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## ENGLISH

**(Question 1-5) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

In studying the autobiographies of Native Americans, most scholars have focused on as-told-to life histories that were solicited, translated, recorded, and edited by non-Native American collaborators -that emerged from "bicultural composite authorship." Limiting their studies to such written documents, these scholars have overlooked traditional, preliterate modes of communicating personal history. In addition, they have failed to address the cultural constructs of the highly diverse Native American peoples, who prior to contact with nonindigenous cultures did not share with Europeans the same assumptions about self, life, and writing that underlie the concept of an autobiography that indeed constitute the English word's root meaning. The idea of self was, in a number of pre-contact Native American cultures, markedly inclusive: identity was not merely individual, but also relational to a society, a specific landscape, and the cosmos. Within these cultures, the expression of life experiences tended to be oriented toward current events: with the participation of fellow tribal members, an individual person would articulate, re-enact, or record important experiences as the person lived them, a mode of autobiography seemingly more fragmented than the European custom of writing down the recollections of a lifetime. Moreover, expression itself was not a matter of writing but of language, which can include speech and signs. Oral autobiography comprised songs, chants, stories, and even the process whereby one repeatedly took on new names to reflect important events and deeds in one's life. Dance and drama could convey personal history; for example, the advent of a vision to one person might require the enactment of that vision in the form of a tribal pageant. One can view as autobiographical the elaborate tattoos that symbolized a warrior's valorous deeds, and such artifacts as a decorated shield that communicated the accomplishments and aspirations of its maker, or a robe that was emblazoned with the pictographic history of the wearer's battles and was sometimes used in re-enactments. Also, autobiographical, and indicative of high status within the tribe, would have been a tepee painted with symbolic designs to record the achievements and display the dreams or visions of its owner, who was often assisted in the painting by other tribal members. A tribe would, then, have contributed to the individual's narrative not merely passively, by its social codes and expectations, but actively by joining in the expression of that narrative. Such intracultural collaboration may seem alien to the European style of autobiography, yet any autobiography is shaped by its creator's ideas about the audience for which it is intended; in this sense, autobiography is justly called a simultaneous individual story and cultural narrative. Autobiographical expressions by early Native Americans may additionally have been shaped by the cultural perspectives of the people who transmitted them.

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1. **Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main conclusion of the passage?**
  - a. Scholars have tended to overlook the nuances of at concepts about identity that existed in some the of early Native American cultures.
  - b. As demonstrated by early Native Americans, autobiography can exist in a variety of media other than written documents.
  - c. The Native American life histories collected and recorded by non-Native American writers different from European-style autobiographies in their depictions of an individual's relation to society.
  - d. Early Native Americans created autobiographies with forms and underlying assumptions that frequently differ from those of European-style autobiographies
2. **Which one of the following phrases best conveys the author's attitude toward the earlier scholarship on Native American autobiographies that is mentioned in the passage?**
  - a. "failed to address" (line 5-6)
  - b. "markedly inclusive" (line 10)
  - c. "seemingly more fragmented" (line 15)
  - d. "alien to the European style" (line 30-31)
3. **Which one of the following most accurately conveys the meaning of the phrase "bicultural composite authorship" it is used in line 4 of the passage?**
  - a. written by a member of one culture but based on the artifacts and oral traditions of another culture
  - b. written by two people, each of whom belongs to a different culture but contributes in the same way to the finished product compiled from the writings of people who come
  - c. written originally by a member of one culture but edited and revised by a member of another culture
  - d. written by a member of one culture but based on oral communication by a member of another culture
4. **The author of the passage refers to "'self, life, and writing (in lines 9) most probably in order**
  - a. define a word that had a different meaning for early Native Americans than it has for contemporary Native Americans
  - b. to identify concepts about which Europeans and Native Americans had contrasting ideas
  - c. posit a fundamental similarity in the origins of a concept in both European and Native American cultures
  - d. explain how the assumptions that underlie European-style autobiography arose

5. Which one of the following would be most consistent with the ideas about identity that the author attributes to pre-contact Native American cultures?
- A person who is born into one tribe but is brought up by members of another tribe retains a name given at birth.
  - A pictograph that represents a specific person incorporates the symbol for a constellation.
  - A similar ritual for assuming a new name is used in diverse communities.
  - A name given to one member of a community cannot be given to another member of the same community.

**(Questions 6-10) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more “players” make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for different players. Thus the “interests” of the players are generally in conflict. Whether these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game. Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete, so as to enhance his own individual interests. Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call “interesting” psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. **\* classical tragedy, as well as \*serious novel reveals \* inner conflict of \* central figures.** The superficial adventure story on the other hand, depicts only external conflict; that is, the threats to the person with whom the reader (or viewer) identifies stem in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty. In the fistcuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict. The detective story, the “adult” analogue of a juvenile adventure tale, has at times been described as a glorification of intellectualized conflict. However, a great deal of the interest in the plots of these stories is sustained by withholding the unraveling of a solution to a problem. The effort of solving the problem is in itself not a conflict if the adversary (the unknown criminal) remains passive, like Nature, whose secrets the scientist supposedly unravels by deduction. If the adversary actively puts obstacles in the detective’s path toward the solution, there is genuine conflict. But the conflict is psychologically interesting only to the extent that it contains irrational components such as a tactical error on the criminal’s part or the detective’s insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal or something

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of this sort. Conflict conducted in a perfectly rational manner is psychologically no more interesting than a standard Western. For example, Tic-tac-toe, played perfectly by both players, is completely devoid of psychological interest. Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally. Played completely rationally, chess would not be different from Tic-tac-toe. In short, a pure conflict of interest (what is called a zero-sum game) although it offers a wealth of interesting conceptual problems, is not interesting psychologically, except to the extent that its conduct departs from rational norms.

**6. According to the passage, internal conflicts are psychologically more interesting than external conflicts because**

- a. internal conflicts, rather than external conflicts, form an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres.
- b. only juveniles or very few “adults” actually experience external conflict, while internal conflict is more widely prevalent in society.
- c. in situations of internal conflict, individuals experience a dilemma in resolving their own preferences for different outcomes.
- d. there are no threats to the reader (or viewer) in case of external conflicts.

**7. Which, according to the author, would qualify as interesting psychology?**

- a. A statistician’s dilemma over choosing the best method to solve an optimization problem.
- b. A mountaineer’s choice of the best path to Mt. Everest from the base camp.
- c. A chess player’s predicament over adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent.
- d. A finance manager’s quandary over the best way of raising money from the market.

**8. According to the passage, which of the following options about the application of game theory to a conflict-of-interest situation is true?**

- a. Assuming that the rank order of preferences for options is different for different players.
- b. Accepting that the interests of different players are often disputed.
- c. Not assuming that the interests are in complete disagreement.
- d. All of the above.

**9. The problem-solving process of a scientist is different from that of a detective because**

- a. The subject of study differs between scientists and detectives
- b. scientists study known objects, while detectives have to deal with unknown criminals or law offenders.
- c. scientists study phenomena that are not actively altered, while detectives deal with phenomena that have been deliberately influenced to mislead.



- d. scientists study psychologically interesting phenomena, while detectives deal with “adult” analogues of juvenile adventure tales.

**10. The correct usage of articles in the emboldened sentence is-**

- a. **A** classical tragedy, as well as **a** serious novel reveals inner conflict of central figures.
- b. **The** classical tragedy, as well as **the** serious novel reveals **the** inner conflict of central figures.
- c. **The** classical tragedy, as well as **a** serious novel reveals inner conflict of **the** central figures.
- d. **The** classical tragedy, as well as **the** serious novel reveals **the** inner conflict of **the** central figures.

**(Question 11-15) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Language is not a cultural artifact that we learn the way we learn to tell time or how the federal government works. Instead, it is a distinct piece of the biological makeup of our brains. Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently. For these reasons some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, a mental organ, a neural system, and a computational module. But I prefer the admittedly quaint term “instinct”. It conveys the idea that people know how to talk in more or less the sense that spiders know how to spin webs. Web-spinning was not invented by some unsung spider genius and does not depend on having had the right education or on having an aptitude for architecture or the construction trades. Rather, spiders spin spider webs because they have spider brains, which give them the urge to spin and the competence to succeed. Although there are differences between webs and words, I will encourage you to see language in this way, for it helps to make sense of the phenomena we will explore.

Thinking of language as an instinct inverts the popular wisdom, especially as it has been passed down in the canon of the humanities and social sciences. Language is no more a cultural invention than is upright posture. It is not a manifestation of a general capacity to use symbols: a three-year-old, we shall see, is a grammatical genius, but is quite incompetent at the visual arts, religious iconography, traffic signs, and the other staples of the semiotics curriculum. Though language is a magnificent ability unique to Homo sapiens among living species, it does not call for sequestering the study of humans from the domain of biology, for a magnificent ability unique to a particular living species is far from unique in the animal kingdom. Some kinds of bats home in on flying insects using Doppler sonar. Some kinds of migratory birds navigate thousands of miles by calibrating the positions of the constellations against the time of day and year. In nature’s talent show, we are simply a

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species of primate with our own act, a knack for communicating information about who did what to whom by modulating the sounds we make when we exhale.

Once you begin to look at language not as the ineffable essence of human uniqueness but as a biological adaptation to communicate information, it is no longer as tempting to see language as an insidious shaper of thought, and, we shall see, it is not. Moreover, seeing language as one of nature's engineering marvels — an organ with “that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which justly excites our admiration,” in Darwin's words - gives us a new respect for your ordinary Joe and the much-maligned English language (or any language). The complexity of language, from the scientist's point of view, is part of our biological birth-right; it is not something that parents teach their children or something that must be elaborated in school — as Oscar Wilde said, “Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught.” A pre-schooler's tacit knowledge of grammar is more sophisticated than the thickest style manual or the most state-of-the-art computer language system, and the same applies to all healthy human beings, even the notorious syntax fracturing professional athlete and the, you know, like, inarticulate teenage skateboarder. Finally, since language is the product of a well-engineered biological instinct, we shall see that it is not the nutty barrel of monkeys that entertainer columnists make it out to be.

**11. According to the passage, which of the following does not stem from popular wisdom on language?**

- a. Language is a cultural artifact.
- b. Language is a cultural invention.
- c. Language is unique to Homo sapiens.
- d. Language is a psychological faculty.

**12. According to the passage, complexity of language cannot be taught by parents or at school to children because**

- a. children learn the language on their own
- b. children instinctively know language.
- c. language is not amenable to teaching.
- d. children biologically inherit with the knowledge of semiotics.

