

QuestionBank
UG-Section A - Legal Aptitude, Analytical and Logi

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1. Respect for national flag is a

- (A) Fundamental Right
- (B) Directive principle
- (C) Fundamental duty
- (D) Fundamental Duty only for government functionaries

Correct Option(s): C

2. If a rectangle were called a circle, a circle a point, a point a triangle, and a triangle a square, the shape of a wheel is:

- (A) Rectangle
- (B) Circle
- (C) Point
- (D) Triangle

Correct Option(s): C

3. What will be the next letter in the following series: DCXW, FGVU, HGTS?

- (A) AKPO
- (B) JBYZ
- (C) LMRS
- (D) JIRQ

Correct Option(s): D

4. No men are mortal is contradictory of:

- (A) Some men are mortal.
- (B) Some men are not mortal.
- (C) All men are mortal.
- (D) No mortal is man.

Correct Option(s): C

5. Two ladies and two men are seating at north, east, south, and west of a table. No lady is facing east. Persons sitting opposite to each other are not of the same sex. One man is facing south. Which direction are the ladies facing to?

- (A) East and west
- (B) North and west
- (C) South and east
- (D) None of the above

Correct Option(s): B

6. Two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck and a duck between two ducks. What is the smallest number of ducks that could swim in this formation?

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 4
- (D) 3

Correct Option(s): A

7. Find the odd one out which does not share the common characteristics with other three:

- (A) Flute
- (B) Violin
- (C) Sitar
- (D) Guitar

Correct Option(s): A

8. If DUBAI is coded as EWEEN, then the code for PASTE will be:

- (A) QCVJX
- (B) QCVXJ
- (C) QVCJJ
- (D) CQXVJ

Correct Option(s): B

9. Find the next number in the series 1, 4, 27, 256.

- (A) 3125
- (B) 1024
- (C) 46656
- (D) 625

Correct Option(s): A

10. Hand : Finger :: Pen :

- (A) Holder
- (B) Nib
- (C) Paper
- (D) Ink

Correct Option(s): B

11. What is related to 'litre' as metre is related to length?

- (A) Weight
- (B) Pressure
- (C) Volume

(D) Area

Correct Option(s): C

12. Which of following are related in a same way as Trees and Forest?

- (A) Boys and Teachers
- (B) Ocean and Ships
- (C) Books and Students
- (D) Books and Library

Correct Option(s): D

13. Find the odd one out

- (A) LKJI
- (B) HGFE
- (C) MNOP
- (D) DCBA

Correct Option(s): C

14. In a certain code 385 means 'spread the bedsheet', 357 means 'dust the bedsheet', and 345 means 'roll the bedsheet'. Which digit in the code means 'roll'?

- (A) 3
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 4

Correct Option(s): D

15. Nagpur is on the west of Karanja. Bandpur is on the east of Nagpur. Lahanpur is on the west of Karanja. Bandpur is on the east of Chandrapur. If Lahanpur is on the west of Nagpur, in which direction from Bandpur is Lahanpur?

- (A) West
- (B) South
- (C) East
- (D) North

Correct Option(s): A

16. Pick the most appropriate answer from the option based on the principle and facts provided.

Principle

The mere fact that a man is injured by another's act gives in itself no cause of action; if the act is deliberate, the party injured will have no claim in law even though the injury is intentional, so long as the other party is exercising a legal right.

Facts

'X' was working as a teacher in the School owned by 'Y'. Due to some conflicts between 'X' and 'Y', 'X' had left the school and set up a rival school adjacent to 'Y's school. 'X' was popular for his teaching skills. Boys from 'Y's school left it and started to join in 'X's school, because of this competition 'Y' had to reduce the fee from 4000/- per month to 1000/- per month. Later, 'Y' sued 'X' for monetary losses occurred due to the reduction of fee.

- (A) 'X' had unlawfully set up his own school.
- (B) 'X' violated legal right of 'Y'.

(C) 'X' had lawfully set up his own school and nowhere violated legal right of 'Y'.

(D) 'Y' had unlawfully reduced fee and violated legal rights of 'X'.

Correct Option(s): C

17. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it. While exercising that power the court would take into consideration the express provisions of a substantive statute.

Facts

'X' is accused of committing theft, during the trial before the Magistrate, 'X' demands to hold criminal trial in camera in order to do complete justice in the matter.

(A) Court may order to conduct in camera trial of 'X'.

(B) Magistrate shall take into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case before passing such order.

(C) Magistrate shall take into consideration the express provisions of criminal law, while doing complete justice.

