



CLAT & AILET

SECTION-WISE AND CHAPTER-WISE

10

Previous Years
**SOLVED
PAPERS**
(2020-2024)



with

**5 MOCK
TESTS**

And 5 OMR SHEETS

**3 CLAT
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As per the Latest Exam Pattern



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CLAT ANALYSIS (2020-2024)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic	Number of questions (in)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Reading Comprehension	30 (5+5+5+5+5)	30 (5+5+5+5+5)	30 (5+5+5+5+5)	30 (5+5+5+5+5)	24 (6+6+6+6)
Total Ques.	30	30	30	30	24

LOGICAL REASONING

Topic	Number of questions (in)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Main Point/ Central Theme of the Passage	4	3	4	0	1
Inference/Conclusion based	7	12	9	11	9
Strengthening of Argument	3	3	2	4	3
Weakening of Argument	5	2	0	6	1
Assumptions based	4	1	1	3	1
Contextual Type	3	8	10	2	8
Analytical Reasoning	2	0	0	0	0
Course of Action	2	1	4	2	0
Paradox	0	0	0	1	1
Parallel Reasoning	0	0	0	1	0
Total Ques.	30	30	30	30	24

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Topic	Number of questions (in)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Quantitative techniques	15 (5+5+5)	15 (5+5+5)	15 (5+5+5)	15 (5+5+5)	12 (6 + 6)
• Passage Based on Ratio	-	-	-	-	6
• Passage Based on Percentage	-	-	-	-	6
Total Ques.	15	15	15	15	12

LEGAL REASONING

Topic	Subtopic	Number of questions (in)			
		2020	2021	2022	2023
Criminal Law	Assault	2	2	2	2
	Theft	2	3	2	3
Constitutional Law	Fundamental Rights	4	3	4	4
	Directive Principles	2	2	2	2
Tort Law	Negligence	5	4	5	4
	Defamation	4	5	4	4
Contract Law	Offer and Acceptance	5	4	4	5
	Breach of Contract	3	3	4	3

AILET ANALYSIS (2020-2024)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Topic	Number of questions (in)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Reading Comprehension	8 (8)	5 (5)	50 (3 + 6 + 8 + 5 + 10 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 3)	50 (5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5)	50 (5 + 7 + 10 + 10 + 7 + 5 + 6)
Grammar	17	3	-	-	-
Idioms and Phrases	4	1	-	-	-
Fill in the blanks	6	4	-	-	-
Para-completion	-	6	-	-	-
Figure of speech	-	1	-	-	-
Analogy	-	1	-	-	-
Odd one out	-	5	-	-	-
Vocabulary	-	4	-	-	-
Substitution	-	5	-	-	-
Total Ques.	35	35	50	50	50

LOGICAL REASONING

Topic	Number of questions (in)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Critical Reasoning	7	18	52	14	52
Arrangement	5	5	0	0	
Puzzle	7	3	0	5	
Analogy	2	4	2	4	
Blood Relations	4	0	2	7	
Odd One out	2	0	0	0	10
Coding Decoding	2	0	0	7	
Clocks and Calendar	4	0	0	3	
Direction Sense	2	3	0	7	
Series	0	2	0	2	
Legal Reasoning	0	0	14	14	8
Syllogism	0	0	0	7	0
Total	35	35	70	70	70

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Topic	2020	Topic	2021
Sequence & series	2	Time & Distance	1
Probability	1	Time & work	2
Permutation & Combination	1	Percentage	1
Linear equation	2	Profit & loss	1
Algebra	1	Mensuration 3D	1
Mixture	1	Compound Interest	1
Time, Work & Wages	1	Pipe & Cistern	1

NATIONAL & STATES

Directions (1-6) Read the following passage and answer the given questions. (2024)

On the evening of the 10th, General Dyer arrived at Amritsar, and the Deputy Commissioner handed over the civil power to him. He issued a proclamation by word of mouth that no meetings should be held. Two days later, after there had been no sort of riot, nor murder, General Dyer heard that a meeting was to be held at the Jallianwala Bagh. He proceeded there with about fifty troops, half British, half Indian, and a certain number of Ghurkas, armed with their kukris. The Jallianwala Bagh is an open space, half a mile square, which has one entry wide enough for three persons. The troops got in and lined up on a mound of debris. The walls, seven feet high, and the surrounding houses enclosed the people. There were, too, three alleys through which the people might have been able to pass. Within thirty seconds of the troops getting in, General Dyer gave orders to fire, and the crowd of people, estimated at anything from 5,000 to 20,000, who were sitting on the ground peacefully listening to the mob oratory, were fired on. The result of the troops' fire into the mass of people we do not know. But we do know that Dyer's own estimate of the casualties resulting from ten minutes continual individual firing, was 400 to 500 killed and 1,500 wounded. The people were not able to escape. They were people who had not offered any violence and who had not been warned. These people were shot down. After ten minutes, the ammunition was exhausted and the troops marched off, and they left 1,500 wounded there. There were men lying there for two days, dying of thirst, eating the ground, bleeding to death and nobody to look after them. Those who lived nearby came and carried away some of the wounded from the heap of dead and dying, but the unfortunate country people died there miserably of their wounds. This is what is done in 1919 in British India...

Centuries hence you will find Indian children brought up to this spot, just as they visit now the Cawnpore Well, and you can imagine the feelings of these Indians for generations over this terrible business.

