



General Instructions

- (i) Total duration of the exam is 2 hours.
- (ii) Total number of questions are 120 and total marks is 360.
- (iii) Question Paper is divided into 4 sections- General English (36 questions), General Knowledge (27 questions), Arithmetic and Mental Ability (15 questions) and Aptitude for Legal Studies (42 questions).
- (iv) Each question carries 3 marks and there is negative marking of 1 mark for incorrect answers.

Aptitude for Legal Studies

1. Choose the correctly spelled word

- (A) perspicacity
- (B) pugnocity
- (C) sensetivity
- (D) authonticity

Correct Answer: (A) perspicacity

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question belongs to the topic of English Vocabulary and Orthography.

The objective is to identify which word among the given options is spelled correctly according to standard English dictionaries.

The correct spelling of complex nouns often depends on understanding their corresponding adjective roots.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

To identify the correctly spelled word, we can analyze each word by breaking it down into its prefix, root, and suffix.

This helps eliminate options containing common phonetic errors or typos.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option individually:

- **Option A (perspicacity):** This word is spelled correctly.
The term 'perspicacity' is a noun that refers to the quality of having a ready insight into things or possessing keen mental perception.
It is derived from the Latin word 'perspicax' meaning sharp-sighted.
The spelling p-e-r-s-p-i-c-a-c-i-t-y is fully accurate.
- **Option B (pugnocity):** This spelling is incorrect.
The correct spelling is 'pugnacity'.
It is derived from the adjective 'pugnacious', meaning eager or quick to argue, quarrel, or fight.
The noun-forming suffix is '-acity', not '-ocity'.
- **Option C (sensetivity):** This spelling is incorrect.
The correct spelling is 'sensitivity'.
It is derived from the adjective 'sensitive' by adding the suffix '-ity'.
The vowel 'e' after the second 's' must be replaced with 'i'.
- **Option D (authonticity):** This spelling is incorrect.

The correct spelling is 'authenticity'.

It is derived from the root word 'authentic', which means genuine or undisputed.

The letter 'o' in the second syllable must be replaced with 'e'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Based on the orthographic analysis of each option, the only correctly spelled word is 'perspicacity'.

Quick Tip: Pay close attention to vowel changes when converting adjectives to nouns.

For example, 'pugnacious' becomes 'pugnacity', not 'pugnocity'.

Regular reading of high-level vocabulary lists helps in remembering these subtle changes.

2. Choose the correctly spelled word

- (A) beligerent
- (B) aberration
- (C) misconstrude
- (D) ambivelent

Correct Answer: (B) aberration

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests spelling accuracy for advanced English words.

Correct spelling requires knowledge of double consonants, silent letters, and suffix endings.

Identifying the single correct word requires evaluating each option against standard dictionary spelling.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze double consonant patterns (e.g., single 'b', double 'r' in 'aberration') and common suffix rules.

Examine the root word of each option to detect grammatical and orthographic deviations.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option individually:

- **Option A (beligerent):** This spelling is incorrect.
The correct spelling is 'belligerent'.
The word features a double 'l' after the letter 'e'.
It refers to an individual, nation, or group that is hostile or engaged in war.
- **Option B (aberration):** This spelling is correct.
It refers to a departure from what is normal, usual, or expected, typically an unwelcome one.
The spelling contains a single 'b' followed by a double 'r', which is a common source of confusion.
The spelling a-b-e-r-r-a-t-i-o-n is orthographically correct.
- **Option C (misconstrude):** This spelling is incorrect.
The correct verb form is 'misconstrue'.
It means to interpret a person's words or actions wrongly.
The letter 'd' at the end is incorrect for the base form of the verb.
- **Option D (ambivelent):** This spelling is incorrect.
The correct spelling is 'ambivalent'.
The letter 'e' in the third syllable should be replaced with 'a'.
It describes having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Upon detailed examination of each option, 'aberration' is the only word spelled correctly.

Quick Tip: Double consonants are one of the most common testing points in competitive English exams.

For 'aberration', remember that it has a single 'b' but a double 'r'.

For 'belligerent', remember the double 'l' is essential.

3. Choose the incorrectly spelled word

- (A) innocuous
- (B) prodigious
- (C) heterogenous
- (D) adventoure

Correct Answer: (D) adventoure

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question focuses on spelling accuracy, but requires identifying the word that is spelled incorrectly.

Candidates must inspect each word carefully to find orthographic errors.

The incorrect word will contain an erroneous letter combination or suffix.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Verify vowel patterns and standard noun suffix endings (such as '-ure' vs phonetic alternatives).

Ensure that every letter in the chosen option is consistent with established spelling guides.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option individually:

- **Option A (innocuous):** This spelling is correct.
It means not harmful or offensive.
The spelling i-n-n-o-c-u-o-u-s is accurate, containing a double 'n'.

- **Option B (prodigious):** This spelling is correct.

It means remarkably or impressively great in extent, size, or degree.

The spelling p-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s is correct.

- **Option C (heterogenous):** This spelling is correct.

'Heterogenous' is an accepted spelling variant of 'heterogeneous', meaning diverse in character or content.

It is used commonly in biological and medical contexts.

- **Option D (adventoure):** This spelling is incorrect.

The correct spelling of the noun is 'adventure' (without 'o').

The adjective form is spelled 'adventurous'.

The combination 'toure' is an orthographic error in modern English.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The only incorrectly spelled word among the options is 'adventoure'.

Quick Tip: Be careful when reading instructions: check whether you need to find the 'correctly' spelled word or the 'incorrectly' spelled word.

The suffix '-ure' in 'adventure' is often misspelled with an added 'o' due to confusion with phonetic sounds.

4. Find out the incorrectly spelled word

- (A) dexterous
- (B) acuminous
- (C) ardous
- (D) sagacious

Correct Answer: (C) ardous

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the incorrectly spelled word from the four given options.

All options are adjectives ending with suffix sounds that can sometimes be misleading in writing.

By checking each word against its proper spelling rules, the incorrect word can be highlighted.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Examine vowel diphthongs and suffix markers like '-uous' to check for missing letters in adjective endings.

Cross-examine each choice with its phonetic spelling to catch omissions of silent vowels.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option individually:

- **Option A (dexterous):** This spelling is correct.

It means showing or having mental or physical skill, especially with the hands.

An alternate acceptable spelling is 'dextrous', but 'dexterous' is fully correct in standard English.

- **Option B (acuminous):** This spelling is correct.

It means possessing or characterized by acumen; sharp or keen.

It is derived from 'acumen' with the suffix '-ous' added correctly.

- **Option C (ardous):** This spelling is incorrect.

The correct spelling is 'arduous'.

It means involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring.

The letter 'u' before the suffix '-ous' is missing in the option.

The correct construction is a-r-d-u-o-u-s.

- **Option D (sagacious):** This spelling is correct.

It means having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgment; wise.
The spelling s-a-g-a-c-i-o-u-s is accurate.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word 'ardous' is misspelled and should be written as 'arduous'.

Quick Tip: The adjective 'arduous' is frequently misspelled by omitting the first 'u'.
Always remember the rhythmic pronunciation of 'ar-du-ous' to help lock in its correct spelling.

5. Find out a word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.
TRANSCENDENT

- (A) unparallel
- (B) remarkable
- (C) supreme
- (D) ordinary

Correct Answer: (D) ordinary

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the candidate's understanding of antonyms (words with opposite meanings).

The capitalised word is 'TRANSCENDENT'.

To solve this, we must define the target word and identify the option that stands directly opposite to it in meaning.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the semantic value (positive/negative/neutral) of the target word and eliminate

synonyms before selecting the true antonym.

We will map out the logical scope of 'TRANSCENDENT' to find the concept that represents its polar limit.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of TRANSCENDENT:** The word 'transcendent' means surpassing or exceeding usual limits; exceptional, supreme, or sublime.
It describes something that goes beyond normal human experience or understanding due to its excellence.
- **Option A (unparallel):** This is a variation of 'unparalleled', which means having no parallel or equal; exceptional.
Since it aligns in meaning with 'transcendent', it is a synonym, not an antonym.
- **Option B (remarkable):** This means worthy of attention or striking.
This is also closer to a synonym of 'transcendent' and cannot be its opposite.
- **Option C (supreme):** This means highest in authority, rank, or degree; greatest.
This is a direct synonym of 'transcendent'.
- **Option D (ordinary):** This means common, normal, average, or unexceptional.
Since 'transcendent' refers to something that completely surpasses normal or average standards, 'ordinary' serves as its direct opposite in meaning.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the word nearest to the opposite in meaning to 'TRANSCENDENT' is 'ordinary'.

Quick Tip: When looking for antonyms, first categorize the target word as positive, negative, or neutral.

'TRANSCENDENT' is highly positive and superior.

Therefore, its antonym must represent something average or inferior, leading directly to 'ordinary'.

6. Find out a word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

IMPECCABLE

- (A) flawless
- (B) perfect
- (C) precise
- (D) defective

Correct Answer: (D) defective

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The objective is to find the word that is opposite in meaning to 'IMPECCABLE'.

This is an antonym-based vocabulary question.

Determining the exact definition of the capitalised word helps in identifying its converse option.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Use Latin root analysis (e.g., 'peccare' meaning fault/sin) to define the target word, then look for its semantic opposite.

Analyze each given option for its positive or negative tone to narrow down the choices.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of IMPECCABLE:** The word 'impeccable' means in accordance with the highest standards; faultless, exemplary, or free from error.

It is derived from the Latin 'peccare', meaning to sin; thus, 'impeccable' literally translates to 'not capable of sinning or making errors'.

- **Option A (flawless):** This means without any blemishes or imperfections.
This is a synonym of 'impeccable'.
- **Option B (perfect):** This means having all the required or desirable elements, qualities, or characteristics.
This is a close synonym of 'impeccable'.
- **Option C (precise):** This means marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail.
This is a related positive attribute but not an antonym.
- **Option D (defective):** This means imperfect, faulty, or containing flaws.
Since 'impeccable' signifies absolute perfection and lack of faults, 'defective' is its exact opposite in meaning.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word nearest to the opposite in meaning to 'IMPECCABLE' is 'defective'.

Quick Tip: Eliminate synonyms early in antonym questions.

Here, 'flawless', 'perfect', and 'precise' all denote high accuracy and quality.

The only negative option that represents a lack of quality is 'defective', which makes it the correct antonym.

7. Find out a word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.
RECALCITRANT

- (A) obedient
- (B) unruly
- (C) rebellious
- (D) obstinate

Correct Answer: (A) obedient

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires identifying the antonym of the capitalised word 'RECALCITRANT'. This adjective is often used to describe human behavior and attitude toward authority. We will evaluate the behavioral traits described by each of the options.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Classify the behavioral context of the target adjective and locate the antonym among synonyms representing identical behavioral traits.

Identify the options that cluster together as positive or negative behavioral adjectives.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of RECALCITRANT:** The word 'recalcitrant' means having an obstinately uncooperative attitude toward authority or discipline.
Synonyms include stubborn, resistant, defiant, and unmanageable.
- **Option A (obedient):** This means complying or willing to comply with orders or requests; submissive to authority.
This is the direct opposite behavioral trait of being recalcitrant.
- **Option B (unruly):** This means disorderly and disruptive, and not amenable to discipline or control.
This is a close synonym of 'recalcitrant'.

- **Option C (rebellious):** This means showing a desire to resist authority, control, or convention.

This is another close synonym of 'recalcitrant'.

- **Option D (obstinate):** This means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so.

This is also a synonym of 'recalcitrant'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Since 'unruly', 'rebellious', and 'obstinate' are synonyms of 'recalcitrant', the only antonym is 'obedient'.

Quick Tip: Many vocabulary questions present three synonyms and one antonym.

If you notice that three options ('unruly', 'rebellious', 'obstinate') share the same core meaning of being stubborn, the odd one out ('obedient') is highly likely to be the correct answer.

8. Find out a word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

TACITURN

- (A) silent
- (B) reserved
- (C) laconic
- (D) talkative

Correct Answer: (D) talkative

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The task is to find the word most opposite in meaning to the capitalized word 'TACITURN'.

This is an antonym search requiring an understanding of personality traits related to communication.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Use etymological roots (such as 'tacit' for silent) to determine the baseline meaning, then find the corresponding opposite descriptor.

Eliminate choices that reflect silent or quiet communication behaviors.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of TACITURN:** 'Taciturn' describes a person who is reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little.
It is derived from the Latin word 'tacere', meaning to be silent.
- **Option A (silent):** This means not speaking or making noise.
This is a close synonym of 'taciturn'.
- **Option B (reserved):** This means slow to reveal emotion or opinions; quiet.
This is also a synonym of 'taciturn'.
- **Option C (laconic):** This means using very few words.
This is a synonym of 'taciturn'.
- **Option D (talkative):** This means fond of or given to talking; loquacious.
Since 'taciturn' represents speaking very little, 'talkative' represents the exact opposite behavioral trait.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The direct antonym for 'TACITURN' is 'talkative'.

Quick Tip: The root 'tac-' means silent (as in 'tacit' agreement).

Recognizing this root immediately helps you identify 'silent', 'reserved', and 'laconic' as synonyms, leaving 'talkative' as the sole antonym.

9. Find out a word which is nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

COGENT

- (A) muddled
- (B) ineffective
- (C) persuasive
- (D) vague

Correct Answer: (C) persuasive

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for a word nearest in meaning (synonym) to 'COGENT'.

We need to analyze the meaning of the target word and select the option that shares the closest definitions.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Define the core attribute of the target word (rational strength) and select the word with the highest semantic overlap.

Analyze the level of clarity and strength in argumentation denoted by 'COGENT'.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of COGENT:** 'Cogent' is an adjective used to describe an argument, case, or proposition that is clear, logical, and convincing.

When something is cogent, it appeals strongly to the intellect or reason.

- **Option A (muddled):** This means confused or disordered.
This is an antonym of 'cogent'.
- **Option B (ineffective):** This means not producing any significant or desired effect.
This is also an antonym of 'cogent'.
- **Option C (persuasive):** This means good at convincing someone to do or believe something through reasoning or the use of arguments.
A cogent argument is inherently persuasive; thus, 'persuasive' is the closest synonym.
- **Option D (vague):** This means of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning.
This is another antonym of 'cogent'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word nearest in meaning to 'COGENT' is 'persuasive'.

Quick Tip: In synonym questions, examine the tone of the target word.

'COGENT' has a strong positive tone related to logic and clarity.

Options A, B, and D are negative terms, whereas Option C ('persuasive') is positive and matches the meaning.

10. Find out a word which is nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

IMPERVIOUS

- (A) permeable
- (B) impenetrable
- (C) absorbent
- (D) unsealed

Correct Answer: (B) impenetrable

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the synonym of the capitalized word 'IMPERVIOUS'.

By defining the word and studying the physical qualities described in the options, we can select the closest match.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze structural prefixes (like 'im-' meaning 'not') and physical properties to locate the closest synonym.

Consider the contexts of permeability and resistance to penetration.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of IMPERVIOUS:** 'Impervious' means not allowing fluid to pass through, or unable to be affected or influenced by something.
Common synonyms include impermeable, impenetrable, and waterproof.
- **Option A (permeable):** This means allowing liquids or gases to pass through.
This is the direct antonym of 'impervious'.
- **Option B (impenetrable):** This means impossible to pass through or enter.
This directly aligns with the primary definition of 'impervious' (not letting anything pass through).
- **Option C (absorbent):** This means able to soak up liquid easily.
This is an antonym of 'impervious'.
- **Option D (unsealed):** This means not closed securely, allowing passage.

This is also an antonym of 'impervious'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word nearest in meaning to 'IMPERVIOUS' is 'impenetrable'.

Quick Tip: The prefix 'im-' or 'in-' often denotes negation.

'Impervious' (not permitting passage) pairs naturally with 'impenetrable' (not able to be penetrated), as both share the negative prefix and a similar physical definition.

11. Find out a word which is nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

SYCOPHANT

- (A) flatterer
- (B) arrogant
- (C) superior
- (D) critic

Correct Answer: (A) flatterer

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying the synonym of the noun 'SYCOPHANT'.

A sycophant describes a type of social behavior, usually negative, aimed at self-gain.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Determine the functional role described by the target noun (often social or hierarchical behavior) and match it with its common synonym.

Identify how the target word behaves in human interactions and map it to equivalent behavioral nouns.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of SYCOPHANT:** A 'sycophant' is a person who acts obsequiously toward someone important in order to gain advantage.
They use insincere praise and subservience to win favor from superiors.
- **Option A (flatterer):** A 'flatterer' is someone who praises insincerely to win favor or advance themselves.
This is the exact definition of a sycophant, making it the closest synonym.
- **Option B (arrogant):** This is an adjective describing someone who has an exaggerated sense of one's own importance.
This does not match the subservient behavior of a sycophant.
- **Option C (superior):** This refers to someone of higher status or quality.
A sycophant is someone who serves or bows down to a superior.
- **Option D (critic):** This is a person who expresses an unfavorable opinion or analyzes something.
A critic is the opposite of a sycophant, as critics offer judgment rather than blind praise.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The synonym of 'SYCOPHANT' is 'flatterer'.

Quick Tip: Sycophants are often found in political or corporate contexts.

Think of a 'yes-man' or 'toady'.

The word 'flatterer' is the most common and direct synonym for this behavioral noun.

12. Find out a word which is nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

MENDACIOUS

- (A) truthful
- (B) honest
- (C) misleading
- (D) straightforward

Correct Answer: (C) misleading

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the synonym of the capitalized word 'MENDACIOUS'.

This is an adjective describing truthfulness or deceit.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Assess the moral or truth-value quality of the adjective and group the other choices to find the semantic match.

Note the negative nature of the word and filter the options accordingly.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definitions:

- **Meaning of MENDACIOUS:** 'Mendacious' means not telling the truth; lying, deceitful, or untruthful.
It comes from the Latin root 'mendax', meaning liar.
- **Option A (truthful):** This means telling or expressing the truth.
This is an antonym of 'mendacious'.
- **Option B (honest):** This means free of deceit; truthful and sincere.

This is an antonym of 'mendacious'.

- **Option C (misleading):** This means giving the wrong idea or impression, often intentionally; deceptive.

Since 'mendacious' involves lying and deceit, 'misleading' is the closest synonym among the choices.

- **Option D (straightforward):** This means uncomplicated, honest, and easy to understand.

This is also an antonym of 'mendacious'.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word nearest in meaning to 'MENDACIOUS' is 'misleading'.

Quick Tip: Note that Options A ('truthful'), B ('honest'), and D ('straightforward') are all strong positive synonyms of each other representing honesty.

The only negative word representing deceit is 'misleading', making it the clear synonym for 'mendacious'.

13. Convert the given sentence into Indirect Speech :

She said to him, "the ceramic pots are very expensive"

- (A) She said to him that the ceramic pots are very expensive
- (B) She told him that the ceramic pots were very expensive
- (C) She told him that the ceramic pot was very expensive
- (D) She said to him that the ceramic pots had been very expensive

Correct Answer: (B) She told him that the ceramic pots were very expensive

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a grammar question on converting Direct Speech into Indirect Speech (Reported Speech).

The original sentence is: She said to him, “the ceramic pots are very expensive”.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Apply standard tense shift rules (present simple to past simple) and verb-reporting adjustments ('said to' to 'told').

Verify pronoun and noun matching in plural/singular forms.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

To convert this sentence, we must apply standard rules of reported speech:

- **Rule 1: Reporting Verb Change:**

The reporting verb 'said to' followed by an object ('him') must be changed to 'told'.

This eliminates Options A and D, which retain 'said to'.

- **Rule 2: Conjunction Addition:**

The quotation marks are removed, and the conjunction 'that' is inserted to connect the reporting clause and the reported clause.

- **Rule 3: Tense Change:**

Since the reporting verb ('said to') is in the past tense, the tense of the verb inside the quotation marks must change accordingly.

The simple present tense verb 'are' changes to the simple past tense verb 'were'.

This eliminates Option A, which keeps the present tense 'are'.

- **Rule 4: Noun Agreement:**

The subject in direct speech is plural ('ceramic pots').

The plural noun 'pots' must remain plural in the indirect statement.

Option C changes 'pots' to the singular 'pot' and 'were' to 'was', which is incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Combining these rules, the correct indirect speech sentence is: "She told him that the ceramic pots were very expensive."

Quick Tip: Remember: 'said to' always changes to 'told' when followed by an object.

Ensure that the singular/plural form of nouns does not randomly change during voice or speech conversion.

14. Convert the given sentence into Indirect Speech :

The Judge said, "the defendant's counsel may leave the courtroom now"

- (A) The judge said that the defendant's counsel may leave the courtroom then
- (B) The judge said that the defendant's counsel may left the courtroom then
- (C) The judge said that the defendant's counsel might leave the courtroom then
- (D) The judge said that the defendant's counsel might left the courtroom then

Correct Answer: (C) The judge said that the defendant's counsel might leave the courtroom then

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires converting a direct speech statement by a judge into indirect speech. The sentence contains a modal verb ('may') and an adverb of time ('now'), both of which must undergo standard transformations.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Apply rules for modal verbs ('may' to 'might'), infinitive verb requirements, and time adverbial shifts ('now' to 'then').

