



LL.B. ADMISSION TEST - 2024

Question Booklet No.

Date of Exam. :

Center's Name : _____

Duration : 90 Minutes

Roll No. : _____

Max. Marks : 150

OMR Sheet No. : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
- There will be 150 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) of one mark each to be answered in the OMR Response Sheet only. **Total marks are 150. Answer ALL the Questions.**
- There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.**
- Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with only **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet.

Example : For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?"

- a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi

Right Method

Wrong Methods



- Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
- More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
- The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
- After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.
- The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
- Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
- Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
- The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

SECTION A- ENGLISH

I. Cells are the ultimate multi-taskers: they can switch on genes and carry out their orders, talk to each other, divide in two and much more, all at the same time. But they couldn't do any of these tricks without a power source to generate movement. The inside of a cell bustles with more traffic than Delhi roads, and, like all vehicles, the cell's moving parts need engines. Physicists and biologists have looked "under the hood" of the cell - and laid out the nuts and bolts of molecular engines. The ability of such engines to convert chemical energy into motion is the envy of nanotechnology researchers looking for ways to power molecule-sized devices. Medical researchers also want to understand how these engines work. Because these molecules are essential for cell division, scientists hope to shut down the rampant growth of cancer cells by deactivating certain motors. Improving motor-driven transport in nerve cells may also be helpful for treating diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or ALS, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease. We wouldn't make it far in life without motor proteins. Our muscles wouldn't contract. We couldn't grow, because the growth process requires cells to duplicate their machinery and pull the copies apart. And our genes would be silent without the services of messenger RNA, which carries genetic instructions over to the cell's protein-making factories. The movements that make these cellular activities possible occur along a complex network of threadlike fibers, or polymers, along which bundles of molecules travel like trams. The engines that power the cell's freight are three families of proteins, called myosin, kinesin and dynein. For fuel, these proteins burn molecules of ATP, which cells make when they break down the carbohydrates and fats from the foods we eat. The energy from burning ATP causes changes in the proteins' shape that allow them to heave themselves along the polymer track. The results are impressive: In one second, these molecules can travel between 50 and 100 times their own diameter. If a car with a 5-foot-wide engine were as efficient, it would travel 170 to 340 kmph.

Ronald Vale, a researcher at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the University of California at San Francisco, and Ronald Milligan of the Scripps Research Institute have realized a long-awaited goal by reconstructing the process by which myosin and kinesin move, almost down to the atom. The dynein motor, on the other hand, is still poorly understood. Myosin molecules, best known for their role in muscle contraction, form chains that lie between filaments of another protein called actin. Each myosin molecule has a tiny head that pokes out from the chain like oars from a canoe. Just as rowers propel their boat by stroking their oars through the water, the myosin molecules stick their heads into the actin and hoist themselves forward along the filament. While myosin moves along in short strokes, its cousin kinesin walks steadily along a different type of filament called a microtubule. Instead

of using a projecting head as a lever, kinesin walks on two “legs”. Based on these differences, researchers used to think that myosin and kinesin were virtually unrelated. But newly discovered similarities in the motors’ ATP-processing machinery now suggest that they share a common ancestor - molecule. At this point, scientists can only speculate as to what type of primitive cell-like structure this ancestor occupied as it learned to burn ATP and use the energy to change shape. “We’ll never really know, because we can’t dig up the remains of ancient proteins, but that was probably a big evolutionary leap”, says Vale.

On a slightly larger scale, loner cells like sperm or infectious bacteria are prime movers that resolutely push their way through to other cells. As L. Mahadevan and Paul Matsudaira of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology explain, the engines in this case are springs or ratchets that are clusters of molecules, rather than single proteins like myosin and kinesin.

Researchers don’t yet fully understand these engines’ fueling process or the details of how they move, but the result is a force to be reckoned with. For example, one such engine is a spring like stalk connecting a single-celled organism called a vorticellid to the leaf fragment it calls home. When exposed to calcium, the spring contracts, yanking the vorticellid down at speeds approaching 3 inches (8 centimeters) per second.

Springs like this are coiled bundles of filaments that expand or contract in response to chemical cues. A wave of positively charged calcium ions, For example, neutralizes the negative charges that keep the filaments extended. Some sperms use spring like engines made of act in filaments to shoot out a barb that penetrates the layers that surround an egg. And certain viruses use a similar apparatus to shoot their DNA into the host’s cell. Ratchets are also useful for moving whole cells, including some other sperm and pathogens. These engines are filaments that simply grow at one end, attracting chemical building blocks from nearby. Because the other end is anchored in place, the growing end pushes against any barrier that gets in its way.

Both springs and ratchets are made up of small a unit that each move just slightly, but collectively produces a powerful movement. Ultimately, Mahadevan and Matsudaira hope to better understand just how these particles create an effect that seems to be so much more than the sum of its parts. Might such an understanding provide inspiration for ways to power artificial nano-sized devices in the future? “The short answer is absolutely,” says Mahadevan.

“Biology has had a lot more time to evolve enormous richness in design for different organisms.

Hopefully, studying these structures will not only improve our understanding of the biological world, it will also enable us to copy them, take apart their components and re-create them for other purposes.”

1. According to the author, research on the power source of movement in cells can contribute to
 - (a) Control over the movement of genes within human systems
 - (b) The understanding of nanotechnology
 - (c) Arresting the growth of cancer in a human being
 - (d) The development of cures for a variety of diseases
2. The author has used several analogies to illustrate his arguments in the article. Which of the following pairs of words are examples of the analogies used?
 - A. Cell activity and vehicular traffic
 - B. Polymers and tram tracks
 - C. Genes and canoes

- D. Vorticellids and ratchets
(a) A and B
(b) B and C
(c) A and D
(d) A and C
3. Read the five statements below: A, B, C, D and E. From the options given, select the one which includes a statement that is not representative of an argument presented in the passage
A. Sperms use spring like engines made of an act in filament
B. Myosin and Kinesin are unrelated
C. Nanotechnology researchers look for ways to power molecule-sized devices
D. Motor proteins help muscle contraction
E. The dynein motor is still poorly understood
(a) A, B and C
(b) C,D and E
(c) A, D and E
(d) A, C and D
4. Read the four statements below: A, B, C and D. From the options given, select the one which includes only statement(s) that are representative of arguments presented in the passage.
A. Protein motors help growth processes
B. Improved transport in nerve cells will help arrest tuberculosis and cancer
C. Cells, together, generate more power than the sum of power generated by them separately
D. Vorticellid and the leaf fragment are connected by a calcium engine
(a) A & B but not C
(b) A & C but not D
(c) A & D but not B
(d) C & D but not
5. Read the four statements below: A, B, C & D. From the options given, select the one which include statements) that are representative of arguments presented in the passage.
A. Myosin, kinesin and act in are three types of protein
B. Growth processes involve a routine in a cell that duplicates their machinery and pulls the copies apart
C. Myosin molecules can generate vibrations in muscles
D. Ronald and Mahadevan are researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology
(a) A & B but not C & D
(b) B & C but not A
(c) B & D but not A & C
(d) A, B & C but not D

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways, numbered (a) to (d). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is Incorrect or Inappropriate.