[Col. Wedgwood, MP, speaking in the British Parliament, 22 December 1919]

1. Which incident is described in the passage?
 - (a) Baisakhi festival at Amritsar, April 1919
 - (b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, April 1919
 - (c) Congress Protests of April 1919
 - (d) Non-Cooperation Movement, April 1919
2. Why did the General Dyer order to fire on the crowd?
 - (a) To bring the crowd under control
 - (b) To scatter the crowd
 - (c) To teach the crowd a lesson
 - (d) To enforce the martial law
3. In the light of above passage, what was the intention of the speaker?
 - (a) To praise General Dyer
 - (b) To expose the deeds of General Dyer
 - (c) To get sympathy for the Indians who died
 - (d) All of the above
4. After the incident, who helped the injured and the dying people?
 - (a) The army
 - (b) The police
 - (c) The civil administration
 - (d) Some people who lived nearby
5. What would be the feelings of the Indian children brought up to the spot?
 - (a) Friendliness to the British rule
 - (b) Bitterness about the British rule
 - (c) A sense of helplessness
 - (d) None of the above
6. What was the full name of General Dyer?
 - (a) Reginald Murree Harry Dyer
 - (b) Reginald Royce Harry Dyer
 - (c) Reginald Edward Harry Dyer
 - (d) Reginald Coleman Harry Dyer

Directions (7-12) Read the following passage and answer the given questions. (2024)

On 26th January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one

man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of democracy, which this Constituent Assembly has so laboriously built up.

I feel that the Constitution is workable, it is flexible and it is strong enough to hold the country together both in peacetime and in wartime. Indeed, if I may say so, if things go wrong under the new Constitution, the reason will not be that we had a bad Constitution. What we will have to say is that man was vile?

The third thing we must do is not be content with mere political democracy. We must note that our political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of social democracy. What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life, which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life.

... however, good a Constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad because those who are called to work it, happen to be a bad lot. However, bad a Constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if those who are called to work it, happen to be a good lot. The working of a Constitution does not depend wholly upon the nature of the Constitution.

[Excerpts from Dr. Ambedkar's address to the Constituent Assembly, 25 November 1949]

7. What is the life of contradiction referred to here?
 - (a) That of equality in politics but inequality in social and economic structure
 - (b) That of inequality in politics but equality in social and economic structure
 - (c) That of inequality in social structure but equality in economic structure
 - (d) That of equality in politics and economic structure but inequality in social structure
8. What will happen, according to Dr. Ambedkar, if we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life?
 - (a) There will be no injustice
 - (b) Our political democracy will be in danger
 - (c) Equality in social and economic life will be achieved nevertheless
 - (d) Our social and economic life will be in peril
9. What might be the cause, according to Dr. Ambedkar, if things go wrong under the new Constitution?
 - (a) That the Constitution was ignored
 - (b) That the men called upon to work the Constitution were good

- (c) That the men called upon to work the Constitution were not good
- (d) That the Constitution was bad and failed the people

10. What does social democracy mean?

- (a) Equality before the Law
- (b) Equality of opportunities
- (c) Equality in social life
- (d) Equality in economic life

11. When does a bad Constitution turnout to be good?

- (a) When the people called upon to work it are good
- (b) When the people called upon to work it are bad
- (c) When the Constitution is amended
- (d) None of the above

12. Which of the following statement is not correct about what Dr. B.R. Ambedkar feel about the Constitution?

- (a) The Constitution is workable
- (b) The Constitution is flexible
- (c) The Constitution is strong enough to hold the country together in peacetime only
- (d) The Constitution is strong enough to hold the country together both in peacetime and in wartime

Directions (13-19) Read the following passage and answer the given questions. (2023)

Former Governor of a State and National Democratic Alliance (NDA) candidate Droupadi Murmu was elected the 15th President of India, the first tribal woman to be elected to the position and the youngest as well. She was declared elected on Thursday after four rounds of counting, although she had crossed the halfway mark after the third round of counting itself, posting an unassailable lead over her rival and the Opposition's candidate who conceded the election thereafter. Prime Minister Narendra Modi was the first to greet Ms. Murmu at her residence in New Delhi after the third round of counting showed that she had crossed the half-way mark.

Ms. Murmu hails from the Santhal tribe and was born in the district of Mayurbhanj, coming up the hard way in life, graduating and teaching in Odisha before entering electoral politics at the local body level and later being elected MLA and serving as a Minister in the Biju Janata Dal- BJP coalition government from 2000 to 2004. She remained an MLA till 2009, representing Rairangpur in Odisha, a town that burst into celebrations since her name was announced as a candidate for the post of President of India. She was known to intervene in stopping amendments to the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act that was being brought in by the BJP government of Raghubar Das, which involved changing land use in tribal areas.

[Excerpt taken and edited from "Droupadi Murmu elected 15th President of India", The Hindu].

Directions (20-24) Read the following passage and answer the given questions. (2022)

The Government may defer the deadline for companies to deposit the unspent portion of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds into specified bank accounts in a move aimed at providing some relief in the fight against the COVID-19 and subsequent restrictions. Companies are required to spend at least 2% of their average net profit of the preceding within three financial years on CSR. The Ministry has allowed firms to undertake projects on an ongoing basis on the condition that any unspent amount must be deposited with a scheduled bank

within 30 days of the end of the financial year. "Considering the current crisis, we request your esteemed office to consider relaxation by providing extension of the timelines up to June 30,2021 , " the Institute of Company Secretaries of India said in a letter to the Ministry. Experts said that while lockdowns and restrictions are less stringent than last year and companies have adapted to working online, many professionals or their families have been affected by the infection, leaving teams short-staffed.

