey Sobeyani | b) Vladimir Lenin |
| c) Mikhail Mishustain | d) Dmitry Medvedev |

60. Recently, Russians voted by a landslide to pass constitutional changes that will allow Vladimir Putin to run for president twice more, potentially extending his rule until which year?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 2028 | b) 2030 |
| c) 2032 | d) 2036 |

PASSAGE – 11

(1) on Sunday described a blackout at its underground (2) atomic facility an act of "nuclear terrorism," raising regional tensions as world powers and (1) continue to negotiate over its tattered nuclear deal.

Ali Akbar Salehi, the head of the Atomic Energy Organization of (1), stopped short of directly blaming anyone for the incident. Details remained few about what happened early Sunday morning at the facility, which initially was described as a blackout caused by the electrical grid feeding the site.

Many Israeli media outlets offered the same assessment that a cyberattack darkened (2) and damaged a facility that is home to sensitive centrifuges. While the reports offered no sourcing for the evaluation, Israeli media maintains a close relationship with the country's military and intelligence agencies.

If Israel caused the blackout, it further heightens tensions between the two nations, already engaged in a shadow conflict across the wider Middle East.

Sunday's developments also complicate efforts by the U.S., Israel's main security partner, to re-enter the atomic accord aimed at limiting (1)'s program so it can't pursue a nuclear weapon. As news of the blackout emerged, U.S. Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin landed Sunday in Israel for talks with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister (3).

61. Which of the following countries suffered a blackout in one of its nuclear facilities as omitted in (1)?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Israel | b) Palestine |
| c) Pakistan | d) Iran |

62. Which of the following nuclear facilities suffered the blackout as omitted in (2)?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Natanz atomic facility | b) Naaz atomic facility |
| c) Satanz atomic facility | d) Manz atomic facility |

63. Name the agreement signed between Iran and the P5+1 on nuclear program of Iran, in Vienna in 2015?

- | |
|---|
| a) The Solidarity Plan of Action |
| b) The Iran-P6 Plan to Peace |
| c) The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action |
| d) The Nuclear Agreement on Peace and Cooperation |

64. Who is Israel's defence minister, also serving as the alternate Prime Minister, as omitted in (3)?

- a) Benjamin Netanyahu
 c) Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
- b) Benny Gantz
 d) Mike Pompeo

65. In 2010, a virus destroyed Iranian centrifuges at Natanz facility, considered as world's first real cyber-attack. What was the name given to the virus?

- a) Pegasus
 c) Friday the 13th
- b) Stuxnet
 d) Iranxit

SECTION – C (LEGAL REASONING)

PASSAGE – 12

In India, the freedom of speech and expression is granted by Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, which is available only to the citizens of India and not to foreign nationals. Freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) includes the right to express one's views through any medium, which can be by way of writing, speaking, gesture or in any other form. It also includes the rights of communication and the right to propagate or publish one's opinion.

The right that is mentioned above, guaranteed by our constitution, is regarded as one of the most basic elements of a healthy democracy because it allows citizens to participate in the social and political process of a country very actively. The main elements for the right to freedom of speech and expression are as follows:

This right is available only to a citizen of India and not to the person of other nationalities i.e., foreign nationals.

The freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian constitution includes the right to express oneself through any medium, such as in words of writing, printing, gesture, etc.

This right is not absolute, which means that the government has the right to make laws and to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, friendly relations with foreign states, the security of the state, public order, decency, morality, defamation and contempt of court and incitement to an offence.

Such a right ought to be implemented as much by the action of the State as by its inaction. Thus, failure on the part of the State to guarantee the freedom of right and expression to all its citizens would also constitute a violation of Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian constitution.

“Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost” is stated by Thomas Jefferson to define the importance of freedom of the press. To preserve the democratic way of life it is necessary that people should have the freedom to express their feelings and to make their views known to people at large. Freedom of speech includes propagation of one's views through print media or any other communication channels like radio and television, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed under Article 19(2) of the Indian constitution.

Although freedom of the press is not mentioned in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, yet it has been a part of freedom of speech and expression as considered by judges of the Supreme Court through decided cases.

In the leading case of Romesh Thapar v. The State of Madras, it has been decided by the supreme court that freedom of the press is an intrinsic part of freedom of speech and expression.

66. A was a foreign national who came to NLU to study. While giving a speech against CAA, he was detained and denied to say anything. Is his Freedom of Speech and Expression being violated?

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

67. In the above set of facts, suppose that A was a citizen of India, Is his 19(1)(a) being violated?

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

68. A was a renowned politician. One day he went to give a speech. During a speech, he used many words which were capable of dishonor the current govt. and instigate people against them. He was detained and was not allowed to speak anything. Is his 19(1)(a) being violated?

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

69. A was a writer. He used to write books. In one of his books he described the sexual intercourse that too unnatural. Govt. allowed the book to get publish but can only be read by 18+. A wanted to make the book reach to children also. Is his 19(1)(a) being violated?

- a) Yes
 b) No

- c) Cannot say
- d) None of the above

70. In the above stated facts, suppose that the book was only for children and govt. stated it to be 18+. Is his 19(1)(a) being violated?

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

PASSAGE - 13

To define the essential elements of religion, the supreme court of India laid down the “essential element of religion” doctrine. Before this, the supreme court had to define what exactly is religion, resolve the appeals against the legislations which were labelled as controlling religious institutions, and delimit the boundaries of religious institutions. In the *Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras vs. SriLakshmindar Tirtha Swamiyar of Shri Shirur Mutt case*, a line was drawn between what were matters concerning religion and what was not. It was laid down that religious opinions and the acts done in pursuance of those opinions, are religious practices. This implies that the supreme court has said that the rituals, modes of worship, and ceremonies all come under essential practices of religion. These have to be protected to the extent that they are within the limits of Articles 25 and 26 of the Constitution of India.

The Indian judiciary in several judgements, defined and elaborated on various aspects of essential religious practices. The following are some of the important cases of the Supreme Court of India, elucidating on this arena.

In the case of *Sri VenkataramanaDevaru v. State of Mysore*, the essential practice doctrine was again made relevant. In this case, the question was regarding whether the exclusion of some people outside Hindu temples was an essential religious practice. In this case, the archaic holy scriptures were examined by the bench to examine which practices formed an essential part of religion and which did not.