**13. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?**

- a. Semiotics A unique ability of Homo sapiens.
- b. Language- neither learnt nor taught to humans.
- c. Language and semiotics -not a cultural invention or artifact.
- d. Language is instinctive in human beings.

**14. Which of the following can be used to replace the “spiders know how to spin webs” analogy as used by the author?**

- a. A kitten learning to jump over a wall
- b. A horse getting accustomed to the bit
- c. A donkey carrying a load

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d. Bees collecting nectar

**15. The meaning of iconography as used in the passage is-**

- a. Study and analysis of icons
- b. a collection of illustrations or portraits
- c. the study or interpretation of visual images and symbols
- d. the design and depiction of icons

**(Question 16-19) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

BEFORE THE LAW stands a doorkeeper. To this doorkeeper there comes a man from the country and prays for admittance to the Law. But the doorkeeper says that he cannot grant admittance at the moment. The man thinks it over and then asks if he will be allowed in later. "It is possible," says the doorkeeper, "but not at the moment." Since the gate stands open, as usual, and the doorkeeper steps to the side, the man stoops to peer through the gateway into the interior. Observing that, the doorkeeper laughs and says: "If you are so drawn to it, just try to go in despite my veto. But take note: I am powerful. And I am only the least of the doorkeepers, from hall to hall there is one doorkeeper after another, each more powerful than the last. The third doorkeeper is already so terrible that even I cannot bear to look at him." These are difficulties the man from the country has not expected; *the Law he thinks should surely be accessible at all times and to everyone but as he now takes a closer look at the doorkeeper in his fur coat with his big sharp nose and long thin black Tartar beard, he decides that it is better to wait until he gets permission to enter* the doorkeeper gives him a stool and lets him sit down at one side of the door. There he sits for days and years. He makes many attempts to be admitted, and wears the doorkeeper by his impertunity. The doorkeeper frequently has little interviews with him, asking him questions about his home and many other things, but the questions are put indifferently, as great lords put them, and always finish with the statement that he cannot be let in yet. The man, who has furnished himself with many things for his journey, sacrifices all he has, however valuable, to bribe the doorkeeper. The doorkeeper accepts everything, but always with the remark: "I am only, taking it to keep you from thinking you have omitted anything." During these many years the man forgets the other doorkeepers, and this first one seems to him the sole obstacle preventing access to the Law. He curses his bad luck, in his early years boldly and loudly; later, as he grows old, he only grumbles to himself. He becomes childish, and since in his yearlong contemplation of the doorkeeper he has come to know even the fleas in his fur collar, he begs the fleas as well to help him and to change the doorkeeper's mind. At length his eyesight begins to fail, and he does not know whether the world is really darker or whether his eyes are only deceiving him. Yet in his darkness he is now aware of a radiance that streams inextinguishably from the gateway of the Law. Now he has not very long to live. Before he dies, all his experiences in these long years gather themselves in his head to one point, a question he has not yet asked the doorkeeper. He waves him nearer, since he can no longer raise his stiffening body. "What do you want to know now?" asks the doorkeeper;

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"you are insatiable. "Everyone strives to reach the Law," says the man, "so how does it happen that for all these years, no one but myself has ever begged for admittance? The doorkeeper recognizes that the man has reached his end, roars in his ear: "No one else could ever be admitted here, since this gate was made only for you, and now going to shut it."

**16. The meaning of the word importunity as used in the passage refers to**

- a. annoyance
- b. perseverance
- c. persistence
- d. irritability

**17. The author describes the failing eyesight, stiffening body, etc. of the man probably to-**

- a. To highlight the perseverance of the man in waiting tirelessly
- b. To indicate the passing of several years
- c. To highlight the eternity of Law and its doorkeeper
- d. To portray the ageing of the man

**18. Identify the correctly punctuated sentence (italicized sentence)**

- a. the Law he thinks, should surely be accessible at all times and to everyone but as he now takes a closer look at the doorkeeper in his fur coat, with his big sharp nose and long, thin, black Tartar beard, he decides that it is better to wait, until he gets permission to enter.
- b. the Law, he thinks should surely be accessible at all times and to everyone but as he now takes a closer look at the doorkeeper in his fur coat with his big sharp nose and long, thin, black Tartar beard, he decides that it is better to wait until he gets permission to enter.
- c. the Law, he thinks, should surely be accessible at all times and to everyone, but as he now takes a closer look at the doorkeeper in his fur coat, with his big sharp nose and long, thin, black Tartar beard, he decides that it is better to wait until he gets permission to enter.
- d. the Law, he thinks, should surely be accessible at all times and to everyone, but as he now takes a closer look at the doorkeeper in his fur coat with his big sharp nose and long thin black Tartar beard, he decides that it is better to wait until he gets permission to enter.

**19. Why does the first gatekeeper seem to be the sole obstacle preventing access to law.**

- a. The gatekeeper does not succumb to any of the man's attempts to enter the gate.
- b. The gatekeeper's stern appearance cautions the man from entering the gate.
- c. The man is aware that the subsequent gate keepers he would encounter are more fearful and dangerous
- d. The gatekeeper does not accept the man's bribe.

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**(Question 20-24) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Most educated people of the eighteenth century, such as the Founding Fathers, subscribed to Natural Rights Theory, the idea that every human being has a considerable number of innate rights, simply by virtue of being a human person. When the US Constitution was sent to the states for ratification, many at that time felt that the federal government outlined by the Constitution would be too strong, and that rights of individual citizens against the government had to be clarified. This led to the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments, which were ratified at the same time as the Constitution. The first eight of these amendments list specific rights of citizens. Some leaders feared that listing *some* rights could be interpreted to mean that citizens didn't have *other*, unlisted rights. Toward this end, James Madison and others produced the Ninth Amendment, which states: the fact that certain rights are listed in the Constitution shall not be construed to imply that other rights of the people are denied.

Constitutional traditionalists interpret the Ninth Amendment as a rule for reading the rest of the constitution. They would argue that "Ninth Amendment rights" are a misconceived notion: the amendment does not, by itself, create federally enforceable rights. In particular, this strict reasoning would be opposed to the creation of any new rights based on the amendment. Rather, according to this view, the amendment merely protects those rights that citizens already have, whether they are explicitly listed in the Constitution or simply implicit in people's lives and in American tradition.

More liberal interpreters of the US Constitution have a much more expansive view of the Ninth Amendment. In their view, the Ninth Amendment guarantees to American citizens a vast universe of potential rights, some of which we have enjoyed for two centuries, and others that the Founding Fathers could not possibly have conceived. These scholars point out that some rights, such as voting rights of women or minorities, were not necessarily viewed as rights by the majority of citizens in late eighteenth century America, but are taken as fundamental and unquestionable in modern America. While those rights cited are protected specifically by other amendments and laws, the argument asserts that other unlisted right also could evolve from unthinkable to perfectly acceptable, and the Ninth Amendment would protect these as-yet-undefined rights.

**20. The author cites the scholars referring to "voting rights of women or minorities" in order to**

- a. cite unquestionably justified Ninth Amendment rights
- b. demonstrate how changing priorities can alter perspectives on fundamental human rights
- c. argue for the modern extension of Natural Rights Theory
- d. refute the traditionalist interpretation of the Ninth Amendment

**21. Constitutional scholars of both the traditionalist and liberal views would agree that "Ninth Amendment rights"**

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- a. accommodate shifts in cultural values with respect to issues affecting human rights.
- b. are directly reflected in our understanding of who can and can't vote.
- c. are not stated explicitly in the Bill of Rights.
- d. extend the idea of Natural Rights Theory.

**22. According to the passage, what would the Ninth Amendment imply about a right to “a trial by jury”, guaranteed in the Seventh Amendment of the US Constitution?**

- a. The Ninth Amendment would provide direct support for this right.
- b. The Ninth Amendment would not support this right directly, but would support all the logistics that would allow citizens to exercise this right.
- c. The Ninth Amendment would apply to trials that fall outside the jurisdiction of Federal Courts.
- d. The Ninth Amendment is irrelevant to any right mentioned explicitly in the Bill of Rights.

**23. In the view of James Madison and the other Founding Fathers, the Ninth Amendment limits the power of the central Federal government by**

- a. codifying a vast universe of federally enforceable rights.
- b. giving the citizens' rights in every area not explicitly addressed by the law.
- c. preventing constitutionally listed rights from being viewed as exhaustive.
- d. guaranteeing, in the text of US Constitution, all rights held by Natural Rights Theory.

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

- a. clarify the most proper interpretation of an amendment
- b. contrast historical perspectives of an amendment to its modern legal reading
- c. explain the motivation for an amendment and the ambiguity this amendment presents
- d. demonstrate how the Founding Fathers' intentions have been distorted by subsequent legal proceedings

**(Question 25-29) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

“Strange Bedfellows!” lamented the title of a recent letter to Museum News, in which a certain Harriet Sherman excoriated the National Gallery of Art in Washington for its handling of tickets to the much-ballyhooed “Van Gogh’s van Goghs” exhibit. A huge proportion of the 200,000 free tickets were snatched up by homeless opportunists in the dead of winter, who then scalped those tickets at \$85 apiece to less hardy connoisseurs.

*yet Sherman’s bedfellows are far from strange art despite its religious and magical origins very soon became a commercial venture* From bourgeois patrons funding art they barely understood in order to share their protegee’s prestige, to museum curators stage-managing the cult of artists in

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order to enhance the market value of museum holdings, entrepreneurs have found validation and profit in big-name art. Speculators, thieves, and promoters long ago created and fed a market where cultural icons could be traded like commodities.

This trend toward commodification of high-brow art took an ominous, if predictable, turn in the 1980s during the Japanese “bubble economy.” At a time when Japanese share prices more than doubled, individual tycoons and industrial giants alike invested record amounts in some of the West’s greatest masterpieces. Ryohei Saito, for example, purchased van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* for a record-breaking \$82.5 million. The work, then on loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, suddenly vanished from the public domain. Later learning that he owed the Japanese government \$24 million in taxes, Saito remarked that he would have the painting cremated with him to spare his heirs the inheritance tax. This statement, which he later dismissed as a joke, alarmed and enraged many. A representative of the Van Gogh museum, conceding that he had no legal redress, made an ethical appeal to Mr. Saito, asserting, “a work of art remains the possession of the world at large.”

Ethical appeals notwithstanding, great art will increasingly devolve into big business. Firstly, great art can only be certified by its market value. Moreover, the “world at large” hasn’t the means of acquisition. Only one museum currently has the funding to contend for the best pieces—the J. Paul Getty Museum, founded by the billionaire oilman. The art may disappear into private hands, but its transfer will disseminate once static fortunes into the hands of various investors, collectors, and occasionally the artist.