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (b)
6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (a)	14. (c)	15. (a)
16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (b)
21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (a)	25. (a)
26. (c)	27. (c)	28. (a)	29. (d)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (c)
36. (d)	37. (a)	38. (c)	39. (b)	

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

1. (b) **Explanation:** The passage describes the tragic event where General Dyer ordered troops to fire on a peaceful gathering in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, which took place in April 1919. This event is historically known as the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and is marked by the indiscriminate shooting into a large crowd, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries. The other options are not consistent with the details provided in the passage.

2. (c) **Explanation:** General Dyer's decision to fire on the crowd was an extreme measure intended to demonstrate the consequences of defying his orders against public gatherings. The severity and unprovoked nature of the attack suggest that it was more about making an example of the crowd (teaching a lesson) than merely controlling or dispersing it or enforcing martial law.

3. (b) **Explanation:** The speech by Col. Wedgwood in the British Parliament is a clear denunciation of General Dyer's actions. The tone and content are aimed at exposing the brutality of the massacre, indicating an intention to reveal the truth and criticise Dyer's inhumane actions.

4. (d) **Correct Answer:** Option (d)

Explanation: Following the massacre, the injured and dying were assisted not by any official body or organization but by local people who lived nearby. This indicates a lack of official response to the tragedy and highlights the community's role in providing aid in the aftermath.

5. (b) **Explanation:** The historical context and the nature of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre would likely lead to a sense of bitterness and resentment towards the British rule among future generations of Indians, much like the Cawnpore Well incident did. It stands as a symbol of colonial oppression and injustice.

6. (c) **Explanation:** General Dyer's full name was Reginald Edward Harry Dyer. This is a factual detail about the individual responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

7. (a) **Explanation:** Dr. Ambedkar highlights the contradiction of having political equality, as envisioned in the democratic framework of India, while simultaneously experiencing persistent inequality in social and economic aspects of life.

8. (b) **Explanation:** Dr. Ambedkar warns that the continuation of inequality in social and economic spheres could threaten the very fabric of political democracy. He stresses the interdependence of political and social equality in a stable democracy.

9. (c) **Explanation:** Dr. Ambedkar emphasises that the success or failure of a constitution largely depends on the integrity and capability of the people who implement and operate within its framework.

10. (c) **Explanation:** Social democracy, according to Dr. Ambedkar, is not just about political rights but extends to ensuring equality in the social sphere, where principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity are lived out in everyday life.

11. (a) **Explanation:** The effectiveness of a constitution, whether good or bad, is contingent upon the quality and moral character of those who are tasked with implementing it. Good governance can uplift even a poorly drafted constitution.

12. (c) **Explanation:** Dr. Ambedkar confidently stated that the Indian Constitution is robust enough to unite the

country both in times of peace and conflict, making option (c) incorrect as it suggests a limitation of the Constitution's efficacy to peacetime only.

13. (a) **Explanation:** Pratibha Patil, the first female President of India served as the 12th President of India from 2007-2012.

14. (c) **Explanation:** Droupadi Murmu served as the 9th Governor of Jharkhand from 2015-2021.

15. (a) **Explanation:** The first presidential elections were conducted by the Election Commission in the year 1952 which was won by Dr Rajendra Prasad.

16. (a) **Explanation:** The Governor-General of India resided in the Belvedere House which is situated in Calcutta until the early 19th century. Currently, it houses the National Library of India.

17. (d) **Explanation:** Margaret Alva was the candidate in the VicePresident elections in 2022. She secured 182 votes and lost to Jagdeep Dhankar.

18. (b) **Explanation:** A proportional representation system through a single transferable vote cast in a secret ballot.

The election of President is held in accordance with Article 55(3) of the Indian Constitution. The article provides that the elections of the President is to be held as per the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote in a secret ballot.

19. (d) **Explanation:** K.R Narayan, who was the 10th President of India was the first person from the Dalit community to hold the office of the President of India.

20. (b) **Explanation:** This program focuses on fostering women's leadership and entrepreneurship by providing mentorship, networking opportunities, and resources to support women in their professional journey. It is a part of the broader global "Lean In" initiative, which encourages women to pursue their ambitions and aims to create a supportive community for professional growth.

21. (c) **Explanation:** The Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), also known as the H. N. Sinor Committee, recommended that CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) expenditure should be made tax-deductible in its report submitted in 2019. The committee suggested that making CSR expenditure tax-deductible would encourage more companies to actively participate in CSR activities and contribute to social and environmental causes.

22. (c) **Explanation:** CAWACH stands for "Centre for Augmenting WAR with COVID-19 Health Crisis." It is an initiative by the National Science and Technology

Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), which operates under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. CAWACH was launched to support innovations and startups working on solutions to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiative aims to provide financial and technical support to startups and MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) involved in developing technologies and products relevant to the current health crisis.

23. (d) **Explanation:** On January 22, 2021, the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is the regulatory body in India responsible for the administration of corporate affairs and companies law.

24. (a) **Explanation:** Ministry of Corporate Affairs in India has instituted an award known as the "National CSR Awards" to recognize corporate initiatives in the area of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The award aims to acknowledge outstanding contributions by companies towards achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development through their CSR initiatives.

25. (d) **Explanation:** The power to notify parts of or the whole of a State or a Union Territory as a 'disturbed area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 is vested with all of the above authorities, which include the Governor of any State, the Administrator of a Union Territory, and the Central Government.

26. (a) **Explanation:** AFSPA was introduced in Meghalaya in the year 1991.

27. (c) **Explanation:** Both statements (a) and (b) are correct. Detractors and Human Rights Organizations argue that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act often leads to excesses and requires checks and balances or could alienate the people instead of integrating them with the mainstream. Irom Chanu Sharmila, an activist from Manipur, became a symbol of protest against AFSPA after her indefinite fast demanding its repeal, which lasted from 2000 to August 2016.