6. PAPER

- (a) Your suggestions look great on the paper, but are absolutely impractical
(b) Do you know how many trees are killed to make a truckload of paper?
(c) So far I have been able to paper over the disagreements among my brothers
(d) Dr. Malek will read a paper on criminalization of politics

7. BUSINESS

- (a) I want to do an MBA before going into business
- (b) My wife runs profitable business in this suburb
- (c) If we advertise we will get twice as much business as we have now
- (d) How you spend your money is as much my business as yours

8. **SERVICE**

- (a) Customers have to service themselves at this canteen
- (b) It's a service lift; don't get into it.
- (c) I'm not making enough even to service the loan
- (d) Jyoti's husband has been on active service for three months

9. **BOLT**

- (a) The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
- (b) As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
- (c) Could you please bolt the door?
- (d) The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.

10. **PASSING**

- (a) She did not have passing marks in mathematics
- (b) The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road
- (c) At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel
- (d) A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victim to the hospital

Directions: In each of the following questions a part / two of a sentence has been left blank. You are to select from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks. In case of more than one blanks, the first word in the pair, given in the choices, should fill the first gap.

11. Education is central because electronic networks and software-driven technologies are beginning to the economic barriers between nations.
- (a) Break down
 - (b) Break
 - (c) Crumble
 - (d) Dismantle
12. Football evokes a _____ Response in India compared to cricket, the almost _____ the nation.
- (a) tepid, boiling
 - (b) lukewarm, electrifies
 - (c) turbid, fascinating
 - (d) apocryphal, genuinely fascinates
13. Social studies, science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom- these areas are few of the _____ for the _____ of proper emotional reactions.
- (a) things, growth
 - (b) fertile areas, basis
 - (c) fertile fields, inculcation
 - (d) important areas, formation
14. When children become more experienced with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without making _____ sounds.
- (a) Aural
 - (b) Audible
 - (c) vocal
 - (d) Intelligible
15. Learning is more efficient when it is _____, less efficient when it is _____.
- (a) fast, slow

- (b) rapid, turtle-slow
- (c) tedious, like a joy ride
- (d) fun, drudgery

II. Sportsmanship can be conceptualized as an enduring and relatively stable characteristic or disposition such that individuals differ in the way they are generally expected to behave in sports situations. In general, sportsmanship refers to virtues such as fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and has been associated with interpersonal concepts of treating others and being treated fairly, maintaining self-control if dealing with others, and respect for both authority and opponents. Sportsmanship is also looked at as being the way one reacts to a sport/game/player.

The four elements of sportsmanship are often shown being good form, the will to win, equity and fairness. All four elements are critical and a balance must be found among all four for true sportsmanship to be illustrated. These elements may also cause conflict, as a person may desire to win more than play in equity and fairness and thus resulting in a clash within the aspects of sportsmanship. This will cause problems as the person believes they are being a good sportsman, but they are defeating the purpose of this idea as they are ignoring two key components of being sportsmanlike. When athletes become too self-centered, the idea of sportsmanship is dismissed.

Today's sporting culture, in particular the base of elite sport, places great importance on the idea of competition and winning and thus sportsmanship takes a back seat as a result. In most, if not all sports, sportsmen at the elite level make the standards on sportsmanship and no matter whether they like it or not, they are seen as leaders and role models in society.

Since every sport is rule-driven, the most common offence of bad sportsmanship is the act of cheating or breaking the rules to gain an unfair advantage. A competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after losing a game or contest is often called a "sore loser", while a competitor who exhibits poor sportsmanship after winning is typically called a "bad winner". Sore loser behavior includes blaming others for the loss, not accepting responsibility for personal actions that contributed to the defeat, reacting to the loss in an immature or improper fashion, making excuses for the defeat, and citing unfavorable conditions or other petty issues as reasons for the defeat. A bad winner acts in a shallow fashion after his or her victory, such as by gloating about his or her win, rubbing the win in the face(s) of the opponent(s), and lowering the opponent(s)'s self-esteem by constantly reminding the opponent(s) of "poor" performance in comparison (even if the opponent(s) competed well). Not showing respect to the other team is considered to being a bad sportsman and could lead to demoralizing effects; as Leslie Howe describes: "If a pitcher in baseball decides to pitch not to his maximum ability suggest that the batter is not at an adequate level, [it] could lead to the batter to have low self-confidence or worth.

16. Is it necessary to strike a balance between all the four elements of sportsmanship?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes
- (c) Any 2 can be balanced
- (d) Only 1 is sufficient

17. Why has sportsmanship taken a backseat today?

- (a) Due to lack of balance between the elements
- (b) Due to the emphasis on winning
- (c) Due to drug abuse
- (d) None of the above

18. If one does not accept responsibility for one's defeat, one is called a:

- (a) Sore loser

- (b) Bad winner
 - (c) Good sportsman
 - (d) Prudent sportsman
19. From the last paragraph, give the opposite of the word 'deep':
- (a) Competitor
 - (b) Pitch
 - (c) Immature
 - (d) Shallow
20. When does the spirit of sportsmanship die?
- (a) When the sportsman becomes too self-centered
 - (b) When the player loses the will to play
 - (c) When the sportsman behaves badly
 - (d) None of the above

Directions: Select the best option from the four alternatives given and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

21. They live on a busy road. _____ a lot of noise from the traffic.
- (a) It must be
 - (b) There must have
 - (c) It must have
 - (d) There must be
22. The more electricity you use, _____.
- (a) your bill will be higher
 - (b) will be higher your bill
 - (c) the higher your bill will be
 - (d) higher your bill will be
23. Ben likes walking _____.
- (a) Every morning he walks to work
 - (b) He walks every morning to work
 - (c) He walks to work every morning
 - (d) He every morning walks to work
24. It's two years _____ Sophy.
- (a) That I don't see
 - (b) That I haven't seen
 - (c) Since I didn't see
 - (d) Since I last saw
25. What was the problem? Why _____ leave early?
- (a) Have you to
 - (b) Did you have to
 - (c) Must you
 - (d) You had to
26. Nobody believed Arun at first, but he _____ to be right.
- (a) Worked out
 - (b) Came out
 - (c) Found out
 - (d) Turned out
27. We can't _____ making a decision. We have to decide now.
- (a) Put away
 - (b) Put over
 - (c) Put off