**25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?**

- a. Van Gogh: Breaking New Ground
- b. Museums and the Press: Strange Bedfellows
- c. Money vs. Art: An Ethical Mismatch
- d. Great Art: Business as Usual

**26. It can be inferred from the passage that Harriet Sherman would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding admission to museum exhibits?**

- a. Tickets should be available on a first-come-first-served basis.
- b. Those with a genuine interest in art should not have to pay inflated prices.
- c. Museums need the income from ticket sales in order to buy great art.
- d. Tickets should be distributed without prior announcement.

**27. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?**

- a. Who owned van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* prior to its purchase by Saito?
- b. Which museum proposed to purchase van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* from Saito?
- c. Did the Van Gogh Museum threaten legal action in response to reports that Saito intended to destroy van Gogh’s *Portrait of Dr. Gachet*?

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d. Did Saito actually intend to destroy van Gogh's *Portrait of Dr. Gache*?

**28. The meaning of the word Excoriate as used in the passage is**

- a. Damage or remove a part of
- b. Reprimand
- c. Blasphemy
- d. Severe Criticism

**29. Identify the correctly punctuated version of the italicised sentence**

- a. Yet Sherman's bedfellows are far from strange; art despite its religious and magical origins, very soon became a commercial venture.
- b. Yet, Sherman's bedfellows are far from strange; art despite its religious and magical origins very soon became a commercial venture.
- c. Yet, Sherman's bedfellows are far from strange. Art, despite its religious and magical origins, very soon became a commercial venture.
- d. Yet, Sherman's bedfellows are far from strange. Art- despite its religious and magical origins, very soon became a commercial venture.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GK

**(Questions 30-36) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Though Puducherry's former Lieutenant Governor Kiran Bedi had an ignominious exit from the Union Territory, she probably had the last laugh on February 22, when chief minister V. Narayanasamy resigned ahead of a floor test. Ever since assuming office in May 2016, Bedi – political analysts say – had her daggers drawn at the local government. When she took over as LG, Bedi began holding an “open house” every day, which was a welcome initiative. She made promises which the people felt were exactly what the UT needed. Soon, this image gave way and her nearly five-year tenure as LG was mired in controversies.

Puducherry is a union territory which is governed by Article [A] of the Constitution. The Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 provides for a Legislative Assembly of Puducherry, with a Council of Ministers to govern the UT. The same Act says that the UT will be administered by the President of India through a Lieutenant Governor. [B] of the Act allows the LG to “act in his discretion” in the matter of law-making, even though the Council of Ministers has the task of aiding and advising him. In case of a difference of opinion between the LG and his Ministers on any matter, the Administrator is bound to refer it to the President for a decision and act according to the decision given by the President. However, the Administrator can also claim that the matter is urgent, and take immediate action as he deems necessary.

<https://thewire.in/politics/kiran-bedi-ignominious-exit-as-puducherry-lg-help-bjp>

**30. Which of the following will replace [A] in the above passage?**

- a. 239A

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- b. 238
- c. 239AA
- d. 243

**31. Who is the President of DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazagham)?**

- a. M K Alagiri
- b. M Karunaidhi
- c. D K Stalin
- d. M K Stalin

**32. Which of the following statement is incorrect about President's Rule?**

- a. It is imposed by the President invoking article 356 of the constitution, by the advice of council of ministers.
- b. Initially valid for 6 months, the President's Rule can be extended for a maximum period of 3 years, with the approval of Parliament every 6 months.
- c. It is also known as a 'State emergency'.
- d. President rule is removed after Parliament's approval.

**33. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to No-Confidence Motion?**

- a. a no-confidence motion is a statement or vote that the government is no longer deemed fit to remain in office
- b. a motion of no-confidence is moved to remove the council of ministers and oust the government from office.
- c. a no-confidence motion can be moved only in Lok Sabha (or state assembly as the case may be). It is not allowed in Rajya Sabha (or state legislative council).
- d. All are correct

**34. Which of the following will replace [B] in the above passage?**

- a. Section 64
- b. Section 54
- c. Section 44
- d. Section 45

**35. In which state of India has president rule been imposed maximum number of times?**

- a. Punjab
- b. Kerala
- c. Maharashtra
- d. Uttar Pradesh

**36. Which of the following Union Territories can make laws on concurrent list?**

- a. Chandigarh
- b. Lakshadweep
- c. Puducherry
- d. Andaman and Nicobar

**(Questions 37-41) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

When the PSLV-C51 mission was announced, the most excitement was about a satellite that eventually could not be part of Sunday's launch. The launch vehicle successfully injected Brazil's Amazonia-1 satellite and 18 co-passenger satellites into their intended orbits in a predetermined sequence.

The star that did not show up at the launch party was a satellite from Pixxel India, one of several new startups that are billed to do to India's space sector what SpaceX or Planet Labs have done in the United States. Bengaluru-based Pixxel India has planned a vast constellation of earth-imaging satellites that would continuously monitor every part of the globe and beam high-resolution imagery and other data that can be used for a variety of applications related to climate change, agriculture, and urban planning. Among the 18 other satellites on board the launch vehicle was 12 SpaceBEEs from the US, and a group of three satellites called **[A]** developed jointly by students of Jeppiaar Institute of Technology, Sriperumbudur, GH Rasoni College of Engineering, Nagpur, and Sri Shakhti Institute of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore. Also on board was a nano satellite developed by Space Kidz India, which will study space weather and demonstrate long-range communication technologies.

The sun-synchronous Amazonia-1 is the first satellite to be fully designed, integrated, tested, and operated by Brazil's National Institute for Space Research. It can generate images of any part of the world every five days, but will be used mainly to **[B]**.

**37. Which of the following will replace [A], in the above passage?**

- a. RamanSat
- b. JGSsat
- c. KalamSat
- d. UNITYsat

**38. Which of the following will come at the place of [B] as the main purpose of Amazonia-1?**

- a. address fundamental questions about our space in the universe and the history of our solar system.
- b. foster peaceful connection with other nations
- c. provides data and monitor deforestation in the Amazon
- d. help understand forest, air quality, water cycles of Amazon, the heart of earth.

**39. Where is International Space Station stationed?**

- a. Medium earth orbit (MEO)
- b. Low earth orbit (LEO)
- c. Geostationary orbit (GEO)
- d. Polar orbit and Sun-synchronous orbit (SSO)

**40. PSLV-C51/Amazonia-1 is the first dedicated commercial mission of which NewSpace India Limited (NSIL), the company is headed by?**

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- a. H K Krishnamurthy
- b. R Ayyanar
- c. VT Ranganathan
- d. G Narayanan

**41. Which among the following is India's first mapping satellite?**

- a. CARTOSAT-1
- b. SMART-1
- c. INSAT-1
- d. ARTOSAT-1

**(Questions 42-49) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Padma Awards - one of the highest civilian Awards of the country, are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The Awards are given in various disciplines/ fields of activities, viz.- art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, civil service, etc. 'Padma Vibhushan' is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; 'Padma Bhushan' for distinguished service of high order and 'Padma Shri' for distinguished service in any field. The awards are announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year.

The Padma Awards along with other civilian awards were suspended during 1977 – 1980 under the government headed by [A] due to politization. The Padma Awards Committee is constituted by the Prime Minister annually and headed by [B]. The committee also included Home Secretary and Secretary to the president and four to six eminent personalities.

These awards are conferred by the President of India at ceremonial functions which are held at Rashtrapati Bhawan usually around March/ April every year. This year the President has approved conferment of 119 Padma Awards including 1 duo case (in a duo case, the Award is counted as one) as per list below. The list comprises 7 Padma Vibhushan, 10 Padma Bhushan and [C] Padma Shri Awards. 29 of the awardees are women and the list also includes 10 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI, 16 Posthumous awardees and 1 transgender awardee.

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/list-of-padma-awardees-2021/article33661766.ece>

**42. The only Transgender *Manjamma Jogati* who received the Padma Shri 2021, got awarded in which category?**

- a. Public Affairs
- b. Medicine
- c. Art
- d. Civil Service

**43. Which of the following will replace [A] in the above passage?**

- a. Indira Gandhi

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- b. Chandrashekhar Rao
- c. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- d. Morarji Desai

**44. Which of the following will replace [B] in the above passage?**

- a. Cabinet Secretary
- b. Home minister
- c. Principal Secretary
- d. Minister of Culture

**45. Which Padma awardee is also a recipient of the Demiurgus Peace International award?**

- a. B.B Lal
- b. Wahiduddin Khan
- c. Sudarshan Sahoo
- d. Manjamma Jogati

**46. Which of the following will replace [C] in the above passage?**

- a. 105
- b. 102
- c. 104
- d. 103

**47. Which of the following sentence is not correct about Padma Awards?**

- a. The total no. of awards to be given in a year (excluding posthumous awards and to foreigners) should not be more than 120.
- b. Government servants including those working with PSUs, except doctors and scientists, are not eligible for these awards.
- c. Cash allowance or any facility/benefit in terms of concession etc is attached to these awards.
- d. President may cancel and annul the award of the decoration to any person.

**48. Which Indian Bodo (Sino-Tibetan) language poet known for his poetry “Ziuni Mwkthang Bisombi Arw Aroj” is conferred with Padma Shri, 2021?**

- a. Mangal Singh Hazowary
- b. Srikant Datar
- c. Chandrashekher Kambara
- d. Prakasarao Asavadi

**49. Which of the following is not the first recipient of Bharat Ratna Award?**

- a. C.V. Raman
- b. C. Rajagopalachari
- c. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
- d. V.K. Menon

**(Questions 50-56) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

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Meghalaya is yet to come under the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime unlike [A], but that has not stopped a local organisation from “implementing” the British-era permit’s vigilante version.

Issued under the [B] by the State governments concerned, the ILP is an official travel document allowing inward travel of an Indian citizen to a protected area for a limited period.

Protests against the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) had made the Meghalaya Assembly – the BJP is a minor partner in the alliance government headed by the National People’s Party – adopt a resolution in favour of ILP in December 2019. But officials are awaiting a meeting with the Ministry of Home Affairs to take the issue forward.

The sub-nationalist [C] has, however, claimed that it used its own ILP to catch at least 100 people from Assam who entered Meghalaya without valid documents.