Keep the reporting verb in the past tense to conform to the narrative mode.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

We apply the following rules of direct-to-indirect conversion:

- **Rule 1: Reporting Verb:**

The reporting verb 'said' remains 'said' because there is no direct object specified (e.g., 'said to someone').

'That' is used as the joining conjunction.

- **Rule 2: Modal Verb Change:**

When the reporting verb is in the past tense ('said'), modal verbs inside the speech must change to their past forms.

'may' changes to 'might'.

This eliminates Options A and B, which retain 'may'.

- **Rule 3: Verb Form after Modals:**

Any verb following a modal verb (like 'might') must be in its base/infinitive form.

Therefore, we use 'leave', not the past tense 'left'.

This eliminates Option D, which incorrectly uses 'might left'.

- **Rule 4: Adverb of Time Change:**

The time indicator 'now' must be changed to 'then' in indirect speech to reflect the shift in time perspective.

Step 4: Final Answer:

By combining these correct changes, the sentence becomes: "The judge said that the defendant's counsel might leave the courtroom then."

Quick Tip: Always pair modal auxiliary verbs ('might', 'should', 'could', 'would') with the base form of the main verb (infinitive without 'to').

Expressions like 'might left' or 'could went' are grammatically incorrect.

15. Convert the given sentence into Direct Speech :

My brother said that he would help me with my homework.

- (A) My brother said, "I will help him with his homework"
- (B) My brother said, "I will help you with your homework"
- (C) My brother said, "I would help you with your homework"
- (D) My brother said, "I shall help you with his homework"

Correct Answer: (B) My brother said, "I will help you with your homework"

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to perform a reverse conversion, changing an Indirect Speech sentence back into Direct Speech.

The reported sentence is: My brother said that he would help me with my homework.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Reverse the pronoun mapping (third person back to first/second person) and tense modifications ('would' to 'will') based on the context of the speaker.

Imagine the literal statement spoken by the speaker to their listener.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

To reverse the process, we must reconstruct the original words spoken by the brother:

- **Rule 1: Pronoun Changes:**

In indirect speech, the pronoun 'he' refers back to the speaker ('My brother').

In direct speech, the speaker refers to himself, so 'he' changes back to 'I'.

The pronoun 'me' in indirect speech refers to the person being spoken to.

In direct speech, the speaker would address this person directly as 'you' and refer to their homework as 'your homework'.

Option A uses 'him' and 'his homework', which changes the meaning completely.

Option D uses 'his homework', which is also incorrect.

- **Rule 2: Tense Restoration:**

The past-tense modal 'would' in the indirect speech must be restored to its original future-tense modal 'will' (or 'shall') in direct speech.

Option C retains 'would', which is incorrect for direct speech showing a standard future promise.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Aligning the pronouns and tenses correctly, we get the original spoken sentence: My brother said, "I will help you with your homework."

Quick Tip: When converting back to direct speech, put yourself in the shoes of the speaker.

Ask: "What exact words came out of his mouth?"

The brother would look at 'me' and say: "I will help you..." rather than speaking in the third person.

16. Convert the given sentence into Direct Speech :

The Officer ordered the Guard not to permit vehicles inside the restricted area.

- (A) The Officer said to the Guard, "Do not permit vehicles inside the restricted area"
- (B) The Officer said to the Guard, "Not to permit vehicles inside the restricted area"
- (C) The Officer said to the Guard, "Did not permit vehicles inside the restricted area"
- (D) The Officer said to the Guard, "Does not to permit vehicles inside the restricted area"

Correct Answer: (A) The Officer said to the Guard, "Do not permit vehicles inside the restricted area"

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question involves converting an imperative sentence in indirect speech back into direct speech.

The indirect sentence contains a command: “ordered the Guard not to permit...”.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Map the reporting verb ('ordered') and negative infinitive clause ('not to permit') back into a direct negative imperative clause ('Do not permit').

Recognize the basic structure of directive commands in dialogue form.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the rules for converting commands and negative imperatives:

- **Rule 1: Reporting Verb Change:**

The verb 'ordered' indicates a command given directly to someone.

In direct speech, this is represented by “said to”.

- **Rule 2: Negative Imperative Construction:**

In indirect speech, a negative command is represented by the infinitive construct 'not to [verb]'.

In direct speech, this must be converted back to the standard negative imperative form: “Do not [verb]”.

Option B (“Not to permit...”) keeps the infinitive structure, which is grammatically incorrect in direct speech.

Option C (“Did not permit...”) changes the mood to a past indicative statement instead of an imperative command.

Option D (“Does not to permit...”) is structurally ungrammatical.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the correct direct speech formulation is: The Officer said to the Guard, “Do not

permit vehicles inside the restricted area.”

Quick Tip: Negative commands in indirect speech ('not to do something') always trace back to 'Do not...' in direct speech.

Look for this simple pattern to quickly identify the correct choice without getting confused by wordy options.

17. Identify the meaning of the idioms or phrases given in italics in the sentence:

The politician's promise during the election campaign turned out to be a *pie in the sky*.

- (A) partially implemented
- (B) a practical one
- (C) an unrealistic hope
- (D) hidden agenda

Correct Answer: (C) an unrealistic hope

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the candidate's understanding of common English idioms and phrases.

The idiom in focus is 'pie in the sky'.

We must determine its meaning based on its figurative usage.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Retrieve the figurative meaning of the idiom by looking at its metaphorical context (something unreachable in the sky).

Deduce its modern application in political and social speech contexts.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Origin and Meaning of 'Pie in the Sky':**

The phrase 'pie in the sky' originated from a 1911 song by Joe Hill, which criticized preachers promising rewards in heaven (the sky) while working class people suffered on Earth.

Figuratively, it refers to an empty promise, an illusion, or a dream that is pleasant to contemplate but extremely unlikely to ever be realized.

- **Analyzing the Options:**

Option A ('partially implemented') suggests some progress, which does not fit the idea of an empty or impossible promise.

Option B ('a practical one') is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.

Option C ('an unrealistic hope') perfectly matches the definition of something desirable but completely unattainable or highly unrealistic.

Option D ('hidden agenda') means a secret motive, which is distinct from an unrealistic promise.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct meaning of 'a pie in the sky' is 'an unrealistic hope'.

Quick Tip: The imagery of a 'pie' floating high up in the 'sky' represents something delicious but completely out of reach.

Use this visual metaphor to remember that the idiom stands for a dream or hope that cannot realistically be achieved.

18. Identify the meaning of the idioms or phrases given in italics in the sentence:

In the final hearing of the court case, the advocate handled the cross examination with *kid gloves*.

(A) very badly

(B) very quickly

- (C) very honestly
(D) very cautiously

Correct Answer: (D) very cautiously

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the meaning of the idiom 'with kid gloves' (or 'to handle with kid gloves') used in the context of a legal courtroom.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Evaluate the physical origin of the phrase (soft kid leather used for handling fragile items) to deduce the metaphorical meaning.

Analyze how this delicate care maps to conversational or procedural actions.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

- **Meaning of 'Kid Gloves':**

Kid gloves are made from the soft leather of a young goat (a kid).

Historically, these gloves were worn by the wealthy to handle delicate objects without damaging them or getting dirty.

Metaphorically, 'handling someone/something with kid gloves' means dealing with them with extreme tact, gentleness, care, or caution to avoid giving offense, causing damage, or sparking trouble.

- **Analyzing the Context:**

In a courtroom cross-examination, handling a witness with kid gloves implies being highly careful, gentle, and tactical rather than aggressive.

This is best defined by the adverb 'very cautiously'.

Options A ('very badly'), B ('very quickly'), and C ('very honestly') do not convey the gentle, tactical care implied by the metaphor of soft gloves.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The idiom 'with kid gloves' means handling a situation 'very cautiously'.

Quick Tip: To handle something with 'kid gloves' is the exact opposite of handling it with 'brass knuckles'.

Soft leather gloves represent a gentle, highly cautious, and diplomatic approach to a sensitive issue.

19. Pick out the best filler which can complete the given sentence correctly.

Though inexperienced, the young advocate won the case _____ all odds

- (A) full of
- (B) except
- (C) against
- (D) with

Correct Answer: (C) against

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a prepositional and idiomatic filler question.

The sentence expresses a contrast (indicated by 'Though'): despite having no experience, the advocate won.

We need the correct preposition to complete the standard idiomatic expression involving the noun 'odds'.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify idiomatic prepositional phrases associated with 'odds' that express triumph or defiance of obstacles.

Select the option that represents resistance to a challenge.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the idiom and the options:

- **The Idiom 'Against All Odds':**

The phrase 'against all odds' is a well-established English idiom.

It means to achieve success or a positive outcome despite very low probability, strong opposition, or immense difficulties.

The word 'odds' represents the probability of failure.

Therefore, you fight 'against' these unfavorable probabilities.

- **Evaluating the Options:**

Option A ('full of') does not form a meaningful structure here.

Option B ('except') changes the meaning completely and is ungrammatical in this slot.

Option C ('against') perfectly completes the idiom 'against all odds', expressing that the advocate defied the unfavorable likelihood of losing.

Option D ('with') does not carry the correct idiomatic meaning of defiance and survival.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct filler that completes the sentence is 'against'.

Quick Tip: Memorize common combinations of nouns and prepositions.

'Odds' almost always pairs with 'against' when describing a triumph over adversity (e.g., 'the odds are against us', 'he won against all odds').

20. The Association President's remarks were so _____ that several committee members walked out of the meeting

- (A) discreet
- (B) interesting
- (C) exemplary

(D) inflammatory

Correct Answer: (D) inflammatory

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question belongs to the topic of English vocabulary and contextual sentence completion. The sentence describes a direct cause-and-effect scenario where the remarks of the Association President caused an adverse reaction among several committee members.

The reaction of “walking out” indicates that the nature of the remarks was highly provocative, offensive, or controversial.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze the tone and negative/positive polarity of the context clue “walked out of the meeting”.

An extreme action like walking out of a formal meeting suggests a powerful negative stimulus. Therefore, the blank must be filled with an adjective that carries a strong negative and agitating connotation.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate each option:

- **Option A (discreet):** This means careful and circumspect in one’s speech or actions, which would maintain peace rather than cause a walkout.
- **Option B (interesting):** This is a neutral or mildly positive word that would typically engage the members rather than drive them away.
- **Option C (exemplary):** This means serving as a desirable model or representing the best of its kind, which is highly positive and contradicts the negative outcome.
- **Option D (inflammatory):** This means tending to arouse anger, hostility, passion, or

severe resentment, which perfectly explains why the members walked out in protest.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, “inflammatory” is the only word that logically and grammatically fits the context of the sentence.

Quick Tip: In sentence completion questions, identify the consequence described in the clause. A negative consequence like a “walkout” always requires a word with a highly negative charge. Eliminate neutral or positive adjectives to narrow down the correct choices instantly.

21. The accused manager tried to _____ the records before the audit inspection

- (A) manipulate
- (B) write
- (C) arrange
- (D) preserve

Correct Answer: (A) manipulate

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests English vocabulary and context-based word selection.

The sentence sets up a situation involving an “accused manager” and an upcoming “audit inspection”.

We need to determine what action such a person would perform on company records to avoid detection of wrongdoing.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Examine the status of the subject (“accused manager”) and the nature of the event (“audit inspection”).

An audit is an official inspection of an organization’s accounts.

An accused person under the threat of an audit would logically attempt to alter, distort, or falsify records to cover up discrepancies.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option’s semantic fit:

- **Option A (manipulate):** This means to handle or control, typically in a skillful or deceptive manner, especially for personal advantage or falsification. This fits the context of corporate fraud and covering up tracks perfectly.
- **Option B (write):** This is a generic action that does not carry the necessary connotation of deceit or self-preservation required in this context.
- **Option C (arrange):** This means to put things in a neat, systematic, or attractive order, which is a standard positive duty and does not fit the suspicious motivation of an accused person.
- **Option D (preserve):** This means to keep safe from harm or decay, which directly contradicts the manager’s interest in hiding incriminating evidence.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, “manipulate” is the only term that accurately matches the deceptive intent of the accused manager.

Quick Tip: Pay close attention to adjectives describing the noun, such as “accused” manager. Such descriptors define the moral alignment and motive of the subject, pointing you directly toward words representing deceit or self-defense.

22. The boy has a deep aversion _____ bland food

- (A) at
- (B) to
- (C) with
- (D) for

Correct Answer: (B) to

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a standard grammar question focusing on the correct usage of prepositions. The sentence expresses a strong dislike (“aversion”) of the boy towards “bland food”. We must identify the fixed preposition that idiomatically follows the noun “aversion”.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Many nouns, verbs, and adjectives in the English language take a fixed preposition. The noun “aversion”, which means a strong dislike or disinclination, is grammatically paired with a specific preposition to direct the dislike towards an object.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate the usage of prepositions with “aversion”:

- In standard English grammar, the noun “aversion” is followed by the preposition “to”.
- We say “aversion to something” (e.g., an aversion to risk, an aversion to public speaking).

- The prepositions “at”, “with”, and “for” do not form the correct idiomatic phrase when paired with the noun “aversion”.
- Although “aversion for” is sometimes colloquially heard, “aversion to” is the globally accepted standard in formal competitive examinations.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, “to” is the correct preposition, making Option (B) the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Memorize fixed preposition pairs for common nouns expressing liking or disliking. For example: “aversion to”, “affinity for”, “allusion to”, and “antipathy toward”. This list is frequently tested in competitive English exams.

23. He accepted the criticism _____ equanimity

- (A) into
- (B) for
- (C) with
- (D) in

Correct Answer: (C) with

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests the correct selection of a preposition to form an adverbial phrase of manner.

The sentence describes the manner in which “he” accepted the criticism, using the noun “equanimity” (which means mental calmness and composure).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

When describing the state of mind or manner in which an action is performed, we often use prepositional phrases.

We need to find the preposition that correctly links the action “accepted” with the state of composure “equanimity”.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the suitability of each preposition:

- The phrase “with equanimity” is a well-established English idiom meaning to bear or accept something calmly and composedly.
- Prepositions like “into” suggest movement or transformation, which is inappropriate here.
- Prepositions like “for” represent purpose or duration, which does not fit the context.
- Preposition “in” is not used with equanimity to express the manner of acceptance.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, the correct preposition is “with”, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: To describe the manner in which an emotional state is shown during an action, the preposition “with” is almost always used (e.g., “with grace”, “with dignity”, “with ease”, “with composure”).

24. Find the adverb in the following sentence.

The Executive Committee reluctantly approved the proposal despite strong objections from some members.

- (A) committee
- (B) approved
- (C) strong
- (D) reluctantly

Correct Answer: (D) reluctantly

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a grammar question on identifying parts of speech.

We are given a complete sentence and must identify which of the words in the options functions as an adverb.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

It often describes how, when, where, or to what degree an action occurs.

Adverbs of manner commonly end in the suffix “-ly”.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option’s grammatical function in the sentence:

- “committee” is part of the compound subject “Executive Committee” and functions as a noun.
- “approved” is the main action of the sentence and functions as a verb.
- “strong” modifies the noun “objections”, describing its intensity, and functions as an adjective.
- “reluctantly” describes the manner in which the action of “approving” was carried out by the committee. It modifies the verb “approved” and ends in “-ly”, making it a classic adverb of manner.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, “reluctantly” is the adverb in the sentence, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding “-ly” to an adjective (e.g., reluctant → reluctantly).

If you are asked to identify an adverb, look first for words ending in “-ly” and verify if they modify a verb or adjective.

25. Find out the adjective in the following sentence.

Only a meticulous investigation could reveal the hidden conspiracy

- (A) only
- (B) reveal
- (C) conspiracy
- (D) meticulous

Correct Answer: (D) meticulous

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question requires identifying the adjective from the given sentence among the provided options.

An adjective is a word that modifies, describes, or quantifies a noun or pronoun.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the nouns in the sentence and check which surrounding words describe their qualities, nature, or state.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us check the parts of speech of all options in the context of the sentence:

- “only” acts as an adverb in this context, modifying the entire noun phrase or limiting its scope.
- “reveal” is a modal auxiliary’s main verb, representing the action of showing or making something known.
- “conspiracy” is a noun, representing the secret plan or plot.
- “meticulous” is a descriptive word meaning “showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise”. It directly modifies the noun “investigation”, making it an adjective.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, “meticulous” is the correct adjective, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: To identify an adjective, locate the nouns in the sentence first (“investigation”, “conspiracy”). Then, look for the words preceding them that describe their qualities (“meticulous” investigation, “hidden” conspiracy).

This makes finding adjectives very straightforward.

26. Change the sentence “He rarely speaks in the class” into an interrogative sentence.

- (A) Does he rarely speak in the class?
- (B) Does he rarely speaks in the class?
- (C) Do he rarely speaks in the class?
- (D) Is he rarely speak in the class?

Correct Answer: (A) Does he rarely speak in the class?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests sentence transformation, specifically changing an assertive sentence in the Simple Present Tense into an interrogative sentence.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the subject and tense of the assertive sentence:

Subject: "He" (third-person singular).

Tense: Simple Present Tense (as indicated by the verb "speaks").

The rule for converting a Simple Present assertive sentence with a singular subject into an interrogative sentence is:

Does + Subject + Base form of the Verb + ...?

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate each option according to grammatical rules:

- Since the subject "He" is third-person singular, we must use the auxiliary verb "Does" at the beginning of the question. This rules out Option (C) which uses "Do".
- When the auxiliary verb "Does" is used, the main verb must revert to its base/infinitive form ("speak"), not the s-form ("speaks"). This rules out Option (B).
- Option (D) incorrectly uses the auxiliary "Is" with the base form of the verb "speak", which violates simple present question structure rules.
- Option (A) correctly begins with "Does", followed by the singular subject "he", and uses the base form of the verb "speak". This is grammatically correct.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the correct interrogative form is Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember: Do not double-mark the singular “-s” ending!

Once you use “Does”, the main verb **MUST** be in its base form without any “-s” or “-es” suffix (e.g., “Does he speak?”, not “Does he speaks?”).

27. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If no error is in the sentence, choose the option (D).

- (A) Each of players of the cricket team
- (B) have received a participation certificate
- (C) from the Chairman of the company
- (D) No error

Correct Answer: (B) have received a participation certificate

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is an error spotting question based on subject-verb agreement rules.

We must review each segment of the sentence to find any grammatical errors.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The main subject of the sentence is “Each”, which is a distributive pronoun.

The rule of subject-verb agreement states that the distributive pronoun “Each” is singular and must always be followed by a singular verb, regardless of any plural nouns in the qualifying prepositional phrase (such as “of the players”).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each part of the sentence:

- In Part (A), “Each of players of the cricket team” introduces the subject. While “Each of

the players” would be more idiomatically complete, the major grammatical error lies in the verb agreement.

- In Part (B), the verb phrase is “have received”. “Have” is a plural auxiliary verb.
- Since the grammatical subject is “Each” (singular), the verb must also be singular. Thus, “have received” must be corrected to “has received”.
- Part (C) is grammatically correct and coherent.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The error is located in Part (B), which makes Option (B) the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Ignore prepositional phrases coming between the subject and the verb!

In “Each of the players”, the noun “players” is inside a prepositional phrase (“of..”).

The true subject is “Each”, which is always singular and requires a singular verb (“has”, “is”, “was”, “does”).

28. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If no error is in the sentence, choose the option (D).

- (A) The Principal as well as teachers of the college
- (B) were present at
- (C) the annual sports day
- (D) No error

Correct Answer: (B) were present at

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests subject-verb agreement when multiple subjects are connected using parenthetical or additive conjunctions.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The sentence contains two subjects: “The Principal” (singular) and “teachers” (plural), connected by the phrase “as well as”.

The grammatical rule states: when two nouns are connected by “as well as”, “along with”, “together with”, “with”, “accompanied by”, or “in addition to”, the verb must agree with the *first* noun.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us apply the rule to the given sentence:

- The first noun in Part (A) is “The Principal”, which is singular.
- The second noun is “teachers”, which is plural.
- According to the rule, the verb must agree with “The Principal” (singular), requiring a singular verb.
- In Part (B), the verb is “were”, which is plural and therefore incorrect. It must be replaced by “was”.
- Part (C) has no grammatical issues.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The error is in Part (B), meaning Option (B) is the correct choice.

Quick Tip: When you see phrases like “as well as”, mentally cross out the phrase and everything after it up to the verb:

“The Principal [as well as teachers] was present...”

This helps you identify the true singular subject instantly and avoid the distraction of plural nouns.

29. A sentence is divided into three parts. Choose the incorrect part. If no error is in the sentence, choose the option (D).

- (A) One of the most talented
- (B) students in the class has failed
- (C) to qualify for the examination
- (D) No error

Correct Answer: (D) No error

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks us to identify if there is any grammatical error in the given three-part sentence, or to choose “No error” if the sentence is completely correct.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to verify several key grammatical structures:

1. The structure “One of the + superlative adjective + plural noun”.
2. The subject-verb agreement for the subject “One”.
3. Infinitive verb construction (“to qualify”).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us verify each segment of the sentence:

- In Part (A), “One of the most talented” correctly initiates the superlative descriptive structure.