- (d) Put out
28. The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the damage ____ the other car.
- (a) Of
(b) For
(c) To
(d) On
29. I really object ____ people smoking in my house
- (a) To
(b) About
(c) For
(d) On
30. A contract may be ____ if the court finds there has been misinterpretation of the facts.
- (a) Restrained
(b) Rescinded
(c) Compelled
(d) Conferred

III. The lower-than-expected GDP numbers for the third quarter (Q3) of the ongoing fiscal, combined with some early indicators for the final quarter, confirm the fears that the third wave of the pandemic may have had a bigger impact on growth than was earlier expected. The government's capital expenditure also has slowed sharply, with gross fixed capital formation growing by just 2 per cent in Q3. This raises question marks over the government's massive capital expenditure plans for 2022-23. That momentum could drop further as indicated by the slide in GST collections, which fell to 1.33 lakh crore in February 2022 from 1.40 lakh crore in January, although the Finance Ministry has pointed out that February is a shorter month.

More worrying is the steady rise in inflation. This has been at the top end of the RBI's "comfort band" for months now. Overall retail (consumer inflation) is at 6 per cent for January, although separate indices compiled by the Labour Ministry for industrial workers and agriculture and farm workers came in at 5.8 and 5.5 per cent, respectively. Worryingly, food inflation is over 6.22 per cent, while the less-used Wholesale Price Index has been in double-digit territory for 10 months now. With the strife in Ukraine sending energy prices soaring, and sanctions adding to the existing supply chain disruptions, a number of sectors are likely to feel the hit in the coming months. The Centre and the RBI have their task cut out to maintain some sort of fiscal and monetary support for growth while ensuring that prices do not go out of control. A cut in fuel taxes – despite revenue implications – may be the only option to curb the impact of soaring oil prices. Further, the RBI will have to manage the rupee to ensure imports – essential for growth – do not get priced out of hand by a strengthening dollar.

31. Why does the author believe that a number of sectors would feel the heat in the coming days?
- i. The construction sector has contracted by 2.8 per cent.
ii. The energy prices are at an all-time high due to the rampaging war
iii. Innumerable sanctions have been imposed which disrupts the supply chain
- (a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (ii) and (iii)
32. Which of the following can be inferred from the first few lines of the passage?
- (a) The pandemic has a significant impact on the growth estimates and the GDP numbers

- (b) The CAPEX of the government affects the GST collections evidently
(c) The government had expected the GDP numbers to fall in the third quarter
(d) The impact of the pandemic was perceived to be lethal but the estimates have been calming
33. What according to the author can be the only solution to curb the rising oil prices?
(i) To regulate the value of the rupee with respect to the dollar.
(ii) Maintaining a concessionary attitude towards the revenues earned from fuel taxes.
(iii) By mediating between the countries at war so that the strife over the exports can end.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (iii)
34. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage given above?
(a) A tumultuous world order and its impacts
(b) The road ahead for India: growth and economy
(c) The double-whammy: slowing GDP; rising inflation
(d) Pandemic debacle hovering high
35. In what context has the phrase 'have their task cut out' been used in the last paragraph?
(a) Some work that is not required to be done now
(b) The work of RBI has already been accomplished
(c) It is getting really tough and the RBI needs to work very hard
(d) The RBI is going to need assistance for the tough task
- Directions: In each of the following questions, a part / two of a sentence has been left blank. You are to select from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks. In case of more than one blanks, the first word in the pair, given in the choices, should fill the first gap.**
36. Although it has been more than 50 years since Satyajit Ray made Pather Panchali, _____ refuse to go away from the mind.
(a) The haunting images
(b) Its haunting images
(c) Its haunted images
(d) The haunt of its images
37. _____, the more they remain the same.
(a) People all over the world change
(b) The more people change
(c) The more they are different
(d) The less people change
38. The stock markets _____. The state they are in right now speaks volumes about this fact.
(a) Is the barometer of public confidence
(b) Are the best indicators of public sentiment
(c) Are used to trade in expensive shares
(d) Are not used to taking stock of all markets
39. An act of justice closes the book on a misdeed, an act of vengeance _____.
(a) Writes one of its own
(b) Opens new books
(c) Reopens the first chapter
(d) Writes an epilogue

40. This is about ____ a sociological analysis can penetrate.
- (a) As far as
 - (b) The outer limit that
 - (c) Just how far into the subject
 - (d) Just the relative distance that
41. I am always the first to admit that I have not accomplished everything that I ____ achieve five years ago.
- (a) Set out to
 - (b) Went to
 - (c) Thought to
 - (d) Thought of
42. This is not the first time that the management has done some ____
- (a) Tough talk
 - (b) Tough talking
 - (c) Firm talk
 - (d) Firm talking
43. In India the talent is prodigious, really, and it increases ____
- (a) Each year
 - (b) Year by year
 - (c) Annually
 - (d) Progressively
44. The present Constitution will see ____ amendments but its basic structure will survive
- (a) Much more
 - (b) Many more
 - (c) Too many more
 - (d) Quite a few more
45. Taking risks, breaking the rules, and being a maverick have always been important for companies, but today they are _____
- (a) More crucial than ever
 - (b) More crucial
 - (c) Much more crucial
 - (d) Very crucial

IV. As the commander of the weather plane that supported the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on 6 August 1945, Claude Eatherly did not feel any particular animosity towards the Japanese, involved as he was in committing arguably one of the most barbaric acts of the Second World War with complete indifference. Eagerly carried out his mission, oblivious to its ultimate finality. How had it come to that? How was it possible that, as the philosopher, Günther Anders later wrote, ‘the amount of wickedness required to accomplish the ultimate crime, a disproportionate crime, was equal to zero’? Exiled to Paris in 1933, Anders eventually wound up in California and in the Hollywood film industry of all things, where he supported himself by writing film scripts and doing odd jobs in factories and movie repositories. There, he closely observed the dramatic rise of consumerist culture – from the ashes of the Second World War and Western humanist ideals – while attending seminars held by members of the Frankfurt School. Despite his complicated relationship with Theodor Adorno, much of Anders’s critiques and concerns overlapped with Adorno’s desire to grips with modernity’s darker side. Much later in life, from his hospital bed, Anders would declare their oeuvre complementary in providing an ‘encyclopaedia of the apocalyptic world’ that had recently unfolded. In 1950, he returned permanently to Vienna.