[Vigilante form of Inner Line Permit being enforced in Meghalaya - The Hindu](#)

**50. In which four North-Eastern states of India has the Inner Line Permit (ILP) been implemented, here replaced with [A]?**

- a. Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram
- b. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya
- c. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram
- d. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya

**51. Inner Line Permit (ILP) has been issued under which regulation, appropriate at the place of [B]?**

- a. Assam Accord, 1985
- b. Government of India Act, 1935
- c. Bengal Western Frontier Regulations, 1873
- d. Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873

**52. Choose the option that is suitable at the place of [C]?**

- a. Hynniewtrep Youth Council
- b. Rabha Hasong Council
- c. Tiwa Council
- d. Rajasimla Youth Council

**53. Choose the correct combination of legacy data that is required to claim inclusion in the NRC of Assam?**

- a. NRC of 1951 and Census of 2011
- b. Electoral roll up to 24 march 1971 and NRC of 1951
- c. Electoral roll of 1971 and PAN card up to 24 march 1971
- d. PAN cards till 1971 and NRC of 1951

**54. What is the significance of Inner line permit?**

- a. A mechanism to put control of the influx in the state.
- b. A document to avail government services
- c. A system of controlling the population

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- d. None of these
- 55. 'The Hornbill Festival' is a celebration held every year from 1-10 December. In which state of India does its celebration take place?**
- Sikkim
  - Manipur
  - Nagaland
  - Tripura
- 56. The only floating lake in the world that is one of the most famous tourist attractions is located in which state of India?**
- Mizoram
  - Meghalaya
  - Sikkim
  - Manipur

**(Questions 57-61) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) 10th Battalion Commandant Zahid Khan has recalled the services of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle. Mr. Khan, along with Second-in-Commandant Luv Kumar and Deputy Commandants Sukhendu Datta and Zafirul Islam garlanded the portrait of Netaji, on the occasion of his [A] birth anniversary, at its base camp on ANU Campus in Guntur district, on Saturday. Government of India has decided to celebrate January 23 as [B] diwas. The Commandant inaugurated a blood donation camp organised in association with Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS). Mr. Khan and Luv Kumar donated blood.

[Source- The Hindu]

**57. Find the correct option to replace [A]?**

- 100th
- 120th
- 125th
- 150<sup>th</sup>

**58. Which bridge in Kolkata has recently been renamed as "Jai Hind" to mark Netaji's anniversary?**

- Majerhat Bridge
- Kolaghat Rail Bridge
- Vidyasagar Setu
- Sarat Setu

**59. [B] can be replaced by which of the following?**

- Veer diwas
- Shanti diwas
- Parakram Diwas
- Ekta diwas

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**60. Name the veteran professor, who passed away recently, and was also the niece of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose?**

- a. Chitra Ghosh
- b. Satya Paul
- c. Sunil Kothari
- d. Govind Swarup

**61. What is the name of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose's unfinished autobiography?**

- a. All from memory
- b. An Indian Pilgrim
- c. Revolutionary leader and freedom fighter
- d. Waiting for a visa

**(Questions 62-67) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Teenage climate change activist Greta Thunberg yesterday was in the news after she tweeted about the farmer protests in India. Along with her support to the farmers in protest, Greta Thunberg had also shared a toolkit (in a tweet) to help people wanting to join the protest either from the confines of their home, regardless of the nation they're in. But soon after the toolkit was deleted. However, now, Greta Thunberg has reshared the toolkit with an updated link to allow everyone around the world to join in the protests and support the farmers. Greta Thunberg suggests people express their solidarity through a photo or a video on social media platforms with a hashtag #FarmersProtest or #StandWithFarmers.

Greta has mentioned how it's crucial to put pressure internationally on the Indian government and to aid this, she has added templates, contact information of local representatives to ask them to do their civic duty. After Greta's tweets, Delhi police has filed an FIR (First Incident Report) against her. They've charged her under Section 153A (promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race) and Section 120B (criminal conspiracy).

Delhi Police alleged that Disha Ravi along with lawyer Nikita Jacob and [A] created a toolkit and shared it with others to tarnish the image of India. The accused people have been booked under IPC Section 124 for Sedition, Section 153 (A) for promoting enmity between different sections of the society and Section 120 (B) for [B].

<https://www.indiatimes.com/technology/news/greta-thunberg-toolkit-delhi-police-case-533590.html>

**62. As Delhi Police asserted Disha Ravi and others are collaborated with Pro Khalistani PJF?**

- a. People's Justice Forum

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- b. Public Justice Foundation
- c. People's Justice Forum
- d. Poetic Justice foundation

**63. What is Transit Remand?**

- a. Order by judicial magistrate remanding police custody for his transit to another state.
- b. Order by court for not having the jurisdiction over place where offence was committed.
- c. Order to transit before the arrest of the person.
- d. Order by police to probe interstate offences.

**64. Which of the following will replace [A], in the above passage?**

- a. Siddharth Mudgal
- b. Shantanu Muluk
- c. Tejinder Singh
- d. Vaibhav Malik

**65. Which of the following will replace [B], in the above passage?**

- a. Criminal Conspiracy
- b. Abetment
- c. Defamation
- d. Contempt of Constitution

**66. Under which DPSP, it is stated that “the state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”?**

- a. Article 45
- b. Article 48
- c. Article 44
- d. Article 47

**67. In which case Supreme court had ruled that, “Citizens have a fundamental right to assembly and peaceful protest that cannot be taken away by an arbitrary executive and legislative action”.**

- a. Smt Ujjam Bai v. State of UP
- b. Bhasin v. Union of India
- c. Mohini Jain v. Home secretary, Union of India & Ors.
- d. Ramlila Maidan Incident v. Home secretary, Union of India & Others.

## LEGAL REASONING

**(Questions 68-72) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Section 269 of the Indian Penal Code covers all such negligent acts which can spread infections that threaten the life of an individual. Section 270 covers the malignant act likely to spread diseases dangerous to life. Section 271 deals with disobedience of the rule of quarantine.

The penalties for the above offences are simple or rigorous imprisonment for up to 6 months or fine or both; simple or rigorous imprisonment up to 2 years or fine or both; and simple or rigorous imprisonment up to 6 months or fine or both. While the offences under section 269 and 270 are cognisable and bailable, the offence mentioned under section 270 is non-cognisable and non-bailable. An important aspect of these provisions is that the law does not allow the police to use corporal force.

### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005**

Section 51 is the first relevant provisions of this particular act. The provisions of this section are firstly attracted to those persons who leave their work for non-essential work. The condition for punishment under section 51 states that “whoever without reasonable cause (a) obstructs any officer or employer (b) refuses to comply with any direction, shall be liable to be punished”. The punishment is imprisonment for either a period of up to 1 year or a fine or both. The second part of section 51 is applicable in the present conditions applies to those who are tested positive for coronavirus but run away from quarantine. The condition for punishment under the second part is “whoever without reasonable cause (a) obstructs any officer or employer (b) refuses to comply with any direction causing loss of life or imminent danger thereof.” The punishment under this part is imprisonment for a period up to 2 years.

**68. Ram returned from Dubai in Feb 2021 and was diagnosed with COVID-19.**

**Over the next 15 days, he was in the hospital and had subsequently recovered. After being recovered fully and was discharged, but was asked to self-quarantine himself for 14 days. However, Ram started to crave for McDonald’s burger and subsequently broke the self-quarantine. However, he wasn’t aware that the disease had recurred and Ram infected around 20 people. Decide-**

- a. He is liable under section 269 of IPC
- b. He is liable under section 270 of IPC
- c. He is liable under section 269 and 271 of IPC
- d. He is not liable; he didn’t know that the disease had recurred.

**69. Refer to the above facts. Ram upon his arrival bribed the police officials and avoided the mandatory screening as he suspected a positive report. He freely roamed around the city and passed on the infection to 200 people. Decide-**

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- a. He is liable under section 269 of IPC
- b. He is liable under section 270 of IPC
- c. He is not liable under any section
- d. He is liable under Disaster management act

**70. Joe came from UK. Upon his arrival he tried to evade the screening but he was caught. He was found to be covid positive. He tried breaking away from the quarantine but was caught and was booked under the relevant provisions of IPC. His lawyer approached the court seeking a bail on the grounds that it is his right. Decide-**

- a. He can get bail under section 269/270 of IPC
- b. He can get bail under the disaster management act
- c. He doesn't have a right under section of 270 of IPC
- d. He cannot get a bail as he is dangerous to the public.

**71. In the wake of the COVID pandemic, a lockdown has been imposed in the entire nation. Many people have been caught breaking the lockdown rules. The police forces have used innovative methods for enforcing the lockdown like making the offenders clean roads or do pushups. Decide-**

- a. The police are justified as this does not involve the usage of corporal force.
- b. The police are not justified as these amounts to corporal force.
- c. The police personnel are justified in imposing such punishments as they are in the interest of the nation
- d. None of the above

**72. Rohan wanted to go and see the fresh Bangalore cherry blossoms which everyone was talking about. He did not want to miss this opportunity as the blossoms would come, once in 12 years and missing this would mean waiting for another 12 years. Since there was a lockdown imposed, he put on his marks and gloves and left, however was caught by the police just outside the park. Decide-**

- a. He can be held liable under section 51 of the disaster act.
- b. He cannot be held liable as his cause was not unreasonable.
- c. Rohan should understand the gravity of the situation.
- d. Rohan took all precautions. He should not be held liable.

**(Questions 73-78) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

The Uttar Pradesh government's acceptance of ₹6.27 lakh from the Muslim community as "compensation" for damages caused to public property during anti-CAA protests lacks due process. The Supreme Court had suo motu laid down 10-point guidelines for assessment of damages and liability in its judgment in Re: Destruction of Public and Private Properties Vs State of A.P and others on April 16, 2009. The constitutional court involved would ultimately decide the liability for the damages caused. The State government cannot

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unilaterally decide exemplary damages. It has to be decided after judicial application of mind. For one, wherever a mass destruction to property takes place due to protests or thereof, the High Court may issue suo motu action and set up a machinery to investigate the damage caused and award compensation. When multiple States have suffered damages, the Supreme Court should take over cognisance. In each case, the High Court or Supreme Court, as the case may be, should appoint a sitting or retired High Court judge or a sitting or retired district judge as a Claims Commissioner to estimate the damages and investigate liability. An assessor is appointed to assist the Claims Commissioner. The Claims Commissioner and the assessor, acting on the instructions of the High Court or Supreme Court, may summon video or other recordings from private and public sources to pinpoint the damage and establish nexus with the perpetrators of the damage. The principles of absolute liability shall apply once the nexus with the event that precipitated the damage is established. The liability will be borne by the actual perpetrators of the crime as well as organisers. Their shares would be decided by the court. Exemplary damages should not be greater than twice the amount of the damages liable to be paid. Damages should be assessed for destruction to public or private property, injury or death and cost of the actions by the authorities and police to take prevent and contain the violence.