For the bench, it was a tough decision on which article amongst Articles 17 and 25 of the Constitution should prevail. After examining the practices which were essential for Hinduism, the court gave the verdict that the temple was to be open for all Hindus. However, it was noted that the puranic literature evidenced that some ceremonies were to be carried out only by a certain class of worshipers. The court took upon itself to chalk out these ceremonies, where the privilege of the selection of worshipers was given to the brahmins of the temple.

In *Jagadishwaranand v. Police Commissioner, Calcutta*, religious denomination status was granted to the Ananda Margis community. However, ‘tandav’, which is the native dance of this community was not recognised as an essential element. This decision of the Supreme Court of India generated a lot of debate in India. So much so that the high court of Calcutta requested the apex court to reconsider its decision.

In *Commissioner of Police vs. Acharya J. Avadhuta*, the question of recognizing the Tandav as an essential part of religion arose again before the supreme court of India. The majority believed that since this dance form did not form the core of that religion, it cannot be accounted for as an essential religious practice. However, the minority was of the view that, if a practice is treated by the followers as of utmost importance to achieve spiritual upliftment, then it is an essential religious practice. Following this logic, tandav was an essential religious practice.

71. The doctrine of Essential Religious Practice is based on which Article of the constitution?

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 25
- c) Article 21
- d) None of the above

72. There was a practice of a certain sect which involves fast until death. What factor can be stated which are to be confirmed so as to term it as an ERP?

- a) Should be core to the sect
- b) Should be present from the very inception
- c) Should be performed by everyone
- d) All of the above

73. Can it be said that (according to the passage) that if there is a clash between two FR’s, then court has the discretion to choose one over another?

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

74. Which of the following comes under the ambit of ERP?

- a) Rituals
- b) Ceremonies
- c) Mode of worship
- d) All of the above

75. Right to religion is related with which of the following Article?

- a) Article 27
- b) Article 13
- c) Article 25
- d) None of the above

PASSAGE – 14

Reservation Policy in India is a process of reserving certain percentage of seats (maximum 50%) for a certain class such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes, etc. in Government educational institutions, government jobs, etc.

The reservation policy is an age old policy being practiced in India. Its origin has its roots scattered from the ancient times when the practice of 'untouchability', caste system and Varna system was dominant in the society. In ancient times, the Hindu society was divided on the basis of Varna, Jatis or classes and they were as follows in the descending order of their social hierarchy- the Brahmans, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Shudras. There was another class of people or rather no class people known as "untouchables" or "avarna" that is who has no class. These untouchables were considered to be impure for society and were excluded from the social system. They had to reside outside the village and had no social rights. In some parts of the country such as Southern India, if even their shadow was casted on the upper-class people then it was considered that the person has got impure. There were strict restrictions on them for social gatherings and social life and if they violated any social norm, they were severely punished and in some cases were even killed. The division of society on the norms of purity and impurity was a very cruel system, and it had adverse effects on the development and growth of these lower class people where the skill and labor of an individual were recognized merely on the ground of him being a member of a lower caste. The epics like Mahabharata also quote of many instances wherein a warrior like Karna was not allowed to showcase his talent merely on the ground of him being a Shudra. He was often referred to as 'Shudra Putra' and humiliated because of his caste. The then prevalent caste system was a major reason for the advent and advancement of the Reservation Policy in India. The idea of giving reservations to a certain class of people originated because of the prevalent atrocities being done on the certain class of people. To give them an equal opportunity, an equal status in society, to uplift them socially, to bring them at par with other sections of society and moreover to bring development in the lower strata of society, were the reasons for the adoption of Reservation Policy in India.

76. The principle of untouchability is enshrined in which Article of the constitution?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 17
- c) Article 19
- d) Article 21

77. What can be said to be the main reason for bringing the reservation in to picture?

- a) Untouchability
- b) Social Hierarchy
- c) Bringing the low class at par
- d) All of the above

78. A's grandfather was born in 19th Century. He was a Shudra. Because of this he was not given proper respect and equal status in the society. Because this his family suffered a lot. Can A be subjected to reservation as per the given facts?

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

79. Fundamental Rights are present in which part of the constitution?

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III
- d) Part IV

80. Who was the chief architect who was in strict favor of the reservations?

- a) BN Rau
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Dr. BR Ambedkar
- d) None of the above

PASSAGE – 15

Any act founded on prejudice or preference, rather than on reasons or facts, is arbitrary. 1 Whenever both decision making process and the decision are based on irrelevant facts, while ignoring relevant considerations, such actions reflect "arbitrariness". Arbitrariness can be defined as the quality of being arbitrary or uncontrolled in exercise of will 2. Legislative enactments must be based on discernible principles and the impugned act must be reasonable in

order to satisfy the test of “arbitrariness”. 3 Where the procedure of decision making is followed but reasons are not recorded, such actions fall under “arbitrariness”. 4

As things stand post the judgement in ShayaraBano5 case, “manifest arbitrariness” would essentially be something done by the legislature “capriciously, irrationally and/or without adequate determining principles. Also something which is excessive or disproportionate.”

One may ask – What is the need to look into this doctrine ? The answer is fourfold :-

There are no defined principles basis which this doctrine may be made applicable to examining the validity of laws under judicial review, especially plenary legislation

The doctrine gives wide discretion to the Judge sitting in Judicial review, and permits value judgements to be made on wisdom of Parliament

Various constitution benches have given conflicting opinions on the scope of “arbitrariness”

There is a divergence in the view of the Supreme Court qua the scope and width of this doctrine, as can be seen from the judgements in ShayaraBanoand K.S. Puttaswamy (9-JJ) 6.

In my opinion, the judgement in Puttaswamyhas effectively neutered the doctrine of “substantive due process”. Since it is no longer permissible to look into the core of the legislation in order to examine its validity, the scope and width of doctrine of “manifest arbitrariness” has been tailored as well. The threshold for invalidating plenary legislation has been set much higher than subordinate legislation or executive actions, and until and unless an Act which shocks the conscience of the courts or is patently illegal or perverse, the courts should give due deference to the will of the legislature.