(D) Case does not attract the principle of doing complete justice.

Correct Option(s): D

18.

Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

A victim of rape will face hostile discrimination and social ostracisation in society. Therefore, the law makers have prohibited the disclosure of name or any other matter which may make known the identity of such victim by enacting Section 228-A of the Indian Penal Code 1860, which makes it punishable.

Facts

'P' was prosecuted for committing rape of prosecutrix 'Q'. Due to the lack of evidence 'P' was acquitted. 'Z' in his daily newspaper publishes the entire facts of the case along with the names of prosecutrix.

(A) 'Z' and 'P' both are liable for disclosing the name of rape victim.

(B) 'Z' and 'P' both are not liable for disclosing the name of rape victim.

(C) 'Q' is prosecutrix, not a victim for the purpose of Section 228-A of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

(D) Although 'P' was acquitted, but 'Z' is liable for disclosing the identity of 'Q'.

Correct Option(s): D

19. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

A contract is said to be induced by 'undue influence' where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other.

Facts

'A' applies to a banker for a loan at a time when there is stringency in the money market. The banker declines to make the loan except at an unusually high rate of interest. 'A' accepts the loan on high rate of interest.

(A) Contract is not induced by undue influence.

(B) Contract is induced by undue influence.

(C) Contract is induced by A's undue influence.

(D) None of the above.

Correct Option(s): A

20. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promise may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Facts

'A', a singer, enters into a contract with 'B', the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night 'A' wilfully absents herself from the theatre

- (A) 'A' is at liberty to put an end to the contract.
- (B) 'B' is at liberty to put an end to the contract.
- (C) Both 'A' and 'B' are at liberty to put an end to the contract.
- (D) Neither 'A' nor 'B' are at liberty to put an end to the contract.

Correct Option(s): B

21. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

If in the exercise of the right of private defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Facts

'A' is attacked by a mob who attempt to kill him. Various young children are mingled with the mob. He exercises his right of private defence and fired on the mob and shot a young child.

- (A) 'A' committed no offence.
- (B) 'A' committed offence of murder.
- (C) Mob has committed an offence of murder.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Option(s): A

22. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits 'extortion'

Facts

'A' threatens to send club-men to plough up 'Z's field unless 'Z' will sign and deliver to 'B' a bond binding 'Z' under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond.

- (A) 'Z' has committed extortion.
- (B) 'B' has committed extortion.
- (C) 'A' has committed extortion.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Option(s): C

23. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

Facts

'P' is a popular fashion designer, admitted in a mental asylum, who, at intervals, is of sound mind. During one of these intervals, she entered into a contract with 'L' to stitch a dress for 'L' for a specified amount. 'P' took the entire amount in advance from 'L'. One month later, on the day of delivery of the dress, 'P' refused to perform the contract stating that she suffers from insanity. Can 'L' enforce performance of contract against 'P'?

- (A) Yes, because 'P' was of sound mind when she entered into the contract.
- (B) No, because 'P' had been of unsound mind even while the contract was signed which is proved by the fact that she was admitted in an asylum.
- (C) Yes, because a good fashion designer can design and stitch the dress irrespective of his/her mental stability.
- (D) No, because it was silly on 'L' part to enter a contract with a patient admitted in mental asylum.

Correct Option(s): A

24. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

No Person shall be prosecuted for the same offence twice.

Facts

Ranjan Kumar, grandson of the chief of Army, while driving the car, drove it on the pathway and crushed three people to death. Due to lack of evidence, he was acquitted, now the prosecution finds eye witness and evidence against him. They want to prosecute him again.

- (A) He can be prosecuted since there is fresh evidence against him.
- (B) He cannot be prosecuted again.
- (C) He cannot be prosecuted as his grandfather was the chief of Army.
- (D) He can be prosecuted again as he was not punished at all.

Correct Option(s): B

25. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the principle and facts provided:

Principle

Only Parliament or State Legislatures have the authority to enact laws on their own. No law made by the State can take away a person's fundamental right.

Facts

Parliament enacted a law, which according to a group of lawyers is violating the fundamental rights of traders. A group of lawyers files a writ petition challenging the constitutional validity of the statute seeking relief to quash the statute and further direct Parliament to enact a new law.

- (A) No writ would lie against Parliament, as the court has no authority to direct Parliament to enact or re-enact a law.
- (B) Court can quash existing law if it violates fundamental rights and can direct Parliament to make a new law.
- (C) Court can quash the existing law if it violates fundamental rights but cannot direct parliament to make a new law.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Option(s): C

26. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the principle and facts provided?