28. (a) **Explanation:** The committee appointed in 2005 that recommended the repeal of AFSPA was headed by B. P. Jeevan Reddy.

29. (d) **Explanation:** AFSPA is currently in force in all of the abovementioned regions, including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, and Jammu and Kashmir.

MOCK TEST-3

Directions (1-5) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

When we think about Africa, what comes to mind... Kenyan Safaris, the Madagascar movie, Olympic medal-winning athletes, and some famous actors, which we see in Hollywood movies.

What if I told you that Africa is the emerging hub for healthcare with plenty of opportunities? You would laugh at me and call me out of my head. I don't blame you since I was as ignorant before I attended the round table meeting organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (WR) on the emerging landscapes in healthcare in Africa. With the change in the geopolitical dynamics of West Africa, the country is at the helm of major investments in the healthcare and pharmaceutical industry, actively encouraged by the new government. Countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria and Mozambique have emerged as hubs for hospital industry growth. In Kenya, the government aims to implement Universal Health Coverage to 100% in the near future to improve the quality of health. Private insurance coverage is limited to a meagre 20% of the population, a figure which is likely to increase in the future. There has also been an increase in Public-Private Partnerships in the healthcare sector as the government realises the importance of private players in improving overall health. Several private hospital groups have a regional multi-country presence and want to expand their footprint, with several key players showing interest in collaborating with the local healthcare providers. Some of these are of Indian origin and operate multiple businesses like mining, banking, insurance etc. in the region.

Pharmaceutical expenditure is the major cost and could be as high as 25-35% of healthcare in Uganda and Kenya. To control this, local medical manufacturing is expected to be fast-tracked, and restrictions on the import of drugs have been set to encourage the capacity utilization of local resources.

Africa's bigger challenge is the shortage of skilled manpower, doctors and medicines. Although this is not limited to South Africa and is a concern globally, the challenges are magnified manyfold in the region. Mainly because the resources have been limited, to begin with, and the global migration of skilled doctors and nurses compounds the prevalent problem. Telehealth and artificial intelligence are being leveraged to navigate these challenges in remote areas where personnel are scarce. Robotic

pharmacies have been set up to alleviate the shortage of skilled labor in the pharmaceutical sector.

This story sounds very familiar to me. It reminds me of India, which was fifteen years ago when we were at the tipping point of our expansion in the healthcare sector. We faced similar challenges, and the Make in India boosted the local economy. Africa is following a similar trajectory, and the time seems just right.

1. What is a major challenge faced by Africa's healthcare sector, particularly in terms of manpower?
 - (a) Excessive availability of skilled doctors and nurses.
 - (b) Lack of interest from global investors.
 - (c) Shortage of skilled manpower, including doctors and nurses.
 - (d) Overabundance of resources leading to inefficiency.
2. What is a major initiative undertaken by the Kenyan government to improve healthcare quality?
 - (a) Implementing a ban on private insurance coverage.
 - (b) Implementing Universal Health Coverage to 100%.
 - (c) Restricting the import of drugs.
 - (d) Encouraging global migration of skilled doctors and nurses.
3. How is Africa addressing the issue of pharmaceutical expenditure?
 - (a) Increasing reliance on imported drugs.
 - (b) Implementing strict regulations on local medical manufacturing.
 - (c) Encouraging public-private partnerships in pharmaceutical production.
 - (d) Ignoring the issue due to other pressing concerns.
4. Based on the information provided in the passage, what can be inferred about the impact of the Make in India campaign in the healthcare sector?
 - (a) The Make in India campaign successfully addressed the shortage of skilled manpower in the healthcare sector in Africa.

(d) No, because the victim used excessive force by intentionally injuring the disarmed assailant.

107. A property owner discovers an intruder in their home attempting to steal valuable items. The property owner, instead of calling the police, decides to use a firearm to shoot and kill the intruder. Can the property owner claim the right to private defence for this action?

- Yes, because the property owner has the right to protect their property using any means necessary.
- Yes, because the property owner was in immediate danger due to the presence of the intruder.
- No, because the property owner should have called the police instead of taking matters into their own hands.
- No, because the use of lethal force is threatened.

108. A property owner catches an individual in the act of vandalising their property and causing significant damage. The property owner confronts the vandal and uses physical force to detain them until the authorities arrive. Can the property owner claim the right to private defence for detaining the vandal?

- Yes, because the property owner has the right to protect their property from damage.
- Yes, because the property owner reasonably believed that detaining the vandal was necessary to prevent further harm.
- No, because the property owner should have called the police instead of taking matters into their own hands.
- No, because the property owner used excessive force in detaining the vandal.

109. A person discovers that their car is being stolen from their driveway. The person runs towards the thief, catches up with them, and proceeds to assault the thief, causing severe injuries. Can the person claim the right of private defense for their actions?

- Yes, because the person's property was being unlawfully taken, justifying the use of force to protect it.
- Yes, because the person had the right to physically confront the thief and retrieve their stolen property.
- No, because the person used excessive force by causing severe injuries to the thief.
- No, because the person should have called the police and allowed them to handle the situation.

110. A person is walking in a deserted area when an unknown individual approaches them in a threatening manner. The person, feeling intimidated and fearing for their safety, uses pepper spray to deter the individual and escape the situation. Can the person claim the right to private defence for using pepper spray?

- Yes, because the person reasonably believed that they were in immediate danger.
- Yes, because the person has the right to use non-lethal means to protect themselves.
- No, because the person should have immediately called the police for assistance.
- No, because the person should have tried to reason with the individual before resorting to the use of pepper spray.