Judicial restraint should be the guiding light in testing the validity of plenary legislation. The wisdom of Parliament or State Legislatures ought not to be substituted by the judiciary. In this regard, the profound statement of Justice Frankfurter 31 is apposite to reproduce:

“For the highest exercise of judicial duty is to subordinate one's personal pulls and one's private views to the law of which we are all guardians—those impersonal convictions that make a society a civilized community, and not the victims of personal rule.”

In light of the conflicting views expressed in various constitution bench judgements on the applicability of arbitrariness as a ground to invalidate legislation, and reliance placed on the doctrine by counsels whilst impugning State actionsad nauseum, it is of imminent need that a larger bench of this Court resolves this conflict.

81. By the way of above discussion, it can be stated that the doctrine was evolved by the judiciary by way of

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Constitution | b) Self Proclamation |
| c) Legislation | d) None of the above |

82. By the mere understanding of the Manifest Arbitrariness, can it be said that Sabrimala case, where menstruating women were not allowed to enter the temple, was the case of Manifest Arbitrariness?

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

83. A group of people were being rejected for a particular judge (specifically women) because of the factor of height. The job do not requires that factor necessarily. Can it be stated as manifest arbitrariness?

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

84. In the above set of facts, suppose that the factor of height was a necessity because of which people were being rejected. Can it be stated as manifest arbitrariness?

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

85. By the way of above passage, the Doctrine of Manifest arbitrariness is stated to be in the lines of-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Article 14 | b) Article 15 |
| c) Article 19 | d) Article 21 |

PASSAGE – 16

“The question now raised by the introduction of the phrase ‘due process’ is whether the judiciary should be given the additional power to question the laws made by the State on the ground that they violate certain fundamental principles...There are dangers on both sides. For myself I cannot altogether omit the possibility of a Legislature packed by party men making laws which may abrogate or violate what we regard as certain fundamental principles affecting

the life and liberty of an individual. At the same time, I do not see how five or six gentlemen sitting in the Federal or Supreme Court examining laws made by the Legislature and by dint of their own individual conscience or their bias or their prejudices be trusted to determine which law is good and which law is bad...I would leave it to the House to decide in any way it likes.”-

B.R. Ambedkar

The passage is perhaps one of the most historic speeches ever made by Dr. Ambedkar. The content of the speech truly captures the dilemma and dichotomy associated with the ‘due process’ clause. The phrase ‘due process’ was borrowed from the Magna Carta and means according to the law of the land.

The crux of the debate revolving around the use of the phrase in India emphasizes on one crucial aspect. The presence of the ‘due process’ clause in the constitution will provide great power to the judiciary to declare laws made by the Parliament invalid. This implies a curtailment of the power of legislature to legislate on vital issues without any hindrance.

The choice was simple before the members of the constituent assembly. They had to choose any one between the legislature and the judiciary to have greater power. The discourse of the constituent assembly on the issue of ‘due process’ shows that the clause was initially present in the Fundamental Rights provision associated with preventive detention and individual liberty in the initial draft version adopted by the constituent assembly in 1947. However, eventually the ‘due process’ clause was eliminated from the draft constitution.

There were strong views in the assembly for and against the inclusion of the ‘due process’ clause. Dr. Ambedkar was himself in favor of the ‘due process’ clause and he was torn apart between his choice and his official duty to uphold the decision of the fundamental rights sub – committee where Shri Ayyar’s change of side turned out to be the decisive factor. It was at this point Dr. Ambedkar delivered the historic speech present in the passage. It was open to the house to decide whether ‘due process’ clause should be included in the constitution’s fundamental rights provisions.

The house decided in favor of the clause ‘except in according to procedure established by law’. Thus, in spite of passionate efforts by several members of the house the ‘due process’ clause did not become a part of the Indian constitution.

86. The concept of Procedural Due process was brought in the case namely-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) AK Gopalan | b) Maneka Gandhi |
| c) Navtej Johar | d) None of the above |

87. Suppose that the constituent assembly brought the Due process in the very beginning, then in that case whether the judiciary can override the legislative enactments?

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

88. The due process doctrine relating to the procedure of the death penalty can be stated to be in context of-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Article 14 | b) Article 19 |
| c) Article 21 | d) Article 25 |

89. The due process doctrine relating to the procedure of the reservation can be stated to be in context of-

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Article 14 | b) Article 15 |
| c) Article 17 | d) Article 21 |

90. The initial draft contained the provision of the doctrine for which of the following purpose?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Right to equality | b) Prevention and detention act |
| c) Right to life | d) None of the above |

PASSAGE – 17

This doctrine of severability is also known as the doctrine of separability. The word “to the extent of the inconsistency or contravention” makes it clear that when some of the provision of a statute when some of the provisions of a statute becomes unconstitutional on account of inconsistency with fundamental rights, only to the repugnant provision of the law in question shall be treated by the courts as void, and not the whole statute.

The doctrine of severability means that when some particular provision of a statute offends or is against a constitutional limitation, but that provision is severable from the rest of the statute, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute.

The doctrine of severability says that if good and bad provisions are joined together by using the word ‘and’ or ‘or’ and the enforcement of good provision is not made dependent on the enforcement of the bad one that is the good

provision can be enforced even if the bad one cannot or had not existed, the two provisions are severable and the good one will be upheld as valid and given effect to. On the other hand, if there is one provision which is capable of being used for a legal purpose as well as for illegal one, it is invalid and cannot be allowed to be used even for the legal purpose.

In this doctrine it is not the whole act which is held invalid for being inconsistent with the Part three of the constitution which is given to the citizens of India. It is only those parts are inconsistent which are violative of the fundamental rights. But just the part which violates the fundamental rights is separable from that which does not isolate them. If it there that the valid portion is combined with the invalid portion that it is impossible to separate them. Then in such cases the court will leave it and declare the whole Act as void. This process of doing it is known as the doctrine of severability.

The doctrine of severability was considered by the supreme court of India in the case of R.M.D.C vs Union of India and the rules regarding severability was laid down in this case-

- 1. The intention of the legislature behind this is to determine whether the invalid portion of the statute can be severed from the valid part or not.
- 2. And if it happens that the both the valid and invalid parts can't be separated from each other then the invalidity of the portion of the statute will result in invalidity of the whole act.
- 3. Even if it happens that the invalid portion is separate from the valid portion.