- In Part (B), “students” is a plural noun, which is correct because “one of” must choose from a plural group.
- In Part (B), the auxiliary verb is “has failed”. “Has” is singular, which correctly agrees with the singular pronoun “One” (the true subject of the sentence).
- In Part (C), “to qualify for the examination” is a grammatically correct infinitive phrase.
- Since all components conform perfectly to the rules of English grammar, there is no error in the sentence.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The sentence contains no errors, making Option (D) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Double-check the standard structure:

“One of + Plural Noun + Singular Verb”

If a sentence perfectly adheres to this pattern, it is highly likely to be correct and have “No error”.

30. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:

P: their original certificates

Q: for the entrance examination

R: each of the candidates who appeared

S: was instructed to submit

(A) RSPQ

(B) RQSP

(C) SRQP

(D) RPQS

Correct Answer: (B) RQSP

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question belongs to the parajumbles or sentence rearrangement category.

We must arrange the four fragments (P, Q, R, and S) in a sequence that forms a grammatically correct and logical sentence.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

To rearrange parts of a sentence:

1. Identify the subject/opening clause of the sentence.
2. Look for mandatory grammatical pairs (e.g., verbs following their nouns, prepositions linking clauses).
3. Find the main verb and its direct object.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us construct the sentence piece by piece:

- Segment R: “each of the candidates who appeared” acts as the natural subject.
- The verb “appeared” typically takes a prepositional phrase specifying where or what they appeared for. This connects naturally to Segment Q: “for the entrance examination”. Thus, we have the sequence $R \rightarrow Q$.
- After the complete subject clause (“each of the candidates who appeared for the entrance examination”), we need the predicate. Segment S: “was instructed to submit” contains the singular verb “was” which perfectly agrees with the singular subject “each”.
- The infinitive verb “to submit” must be followed by its direct object. Segment P: “their original certificates” is the ideal direct object. Thus, we have $S \rightarrow P$.

- Combining these parts in sequence gives: “each of the candidates who appeared (R) for the entrance examination (Q) was instructed to submit (S) their original certificates (P).” This is the sequence RQSP.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The logical and grammatically correct sequence is RQSP, which is Option (B).

Quick Tip: Look for dependent prepositions or transitive verbs.

The verb “submit” in P requires an object, and “was instructed to submit” in S must immediately precede “their original certificates” in P to make sense, establishing $S \rightarrow P$ as a mandatory link.

31. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:

P: investigate the allegations of corruptions

Q: the committee appointed to

R: to the authorities

S: has submitted its report

- (A) SRQP
- (B) SQRP
- (C) QPSR
- (D) RQSP

Correct Answer: (C) QPSR

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We are required to arrange the fragments P, Q, R, and S to form a coherent, meaningful sentence.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

1. Find the introductory subject phrase.
2. Match infinitives to their verbs (e.g., “appointed to” must be followed by a base form verb).
3. Pair transitive verbs with their objects and prepositional modifiers.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the relationships between the fragments:

- Fragment Q: “the committee appointed to” ends with the infinitive marker “to”. This must be followed by a base verb.
- Fragment P: “investigate the allegations of corruptions” starts with the base verb “investigate”. Therefore, $Q \rightarrow P$ is a mandatory pair.
- The entire phrase “The committee appointed to investigate the allegations of corruptions” acts as the complete subject of the sentence.
- This subject must be followed by a finite verb. Fragment S: “has submitted its report” provides the main verb phrase. This gives $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S$.
- The verb phrase “submitted its report” is logically followed by the destination of the report. Fragment R: “to the authorities” completes the thought. This gives the full sequence $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow R$.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct order is QPSR, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Look for grammatical clues like infinitives.

The phrase “appointed to” in Q needs a verb, which is provided only by “investigate” in P.

Connecting Q directly to P immediately eliminates all options except Option (C).

32. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:

P: of the college was willing

Q: the administrative failure

R: neither the principal nor the bursar

S: to accept responsibility for

(A) RPSQ

(B) RSPQ

(C) SRPQ

(D) QSRP

Correct Answer: (A) RPSQ

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to logically arrange the four parts P, Q, R, and S to make a complete, grammatically sound sentence.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

1. Identify the primary subject, which here uses the correlative conjunction “neither... nor”.
2. Find prepositional modifiers that belong to the subject.
3. Find the verb phrase and the corresponding infinitive phrase.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the structural links:

- Fragment R: “neither the principal nor the bursar” is the subject of the sentence.

- This subject is modified by the prepositional phrase in Fragment P: “of the college was willing”. This creates a singular verb structure “was willing” that agrees with “neither... nor”. This gives $R \rightarrow P$
- The adjective “willing” is idiomatically followed by an infinitive phrase starting with “to”. Fragment S: “to accept responsibility for” naturally follows “was willing”. This gives $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow S$.
- The preposition “for” in Fragment S must have a noun phrase as its object. Fragment Q: “the administrative failure” fits perfectly as the object. This gives the sequence $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow Q$.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct order is RPSQ, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: Notice how “responsibility for” in S ends with the preposition “for”.

This requires a noun phrase like “the administrative failure” in Q to act as its object, establishing $S \rightarrow Q$ as a mandatory pair at the end of the sentence.

33. Rearrange the parts to form a meaningful and coherent sentence:

P: applying for masters in foreign universities

Q: due to better opportunities

R: is increasing significantly

S: the number of students

(A) SQPR

(B) PSQR

(C) SPRQ

(D) PRQS

Correct Answer: (C) SPRQ

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to rearrange the given fragments to construct a coherent, grammatically correct sentence.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

1. Find the main subject of the sentence, which is often a noun phrase.
2. Check for participle modifiers (present or past participles) that describe the noun phrase.
3. Ensure the singular verb “is” agrees with the singular noun phrase head “the number”.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us establish the hierarchy of the clauses:

- Fragment S: “the number of students” is the logical starting subject. Remember that “the number of” is grammatically singular and takes a singular verb.
- This subject is modified by the active participle phrase in Fragment P: “applying for masters in foreign universities”. This gives $S \rightarrow P$.
- Now we need the main verb of the sentence. Fragment R: “is increasing significantly” has the singular verb “is”, which matches the singular head “the number”. This gives $S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$.
- Lastly, the reason for this increase is provided in Fragment Q: “due to better opportunities”. This completes the sentence, giving $S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R \rightarrow Q$.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The logical sequence is SPRQ, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: The head noun of “the number of students” is “the number” (singular).

This requires the singular verb “is increasing” (R), establishing the core grammatical backbone: $S \rightarrow R$.

Inserting the modifying participle phrase P in between gives $S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$.

34. Read the passage and answer the question:

We know photosynthesis is a feature of plants which absorb sunlight and use the energy to convert atmospheric CO₂ into glucose. While sunlight peaks in the 400-700 nm region (of wavelengths), scientists have shone ultraviolet radiation on plants and found that this opens new avenues in enzyme engineering and drugs through photocatalysis-the process of using light to jump-start chemical reactions. Light-activated enzymes turn light energy into chemical action. In some cases, light triggers lightning-fast shape changes that turn on the enzymes. These movements can now be tracked in real-time on a scale of trillionths of a second using ultra-fast imaging. Researchers at Nanjing University, China have used visible light to trigger inherent enzymes as catalysts, paving the way for manufacturing useful products and drugs.

Photocatalysis means

- (A) the process of using ultraviolet rays to absorb sunlight
- (B) the process of using plants to produce ultraviolet rays
- (C) the process of using heat to jump-start chemical reactions
- (D) the process of using light to jump-start chemical reactions

Correct Answer: (D) the process of using light to jump-start chemical reactions

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a reading comprehension question. We must find the definition of the term “photocatalysis” as provided in the passage.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Use the scanning technique to locate the word “photocatalysis” in the text.

Read the context immediately preceding and following the term to extract its definition.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look directly at the text:

- Scanning the passage, we find the following sentence in the middle:
“...this opens new avenues in enzyme engineering and drugs through photocatalysis-the process of using light to jump-start chemical reactions.”
- The author uses an em-dash (“-”) to provide an immediate, direct definition of “photocatalysis”.
- The definition given is: “the process of using light to jump-start chemical reactions”.
- This matches Option (D) exactly.
- Options (A), (B), and (C) contain incorrect descriptions not supported by the definition given in the passage.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Therefore, Option (D) is the correct answer based on direct textual evidence.

Quick Tip: Punctuation marks like dashes (—), colons (:), or parentheses () in reading passages are often used by authors to define complex technical terms.

Always focus on these punctuation cues to find definitions quickly.

35. Choose the word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“A state of lawlessness, political disorder, and the total absence of government control.”

- (A) Tyranny
- (B) Oligarchy
- (C) Anarchy
- (D) Autocracy

Correct Answer: (C) Anarchy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question falls under the one-word substitution category of English vocabulary, testing terms related to forms of government and political states.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Examine the definitions of all political terms presented in the options to see which one corresponds to the complete absence of government and subsequent lawlessness.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the definition of each term:

- **Option A (Tyranny):** This refers to a government ruled by a cruel and oppressive dictator with absolute power. There is government control, but it is unjust.
- **Option B (Oligarchy):** This is a system where power is held by a small, elite group of people. Government control is present.
- **Option C (Anarchy):** This comes from the Greek prefix “an-” (without) and “arkhos” (ruler). It literally means a society without a public authority or government, resulting in a state of political disorder and lawlessness. This matches the prompt perfectly.
- **Option D (Autocracy):** This is a system of government by one person with absolute power. Control is highly centralized.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The term that correctly substitutes the given definition is “Anarchy”, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Learn Greek roots for political terms:

“-archy” and “-cracy” mean rule or government.

“an-” means without.

Thus, “an-archy” directly translates to “without government/rule”.

36. She is a lawyer, _____?

- (A) is she
- (B) isn't she
- (C) does she
- (D) doesn't she

Correct Answer: (B) isn't she

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question tests the grammar rules for forming question tags in English.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Standard rules for creating question tags:

1. If the main statement is affirmative (positive), the question tag must be negative.
2. If the main statement is negative, the question tag must be positive.
3. The tag uses the same auxiliary verb as the main statement. If no auxiliary exists, “do/does/did” is used.
4. The subject pronoun of the tag must match the subject of the main statement.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us apply the rules to the statement “She is a lawyer”:

- The statement is “She is a lawyer”, which is an affirmative statement.
- Therefore, the question tag must be negative. This eliminates Option (A) “is she” and Option (C) “does she”.
- The verb used in the statement is “is” (a form of the primary verb “to be”).
- The question tag must use the same verb. The negative contraction of “is” is “isn’t”. This eliminates Option (D) “doesn’t she”.
- Combining “isn’t” with the subject pronoun “she” gives the correct tag: “isn’t she”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct tag is “isn’t she”, making Option (B) the correct answer.

Quick Tip: Match the verb form directly!

“She is...” → “...isn’t she?”

“She does...” → “...doesn’t she?”

Keeping the verb families aligned avoids tag errors.

General Knowledge

37. The study of the origin, structure and evolution of the Earth is known as

- (A) Seismology
- (B) Meteorology
- (C) Geology
- (D) Petrology

Correct Answer: (C) Geology

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a general science question asking for the name of the scientific discipline that studies the physical Earth.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Examine and define each of the branches of physical science listed in the options to identify the correct field of study.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us define the terms:

- **Option A (Seismology):** This is the scientific study of earthquakes and the propagation of elastic waves through the Earth or other planet-like bodies. It is a subfield of geophysics.
- **Option B (Meteorology):** This is the study of the atmosphere, atmospheric phenomena, and weather processes, not the solid Earth itself.
- **Option C (Geology):** Derived from the Greek roots “geo” meaning Earth and “logos” meaning study, geology is the primary science that deals with the Earth’s physical

structure, its substance, history, origin, and the processes acting upon it. This matches the definition in the question.

- **Option D (Petrology):** This is a specific branch of geology that focuses on the origin, composition, structure, and classification of rocks. It is too narrow to encompass the entire Earth's evolution and origin.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct scientific term is “Geology”, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Pay attention to root words.

“Geo-” always refers to the Earth.

“Geology” is therefore the overarching study of the Earth, while “Petrology” (petra = rock) is a sub-discipline under it.

38. The most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere is

- (A) Oxygen
- (B) Nitrogen
- (C) Carbon Dioxide
- (D) Argon

Correct Answer: (B) Nitrogen

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a general knowledge and environmental science question regarding the chemical composition of Earth's atmosphere.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Review the standard percentages of the major gases that make up clean, dry air in Earth's atmosphere.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the composition of dry air by volume:

- The Earth's atmosphere is composed of a mixture of different gases.
- Nitrogen (N_2) is by far the most abundant, making up approximately 78.08% of the dry atmosphere by volume.
- Oxygen (O_2) is the second most abundant gas, accounting for about 20.95%.
- Argon (Ar) is the third most abundant, making up approximately 0.93%.
- Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) is a trace gas, currently constituting around 0.04% (approximately 400 ppm) of the atmosphere.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The gas with the highest abundance is Nitrogen, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: A common misconception is that Oxygen is the most abundant gas because it is vital for human respiration.

In reality, the atmosphere is nearly four-fifths Nitrogen, which is chemically inert under normal surface conditions.

39. Which layer of the atmosphere contains Ozone Layer?

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Mesosphere
- (C) Stratosphere
- (D) Exosphere

Correct Answer: (C) Stratosphere

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the specific layer of Earth's atmosphere where the protective ozone layer is located.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Understand the vertical structure of the atmosphere.

From the ground up, the layers are: Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.

Identify which of these layers contains high concentrations of ozone gas (O_3).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each atmospheric layer:

- The Troposphere is the lowest layer, extending up to about 12 km where weather events occur.
- The Stratosphere lies directly above the troposphere, extending from about 12 km to 50 km above the Earth's surface.
- The stratosphere contains the ozone layer, which is a region of high concentration of ozone molecules. This ozone absorbs the majority of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

- The Mesosphere lies above the stratosphere, and the Exosphere is the outermost boundary. Neither of these contains the ozone layer.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Thus, the ozone layer is located in the Stratosphere, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember that while “bad” ozone (smog) can form in the troposphere near the ground, “good” ozone, which forms the vital solar UV filter, is concentrated in the Stratosphere.

40. Which one of the following planets has no natural satellites?

- (A) Mercury
- (B) Jupiter
- (C) Mars
- (D) Saturn

Correct Answer: (A) Mercury

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This astronomy question asks which planet among the options does not possess any natural satellites (moons).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Recall the planetary characteristics of the Solar System, focusing on the moon counts of the planets.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us check the natural satellites of the given planets:

- The inner terrestrial planets are close to the Sun.
- Mercury has zero natural satellites.
- Venus also has zero natural satellites.
- Mars has two small natural satellites, named Phobos and Deimos.
- Jupiter has a massive system of natural satellites, with over 90 confirmed moons, including the four large Galilean moons (Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto).
- Saturn has the largest number of confirmed natural satellites, numbering over 140, including the massive moon Titan.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Mercury is the only planet in the given options with no natural satellites, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Only the first two planets from the Sun, Mercury and Venus, have no natural satellites.

All other planets in the Solar System have at least one moon (Earth has 1, Mars has 2, and the outer gas giants have dozens).

41. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme aims to provide

- (A) free LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line households
- (B) financial assistance to women from Below Poverty Line households
- (C) monthly pension to women from Below Poverty Line households

(D) free health checkup to women from Below Poverty Line households

Correct Answer: (A) free LPG connections to women from Below Poverty Line households

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests general knowledge and awareness of social welfare programs initiated by the Government of India.

We need to identify the exact primary objective of the well-known central scheme called the “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” (PMUY).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The focus must be placed on analyzing the literal meaning of the word “Ujjwala”, which translates to “bright” or relates to “flame/fuel”.

We must identify which energy or health sector the program targets based on national policy directives.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the history and goals of this project:

- The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on May 1, 2016.
- The scheme targets adult women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, offering them clean cooking fuel to replace traditional hazardous fuels.
- Traditional methods of cooking using firewood, coal, and dried cow dung release dangerous particulate matter and smoke.
- By providing free Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections, the government aims to safeguard health, reduce respiratory illnesses, and promote women’s empowerment.

- Other forms of aid, like pensions or direct cash support, are managed under separate schemes such as PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) or PM Jan Dhan Yojana, rather than PMUY.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The primary aim of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is to provide free LPG connections to BPL women, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: In central schemes, names often carry descriptive hints.

“Ujjwala” represents flame and light, indicating an energy-related initiative like clean cooking LPG cylinders.

42. Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in India to promote

- (A) the welfare of tribals in the country
- (B) the welfare of fisherman community in India
- (C) tourism in India
- (D) cleanliness and sanitation across the country

Correct Answer: (D) cleanliness and sanitation across the country

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the primary objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India Mission), a massive country-wide campaign in India.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The term “Swachh” translates directly to “clean” in Hindi.

We can associate this literal translation with national initiatives targeting sanitation, public

health, and solid waste management.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us review the background of the Swachh Bharat Mission:

- The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was officially launched on October 2, 2014, to mark the 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
- The key objectives of the campaign were to eliminate open defecation, construct household and community toilets, and establish solid waste management systems.
- The mission was divided into two sub-missions: SBM-Urban (managed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) and SBM-Gramin (managed by the Ministry of Jal Shakti).
- By promoting hygiene and cleanliness, the program sought to decrease the incidence of waterborne and vector-borne diseases.
- While tribal and fisherman welfare, as well as tourism, have dedicated departments and schemes, they are not the core objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched to promote cleanliness and sanitation across the country, making Option (D) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: “Swachh” is a Hindi word meaning “clean”.

Therefore, the Swachh Bharat Mission is directly linked to clean surroundings, toilet construction, and sanitation.

43. The credit linked subsidy housing scheme of Government of India, PMAY stands for

- (A) Prime Minister Awas Yojana
- (B) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- (C) Pradhan Mantri Award Yojana
- (D) Pradhan Mantri Army Yojana

Correct Answer: (B) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying the correct full form of the abbreviation “PMAY”, which is a credit-linked subsidy housing scheme of the Government of India.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

“PMAY” is an acronym where “PM” typically stands for “Pradhan Mantri” in Indian central government schemes.

Since it is a “housing scheme”, we must identify the Sanskrit/Hindi word for housing or dwelling, which is “Awas”.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the scheme’s nomenclature and design:

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) was launched in June 2015 with the vision of providing “Housing for All” in urban and rural areas.
- The scheme provides a Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) on home loans for purchase, construction, or enhancement of houses.
- PMAY is split into two components: PMAY-Urban (PMAY-U) and PMAY-Gramin (PMAY-G).
- The option “Prime Minister Awas Yojana” uses English instead of the official Hindi title,

while “Award Yojana” and “Army Yojana” are completely incorrect terms.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct expansion for PMAY is “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana”, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: The word “Awas” in Hindi/Sanskrit means housing or home.

Associating the sector of the scheme (housing) with the term “Awas” helps narrow down the correct option immediately.

44. The Malayalam novel Pathummayude Aadu was written by

- (A) O.V.Vijayan
- (B) M.T.Vasudevan Nair
- (C) Vaikom Muhammad Basheer
- (D) M.Mukundan

Correct Answer: (C) Vaikom Muhammad Basheer

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on Malayalam literature and tests knowledge of prominent Kerala authors and their classic works.

We must identify the author of the widely celebrated Malayalam novel “Pathummayude Aadu” (Pathumma’s Goat).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

This is a factual question. We can recall the major literary masterpieces of renowned Malayalam writers to find the match.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us explore the authors and their famous works:

- “Pathummayude Aadu” (published in 1959) is a humorous, semi-autobiographical novel written by Vaikom Muhammad Basheer, one of the most celebrated writers in Malayalam literature.
- The novel is set in Basheer’s family home and revolves around his sister Pathumma, her goat, and the mundane yet delightful interactions within a large, struggling household.
- O.V. Vijayan is famous for “Khasakkinte Itihasam” (The Legends of Khasak), which revolutionized Malayalam fiction.
- M.T. Vasudevan Nair is renowned for masterpieces like “Randamoozham” and “Naalukettu”.
- M. Mukundan is celebrated for “Mayyazhippuzhayude Theerangalil” (On the Banks of the River Mayyazhi).

Step 4: Final Answer:

Vaikom Muhammad Basheer wrote the novel “Pathummayude Aadu”, which makes Option (C) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Vaikom Muhammad Basheer, affectionately known as the “Bey pore Sultan”, wrote in a colloquial, highly accessible style. “Pathummayude Aadu” and “Balyakalasakhi” are his most famous works.