**73. In a security camera recording, police without name tags and with face masks were seen breaking security cams and destroying other property. Now it is not possible to get your hands on the uniforms worn by the people without the State sanctioning them. However, the opposition claims that the uniform can easily be replicated and it was the protestors in the garb of policemen that were destroying the property. Who will be held liable?**

- a. The protestors will need to be identified and made liable.
- b. The police will be made liable to pay fines and compensate for the damage.
- c. The State will be liable as the uniforms can only be sanctioned by them.
- d. None of the above

**74. In the above case, what would have strengthened the losing party's case?**

- a. One of the persons lost his mask and can now be identified.
- b. Police find a factory that replicates police uniform without state sanction.
- c. A person claiming to be one of the protestors comes forward and confesses to having a hand in causing the destruction.
- d. All the police uniforms suddenly have some kind of damage on them in the form of torn or burnt clothes.

**75. Was it correct for a state to accept compensation?**

- a. No
- b. Yes
- c. Cannot be determined
- d. Who am I to say?



**76. What should have been done instead?**

- a. The High Court should have been approached.
- b. The Supreme Court should have been approached.
- c. A claims commissioner should have been approached.
- d. Either (a) or (b).

**77. What is 'due process of law'?**

- a. The procedure established by law
- b. The principles of fairness, justice and equality
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

**78. Which of the following cases will you not find under absolute liability?**

- a. Rylands vs. Fletcher
- b. Donoghue vs. Stevenson
- c. M.C Mehta vs UOI
- d. Bhopal Gas leak case

**(Questions 79-83) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Nuisance as a tort means an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it. (Winfield). Acts interfering with the comfort, health or safety are the examples of it. The interference may be made in different ways, e.g, noise, vibrations, heat, smoke, smell, fumes, water, gas, electricity, excavations or disease producing germs. Nuisance should be distinguished from trespass, which is also a wrong against the possession of property. If interference is direct, the wrong is trespass, but if it is consequential, it amounts to nuisance. Planting a tree on another's land is trespass. But when a person plants a tree over his own land but the roots or branches project into or over the land of another person, that is nuisance. Moreover, in trespass, interference is through some material or tangible object. If the object is not material or tangible, e.g., vibrations, noise, smell, electricity or smoke, the interference amounts to nuisance. In trespass there is interference with possession of land whereas in nuisance, there is interference with the use or enjoyment. Nuisance is of two kinds: public or common nuisance and private nuisance.

Public nuisance is a crime whereas a private nuisance is a civil wrong. Public nuisance is interference with the rights of the public in general and is punishable as an offence.

Private Nuisance is that kind of nuisance in which a person's use or enjoyment of his property is ruined by another. It may also injuriously affect the owner of the property by physically injuring his property or by affecting the enjoyment of the property. Unlike public nuisance, in private nuisance, an individual's usage or enjoyment of property is ruined as distinguished from the public or society at large. The remedy for private nuisance is a civil action for damages or an injunction or both. Elements which constitute a private nuisance

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- The interference must be unreasonable or unlawful. It is meant that the act should not be justifiable in the eyes of the law and should be by an act which no reasonable man would do.
- Such interference has to be with the use or enjoyment of land, or of some rights over the property, or it should be in connection with the property or physical discomfort.
- There should be seeable damage to the property or with the enjoyment of the property in order to constitute a private nuisance.

**79. A professional drummer moves into a new house. Due to his constant drumming the neighbor is irritated and files for nuisance. Will the drummer be held liable?**

- a. Yes, the drummer will be held liable because no one can take drumming for that long.
- b. No, the drummer will not be held liable because he needs to drum due to his profession.
- c. Yes, the drummer will be held liable because constant use of drums is unreasonable.
- d. No, the drummer will not be held liable because it is justifiable in the eyes of law.

**80. What would strengthen the neighbors' case in the above situation?**

- a. A has a recording studio that he refuses to use.
- b. A keeps his windows open on purpose everytime he drums.
- c. A does drumming part-time.
- d. A has other professions which he earns from.

**81. A and B are two neighbors. A does not like B so he gets a powerful fan, turns it toward a tree with dying leaves and switches it on. Due to this all the leaves fly off the tree and land into B's garden. B catches him in the act and sues him. Will A be liable?**

- a. A will not be liable as it is possible for all the leaves to be in B's garden naturally.
- b. A will be held liable as his act was unreasonable and resulted in B needing to clean his garden.
- c. A will not be held liable as he did not interfere with B's property physically.
- d. A will be held liable because he did it out of a grouse with B.

**82. In the above case, if instead of the fan A was getting his old tree hacked although in a manner that all the leaves ended up going in B's garden, will A still be held liable?**

- a. No, there is nothing unlawful in getting a tree on your property cut.
- b. No, there is no indication of A acting unreasonably.

- c. Yes, because A does not like B which is why he wants to cause him this inconvenience.
- d. Yes, because A should have taken care of putting a net between their gardens to collect the leaves.

**83. Which of the following is the section for Private Nuisance?**

- a. S 265 IPC
- b. S. 268 IPC
- c. Cannot be determined.
- d. It doesn't have a section to itself.

**(Questions 84-88) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

T. Shyamkumar, an MLA in the Manipur Legislative Assembly was dismissed by the speaker of the assembly under the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution. The order that was passed by the speaker stated that “it is found beyond reasonable doubt that the respondent had voluntarily given up his seat and subsequently this Tribunal finds the respondent guilty under the provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule and is liable to be punished under the provisions of the constitution.”

The speaker disqualified the MLA under paragraph 2(1) (a) of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule read with article 19(2) of the constitution. The MLA had announced his resignation before the speaker had announced his resignation. The SC too had asked the speaker to give a decision on the pending application of disqualification of MLA within 4 weeks of the judgement being delivered.

The MLA had contended that the provisions of 10<sup>th</sup> schedule won't apply in the present case as he had switched his party before he had taken his oath. The SC had rejected this argument on the grounds that under the constitution, a person becomes an MLA after the names are notified by the election commission which also includes the names of the party on whose ticket the person fought the election”.

The SC case said that in the present case “the election commission of India notified the names of MLA elect on 14-03-2017 and even assuming for the sake of arguments that the respondent became an MLA only from 19-03-2017, the fact still remains that he continued to support the opposition party by being a cabinet minister in their government which amounts to voluntarily giving up the membership of the party on whose ticket the respondent initially fought the elections.”

**84. What could be the significance of the resignation of the MLA before the speaker had announced his decision?**

- a. The MLA did not wish to continue as a legislator.
- b. The MLA did not want to get ashamed as he could have been removed by the speaker.

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- c. The MLA wished to contest the upcoming elections in Manipur.  
d. None of the above.
- 85. Tony is a candidate of RJP and contested elections of Wakanda. The results were announced on 07/04/2020. Tony won the elections and became a minister in the government. He took oath as a minister on 10/04/2020. He took oath as a legislator on 11/04/2020. Tony subsequently had joined the rival BSRP party on 09/04/2020. Decide**
- a. The provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule apply here as he gave up his membership after being appointed as an MLA.  
b. The provisions don't apply here.  
c. Tony is free to do whatever he wants; the provisions don't apply.  
d. None of the above
- 86. For instance, if Tony had joined the rival BSRP party on 06/04/2020, then would the provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule apply in the present case?**
- a. The provisions won't apply as he joined the rival party before the results were announced.  
b. The provisions apply as he is a disgrace to democratic politics.  
c. The provisions won't apply as he had not taken the oath as a legislator  
d. Both (a) and (c)
- 87. Kareena was confident that she'll wins the elections as all the exit polls had predicted her victory. On the day of the results, all the news channels showed that she has a massive lead from the seat from where she was fighting the elections. At about 4:30 PM, she called the leadership of the rival party and within 20 minutes joined the rival party. Decide-**
- a. The provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule apply here  
b. The provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule don't apply here  
c. The provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule don't apply as she joined the rival party before the results were announced  
d. The provisions don't apply as she didn't take oath as a legislator.
- 88. Anita was a MP from Delhi. She was debating a policy measure related to the COVID crisis when a member from the opposition party suggested a practical solution. Anita genuinely liked that idea and showed her approval of that idea and asked the state's health minister to implement the same. Decide-**
- a. The provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule can apply in the present case.  
b. The provisions of the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule don't apply here.  
c. The provisions apply as Anita spoke against her own party.  
d. Insufficient information to answer the question.

**(Questions 89-94) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

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Trespass against Person is the causing of apprehension of unreasonable interference with one's person and body as well as a third person and includes usage of force causing damage and impairment in the body. The trespasser, with an ulterior intention, transgresses the right of another and makes an alteration in it with the objective to cause wrongful loss or wrongful gain as the case may be. It is considered as intentional even if the wrongdoer did not know that the property belonged to another. Assault is the causing of unreasonable apprehension of body injury and damage in the mind of another person and usually a prelude to a battery. It can be given effect in a way that would make certain actions and indications as suggestive of assault by another. It can be both direct and indirect. It can be carried out by the person himself or through a third person. Here, an important factor of foreseeability causing apprehension is required as it is essential that one is able to conceive after seeing something that it is causing unreasonable fear. Essentials of assault include:

- Intent
- Apparent ability to carry out the purpose
- Apprehension
- Knowledge of threat

Battery is the use of force on the person of another without lawful justification. Battery consists of touching another person hostilely or against his will directly or indirectly, however, slightly. Direct force can be like slapping a person whereas indirect force is like setting a dog behind a person or spitting on a person. Battery corresponds to 'use of criminal force' according to Section 350 of the Indian Penal Code. What is necessary is that the wrongful act must involve physical contact.

**89. Ria and Priya were playing in the playground. Ria was about to sit on the swing when Priya pulled the swing away making Ria fall. What has been committed here?**

- a. Assault
- b. Battery
- c. Trespass to Person
- d. Both (b) and (c)

**90. What section defines assault?**

- a. Section 350 of Indian Penal Code.
- b. Section 351 of Indian Penal Code.
- c. Section 352 of Indian Penal Code.
- d. Section 353 of Indian Penal Code.

**91. Ajay was an astronaut who was working at the International Space Station, every few weeks they are allowed to make calls. While on call with his**

**girlfriend, Ajay gets into an argument with her and angrily tells her that he will throw an asteroid at her. What can it be classified under?**

- a. Battery
- b. Assault
- c. Trespass to person
- d. None of the above

**92. In the above question what is the reason for your answer?**

- a. That Ajay is in the International Space Station which is too far to be counted as Assault.
- b. That Ajay is in the International Space Station which is too far to be counted as Trespass to person.
- c. That Ajay is in the International Space Station which is too far to commit battery.
- d. None of the above.