91. The government of India brings a legislation in which Section 11 stated that the GOI can do prevention and detention of any citizen of India, without giving any prior warning. This clearly goes against Article 21 and this section was the whole basis of the legislation. Can we apply Doctrine here?

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

92. Suppose in the above set of facts, the Section was not the whole basis of the legislation but was just a mere part. Can we apply the doctrine here?

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

93. In which Article of the constitution is this doctrine enshrined?

- a) Article 12
- b) Article 13
- c) Article 14
- d) Article 15

94. Suppose that the government brings an amendment to IPC which makes it so worse that the whole IPC goes against the Fundamental Rights. Can we apply the doctrine here?

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

95. The government brings out a legislation behind which the intention was to maximize the death penalty for the rape case. The intention was good but goes against Article 21. Can the doctrine be applied here?

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

PASSAGE – 18

Fundamental rights are a group of rights which are guaranteed to all the citizens of the nation by the Constitution of India under Part III. These rights apply universally to all citizens residing in the nation, irrespective of their race, place of birth, religion, caste or gender. They are recognized by law as rights requiring a high degree of protection from the government and they cannot be violated by the Government. Fundamental rights cannot be enforceable against individuals and private entities. The obligation of protecting these rights lies on the government or the state or its authorities.

Most of the Fundamental rights provided to the citizens are claimed against the State and its instrumentalities and not against the private bodies. Article 12 gives an extended significance to the term 'state'. It is very important to determine what bodies fall under the definition of a state so as to determine on whom the responsibility has to be placed.

The framers of the Constitution used the words 'the State' in a wider sense than what is understood in the ordinary or narrower sense. It does not merely mean the states in the Union. The word 'includes' in the article shows that the

definition is not exhaustive and through judicial interpretations, the court has widened the scope of the Article way beyond what even the framers of Article 12 may have had in mind during the framing of the constitution.

Article 12 of the Indian Constitution states that,

“Definition in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the State includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.”

In other words, for the purposes of Part III of the constitution, the state comprises of the following:

1. Government and Parliament of India i.e the Executive and Legislature of the Union
2. Government and Legislature of each State i.e the Executive and Legislature of the various States of India
3. All local or other authorities within the territory of India
4. All local and other authorities who are under the control of the Government of India

In *Mohammad Yasin v. Town Area Committee*, the Supreme Court held that to be characterized as a ‘local authority’ the authority concerned must;

1. Have a separate legal existence as a corporate body
2. Not be a mere government agency but must be legally an independent entity
3. Function in a defined area
4. Be wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, elected by the inhabitants of the area
5. Enjoy a certain degree of autonomy (complete or partial)
6. Be entrusted by statute with such governmental functions and duties as are usually entrusted to locally (like health, education, water, town planning, markets, transportation, etc.)
7. Have the power to raise funds for the furtherance of its activities and fulfilment of its objectives by levying taxes, rates, charges or fees

96. A local body was formulated within a village. The formulation of that body was done by some rich people for the advancement of poor people of the village. The body used to function in a defined area but was not created by a statute. If there is any form of violation of FR, then can somebody file a case under Article 12 against this body?

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

97. In the above set of facts, suppose that the government also used to hold a share but the body was completely autonomous and non statutory. If there is any form of violation of FR, then can somebody file a case under Article 12 against this body?

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

98. Suppose in the facts as stated in 1st question, the body was first created without statute, but when the government acquired some share, they wholly restructured the body and now formulated it by way of statute. If there is any form of violation of FR, then can somebody file a case under Article 12 against this body?

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

99. In the set of facts as present in 3rd question, suppose that after the government acquired the body, it was now not independent, and has to work according to the orders of the government. Can it be termed as a local authority?

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

100. Suppose that after the acquisition from the government, the body started to work for various villages, and now do not have a defined area of work. Can it be termed as a local authority?

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

PASSAGE – 19

As we know that not every invention get patented, Patent is granted to the owner of the Patent when his/her invention satisfies the conditions for Patentability. Such conditions are as follows:

- Novelty
- Inventive step or non-obviousness
- Industrial Application

Section 3 and Section 4 deals with the list of exceptions that do not fall under the invention and hence are non-patentable.

Rights of Patentee

Section 48 of the Act deals with the rights of conferring upon the patentee after the grant of the Patent.

- Exclusion of the third party to use, sell, or import the patented product without the patentee's consent.
- Exclusion of the third party from using, selling or importing the patented product (if the subject matter is the process) without the patentee's consent.

Infringement and Remedies for patent

Infringement of patent refers to the violation of the rights of the patent holder that is whenever a person exercises the rights of the patent holder without the patent owner's consent, he causes infringement.

Types of Patent Infringement:

- Direct Infringement – Directly selling, marketing, or using commercially, any product which is substantially close to the patented product without the consent of the patentee.
- Indirect Infringement- Deceitful and accidental patent infringement in any incident is an indirect infringement.
- Contributory infringement- If the person knowingly infringes the rights of the patent holder, it refers to contributory infringement.

Some acts that would not lead to infringement are as follows.

- Government use: As per Section 100 a patented invention can be used by the central government for its own use and as per section 47, the patented invention can be imported by the government.
- Exemption on experiments and research: the use of a patented invention for experiments and teaching purposes does not come under infringement.
- Patented inventions on drugs and medicines can be imported by the government.
- Any patented invention on foreign vessel/ aircraft/ vehicle comes to India is not an infringement.

Remedies for patent

Section 108 deals with relief or remedies against the infringement.

Injunction

The injunction is the most common form of Remedy granted in Patent infringement proceedings. The injunction is the order of the court restricting a person from beginning or continuing a course of action (infringing in this case) threatening or invading legal rights of a person.

Types of Injunction

There are two types of an injunction-

1. Interim Injunction
2. Permanent Injunction

Interim Injunction restricts the person temporarily from doing act and is granted before the full-fledged trial.

Permanent Injunction, on the other hand, restrains a person from doing a specified act and can be granted after the full-fledged trial.

Injunctions are preventive, prohibitive or restrictive that is restricting someone from doing a specified act or mandatory that is, they compel or orders a person to do something.