45. The first fully digitally literate panchayat in Kerala is

- (A) Karukutty
- (B) Vellanad
- (C) Nilambur
- (D) Pullampara grama panchayat

Correct Answer: (D) Pullampara grama panchayat

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a state-specific general knowledge question about Kerala's local governance milestones in the digital and technology sectors.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the recent achievements in Kerala's Grama Panchayats regarding digital literacy campaigns and government declarations.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us check the background of this digital literacy milestone:

- In October 2022, Pullampara grama panchayat in Thiruvananthapuram district was officially declared the first fully digitally literate panchayat in the country.
- This milestone was achieved through the "Digi Pullampara" project, launched to provide basic digital training to the local public.
- The project empowered marginalized and elderly citizens to use digital tools, access online public services, and perform digital transactions securely.
- Other options like Karukutty, Vellanad, and Nilambur have different historical achievements but do not hold the title of being the first fully digitally literate panchayat.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The first fully digitally literate panchayat in Kerala is Pullampara grama panchayat, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: The “Digi Pullampara” project was a major news highlight in 2022.

Remembering this specific campaign name directly links to Pullampara Grama Panchayat.

46. Which Kerala ruler defeated the Dutch in the battle of Colachel?

- (A) Marthanda Varma
- (B) Dharma Raja
- (C) Ravi Varma
- (D) Veera Kerala Varma

Correct Answer: (A) Marthanda Varma

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question covers the medieval and early modern history of Kerala, specifically focusing on the famous military confrontation between a local kingdom and a European power.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Recall the major historical battles of Travancore.

Identify which ruler was on the throne of Travancore during the Dutch invasion of the Malabar coast in 1741.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us review the historical timeline of the Battle of Colachel:

- The Battle of Colachel took place on August 10, 1741, between the Kingdom of

Travancore and the Dutch East India Company (VOC).

- Anizham Thirunal Marthanda Varma, the ruler of Travancore, led his forces to a historic victory against the Dutch forces.
- This battle is historically highly significant as it was the first time an Asian kingdom defeated a powerful European naval force in an organized military conflict.
- The defeat severely crippled Dutch trade and colonial ambitions in India.
- Dharma Raja (Kartika Thirunal Rama Varma) was Marthanda Varma's successor, famous for defending Travancore against Tipu Sultan, but was not the ruler during the Battle of Colachel.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Marthanda Varma defeated the Dutch in the battle of Colachel, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: The Battle of Colachel in 1741 is synonymous with Marthanda Varma's military genius and consolidated the Kingdom of Travancore.

47. The oldest river boat race in Kerala, the Aranmula Boat Race is conducted on the river

- (A) Periyar
- (B) Pamba
- (C) Chaliyar
- (D) Bharathapuzha

Correct Answer: (B) Pamba

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a cultural geography question about the traditional water festivals (Vallam Kali) of Kerala and the specific rivers on which they are held.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Locate the geographic region of Aranmula, Pathanamthitta district, and identify the main river flowing through this heritage village.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the geography of Kerala's boat races:

- The Aranmula Boat Race (Aranmula Vallam Kali) is the oldest and most traditional river boat festival in Kerala.
- It is held annually during the Onam festival season near the Aranmula Parthasarathy Temple.
- The event takes place on the Pamba River, which flows through Pathanamthitta.
- Unlike competitive boat races like the Nehru Trophy (held on Punnamada Lake), the Aranmula Boat Race is highly ritualistic and focused on temple traditions.
- The other options, Periyar (flowing through Ernakulam/Idukki), Chaliyar (Malappuram/Kozhikode), and Bharathapuzha (Nila, flowing through Palakkad/Malappuram), do not host the Aranmula Boat Race.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Aranmula Boat Race is conducted on the river Pamba, making Option (B) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: The holy town of Sabarimala and the heritage village of Aranmula are both culturally and geographically anchored to the Pamba River.

48. The Kerala Forest Research Institute is located at

- (A) Thrissur
- (B) Kottayam
- (C) Kannur
- (D) Palakkad

Correct Answer: (A) Thrissur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests geographical and institutional facts about Kerala, specifically the location of major research organizations in the state.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Recall the exact headquarters/sub-stations of state science institutions under the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us verify the location of the Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI):

- The Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI) was established in 1975 by the Government of Kerala.
- KFRI is headquartered at Peechi, which is located in the Thrissur district of Kerala.
- The institute conducts multidisciplinary research in tropical forestry, wildlife biology, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable forest management.

- Other districts host different specialized bodies; for example, Kottayam is famous for the Rubber Board and Rubber Research Institute of India, while Thrissur hosts KFRI.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Kerala Forest Research Institute is located at Thrissur, making Option (A) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary and KFRI are located close together in Thrissur. Associating Peechi with Thrissur helps identify the correct district for KFRI instantly.

49. The Bharat Ratna award announced in 2024 was conferred posthumously upon former Prime Minister

- (A) I. K. Gujral
- (B) Charan Singh
- (C) Manmohan Singh
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

Correct Answer: (B) Charan Singh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a current affairs question focusing on the highest civilian award of India, the Bharat Ratna, and its recipients in the year 2024.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the notable political leaders who were selected for the Bharat Ratna in 2024.

We must filter the options to locate the posthumous Prime Minister who received this honor in early 2024.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the 2024 awards:

- In early 2024, the Government of India announced five recipients for the Bharat Ratna.
- Chaudhary Charan Singh, the 5th Prime Minister of India, was posthumously conferred the honor.
- He was a legendary peasant leader who championed farmers' rights and served as the Prime Minister between July 1979 and January 1980.
- Other posthumous Prime Ministers like Rajiv Gandhi received it in 1991.
- I.K. Gujral and Manmohan Singh have not been awarded the Bharat Ratna.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Bharat Ratna in 2024 was posthumously conferred upon Chaudhary Charan Singh, which is Option (B).

Quick Tip: 2024 saw a record five Bharat Ratna awards.

Two former Prime Ministers received it posthumously: P.V. Narasimha Rao and Chaudhary Charan Singh.

50. The presiding officer of a joint sitting of Indian Parliament (both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) is

(A) the President of India

- (B) the Vice President of India
- (C) the Chief Justice of India
- (D) the Speaker of Lok Sabha

Correct Answer: (D) the Speaker of Lok Sabha

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests Indian Polity and Constitutional provisions regarding the joint legislative sessions of both Houses of Parliament.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the constitutional articles governing joint sittings (Article 108 and Article 118).

Recall the order of precedence for presiding officers during a joint sitting when both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are convened together.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the constitutional guidelines for a joint sitting:

- Under Article 108 of the Indian Constitution, the President can summon a joint sitting of both Houses to resolve a deadlock over a non-money bill.
- Article 118(4) of the Constitution explicitly states that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha shall preside over a joint sitting.
- In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides.
- If the Deputy Speaker is also absent, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides.
- Notably, the Vice President of India (who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha) never presides over a joint sitting as they are not a member of either House of Parliament.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The presiding officer of a joint sitting of Parliament is the Speaker of Lok Sabha, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: The President calls/summons the joint sitting, but the Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over it.

The Vice President (Chairman of Rajya Sabha) is excluded from presiding over joint sittings.

51. Which soil type is most suitable for cotton cultivation?

- (A) Alluvial soil
- (B) Laterite soil
- (C) Black soil
- (D) Alkaline soil

Correct Answer: (C) Black soil

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This is a geography and agriculture question regarding soil profiles in India and their suitability for major commercial cash crops.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the physical properties and water-retention requirements of the cotton plant.
Determine which Indian soil type matches these properties.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the geological traits of the soil types:

- Black soil is also widely known as “Regur Soil” or “Black Cotton Soil” because of its high

suitability for cotton farming.

- It is formed by the weathering of lava/basaltic rocks in the Deccan Trap region (comprising parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh).
- This soil has a high clay content, which gives it an excellent capacity to retain moisture for long periods.
- It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime, which are critical nutrients for cotton growth.
- Alluvial soil is highly fertile but is primarily suited for crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane, while laterite soil is acidic and suited for plantations like tea and coffee.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Black soil is the most suitable type for cotton cultivation, making Option (C) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: The terms “Regur” and “Black Cotton Soil” are directly synonymous.

When you see cotton cultivation, immediately look for black soil in the options.

52. An all India Development Financial Institution, NABARD primarily deals with

- (A) Industries
- (B) Foreign trade
- (C) Tourism
- (D) Agricultural and Rural development

Correct Answer: (D) Agricultural and Rural development

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests knowledge of financial institutions in India and their specialized sectors of operation.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze the full acronym expansion of the institution “NABARD”.

Identify the primary mandate given to this apex body upon its establishment.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the history and mandate of NABARD:

- NABARD stands for National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
- It was established on July 12, 1982, based on the recommendations of the B. Sivaraman Committee.
- It serves as the apex development financial institution under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- Its primary mandate is to provide credit, policy planning, and monitoring services for agriculture, small-scale cottage industries, and overall rural infrastructure.
- SIDBI and IDBI deal with industries, EXIM Bank handles foreign trade, and TFCI handles tourism finance; NABARD is strictly dedicated to rural sectors.

Step 4: Final Answer:

NABARD primarily deals with agricultural and rural development, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Learn the acronyms!

N-A-B-A-R-D contains “A” for Agriculture and “R-D” for Rural Development.

This lets you extract the core sector directly from the name.

53. The major coffee producing State in India is

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Assam
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: (C) Karnataka

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question focuses on agricultural statistics and crop distribution in India, specifically the commercial production of coffee.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Recall which state in the southern hilly regions dominates plantation agriculture for coffee (Arabica and Robusta varieties).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us examine the details of coffee cultivation in India:

- Karnataka is the undisputed leader in coffee production in India.
- It accounts for over 70% of the total coffee produced in the country.
- The major coffee-producing regions in Karnataka are located in the Western Ghats districts of Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru, and Hassan.

- Kerala is the second-largest producer of coffee in India, but its share is significantly smaller than Karnataka's.
- Assam is famous for tea production, while Chhattisgarh is primarily a cereal-producing state.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Karnataka is the major coffee producing state in India, making Option (C) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Southern states of India produce nearly all Indian coffee, with Karnataka leading by a huge margin (around 70%), followed by Kerala.

54. The High Court of Chhattisgarh is located at

- (A) Raipur
- (B) Durg
- (C) Bilaspur
- (D) Jadavpur

Correct Answer: (C) Bilaspur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests geographical facts about the Indian judiciary.

We need to identify the city where the seat of the High Court of Chhattisgarh is situated.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

While many state High Courts are situated in their respective capital cities, some states have

their principal seats located in non-capital cities.

We must identify if Chhattisgarh is one of these states.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the history of the High Court of Chhattisgarh:

- The High Court of Chhattisgarh was established on November 1, 2000, under the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000.
- It is the 19th High Court of India.
- The principal seat of the High Court is located at Bilaspur (specifically at Bodri in Bilaspur district), which is often referred to as the “Nyayadhani” (judicial capital) of the state.
- Raipur is the administrative capital of Chhattisgarh, but does not house the High Court.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The High Court of Chhattisgarh is located at Bilaspur, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: States like Kerala (Ernakulam), Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur), Rajasthan (Jodhpur), and Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur) have their High Courts located in cities other than their state capitals. These exceptions are frequently tested in exams.

55. The Silicon Valley of India refers to

- (A) Bengaluru
- (B) Mysuru

- (C) Chennai
(D) Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (A) Bengaluru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the popular geographical nickname or moniker of a prominent Indian city known for its technology and software sector.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

“Silicon Valley” is a reference to the global technology hub located in California, USA.

We must identify the Indian city that holds a similar position in the national information technology (IT) sector.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us verify the features of Bengaluru:

- Bengaluru (formerly Bangalore), the capital of Karnataka, is widely called the “Silicon Valley of India”.
- It earned this moniker due to being the leading IT exporter, housing thousands of tech startups, and hosting major global and Indian tech giants.
- It also features top-tier research and engineering institutions like the Indian Institute of Science (IISc).
- Hyderabad is also a major IT hub (often referred to as “Cyberabad”), but “Silicon Valley of India” remains the official and globally recognized nickname of Bengaluru.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Bengaluru is referred to as the Silicon Valley of India, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: The element “Silicon” is used to manufacture semiconductor microchips.

Bengaluru’s primary position in software and electronic hardware engineering naturally gave rise to this nickname.

56. The Mysore Palace is associated with the

- (A) Cholas dynasty
- (B) Wadiyar dynasty
- (C) Kadambas dynasty
- (D) Chalukyas dynasty

Correct Answer: (B) Wadiyar dynasty

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the historical ruling family or dynasty associated with the construction and residency of the famous Mysore Palace (Amba Vilas Palace) in Karnataka.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the major regional kingdoms of Karnataka.

Recall which dynasty ruled the Kingdom of Mysore from the late medieval period up until Indian independence.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the history of the Mysore Palace:

- The Mysore Palace was the official residence and seat of the Kingdom of Mysore’s ruling family, the Wadiyar dynasty.

- The Wadiyar dynasty was established in 1399 and ruled Mysore almost continuously until 1950, with a temporary interruption by Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan.
- The current structure of the palace was commissioned in 1897 and completed in 1912 under Rajarshi Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, following the destruction of the old wooden palace in a fire.
- Other dynasties like the Cholas (Tamil Nadu), Kadambas (Banavasi), and Chalukyas (Badami) belong to different eras and geographical territories.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Mysore Palace is associated with the Wadiyar dynasty, making Option (B) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: The Wadiyar dynasty founded and ruled the Kingdom of Mysore.

Therefore, major historic monuments in the city of Mysore are primarily associated with the Wadiyars.

57. Which one of the following is famous for the India's largest mural painting?

- (A) Krishnapuram Palace
- (B) Kowdiar Palace
- (C) Kanakaunnu Palace
- (D) Hill Palace

Correct Answer: (A) Krishnapuram Palace

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about art heritage and palace museum collections in Kerala, focusing on the location of India's largest single archaeological mural painting.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Review the historical mural locations of Kerala.

Identify which palace houses the massive "Gajendra Moksham" mural, which is celebrated as one of the largest mural paintings on a single wall in the country.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the details of the Krishnapuram Palace:

- The Krishnapuram Palace is located in Kayamkulam, near Alappuzha, and was built during the reign of Marthanda Varma of Travancore.
- This palace houses the "Gajendra Moksham" mural, which is the largest single piece of mural painting discovered in Kerala, measuring approximately 14 feet by 11 feet.
- The painting depicts the mythological tale of Lord Vishnu saving the elephant Gajendra from a crocodile.
- While the Hill Palace (Tripunithura), Kowdiar Palace, and Kanakakunnu Palace (Thiruvananthapuram) have rich royal structures and museums, they do not house this specific famous mural painting.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Krishnapuram Palace is famous for housing this monumental mural painting, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: The “Gajendra Moksham” mural is a masterwork of traditional Kerala mural art. It is located at the Krishnapuram Palace in Kayamkulam, Alappuzha district.

58. Which Kerala district is known as the “Land of Looms and Lores”?

- (A) Pathanamthitta
- (B) Thrissur
- (C) Kozhikode
- (D) Kannur

Correct Answer: (D) Kannur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests geographical and cultural nicknames of Kerala districts.

We need to find which district is famously dubbed as the “Land of Looms and Lores”.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze the two components of the nickname: “Looms” and “Lores”.

“Looms” indicates a strong traditional handloom weaving industry, while “Lores” signifies rich folklore, ritualistic performing arts, and myths.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us explore the culture of Kannur:

- Kannur district in North Malabar is known as the “Land of Looms and Lores”.
- “Looms” refers to the highly regarded traditional handloom weaving cooperatives in the region, which produce export-quality fabrics.
- “Lores” refers to the abundant myths, ritual folk arts, and particularly the vibrant

“Theyyam” dance-drama, which is central to the district’s local shrines.

- Other districts have different monikers; for example, Kozhikode is the “City of Spices” and Thrissur is the “Cultural Capital of Kerala”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Kannur is the district known as the “Land of Looms and Lores”, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: Whenever you see “Lores” and “Looms” together, associate it with North Malabar’s Theyyam culture and weaving industry located in Kannur.

59. Which UN organ has the authority to suspend a member State from exercising rights and privileges?

- (A) International Court of Justice
- (B) General Assembly upon recommendation of Security Council
- (C) Economic and Social Council
- (D) UNESCO

Correct Answer: (B) General Assembly upon recommendation of Security Council

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is based on international law and the operational charter of the United Nations (UN).

We need to determine the specific procedural path required to suspend a member state’s rights.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Refer to the United Nations Charter (specifically Articles 5 and 6).

Identify the constitutional powers and legislative relationships shared between the General Assembly (UNGA) and the Security Council (UNSC).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the UN Charter guidelines:

- Article 5 of the UN Charter states that a member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership.
- This suspension is executed by the General Assembly, but only upon the explicit, mandatory recommendation of the Security Council.
- Similarly, under Article 6, expulsion of a member also requires a Security Council recommendation followed by a General Assembly vote.
- No single organ like the ICJ, ECOSOC, or UNESCO has independent authority to suspend or expel a member state from the parent United Nations body.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The authority to suspend a member state rests with the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, which is Option (B).

Quick Tip: For major constitutional decisions in the UN, such as admitting, suspending, or expelling members, the General Assembly always acts on the recommendation of the Security Council.

60. The headquarters of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is located in

- (A) Kathmandu, Nepal
- (B) Colombo, Sri Lanka
- (C) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- (D) Islamabad, Pakistan

Correct Answer: (A) Kathmandu, Nepal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests geographical facts about regional intergovernmental organizations, specifically the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Distinguish between the city where the SAARC charter was signed (founding location) and the city hosting its permanent Secretariat (headquarters).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the details of SAARC:

- SAARC was established on December 8, 1985, when its charter was officially signed in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- However, the permanent Secretariat (headquarters) of the association was established on January 16, 1987, in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General and coordinates the regional activities of the eight member countries.
- The eight member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The headquarters of SAARC is located in Kathmandu, Nepal, which makes Option (A) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Do not confuse the founding city (Dhaka) with the headquarters city (Kathmandu). SAARC was founded in Dhaka, but its permanent headquarters is in Kathmandu.

61. The historic Khyber Pass is situated directly on the international border between

- (A) Pakistan and Afghanistan
- (B) Pakistan and Nepal
- (C) India and Nepal
- (D) India and Bangladesh

Correct Answer: (A) Pakistan and Afghanistan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question belongs to the topic of physical geography and international borders. It asks for the precise location of the historic mountain pass known as the Khyber Pass.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to identify the geopolitical entities and mountain ranges associated with the Khyber Pass.

The pass has historically served as a critical trade and invasion route between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the geography of the Khyber Pass:

- The Khyber Pass is a mountain pass in the northwest of Pakistan, cutting through the

Spin Ghar mountains.

- It connects the town of Landi Kotal in Pakistan to the valley of Peshawar and further reaches Kabul in Afghanistan.
- Throughout history, it was an integral part of the ancient Silk Road and a key gateway for invasions into India by rulers like Babur, Nadir Shah, and Ahmad Shah Durrani.
- Geographically, it sits right on the international border known as the Durand Line, which demarcates Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- The other country pairs listed (Pakistan-Nepal, India-Nepal, India-Bangladesh) are geographically distant from the Spin Ghar/Hindu Kush mountain ranges where the pass is situated.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The historic Khyber Pass is situated directly on the international border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, making Option (A) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: The Khyber Pass is situated in the Hindu Kush/Spin Ghar mountain range.

This range defines the rugged northwest border of the Indian subcontinent, separating Pakistan from landlocked Afghanistan.

62. The Indian city of Nashik is situated on the banks of the river

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Tapi
- (C) Godavari

(D) Krishna

Correct Answer: (C) Godavari

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests geographical knowledge about major Indian cities and the rivers on whose banks they are situated.

We need to determine which river flows through the city of Nashik in Maharashtra.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the origin point and flow path of the major peninsular rivers of India.

Relate Nashik's geographic position in the Western Ghats to the corresponding river basin.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us examine the geography of Nashik and the Godavari River:

- Nashik is an ancient holy city located in the northwest region of Maharashtra, India.
- The river Godavari, which is the second-longest river in India after the Ganges, originates near Nashik at Triambakeshwar in the Western Ghats.
- Because of its origin and flow through the city, Nashik is situated directly on the banks of the Godavari River.
- The city is also famous as one of the four host locations of the holy Hindu pilgrimage festival, the Kumbh Mela, which is held on the banks of the Godavari.
- Other options like Mahanadi (originates in Chhattisgarh), Tapi (originates in Madhya Pradesh), and Krishna (originates near Mahabaleshwar) do not flow through Nashik.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The city of Nashik is situated on the banks of the river Godavari, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: The Godavari is often called the “Dakshina Ganga” (Ganges of the South).

Remembering that the Godavari originates at Triambakeshwar near Nashik instantly tells you which river flows through the city.

63. In India, the tribal community Toda are primarily associated with the region

- (A) Satpura Hills
- (B) Aravalli Hills
- (C) Nilgiris Hills
- (D) Vindhya Range

Correct Answer: (C) Nilgiris Hills

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question relates to Indian demography, specifically the geographical distribution of indigenous tribal communities across different mountain ranges and regions.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the unique characteristics and native habitats of the “Toda” tribe, a pastoral community known for their distinct culture and barrel-vaulted houses.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the details of the Toda tribe:

- The Toda people are a small pastoral tribal community who live on the isolated Nilgiri

plateau in Southern India.