**93. Ajay is walking behind Anita when he trips just as Anita turns back and she sees him raising his hand. She does not know that he's tripping and not trying to assault her so she flinches. Can she still sue him for assault?**

- a. Since the apprehension was caused because of Ajay's tripping, it is not an unreasonable interference with her person or body.
- b. Since the apprehension was caused because of Ajay's tripping, the only ulterior motive was to regain balance.
- c. Since the apprehension was caused because of Ajay's tripping, there was no ulterior motive of unreasonably interfering with her person or body.
- d. Cannot be determined.

**94. In the above case instead of Ajay's hand being raised, mid-trip he gets slapped by Anita as she's turning around. Is she liable for anything?**

- a. Yes, Assault.
- b. Yes, Battery.
- c. Yes, Trespass to Person.
- d. No.

**(Questions 95-100) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

“Mutual respect is the fulcrum of fraternity that assures dignity. It does not mean that there cannot be dissent. It does not convey that all should join the chorus or sing the same song. Indubitably not. One has a right to freedom of speech and expression. One is also required to maintain the idea of fraternity that assures the dignity of the individual,” said Justice Misra, who authored the verdict. The court held that criminalisation of defamation to protect individual dignity of life and reputation is a “reasonable restriction” on the fundamental right of [v]. “The right to reputation is a constituent of [w] of the

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Constitution. It is an individual's fundamental right," Justice Misra observed. 'Defamation, a crime against society' The Supreme Court which upheld the criminal defamation law on Friday held that deliberate injury to the reputation of an individual is not a mere private wrong, worth only a civil case for damages. Instead, it is a "crime" committed against society at large and the State has a duty to redress the hurt caused to its citizen's dignity. "Nobody has a right to denigrate others' right to person or reputation," the Bench of Justices Dipak Misra and P.C. Pant said.

Thus, Sections [x] of Lord Macaulay's Indian Penal Code of 1860, which prescribes two years' imprisonment for a person found guilty of defamation won the court's approbation. It said though free speech is a "highly valued and cherished right", imprisonment is a proportionate punishment for defamatory remarks. "Interest of the people involved in the acts of expression should be looked at not only from the perspective of the speaker but also the place at which he speaks, the scenario, the audience, the reaction of the publication, the purpose of the speech and the forum in which the citizen exercises his freedom of speech and expression," Justice Misra reasoned.

**95. While reading out a business report politician Raj at a rally misspoke that Mr. Anant's business had flaws as opposed to saying 'no flaws'. Which of the following would help him evade defamation?**

- a. He didn't notice anything wrong and kept going on.
- b. He didn't notice but then only stated good points about the company.
- c. He noticed and clarified the mistake by staring at the crowd till they apologised.
- d. He noticed and tried to hand it up.

**96. Which of the following is the strongest to make the above defamation?**

- a. Raj wrote it the way he said it.
- b. Raj went on to state the positives of getting into business with Mr. Anant.
- c. Raj mispronounced Anant's name.
- d. Raj said that there would be no bigger mistake than to get into business with Mr. Anant and gave nothing to back his statement.

**97. What does [v] denote?**

- a. Freedom of speech and expression
- b. Freedom of profession
- c. Freedom of movement
- d. Free education

**98. What is the right to reputation constituent of i.e. [w]?**

- a. Article 19
- b. Article 20
- c. Article 21
- d. Article 22

**99. What sections are denoted by [x]?**



- a. 498 and 499
- b. 499 and 500
- c. 500 and 501
- d. 501 and 502

**100. Which two rights are being pitted against each other in the above passage?**

- a. Free speech vs Sedition
- b. Freedom of speech and expression vs right to reputation.
- c. Freedom of speech vs right to privacy
- d. Free speech vs right to enjoy property

**(Questions 101-102) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Law maxim Volenti Non Fit Injuria, literally means that things suffered voluntarily are not fit/deemed to be considered an injury; or that an injury cannot arise out of a voluntary act (of the aggrieved party). No harm is done to one who consents. For an example, Volenti non fit injuria protects a practitioner from liability for an act causing injury to a patient, which falls within the express or lulled consent of the plaintiff. The one who voluntarily agrees to suffer harm is not liable to be compensated for any injury that arises due to such harm. Consent to suffer the harm may be express or implied. An example of express consent is submitting to a surgical operation.

**101. Mr. Vettel came to a Gran Prix to watch his new neighbour Max Verstappen race in an F1 car. He sat too close to the grid. Since the cars there scream so loud, he got a heart attack. So, he sued Max and race organizers.**

- a. Vettel cannot succeed since he consented to such reasonable harm.
- b. Vettel can succeed because the extent of injury was too much.
- c. Vettel will succeed because the organizers must compensate him out of courtesy.
- d. Vettel will succeed against Max but not against Organizers.

**102. Michael, a pedestrian sees Britta losing control of her scooty while driving down a highway. While rescuing Britta from any harm, Michael got injured and is now asking for compensation from Britta. What is the best defence Britta should take in order to avoid paying damages to Michael?**

- a. Volenti Non Fit Injuria.
- b. Act of God.
- c. Act of State.
- d. Inevitable accident.

**(Questions 103-105) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

**Whoever** intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without such person's consent, moves such property in order to take such property is said to commit theft. Moreover, Theft can be considered to be robbery if, in order to the committing of theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by such theft, the offender out of his own volition causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

Further, Robbery can also be considered to be Dacoit depending on the number of people involved in the committing of the offence. If at any point in the planning, preparation or actual commission of a robbery, five or more than five persons are involved with a common intention, a robbery can be considered to be a Dacoity. So, whenever the number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit and the persons present and aiding the commission of such robbery is five or more than five, such persons are said to have committed the offence of Dacoity.

**103. Enzo is a very rich guy who has stuffed and locked away vaults of gold to keep them safe after he heard the rumours of two notorious gangs of robbers are at large in his neighbourhood. One gang has Joe, Winnie and Min as its members while the other gang is composed of Just Donald and Micky. One night, Donald's gang decides to rob Enzo and so for this purpose they broke into his house and threatened him to show them where the money was kept. They were about to take away all the stuff when the rival Joe's gang came and overpowered them and took the money. When Police apprehended them, all of the five persons were charged with dacoity.**

- a. They can be successfully charged with dacoity.
- b. They cannot be successfully charged with dacoity.
- c. Joe's gang can be charged with dacoity while Donald's gang can be charged with only robbery.
- d. Only Donald's gang can be charged with dacoity while Joe's gang can be only charged with robbery since Donald's gang initiated the offence.

**104. One Mr. Hook possessed a treasure chest that granted his every wish. His protégé Peter was overly ambitious and wanted to steal it. So one day he held Hook firmly and demanded Hook give the chest to him. Hook informed him that it was not his to keep and it belonged to a friend Mr. Sparrow. Peter took the chest anyway. In this case, since Hook does not even own the chest, did Peter commit any offence?**

- a. Peter is guilty of no offence as the chest did not belong to Hook.
- b. Peter is not guilty of theft as Hook himself gave the chest to him.
- c. Peter is guilty of theft as he took the chest out of Hook's possession dishonestly.

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- d. Peter is guilty of both robbery and theft.
105. Archie is in love with Betty and wishes to marry her. When he proposes marriage to her, she insults him and says she can't marry someone as poor as him. Hurt by this betrayal he seeks to teach her a lesson and become rich. So, he plans to rob a bank together with 4 of his friends including Jughead. He wishes to do it silently without any violence so they sneak in at night and when they are coming out of the bank after stealing from the bank, a guard stops them. Before anyone could understand anything, Jughead shot the guard dead with the gun that he had snuck in without anyone noticing.
- All of them can be charged with dacoity.
  - None of them can be charged with dacoity
  - All of them can be charged with Theft, while Jughead can be additionally charged with murder and robbery.
  - Jughead and Archie both could be charged with Robbery, Theft as well as Murder since this was Archie's idea from the start and he should share some liability.

## LOGICAL REASONING

**Questions (106-110) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Many people like to hang Mistletoes over their doors in Holiday season around Christmas. It is a longstanding Christmas tradition to kiss under the evergreen plant. But don't let the image of a romantic plant used during the happy times of the holidays fool you. In the forests where they're from, mistletoes can do some real damage. Let's take a look at how and why. It is also poisonous and has white berries and small, yellow flowers. The mistletoe lives on other plants, taking water and nutrients from these plants. For this reason, mistletoes are considered parasites.

The white berries of the mistletoes contain seeds. Some birds and mammals like to feed on these berries. When they do, the seeds may attach to the animal eating the berries. The animal may carry the seeds to another part of the tree or shrub. They may also carry the seeds to another plant altogether. The seeds start to grow roots that dig through the bark of the tree or shrub. The roots grow into the tissues of the plant they've taken over. That's how mistletoes take nutrients and water away from the host plants. Mistletoe can be hard to remove once it attaches to a plant. The best way to fight off a mistletoe infestation is to cut off the infected branch completely.

As mistletoes grow in the trees, they become a thick mix of branches and stems. This big mass is sometimes called a “witch’s broom.” Some animals nest in these witches’ brooms. These animals include chickadees, house wrens, and most Cooper’s hawks. Thus, Mistletoe, even though it plays an important part in Christmas lore, is still a parasite species of plants that can grow uncontrollably if left unchecked.

- 106. The author concludes which of the following about some animals?**
- Some animals can turn into parasites that infect plants.
  - Some animals can cause other animal species to die off.
  - Some animals help mistletoes infect other plants.
  - Some animals grow weaker when they eat mistletoe berries
- 107. What is the main idea that the author conveys?**
- Mistletoes have leaves that stay green throughout the year, white berries, and small, yellow flowers.
  - Mistletoes become a thick mix of branches and stems as they grow on other plants.
  - Mistletoes are evergreen plants that can cause other plants they live on to become weak by taking nutrients and water from them.
  - During the holidays, many people hang mistletoes over doorways and kiss under these evergreen plants as a popular Christmas tradition.
- 108. What does the passage say about Mistletoe’s effect on the plants it lives on?**
- Mistletoe causes these plants to grow weak.
  - Mistletoe causes these plants to grow stronger by attracting more nutrients from the soil.
  - It causes no effects on those plants.
  - There is a symbiotic relationship between the two.
- 109. In the lines, “It is also poisonous and has white berries and small, yellow flowers. The mistletoe lives on other plants, taking water and nutrients from these plants. For this reason, mistletoes are considered parasites” basing our understanding solely off of the passage given above, what is the author assuming in the lines given above?**
- Having Mistletoe living on a plant is advantageous for such plant.
  - Mistletoes have a symbiotic relationship with these plants.
  - Mistletoes cannot produce their own nutrients by themselves.
  - Having a parasite attached to a plant is harmful for such plant.
- 110. Which of the following, if true, will significantly weaken the author’s arguments against Mistletoe plants?**
- That Mistletoe poison does not act against plants and thus it cannot kill them.

