

# NALSAR University of Law

## ENTRANCE TEST 2005

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Time : 120 Minutes

1 (a) There are 150 multiple choice objective questions, TEN short answer questions and FOUR topics on Essay in the Test Booklet. Attempt ALL the multiple choice questions, short answer questions and only ONE on essay.

1 (b) No clarification on the Question paper shall be sought. Attempt the questions as they are.

2. Each multiple choice questions carries ONE mark, short answer question TWO marks and the essay questions carries 30 marks. Total marks are 150+20+30=200.

3. For the multiple choice questions the candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with the HB Pencil in the Answer Sheet.

For example, in the question, where is the Charminar situated?

(a) Calcutta (b) Bangalore (c) Bhopal (d) Hyderabad

The correct answer is (D). The candidate has to darken the circle as shown below.

Right Method				Wrong Method										
A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

4. Write the essay on both sides of the appended sheets. The length of the essay should not be more than 300 words.

5. More than one response to a multiple choice question shall be counted as Zero.

6. Attempting the multiple choice questions by any method other than the above mentioned method shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.

7. The Candidate shall not write anything on the Answer sheet other than the Admit Card No. in the three spaces provided for.

8. The candidate should return the test booklet with the answer sheet after the examination is over, to the invigilator. Do not remove the answer sheet from the booklet.

9. There is no negative marking.

10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her examination.

Direction: Q. 1-2: Arrange the following arguments in their natural sequence.

1. (M) It has been so from times immemorial. (N) It is necessary to have a library.  
(O) Library is a centre of learning. (P) The selected books should enchant us.  
(Q) Our teachers had their libraries.
- (A) PNQMO (B) OMQNP (C) MNO PQ (D) NOM PQ
2. (M) Such a religion can lead us. (N) Swami practiced a religion.  
(O) He was able to commune with God. (P) It was the religion of experience.
- (A) MNOP (B) PNOM (C) NPOM (D) NMPO

Directions: Q. 3-6: Study the passage to answer these questions.

Nothing is sure but death and taxes, and of course that north is north and south is south, and thus it has always been, so they say. But they'd be wrong. You can perhaps be sure about death and taxes, but you might want to reconsider the rest of it. In fact, at many times in our planet's history, north has become south and south has become north, in a process called magnetic reversal.

Paleogeologists have discovered the existence of these mysterious phenomena (in a field study known as paleomagnetism) by investigating rocks. When rocks are being formed from magmas, atoms within their crystals respond to the earth's magnetic field by "pointing" towards the magnetic north pole. By age-dating the rocks and noting their magnetic alignment, scientists can determine where on earth the north pole was located at that time because as the rocks solidified, they trapped that information within them. The study of ancient lava flows has revealed that at certain periods in the earth's history magnetic north was directly opposite its present location. In fact, it has been determined that the north/south reversal has occurred on average every 500,000 years and that the last reversal took place about 700,000 years ago. Scientists call those periods of "normal" polarity (the magnetic orientation of our modern era) and "reversed" polarity (the magnetic orientation of reverse situation) by the name "Magnetic chrons".

Although the fact of such reversal is clear, why and how they happen and their effects on the planet are subjects of considerable debate. Since no one knows precisely how the earth's magnetic field is produced, it becomes difficult to say how it might be reversed. Among explanations proposed are a reversal of the direction of convection currents in the liquid outer core of the earth and a collision between earth and a meteorite or comet. While the precise effects of a reversal are not known, there can be little doubt that the earth would receive during the process a great deal more damaging ultraviolet radiation than it now does and that such occurrences have been correlated with the extinction of certain species in the geologic past.

3. The main purpose of the passage is to
- A. Present opposing hypotheses concerning the earth's magnetic field and argue that one of them is adequate.  
B. Explain what is meant by 'normal' polarity  
C. Set forth a time table for magnetic reversal  
D. Explain the process of magnetic reversal and how it was discovered

4. 'Magnetic reversal' refers to
  - A. The reversal of direction in ancient lava flows
  - B. A reversal of the direction of convection currents in the outer core of the earth.
  - C. North becoming south and south becoming north
  - D. The atoms in rock crystal pointing towards the magnetic north pole
  
5. According to the passage which of the following was crucial to the discovery of magnetic reversal?
  - A. The rapid change from 'normal' to 'reversal' polarity
  - B. Lava flows 'pointing' to magnetic north
  - C. Solidification of rocks formed from magmas
  - D. The extinction of certain species 700,000 years ago
  
6. One can infer from the passage that
  - A. If the earth collides with a meteorite, the magnetic field will be reversal
  - B. A magnetic reversal could present a damage to humans
  - C. The earth's magnetic field was produced about 700,000 years ago
  - D. In spite of past reversals normal polarity is now firmly established
  
7. In how many ways can the letters of the word PATNA be rearranged?  
(A) 60 (B) 120 (C) 119 (D) 59

Directions: Q.8-9: Read the passage below and answer the questions.