Principle

Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Facts

Neema agreed to buy from Salim a certain dog. At the time of agreement, both the parties were unaware that the dog has died few days before the agreement.

- (A) Agreement is neither valid nor void.
- (B) Agreement is valid.
- (C) Agreement is voidable.
- (D) Agreement is void.

Correct Option(s): D

27. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the Principle and Facts provided?

Principle

Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void

Facts

Siya agrees to sell Rita 10 kg. of rice or flour in November 2022.

- (A) Agreement is valid since the quantity of the product to be sold is specified.
- (B) Agreement is void as no product to be sold is fixed.
- (C) Agreement is valid as it specifies quantity and the product.
- (D) Agreement is void as the product to be sold is specified.

Correct Option(s): B

28. Which of the following is the incorrect answer based on the principle provided?

Principle

The maxim 'volenti non fit injuria' states that any harm or injury suffered voluntarily does not fall under legal injury. No man can enforce a right which he voluntarily waived. Consent to suffer the harm may be express or implied.

- (A) Injury caused while doing unlawful acts.
- (B) A surgeon amputates the limb of a patient while conducting operation to save his life.
- (C) Injury caused to a spectator in car racing.
- (D) Injury caused to a player in a football match

Correct Option(s): A

29. Which of the following is the correct answer based on the principle and facts provided?

Principle

A marriage which is solemnised due to lack of mental capacity is voidable under Hindu law which is one of the pre-conditions of a valid marriage. Further, a person is said to be unfit for marriage if he/she is unable to perform the matrimonial obligations.

Facts

Anuj, a male Hindu solemnised his marriage with Reshu, a female Hindu as per customary rites and ceremonies. After the marriage, Anuj found that Reshu is highly sentimental and has lower IQ.

- (A) Mere mental weakness will not make the marriage void.
- (B) Marriage is valid though Reshu is unable to perform marital obligations.
- (C) Mere mental weakness will make the marriage void.
- (D) Mental capacity of the parties is not a valid essential for a valid marriage.

Correct Option(s): A

30. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the principle provided?

Principle

To constitute the offence of defamation under criminal law, there has to be imputation and it must have been made with the intention of causing harm or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of the person about whom it is made.

- (A) The offence provides for harm caused to the reputation of a person.
- (B) Mens rea is not a condition precedent to constitute the said offence.
- (C) The criminal offence emphasises neither on the intention nor on harm.
- (D) The complainant need not to establish that the accused had intended or known or had reason to believe that the imputation made by him would harm complainant's reputation.

Correct Option(s): A

31. Which of the following is the correct answer based on the Principle and Facts provided?

Principle

Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person.

Facts

Neeraj was on the roof of his home. Sudhir removed the ladder which Neeraj used to reach the roof.

- (A) Sudhir is not guilty of wrongful restraint.
- (B) Sudhir is guilty of wrongful restraint.
- (C) Sudhir is not guilty of wrongful restraint as Sudhir has not detained Neeraj on the roof.
- (D) Both (A) and (C).

Correct Option(s): B

32. Which of the following is the correct answer based on the principle and facts provided?

Principle

Under Islamic law, as per the bar of unlawful conjunction, a man may not have at the same time two wives who are so related to each other by consanguinity, affinity or fosterage, that if either of them had been a male, they could not have lawfully married each other. If such marriages are performed, it will be in the nature of irregular marriages.

Facts

Abdul married his wife's (Salma) sister Rehana during the subsistence of his first marriage with Salma.

- (A) Marriage between Abdul and Rehana is valid.
- (B) Marriage between Abdul and Rehana is irregular.
- (C) Marriage between Abdul and Salma is irregular.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Option(s): B

33. Which of the following is the correct answer based on the principle provided?

Principle

One of the general exceptions to offences under criminal law states that "nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm."

- (A) Picking a piece of cake from another's plate without his consent is an offence.
- (B) Giving a pat on a friend's shoulder to draw his attention is an offence.
- (C) Both (A) and (B).
- (D) Picking a piece of cake from another's plate without his consent is not an offence.

Correct Option(s): D

34. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the principle and facts provided?

Principle

Force Majeure means that an event or effect that can neither be anticipated nor controlled. It is a contractual provision to deal with uncertain situations due to which contractual obligations could not be performed and these situations can't be acknowledged at the time of entering into the contract.

Facts

A builder had entered into an agreement to provide possession of a residential flat to Aarti after two years. But the builder refused to give possession even after three years stating that there was a delay in approval of building plans by the authorities.