The plaintiff can obtain interlocutory order in the form of a temporary injunction whenever a case of patent infringement occurs from the court by proving the following facts:

1. The prima facie case of infringement
2. The balance of convenience in his favour
3. If the injunction is not granted he/she shall suffer irreparable damage.

Damages and account of profit

If the suit is in favour of the plaintiff, the court can award either damages or directs the defendant to render an account of profits but not both.

101. A was a renowned scientist. One day, while he was in his lab, he created a drug, the consumption of which can lead to the faster recovery of any harm and disease. He filed for the patent and he got the patent. His colleague accidentally posted the formula of that drug on the internet. Can it be stated as a patent infringement? If yes, then which type?

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect
- c) Contributory
- d) None of the above

102. In the above stated facts, suppose that the government took the drugs for the experimentation purpose without notifying A. Can it be stated as an infringement?

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

103. A was a professor in one of the IIT's. He was a good friend of B who was a renowned scientist. One day B created something extraordinary and applied for the patent and subsequently got that. A decoded that object which he created and found it a great opportunity to teach about it to the students. He did the same. Can it be stated as infringement?

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

104. Suppose that A used it for the personal purpose without taking any prior permission from B. Can it be stated as infringement?

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

105. Suppose that before using it for personal use, A went to B's house where he found him drinking and not in his consciousness. He asked B that can he used his invention, to which he replied affirmatively. Can it be stated as valid consent?

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

LOGICAL REASONING

PASSAGE – 20

On March 14, 1788, Adam Hamilton noted in the Federalist Papers his high regard for the Electoral College and its workings. "I venture somewhat further, and hesitate not to affirm, that if the manner of it be not perfect, it is at least excellent. It unites in an eminent degree all the advantages, the union of which was to be wished for." The close and hotly contested race for the presidency for the United States between George W. Bush and Al Gore has once again brought to the forefront of our thinking an aspect of the Constitution that is usually never considered. That is that the citizens of the United States do not directly vote for the President of the United States. The Electoral College actually casts the votes deciding who will be the President. Many would argue that the will of the American people needs to be better represented and that the Popular Vote should be the deciding factor. One might ask, why not let the Popular Vote decide our President?

For one thing, the Electoral College has a definite tendency to limit third party candidates. This is a desirable aspect of the College. The apparent greater voter choice among a huge number of candidates is a dangerous illusion. In practice, well-organized minorities have a very good chance to achieve the highest or second highest share, advancing to a run off round. Consider the tremendous influence nowadays of Political Action Committees and large corporations. Who do you think would be electing the President of the United States? Do you believe that the majority of Americans, for instance, support homosexual adoptions, that everyone should be able to own a machine gun, or support across the board legalization of recreational drugs?

The Bush v Gore election demonstrated the futility of attempting to count individual votes beyond a reasonable degree of certainty. Many statisticians reported that the commonly reported and scrutinized lead in Popular Votes in Florida (choose your own candidate for this) was smaller than the reasonable degree of uncertainty associated with any large attempt at counting votes in these elections. Over a year later the election was still being repeatedly debated with various sides claiming that their candidate had actually received a majority of the Popular Vote. Common sense, stability, and the Constitution of the United States calls for the election of a President within a certain time. This could not be met with attempts to precisely count Popular Votes. The Electoral College vote tends to be less in doubt than the Popular Vote, for two reasons: 1. only a few states will have close races, even if the national vote is close, and 2. the electoral vote tends to magnify the margin of victory. Under a direct election system, a close election nationwide

could realistically depend upon absentee ballots, or upon recounts anywhere. In a direct election, any of the 160,000 polling places in the U.S. could affect the outcome.

Finally, consider where you live and vote for the head of the Executive Branch. If you live in California then you are probably very much in favor of the Popular Vote. Anywhere else in the country and you may, or should not, be so sure. This is because California, if not now, soon stands to become the most populous state in the union. California, by virtue of her climate, topography, and demographic situation has many concerns, needs, and issues, which the rest of the country does not necessarily share. Would you want Californians deciding on the next President of the United States while you sit by and watch? Sure, you could cast your vote, but you could rest assured that it would be inconsequential and that your state's desires and viewpoints would be ignored. The Electoral College protects the vast union of the states, and their varied cultures, desires, and needs, and keeps us from living under the President of California and the United States of America.

106. If the hypothesis of the passage is correct, one should find that Presidential elections in the United States:

- a) are usually not indicative of the Popular Vote.
- b) are not frequently contested.
- c) do not reflect the will of the people.
- d) are almost always contested.

107. According to the passage, any large attempt at precisely counting votes with respect to reasonable degrees of certainty is characteristic of:

- I. a California election.
 - II. contested leads in Popular Votes.
 - III. the Electoral College.
- a) I only
 - b) II only
 - c) II and III only
 - d) I, II and III

108. The author claims that, "In practice, well-organized minorities have a very good chance to achieve the highest or second-highest share [of Popular Votes], advancing to a run off round" (2nd para). The support offered for this conclusion is:

- a) weak; Bush v. Gore demonstrated the impact of well-organized minorities.
- b) weak; Political Action Committees and large corporations are representative of minorities
- c) strong; Political Action Committees and large corporations are tremendously influential.
- d) strong; the majority of Americans would support homosexual adoptions.

109. According to the passage, what would happen if the Popular Vote decided the Presidential election?

- a) The outcome of the vote might often be in doubt.
- b) The will of the American people would be better represented.
- c) You would want to move to California.
- d) In any future Bush v. Gore contest. Bush would still be elected.

110. A study of international elections reveals that immediately following an election, governmental instability increases in relation to the amount of time it takes for the results to be announced. This information increases the likelihood of which of the following answers to the author's question about why not let the Popular Vote decide our President?

- a) The Electoral College "unites all the advantages".
- b) The Electoral College actually casts the votes deciding who will be the President.
- c) The Popular Vote is a more accurate representation.
- d) The Popular Vote could depend on vote recounts.

111. The statement is made that, "Many statisticians reported that the commonly reported and scrutinized lead in Popular Votes in Florida (choose your own candidate for this) was smaller than the reasonable degree of uncertainty associated with any large attempt at counting votes in these elections" (3rd para). The excerpted "(choose your own candidate for this)" means that:

- a) the author does not want everyone to be able to choose their own candidate.
- b) the author is aware that opinions on this matter differ.
- c) the author is aware that there are going to be those who are in favor of the Popular Vote.
- d) the author wants everyone to be happy with the election results.