In the famous program Kaun Banega Crorepati, the host shakes hand with each participant once, while he shakes hands with each qualifier (amongst participant) twice more. Besides, the participants are required to shake hands once with each other while the winner and the host each shake hands with all the guests once.

8. How many handshakes are there if there are 10 participants in all, 3 finalists and 60 spectators?  
(A) 118 (B) 178 (C) 181 (D) 121
  
9. In the above question, what is the ratio of the number of handshakes involving the host to the number of handshakes not involving the host?  
(A) 43 : 75 (B) 76 : 105 (C) 46 : 75 (D) 73 : 105

Read the following data and use it for answering the questions that follow:  
In a survey carried out in a railway station, the following data was recorded:

Arrivals	Departures		
Number of trains observed	1395	1488	
Number of timely arrivals/departures	1247	1402	
Delays upto 30 minutes	112	79	
Delay between 30 minutes and one hour		31	6
Delay beyond one hour	5	1	

10. What was the percentage of trains arriving late at the station under survey?  
 (A) 5.5 (B) 8.1 (C) 5.5 (D) 10.6
11. In a lone case of excessive delay a train departed 3 hrs. late from the station. With this additional information, what was the average delay for the late departing trains?  
 (A) 30 mins. (B) 19 mins. (C) 1 min. (D) 7 mins.
12. If the punctuality of railways is defined as the number of occasions on which trains arrived or departed in time as a proportion of total number of arrivals or departures from the station, what was the punctuality for the month under observation at the station? (in % terms)  
 (A) 8.1 (B) 91.9 (C) 89.4 (D) 94.2
13. If the punctuality is calculated separately for arrivals and departures, what will be the difference between the punctuality of arrivals and departures?  
 A. Departures better than arrivals by 4.8%      B. Arrivals better than departures by 10.6%  
 C. Departures better than arrivals by 2.3%      D. Departures better than arrivals by 1.6%

Read the following data and use it for answering the questions that follow:

A sales representative plans to visit each of six companies M, N, P, Q, R and S exactly once during the course of one day. She is setting up her schedule for the day according to the following conditions.

- (1) She must visit M before N and before R
- (2) She must visit N before Q
- (3) The third company she visit must be P

14. Which of the following could be the order in which the sales representative visits the six companies?  
 (A) M, R, N, Q, P, S      (B) M, S, P, N, R, Q  
 (C) P, R, M, N, Q, S      (D) P, S, M, R, Q, N
15. Which of the following must be true of the sales representative's schedule for the day?  
 (A) She visits M before Q      (B) She visits N before R  
 (C) She visits P before M      (D) She visits P before S
16. If the sales representative visits S first, which company must she visit second?  
 (A) M (B) N (C) P (D) Q
17. Which of the following could be true of the sales representative's schedule?  
 (A) She visits M third      (B) She visits N sixth  
 (C) She visits P first      (D) She visits R sixth
18. If the sales representative visits Q immediately before R and immediately after S, she must visit Q  
 (A) first (B) Second (C) fourth (D) fifth

19. If the sales representative visits S sixth, which of the following could be her first and second visits, respectively?

- (A) M and Q    (B) M and R    (C) N and M    (D) Q and P

Directions: Q.20-21: In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions (a) and (b). An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Given answers:

- A: if only assumption (a) is implicit.  
B: if only assumption (b) is implicit.  
C: if either (a) or (b) is implicit.  
D: if neither (a) nor (b) is implicit.

20. Statement  
"Judge not according to appearance".

Assumptions

- (a) Appearance may be deceptive.  
(b) Everyone makes a judgement.

A        B        C        D

21. Statement  
"In a world in rush, Book Digest becomes indispensable".

Assumptions

- (a) The only use of Book Digest is saving time.  
(b) Book digest should not be used when there is no rush.

A        B        C        D

Directions: Q. 22-23: In each of the following questions one statement is followed by two arguments (a) and (b) one supporting and the other against it. Mark answer:

- A: if only argument (a) is strong.  
B: if only argument (b) is strong.  
C: if either (a) and (b) is strong.  
D: if neither (a) nor (b) is strong.

22. Statement:  
"Should kissing and nudity be shown in Indian films"?

Arguments:

- (a) Yes - It is being shown all over the world.  
(b) No - It will damage the moral fibre of the Indian society.

A        B        C        D

23. Statement

Computerisation in banks is a must to provide efficient services to the customers.