Anders’s work has long remained unknown in the English-speaking world, perhaps because of what Herbert Marcuse described as its ‘unsparingly critical pessimism’. Yet, it already

prefigured key themes later addressed by the philosophers Jean-Luc Nancy, Bernard Stiegler, Jean-Pierre Dupuy and Zygmunt Bauman; and it has recently gained new currency and relevance. Alarmed by some of the social effects of the new phantasmagoric world that had taken shape around us, Anders set out to dissect it and find out how it had inured us to – and even led us to embrace head-on – the devastating effects of technological development, and even our potential extinction, to prompt us to break from it by mobilizing fear.

As he set out to tackle the challenges faced by the human condition – and the threats to its very existence – Anders jettisoned the academic style of his teachers Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger for a more accessible style of philosophical language that paused to consider historical realities as fully-fledged philosophical objects. Auschwitz and Hiroshima, in particular, with their mass production of deaths on an industrial scale, marked turning points in Anders's thinking. These catastrophes had been made possible by the progress of science and technology, progress that had brought the very existence of our world into jeopardy.

46. What among the following is the paradox mentioned in the passage.
- (a) Not having a feeling of hatred towards something which you are destroying
 - (b) Progress of science and technology leads to jeopardy
 - (c) The dramatic rise of consumerist culture from the ashes of world war
 - (d) Unknown Anders's work because of pessimism
47. Which among the following will the author most agree with?
- (a) The benefit of society is directly proportional to the rise of science and technology.
 - (b) A murderer can have no feeling of hatred towards the person he murdered.
 - (c) Students from Frankfurt were among the intellectuals of that time
 - (d) A world war pilot leads a life of pride.
48. Which among the following gives out the closest meaning of the word, highlighted in the first paragraph of the passage?
- (a) Honorary
 - (b) Respectable
 - (c) Nefarious
 - (d) Pitiful
49. What can be understood by the line "Alarmed by some of the social effects of the new phantasmagoric world that had taken shape around us, Anders set out to dissect it"
- (a) The correlation between animosity and nefarious deeds
 - (b) The ripples of history
 - (c) The surprising rise of dramatic consumerism
 - (d) The ironic world of growing science
50. What can be said about the tone of the passage?
- (a) Pessimistic
 - (b) Opinionated
 - (c) Curious
 - (d) Surprised

Q-51-56 Choose an appropriate Fill in the Blanks for each one.

One of the most (51) _____ reasons for this is comic book stores' failure to (52) _____ to the modern way of business. In 2019, online retailers (53) _____ over half-a-billion dollars in sales. One of the biggest reasons for this is the popularity of graphic novels and the (54) _____ of comic shops to sell them. It takes more effort for a parent to (55) _____ drive to a comic book store and let their child be (56) _____ about what book they want to buy.

- 51.
- (a) Eminent
 - (b) Glaring

- (c) Pathetic
- (d) Ignored

52.

- (a) Question
- (b) Refuse
- (c) Adapt
- (d) Evolve

53.

- (a) Recorded
- (b) Made
- (c) Collected
- (d) Counted

54.

- (a) Hesitation
- (b) Curiosity
- (c) Animosity
- (d) Ignorance

Q55. & 56.

- (a) Intentionally & indecisive
- (b) Unintentionally and decisive
- (c) Speedingly and slow
- (d) None of the above

For Questions 57 – 59: Find the correct meaning of the highlighted word in each sentence from the choices given below.

57. The question of bulletproofing had **vexed** physicians, public figures, politicians and even monks for years

- (a) Irritated
- (b) Debated
- (c) Resolved
- (d) Questioned

58. Rahul was having a **bad** day

- (a) Deplorable
- (b) Ambrosian
- (c) Trenchant
- (d) Toothsome

59. The end term exam was quite **confusing**

- (a) Pandemonium
- (b) Nebulous
- (c) Motif
- (d) None of the options

60. Choose the most appropriate option that most nearly means the same as the expression, 'in the catbird seat' in the English language.

- (a) on the rocks
- (b) go to the dogs
- (c) dead in the water
- (d) have the upper hand

SECTION B- LOGICAL REASONING

V. The Americans are, by and large, a very friendly and sociable people. The ones I met were also quite politically correct. Therefore, I was surprised by a question put forth by a concerned American: ‘You may call it the “white man’s burden”, but have you considered that there might have been some positive outcomes of European colonial rule in India, such as preventing Hindus and Muslims from annihilating each other?’ When confronted by my confounded look, the man asked: ‘But aren’t religious holocausts quite common in post-independent India?’ That set me thinking. How did he get the impression that India is like Syria or Iraq? On closer examination, one couldn’t blame him. He reads Western press reports on India, written by unmindful Western journalists unmindful because most of them haven’t learnt an Indian language or lived outside the bubble that anglicized-elite enclaves are in India. They frequently portray India as a communal tinderbox. These Western journalists build their opinions with help from our elite English-language media, a world in which secular as well as religious extremists have traditionally occupied a disproportionately loud voice: the former because they are insiders in this group and the latter because our English-language media loves controversial copy. Many of these secular-extremist journalists write searing articles on the ‘massive’ religious violence in India. Words like ‘genocide’, ‘holocaust’ and ‘pogrom’ are bandied about freely. The religious-extremists, on the other hand, play up a sense of historical or communal hurt (depending on the religion of the target-group) and relentlessly call for retribution. Do these merchants of fear have a point? The corporate world has a dictum: In God we trust; for everything else, show me data. So I did some research. What do the numbers say about religious violence in India? Remember, this is not data about income-inequality among different religious groups, or religious discrimination leading to poverty. This data is on religious violence over the last fifty years. Yes, we have had communal riots. They have been human tragedies, no doubt about it. We must crank up our administrative system to prevent these tragedies and deliver speedy justice when they do occur. We have had nearly sixty episodes of sectarian violence (incidents in which more than five people have been killed) in India since the mid-1960s, leading to a total death toll of over 13,000*. I repeat that they were terrible tragedies. In no manner will I belittle the suffering of the victims of religious killings. But were any of them holocausts, in which millions or even lakhs were killed? No. A holocaust is what Hitler carried out in Germany (six million deaths in the 1940s), what Churchill consciously precipitated in pre-independence eastern India (1.5 to four million deaths in the 1940s), the Indian-Partition riots (one million deaths) or Pakistan’s atrocities in East Pakistan, the nation we know as Bangladesh today (one to three million deaths in the 1970s). It is a fitting description of what is happening in Syria right now (1, 60,000 to 4, 00,000 deaths, and counting). Why, the Native American population was approximately ten million in North America when Columbus famously landed. It was reduced to less than a million by the time the genocide stopped. Once again, without belittling the suffering of the victims of communal violence in India, we need to be careful with the words we use. Admittedly on an unrelated issue, according to the US CDC, in 2010 alone, there were over 30,000 gun-related deaths in the United States. That single year’s gun-related death toll in the US is more than twice the total number of deaths in ALL the religious violence in India, cumulatively, in the last fifty years!