Book authors' compensation is a tricky and detailed matter, with many countervailing considerations and authors should not sign a book contract lightly before extensive reflection. Authors are typically paid a small "advance," or cash payment, by the publisher, to cover their immediate living expenses and research costs. But the bulk of their compensation comes in the form of "royalty" payments, calculated as a percentage of the publisher's gross receipts from all future sales of the book. Typically, the going rate is 8% to 10% on the first 5,000 copies sold, 12½% of the next 5,000, and 15% of subsequent sales. While the author will want to negotiate the highest possible advance and royalty percentage, there are many other variables that should be considered.

First, authors should read their contract to be sure royalties are calculated based on the "list" (cover) price, not the wholesale price, and not the publisher's net receipts. This is because bookstores buy their stock for resale from the publisher at a 45% discount from the list price. Much of the book receipts are applied by the publisher to cover its cost for editing, manufacturing, advertising, selling, shipping, and warehousing the book, as well as its overhead, such as rent, general payroll, and utilities.

The lion's share of the author's compensation depends on strong book sales. But unfortunately, after the book is written and the book contract is signed, there is not much more the author can do to increase sales. The book's success will depend largely on the publisher's efforts at distribution. If the publisher fails to advertise the book widely, or cannot get many bookstores to carry it on their shelves, the book will earn little despite its quality, since potential readers are unlikely to even realize that it exists. First time authors may assume that publishers have every incentive to promote the book effectively, since their profits also depend on book sales. But this is not always the case, for several reasons. Some large publishers seek to gain prestige in the industry by publishing a wide assortment of diverse themes, even though they believe many of these will not be profitable. Consequently, they will not promote vigorously those books they assume are loss leaders. ... Also, some publishers large and small concentrate the bulk of their advertising budget on promoting a few projected bestsellers, while leaving the other titles to split whatever is left. ... Finally, some smaller publishing houses simply lack the sales force, contacts, and territorial reach to promote a book effectively. If the book fails to sell well for any of these reasons, the result may prove financially disastrous for the author, since bookstores, seeking to carry the newest titles, will often remove from their stocks, and return, any copies unsold after 1-2 months. Thus, writers should investigate the publisher's "backlist"

policy for promoting older books, and engage in a frank discussion of what kinds of promotion the publisher intends to pursue, and what other titles are currently competing for the publisher's budget and attention.

To increase sales, authors may want to engage in strategic positioning of their product. After the book is accepted for publication, a wise author will contact the publisher's employees to drum up enthusiasm for the book, and to suggest new avenues for promotion. Authors may also engage in some self-promotion. For example, if the book relates to current events, the author can obtain free publicity by sending an excerpt to a daily newspaper's Op Ed or Letters section, with a note that material comes from a larger book. ...

In sum, author salary negotiations are not without their perils, and first time authors may want to hire an agent to conduct negotiations. Agents get 10% of the value of any rights which they negotiate away from the publishers, so their incentives tend to be aligned more closely with the writer's....

112. It can most justifiably be said that the main purpose of the passage is:

- a) to explain the concepts of book publishing.
- b) to examine the authoring of a book.
- c) to enlighten publishers regarding common publishing practices.
- d) to advise authors about the publishing business

113. The passage suggests that its author would probably disagree with which of the following statements?

- a) The authoring of a book can be very lucrative.
- b) Publisher's profits depend on book sales.
- c) For the most part, royalty payments will determine the author's compensation.
- d) Most publishers will try to take advantage of a naive or first time author.

114. The passage offers several examples regarding why publishers might fail "to promote a book effectively" (3rd para). From the first example to the last, the publishers are designated as:

- a) good promoters to poor.
- b) large to small.
- c) effective to ineffective.
- d) honest to dishonest.

115. According to the passage, from a purely monetary perspective, the worst that could happen to an author would be to:
- receive low royalty payments.
 - accept compensation based upon wholesale prices.
 - have his book promoted ineffectively by the publisher.
 - have the public fail to realize that the book exists.
116. Which of the following is specifically mentioned in the passage as motivating publishers?
- Prestige within the publishing industry
 - Editing, manufacturing and selling of a book
 - Publicity towards promotions
 - Fame among authors
117. Which of the following would be an example of the "countervailing considerations" (line 2) facing an author?
- A publisher who primarily promotes his bestsellers
 - A publisher who pays an 8% flat rate
 - A publisher who pays an 15% flat rate
 - A publisher who lacks a sales forces
118. Assume that a book is written and a contract signed with a publisher. Although the book is highly promoted by the author and critically acclaimed, no increase occurs in actual book sales. Which of the following hypotheses about this outcome is the most plausible on the basis of the studies cited?
- The author did not negotiate the highest possible royalty percentage.
 - The book's subject matter was too diverse for wide public acceptance.
 - The publishing house lacked the necessary contacts.
 - A first time author probably wrote the book.

PASSAGE – 22

In 1916 on a single battlefield near the small town of Albert, France, more than a half million men were killed or wounded within five months. This battle was to be known as "The Battle of the Somme." Of the initial attacking force, nearly half were killed or wounded in the first day. Laden with heavy gear that severely restricted their speed and mobility, the soldiers advanced across open ground in the light of day into heavy machinegun fire. Their chances of survival were slim, at best. The deafening roar of battle and seeing their comrades on either side of them being tom to pieces by the hail of flying metal must have been overwhelming. In spite of this, few men disobeyed their orders to advance.

One may wonder why more men did not refuse to go when faced with such a meager chance of surviving. However, the motivating factors to obey were powerful. The first and possibly the strongest motivator was peer pressure, which was especially intense at the Somme, where fighting units were made up of men from the same communities. A man's unwillingness to embarrass himself in the eyes of his life long friends may, in itself, have been enough to compel him to go "over the top", out of his trench, and into the hail of enemy fire.