Arguments

(a) Yes - Because then the services to the customers will be improved.

(b) No - Because, it will lead to further unemployment which is already acute problem.

A        B        C        D

24. If India is written as 914491 then Delhi will be written  
(A) 45389        (B) 451289        (C) 45489        (D) 451279
25. If OQNE DRRNQ is a code for PROFESSOR, DMSDQDC is a code for  
(A) entered        (B) arrived        (C) slipped        (D) returns
26. Aminocentesis is a method for  
(A) determination of foetal sex    (B) separation of amino acids  
(C) determination of sequence of amino acids in a protein        (D) inducing abortion.
27. Match :  
I.        Co-60    (A) Detects the presence of blood clots  
II.        1-131    (B) Detects the activities of thyroid glands  
III.        P-32     (C) Leukaemia treatment  
IV.        Na-24    (D) Treatment of cancer  
(A) I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A    (B) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B  
(C) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A    (D) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
28. Which of the following enters human body through skin?  
(A) Tapeworm    (B) Hookworm    (C) Ringworm    (D) Threadworm
29. Rh factor concerns the  
(A) blood group    (B) colour of the skin  
(C) colour of the eye    (D) functioning of the liver
30. Which of these is a play by Vijay Tendulkar  
(A) Comedy of Errors    (B) My Fair Lady  
(C) Justice        (D) Silence! The Court is in Session.
31. Which Delhi Sultan built the City of Agra?  
(A) Ibrahim Lodi    (B) Sikandar Lodi        (C) Kutbuddin Aibak        (D) Allauddin Khilji
32. The author of 'Gita Govinda'  
(A) Jayapa        (B) Jayadeva        (C) Bhajagovinda        (D) Tyagaraja
33. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced by  
(A) Lord Wellesley        (B) Lord Hastings.        (C) Lord Dalhousie        (D) Lord Northbrook
34. Communal electorates were created by the Act of  
(A) 1935        (B) 1909        (C) 1919        (D) 1861

35. The Constitutional head of the Union is:  
 A. The Chief Justice of India      B. The Prime Minister  
 C. The President                      D. The Primer Minister and Council of Ministers
36. The Vice-President of India is:  
 A. The President of the Red Cross      B. Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
 C. Chairman (ex-officio) of the Lok Sabha      D. Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
37. The tenure of the Council of Ministers is:  
 A. Co-terminus with the Lok Sabha      B. Uncertain  
 C. Five years      D. Fixed and co-terminus with the President
38. Which one of the following can amend Fundamental Rights?  
 (A) Parliament    (B) Lok Sabha    (C) Supreme Court      (D) President
39. The Right of Property ceased to be Fundamental Right from  
 (A) 1975      (B) 1976      (C) 1978      (D) 1979
40. The Oath of Office to the President is conducted by:  
 (A) The Chief Justice of India    (B) The Prime Minister  
 (C) The Vice-President of India    (D) None of the above
41. Panchayati Raj Administration is primarily aimed:  
 A. To arouse in the people of each area intensive and continuous interest in the community development programme  
 B. To work for the upliftment of Harijans  
 C. To ensure rural development  
 D. To increase agricultural production
42. A judge of the Supreme Court holds office till he/she reaches the age of:  
 (A) 58 years    (B) 60 years  
 (C) 65 years    (D) There is no upper are limit
43. The present Income Tax Act was enacted during:  
 (A) 1942      (B) 1961      (C) 1984      (D) 1991
44. The Supreme Court of India has been granted power of Judicial Review, a feature which was borrowed form the Constitution of:  
 (A) Britain      (B) U.S.A.      (C) Switzerland    (D) France
45. \_\_\_\_\_ it is the money value of all the goods and services produced in the country, during one year, at factor cost  
 (A) Gross Domestic Product    (B) Net Domestic Product  
 (C) Gross National Product      (D) Net National Product
46. \_\_\_\_\_ is duty imposed on a commodity in proportion to their value