61. What is the author’s view regarding the Western press and journalism?

- (a) The author is very critical and does not seem to be much respectful towards the Western press or the Western Journalists because they are always so engrossed in their little world created by themselves that in most of the cases they cannot perceive

events occurring around them and depend upon our elite English language media to form any opinion.

- (b) The author is upset with the nature of the Western media that depends solely on the information provided by few English language media houses to gather information about any event.
- (c) The Western Press has a tendency to overstate about any minor or major event that takes place in our country because it as well as our elite media prefers any type of controversy.
- (d) The Western Press is neutral in portraying any type of news. They focus deeply to collect all the relevant information.

Correct option: A

62. "We have had nearly sixty episodes of sectarian violence in India since the mid-1960s"-
What does the author mean by this sentence?

- (a) Since mid-1960s India has recorded almost sixty communal riots that took massive forms.
- (b) Since the mid-1960s almost sixty severe violent incidents has taken place in India which was extreme in nature and even some of which turned to a genocide.
- (c) Since the mid-1960s in India, the communal violence between different groups or sects in which more than five people have been killed has taken place almost sixty times.
- (d) Communal riots since the time mentioned has geared up with leaving thousands of people dead each time.

63. Which one of the following statements does not match with the context of the passage?

- (a) Most of the elite class media journalists of our country are the secular-extremists who love to compose trenchant articles, expressing the religion or communal violence in India.
- (b) The white people, who seem to be correct at times, are somehow still not repentant at heart of their blackened past of colonial rule.
- (c) The author is a proud Indian, who is proud of his country and always turns a blind eye to what is happening around by living in a bubble.
- (d) The author is more likely to be critical about the international media who portray the image of India just like Syria or Iraq by exaggerating facts and figures.

64. Choose a suitable title for the passage from the following options.

- (a) Colonial Effects on India
- (b) India in the Eyes of the West.
- (c) India and its Violence.
- (d) India and its Religious Violence

65. All the following statements can be inferred from the passage except that:

- (a) Sometimes it is better to rely upon data rather than the savage articles that have some hidden purpose beneath it.
- (b) The Indians are religious yet liberal and always prefer non-violence over violence.
- (c) Communal violence, irrespective of its place and severity is undoubtedly very unfortunate and a more intense administrative system is required to prevent these tragedies from occurring.
- (d) The systematic murder of some six million Jews in Germany in the 1940's by Hitler, Churchill's barbaric act in the Eastern India in the 1940's that killed about four million people are some incidents that lay bare the violent nature of the 'White man'. Not a single such incident can be found in India in the past 70 years.

66. Deepak said to Nitin, "That boy playing football is the younger of the two brothers of the daughter of my father's wife." How is the boy playing football related to Deepak?
- (a) Son
 - (b) Brother
 - (c) Cousin
 - (d) Nephew
67. Pointing to a lady on the platform, Manju said, "She is the sister of the father of my mother's son." Who is the lady to Manju?
- (a) Mother
 - (b) Sister
 - (c) Aunt
 - (d) Niece
68. Introducing man to her husband, a woman said, "His brother's father is the only son of my grandfather." How is the woman related to this man?
- (a) Mother
 - (b) Aunt
 - (c) Sister
 - (d) Can't be determined.
69. A, B and C are sisters. D is the brother of E and E is the daughter of B. how is A related to D?
- (a) Sister
 - (b) Cousin
 - (c) Niece
 - (d) None of these
70. A, B are married couple. X and Y are brothers. X is the brother of A. how is Y related to B?
- (a) Brother-in-law
 - (b) Brother
 - (c) Cousin
 - (d) Niece

VI. Before 1997, most UN development agencies pursued a 'basic needs' approach: They identified basic requirements of beneficiaries and either supported initiatives to improve service delivery or advocated for their fulfilment.

UNFPA and its partners now work to fulfil the rights of people, rather than the needs of beneficiaries. It's an important distinction, because an unfulfilled need leads to dissatisfaction, while a right that is not respected leads to a violation. Redress or reparation can be legally and legitimately claimed.

A human rights-based approach also seeks to reinforce the capacities of duty bearers (usually governments) to respect, protect and guarantee these rights. It aims to address development complexities holistically, taking into consideration the connections between individuals and the systems of power or influence. And it endeavours to create dynamics of accountability. This is a two-way street: Individuals and communities need to be fully informed about their rights and to participate in decisions that affect them. Governments and other duty bearers often need assistance to develop the capacity, the resources and the political will to fulfil their commitments to human rights.

The rights-based approach deals not just with outcomes but also with how those outcomes are achieved. It recognizes that people are actors in their own development, rather than passive recipients of services. Informing, educating and empowering them is essential. Their

participation is central, not only to ensure they have ownership over the programme, but also to sustain progress.

A rights-based approach develops the capacity of duty-bearers to meet their obligations and encourages rights holders to claim their rights. Governments have three levels of obligation: to respect, protect and fulfil every right. To respect a right means refraining from interfering with the enjoyment of the right. To protect a right means to prevent other parties from interfering with the enjoyment of rights. To fulfil a right means to take active steps to put in place, laws, policies, institutions and procedures, including the allocation of resources, to enable people to enjoy their rights.

71. Which of the following can be the features of Human Rights based approach?
- (a) People are important for their own development and not passive recipients of commodities and services.
 - (b) Reinforcement of all duty- bearers including government to respect, protect and guarantee these rights.
 - (c) To review a fragile government performance, national accountability systems need to be overlooked.
 - (d) Both A & B
72. The passage talks of the all the integral parts of human rights, except:
- (a) Participation
 - (b) Empowerment
 - (c) Employment
 - (d) Non- discrimination
73. Which of the following is coherent to “basic needs” approach?
- (a) Unequal power relations in the society can lead to and can cause liability.
 - (b) The munificence of the government should be enjoyed by the public who can claim to be the beneficiaries.
 - (c) The basic need approach concerns the power imbalance between the government and the beneficiaries.
 - (d) One that calls for a direct communication between the groups and the government.
74. If the water pipes in your area are bursting, according to the rights-based approach what will you do?
- (a) Analyse the water pipeline project and the capacity and the services it has provided to people.
 - (b) Work with the water board on direct distribution of water to the local community.
 - (c) Involve police to seek help and provide rehabilitation of the pipes.
 - (d) To move the affected communities and build understanding of the issues faced.
75. While necessary policies are being implemented, a large section of children in our society are neglected and are a marginalized group. A human right based approach would mean:
- i. We must pay particular attention to the protection of their rights.
 - ii. We must pay attention so that children because of their age are not discriminated against in the services or opportunities provided to them.
 - iii. We must ensure that children based on their different identities- their gender, ethnicity, religion or any ground- should be taken into consideration.
- (a) i and ii
 - (b) ii and iii
 - (c) i and iii
 - (d) i, ii and iii
76. If in a certain code, LUTE is written as MUTE and FATE is written as GATE, then how will BLUE be written in that code?