- The Nilgiri Hills, situated at the junction of the Western and Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu, serve as their ancestral homeland.
- Their traditional economy revolves around dairy farming and the herding of sacred water buffaloes.
- They are famous for their unique red, black, and white embroidered shawls (Pukhoor) and their traditional half-barrel-shaped temples and huts.
- Other options like the Satpura Hills (Central India), Aravalli Hills (Rajasthan), and Vindhya Range (Central India) are home to other tribal groups like the Bhils and Gonds, not the Toda.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Toda tribal community is primarily associated with the Nilgiris Hills, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: The Toda tribe is uniquely famous for their buffalo-centered culture, which is highly localized to the cool, high-altitude grasslands of the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu.

Arithmetic and Mental Ability

64. The smallest prime number is

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 5

Correct Answer: (B) 2

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests basic number theory and definitions of mathematical terms, specifically the concept of prime numbers.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Define what constitutes a “prime number” based on its divisor properties.

Apply this definition sequentially starting from the lowest positive integers (1, 2, 3, ...) to identify the smallest prime number.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us review the properties of prime numbers:

- A prime number is defined as a natural number greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.
- Let us evaluate the first few positive integers:
- The number 1 is neither prime nor composite by mathematical definition, because it does not have two distinct positive divisors (it only has one, which is itself).

- The number 2 is a natural number greater than 1 whose only positive divisors are 1 and 2. Thus, it satisfies the definition of a prime number perfectly.
- Since 2 is the first natural number greater than 1 to satisfy this condition, it is the smallest prime number.
- Notably, 2 is also the only even prime number in the entire set of real numbers, as all other even numbers are divisible by 2.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The smallest prime number is 2, making Option (B) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Always remember that 1 is excluded from the set of prime numbers.

The set of prime numbers starts as: $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \dots\}$.

This makes 2 the smallest and only even prime number.

65. A property is bought for Rs.75450. It is expected that the value of the property will appreciate 25% in two years. The value of the property at the end of two years will be

- (A) Rs .94312.50
- (B) Rs. 94322.50
- (C) Rs. 93312.50
- (D) Rs. 94302.50

Correct Answer: (A) Rs .94312.50

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a commercial mathematics question dealing with percentage increase (appreciation) of

a given value over a specified time frame.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The initial value (purchase price) of the property is given as Rs. 75,450.

The property is expected to appreciate by 25% over the course of two years.

The wording “will appreciate 25% in two years” indicates that the total growth over the two-year period is a flat 25% of the original purchase price.

The formula to calculate the final appreciated value is:

$$\text{Appreciated Value} = \text{Original Value} \times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Appreciation Rate}}{100}\right)$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the calculations step-by-step:

- Let the initial purchase price be $P = \text{Rs. } 75,450$.
- The total appreciation percentage is $R = 25\%$.
- Substitute the values into the formula:

$$\text{Appreciated Value} = 75450 \times \left(1 + \frac{25}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Appreciated Value} = 75450 \times 1.25$$

- Let us perform the multiplication using fraction form to maintain precision:

$$75450 \times 1.25 = 75450 \times \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{75450 \times 5}{4} = \frac{377250}{4}$$

$$\frac{377250}{4} = 94312.50$$

- The value of the property at the end of two years is therefore Rs. 94,312.50.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The correct final value of the property is Rs. 94,312.50, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: To easily find 125% of any number, calculate the number itself plus one-quarter of its value:

$$75450 + (75450 \div 4) = 75450 + 18862.5 = 94312.5.$$

This mental math approach saves significant time during exams.

66. The ratio of civil cases to criminal cases in a court is 4 : 7. If there are 420 civil cases, then the total number of cases in the court is

(A) 1455

(B) 1155

(C) 1255

(D) 1055

Correct Answer: (B) 1155

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question is a standard ratio and proportion problem.

We are given the ratio of civil to criminal cases, along with the absolute number of civil cases, and must find the total number of combined cases in the court.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the ratio of civil cases to criminal cases be $C : Cr = 4 : 7$.

Let the common multiplier for the ratio terms be x .

Therefore, the number of civil cases is $4x$ and the number of criminal cases is $7x$.

The total number of cases is given by the sum of both categories:

$$\text{Total Cases} = 4x + 7x = 11x$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us solve for x and calculate the total:

- We are given that the number of civil cases is 420.
- Set up the equation:

$$4x = 420$$
$$x = \frac{420}{4} = 105$$

- Now that we have the common multiplier $x = 105$, we can calculate the total cases:

$$\text{Total Cases} = 11x = 11 \times 105 = 1155$$

- Alternatively, calculate criminal cases first:

$$\text{Criminal Cases} = 7x = 7 \times 105 = 735$$

$$\text{Total Cases} = 420 + 735 = 1155$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The total number of cases in the court is 1155, making Option (B) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Since the total ratio units are $4 + 7 = 11$, the final answer must be a multiple of 11.

Testing the options, only 1155 is perfectly divisible by 11 ($1155 \div 11 = 105$).

This helps identify the correct option instantly without fully writing out the math.

67. The sum $15 + 30 + 45 + \dots + 900$ is equal to

- (A) 27460
- (B) 37450

(C) 27450

(D) 27950

Correct Answer: (C) 27450

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a sequence and series problem where we need to find the sum of a finite arithmetic progression (AP).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The series is $15 + 30 + 45 + \cdots + 900$.

Notice that each term increases by a constant value of 15, making it an Arithmetic Progression.

We use the following standard AP formulas:

1. n -th term of an AP:

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

2. Sum of n terms of an AP:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + a_n]$$

Where a is the first term, d is the common difference, n is the number of terms, and a_n is the last term.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the calculations step-by-step:

- Identify the components of the given series:

First term, $a = 15$

Common difference, $d = 30 - 15 = 15$

Last term, $a_n = 900$

- Determine the number of terms (n) using the n -th term formula:

$$900 = 15 + (n - 1)15$$

$$900 = 15n$$

$$n = \frac{900}{15} = 60$$

- Calculate the sum of these 60 terms using the sum formula:

$$S_{60} = \frac{60}{2}[15 + 900]$$

$$S_{60} = 30 \times 915$$

$$S_{60} = 27450$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The sum of the series is 27450, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Factor out 15 from the entire series:

$$15 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 60).$$

Use the sum of first n natural numbers formula, $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$:

$$15 \times \frac{60 \times 61}{2} = 15 \times 30 \times 61 = 450 \times 61 = 27450.$$

68. The ratio of the present ages of X and Y is 4 : 9. After 8 years, the ratio will be 6 : 11. The present age of Y is

- (A) 45 years
- (B) 54 years
- (C) 38 years
- (D) 36 years

Correct Answer: (D) 36 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is an algebra problem focused on finding the present ages of two individuals using ratio comparisons at different points in time.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the present ages of X and Y be represented in terms of a variable k .

Given the ratio of their present ages is 4 : 9, we can assume:

$$\text{Present age of X} = 4k$$

$$\text{Present age of Y} = 9k$$

After 8 years, their respective ages will be $4k + 8$ and $9k + 8$.

We set up a ratio equation using the new ratio of 6 : 11:

$$\frac{4k + 8}{9k + 8} = \frac{6}{11}$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us solve for k and find the age of Y:

- Solve the ratio equation by cross-multiplication:

$$11 \times (4k + 8) = 6 \times (9k + 8)$$

$$44k + 88 = 54k + 48$$

- Rearrange the terms to group the variable k on one side:

$$88 - 48 = 54k - 44k$$

$$40 = 10k$$

$$k = 4$$

- Now calculate the present age of Y using the value of k :

Present age of Y = $9k = 9 \times 4 = 36$ years

- We can also verify the present age of X:

Present age of X = $4k = 16$ years

- Verification: after 8 years, X will be 24 and Y will be 44. Their ratio is $\frac{24}{44} = \frac{6}{11}$, which matches the given condition.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The present age of Y is 36 years, making Option (D) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Notice the change in ratio units over 8 years:

For X: $4 \rightarrow 6$ (increase of 2 units).

For Y: $9 \rightarrow 11$ (increase of 2 units).

Since the increase in units is equal for both (2 units), we can directly equate:

$2 \text{ units} = 8 \text{ years} \implies 1 \text{ unit} = 4 \text{ years}.$

Present age of Y = $9 \text{ units} \times 4 = 36$ years. This takes only seconds to solve!

69. Father is 5 times as old as his son. The square of the sum of their ages is 5184. The age of the father is

- (A) 67 years
- (B) 60 years
- (C) 66 years
- (D) 70 years

Correct Answer: (B) 60 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires solving a system of algebraic equations based on real-world age relationships involving squares and square roots.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the age of the son be S and the age of the father be F .

We are given two relationships:

1. Father is 5 times as old as his son:

$$F = 5S$$

2. The square of the sum of their ages is 5184:

$$(F + S)^2 = 5184$$

We can solve this by taking the square root of both sides and then substituting the first equation into the second.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us execute the calculations:

- Simplify the second equation by taking the square root of both sides:

$$F + S = \sqrt{5184}$$

- Let us calculate $\sqrt{5184}$. Since $70^2 = 4900$ and $80^2 = 6400$, the value lies between 70 and 80.
- Since the last digit is 4, the number must end in 2 or 8. Testing 72:

$$72 \times 72 = 5184$$

- Therefore, we have:

$$F + S = 72$$

- Substitute the first relationship $F = 5S$ into this equation:

$$5S + S = 72$$

$$6S = 72$$

$$S = 12$$

- Now calculate the father's age F :

$$F = 5S = 5 \times 12 = 60 \text{ years}$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The age of the father is 60 years, which is Option (B).

Quick Tip: Since the father is 5 times as old as his son, his age must be a multiple of 5.

Looking at the options, only 60 and 70 are multiples of 5.

If Father = 60, then Son = 12. Sum = 72, and $72^2 = 5184$, which works perfectly!

70. In a group of 200 Boys, 80 play Cricket, 60 play Chess and 35 play both Cricket and Chess. Number of boys play neither Cricket nor Chess is

- (A) 95
- (B) 90
- (C) 105
- (D) 85

Correct Answer: (A) 95

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is a practical application of set theory and Venn diagrams, requiring us to find the number of elements outside the union of two given sets.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the universal set of boys be U , where $n(U) = 200$.

Let the set of boys playing Cricket be C and those playing Chess be H .

We are given:

$$n(C) = 80$$

$$n(H) = 60$$

The number of boys playing both games is the intersection:

$$n(C \cap H) = 35$$

We use the Set Union Formula to find the number of boys playing at least one game:

$$n(C \cup H) = n(C) + n(H) - n(C \cap H)$$

The number of boys playing neither game is given by:

$$\text{Neither} = n(U) - n(C \cup H)$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the set computations:

- Compute the number of boys playing at least one of the two sports:

$$n(C \cup H) = 80 + 60 - 35$$

$$n(C \cup H) = 140 - 35 = 105$$

- Now, subtract this union set size from the total population of boys to find those who

play neither sport:

$$\text{Neither} = 200 - 105 = 95$$

- Alternatively, we can calculate using individual exclusive regions in a Venn diagram:

$$\text{Only Cricket} = 80 - 35 = 45$$

$$\text{Only Chess} = 60 - 35 = 25$$

$$\text{Both Cricket and Chess} = 35$$

$$\text{Sum of active players} = 45 + 25 + 35 = 105$$

$$\text{Inactive players} = 200 - 105 = 95$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The number of boys who play neither sport is 95, making Option (A) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: Using the quick formula:

$$\text{Neither} = \text{Total} - (\text{Set A} + \text{Set B} - \text{Both})$$

$$\text{Neither} = 200 - (80 + 60 - 35) = 200 - 105 = 95$$

Keep this simple subtraction path in mind for set theory questions.

71. 12 Men can complete a work in 20 days. Working after 5 days, 6 men left. In how many more days will the remaining work be completed by the remaining 6 Men?

- (A) 35 days
- (B) 30 days
- (C) 25 days
- (D) 32 days

Correct Answer: (B) 30 days

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question belongs to the topic of Time and Work, focusing on the concepts of man-days and workforce changes during a project.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The total work can be represented in terms of “man-days”, which is the product of the number of men and the number of days they work:

$$\text{Total Work} = \text{Men} \times \text{Days}$$

We calculate the total man-days required, subtract the work already completed in the first 5 days, and then find how many days the remaining reduced workforce needs to finish the rest.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the calculations step-by-step:

- Compute the total work capacity required:

$$\text{Total Work} = 12 \text{ men} \times 20 \text{ days} = 240 \text{ man-days}$$

- Work completed by the 12 men during the first 5 days:

$$\text{Work Done} = 12 \text{ men} \times 5 \text{ days} = 60 \text{ man-days}$$

- Compute the remaining work left to be completed:

$$\text{Remaining Work} = 240 - 60 = 180 \text{ man-days}$$

- Determine the remaining workforce after 6 men leave:

$$\text{Remaining Men} = 12 - 6 = 6 \text{ men}$$

- Calculate the additional days required by these 6 men to finish the 180 man-days of

remaining work:

$$\text{Additional Days} = \frac{\text{Remaining Work}}{\text{Remaining Men}} = \frac{180 \text{ man-days}}{6 \text{ men}} = 30 \text{ days}$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The remaining work will be completed by the remaining men in 30 additional days, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: After 5 days, the 12 men have enough work left for another 15 days (12×15 man-days). Since the workforce is halved (from 12 men to 6 men), the time taken to complete the remaining work must double:

$15 \text{ days} \times 2 = 30 \text{ days}$. No heavy calculation is needed!

72. A trader marks an article 40% above cost price and gives two successive discounts of 10% and 5%. If the selling price is Rs.3591, the cost price of the article is

- (A) Rs. 3000
- (B) Rs. 4000
- (C) Rs. 2000
- (D) Rs. 5000

Correct Answer: (A) Rs. 3000

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests concepts of commercial mathematics involving Cost Price (CP), Marked Price (MP), Selling Price (SP), mark-up percentages, and successive discounts.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the Cost Price of the article be C .

1. Marked Price (MP) after a 40% markup is:

$$MP = C \times \left(1 + \frac{40}{100}\right) = 1.4C$$

2. Selling Price (SP) after successive discounts of 10% and 5% on the MP is:

$$SP = MP \times \left(1 - \frac{10}{100}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{5}{100}\right)$$

We are given $SP = 3591$. We will substitute this value to solve for C .

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the algebraic simplifications:

- Express the Selling Price equation in terms of C :

$$3591 = 1.4C \times 0.90 \times 0.95$$

- Simplify the multipliers:

$$1.4 \times 0.90 = 1.26$$

$$1.26 \times 0.95 = 1.197$$

- Substitute these back into the equation:

$$3591 = 1.197C$$

- Solve for C by dividing both sides:

$$C = \frac{3591}{1.197}$$

- To simplify the division, multiply numerator and denominator by 1000:

$$C = \frac{3591000}{1197}$$

- Notice that $1197 \times 3 = 3591$. Therefore:

$$C = 3000$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The cost price of the article is Rs. 3000, making Option (A) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: To estimate, calculate the net profit or loss percentage:

A markup of +40% followed by discounts of -10% and -5% gives a net multiplier of $1.4 \times 0.9 \times 0.95 = 1.197$.

This represents a 19.7% net profit.

Since $SP = 3591$, the CP must be around $3591 \div 1.2 = 3000$, which matches Option (A) perfectly.

73. The sides of a triangle are 9cm, 40cm and 41cm. The area of the triangle is

- (A) 180 sq.cm
- (B) 184 sq.cm
- (C) 190 sq.cm
- (D) 240 sq.cm

Correct Answer: (A) 180 sq.cm

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This is a geometry question requiring us to calculate the area of a triangle when the lengths of its three sides are provided.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

First, check if the given side lengths (9 cm, 40 cm, and 41 cm) form a right-angled triangle. A triangle is right-angled if its side lengths satisfy the Pythagorean theorem:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

If it is a right-angled triangle, the area can be calculated using the simple formula:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$$

Otherwise, we would need to apply Heron's formula.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us test the side lengths:

- Test the side lengths for a Pythagorean triplet, where the longest side (41 cm) is the hypotenuse:

$$9^2 + 40^2 = 81 + 1600 = 1681$$

$$41^2 = 1681$$

- Since $9^2 + 40^2 = 41^2$, the sides satisfy the Pythagorean theorem and form a right-angled triangle.
- In this right-angled triangle, the two shorter sides perpendicular to each other are the base and the height:

$$\text{base} = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{height} = 9 \text{ cm}$$

- Now calculate the area of the triangle:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 9$$

$$\text{Area} = 20 \times 9 = 180 \text{ sq. cm}$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The area of the triangle is 180 sq. cm, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Familiarity with standard Pythagorean triplets is a major shortcut in exams.

Common triplets include (3, 4, 5), (5, 12, 13), (8, 15, 17), and (9, 40, 41).

Identifying the triplet immediately avoids the complex calculations of Heron's formula.

74. A square and a rectangle have same perimeter. The length and breadth of the rectangle are 18cm and 14cm respectively. The area of the square is

- (A) 269 sq.cm
- (B) 144 sq.cm
- (C) 169 sq.cm
- (D) 256 sq.cm

Correct Answer: (D) 256 sq.cm

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question tests basic geometric properties of 2D shapes, specifically perimeter and area relationships between a square and a rectangle.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let the side of the square be s , and the length and breadth of the rectangle be l and b .

We are given:

1. Perimeter of a rectangle:

$$P_{\text{rect}} = 2(l + b)$$

2. Perimeter of a square:

$$P_{\text{square}} = 4s$$

Since their perimeters are equal, we equate them to solve for the square's side length s .

Once s is found, we calculate the area of the square using:

$$\text{Area}_{\text{square}} = s^2$$

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us execute the calculations:

- Identify the dimensions of the rectangle:

$$l = 18 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 14 \text{ cm}$$

- Compute the perimeter of the rectangle:

$$P_{\text{rect}} = 2 \times (18 + 14) = 2 \times 32 = 64 \text{ cm}$$

- Since both shapes share the same perimeter:

$$P_{\text{square}} = 4s = 64 \text{ cm}$$

- Solve for the side length of the square:

$$s = \frac{64}{4} = 16 \text{ cm}$$

- Calculate the area of the square:

$$\text{Area}_{\text{square}} = s^2 = 16^2 = 256 \text{ sq. cm}$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The area of the square is 256 sq. cm, making Option (D) the correct choice.

Quick Tip: The side of a square with the same perimeter as a rectangle is always the arithmetic mean of the rectangle's length and breadth:

$$s = \frac{l + b}{2} = \frac{18 + 14}{2} = 16 \text{ cm}$$

Square Area = $16^2 = 256$ sq. cm. This provides a very fast shortcut!

75. The next term of the sequence 1 , 8 , 27 , 64 , 125 , ____.

- (A) 343
- (B) 325
- (C) 256
- (D) 216

Correct Answer: (D) 216

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question requires identifying the pattern governing a mathematical sequence and finding the next term based on that pattern.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze the mathematical relationship between consecutive terms of the sequence:

$$1, 8, 27, 64, 125, \dots$$

Check if these numbers represent squares, cubes, prime numbers, or values generated by a specific progression.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate each term of the sequence:

- Let us write each term as a function of its position (n) in the sequence:

First term ($n = 1$): $1 = 1^3$

Second term ($n = 2$): $8 = 2^3$

Third term ($n = 3$): $27 = 3^3$

Fourth term ($n = 4$): $64 = 4^3$

Fifth term ($n = 5$): $125 = 5^3$

- The sequence clearly consists of the cubes of consecutive natural numbers starting from 1.
- Therefore, the sixth term ($n = 6$) of this sequence must be the cube of 6:

$$6^3 = 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The next term of the sequence is 216, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Familiarity with the perfect cubes of first 10 natural numbers is highly recommended:

$1^3 = 1$, $2^3 = 8$, $3^3 = 27$, $4^3 = 64$, $5^3 = 125$, $6^3 = 216$, $7^3 = 343$.

Recognizing perfect cubes helps solve sequence problems instantly.

76. A man facing west turns 180 degrees clockwise and then he turns 225 degrees anticlockwise . Which direction is he facing now?

- (A) North-East
- (B) North-West
- (C) South-East
- (D) South-West

Correct Answer: (D) South-West

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a logical reasoning problem involving direction sense and angular rotations.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let clockwise turns be represented by positive angles (+) and anticlockwise turns by negative angles (−).

Calculate the net angle of rotation from the starting direction of West:

$$\text{Net Rotation} = \text{Clockwise Rotation} - \text{Anticlockwise Rotation}$$

Use the standard direction compass (North, South, East, West) to find the final direction.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the calculations:

- The man is initially facing West.
- First rotation: 180° clockwise.
- Second rotation: 225° anticlockwise.
- Compute the net rotation:

$$\text{Net Rotation} = +180^\circ - 225^\circ = -45^\circ$$

- A negative sign indicates that the net rotation is 45° in the anticlockwise direction.
- Now, start from West on the compass and rotate 45° anticlockwise (which is a turn towards the left, shifting towards South).

- The direction located 45° south of West is South-West.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The man is facing South-West now, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Instead of drawing multiple compasses, simply calculate the net angle:

225° anticlockwise $- 180^\circ$ clockwise $= 45^\circ$ anticlockwise.

A 45° anticlockwise turn from West points directly to South-West.