- (A) Ad Valorem Tax (B) Excise Duty (C) Sales Tax (D) Modvat
47. The words 'Bull' and 'Bear' are used in  
(A) Income Tax Department (B) In the currency market  
(C) In the stock exchange (D) For sales
48. The FEMA Act means  
(A) Foreign Exchange Act (B) Foreign Management Act  
(C) Foreign Exchange Management Act (D) None of the above
49. Inflation means  
(A) increase in the value of money (B) decrease in the value of money  
(C) increase in the demand for goods (D) increase in the purchasing power of money
50. Where is the earth satellite station located in India?  
(A) Arvi (B) Bangalore (C) Trivandrum (D) Thumba
51. Which one of the following rivers is flowing through a rift valley?  
(A) Godavari (B) Narmada (C) Krishna (D) Cauvery
52. Hirakud multipurpose project is constructed on the river  
(A) Godavari (B) Damodar (C) Sone (D) Mahanadi
53. Which of the following rivers flows westward?  
(A) Krishna (B) Cauvery (C) Mahanadi (D) Narmada
54. Mudumalai Sanctuary is situated in  
(A) Karnataka (B) Kerala (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Andhra Pradesh
55. Which of the following can be considered as water pollution  
A. Rise in the temperature of water  
B. An act which is likely to cause harm to aquatic organism  
C. Discharge of effluents into water  
D. All the above
56. "Sustainable Development" means  
A. Conserving the nature in pristine purity  
B. Rapid Industrial Development  
C. Balance between Protection of Environment and the need for development.  
D. Development of priority sectors
57. A master is liable for the wrongs committed by his servants. It is called:  
(A) joint liability (B) vicarious liability (C) concurrent liability (D) civil liability
58. Self Defence  
(A) is a private remedy (B) is a judicial remedy



(C) is available as defence only in civil law (D) is available in both torts and crimes.

59. Slander is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) a crime (B) a tort (C) a breach of contract (D) a breach of trust
60. Muslim marriage is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Sacrament (B) Civil Contract  
(C) Divine Commandment (D) None of the above
61. Registration of marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is:  
(A) compulsory (B) optional  
(C) subject to the discretion of the marriage registrar (D) none of the above
62. In Law of Torts, always unliquidated damages are awarded. The meaning of unliquidated is  
(A) Not ascertainable (B) Approximately arrived at  
(C) Penal are exemplary (D) Both (a) and (b) above
63. The Law of Torts has largely developed through  
(A) Judicial decisions (B) Customs (C) Legislations (D) None of the above
64. \_\_\_\_\_ are words which appear innocent, but contain a latent meaning which is defamatory.  
(A) Libel (B) Slander (C) Innuendoes (D) None of the above
65. There are four stages in the commission of a crime: intention, preparation, attempt and commission. The attempt to commit a crime is  
(A) punishable  
(B) not punishable  
(C) not ordinarily punishable  
(D) None of the above
66. Sex determination tests have been banned by  
(A) Pre-Conception Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act  
(B) SDT (Prohibition) Act  
(C) Ultra-Sound Control Act  
(D) None of the above
67. \_\_\_\_\_ are those offences which are punishable with imprisonment for two years or less. These offences can be compromised between the parties.  
(A) Compoundable offences (B) Non-compoundable offences  
(C) Bailable offences (D) Non-cognizable offences

68. Lawyers are officers of the Court and are constituted into an independent profession under the  
(A) Constitution of India (B) Advocates Act, 1931  
(C) Advocates Act, 1951 (D) Advocates Act, 1961
69. In the matter of liquidated damages  
A. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the agreed amount of compensation for the loss suffered  
B. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover the agreed amount of compensation for the loss suffered  
C. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the agreed of compensation by proving the exact loss suffered  
D. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the agreed of compensation without having to prove the exact loss suffered
70. A party who suffers loss as a result of breach of contract can, in the usual course, claim  
(A) Ordinary damages (B) Exemplary damages  
(C) Special damages (D) Penal damages
71. A person enjoying the benefit of non-gratuitous act  
A. Is under an obligation to make compensation for this benefit  
B. May make compensation at his option  
C. Has no obligation towards any one  
D. Has no remedy available against him
72. An agreement to share the benefits of public office is  
(A) Valid (B) Voidable (C) Void (D) None of the above
73. "Exemplary Damages" is related to  
A. Damages awarded to set an example  
B. Damages of loss arising in special circumstances  
C. Damages fixed by the court in ordinary circumstances  
D. None of the above.
74. The UN Body which deals with Intellectual Property Rights is  
(A) FAO (B) ILO (C) WIPO (D) UNICEF
75. Moshe Katsav is the President of  
(A) Israel (B) Syria (C) Iran (D) Slovakia
76. Wen Jiabao is the Prime Minister of  
(A) South Korea (B) China (C) Taiwan (D) North Korea
77. Which is the ruling party in USA  
(A) Conservatives (B) Republican (C) Democrats (D) Labour
78. Which of the following places does not have an IIM