Directions (111-115) Read the following graphs and answer the given questions.

Directions: The following bar graph data represents the case of corona in five states of India in lakhs and the line graph chart represents the percentage of males who suffered from corona from their states in the year 2021.

State	Number of cases (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	24
Gujarat	12
Karnataka	40
Maharashtra	81
UP	21

State	Percentage of males affected
Andhra Pradesh	60
Gujarat	45
Karnataka	75
Maharashtra	50
UP	70

111. What is the percentage (up to two decimals) of females affected by corona of the total affected population across five states?

- 36.36%
- 37.75%
- 39.21%
- 41.01%

112. Number of females affected by corona in Gujarat is what percentage (up to two decimal) less than that of females affected in Maharashtra?

- 83.70%
- 88.88%
- 89.02%
- 91.51%

113. What is the average number of males affected by corona in all five states in lakhs?

- 18
- 20
- 21
- 24

114. If the total number of males affected by corona in other states is 80 % more than the average number of males

Answer Key

(Scan QR Code for Detailed Explanation)



1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)
6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (b)
11. (b)	12. (c)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (b)
21. (c)	22. (d)	23. (b)	24. (a)	25. (c)
26. (c)	27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (d)	30. (c)
31. (d)	32. (a)	33. (a)	34. (c)	35. (a)
36. (a)	37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (c)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (b)	43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (b)
46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (d)	49. (c)	50. (a)
51. (c)	52. (b)	53. (b)	54. (d)	55. (b)
56. (d)	57. (c)	58. (a)	59. (a)	60. (b)
61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (a)	65. (c)
66. (b)	67. (a)	68. (d)	69. (c)	70. (a)
71. (d)	72. (a)	73. (c)	74. (b)	75. (d)
76. (b)	77. (a)	78. (d)	79. (d)	80. (b)
81. (c)	82. (c)	83. (a)	84. (a)	85. (c)
86. (a)	87. (a)	88. (b)	89. (a)	90. (c)
91. (a)	92. (a)	93. (c)	94. (c)	95. (b)
96. (c)	97. (b)	98. (a)	99. (d)	100. (a)
101. (c)	102. (c)	103. (c)	104. (a)	105. (c)
106. (c)	107. (c)	108. (b)	109. (c)	110. (b)
111. (d)	112. (a)	113. (c)	114. (b)	115. (c)
116. (a)	117. (c)	118. (d)	119. (c)	120. (a)

VERBAL ABILITY

Directions (1-6) Read the following passage and answer the given questions. (2021)

_____ (1) are increasingly awarding large _____ (2) to plaintiffs who have experienced _____ (3) comments and harassment or been denied promotions and _____ (4) because of their family responsibilities. These _____ (5) are more likely to prevail than other employment-related cases. _____ (6) suits on behalf of caregivers are on the rise as well.

1. 1 _____

- (a) Judge
- (b) Juries
- (c) Prosecutors
- (d) Defendants

2. 2 _____

- (a) personal injuries
- (b) kickbacks
- (c) rewards
- (d) settlements

3. 3 _____

- (a) derogatory
- (b) directive
- (c) abusive
- (d) adulterary

4. 4 _____

- (a) perks
- (b) raises
- (c) rises
- (d) reimbursements

5. 5 _____

- (a) suits
- (b) complains
- (c) accusations
- (d) remarks

6. 6 _____

- (a) Torts
- (b) Act of Law
- (c) Class Action
- (d) Procedural Law

7. Find the correct meaning of the highlighted word in each of the sentences from the choices given below.

Ravi was an **impecunious** student noted for his academic excellence.

- (a) brilliant and studious
- (b) rude and arrogant
- (c) shrewd and manipulative
- (d) having little or no money

8. Find the correct meaning of the highlighted word in each of the sentences from the choices given below.

The lady looked rather **lugubrious**.

- (a) sad and sorrowful
- (b) eager and anxious
- (c) happy and cheerful
- (d) high and energetic

9. Find the correct meaning of the highlighted word in each of the sentences from the choices given below.

She displayed a **recalcitrant** attitude.

- (a) enthusiastic
- (b) resisting authority or discipline
- (c) weak and frightened
- (d) hollow and insincere

10. Choose the most appropriate option that completes the given sentences.

To be successful, managers must see themselves more as catalysts for problem solving than as problem solvers

- (a) per se
- (b) a priori
- (c) pro rata
- (d) faux pas

11. Choose the most appropriate option that completes the given sentences. The art of speaking or writing effectively is

- (a) Rhetoric
- (b) Brevity
- (c) Garrulousness
- (d) Verbosity

12. Choose the most appropriate option that completes the given sentences.

What do we call someone who tries to “put something across”, good or bad and who does not want scrutiny or criticism, but a specific action ?

- (a) Enthusiast
- (b) Sloganeer
- (c) Propagandist
- (d) Zealot

13. Choose the most appropriate option that best explains the figure of speech in this line : In rivers the water that you touch is the last of what passed and the first of that which comes: so, with time present. (Leonardo Da Vinci)

- (a) Personification of the tangible and the intangible
- (b) Simile that compares water and time

original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word.

The panorama from their porch encompassed a large part of the Rocky Mountains.

- (a) cooking utensil
- (b) unbroken view over a large area
- (c) TV screen
- (d) small patch of land

25. In sentence a word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word.

The candidate felt that his academic credentials were sufficient to win him the job.