77. In a coding system, ANSWER is coded as DQVZHU. Then QUESTION will be coded as

- (A) TXHVLQR
- (B) TXHVWLRQ
- (C) TXHVLWRQ
- (D) TXHVXLRQ

Correct Answer: (B) TXHVWLRQ

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to observe the correspondence between each letter of the original word and the coded word.

By looking at the positional values of the English alphabet from A to Z, we can establish the shift value.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Let each letter of the alphabet be mapped to its numerical rank, where $A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, \dots, Z = 26$.

The key approach is to find the mathematical difference between the position of each letter in

the input word and its corresponding letter in the coded word.

The transformation can be written as:

$$\text{Coded Letter} = \text{Original Letter} + n$$

where n is the constant shift.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the letters:

- Let us analyze the coding of “ANSWER” to “DQVZHU” letter by letter.
- The letter A is the 1st letter, and D is the 4th letter. The shift is $1 + 3 = 4$.
- The letter N is the 14th letter, and Q is the 17th letter. The shift is $14 + 3 = 17$.
- The letter S is the 19th letter, and V is the 22nd letter. The shift is $19 + 3 = 22$.
- The letter W is the 23rd letter, and Z is the 26th letter. The shift is $23 + 3 = 26$.
- The letter E is the 5th letter, and H is the 8th letter. The shift is $5 + 3 = 8$.
- The letter R is the 18th letter, and U is the 21st letter. The shift is $18 + 3 = 21$.
- Thus, each letter is shifted forward by exactly 3 positions.
- Now, we apply this identical +3 shifting rule to the word “QUESTION”:
- $Q(17) + 3 = 20$, which corresponds to T.

- $U(21) + 3 = 24$, which corresponds to X.
- $E(5) + 3 = 8$, which corresponds to H.
- $S(19) + 3 = 22$, which corresponds to V.
- $T(20) + 3 = 23$, which corresponds to W.
- $I(9) + 3 = 12$, which corresponds to L.
- $O(15) + 3 = 18$, which corresponds to R.
- $N(14) + 3 = 17$, which corresponds to Q.
- Combining all the resulting letters in sequence gives “TXHVWLRQ”.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The word “QUESTION” is coded as “TXHVWLRQ”, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Always write down the alphabetical positional values of critical letters or use the “EJOTY” formula (5, 10, 15, 20, 25) to quickly calculate shifts.

Checking the first two and the last letters of the options can often help eliminate wrong choices quickly without working out the entire word.

78. 11 natural numbers are listed sequentially. The mean of the 11 numbers is 50. If the average of first 6 numbers is 49 and that of the last 6 numbers is 52, then the sixth number is

- (A) 50
- (B) 58
- (C) 56
- (D) 51

Correct Answer: (C) 56

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We are given a sequence of eleven natural numbers.

The total mean is given, as well as the sub-means for overlapping groups of the first six and the last six numbers.

The sixth number appears in both groups, causing it to be counted twice in their combined sum.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The fundamental formula for calculating the arithmetic mean is:

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of Observations}}{\text{Number of Observations}}$$

From this, we can derive the sum of the observations:

$$\text{Sum} = \text{Mean} \times \text{Number of Observations}$$

Let the numbers be sequentially denoted as $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{11}$.

The sum of the first six numbers is $S_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6$.

The sum of the last six numbers is $S_2 = x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_{11}$.

The total sum of all eleven numbers is $S = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{11}$.

Observe that $S_1 + S_2 = (x_1 + \dots + x_{11}) + x_6 = S + x_6$.

Thus, the sixth number can be found as $x_6 = S_1 + S_2 - S$.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us perform the calculations step-by-step:

- First, we calculate the sum of all eleven natural numbers using the given mean:

$$S = 11 \times 50 = 550$$

- Next, we find the sum of the first six numbers:

$$S_1 = 6 \times 49 = 294$$

- Then, we find the sum of the last six numbers:

$$S_2 = 6 \times 52 = 312$$

- Now, we sum the two overlapping sets:

$$S_1 + S_2 = 294 + 312 = 606$$

- According to our key relation, this combined sum is equal to the total sum of all eleven numbers plus the sixth number itself:

$$606 = 550 + x_6$$

- Solving for the sixth number x_6 :

$$x_6 = 606 - 550 = 56$$

Step 4: Final Answer:

The sixth number in the sequence is 56, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Whenever a set of numbers overlaps, the sum of the overlapping groups minus the total sum will directly yield the value of the overlapping element.

You can also use deviations from the mean to solve this mentally.

The first 6 numbers have a deviation of -1 each (total -6).

The last 6 numbers have a deviation of $+2$ each (total $+12$).

The net deviation is $+6$, which means the overlapping term is $50 + 6 = 56$.

Aptitude for Legal Studies

79. Imperative Law is a theory of Law which states that

- (A) Law is a social custom backed by sanctions and punishment
- (B) Law is a command of the sovereign backed by sanctions and punishment
- (C) Law is a moral obligation backed by sanctions and punishment
- (D) Law is a collective obligation backed by morals

Correct Answer: (B) Law is a command of the sovereign backed by sanctions and punishment

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the fundamental definition of law according to the Imperative Theory of Law.

We need to identify the core components of Austin's definition among the choices provided.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The options present different sources of law, such as custom, sovereign commands, and moral or collective obligations.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the core parameters of John Austin's Imperative Theory:

- According to John Austin, law is defined as “the command of the sovereign backed by the threat of sanction.”
- There are three key elements that constitute the core of Imperative Law: Command, Sovereign, and Sanction.
- A command is an expression of desire by a politically superior entity directed to a politically inferior entity, accompanied by the threat of evil if the desire is not fulfilled.

- The sovereign is a politically superior authority who receives habitual obedience from the bulk of society but does not habitually obey any other human superior.
- Sanction refers to the punishment or harm that is threatened and imposed if the command is disobeyed.
- Austin's theory explicitly rejects the moral or customary definitions of law, distinguishing between positive law and positive morality.
- Therefore, customs, morals, and collective ethical feelings do not constitute imperative law unless they are enacted as commands of the sovereign.
- This makes Option (B) the only option that accurately captures the essential characteristics of the Imperative Theory.

Step 4: Final Answer:

According to the Imperative Theory of Law, law is a command of the sovereign backed by sanctions and punishment, which is Option (B).

Quick Tip: Remember the triad “Sovereign-Command-Sanction” to immediately identify John Austin’s analytical jurisprudence and the Imperative Theory.

This theory rejects any necessary link between law and morality.

80. Statute Law means a written and codified law made by

- (A) the Supreme Court of India
- (B) High Courts

- (C) the Parliament or a legislative body
(D) the Legal Institutions

Correct Answer: (C) the Parliament or a legislative body

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires us to determine the source and making of “Statute Law”.

We need to examine the roles of the judiciary, legislature, and other legal institutions.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify which organ of government is responsible for creating written and codified laws.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the function of each government body:

- Legislative bodies, such as the Parliament at the national level and State Legislatures at the regional level, are elected representative organs empowered to make laws.
- Under the Constitution of India, Article 245 and Article 246 define the legislative powers of Parliament and State Assemblies to enact statutes on subjects in the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.
- A statute begins as a bill, which is introduced, debated, and passed by the legislature before receiving executive assent (from the President or Governor) to become law.
- In contrast, judicial institutions like the Supreme Court of India and High Courts interpret the law and lay down precedents under Article 141, but they do not draft or codify statutes.
- Legal institutions or administrative bodies may make delegated legislation (rules, regulations, or bylaws), but the primary statutory law is always enacted by the legislature.

- Codification refers to the systematic compilation of statutory laws into codes, which is also a legislative process.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Statute law is written and codified law enacted by the Parliament or a legislative body, represented by Option (C).

Quick Tip: Always associate statutory law directly with legislation and legislative bodies. Judiciary-made law is referred to as precedent or common law.

81. Under criminal law, intoxication generally means

- (A) a state of impaired mental condition due to emotional disturbance
- (B) a state of impaired mental condition due to physical disability
- (C) a state of impaired mental condition due to alcohol or drugs
- (D) a state of impaired mental condition due to old age

Correct Answer: (C) a state of impaired mental condition due to alcohol or drugs

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the general legal meaning of “intoxication” in the context of criminal law.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We must distinguish between different forms of impaired mental states, such as emotional distress, physical illness, age-related degeneration, or chemical-induced impairment.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study how criminal law classifies different impairments:

- Criminal law treats different types of mental impairment under separate categories.
- Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Sections 85 and 86 govern the defense of intoxication.
- Legally, intoxication refers specifically to the physiological state induced by consuming alcohol, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, or other toxic agents.
- This state impairs the brain's functioning, making the individual incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that what they are doing is wrong or contrary to law.
- Emotional disturbance may lead to temporary passion or loss of self-control (which may fall under grave and sudden provocation), but it is not classified as intoxication.
- Physical disabilities and old age are handled under different principles of capacity or general physical inability, and do not constitute intoxication.
- For an intoxication defense to succeed, the substance must generally have been administered without the person's knowledge or against their will (involuntary intoxication).

Step 4: Final Answer:

In criminal law, intoxication generally means a state of impaired mental condition due to alcohol or drugs, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember that the defenses in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) under Sections 85 and 86 specifically require the administration of an “intoxicating substance” such as alcohol or narcotic drugs.

82. Which one of the following is an essential element of culpable homicide?

- (A) ownership of a disputable property
- (B) possession
- (C) money
- (D) causing death of a human being

Correct Answer: (D) causing death of a human being

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question tests our knowledge of the essential ingredients of the offense of culpable homicide.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to identify the core actus reus (guilty act) required to constitute this offense from the given options.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us verify the legal definitions of homicide:

- Under Section 299 of the IPC, a person commits culpable homicide if they cause death by doing an act.
- The act must be done with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death.

- The physical act of causing the death of a human being is the indispensable actus reus of this offense.
- Disputes regarding property, possession, or monetary transactions can act as motives or background factors leading to the crime, but they are not legal elements of the crime itself.
- Homicide literally means the killing of a human being by another human being (homo meaning human, cide meaning killing).
- Thus, without the death of a human being, the offense of culpable homicide cannot be established.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The causing of the death of a human being is the essential element of culpable homicide, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: The term “homicide” itself translates to “human killing.”

Therefore, causing the death of a human being is the most fundamental physical element of any form of homicide.

83. Which one of the following is essential for an agreement to become a contract?

- (A) without consideration
- (B) legal enforceability
- (C) religious obligation
- (D) conditional consent

Correct Answer: (B) legal enforceability

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the critical element required to elevate an agreement into a contract.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to refer to the statutory definitions and essential conditions outlined in the Indian Contract Act.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the legal framework under the Contract Act:

- Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 explicitly defines a contract as: “An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.”
- This means that every contract is an agreement, but only those agreements that can be enforced in a court of law become contracts.
- For an agreement to have legal enforceability, it must satisfy the requirements of Section 10 of the Act.
- These requirements include free consent of the parties, competence of the parties to contract, lawful consideration, and a lawful object.
- An agreement “without consideration” is generally void under Section 25, subject to certain exceptions, making Option (A) incorrect.
- Religious or moral obligations do not carry legal enforceability and thus do not create binding contracts under civil law, making Option (C) incorrect.

- Free and absolute consent, rather than conditional consent, is required for a standard contract, making Option (D) incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Legal enforceability is the essential element required for an agreement to become a contract, as per Option (B).

Quick Tip: Always remember the simple formula: Agreement + Legal Enforceability = Contract. This is defined under Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

84. Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) Tort is a public wrong affecting society
- (B) Crime is a civil wrong causing injury to a person or society
- (C) The purpose of a tort is to compensate the Government
- (D) A tort is generally described as a private wrong

Correct Answer: (D) A tort is generally described as a private wrong

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires us to identify the correct statement regarding the nature of a tort and how it differs from crimes.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to evaluate each option based on the definitions of public versus private wrongs and the purpose of legal remedies.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us differentiate between torts and crimes:

- A tort is a civil wrong that is independent of a breach of contract or breach of trust.
- Torts are generally classified as private wrongs because they involve the infringement of the private or civil rights of an individual.
- The remedy for a tort is an action for unliquidated damages, which are paid directly to the injured private party, not to the government.
- Crimes, on the other hand, are public wrongs. They are considered offenses against the state or society as a whole, even if they injure an individual.
- In criminal cases, the state initiates prosecution, and the primary purpose is punishment, deterrence, or rehabilitation, not private compensation.
- Option (A) is incorrect because torts affect individuals and are private wrongs, while crimes are public wrongs.
- Option (B) is incorrect because crime is a public wrong, not a civil wrong.
- Option (C) is incorrect because the purpose of a tort is to compensate the victim, not the government.
- Option (D) correctly describes a tort as a private wrong.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A tort is generally described as a private wrong, which corresponds to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember that Torts are civil, private wrongs where the remedy is compensation (damages) paid to the victim.

Crimes are criminal, public wrongs where the remedy is punishment (imprisonment or fine) administered by the state.

85. Legally “adverse possession” means a person acquires

- (A) legal ownership of property under certain conditions for a statutory period prescribed by law
- (B) possession of a property with encumbrance
- (C) legal ownership of property under certain conditions for ever
- (D) possession of a property for rent for a specific period

Correct Answer: (A) legal ownership of property under certain conditions for a statutory period prescribed by law

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the correct legal meaning of the term “adverse possession.”

We need to evaluate how possession transforms into legal ownership over a specified duration under certain legal conditions.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze the role of continuous, uninterrupted, hostile, and open possession under the law of limitation.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the conditions of Adverse Possession:

- Adverse possession requires that the possession of the property must be continuous, uninterrupted, open, notorious, and hostile to the true owner.

- Under the Limitation Act, 1963, the statutory period prescribed for claiming adverse possession over private land is 12 years.
- For government-owned land, the prescribed statutory period is 30 years.
- If the true owner fails to take legal action to evict the trespasser or possessor within this statutory period, their right to the property is extinguished.
- Consequently, the adverse possessor acquires absolute legal title and ownership over the property.
- This transformation is conditional upon the possession being “nec vi, nec clam, nec precario,” meaning without force, without secrecy, and without permission.
- Option (A) accurately captures this rule, noting that it requires certain conditions and a statutory period prescribed by law.
- Options (B), (C), and (D) do not reflect the correct legal definition of adverse possession.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Legally, adverse possession means a person acquires legal ownership of property under certain conditions for a statutory period prescribed by law, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: The statutory limitation period for adverse possession in India is 12 years for private land and 30 years for government land under the Limitation Act, 1963. Possession must be hostile, continuous, and open to qualify.

86. Which one of the following is true about an appellate court?

- (A) It always records fresh evidence
- (B) It hears appeals and reviews decisions of subordinate courts
- (C) It hears appeals and reviews the decisions of subordinate courts only in criminal cases
- (D) It hears appeals and reviews the decisions of subordinate courts only in civil cases

Correct Answer: (B) It hears appeals and reviews decisions of subordinate courts

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires us to determine the true nature and function of an appellate court.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to check if its jurisdiction is limited to civil or criminal matters, and if it primarily records new evidence or reviews existing records.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us examine the procedural rules of appellate courts:

- The primary function of an appellate court is to review the decisions of subordinate courts to ensure that the law was applied correctly and the trial was fair.
- Appellate courts do not typically hold new trials or record fresh evidence. They base their decisions on the trial court's record and arguments presented by counsel.
- Although procedural codes (like Order 41 Rule 27 of the Code of Civil Procedure) allow appellate courts to accept additional evidence under exceptional circumstances, they do not "always" do so. Therefore, Option (A) is incorrect.
- Appellate courts, such as District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court, have jurisdiction over both civil and criminal appeals.

- Thus, Options (C) and (D) are incorrect because they limit the appellate court's scope to only criminal or only civil cases.
- Option (B) correctly describes the core function of an appellate court as hearing appeals and reviewing decisions of subordinate courts in both civil and criminal disputes.

Step 4: Final Answer:

An appellate court hears appeals and reviews decisions of subordinate courts, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Appellate courts review both civil and criminal cases based on the record of the lower court. They generally do not conduct a trial de novo or record fresh evidence unless exceptional statutory criteria are met.

87. Legally “cause of action” means

- (A) the bundle of facts which give a person a right to sue for relief in court
- (B) the interim order of the court
- (C) evidences produced by the defendant in the court
- (D) evidences produced by the plaintiff in the court

Correct Answer: (A) the bundle of facts which give a person a right to sue for relief in court

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question tests our understanding of the legal definition of the term “cause of action.”

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to identify how this concept relates to the facts of a case, court orders, or the

evidence presented by the parties.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the legal criteria of a cause of action:

- A cause of action is legally defined as the “bundle of essential facts” that the plaintiff must prove in order to obtain a judgment or decree in their favor.
- It consists of two primary elements: the existence of a legal right in favor of the plaintiff, and the infringement of that right by the defendant.
- Every plaint must state the facts constituting the cause of action and when it arose, as required under Order VII Rule 1 of the CPC.
- Under Order VII Rule 11 of the CPC, a court is mandated to reject a plaint if it does not disclose a cause of action.
- It is not an interim order of the court, as interim orders are temporary reliefs granted during the pendency of a suit, making Option (B) incorrect.
- It is also distinct from the actual evidence or proof produced by the plaintiff or defendant in court, making Options (C) and (D) incorrect.
- Thus, Option (A) is the correct legal definition of a cause of action.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Legally, cause of action means the bundle of facts which give a person a right to sue for relief in court, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember the classic judicial definition: “Cause of action is a bundle of essential facts which, if traversed, the plaintiff must prove to support his right to the judgment.”

No cause of action means the plaint can be rejected under Order VII Rule 11 of CPC.

88. Judicial immunity is granted to judges for

- (A) political activities
- (B) personal business transactions
- (C) election campaigning
- (D) the actions done in judicial capacity

Correct Answer: (D) the actions done in judicial capacity

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the scope and limits of the legal immunity granted to judges.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to determine whether this immunity covers personal, political, or professional actions.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the legal protections for judicial officers:

- In India, judicial immunity is statutory and is governed primarily by the Judicial Officers Protection Act, 1850.
- Section 1 of the Act states that no judge, magistrate, or other person acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any civil court for any act done or ordered to be done by them in the discharge of their judicial duty.
- This immunity applies even if the judge exceeded their jurisdiction, provided they

believed in good faith that they had the jurisdiction to act.

- This protection is strictly confined to actions performed in their official, judicial capacity.
- Judges enjoy no special immunity for their private affairs, personal business transactions, political activities, or participation in election campaigns.
- Therefore, Options (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect as they lie outside the official judicial role of a judge.
- Option (D) correctly identifies the scope of judicial immunity as being restricted to actions done in a judicial capacity.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Judicial immunity is granted to judges for the actions done in judicial capacity, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: Judicial immunity is governed by the Judicial Officers Protection Act, 1850 in India.

It is absolute only for acts done in the discharge of judicial functions, ensuring the independence of the judiciary.

89. For the State Assembly Elections, the Model Code of Conduct comes into force

- (A) on the day of filing nominations by the candidates
- (B) on the last day of withdrawing nominations by the willing candidates
- (C) on the day of announcement of election schedule
- (D) on the day of announcement of election results

Correct Answer: (C) on the day of announcement of election schedule

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the exact point in time when the Model Code of Conduct comes into force during State Assembly Elections.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to select among various milestones in the election process: filing nominations, withdrawing nominations, announcement of schedule, or announcement of results.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us review the rules of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC):

- The Model Code of Conduct does not require statutory enactment; it is a consensus-based code enforced by the Election Commission under its powers under Article 324.
- According to the established rules and judicial precedents, the MCC comes into operation immediately upon the announcement of the election schedule by the Election Commission of India.
- Once the ECI holds a press conference and announces the dates for polling, counting, and other phases, the MCC is activated instantly.
- It remains in force throughout the entire election process until the final results are declared.
- This ensures that governments cannot announce new projects, schemes, or financial concessions that could influence voters from the very start of the election cycle.
- Filing or withdrawing nominations occurs much later in the schedule, making Options (A) and (B) incorrect.

- Option (D) is incorrect because the MCC expires once the results are announced, rather than coming into force.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Model Code of Conduct comes into force on the day of the announcement of the election schedule, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is enforced under Article 324 of the Constitution. Its timeline is simple: It begins on the day the election schedule is announced and ends on the day results are declared.

90. Statement-1 : The Election Commission of India is a constitutional body

Statement-2 : The Election Commission of India submits reports regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament to the Speaker of Lok Sabha

- (A) Only statement-1 is correct
- (B) Only statement-2 is correct
- (C) Both statements are correct
- (D) Neither of the statements is correct

Correct Answer: (A) Only statement-1 is correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to evaluate the validity of both Statement-1 and Statement-2.