- (A) Kolkata (B) Mumbai (C) Bangalore (D) Indore
79. Ms. Mithali Raj is associated with:  
(A) Lawn Tennis (B) Cricket (C) Table Tennis (D) Swimming
80. In India the Election Commission consists of  
(A) 2 members (B) 3 members (C) 5 members (D) None of the above
81. Late John Paul II, was from  
(A) Italy (B) Holland (C) Poland (D) Scotland
82. The 7<sup>th</sup> World Bamboo Congress was held in  
(A) Mumbai (B) Delhi (C) Kolkata (D) Bangalore
83. Who was the Man of the Series in the recently concluded Indo-Pak Cricket test series  
(A) Sachin Tendulkar (B) Rahul Dravid (C) Virender Sehwag (D) Saurav Ganguly
84. Who was the Director of the Oscar Award winning movie "Lord of the Rings"?  
(A) Michael Jackson (B) Peter Jackson (C) Jackie Jackson (D) James Jackson
85. Which of the following diseases cannot be cured by antibiotics?  
(A) Leprosy (B) Tetanus (C) Measles (D) Cholera
86. Which organ of the human body does the disease Alzheimer affect?  
(A) The ear (B) The brain (C) The eye (D) The stomach
87. The branch of Physics that deals with the motion of a very small particle is called  
(A) Field Theory (B) Particle Physics  
(C) Quantum Mechanics (D) Atomic Physics
88. Wherein Rajasthan is the famous enamel jewellery made?  
(A) Jaipur (B) Jodhpur (C) Udaipur (D) Bharatpur
89. The oldest mountain range in India is  
(A) Aravalli (B) Vindhya (C) Satpura (D) Himalayas
90. Who won the 2004 Men's singles U.S. Open Tennis Tournament  
(A) Roger Federer (B) Andre Agassi  
(C) Andre Agassi (D) Thomas Johnson
91. Who is the Prime Minister of Malaysia?  
(A) Mahathir Mohammad (B) Abdullah Ahmad Badawi  
(C) Mahmoud Abbas (D) Ahmed Qurei
92. International Day Broadcasting is celebrated on

12 (A) December 09 (B) December 10 (C) December 11 (D) December

93. Who is the Chief of International Cricket Council (ICC):  
(A) Jagmohan Dalmiya (B) Malcolm Gary (C) Ehsan Mani (D) Clive Lyoid

94. Who was the sole medal winning Indian at the 2004 Athens:  
(A) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (B) Abhinav Bindra  
(C) Anju Bobby George (D) Mansher Singh

Directions: Q.95-101: The questions in this section are based on the reasoning contained in brief statements or passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer.

95. Millions of female bats rear pups in Bracken Cave. Although the mothers all leave the cave nightly, on their return each mother is almost always swiftly reunited with her own pup. Since the bats' calls are their only means of finding one another, and a bat pup cannot distinguish the call of its mother from that of any other adult bat, it is clear that each mother bat can recognize the call of her pup.

The argument seeks to do which one of the following?

- (A) derive a general conclusion about all members of a group from facts known about representative members of that group
- (B) establish the validity of one explanation for a phenomenon by excluding alternative explanations
- (C) support, by describing a suitable mechanism, the hypothesis that a certain phenomenon can occur
- (D) conclude that members of two groups are likely to share a certain ability because of other characteristics they share

96. Someone who gets sick from eating a meal will often develop a strong distaste for the one food in the meal that had the most distinctive flavour, whether or not that food caused the sickness. This phenomenon explains why children are especially likely to develop strong aversion to some foods.

Which one of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the explanation?

- A. Children are more likely than adults to be given meals composed of goods lacking especially distinctive flavours
- B. Children are less likely than adults to see a connection between their health and the foods they eat
- C. Children tend to have more acute taste and to become sick more often than adults do
- D. Children typically recover more slowly than adults do from sickness caused by food

97. Premiums for automobile accident insurance are often higher for red cars than for cars of other colors. To justify these higher charges, insurance companies claim that, overall, a greater percentage of red cars are involved in accidents than are cars of any other color. If this

claim is true, then lives could undoubtedly be saved by banning red cars from the roads altogether.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because the argument

- A. Accepts without question that insurance companies have the right to charge higher premiums for higher-risk clients
- B. Fails to consider whether red cars cost the same to repair as cars of other colors
- C. Ignores the possibility that drivers who drive recklessly have a preference for red cars
- D. Does not specify precisely what percentage of red cars are involved in accidents

98. A certain credit-card company awards its customer bonus points for using its credit card. Customers can use accumulated points in the purchase of brand name merchandise by mail at prices lower than the manufactures' suggested retail prices. At any given time, therefore, customers who purchase merchandise using the bonus points spend less than they would spend if they purchased the same merchandise in retail stores.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. The merchandise that can be ordered by mail using the bonus points is not offered at lower prices by other credit-card companies that award bonus points
- B. The bonus points cannot be used by the credit-card customers in the purchase of brand name merchandise that is not available for purchase in retail stores
- C. The credit-card company does not require its customers to accumulate a large number of bonus points before becoming eligible to order merchandise at prices lower than the manufacturers' suggested retail price
- D. The amount credit-card customer pay for shipping the merchandise ordered by mail does not increase the amount customers spend to an amount greater than they would spend if they purchased the same merchandise in retail stores

99. It is probably not true that colic in infants is caused by the inability of those infants to tolerate certain antibodies found in cow's milk, since it is often the case that symptoms of colic are shown by infants that are fed breast milk exclusively.