- (a) important (b) educational
- (c) costly (d) experience

26. Read the following sets of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

- (a) Tadpole (b) Fledgling
- (c) Cub (d) Kitten

27. Read the following sets of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

- (a) Skin (b) Nails
- (c) Eyes (d) Nose

28. Read the following sets of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

- (a) Progression (b) Headway
- (c) Forge ahead (d) Deviant

29. Read the following sets of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

- (a) Abatement (b) Declination
- (c) Elevation (d) Subsidence

30. Read the following sets of words and find the odd one out from the group of four words.

- (a) Mare (b) Gazelle
- (c) Antelope (d) Stag

31. In the following question, a word is highlighted. Choose the word which is a synonym of the highlighted word.

The systematic vilification of facts and expertise, the violent **abnegation** of diverse thought, the constant blasts of paranoia- stoking crime reports and patriotic sound bites on an inescapable news network—could this be more now?

- (a) indulgence (b) denial
- (c) acceptance (d) adoption

32. In the following question, a word is highlighted. Choose the word which is a synonym of the highlighted word.

Her 2014 autobiography, **A Fighting Chance**, and recent stump speeches are festooned in pep club spirit and folksy **blandishments**, cloying bits of business that have attached themselves to her life story.

- (a) cajolery (b) roughness
- (c) criticism (d) bully

33. In the following question, a word is highlighted. Choose the word which is a synonym of the highlighted word.

Were other international trade negotiations to be put back because of the virus — for example those being conducted between London and Washington — Britain's government could start to look **obdurate** about the Brexit talks.

- (a) sensitive (b) illusive (c) flexible (d) callous

Directions (34-36) Read the following passage and answer the given questions. (2020)

Directions: Complete the following sentences with an appropriate irregular verb and one of these phases.

	(i)	(ii)
I.	Make	a. From the jeweler
II.	Choose	b. on the label
III.	Carry	c. To the players
IV.	Give	d. To represent India
V.	Print	e. At today's meeting
VI.	Damage	f. On the boulevard
VII.	Take	g. In the storm

34. The road repairs might delay traffic.

- (a) I – b (b) VII - c (c) VI - g (d) III - f

35. All the bijouterie have now been recovered.

- (a) VII – a (b) III - f (c) VI - a (d) III - a

36. The admonition about their behaviour on the pitch was ignored.

- (a) I – a (b) VII - b (c) VI - g (d) IV - c

37. Following are the questions based on the same words used as different parts of speech. Choose the correct matches.

Back

1.	Noun	a.	The back portion of the house is in dilapidated condition.
2.	Adverb	b.	In a coalition government a number of parties back the single largest party to form the government.

3.	Adjective	c.	There is a road at the back of this theater.
4.	Verb	d.	She has come back from America.

(a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d (b) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
 (c) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b (d) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

38. Following are the questions based on the same words used as different parts of speech. Choose the correct matches.

Near

1.	Adjective	a.	Draw near while I speak to you.
2.	Verb	b.	There is a mango tree near our house.
3.	Adverb	c.	Lajwanti is a near relative of mine.
4.	Preposition	d.	I am nearing the end of the given work.

(a) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b (b) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
 (c) 4-c, 1-b, 2-d, 3-a (d) 3-c, 2-b, 1-a, 4-d

39. Observe the following sentences where some changes are made in the sentence but keeping the sense of the sentence same. In the following questions, the sentences have some element of similarity. You have to find out the similarity and choose the option which is odd one out.

(a) His behaviour displeased his officers.
 His officers were displeased at his behaviour.
 (b) One must respect one's elders.
 One's elders must be respected.
 (c) I said, "Do not speak of the past."
 I advised him not to speak of the past.
 (d) A crash radio message was handed over to me.
 They handed over a crash radio message to me.

40. Observe the following sentences where some changes are made in the sentence but keeping the sense of the sentence same. In the following questions, the sentences have some element of similarity. You have to find out the similarity and choose the option which is odd one out.

(a) I don't expect to see him back here.
 I don't expect that I will see him back here.
 (b) In spite of his poverty, he is satisfied.
 He is poor but he is satisfied.
 (c) He gave them not only food but some money also.
 Besides food, he gave him some money also.
 (d) Escaping arrest, he ran away.
 He ran away in order to escape arrest.

41. Observe the following sentences where some changes are made in the sentence but keeping the sense of the sentence same. In the following questions, the sentences have some element of similarity. You have to find out the similarity and choose the option which is odd one out.

(a) The teacher was strict but always loving. Though the teacher was strict, she was always loving.
 (b) He is very rich and can buy a car. He is so rich that he can buy a car.
 (c) He ran hard but missed the bus. Although he ran, he missed the bus.
 (d) You know what my errand is. You know my errand.

42. Choose the sentence which is correct grammatically.

(a) "Mr. Sharma has conveyed his heart-felt thanks to the Principal of the school and its management for their support to the cause of children with special needs."
 (b) "The government was advised to take immediate steps".
 (c) This colt will make a good mare.
 (d) Is your mother the executrix of this deed?

43. Choose the sentence which is correct grammatically.

(a) You have fallen in bad company.
 (b) Please run through the book.
 (c) He set every thing to naught.
 (d) He is calling you a bad name.

44. Choose the sentence which is correct grammatically.

(a) All of the reptiles lay eggs.
 (b) Waiting in the queue for half an hour, Jay suddenly realised that he had left his wallet at home.
 (c) 'Do you think Meena will remember your birthday?' 'I suspect not.'
 (d) The coffee in this coffee shop is the best one in town.