Another strong motivator would have been the so-called herding instinct, where a man finds security in a crowd. Under precise and accurate sniper fire, when a man is pan of a group from which individuals are being selected as targets, cohesion breaks down. However, for the soldiers under indiscriminating machinegun fire at the Somme, a natural reaction would be to try to blend in among the other men, much like the behavior of a herd animal running from a predator. A soldier refusing to advance would be drawing attention to himself and thus acting contrary to this instinct. There is also the question concerning the moment of decision. At what point does the soldier finally say that he won't go? Refusing an order invites immediate confrontation. As long as he does what he is told, he follows the path of least resistance; he leaves open his option to say "No." In fact, this is itself a security. It is the one thing that the soldier can do that will change his situation. If he refuses to attack, the threat will no longer be the Gennans but his own officer; he will no longer be rushing toward the front but sitting in the rear, and his weapon will no longer be his rifle but his powers of persuasion over his officer. His option to say ."No" is his only control over an otherwise completely uncontrollable situation. However, once this option is spent, he will have no more alternatives; he will have played all his cards. Here too, it would seem that human nature dictates procrastination; a bad situation is more tolerable when there exists an option.

Finally, there is the obvious to consider. There were serious repercussions for disobedience including being shot on the spot. In addition, the chances of successfully rebelling against the order to attack were not very good. Thus, when

the time came to attack, whether a soldier reasoned to a conscious decision to obey, or whether he did what came natural, he was most likely to follow the order. Even when those orders sent him charging headlong into blazing machinegun fire.

119. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true about the relationship between the individual soldier and his comrades at the Battle of the Somme?

- a) The individual soldier was motivated to prove his bravery to his lifelong friends.
- b) The individual soldier knew that there were repercussions to saying 'No' to an officer.
- c) If the individual soldier stayed within a large group of his comrades he was unlikely to be shot.
- d) The individual soldier was not willing to be shamed in front of his friends.

120. The author's assertion that soldiers under machinegun fire trying to "blend in among the other men" is analogous to the "behavior of a herd animal running from a predator" (3rd para) suggests that such behavior:

- I. will ultimately fail.
- II. is instinctual, but not always effective.
- III. stems from not wanting to be singled out.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and III only

121. The existence of which of the following circumstances would most strongly CHALLENGE the information in the passage?

- a) After-action reports indicating that those who had acted autonomously were more likely to have survived the battle
- b) Historical research indicating that most of the soldiers had not known one another well prior to their enlistments
- c) War diaries indicating that some soldiers had been summarily executed for fleeing the battlefield
- d) Historical studies revealing that the majority of soldiers obeyed the orders of their officers

122. The passage suggests that precise shooting which tends to single out individual soldiers, would do which of the following to the "herding instinct"?

- a) Strengthen it, because there would be even more motivation to "blend in"
- b) Weaken it, because the soldiers would want to draw attention to themselves
- c) Strengthen it, because the soldiers would be even more motivated to "blend in"
- d) Weaken it, because the soldiers realize that there is nowhere to hide

123. The passage suggests that a soldier would probably not fail to follow orders to advance into a hail of enemy gunfire because to do so would be tantamount:

- a) to sentencing his fellows to death.
- b) to showing cowardice in front of his officer.
- c) to losing all of his options.
- d) to procrastinating.

124. Suppose it is found that convicted and sentenced killers on Death Row experience more serenity and peace when they realize that they have finally run out of appeals, and know for certain that they will inevitably be executed within a short time. How would this information affect the author's claims about "procrastination" (last para)?

- a) This information strengthens the author's claims because it indicates that 'serenity' was a motivating factor to the soldiers.
- b) This information weakens the author's claims because it indicates that one can become resigned to anything.
- c) This information weakens the author's claims because it indicates a bad situation without options is more tolerable.
- d) This information strengthens the author's claims because it proves that "human nature dictates procrastination".

PASSAGE – 23

In the Metropolitan Museum's Nineteenth Century room stands an extravagant oak armoire decorated with silver sculpture, whose central plaque ... shows ... a chariot bearing King Merovich of Ganl, flanked by a group of festive

soldiers and musicians. His chariot is drawn by ... oxen ..., guided by an irate oxherd, over the prone corpses of armored men. Unexpectedly, the Gallic king is being celebrated by Gauls and Romans alike. Ostensibly, this artwork commemorates the brilliant victory of King Merovich over Attila the Hun in 451 A.D., on the plains of Catalaunum.

History paints the King Merovich's battle with Attila in grayer strokes. The battle at Catalaunum... culminated Attila's aborted foray into Gaul, in his failed bid to conquer the remnants of the Western Roman Empire... The Roman army he faced there was a pale shadow of its former glory, bled by embezzlement, neglect, and years of paying tribute ... It was forced into an unlikely alliance with its bitter enemies, the Visigoth tribesmen of Gaul, for mutual defense. On the Catalaunian Plains, Attila's force of a quarter million joined battle with a roughly equal army. In the fray, strategy disintegrated into confused and desperate infighting, that ended only when both sides were forced to separate by exhaustion and impending nightfall. They camped within easy attack range of each other, but neither army had strength enough to resume the attack. With sunrise, came the daunting realization of the full extent of casualties; as accounts came in, they showed fully 100,000 dead, with roughly equal losses on each side. Among them was the Visigoth King, pulled dead from the wreckage. Fearing desertion by their allies, the Roman armies retreated. Attila, dismayed by his losses, waited long enough to watch the Romans leave, then himself called a retreat. He returned home, where he died planning his next invasion.

History rarely remembers King Merovich, who was no more than a minor commander in the battle. It is Attila who is renowned, though historiography is divided. Some portray him as a brutal fighter, but incapable of administering the territories he had seized, or controlling his hordes. Others view him as an ambitious underdog. An orphan prince who, while a hostage in Rome, wisely used his time to study the weaknesses of the Romans. A leader who maintained and encouraged a Spartan lifestyle in the hope his people never experience the decadence of the late Romans, free to enjoy greater social mobility, religious tolerance, and gender equality than was possible in Rome.

The historical King Merovich was one of many leaders among the Gallic Visigoth tribesmen, who collectively ruled an area which would later encompass France.

Not coincidentally, the artwork's ... sponsor, Charles-Guillaume Diehl, was a Frenchman. Neither is it coincidental the work was commissioned during the 19th Century, which, for France, was a time of rebuilding and reassessment. Just as their capital, Paris, was redesigned to more modern specifications, the French reworked their conception of national identity in a period of renewed French nationalism. Diehl chose the Huns, whose brutality was mostly proverbial, to represent the forces of Barbarism over which French civilization triumphed. The vision of France as the center of "civilized" civilization, ... is a long-standing national myth among the French. The ... artwork produced in that period shows how history can be as much a blank canvas for the historian as wood and metal can be for the artist.