Which one of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. A study involving 500 sets o twins has found that if one infant has colic, its twin will probably also have colic
- B. Symptoms of colic generally disappear as infants grow older, whether the infants have been fed breast milk exclusively or have been fed infant formula containing cow's milk
- C. In a study of 5,000 infants who were fed only breast milk eliminate cow's milk, over 4,000 of the infants never displayed any symptoms of colic

D. When mothers of infants that are fed only breast milk eliminate cow's and all products made from cow's milk from own diets, any colic symptoms that their infants have manifested quickly disappear

Questions: 100-101

Yolanda: Gaining access to computers without authorization and manipulating the data and programs they contain is comparable to joyriding in stolen cars; both involve breaking into private property and treating it recklessly. Joyriding, however, is the more dangerous crime because it physically endangers people, whereas only intellectual property is harmed in the case of computer crimes.

Arjun: I disagree! For example, unauthorized use of medical records systems in hospitals could damage data systems on which human lives depend, and therefore computer crimes also cause physical harm to people.

100. An issue in dispute between Yolanda and Arjun is
- A. Whether Joyriding physically endangers human lives
  - B. Whether the unauthorized manipulation of computer data involves damage to private property
  - C. Whether damage to physical property is more criminal than damage to intellectual property
  - D. Whether the unauthorized use of computers is as dangerous to people as to joyriding.

101. The reasoning in Arjun's response is flawed because he
- A. fails to maintain a distinction made in Yolanda's argument
  - B. denies Yolanda's conclusion without providing evidence against it
  - C. relies on the actuality of a phenomenon that he has only shown to be possible.
  - D. mistakes something that leads to his conclusion for something that is necessary for his conclusion

Directions: 102-104 Given below is a statement of legal principle followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer among the four alternative given.

102. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Theft is the dishonest moving of property moving of property with the intention of taking it out from the person's possession without his consent.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Naman wants to put on Levis jeans and a Monte Carlo sweater on the Christmas night. But, both the clothes are dirty. He therefore gives them to a dry cleaner for, dry cleaning. He is told to collect the clothes after two days from the shop. When he reaches the

shop after two days, he finds that he does not have enough money to pay to the dry cleaner. But since due to winter he needs the sweater desperately, he surreptitiously places the sweater near his other goods so that he can quickly take it without the knowledge of the dry cleaner.

- A. Naman is guilty of theft
- B. Naman is not guilty of theft
- C. Naman is not guilty of theft but he must pay the dry cleaning charges
- D. Naman is partly guilty of theft

103. PRINCIPLE: A careless person becomes liable for his negligence when he owned a duty of care to others.

FACTUAL SITUATION: As the bus was leaving the platform, Kashish rushed and boarded the bus keeping the door open. Ashish, who was standing at the edge of the platform, was hit by the door of the moving bus and injured. Ashish claims compensation from Kashish.

- A. Kashish is liable to Ashish for not having taken care to close the door of the moving bus
- B. Kashish is not liable to Ashish as it was the duty of the conductor of the bus to close the door
- C. Kashish is not liable to Ashish, as it was the duty of the latter, to take sufficient care, while standing on the platform, as not to expose oneself to such accident harm
- D. None of the above

104. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Time is the essence of a contract.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Gbantewala is the oldest and most reputed sweet-shop in Delhi. It requires large quantities of sugar for making sweets. Gbantewala plans to sell some new, unique and delicious items of sweets on the eve of New Year, 2004.

Therefore it places an order to M/s. ABC Sugar Company, Meerut, for Supply of 1,000 tonnes of top-quality-sugar. But, it does not receive the sugar till 1st of January, 2004. The consignment of sugar does reach the sweets-shop, but on 5th of January, 2004. Due to delay in supply of sugar, Gbantewala incurs heavy losses in business.