- (a) CLUE
- (b) GLUE
- (c) FLUE
- (d) SLUE

77. If in a certain language, MADRAS is coded as NBESBT, how BOMBAY coded in that language?

- (a) CPNCBX
- (b) CPNCBZ
- (c) CPOCBZ
- (d) CQOCBZ

78. If FISH is written as EHRG in a certain code, how would JUNGLE be written in that code?

- (a) ITMFKD
- (b) ITNFKD
- (c) KVOHMF
- (d) TIMFKD

79. In a certain code, TWINKLE is written as SVHOJKD then how would FILTERS be written in that code?

- (a) EHKSDQR
- (b) EHKUDQR
- (c) EGHUDQR
- (d) GJMSFST

80. In a certain code, ROAD is written as URDG. How is SWAN written in that code?

- (a) VXDQ
- (b) VZDQ
- (c) VZCP
- (d) UXDQ

Study the information below and answer questions based on it.

VII. Five of India's leading models are posing for a photograph promoting "y'know, world peace and understanding". But then, Rakesh Shreshtha the photographer is having a tough time getting them to stand in a straight line, because Aishwarya refused to stand next to Sushmita because Sushmita had said something about her in a leading gossip magazine. Rachel and Anu want to stand together because they are "such good friends, y'know". Manpreet on the other hand cannot get along well with Rachel, because there is some talk about Rachel scheming to get a contract already awarded to Manpreet. Anu believes her friendly astrologer who has asked her to stand at the extreme right for all group photographs. Finally, Rakesh managed to pacify the girls and got a beautiful picture of five beautiful girls smiling beautifully in a beautiful straight line, promoting world peace.

81. If Aishwarya is standing to the extreme left, which is the girl standing in the middle?

- (a) Manpreet
- (b) Sushmita
- (c) Rachel
- (d) Can't say

82. If Aishwarya stands to the extreme left, which is the girl who stands second from left?

- (a) Can't say
- (b) Sushmita
- (c) Rachel
- (d) Manpreet

83. If Anu's astrologer tells her to stand second from left and Aishwarya decides to stand second from right, then who is the girl standing on the extreme right?
- (a) Rachel
 - (b) Sushmita
 - (c) Can't say
 - (d) Manpreet
84. Find the next term of the series: 2, 15, 41, 80,
- (a) 111
 - (b) 120
 - (c) 121
 - (d) 132
85. Find the next term of the series: 2, 5, 9, 19, 37...
- (a) 76
 - (b) 75
 - (c) 74
 - (d) 72
86. SAB, QCD, PDD, OEF, NFF
- (a) RBT
 - (b) RBR
 - (c) BCT
 - (d) RBB
87. BXM, EUP, HRS
- (a) XZY
 - (b) RPN
 - (c) VTU
 - (d) KOV
88. The calendar of 2022 will repeat itself in
- (a) 2028
 - (b) 2050
 - (c) 2033
 - (d) 2032
89. Numismatist: Coins:: Philatelist : ?
- (a) Notes
 - (b) Mankind
 - (c) Stamp
 - (d) Shoes
90. If 'MARBLE' is coded as ELBRAM then ELTTOB is the code for which word?
- (a) LOTTBE
 - (b) TOTBLE
 - (c) BOTTLE
 - (d) BELOTT

VIII. Great Pacific Garbage Patch, a zone in the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California that has a high concentration of plastic waste. The extent of the patch has been compared to the U.S. State of Texas or Alaska or even to the country of Afghanistan. Garbage that reaches the ocean from the west coast of the United States and from the east coast of Japan is carried by currents – including the California Current, the North Equatorial Current, the North Pacific Current, and the Kuroshio – into the North Pacific subtropical gyre, the clockwise rotation of which draws in and traps solid matter such as plastics. Some 80 percent of the plastics in the garbage patch come from the land. It takes years for debris

to travel from the coasts to the gyre, and as it is carried along, photodegradation causes the plastics to break down into tiny, nearly invisible bits. While there are some larger objects that come from ships and offshore oil rigs, the garbage patch could more accurately be described as a soup of microplastics. The dimensions and depth of the patch are continuously changing. Scientists had been aware of the growing problem of plastic debris in the world's oceans since the late 1980s. However, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch came to public attention only after 1997, when yachtsman Charles Moore, returning home after participating in the biennial Transpacific Race, chose a route that took him through the North Pacific subtropical gyre. He found himself traversing a sea of plastics. When he returned to the area the following year, he discovered that the patch had grown in both extent and density. Moore began making speeches and writing articles – notably a 2003 essay in *Natural History* magazine – and he changed the mission of the Algalita Research Foundation, which he had founded in 1994 to improve water quality along California's coast. The organization now focuses on studying and publicizing the problem of plastics in oceans, in particular in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. A 2006 series of articles in the *Los Angeles Times* about the garbage patch won a Pulitzer Prize and raised general awareness of the problem. In 2015 and 2016, the Dutch-based organization Ocean Cleanup found that the density of the debris in the garbage patch was much greater than expected and that the plastics absorbed pollutants, making them poisonous to marine life. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is the best known of several such zones, others of which exist in the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

91. Which of the following assumptions is/are necessary to conclude that plastic waste emerging from land would be the smallest in size as it accumulates in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch?
- (a) Extent of photo degradation is inversely related to time spent by plastic in oceanic water.
 - (b) Plastic waste emerging from land and other sources are of somewhat equivalent sizes at the source of origin.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
92. A researcher showed that for every thousand kilometres a piece of plastic travels through oceanic water, it breaks down into 100 pieces. Each of those pieces would then also break down into 100 more pieces upon traveling a thousand kilometres. This phenomenon is analogically equivalent to _____
- (a) Reproduction of amoeba – each amoeba splits into two in a certain period of time; which then again split into two in the same period of time.
 - (b) A train locomotive accumulating two coaches at each station it crosses.
 - (c) Case-load of a Court increasing as a result of more fresh cases being filed every day compared to cases being disposed in the same day.
 - (d) All the above
93. It was found that between two pieces of plastic, the lighter one travels at twice the speed of the heavier one. If there are ten pieces of plastic (each with a different weight) that start from the same geographical location, the speed of the fastest piece would X times the speed of the slowest piece. X is
- (a) 10
 - (b) $2 \times 10 = 20$
 - (c) $2 \times 9 = 18$
 - (d) $29 = 512$
94. Theoretically, filtering out all plastics from water bodies flowing into the sea and preventing direct disposal of any plastic from land into sea would