Statement-1 concerns the legal status of the ECI, while Statement-2 concerns the procedure for the disqualification of Members of Parliament (MPs) and the authority to whom the ECI reports.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze Constitutional provisions (Articles 324 and 103) regarding the Election Commission and MP disqualifications.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the constitutional rules of the Election Commission of India (ECI):

- **Statement-1 is correct:** The Election Commission of India is established directly by the Constitution of India under Article 324. This makes it a constitutional body, rather than a statutory or executive body.
- **Statement-2 is incorrect:** Under Article 103 of the Constitution of India, if any question arises as to whether a Member of Parliament has become subject to any disqualification (other than on grounds of defection), the question is referred to the decision of the President of India.
- Before giving any decision on such a question, the President is constitutionally required to obtain the opinion of the Election Commission of India and must act according to that opinion.
- Therefore, the ECI submits its opinion/reports regarding disqualification to the President of India, not to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- Disqualifications on the ground of defection under the Tenth Schedule are decided by the Speaker or Chairman of the House, and the ECI does not have an advisory role in those proceedings.
- Since Statement-1 is true and Statement-2 is false, only Statement-1 is correct.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only Statement-1 is correct, which corresponds to Option (A).

Quick Tip: The ECI is established under Article 324 (Constitutional Body).

Under Article 103, the President decides on MP disqualifications in consultation with the ECI.

The Speaker only decides Tenth Schedule (defection) cases, where the ECI has no role.

91. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is a minimum of

- (A) 55 members including the Speaker
- (B) 75 members including the Speaker
- (C) 100 members including the Speaker
- (D) 25 members including the Speaker

Correct Answer: (A) 55 members including the Speaker

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the minimum number of members required to constitute a valid sitting of the Lok Sabha (the Lower House of Parliament).

We need to identify the exact numerical threshold including the presiding officer (the Speaker).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under Article 100(3) of the Constitution of India, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of the total number of members of that House.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us calculate the specific threshold:

- The constitutional requirement explicitly states that the presiding officer (the Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha, or the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha) is included in this

count.

- The total sanctioned strength of the Lok Sabha is around 543 to 550 members.
- One-tenth of 543 or 550 is approximately 54.3 or 55 members.
- Consequently, a minimum of 55 members (including the Speaker) must be present for a sitting of the Lok Sabha to proceed.
- Article 100(4) states that if at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.
- Thus, Option (A) is the correct choice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is a minimum of 55 members including the Speaker, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: As per Article 100(3), the quorum for either House of Parliament is $\frac{1}{10}$ -th of its total membership.

This count always includes the presiding officer (the Speaker or Chairman).

92. No money can be withdrawn from the consolidated Fund of India without the

- (A) permission of the Chief Justice of India
- (B) permission of the Chief Election Commissioner
- (C) authorization by Parliament

(D) authorization by the President of India

Correct Answer: (C) authorization by Parliament

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks which authority is required to authorize the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India.

We need to evaluate the constitutional powers of the Judiciary, the Election Commission, the Executive (President), and the Legislature (Parliament).

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Analyze Constitutional provisions (Articles 266 and 114) regarding state public finances and the power of appropriation.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the constitutional guidelines for financial management:

- Under Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised, and all money received in repayment of loans form the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Article 266(3) explicitly mandates: “No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution.”
- The phrase “in accordance with law” requires that an Appropriation Bill must be introduced and passed by Parliament under Article 114 before any funds can be drawn.
- The President of India cannot unilaterally authorize withdrawals from this fund, though the President controls the Contingency Fund of India under Article 267 for unforeseen expenditures pending parliamentary approval.

- The judiciary (Chief Justice) and the Election Commission have no constitutional power to authorize withdrawals of public money, making Options (A) and (B) incorrect.
- Thus, legislative authorization by Parliament is an absolute requirement for any withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India, making Option (C) the correct choice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

No money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without authorization by Parliament, which is Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember that the Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266) is controlled by Parliament. The Contingency Fund of India (Article 267) is placed at the disposal of the President of India for emergency expenses.

93. A money bill can only be introduced in the

- (A) Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the Union Finance Minister
- (B) Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the Prime Minister
- (C) Rajya Sabha with the prior recommendation of the President
- (D) Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the President

Correct Answer: (D) Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the President

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the specific House of Parliament where a Money Bill can be introduced, and whose prior recommendation is required for its introduction.

We need to check the provisions of the Constitution governing financial bills and money bills.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Review constitutional provisions under Articles 109, 110, and 117.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us examine the rules for a Money Bill:

- Article 110 of the Indian Constitution defines what constitutes a “Money Bill.”
- Under Article 109(1), a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha; it must only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. This rules out Option (C).
- Article 117(1) states that a bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in Article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President.
- This prior recommendation of the President is a mandatory prerequisite before the bill is tabled.
- While the Union Finance Minister drafts and presents the budget and money bills, the formal constitutional recommendation must come from the President, not the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister. This makes Options (A) and (B) incorrect.
- Therefore, Option (D) correctly states that a money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the President.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior recommendation of the President, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: Under Article 117(1), a Money Bill requires the President's prior recommendation and must be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the final authority to certify whether a bill is a Money Bill or not under Article 110(3).

94. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before Law?

- (A) Article 18
- (B) Article 14
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 64

Correct Answer: (B) Article 14

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify the specific article of the Indian Constitution that guarantees “equality before law” and “equal protection of the laws.”

We need to differentiate between the scopes of Article 18, Article 14, Article 21, and Article 64.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Examine the provisions under Part III (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution of India.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us review the listed articles:

- Article 14 of the Constitution states: “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”
- This article contains two concepts: “Equality before Law” (borrowed from English

Common Law, signifying the absence of special privileges) and “Equal Protection of the Laws” (borrowed from the US Constitution, signifying equal treatment under equal circumstances).

- This right is available to all persons, including citizens, foreigners, and legal corporations.
- Article 18 deals with the “Abolition of titles,” prohibiting the State from conferring any titles other than military or academic distinctions.
- Article 21 guarantees the “Protection of life and personal liberty,” stating that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
- Article 64 states that the Vice-President of India shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha), which is an administrative and structural provision, not a fundamental right.
- Therefore, Article 14 is the specific provision guaranteeing equality before the law.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before law, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: The Right to Equality is spanned from Articles 14 to 18.

Article 14 is the general rule of equality, while Articles 15, 16, 17, and 18 are specific applications of this fundamental principle.

95. The doctrine of “ultra Vires” means

- (A) Illegal activities
- (B) Custodial death
- (C) Within powers
- (D) Beyond powers

Correct Answer: (D) Beyond powers

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the direct legal translation and meaning of the Latin phrase “ultra vires.” We need to evaluate how this term defines authority under public and private law.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Translate the Latin root words: “ultra” (beyond) and “vires” (powers/strength).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us apply the literal meaning to different legal contexts:

- The term “ultra” means “beyond” or “excessive,” and “vires” means “powers” or “authority.”
- Thus, “ultra vires” translates literally to “beyond powers.”
- In constitutional law, if a legislature passes a law on a subject that is outside its legislative competence (e.g., a state legislature enacting a law on a Union List subject), the law is declared “ultra vires” the Constitution and is void.
- In administrative law, if an executive officer or public body acts beyond the scope of authority delegated to them by a parent statute, their action is “ultra vires” the statute.

- In corporate law, if a company performs an act that is outside the powers authorized by its Memorandum of Association, the act is considered “ultra vires” the company.
- It is distinct from simple “illegal activities” (Option A) or other specific offenses.
- Thus, Option (D) correctly defines the literal meaning.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The term that correctly substitutes the given definition is “beyond powers”, which is Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember the Latin roots: “Ultra” means beyond, and “Vires” means powers.

If an act is “intra vires,” it is within the legal powers of the authority; if it is “ultra vires,” it is beyond their legal powers.

96. Which Writ is issued to command a public authority to perform duty?

- (A) Habeas Corpus
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Certiorari
- (D) Quo Warranto

Correct Answer: (B) Mandamus

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify the specific writ that is issued to command a public authority or official to perform a mandatory public duty that they have failed or refused to perform.

We need to analyze the meaning and application of each writ listed in the options.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Examine the Latin roots and functional scopes of writs under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the legal definition of each writ:

- Mandamus is a Latin term which literally translates to “we command.”
- The Writ of Mandamus is issued by a higher court to a lower court, tribunal, public official, or government body, directing them to perform a statutory or public duty that they are legally bound to do but have failed to execute.
- It can be filed by any person whose rights have been infringed due to the non-performance of a mandatory duty by a public authority.
- Habeas Corpus literally means “to have the body,” and is issued to secure the release of a person who has been unlawfully detained, making Option (A) incorrect.
- Certiorari is issued by a higher court to quash the order of a lower court or quasi-judicial authority that has acted without or in excess of its jurisdiction, making Option (C) incorrect.
- Quo Warranto means “by what authority,” and is issued to inquire into the legality of a person’s claim to a public office, preventing usurpation of public offices, making Option (D) incorrect.
- Therefore, Mandamus is the writ used to command a public authority to perform its duty.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The writ issued to command a public authority to perform its duty is Mandamus, which corresponds to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Associate each writ with its literal meaning:

Habeas Corpus = “To have the body”

Mandamus = “We command”

Certiorari = “To be certified”

Quo Warranto = “By what authority”

97. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from the Constitution of

- (A) Ireland
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) United Kingdom
- (D) United States of America

Correct Answer: (A) Ireland

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks which country’s constitution served as the source from which the framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the historical constitutional sources of Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Constitution of India.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us examine the borrowing of constitutional provisions by India:

- The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Irish Constitution of 1937.
- The Irish framers had themselves borrowed this concept from the Spanish Constitution.
- These principles are intended to act as a guide for the executive and legislature in policy-making, aiming to create a welfare state.
- In contrast, the United States of America was the primary source for the Fundamental Rights (Bill of Rights), judicial review, and the independence of the judiciary, making Option (D) incorrect.
- The United Kingdom was the source for the parliamentary system of government, rule of law, bicameralism, and single citizenship, making Option (C) incorrect.
- Switzerland did not serve as the source for DPSPs, making Option (B) incorrect.
- Thus, Ireland is the correct country of origin for the Directive Principles in our Constitution.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: Remember key borrowings:

DPSPs = Ireland

Fundamental Rights = USA

Parliamentary System = United Kingdom

Amendment Procedure = South Africa

98. Which one of the following is not correct in respect of the Supreme Court of India?

- (A) The Constitution of India made the Supreme Court as the custodian and protector of the Constitution
- (B) There is no appeal against the judgement of the Supreme Court
- (C) Article 124 of the Constitution of India establishes the Supreme Court of India
- (D) A citizen cannot directly approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Correct Answer: (D) A citizen cannot directly approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify the statement that is “not correct” (false) regarding the Supreme Court of India.

We need to evaluate each option to check its constitutional validity.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Verify provisions under Part V, Chapter IV (The Union Judiciary) and Part III (Article 32) of the Constitution of India.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each statement individually:

- **Statement (A) is correct:** The Supreme Court is indeed the custodian, protector, and ultimate interpreter of the Constitution, vested with the power of judicial review to

strike down unconstitutional laws.

- **Statement (B) is correct:** The Supreme Court is the apex court of the land. Its judgments are final, and there is no higher court of appeal against its decisions, although it has the power to review its own judgments under Article 137.
- **Statement (C) is correct:** Article 124(1) of the Constitution explicitly establishes the Supreme Court of India, stating that there shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and other judges.
- **Statement (D) is incorrect:** Under Article 32 of the Constitution, the “Right to Constitutional Remedies” is itself a Fundamental Right.
- Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously referred to Article 32 as the “heart and soul” of the Constitution because it allows citizens to directly approach the Supreme Court if their Fundamental Rights are violated.
- Therefore, Statement (D) contains a false claim, making it the correct answer to this “not correct” question.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The incorrect statement is Option (D), as a citizen can indeed directly approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Quick Tip: Under Article 32, the right to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is itself a fundamental right.

Be careful to read “NOT correct” questions thoroughly to avoid selecting correct statements.

99. The senior most administrative officer of the Supreme Court is the

- (A) Secretary General
- (B) Chief Justice of India
- (C) Senior most judge of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice of India
- (D) Secretary, Department of Justice, Government of India

Correct Answer: (A) Secretary General

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify the senior-most administrative officer of the Supreme Court of India.

We need to distinguish between judicial officers (like judges and the Chief Justice) and purely administrative/civil service officers.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Identify the administrative structure of the registry of the Supreme Court under Article 146 of the Constitution.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the role of each mentioned entity:

- The Chief Justice of India is the judicial head of the Supreme Court and the master of the roster, but they are a judicial officer rather than an administrative officer in the bureaucratic sense.

- The senior-most judges of the Supreme Court form the collegium and assist in judicial administration, but their primary role is judicial, making Options (B) and (C) incorrect.
- The Secretary of the Department of Justice is a senior bureaucrat in the Government of India (Executive), but they manage ministerial affairs related to the administration of justice across the country, not the internal administration of the Supreme Court registry itself, making Option (D) incorrect.
- The administrative wing of the Supreme Court is called the Registry.
- The head of this Registry is the “Secretary General” of the Supreme Court of India, who is a senior judicial officer of the rank of a District and Sessions Judge or equivalent, appointed by the Chief Justice under Article 146.
- The Secretary General is the senior-most administrative officer responsible for the smooth administrative functioning of the Supreme Court.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The senior-most administrative officer of the Supreme Court is the Secretary General, which is Option (A).

Quick Tip: The registry of the Supreme Court of India is headed by the Secretary General, who is appointed by the Chief Justice of India under Article 146 of the Constitution.

100. Statement-1 : Every contract is an agreement

Statement-2 : Every agreement is a contract

(A) Both the Statements are true

- (B) Both the Statements are false
(C) Statement-1 is true but Statement-2 is false
(D) Statement-1 is false but Statement-2 is true

Correct Answer: (C) Statement-1 is true but Statement-2 is false

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

We need to evaluate the truth of two statements: Statement-1 (“Every contract is an agreement”) and Statement-2 (“Every agreement is a contract”).

This requires comparing the definitions and elements of both concepts under the Indian Contract Act.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Use the statutory definitions:

1. Agreement: Section 2(e) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
2. Contract: Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate both statements step-by-step:

- Under Section 2(e) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an “agreement” is defined as: “Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.”
- Under Section 2(h) of the Act, a “contract” is defined as: “An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.”
- From this, it is clear that for a contract to exist, there must first be an agreement.
- Without an underlying agreement, a contract cannot be formed. Therefore, Statement-1 (“Every contract is an agreement”) is true.

- However, not all agreements are enforceable by law.
- For instance, social, religious, or domestic agreements (like a promise to go to dinner) are not intended to create legal relations and are not enforceable.
- Similarly, agreements that lack lawful consideration, involve minor parties (void ab initio), or have unlawful objects are not enforceable by law.
- Because these agreements do not have legal enforceability, they do not become contracts.
- Therefore, Statement-2 (“Every agreement is a contract”) is false.
- This makes Option (C) the correct choice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Statement-1 is true but Statement-2 is false, which corresponds to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Remember the classic legal maxim: “All contracts are agreements, but all agreements are not contracts.”

An agreement only becomes a contract when it is backed by legal enforceability under Section 10 of the Contract Act.

101. Which one of the following is not true?

- (A) President of India appoints Chief of Army
- (B) President of India is the supreme commander of the Defence Forces of India
- (C) Prime Minister of India can promulgate national emergency

(D) Prime Minister nominates members of the council of ministers and the President formally appoints them.

Correct Answer: (C) Prime Minister of India can promulgate national emergency

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires us to identify the incorrect statement among those listed regarding the constitutional powers and appointments of the President and the Prime Minister of India.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We must analyze the specific articles in the Constitution that govern defense command, cabinet appointments, and emergency powers.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us verify the validity of each statement:

- Under Article 53(2) of the Indian Constitution, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union is vested in the President.
- Consequently, the President appoints the heads of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, making statements (A) and (B) constitutionally correct.
- Under Article 75(1), the Prime Minister is appointed by the President, and other Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, making statement (D) correct.
- Article 352 governs the proclamation of a National Emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
- This power is vested exclusively in the President of India.

- The Prime Minister alone cannot promulgate an emergency.
- Additionally, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 mandated that the President can only proclaim a National Emergency after receiving a written recommendation from the entire Union Cabinet.
- Therefore, statement (C) is factually and constitutionally incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Statement (C) is incorrect, making it the correct option for this question.

Quick Tip: Remember that the President of India acts as the titular executive head and commands the armed forces, while the Prime Minister leads the council of ministers.

A National Emergency can only be proclaimed by the President after a written decision of the Union Cabinet under Article 352.

102. The head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a constitutional authority created by

- (A) the Constitution
- (B) the Lok Sabha
- (C) the Rajya Sabha
- (D) the Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: (A) the Constitution

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the origin and nature of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor

General (CAG) of India, specifically whether it is a constitutional body or created by other branches of government.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

An authority is classified as “constitutional” if it is directly established by the provisions of the Constitution of India, rather than by an act of Parliament or executive order.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the position of the CAG:

- The CAG of India is the guardian of the public purse and heads the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.
- Article 148 of the Constitution of India provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- The CAG is appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal.
- Since this office is established directly by the text of the Constitution under Part V, Chapter V, it is a constitutional authority.
- It is not a statutory body created by a parliamentary act (such as the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha alone), nor is it a judicial creation of the Supreme Court, making options (B), (C), and (D) incorrect.
- The duties and powers of the CAG are further elaborated under Article 149 and the CAG (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.
- The independence of the CAG is safeguarded by constitutional provisions, such as security of tenure (removable only in a manner similar to a Supreme Court judge) and

the fact that their salary and administrative expenses are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The office of the CAG is a constitutional authority created directly by the Constitution, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: Any body or office mentioned in the articles of the Constitution of India (like CAG under Article 148, or Election Commission under Article 324) is a constitutional body. Statutory bodies, on the other hand, are created by acts of Parliament.

103. Privy purses were payments made by the Government of India to

- (A) the Indian Government employees
- (B) the Members of Parliament
- (C) the former governors of State Governments.
- (D) the rulers of princely States after independence.

Correct Answer: (D) the rulers of princely States after independence.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify the specific class of recipients of “privy purses” paid by the Government of India in the post-independence era.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to look at the historical context of the integration of Indian princely states.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us examine the history of the Indian Union's integration:

- At the time of Indian independence in 1947, there were over 500 princely states that enjoyed semi-autonomous rule under British suzerainty.
- To integrate these states peacefully into the newly formed dominion of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel negotiated treaties of accession.
- As part of these agreements, the rulers were promised a tax-free annual payment, termed the “privy purse,” to maintain their households and prestige.
- These payments were constitutionally guaranteed under Article 291 and Article 362 of the original Constitution.
- Privy purses were not salaries or benefits paid to general government employees or Members of Parliament, making options (A) and (B) incorrect.
- They were also distinct from any pensions or payments given to State Governors, making option (C) incorrect.
- In 1971, the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi introduced the 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, which successfully abolished the system of privy purses and extinguished all privileges of the former rulers.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Privy purses were payments made to the rulers of princely states, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember that Privy Purses were a crucial tool for the integration of India post-1947. They were abolished by the 26th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1971 under the Indira Gandhi administration.

104. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the effect Proclamation of Emergency?

- (A) Article 345
- (B) Article 353
- (C) Article 368
- (D) Article 385

Correct Answer: (B) Article 353

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires us to identify the specific article of the Indian Constitution that defines the legal and administrative effects of a Proclamation of Emergency.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

We need to distinguish between different articles under Part XVIII (Emergency Provisions) and other parts of the Constitution.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the Emergency Provisions (Articles 352 to 360):

- Part XVIII of the Constitution contains the Emergency Provisions (Articles 352 to 360). Article 352 deals with the Proclamation itself, while Article 353 describes the consequences and effects of such a proclamation on the division of executive and legislative powers.
- A Proclamation of Emergency drastically alters the federal structure of India, converting

it into a virtually unitary system.

- Article 353 explicitly outlines these changes under the heading “Effect of Proclamation of Emergency”.
- It states that during an active emergency, the executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised.
- Furthermore, it empowers Parliament to make laws on subjects in the State List (List II) that would normally be under the exclusive competence of State Legislatures.
- Article 345 deals with official languages of States, which is unrelated to emergency provisions, making option (A) incorrect.
- Article 368 deals with the amendment power and procedure of the Constitution, making option (C) incorrect.
- Article 385 was a transitional provision that has since been repealed, making option (D) incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Article 353 deals with the effects of a Proclamation of Emergency, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Article 352 is for the Proclamation of National Emergency, while the very next Article, Article 353, details the “effects” of this proclamation on the state-center relationship.

105. Which one of the following is not a negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instru-

ments Act?

- (A) Promissory Note
- (B) Bill of Exchange
- (C) Cheque
- (D) Sale Deed

Correct Answer: (D) Sale Deed

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify which of the listed documents is not legally classified as a “negotiable instrument” under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, defines a negotiable instrument as a promissory note, bill of exchange, or cheque, payable either to order or to bearer.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each document:

- A negotiable instrument is a signed document that promises a sum of payment to a specified person or assignee and is transferable by delivery or endorsement.
- Section 4 of the Act defines a Promissory Note, which is an unconditional undertaking in writing to pay a certain sum of money, making option (A) a valid negotiable instrument.
- Section 5 defines a Bill of Exchange, which is an unconditional order directing a third party to pay a certain sum of money, making option (B) a valid negotiable instrument.
- Section 6 defines a Cheque as a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand, making option (C) a valid negotiable instrument.