- A. Gbantewala can claim damages from M/s. ABC Sugar Company, Meerut
- B. Gbantewala cannot claim damages from M/s. ABC Sugar Company, Meerut, because the company did supply the sugar and performed the contract
- C. Both the parties can claim damages from each other because both the parties incurred losses
- D. None of the parties is entitled to damages because the contract was not clear

Directions: Q.105-114: Choose the word nearest in meaning to the key word:

105. AMENABLE  
(A) responsible (B) agreeable (C) bearable (D) cheerful

106. BEATIFIC  
(A) beastly (B) blissful (C) benign (D) beneficial

107. DELECTABLE  
(A) delightful (B) avoidable (C) removable (D) sorrowful
108. UNEQUIVOCAL  
(A) ambiguous (B) not equivalent (C) not ambiguous (D) unanimous
109. CATEGORICAL  
(A) unconditional (B) universal (C) unjustifiable (D) professional
110. CITATION  
(A) critical comment (B) declaration (C) quotation (D) notification
111. INCULPATE  
(A) indict (B) incite (C) induce (D) indulge
112. LAMPOON  
(A) satire (B) lobby (C) scoop (D) freshwater lake
113. MENDACIOUS  
(A) untruthful (B) Starving (C) unhealthy (D) arrogant
114. SCRUPLE  
(A) to refuse (B) question (C) hesitate (D) wrangle

Direction: Q.115-134. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks:

115. Judges have to be \_\_\_\_\_ to all entreaties if they want that justice should not miscarry.  
(A) silent (B) receptive (C) deaf (D) blind
116. Progressive teachers must be \_\_\_\_\_ with current world events.  
(A) observant (B) conversant (C) careful (D) oblivious
117. This course will be \_\_\_\_\_ to your future prospects.  
(A) inimical (B) material (C) incidental (D) congenial
118. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with me in that task.  
(A) engaged (B) consistent (C) associated (D) entrusted
119. Every person gets \_\_\_\_\_ his lot.  
(A) committed to (B) accustomed to  
(C) acquainted with (D) analogous to
120. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of spelling reform.  
(A) a protagonist (B) an advocate (C) an envoy (D) a champion
121. Modern armies must keep \_\_\_\_\_ the latest inventions.



- (A) pace with (B) abreast of (C) a record of (D) a stock of
122. The flow of electricity is \_\_\_\_\_ to the flow of water, in some respects.  
(A) adapted (B) amenable (C) analogous (D) allied
123. The accused was \_\_\_\_\_ of the offence of criminal breach of trust.  
(A) convinced (B) convicted (C) bereft (D) negligent
124. I must surely \_\_\_\_\_ him for his trouble.  
(A) recompense (B) reckon (C) credit (D) reimburse
125. I can testify \_\_\_\_\_ his good behaviour.  
(A) to (B) of (C) for (D) into
126. I find it impossible to subscribe \_\_\_\_\_ your view.  
(A) to (B) of (C) for (D) on
127. He trespassed \_\_\_\_\_ forbidden territory.  
(A) into (B) of (C) on (D) against
128. He trespassed \_\_\_\_\_ my time.  
(A) on (B) against (C) into (D) of
129. To attack unarmed nations is an offence \_\_\_\_\_ humanity.  
(A) against (B) to (C) of (D) for
130. The accused was acquitted \_\_\_\_\_ the charge of murder.  
(A) of (B) for (C) from (D) to
131. He was angry \_\_\_\_\_ the world because no one would give him food.  
(A) with (B) on (C) at (D) against
132. He was no rival \_\_\_\_\_ statesmanship.  
(A) to (B) in (C) for (D) none of these
133. I request you not to take offence \_\_\_\_\_ my son's rudeness.  
(A) at (B) against (C) to (D) for
134. She sat \_\_\_\_\_ her pet dog.  
(A) besides (B) beside  
(C) both A & B are correct (D) both A & B are incorrect

Directions: Q.135-145. In the following sentences three parts are underlined. Only one of the underlined parts is unacceptable in standard written English. Which is that part? If none of the parts is incorrect, then mark D?

135. The tidings comes too late.  
i        ii        iii

- (A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
136. Each of those boys play tennis.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
137. He is growing strong.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
138. He is superior than that man.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
139. I have an urgent business at home.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
140. We do not know his view as to this affair.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
141. We have a choice of exercising our franchise today.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
142. We will be missing you badly.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
143. My friend disposed of all his property in his village.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
144. His father educated his for the Bar  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error
145. I accompanied with him to the tourist spots of India.  
i ii iii  
(A) i (B) ii (C) iii (D) No error

Directions: Q.146-150. Read the passage to answer these questions.