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- b. That Mistletoe is a very popular plant in our culture and Christmas is incomplete without it.
- c. That Mistletoe plants are very useful to make Broomsticks.
- d. A parasitic plant also helps the host plant in return, and provides shelter to animals as well, so the ecological harm it causes is less than the ecological good it does.

**(Questions 111-115) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

The big question is what exactly prompted the ceasefire agreement. There is one theory which has to do with India and Pakistan both trying to avoid a two-front situation. But this theory smacks of strategic naïveté. For one, the ceasefire came when tensions with China seem to be winding down. There was really no pressing need for India to lower tensions with Pakistan at this point of time. Secondly, if hostilities ever break out between India and China, it is a given that Pakistan will jump into the fray on China's side. No agreement, and certainly not a flimsy ceasefire agreement, will stop Pakistan trying to take advantage of India's predicament. The same might not be true of China if there is a scrap between India and Pakistan. On the Pakistani side, while it would certainly like to avoid a two front situation, it won't be at the cost of a strategic compromise with India. In any case, the two-front situation for Pakistan isn't as pressing as some in India would like to imagine. Therefore, the two front theory isn't very convincing. The other theory doing the rounds is the ubiquitous 'US pressure'. Although there is nothing in the public domain to suggest anything remotely resembling 'pressure' on either country, it is possible that both are indulging in some pre-emptive diplomacy aimed at the Biden administration. If indeed this is the case, it seems to have worked for now. The US State Department has welcomed the agreement. It has also called on both countries to "continue direct negotiations" and asked Pakistan to prevent "militants from crossing the Line of Control to launch attacks in India." By agreeing to the ceasefire, Pakistan is signalling it isn't pushing in terrorists into J&K and wards off any US pressure. On India's part, the ceasefire demonstrates that she isn't averse to reducing tensions with Pakistan. At the same time, the ceasefire punctures Pakistan's balloon of Jammu and Kashmir becoming a nuclear flashpoint because rising tensions could easily escalate into a wider war between the two nuclear weapon neighbours. India also pre-empts any suggestion from the US to lower the tensions with Pakistan so that it can focus on the Western front where direct US interests are involved.

Unless there is some grand bargain which has been worked out on the back channel – the chances of that are infinitesimal – the ceasefire agreement is nothing more than a tactical move by both sides and is unlikely to endure or sustain for any length of time. From India's point of view, it can use the ceasefire to beef up its security grid, strengthen its bunkers, and fix some of the gaps in the fence straddling of the LoC. And while doing this, it can also earn some brownie points from the international community. India doesn't really lose

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anything from the ceasefire it is a matter of time before the Pakistanis go back to their old tricks and the ceasefire will collapse. When that happens, no one will point fingers at India.

- 111. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage above?**
- Currently, state of ceasefire is preferred over being in a state of war by India as well as Pakistan.
  - There are some people that are theorizing over the Ceasefire agreement.
  - China and USA wield or have wielded at least some amount of influence over India and Pakistan in their relations.
  - A war between India and Pakistan cannot break out in the near future.
- 112. Which of the following statements is the closest to the main idea of the passage given above?**
- That the recent ceasefire agreement does not have many implications.
  - That the recent ceasefire agreement is not engineered by China and US.
  - That China and USA do not really care about agreements between India and Pakistan.
  - That there must be some other reason behind the agreement other than the theories that are being floated around
- 113. In the lines, “India doesn’t really lose anything from the ceasefire because it is a matter of time before the Pakistanis go back to their old tricks and the ceasefire will collapse”, what is the author assuming to be true?**
- That Pakistan has a history of not respecting Ceasefire agreements.
  - That the Indians know that the Ceasefire agreement will not stand for much longer.
  - That India does not stand to lose much from the collapse of the ceasefire.
  - That Pakistan is a rogue nation and breaks all international laws.
- 114. Which of the following is NOT true as per the passage above?**
- There is some amount of bilateral tension between India and China at the moment.
  - Pakistan and China are allies at the moment and possibly in an alliance against India.
  - At least one country out of India and Pakistan does not wield Nuclear weapons.
  - USA, for some reasons, is interested in what happens between India and Pakistan.
- 115. What, according to the author, is the potential reason behind the signing of the agreement?**
- Because neither country has the financial strength to fight a war.
  - Because this agreement is most probably being used by both countries to buy some time and make preparations
  - Because India wants to avoid fighting a war on two fronts.



- d. Because the USA has been pressurizing both the countries to agree to a ceasefire.

**(Questions 116-120) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

Most people enjoy variety. We like to eat different foods from meal to meal. We wear different clothes. We like to try new activities and visit new places, which may be hard to remember right now in our tiny, socially isolated rooms, but it's true. Likewise, with too little variety we become bored. Your favourite food might be duck à l'orange, but you wouldn't want to eat it for three meals a day, every day. Nevertheless, there's one place we tend to dislike variety, and that's in each other. We often have a hard time with people who look different from us, practise different rituals, wear unfamiliar clothes, or hold beliefs or values that we do not share. There are biological reasons for this discomfort. When you're exposed to new and different things, your brain works a bit harder than usual. Your neurons require more resources when you're learning, such as water, salt, glucose and various other chemicals. This extra metabolic activity can feel unsettling and unpleasant. And it can feel worse if your nervous system is already under pressure, such as right now in the midst of a pandemic. This sort of variation may be uncomfortable for individuals, but it's actually critical for the survival of any species. If all finches were identical, for example, and their environment changed in some significant, detrimental way, such as an increase in temperature or a decrease in water, all of them would be equally vulnerable and the species might become extinct. But if finch bodies and brains have enough variety, then some individuals may be more suited to hotter climate or more parched surroundings, and the species is more likely to survive. This insight about variation comes from Charles Darwin, and it's known as population thinking. Most people associate Darwin with his evolutionary theory of natural selection, but population thinking may be an even greater scientific achievement. The idea of "survival of the fittest" implies that individuals must vary. Some are more suited than others for a given environment, making it easier for them to survive, thrive, and reproduce. Variation is therefore a prerequisite for natural selection to work at all. Human variety is also important in our everyday lives. Take the workplace, for example, where variation is more commonly called "diversity." "Companies with more diverse workforces perform better financially," notes a well-cited 2015 research report by McKinsey. Data suggests that "companies in the top quartile for racial and ethnic diversity are 35% more likely to have financial returns above national averages". This isn't a huge surprise, given that staff with a range of perspectives will be able to spot a wider array of both problems and opportunities, helping the organisation to thrive.

**116. Which of the following is the main idea behind the passage?**

- a. There is a scientific reason why humans hate variation.
- b. Humans like to eat diverse food and practice racism.
- c. Even though variety is a bit unsettling for humans it is actually essential for us to survive.

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- d. Variety is not desirable for humans, which is evident by the fact that it is more taxing for us in terms of resources.
- 117. Which of the following is an argument for variety according to the Author?**
- I) Variety helps human beings work together better, in a workplace.  
 II) Variety is absolutely essential for natural selection.  
 III) Variety helps in maintaining a stronger mind.
- a. I, and II  
 b. II and III  
 c. None of the three.  
 d. I, II and III
- 118. Which of the following can be inferred FROM the above passage?**
- I) Natural selection is a desirable thing for humanity as a species.  
 II) Charles Darwin is a credible figure in the area of evolution.
- a. I  
 b. II  
 c. I and II  
 d. None of these.
- 119. Consider the sentence: *Data suggests that “companies in the top quartile for racial and ethnic diversity are 35% more likely to have financial returns above national averages”*. Which of the following is a strong argument against the same?**
- I) In several other studies, financial returns above national average have been linked with worse employee retention.  
 II) The studies that provide the above data studied only one organization.  
 III) The base year of the national average of financial returns coincided with an economic recession.
- a. I and II  
 b. II and III  
 c. I and III  
 d. I, II and III
- 120. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?**
- a. Natural selection is an important for the survival of a species.  
 b. Minerals are used in the healthy functioning of the brain.  
 c. Racially and Ethnically diverse people have a more perspective than a homogenous people.  
 d. Biologically, the sense of discomfort always means something bad.

**(Questions 121-125) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:**

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Exam regulators have told teachers that they can take the disruption caused by the pandemic into account, but can't base grades on predictions of what children might have achieved had the pandemic not occurred. How thousands of teachers will interpret this ambiguous dictum is anyone's guess. The government's hope is that pupils will only be assessed on the content they have been taught, not on what they have missed during an academic year decimated by school closures. But how can you fairly assess the same topic when one pupil has received a few online lessons in cramped and crowded conditions unsuitable for study, while another has benefited from extra private tutoring and unlimited internet access?

Then there is the spectre of unconscious bias. Research reveals that teachers are, like all of us, susceptible to stereotypes. Poorer pupils tend to lose out, awarded lower marks than might otherwise be merited. This is one reason why we have exams. Few teachers have been trained in the science of assessment. Many school leaders were appalled to find that their grades last year unwittingly widened the achievement gap between poorer pupils and their more privileged peers.

Teachers may well face an onslaught of appeals from an army of tiger parents during a dedicated season for challenges to grades. Schools will have to share the evidence on which their grades were based. We know too well which pupils will be shoved to the back of the queue. Inflated grades will go disproportionately to privileged pupils.

But it will be long after this summer's exam grade battles that we will comprehend the full consequences this pandemic has had on young people. I've undertaken research with the Centre for Economic Performance at the London School of Economics that reveals how the pandemic has exposed and exacerbated stark divides between education's haves and have-nots. Private school pupils were twice more likely than state school pupils to benefit from full days of online lessons during school closures in the first lockdown. A quarter of pupils received no education at all. Some pupils have lost half a year's learning.

The big fear for the Covid generation is permanent educational scarring. This occurs when students fail to pass a particular threshold in exam grades, closing off a future opportunity. The negative shock can reverberate across a lifetime. Pupils who miss out on basic GCSE passes, for example, might lose out on an apprenticeship, or fail to secure a sixth-form place. Students dropping an A-level grade might miss out on a treasured university slot. These sliding-door moments, often triggered by a single dropped mark, can be devastating: consigning teenagers to poorer employment and earnings prospects years into the future. For new university students who have missed large chunks of A-level subjects, there is the real risk of dropping out of degrees.