125. According to the passage, "With sunrise, came the daunting realization of the full extent of casualties; as accounts came in, they showed fully 100,000 dead" (2nd para). Roughly how many men did Attila have left in his army?

- a) 250,000
- b) 200,000
- c) 150,000
- d) 50,000

126. Which of the following statements is the most reasonable conclusion that can be drawn from the author's description of the battle at Catalaunum?

- a) The Huns were stalemated.
- b) King Merovich was the victor.
- c) Attila was the victor.
- d) The Gauls stalemated the Romans.

127. The passage states, "Ostensibly, this artwork commemorates the brilliant victory of King Merovich over Attila the Hun in 451 A.D., on the plains of Catalaunum" (1st para). According to the author, this rendition of the battle would probably have resulted from:

- a) the fact that Merovich was the only surviving Visigoth king.
- b) a renewed interest in this time period and that battle.
- c) Roman attempts to rewrite the battle.
- d) French efforts to rewrite history.

128. The contention that "The ... artwork produced in that period shows how history can be as much a blank canvas for the historian as wood and metal can be for the artist" (last para) can most justifiably be interpreted as support for the idea that:

- a) artists often more accurately illustrate on blank canvas than with wood and metal.
- b) historians should restrict their portrayals to books.
- c) historians must be free to recreate history as they see it.
- d) artists are not restricted to realistic portrayals of their subjects.

129. On the basis of the passage, one may assume that from the perspective of Attila, Roman society was characterized by:

- a) equality between men and women.
- b) social stratification.
- c) great wealth.
- d) vast empires.

130. In the passage, all of the following are used to describe Attila EXCEPT:

- a) defeated
- b) brutal fighter
- c) dismayed by his losses
- d) hostage

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:

131. If SMART is coded as UKCPV then what is the code of WONDER?

- a) YLPBGP
- b) YMSBGP
- c) YMPBGP
- d) YMPAGP

132. If each of the letters of the English alphabetical series is coded as A = 2, B = 4, and so on what is the total value of the word "MADE"?

- a) 52
- b) 46
- c) 72
- d) 42

DIRECTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 133 to 135: 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.

133. **Statement:** There will be "complete" lockdown in Barasat for seven days to reduce the spread of the coronavirus.

Conclusions:

- I. The coronavirus has been spreading rapidly in Barasat
- II. Other than essential services, the lockdown will have no exemptions and will be 100%.

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

134. **Statement:** Container trains save time and trade costs apart from making trade safer and more organized.

Conclusions:

- I. Despite their obvious advantages, container trains are not used sufficiently
- II. Container trains have obvious advantages over most other forms of cargo transportation

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

135. **Statement:** With Chinese reluctance to step back further from Pangong Tso and Patrolling Point 17A at Gogra stalling the disengagement of troops along the Line of Actual Control in Ladakh, Indian and Chinese diplomats held talks Friday, and New Delhi said both sides agreed on "early and complete disengagement".

Conclusions:

- I. Despite not reaching agreement on border tension de-escalation, high level talks between India and China have been progressing.
- II. It is believed that a breakthrough in the talks is near

- 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

Three friends, A, B, and C went to an electronics shop. Each of them had Rs. 2500. In the electronics shop, the session sale discount was 10% on the marked price. B and C were regular customers so they got 20% each an additional discount on the discounted price but A being a new customer didn't get any additional discount. Only C had a membership card of the electronics shop which gave an additional discount of 25% on the discounted price. They all like Juicers of Philip brand and they purchased one piece each of that brand. The marked price of each piece was same. In last, when they calculated then they found that B had paid Rs. 360 more than that of C.

136. If the marked price of the juicer goes up by 20%, what would be the new marked price of the juicer?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Rs. 1200 | b) Rs. 1600 |
| c) Rs. 2000 | d) Rs. 2400 |

137. What is the total discount availed by all three of them combined?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Rs. 1520 | b) Rs. 1440 |
| c) Rs. 1680 | d) Rs. 1760 |

138. If the 3 of them share the cost of 3 juicers equally, how much will each one of them pay?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Rs. 1520 | b) Rs. 1680 |
| c) Rs. 1440 | d) Rs. 1760 |

139. What is the total discount availed by C?

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) 860 | b) 920 |
| c) 980 | d) 1120 |

140. The amount paid by C is what percent of the amount paid by A?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 40% | b) 50% |
| c) 60% | d) 70% |

PASSAGE – 26

An automobile company manufactured only two brands of cars X and Y in the year 2010. In the year 2011, it introduced a new brand of car Z. The number of cars of brands X and that of brand Y manufactured in the year 2010 was in the ratio of 4: 5 respectively. The number of cars of brand X manufactured in the year 2010 to that in the year 2011 was in the ratio of 3: 2 and the number of cars of brand Y manufactured in the year 2010 to that in the year 2011 was in the ratio of 3: 4. Further, the total number of cars manufactured in the year 2011 if brand Z forms 30% of the total number of cars manufactured in the year 2011.

141. If total number of cars of brand X manufactured in 2010 is 1200, find the number of cars of brand Y manufactured in 2011.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1200 | b) 1500 |
| c) 1800 | d) 2000 |

142. By what percent is the manufacturing of Y in 2011, more than the manufacturing of Z in the same year?

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| a) 3.33% | b) 50% |
| c) 66.66% | d) 80% |

143. If a total of 8100 cars were manufactured in the year 2010, then what is number of car Z manufactured in 2011?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 3000 | b) 3600 |
| c) 2400 | d) 6000 |

144. If the manufacturing of cars depends directly upon the demand of cars in the market in a particular year, then what percent of the total market demand does brand X constitute in 2011?

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| a) 30% | b) 40% |
| c) 33.33% | d) 20% |

145. If the profit generated by brand Y is Rs. 2 lakhs per car, which is half of the profit generated by brand Z per car, then what is the total profit generated by the brand Z if 1200 cars of brand X were sold in the year 2011? (assuming all the manufactured cars were sold).