He was a deeply subtle man, I know by now. With such natures it is usually a waste of efforts to fence: the only way to speak face-to-face is to be direct. I said that I had been waiting for news of the Nobel Prize, and that I was very sorry. He stared at me, and nodded. He didn't pretend not to mind. He said something to the effect that it would be good to have. Then, quite

suddenly, he gave a grim chuckle, and launched into an anecdote, possibly apocryphal and certainly slanderous, about another unsuccessful candidate—not English-speaking—who had been ‘bucking for’ the prize for years and years. He had left nothing to chance. He had known all the right boys (in Frost’s demonology, this probably meant some of the ‘enemies’). He had been told that it was in the bag. The day of the election, he was sitting with a horde of supporters. He had the champagne out on the table. He was waiting for the telephone to ring. There was a long wait. A longer wait. At last the telephone did ring. He hadn’t got it. He was told the name of the winner. It is impossible, he cried. It is impossible. That was all he could think of, Frost said, cheering himself up with malice. But had happened.

After that, he was quite gay. He talked about England. He was sensitive to his audience. So that I was left under the impression that he had been a lifelong Anglophile. When I read his letters and his remarks about ‘the British’ (a term he wouldn’t have used to me) I wasn’t surprised about some thing, but I was by those. May be, as I have suggested, he had come to think better of us. He was enthusiastic about the common language—that was essential thing. Then he spoke about what he called ‘the locative’ in art. Art which meant anything to him was locative, rooted in a place, in the singularities of a place. We had a bit of an argument. Temperamentally, I said, I was no his side. But locative art needs knowledge and patience and patience to understand: that was why cosmopolitan art, abstract art, traveled further and faster. One didn’t have to know anything to read, say Kafka or Hemingway. They had traveled round the world to an extent that Jane Austen or Forster never would. Frost wouldn’t have it. The greatest locative art transcended everything. It was organic, and no other art could be. He still had immense stamina for argument, or rather for his oblique interpretation of ideas. He would have gone on talking long after our hosts returned.

146. The author was very sorry that  
(A) The news of the Nobel Prize never reached Frost  
(B) Frost rejected the Nobel Prize  
(C) Frost did not get the Nobel Prize  
(D) None of the above.
147. “He didn’t pretend not to mind”, the means  
(A) He did mind (B) He did not mind  
(C) He had mixed feelings (D) He showed no feeling
148. “That was all he could think of, Frost said, cheering up with malice,” Here “he” refers to  
(A) Frost (B) the author  
(C) the unsuccessful (D) none of these
149. The author was left under the impression that Frost had been  
(A) a great admirer of English (B) detested English  
(C) an avid reader of English works (D) collecting English works
150. “The greatest locative art transcended everything”. We can infer from the passage that  
(A) Kafka’s or Hemingway’s was locative art  
(B) Jane Austen’s was locative art  
(C) Frost’s was locative art  
(D) Frost believed that none of these was locative art.

Short Answer Questions: 151-160 (50 Words each)

- 151. Money laundering
- 152. VAT
- 153. National Human Rights Commission
- 154. Personal Liberty
- 155. Lok Adalat
- 156. Voluntarism
- 157. Social Justice
- 158. Affirmative Action
- 159. Legal Aid
- 160. Finance commission

ESSAYS 20 MARKS

Attempt any ONE of the following is not more than 300 words:

- 1. National Security concerns
- 2. Mass Disasters
- 3. Communal riots
- 4. Coalition Governments

# Answers

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1.B	31 B	61 A	91 B	121 B
2 C	32 B	62 D	92 C	122 C
3 D	33 C	63 A	93 B	123 B
4 C	34 A	64 C	94 A	124 A
5 C	35 C	65 C	95 B	125 A
6 B	36 D	66 D	96 C	126 A
7 A	37 A	67 A	97 C	127 A
8 C	38 A	68 D	98 D	128 A
9 B	39 C	69 A	99 D	129 A
10 D	40 A	70 A	100 D	130 A
11 C	41 A	71 A	101 C	131 A
12 B	42 C	72 C	102 B	132 B
13 A	43 B	73 A	103 A	133 A
14 B	44 B	74 C	104 D	134 B
15 A	45 A	75 A	105 B	135 C
16 A	46 A	76 B	106 B	136 C
17 D	47 C	77 B	107 A	137 D
18 D	48 C	78 B	108 C	138 B
19 B	49 B	79 B	109 A	139 D
20 A	50 C	80 B	110 C	140 C
21 D	51 B	81 C	111 A	141 A
22 B	52 D	82 B	112 A	142 D
23 B	53 D	83 D	113 A	143 D
24 B	54 C	84 B	114 C	144 D
25 A	55 C	85 C	115 C	145 B
26 A	56 C	86 B	116 C	146 C
27 A	57 B	87 B	117 D	147 B
28 B	58 D	88 C	118 C	148 A
29 A	59 B	89 A	119 B	149 A
30 D	60 B	90 A	120 D	150 C