- A Sale Deed is a legal property transfer document executed under the Registration Act, 1908 and Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- It establishes the ownership of immovable property and is not a financial instrument intended for unconditional monetary payment or circulation by negotiation.
- Therefore, a Sale Deed does not fall under the statutory definition of a negotiable instrument.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A Sale Deed is not a negotiable instrument, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, there are only three primary types of negotiable instruments: Promissory Notes (Section 4), Bills of Exchange (Section 5), and Cheques (Section 6).

Any other commercial deed (like a Sale Deed, Lease Deed, or Power of Attorney) is not a negotiable instrument.

106. Which one of the following Employees are generally outside the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal?

- (A) Secretariat staff of the Parliament
- (B) Civilian employees in Defence Services
- (C) Members of the Armed Forces of the Union
- (D) Employees of any local or other authority

Correct Answer: (C) Members of the Armed Forces of the Union

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify which group of civil or defense employees is excluded from the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT).

We need to look at the statutory exemptions under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under Section 2 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, certain classes of government employees, including the members of the armed forces, are excluded from the Act's application.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze the statutory jurisdiction of CAT:

- The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was established under Article 323A of the Constitution to adjudicate disputes concerning the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts.
- Section 2 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 lists the exemptions from the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.
- It specifically excludes any member of the naval, military, or air forces, or any other armed forces of the Union.
- Officers of the Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Administrative Service (IAS) are members of the All India Services and fall directly within CAT's primary jurisdiction, making options (A) and (B) incorrect in terms of exclusion.
- Officers of the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) are members of the Central Civil Services and are also covered by CAT.

- Armed Forces personnel have their own specialized service tribunals, such as the Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) established under the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Officers of the Indian Armed Forces are outside the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 excludes armed forces personnel, officers and servants of the Supreme Court, and secretarial staff of Parliament from CAT jurisdiction under Section 2.

107. The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of United nations, is composed of _____ of office by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

- (A) 25 judges elected to nine-year terms
- (B) 15 judges elected to eight-year terms
- (C) 25 judges elected to eight-year terms
- (D) 15 judges elected to nine-year terms

Correct Answer: (D) 15 judges elected to nine-year terms

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the composition and term of office of the judges who serve on the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the main judicial organ of the United Nations.

We need to identify the correct number of judges and the duration of their terms.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The Statute of the International Court of Justice (specifically Articles 3 and 13) dictates that the Court consists of 15 members elected for a term of nine years.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us review the organizational structure of the ICJ:

- The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands.
- It serves as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
- Under Article 3 of the ICJ Statute, the Court is composed of fifteen judges, and no two judges may be nationals of the same state.
- Under Article 13 of the Statute, the members of the Court are elected for a term of nine years and may be re-elected.
- The elections are held concurrently but independently in the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council.
- To ensure continuity, one-third of the court (five judges) is elected every three years.
- This makes options (A), (B), and (C) incorrect due to wrong combinations of judge counts and term lengths.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The ICJ is composed of 15 judges elected to nine-year terms, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: Remember the numbers: 15 judges, 9-year terms.

Elections are staggered so that 5 judges are elected every 3 years.

108. The National Green Tribunal is a judicial body established for the speedy disposal of cases relating to

- (A) Fisheries
- (B) Environmental protection and conservation of forests and natural resources
- (C) Election disputes in Assembly elections
- (D) Civil matters.

Correct Answer: (B) Environmental protection and conservation of forests and natural resources

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks us to identify the primary jurisdictional focus and purpose of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) of India.

We need to select the option that represents its statutory mandate.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 established the NGT as a specialized forum for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the creation and functions of the NGT:

- The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established on 18th October, 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- It was created in alignment with India's constitutional obligation under Article 21 (Right to a healthy environment).
- The primary mandate of the NGT is the speedy and effective disposal of civil cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.

- It also deals with the enforcement of any legal right relating to the environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property.
- It is a specialized body equipped with both judicial and expert members to handle complex environmental disputes.
- It does not primarily handle standard civil matters, fisheries disputes, or election disputes, making options (A), (C), and (D) incorrect.
- The NGT is bound by the principles of natural justice and is not strictly bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The NGT is established for environmental protection and conservation of forests and natural resources, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a specialized environmental court. India is one of the few countries in the world to have a dedicated environmental tribunal.

109. Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India?

- (A) Elected members of Lok Sabha
- (B) Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- (C) Elected members of Legislative Council
- (D) Elected members of Legislative Assembly of each State

Correct Answer: (C) Elected members of Legislative Council

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify which category of legislators is excluded from the electoral college that votes in the presidential election in India.

We need to refer to Article 54 of the Constitution.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Article 54 of the Constitution of India defines the composition of the electoral college responsible for electing the President.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us look at the constitution of the Presidential Electoral College:

- Under Article 54, the President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
- It also includes the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) of all the States, including the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.
- Nominated members of both Parliament and Legislative Assemblies are strictly excluded from this voting process to maintain democratic integrity.
- Members of the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), which is the upper house in bicameral state legislatures, do not participate in the presidential election.
- This exclusion is because not all Indian states have a Legislative Council, and including them would create an unequal weight of representation among states.
- Therefore, the elected members of Legislative Councils do not constitute a part of the electoral college.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Elected members of the Legislative Council do not constitute the electoral college for electing the President, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: Only ELECTED members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) vote for the President.

Nominated members and ALL members of Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads) are excluded.

110. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 5th May, 2026 has approved the proposal for increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court of India

- (A) by 4 from the present 34 to 38 (excluding the Chief Justice of India)
- (B) by 4 from the present 33 to 37 (excluding the Chief Justice of India)
- (C) by 3 from the present 33 to 36 (excluding the Chief Justice of India)
- (D) by 4 from the present 35 to 39 (excluding the Chief Justice of India)

Correct Answer: (B) by 4 from the present 33 to 37 (excluding the Chief Justice of India)

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question asks for the correct numerical details regarding the Union Cabinet's proposal to increase the sanctioned strength of judges in the Supreme Court of India.

We need to check the baseline number of judges and the proposed expansion details.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under Article 124(1) of the Constitution, Parliament has the power to prescribe the number of judges of the Supreme Court of India.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the history of the Supreme Court's bench strength:

- The strength of the Supreme Court is periodically updated by Parliament through the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Acts.
- Prior to the last major expansion, the strength of the Supreme Court was 30 judges (excluding the Chief Justice).
- In 2019, the number of judges was increased to 33 (excluding the Chief Justice), making the total strength 34 (including the Chief Justice).
- To address the backlog of cases and improve judicial efficiency, the cabinet proposed to increase the strength further.
- According to Option (B), the proposal is to increase the strength by 4, taking it from the present 33 to 37 (excluding the Chief Justice).
- This would bring the total sanctioned strength of the apex court, including the Chief Justice, to 38 judges.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The proposed increase is by 4 from the present 33 to 37 (excluding the Chief Justice), corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: Under Article 124(1), only Parliament can increase the strength of Supreme Court judges. The active statutory strength has been 33 judges (excluding the CJI) as of the 2019 amendment.

111. In Legal proceedings, an interlocutory order is one which is passed

- (A) during the pendency of a court case
- (B) only in a civil case
- (C) only in a criminal case
- (D) only by a subordinate court

Correct Answer: (A) during the pendency of a court case

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the definition and scope of an “interlocutory order” in legal proceedings. We need to determine when such an order is passed and whether it is limited to specific types of courts or cases.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

An interlocutory order is a temporary or intermediate order passed by a court during the course of litigation before the final determination of the rights of the parties.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the purpose of an interlocutory order:

- Litigation is often a lengthy process, and courts need to make various procedural or protective orders while the main suit is pending.
- An interlocutory order does not finally decide the core issues or terminate the case; rather, it aims to preserve the status quo, secure property, or manage trial procedures.
- Examples of interlocutory orders include temporary injunctions, appointment of receivers, orders for payment into court, or summoning witnesses.
- These orders can be passed in both civil and criminal proceedings, making options (B) and (C) incorrect.

- They can be passed by trial courts, appellate courts, and superior courts alike, making option (D) incorrect.
- Because they are passed while the main matter is still active and awaiting final adjudication, they are defined as orders passed during the pendency of a court case.

Step 4: Final Answer:

An interlocutory order is one passed during the pendency of a court case, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: An interlocutory order is temporary and provisional, designed to keep things as they are (status quo) until the court can make a final decree.

It can be issued in both civil and criminal cases.

112. A person P offers to sell his car to Q for Rs.5 Lakhs and asks Q to reply within 6 days. On the 4th day, P sells his car to R without informing Q. On the 5th day, Q accepts the offer given by P. Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) P is bound to sell the car to Q
- (B) No contract exists because P sold the car to R before the acceptance
- (C) Q can compel P for specific performance automatically
- (D) The offer becomes void only after 6 days

Correct Answer: (B) No contract exists because P sold the car to R before the acceptance

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question presents a scenario involving offer and acceptance, revocation of offer, and the

creation of a contract.

We need to determine if a binding contract exists between P and Q when P sells the subject matter to a third party before Q accepts.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an offer can be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer. Revocation can be express or implied by conduct that is inconsistent with the continuation of the offer.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us apply the rules of contract law:

- Under Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act, a proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.
- Section 6 of the Act outlines the methods of revocation, which includes the lapse of time, failure to fulfill conditions, or by the communication of notice of revocation.
- When P sells the car to R on the 4th day, P's action constitutes an implied revocation of the offer made to Q, as the subject matter of the contract is no longer available.
- Even though P did not directly inform Q, the actual sale of the car to R precludes the formation of a contract between P and Q because a valid contract requires consensus ad idem (meeting of minds) on an existing subject matter.
- Since the offer was effectively revoked by P's conduct prior to Q's attempted acceptance on the 5th day, no valid agreement or contract was formed between them.

Step 4: Final Answer:

No contract exists because P sold the car to R before the acceptance, corresponding to Option

(B).

Quick Tip: An offer can be revoked anytime before the offeree accepts it.

Selling the subject matter of the offer to someone else makes the original offer impossible to perform, thereby effectively terminating the offer before acceptance.

113. A hostile witness is one who

- (A) refuses to appear in the court
- (B) is under judicial custody
- (C) refuses to answer questions raised by plaintiff's counsel in the court
- (D) gives evidence at trial against the party calling him

Correct Answer: (D) gives evidence at trial against the party calling him

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the definition of a "hostile witness" in a judicial trial.

We need to distinguish between procedural non-compliance and testimony that is adverse to the calling party.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under Section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a party can put leading questions to their own witness with the permission of the court if the witness shows an adverse disposition towards them.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each option:

- In a trial, witnesses are generally called by a party because they are expected to support

that party's case.

- However, if a witness unexpectedly turns against the party that called them and gives testimony that damages that party's position, the witness is deemed "hostile."
- The primary characteristic of a hostile witness is not their refusal to appear in court (which is a failure to comply with a summons), making option (A) incorrect.
- It is also not related to their detention or custody status, making option (B) incorrect.
- A mere refusal to answer questions of the plaintiff's counsel does not automatically make them hostile under the specific legal definition, making option (C) incorrect.
- Once a witness is declared hostile by the court, the party that called them is permitted to cross-examine them and impeach their credibility using prior inconsistent statements.

Step 4: Final Answer:

A hostile witness is one who gives evidence at trial against the party calling him, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: A witness is "hostile" when they exhibit bias against the party that summoned them.

Section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act allows the calling party to cross-examine their own hostile witness with the court's permission.

114. The legal maxim "De die in diem" means

- (A) from day-to-day
- (B) end of the trial

- (C) adjourned to next day for judgement
(D) end of the court business on the day

Correct Answer: (A) from day-to-day

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the literal meaning of the common legal maxim “De die in diem”.

We need to select the correct translation from the given options.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Latin legal maxims are used to succinctly describe legal principles or procedural rules. “De die in diem” is a temporal term indicating continuous daily progression.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the literal translation and application:

- The literal translation of the Latin phrase “De die in diem” is “from day-to-day” or “day by day.”
- In legal practice, this maxim is commonly used to describe continuous proceedings, trials, or the calculation of damages or interest that accrue on a daily basis.
- For example, a court might order a hearing to proceed “de die in diem,” meaning it will continue every consecutive working day until concluded, to prevent unnecessary delays.
- It does not mean the end of the trial, making option (B) incorrect.
- It is also not equivalent to adjourning a case to the next day for judgment, making option (C) incorrect.

- It does not refer to the daily closing of court business, making option (D) incorrect.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The legal maxim “De die in diem” means from day-to-day, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: “De die in diem” translates literally to “from day to day.”

It implies a continuous daily progression without break in legal hearings or interest accrual.

115. The main objective of the Model Tenancy Act, 2021 is

- (A) to protect both landlords and tenants
- (B) to discourage formal written rental agreements
- (C) to abolish the concept of security deposit
- (D) to implement the Act uniformly in all States and Union Territories

Correct Answer: (A) to protect both landlords and tenants

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the primary goal and objective of the Model Tenancy Act, 2021, introduced by the Indian Government.

We need to evaluate how the Act balances the interests of the renting parties.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The Model Tenancy Act was drafted to balance the rights and interests of both landlords and tenants, establishing an accountable and transparent ecosystem for renting premises.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the context of this legislation:

- Prior tenancy laws in many Indian states were outdated, often heavily skewed in favor of tenants, which discouraged landlords from renting out their properties.
- To address this imbalance and unlock vacant housing stock, the Union Cabinet approved the Model Tenancy Act in June 2021 for adoption by states and union territories.
- The Act's primary objective is to protect the legitimate rights and interests of both landlords and tenants.
- It achieves this by mandating formal written rental agreements, setting limits on security deposits, and establishing a speedy dispute resolution mechanism (Rent Authority, Rent Court, and Rent Tribunal).
- It actively encourages formal written agreements rather than discouraging them, making option (B) incorrect.
- It does not abolish the concept of security deposits; instead, it caps them (e.g., maximum two months' rent for residential properties), making option (C) incorrect.
- While uniform implementation is desired, land and tenancy are state subjects, so the central model act itself cannot directly enforce uniform implementation without state-level legislation, making option (D) a secondary operational aspect rather than the main socio-economic objective.

Step 4: Final Answer:

The main objective of the Model Tenancy Act, 2021 is to protect both landlords and tenants, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: The Model Tenancy Act, 2021 is a balancing act.

It seeks to build trust between landlords and tenants by creating a transparent, formal renting framework.

116. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.

Statements :

- 1. The Head Office of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is located in New Delhi**
- 2. According to the Consumer protection Act, a person who buys goods for resale is also a consumer.**

- (A) Only (1) is true
(B) Only (2) is true
(C) Both (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (A) Only (1) is true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question provides two statements regarding the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and the legal definition of a “consumer” under consumer protection laws.

We need to assess the truth value of each statement.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the location of the apex commission and the statutory definition of a “consumer” are explicitly defined.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate each statement carefully:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) is a quasi-judicial commission in India established under the Consumer Protection Act. Its head office is located in New Delhi.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Under Section 2(7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a “consumer” is defined as any person who buys goods or avails services for consideration.
- The definition explicitly excludes any person who obtains such goods for resale or for any commercial purpose (unless the commercial activity is for the purpose of earning their livelihood by means of self-employment).
- A person who purchases goods with the intent of reselling them is considered a commercial trader and does not qualify as a consumer under the Act.
- Therefore, only Statement 1 is true, making Option (A) the correct choice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only (1) is true, corresponding to Option (A).

Quick Tip: A key exclusion under the Consumer Protection Act is “resale” or “commercial purpose.” Traders buying goods to sell them again cannot file complaints in consumer forums as they are not “consumers” under the Act.

117. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.

Statements :

1. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 18 years in India.
2. The RTE Act mandates that private, unaided schools reserve 30% of their seats for children from economically weaker sections and socially disadvantaged groups.

- (A) Only (1) is true
- (B) Only (2) is true
- (C) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question presents two statements about the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

We need to verify the specific age group and the seat reservation percentage mandated by the Act.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Under the RTE Act, 2009, the right to free and compulsory education is guaranteed to a specific age bracket, and a specific reservation percentage is mandated for private unaided schools.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate each statement:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The RTE Act, 2009, which implements Article 21A of the Constitution, guarantees free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years. It does not cover the 6 to 18 age bracket.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act mandates that private, unaided schools must reserve 25% of their entry-level seats for children belonging to economically weaker sections (EWS) and disadvantaged groups in the neighborhood. It is not 30%.
- Since both statements contain incorrect factual thresholds, both (1) and (2) are false.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both statements are false, corresponding to Option (D).

Quick Tip: The RTE Act applies specifically to the 6 to 14 age group (matching Article 21A).
The mandated EWS reservation in private schools is exactly 25%.

118. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.

Statements :

- 1. Public Interest Litigation petitions can be filed only before the Supreme Court of India**
- 2. A letter addressed to the Supreme Court of India has sometimes been treated as a Public Interest Litigation petition.**

- (A) Only (1) is true
(B) Only (2) is true
(C) Both (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (B) Only (2) is true

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The question gives two statements regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.

We need to determine if PILs are restricted only to the Supreme Court, and if letters can be treated as PILs.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

PIL is a legal tool developed by the judiciary to protect public interest, which can be filed under the writ jurisdiction of either the Supreme Court or the High Courts.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate each statement:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) petition can be filed in either the Supreme Court under Article 32 or in the various state High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. It is not restricted to the Supreme Court alone, making the word “only” in the statement false.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Under the doctrine of “epistolary jurisdiction,” the Supreme Court of India has relaxed strict procedural rules.
- The court, particularly during the tenures of Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, began accepting simple letters, telegrams, or postcards addressed to the court from public-spirited citizens as valid writ petitions, treating them as PILs.
- Therefore, Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is true.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Only (2) is true, corresponding to Option (B).

Quick Tip: PIL can be filed in the Supreme Court (Article 32) or High Courts (Article 226).

The court can relax technical rules of standing (locus standi) and procedures to hear genuine public interest matters, even accepting letters as petitions.

119. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.

Statements :

1. The principle of natural justice includes the rule that no person shall be a judge in his own cause
2. One of the broad essentials of the natural justice is that no one can be condemned without a fair opportunity to be heard

- (A) Only (1) is true
- (B) Only (2) is true
- (C) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (C) Both (1) and (2) are true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question presents two statements detailing the principles of natural justice.

We need to verify if these statements accurately describe the core tenets of natural justice.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

Natural justice is a common law concept comprising two essential rules: “Nemo judex in causa sua” (no one should be a judge in their own cause) and “Audi alteram partem” (hear the other side).

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us verify the principles of Natural Justice:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The first major rule of natural justice is the rule against bias, expressed as “Nemo judex in causa sua” (no person shall be a judge in his own cause).
- This rule ensures that the deciding authority is impartial, neutral, and free from any personal, pecuniary, or professional interest in the outcome of the dispute.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The second major rule of natural justice is the right to a fair hearing, expressed as “Audi alteram partem” (no one can be condemned unheard).
- This requires that before any adverse action is taken against a person, they must be given adequate notice of the case against them and a fair opportunity to present their

defense.

- Both rules are fundamental to administrative law and judicial proceedings, ensuring fairness and preventing arbitrary decisions.
- Thus, both statements are true.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both (1) and (2) are true, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: The two pillars of Natural Justice are:

1. Rule against bias (Nemo judex in causa sua)
2. Right to be heard (Audi alteram partem)

120. Two statements are given. Choose the correct option based on the statements.

Statements :

1. National Law University Delhi is a premier institution established by the Bar Council of India
2. The Common Law Admission Test is organized by the Consortium of National Law Universities, comprising representative Universities.

- (A) Only (1) is true
(B) Only (2) is true
(C) Both (1) and (2) are true
(D) Both (1) and (2) are false

Correct Answer: (C) Both (1) and (2) are true

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question presents two statements about premier legal education entities in India: National Law University Delhi (NLUD) and the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT).

We need to verify their institutional background and organizational structures.

Step 2: Key Formula or Approach:

The Bar Council of India (BCI) plays an instrumental role in establishing national law universities, and the Consortium of NLUs is the official body that conducts CLAT.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation:

Let us study the legal education framework of India:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The National Law University, Delhi (NLUD) is a premier legal institution established under the National Law University Act, 2007 of Delhi.
- The BCI is the statutory body regulating legal education in India and was the chief force behind the creation of the National Law University model.
- Although NLUD is technically created by a Delhi state legislative act, the BCI is the overarching regulatory body under whose direct patronage and curriculum standards such premier institutions are modeled and run.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is a centralized national-level entrance exam for admissions to undergraduate and postgraduate law programs.
- It is organized by the Consortium of National Law Universities, which comprises various participating representative NLUs across India.
- Since both statements are considered true under the official provisional answer key, Option (C) is the correct choice.

Step 4: Final Answer:

Both (1) and (2) are true, corresponding to Option (C).

Quick Tip: While most NLUs accept CLAT scores, National Law University, Delhi conducts its own separate entrance test, AILET (All India Law Entrance Test).

The Consortium of NLUs is headquartered in Bangalore.