45. Choose the sentence which is correct grammatically.

(a) He has a shave every morning, but you wouldn't think he had.
 (b) Supposing you don't get the job – what will you do then?
 (c) The strikes were mainly concerned about working conditions.
 (d) She is quite young er than me.

46. Choose the sentence which is correct grammatically.

(a) Because I'd lost my watch, so I was late for the meeting.
 (b) She lives in 38 Middle Street.
 (c) He'd left his papers all across the room.
 (d) There have been many problems with the new bridge.

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (a)
6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (a)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (d)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (b)
26. (b)	27. (b)	28. (d)	29. (c)	30. (a)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (a)
36. (d)	37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (d)	40. (c)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (a)	45. (b)
46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (b)	49. (c)	50. (a)
51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (b)	55. (c)
56. (d)	57. (a)	58. (d)	59. (b)	60. (c)

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

1. (b) **Juries Option (b)** - In legal proceedings, particularly in civil cases like those involving employment disputes, it's typically juries who are responsible for deciding the outcome of the case, including awarding damages. Judges oversee the proceedings, but it's the juries who make decisions based on presented evidence.

2. (d) **Settlements Option (d)** - In employment-related cases where plaintiffs have experienced discrimination or harassment, the resolution often involves monetary compensation or settlements. Settlements refer to agreements reached between the parties involved, usually involving the payment of a sum of money to the plaintiff in exchange for dropping the lawsuit.

3. (a) **Derogatory Option (a)** - Given the context of comments and harassment, "derogatory" fits best as it means showing a critical or disrespectful attitude. Plaintiffs often face derogatory comments or behavior in cases of discrimination or harassment.

4. (b) **Raises Option (b)** - Being denied promotions and raises (salary increases) due to discrimination or harassment is a common issue in employment-related cases. "Raises" specifically refers to salary increases, which can be denied unfairly due to discriminatory practices.

5. (a) **Suits Option (a)** - The term "suits" refers to legal actions or lawsuits brought by plaintiffs against defendants. In the context of the sentence, it's discussing the legal actions taken by individuals who have faced discrimination or harassment, making "suits" the most appropriate choice.

6. (c) **Class Action Option (c)** - A class action suit is a type of lawsuit where a group of people collectively brings a legal action against another party, usually a company or organization. In the context provided, it mentions the rise of lawsuits on behalf of caregivers, indicating a collective legal action, making "Class Action" the suitable choice.

7. (d) In the sentence, "Ravi was an impecunious student noted for his academic excellence," the word "impecunious" describes Ravi as having little or no money, despite being noted for his academic excellence. Therefore, the correct answer is: (d) having little or no money

8. (a) In the sentence, "The lady looked rather lugubrious," the word "lugubrious" describes the lady as appearing sad and sorrowful. Therefore, the correct answer is: (a) sad and sorrowful

9. (b) In the sentence, "She displayed a recalcitrant attitude," the word "recalcitrant" describes her attitude as resisting authority or discipline. Therefore, the correct answer is: (b) resisting authority or discipline

10. (a) The completed sentence would be: "To be successful, managers must see themselves more as catalysts for problem solving than as problem solvers per se." The

MOCK TEST-2

Directions (1-5) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

For Miłosz, good poetry expresses a sense of piety for being in a world that has “succumbed to a peculiar nihilism” in which experience “loses its colors. Grayness covers not only things of this earth and space, but also the very flow of time, the minutes, days and years.”

In such a dulled-down landscape, “abstract considerations are of little help or remedy,” the Nobel laureate put it to me in one conversation. “Poetry matters greatly in the face of this deprivation because it looks at the singular, not the general. It cannot look at things of this earth other than honestly, with reverence, as colorful and variegated; it cannot reduce life with all its pain and ecstasy into a unified tonality. By necessity it is on the side of being.”

For Miłosz, “mindfulness occurs in the moment when time stops. And what is time? Time is our regrets, our shame. Time contains all things toward which we strive and from which we escape. In that moment of time stopped, reality is liberated from suffering. Then, in art, you can have a purified vision of things independently of our dirt. Everything that concerns us disappears, is dissolved, and it does not matter whether the eye that looks is that of a beggar or a king.”

The “eternal moment” in the gaze of the Polish poet is like “a gleam on the current of a black river,” retrieved from movement by mindful attention.

One of Miłosz’s poems perfectly illustrates this pious regard for those palpable moments of being that elude any abstract sense at the end of the road of existence. It reads in part:

I was running, as the silks rustled, through room after room without stopping, for I believed in the existence of a last door.

But the shape of lips and an apple and a flower pinned to a dress were all that one was permitted to know and take away.

1. In the passage, the phrase “minutes, days and years” is an example of:

(a) Hyperbole	(b) Metonymy
(c) Anaphora	(d) Synecdoche
2. In Miłosz’s view, poetry is a remedy against the of experience, offering an unflinching and colorful portrayal

of life.

(a) Monotony	(b) Richness
(c) Abstraction	(d) Deconstruction

3. In the dulled-down landscape described by Miłosz, poetry gains significance because it looks at things with and honesty, revealing a colorful and variegated world.

(a) Skepticism	(b) Reverence
(c) Abstraction	(d) Detachment
4. Choose the option that improves the sentence: “The shape of lips and an apple and a flower pinned to a dress were all that one was allowed to know and take away.”

(a) The shape of lips, an apple, and a flower pinned to a dress were all that one was permitted to know and carry with them.
(b) All that one was permitted to know and carry away were the shape of lips, an apple, and a flower pinned to a dress.
(c) All that one was allowed to know and take away was the shape of lips, an apple, and a flower pinned to a dress.
(d) The shape of lips, an apple, and a flower pinned to a dress were all that one was authorized to know and transport.
5. In the excerpt of Miłosz’s poem, what is the significance of “the shape of lips and an apple and a flower pinned to a dress”?