- (a) Eliminate the Great Pacific Garbage Patch over a sufficiently long time period.
- (b) Stop the growth of the size and depth of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch over a sufficiently long time period.
- (c) Stop the speed of growth of the size and depth of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch over a sufficiently long time period.
- (d) All the above
95. A teacher wants to demonstrate the futility of Ocean Cleanup. She believes that unless plastic-removal is faster than plastic-accrual, the overall size and depth of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch would stay stagnant or may even increase. Which of the following analogies can she draw to drive home her argument?
- (a) A filled bucket eventually empties as a result of an open outlet at the bottom of the bucket.
- (b) Water level in a partially filled bucket with an outlet at its bottom rises if the amount of water coming through the inlet is faster than the amount of water that goes out through the outlet.
- (c) Water level in a partially filled bucket with an outlet at its bottom goes down if the amount of water coming through the inlet is slower than the amount of water that goes out through the outlet.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
96. From the passage, it is clear that both plastic accumulation and oceanic pollution are negatively affecting marine life. As a scientist, you conduct a series of experiments to determine the extent (if any) of their contribution to degradation of marine life. The details of the experiments and their results are below:
- i. Check if plastic accumulation in sterile, non-polluting conditions affects marine life. It turns out that marine life is negatively affected. The measurement of the effect is X units.
- ii. Separately, check if any kind of pollution in some non-plastic environment affects marine life. It turns out that marine life is not affected at all.
- iii. Separately, check if pollution absorbed by accumulated plastic affects marine life. It turns out that marine life is negatively affected. The measurement of the effect is 2X units.
- What, if anything, can be concluded from the experiment?
- (a) Pollution is always dangerous to marine life.
- (b) Pollution is dangerous for marine life only if it takes place in an environment where plastic has accumulated.
- (c) Plastic accumulation poses no threat in a non-polluted environment.
- (d) None of the above conclusions can be drawn.
97. It is found in a series of experiments that big pieces of plastic (defined as being larger than 100cm² in size) take T amount of time to break into halves due to photodegradation, and smaller pieces of plastic (defined as being smaller than 10cm² in size) take T/3 amount of time to break into halves due to photodegradation, which of the following is correct?
- (a) Rate of photodegradation is inversely related to size of original piece of plastic.
- (b) Rate of photodegradation is directly related to size of original piece of plastic.
- (c) Rate of photodegradation is independent of size of original piece of plastic.
- (d) Rate of photodegradation is not dependent on any factor other than size of original piece of plastic.

98. Arrange the given words in a meaningful order and select the option indicating the correct order.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. Honey-formation | B. Filtration |
| C. Hive | D. Selling |
| E. Packaging | F. Extraction |

- (a) EDBFCA
(b) CABEDF
(c) AFEBDC
(d) CAFBED

Read the information carefully and answer the question that follows:

IX. Ishita, Alisha, Aanya and Shreeti are sisters. Three of them are thin and one of them is fat. Two are aged ten, one is twelve and other is fourteen. They are good in certain activities like Dance, Athletics, Art & Craft and Music. One is good in all the activities whereas another one is weak in all the activities. Ishita is thin and good in athletics only while Alisha is fat and bad in athletics only. Neither of these two nor Aanya is of age fourteen. One of them who is good in all activities is of age 12.

99. Who are the twins?

- (a) Ishita and Aanya
(b) Alisha and Shreeti
(c) Ishita and Alisha
(d) Aanya and Shreeti

100. Which two sisters are good at Dance?

- (a) Aanya and Shreeti
(b) Alisha and Aanya
(c) Ishita and Shreeti
(d) Ishita and Alisha

X. Five boys - A, B, C, D and E and five girls-P, Q, R,S and T are sitting opposite each other, not necessarily in same order. The boys are facing south while the girls are facing north. Each boy is carrying a mobile of a different company - Samsung, Apple, HTC, Nokia and LG; while each girl is wearing a watch of a different company - Rolex, Tisot, Omega, Titan and Casio, not necessarily in the same order. The boy with Samsung mobile is opposite the girl who is second to the right of the girl with Rolex watch. R is opposite the boy with Nokia, who is not at any extreme. D is second to the left of B. Neither D nor B has Samsung. A and the person with Apple are adjacent each other. R is opposite to A. P, who is wearing Titan sits opposite E, who is left of C. At least, three girls are to the right of R. B has HTC mobile. Q sits opposite the boy with Apple and is adjacent to girl wearing Tisot but not Rolex. S is immediately left to the girl wearing Casio.

101. Who is sitting opposite to Q?

- (a) B
(b) C
(c) D
(d) E

102. The boy having Samsung mobile is opposite the girl wearing:

- (a) Tisot
(b) Rolex
(c) Omega
(d) Titan

103. Who is opposite to second to the right of the boy with LG mobile?

- (a) The girl wearing Omega Watch

- (b) The girl wearing Casio watch
- (c) The girl wearing Rolex watch
- (d) The girl wearing Tisot watch

104. Which among the following is true?

- (a) The girl having Rolex is right at the centre
- (b) C sits right to the boy with Apple mobile
- (c) P is sitting opposite to the boy having LG mobile
- (d) The Nokia boy sits opposite the Rolex girl

105. The girl wearing Casio watch is opposite to the boy having:

- (a) HTC
- (b) Apple
- (c) Nokia
- (d) L.G.

106. Rohil walks from his house. First he walks 20m in north-west direction and then 20m in south-west direction. Next he walks 20m in south-east direction. Finally, he walks towards his house. In which direction is he moving?

- (a) North-West
- (b) South-East
- (c) North-East
- (d) South-West

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

XI. There are eight members in a family of three generation in which two are married couples and only three are male members. D is daughter of F. A is unmarried. F has only two children. D is the mother of G. A is brother of B and son of S. B is brother-in-law of C. G is brother of H.

107. How is D related to C?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Father
- (c) Brother in law
- (d) Sister

108. How is G related to B?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Son
- (c) Brother in law
- (d) Sister in law

109. How is A related to D?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Father
- (c) Brother in law
- (d) Cannot be determined

110. How is B related to F?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Father
- (c) Brother in law
- (d) None of the above

111.

Statement I: Some kiwi are Avocado

Statement II: All Avocado are Banana

Statement III: Some Banana are mangoes
Conclusion I: Some mangoes are Avocado
Conclusion II: Some Banana are Avocado

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

112.