**121. What is the author's primary concern according to the passage?**

- a. Author is concerned about the fact that teachers are biased.
- b. Author is concerned about the fact that allowing subjectivity in marking students will lead to underprivileged students being left behind.
- c. Author is concerned about the influence of "tiger parents" over the teachers.

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- d. Author is concerned about the influence of the pandemic over learning.
122. Consider the statement, “Few teachers have been trained in the science of assessment”. What are the inferences that we can definitely draw from the same?
- I) That assessment is a discipline that can only be mastered by a select few
  - II) That assessing someone properly requires some amount of training for someone to be able to perform it properly.
  - III) That the current crop of Teachers have not received any training to be able to teach properly.
- a. Only I
  - b. II and III
  - c. I, II and III
  - d. Only II
123. “Teachers may well face an onslaught of appeals from an army of tiger parents during a dedicated season for challenges to grades. Schools will have to share the evidence on which their grades were based. We know too well which pupils will be shoved to the back of the queue. Inflated grades will go disproportionately to privileged pupils.”
- What is the implicit assumption in this statement?
- I) That privileged pupils have the means to browbeat teachers to give them more marks.
  - II) That under-privileged pupils generally have guardians that don’t take an interest in their wards’ studies.
  - III) Teachers are biased against the underprivileged pupils and don’t want to give them more marks.
- a. Only I
  - b. Only II
  - c. II and III
  - d. I and III
124. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- I) Assessing is a science and it requires a lot of training for someone to be able to do it properly and fairly.
  - II) Missing a few marks is not that important in the grand scheme of things.
  - III) Teachers have been given free rein to mark pupils as they see fit and their decision is irreversible.
- a. I and II
  - b. I and III
  - c. II and III

- d. I, II and III
- 125. Which of the following is the author most likely to recommend as a solution?**
- I) Standardized tests  
 II) Objective marking schemes  
 III) Support schemes for pupils with limited resources  
 IV) Postponement of exams until normalcy is restored
- a. I, and II  
 b. II and III  
 c. I, II and III  
 d. II, III and IV

**Read the given information and answer questions 126 to 130.**

7 friends Ross, Joey, Chandler, Rachel, Phoebe, Monica and Gunther are standing in a queue facing north in the café, but not necessarily in the same order. Each of them is a different professional- Actor, Designer, Chef, Waiter, Guitarist, Palaeontologist, Transponster but not necessarily in the same order.

Gunther is standing fifth to the left of Chandler. Designer is standing third to the right of Gunther. Monica is standing fifth to the right of Ross. Phoebe is standing second to the left of Joey. Waiter is standing second to the left of Rachel. 3 persons are standing between Waiter and Transponster. Chef is standing to the immediate left of the Waiter. Guitarist is standing adjacent to the Palaeontologist.

- 126. Who among the following is standing second to the right of Palaeontologist?**
- a. Monica  
 b. Joey  
 c. Either Monica or Joey  
 d. Can't be determined
- 127. Who among these is the immediate neighbour of Transponster?**
- a. Chef and Guitarist  
 b. Actor and Guitarist  
 c. Designer and Actor  
 d. Guitarist and Designer
- 128. Who among the following is exactly sitting in the middle of the row?**
- a. Monica  
 b. Guitarist  
 c. Rachel  
 d. Designer
- 129. Who is sitting at the left end of the row?**

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- a. Ross
- b. Joey
- c. Chandler
- d. Rachel

**130. How many persons are there to the left of the designer?**

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. Four

**131. In certain code, STATION is denoted by URCKMP then in the same coding language, BRING is denoted by**

- a. CSKLIH
- b. DPKLI
- c. KSKPH
- d. DSJHI

**(Questions 132 -133)\_Find the missing terms in the following series**

**132. -3, 4, 23, 60, 121,?**

- a. 222
- b. 212
- c. 205
- d. 299

**133. 20, 26, 62, ?, 1574**

- a. 125
- b. 150
- c. 278
- d. 200

**134. Phoebe is facing west. She turns 45 degrees in the clock wise direction and another 180 degree in the same direction and then 270 degree in anti-clock wise direction. Which direction is she facing in now?**

- a. South-West
- b. West
- c. South
- d. East-South



## QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

### (Questions 135- 139)

The table shows number of employees in a kingdom in 5 different cities with total employees being 2130. It also depicts the percentage of employees working in different departments. Study the table carefully and answer the questions.

Class	Employees	Treasury	Agriculture	Welfare	Royal Fleet
King's Landing	450	-	18%	-	28%
Casterly Rocks	380	15%	-	30%	-
High Gardens	-	18%	20%	-	32%
Riverrun	-	-	25%	18%	35%
Iron Islands	350	20%	22%	-	20%

**135. What is the total number of employees that work in Casterly Rocks and Iron Islands in the Warfare?**

- a. 292
- b. 226
- c. 285
- d. 247

**136. If in King's Landing, the employees who work in Royal Fleet are 40% more than those who work in Treasury, then how many employees work in Warfare in King's Landing.?**

- a. 133
- b. 153
- c. 176
- d. 147

**137. If number of employees in High Gardens is 10 % less than the number of employees in Riverrun, then what is the difference between the number of employees who work in Royal Fleet in these two cities and Agriculture in these two cities?**

- a. 122

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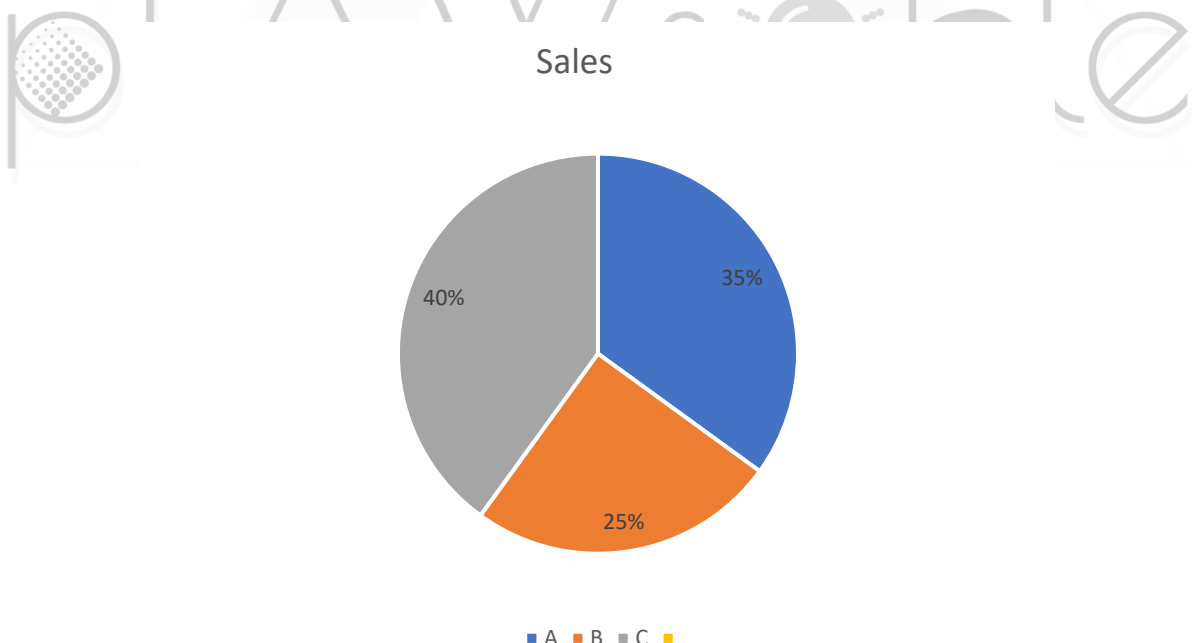
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- b. 104  
c. 97  
d. 135
138. If a same criterion as taken in the previous question is considered, then in which city the total number of employees who work in Agriculture and Royal Fleet is the highest?
- a. King's Landing  
b. Casterly Rocks  
c. High Garden  
d. Riverrun
139. If in Casterly Rocks, the number of employees working in Royal fleet is 19 more than the number of employees in Warfare in Iron Islands, then what is the number of employees working in Agriculture in Casterly Rocks?
- a. 57  
b. 60  
c. 49  
d. 62

**(Questions 140-145)**

The Government has introduced 3 vaccine types for COVID-19. Total Products (A, B and C) sold in December 2020 is 40000



The table represents the monthly increase in the sale of vaccines.

Year 2021	Jan	Feb	March	April	May
A	4550	3650	2800	3100	4050
B	2250	4600	3000	2450	3000
C	3950	3200	2350	4000	3650

- 140. What is the difference between type B sold in April and type C sold in February?**
- 750
  - 650
  - 700
  - 850
- 141. What is the average of total type A products sold from December 2020 to April 2021?**
- 21570
  - 22150
  - 23220
  - 24620
- 142. What is the ratio of type A products sold in March to type C product sold in March?**
- 20:23
  - 33:35
  - 42:37
  - None of the above
- 143. Total type C product sold in January and February are approximately what percentage more or less than total type A and B products sold in February?**
- 6%
  - 10%
  - 15%
  - 20%
- 144. In the month of January, if the cost of A is Rs. 60 and B is Rs. 80, then find the difference in earning between type A and B in the same month.**
- 125600
  - 128000
  - 133000
  - 137500
- 145. If in May, total 125000 products (type A, B and C) are manufactured, then find the approximate percentage of products sold in that month.**

- a. 72.48%
- b. 67.44%
- c. 85.12%
- d. 77.33%

**Directions for Questions 146-150.**

A colony in Winterhell has 2800 members. 650 members read only Valarian Newspaper. 500 members read only Casterly newspaper and 450 read only Dornish Newspaper. 400 members read Casterly as well as Dornish Newspapers only and 300 members read Valarian as well as Dornish Newspapers. 200 members read all three newspapers only. 300 members read Valarian as well as Casterly newspapers only.

**146. How many members read at least 2 newspapers?**

- a. 1200
- b. 1800
- c. 1500
- d. 1100

**147. How many members read Casterly Newspapers?**

- a. 750
- b. 980
- c. 1400
- d. 1020

**148. How many members read only one newspaper?**

- a. 1560
- b. 1600
- c. 1650
- d. 1540

**149. Number of members who read at least 3 newspapers is**

- a. 200
- b. 300
- c. 460
- d. 750

**150. Number of members reading Casterly or Valarian but not Dornish**

- a. 1550
- b. 1450
- c. 2800
- d. 4000



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