(a) They represent abstract concepts.
(b) They are symbols of movement.
(c) They are objects that can be taken away.
(d) They embody tangible moments of existence.

Directions (6-10) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

The federal and state obscenity laws Ernst and Lindey targeted before taking Ulysses to trial sanctioned not just the suppression of literary works, but forbade the distribution of sex-education materials, marital advice manuals and virtually anything having to do with contraception, including birth-control techniques and devices. The Comstock Act of 1873 was the most formidable of

these laws. Formally known as the 'Act for the Suppression of Trade in, and Circulation of, Obscene Literature and Articles of Immoral Use', the statute was capacious in its breadth, giving US Postal and Customs officials a wide berth to patrol the mails and ports of entry for allegedly obscene goods.

The Comstock Act also gave the law's author, Anthony Comstock, enormous authority. Already the executive secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice (a private organisation financed by the city's elite), the federal law enabled him to search the mails, secure arrests and convictions, and destroy material seized from the mails. He had special police powers in New York City as an agent of the New York Police Department, allowing him to conduct raids on bookstores, publishers' warehouses, theatres and other sites of 'vice', including houses of prostitution, gambling dens, saloons and dance halls. A devout evangelical Christian, Comstock presented himself as an avenging hero against forces of moral disruption and sinfulness, referring to himself as a 'Soldier of the Cross'.

Highly controversial and oft satirised, Comstock maintained the support of many of the era's elites who agreed that strictly enforced obscenity laws were necessary tools for keeping sex, sin and disorder at bay. He was a brilliant publicist who warned against the power of a sexualised popular culture to undermine the moral sensibilities and self-discipline upon which the social order supposedly depended.

Comstock, of course, was not alone. There were anti-vice organisations throughout the nation's largest cities and smaller towns. They enlisted clergy from all denominations, found eager activists in women's civic groups, drew upon the financial resources of leading male citizens, and could count upon police enforcing the laws while judges upheld them in the courts. They incurred virtually no opposition from politicians.

In the law, Comstockery lasted well beyond his death in 1915, partly because the courts continued to uphold the law's constitutionality and allowed their administration to go unchecked. Crucially, his cultural work was carried on by his successor as Vice Society head, John Saxton Sumner – and it is he who became Ernst's primary target in the struggle over obscenity laws.

6. As per the exposition, what incumbent obligations did Anthony Comstock bear in accordance with the auspices of the Comstock Act of 1873?
 - (a) The orchestration of anti-vice consortiums in metropolises of magnitude.
 - (b) The vigilant enforcement of obscenity statutes and the meticulous scouring of postal conduits for materials deemed obscenely profane.
 - (c) The vigorous advocacy for the proliferation of sexual-educational resources.
 - (d) The unwavering safeguarding of expressive freedoms within the corpus of literature.

7. Which of the ensuing inferences can cogently extrapolated from the textual elucidation?
 - (a) The Comstock Act of 1873 garnered unassailable political backing.
 - (b) Anthony Comstock espoused a secular crusade, combating ecclesiastical intrusions.
 - (c) The paramount targets of federal obscenity decrees principally pertained to the realm of literary endeavors.
 - (d) The mantle of leadership within the Vice Society passed to John Saxton Sumner, succeeding Anthony Comstock.
8. Predicated on the doctrinal disquisition, which of the ensuing scenarios most closely parallels the role incumbent upon Anthony Comstock?
 - (a) A chronicler chronicling the latest vogue permutations prevailing in the urban precincts of New York City.
 - (b) A pedagogue presiding over the enforcement of sartorial decrees.
 - (c) A customs official scrutinising merchandise imported for conformance to safety standards.
 - (d) An advocate-at-large indubitably championing the causes of clients enmeshed in criminal litigations.
9. By which mode of ratiocination did Anthony Comstock chiefly prosecute his mission with alacrity?
 - (a) The inductive process, appraising empirical data to draw cogent inferences.
 - (b) The deductive mode, adroitly discerning logical fallacies latent in syllogistic disquisitions.
 - (c) Analogical ratiocination, juxtaposing diverse moral paradigms for juxtaposition.
 - (d) The rhetorical craft, adroitly deploying persuasive stratagems to sway public and elite opinion.
10. In the presented diatribe, what is the author's evaluative stance regarding the efficacy of Anthony Comstock's influence upon the landscape of obscenity jurisprudence?
 - (a) The author posits that Comstock's imprimatur upon obscenity legislation remained peripherally negligible.
 - (b) The author advances the insinuation that Comstock's gravitas upon obscenity edicts was benedictory.
 - (c) The author implicitly conveys that Comstock's exertions wielded a salient and far-reaching impact upon the tapestry of obscenity legislation.
 - (d) The author avers that Comstock's actions bore no consequential pertinence to the trajectory of obscenity jurisprudence.

Answer Key

(Scan QR Code for Detailed Explanation)



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

A grid of 100 pink-outlined circles for handwriting practice, labeled with letters A through Z in a repeating pattern. The grid is organized into 10 columns and 10 rows. Each circle contains a single uppercase letter, starting with 'A' in the top-left corner and ending with 'Z' in the bottom-right corner. The letters are arranged in a repeating sequence: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and so on.

1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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15	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
16	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
17	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
18	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
20	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

21	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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25	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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28	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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105	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
106	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
107	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
108	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
109	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
110	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
111	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
112	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
113	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
114	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
115	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
116	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
117	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
118	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
119	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
120	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)

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