Statement I: All herbs are shrubs
Statement II: No shrub is a roses
Statement III: All roses are grass
Conclusions I: No tree is a grass
Conclusion II: Some roses being herbs is a possibility

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

113.

Statement I: Some green is red
Statement II: Some red is blue
Statement III: All blue is yellow
Conclusion I: Some yellow is green
Conclusion II: Some yellow is red

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

114.

Statement I: Some money is cash.
Statement II: Some cash are draft
Statement III: All drafts are bills
Conclusion I: Some money are draft
Conclusion II: Some money is bills

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

115.

Statement I: All books are diary
Statement II: Some diaries are notebooks
Statement III: All notebooks are notepads
Conclusion I: Some notepads are diary
Conclusion II: Some notepads are books

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

116.

Statement I: Some gold are platinum

Statement II: Some platinum are silver

Statement III: Some silver are zinc

Conclusion I: Some gold are silver

Conclusion II: Some zinc are platinum

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

117.

Statement I: Some money is cash.

Statement II: Some cash are draft

Statement III: All drafts are bills

Conclusion I: Some money are draft

Conclusion II: Some money is bills

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

118.

Statement I: All books are diary

Statement II: Some diaries are notebooks

Statement III: All notebooks are notepads

Conclusion I: Some notepads are diary

Conclusion II: Some notepads are books

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

119.

Statement I: Some gold are platinum

Statement II: Some platinum are silver

Statement III: Some silver are zinc

Conclusion I: Some gold are silver

Conclusion II: Some zinc are platinum

Conclusion II: Some yahoo can never be Instagram

- (a) Only conclusion I follow
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Conclusion I and II both follow
- (d) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

120. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. With two particular statements, no universal conclusion is possible.
 2. With two positive statements, no negative conclusion is possible.
 3. With two negative statements, positive conclusion is possible.
- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 & 3 are correct
 - (c) Only 1 & 2 are correct
 - (d) All are correct

SECTION C- GENERAL AWARENESS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

121. Atal Innovation Mission'-NITI Aayoghas signed an agreement with which country to promote circular economy startups?
- (a) Italy
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Australia
122. Who has become the first Indian to win the International Emmy Award?
- (a) Arman Malik
 - (b) R Madhavan
 - (c) Vicky Kaushal
 - (d) Veer Das
123. Who has become the first woman to skydive from 21,500 feet near Mount Everest?
- (a) Arunima Sinha
 - (b) Sheetal Mahajan
 - (c) Krishna Puri
 - (d) Aditi Ashok
124. Which country's cricket board has been suspended by ICC recently?
- (a) Pakistan
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Sri Lanka
125. Which of the following is not included in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Equality
 - (b) Liberty
 - (c) Sanctity
 - (d) Justice
126. Who among the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar
 - (b) M.A. Ayyangar
 - (c) Sardar Hukam Singh
 - (d) N. Sanjiva Reddy
127. Who was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court who passed away recently?
- (a) Ruma Pal
 - (b) Sujata Manohar
 - (c) Fatima Biwi
 - (d) R Bhanumathi
128. In which country has the world's largest single-site solar power plant been inaugurated?
- (a) United Arab Emirates
 - (b) Qatar
 - (c) India
 - (d) USA
129. What is India's rank in Global Innovation Index 2023?
- (a) 40th
 - (b) 51st
 - (c) 81st
 - (d) 82nd
130. Which Indian site has recently been included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list?

- (a) Bharat Mandapam
 - (b) Shantiniketan
 - (c) Jim Corbett National Park
 - (d) Statue of Unity
131. In which country is the world's first AI Safety Summit being organized?
- (a) Britain
 - (b) France
 - (c) USA
 - (d) India
132. When National Legal Services Day is celebrated every year?
- (a) 8 November
 - (b) 9 November
 - (c) 10 November
 - (d) 11 November
133. Bald eagle is endemic to which part of the world?
- (a) North America
 - (b) Africa
 - (c) Ireland
 - (d) Australia
134. Which city hosted the first Employment Working Group meeting under G-20 Presidency?
- (a) Mumbai
 - (b) New Delhi
 - (c) Jodhpur
 - (d) Bengaluru
135. Who is the head of the Supreme Court Collegium, which recently sent its first set of recommendations?
- (a) Narendra Modi
 - (b) DY Chandrachud
 - (c) Rajiv Kumar
 - (d) Amitabh Kant
136. The final authority to interpret our Constitution is with the__:
- (a) President
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Supreme Court
137. Which of the following article deals with the election of the Vice-president?
- (a) Article 64
 - (b) Article 68
 - (c) Article 66
 - (d) Article 62
138. Which of the following pass connects Manali with Leh?
- (a) Aghil Pass
 - (b) Khardung La Pass
 - (c) Bara Lachla Pass
 - (d) Banihal Pass
139. Who among the following was the first Tirthankar of Jainism?
- (a) Rishabh dev
 - (b) Parshwanath
 - (c) Neminath

- (d) Sambhavanath
140. "National Football Museum" which keeps FIFA collection is located in which country?
- (a) Switzerland
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) England
 - (d) France
141. Which Union Ministry organizes the AI Pe Charcha (AI Dialogue) event?
- (a) Ministry of Electronics and IT
 - (b) Ministry of Finance
 - (c) Ministry of Science and Technology
 - (d) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
142. Savitribai Phule, India's first woman teacher, was from which state?
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
143. Rajkot International Airport has been inaugurated in which state?
- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Punjab
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
144. Who became the fastest Indian cricketer to clinch 50 wickets in T20 Internationals?
- (a) Jasprit Bumrah
 - (b) R Ashwin
 - (c) Kuldeep Yadav
 - (d) Ravindra Jadeja
145. What is the name of India's first space-based observatory, to be launched in September 2023?
- (a) Arun-L1
 - (b) Aditya-L1
 - (c) Kathir-L1
 - (d) Surya-L1
146. Which US state Assembly passed anti-caste discrimination Bill?
- (a) Texas
 - (b) California
 - (c) Atlanta
 - (d) Florida
147. Which country has recently agreed to join Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) as a dialogue partner?
- (a) New Zealand
 - (b) Saudi Arabia
 - (c) UAE
 - (d) Egypt
148. Which country has recently passed 'Anti-Terrorism Bill' to replace the Prevention of Terrorism Act?
- (a) Sri Lanka
 - (b) USA
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) Afghanistan

149. The 'Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Academy' located in which city?

- (a) Mussoorie
- (b) Ghaziabad
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Pune

150. Which is the second state after Bihar to conduct a caste survey?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Uttarakhand