- (A) Builder cannot take the force majeure defence.
- (B) Builder cannot take the force majeure defence since such delay is normal in construction projects.
- (C) Both (A) and (B).
- (D) Builder can take the force majeure defence

Correct Option(s): C

35. Which of the following is the correct answer based on the principle provided?

Principle

The second marriage of a Hindu husband after conversion to Islam, without having his first marriage dissolved under law, would be invalid. The second marriage would be void and the apostate husband would be guilty of the offence of bigamy.

- (A) Marriage of a Hindu man with a Muslim woman under all circumstances is void.
- (B) Marriage of a Hindu man with a Muslim woman during the subsistence of his first marriage with a Hindu woman is void.
- (C) Conversion of a Hindu man to Islam for marrying again during the subsistence of first marriage is valid.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Option(s): B

36. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the principle provided?

Principle

Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith, believes himself to be justified by law, in doing it.

- (A) This principle makes a non-offence an offence.
- (B) This principle will only be applicable when the offending act is not justified by law.
- (C) This principle makes the act a non-offence.
- (D) This principle does not absolve the doer because the act ceases to be an offence

Correct Option(s): C

37. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the Principle and Facts provided?

Principle

Any person keeping any hazardous substance on his premises would be held liable if that substance escapes from there and harms others. But a person is liable only when there is non-natural use of land.

Facts

Aradhana has kept some chemical in her garden area for the purpose of scientific research. Piyush who was Aradhana's neighbour developed lung infection due to the fumes arising from that chemical.

- (A) Aradhana is not liable.
- (B) Aradhana is liable as the fumes escaped and harmed Piyush's lungs.
- (C) Aradhana is liable under the principle of strict liability.
- (D) Both (B) and (C).

Correct Option(s): C

38. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the Principle and Facts provided?

Principle

The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

Facts

'A', a male Hindu and 'B', a female Hindu married on May 5, 2018. 'A' and 'B' never lived together after their marriage. But a child was born to 'B' on October 6, 2018.

- (A) Child is not legitimate as there is a conclusive proof that the parties never resided together after their marriage.
- (B) Child is legitimate as the marriage is valid.
- (C) Legitimacy is not the issue as per the given facts.
- (D) There is a lack of conclusive proof.

Correct Option(s): A

39. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the Principle and Facts provided?

Principle

Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

Facts

Asha with a bonafide intention believed that the gold ring belonging to Saurabh to be her ring, took that ring kept on Saurabh's table.

- (A) Asha has committed theft.
- (B) Asha has committed theft as there was a dishonest intention to take the property out of the possession of Saurabh.
- (C) Both (A) and (B).
- (D) Asha has not committed theft as there was no dishonest intention.

Correct Option(s): D

40. Which of the following is the most appropriate answer based on the Principle and Facts provided?

Principle

The maxim 'ignorantia juris non-excusat', or 'ignorance of the law is no excuse', implies that the court presumes that every party is aware of the law and hence cannot claim ignorance of the law as a defence to escape liability.

Facts

'X' state allowed the major and the one who had license to consume alcohol within the territory of 'X'. 'A', a major went to a wine shop and bought some alcohol and while returning home, one police officer stopped him and fined him for carrying the alcohol as he had no license for the same.

- (A) 'A' is not liable as he was a major.
- (B) 'A' is liable for carrying alcohol without a license and hence the fine imposed is lawful.
- (C) 'A' may take the defence that his colleague advised him not to take license as he was a major.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Option(s): B

QuestionBank
UG-Section B - English- Reading Comprehension and

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1. Passage

We use our atmosphere as a giant reservoir to dispose of unwanted by-products of industrial activity. We are now at a stage where the atmosphere can no longer be indiscriminately used as a sink without far-reaching consequences. Although we all derive the same benefits from the atmosphere, the consequences of it being overburdened with pollutants are not universal. For some, the consequences are more severe, even existential. A workable, yet fair, solution for reducing atmospheric pollution has, thus far, remained elusive. The question of who should pay for reducing atmospheric pollution, and how, has bedevilled the process. Alaska might have the answer and show the world what the process should be, and how to make it work. Alaskans have had the experience of establishing and administering a fund for over four decades — the Alaska Permanent Fund. Established in 1976, the APF is neither private nor public property. Unlike public property, the right to the revenue belongs to the people, not the State. Unlike private property, the right to the revenue cannot be traded and, thus, owned by corporations or usurped by a few. Conceptualising the atmosphere as universal property might allow us to devise a system for protecting it and yield cash benefits to us all.

The statement that “the atmosphere can no longer be indiscriminately used as a sink” means

- (A) Atmosphere is the ideal place for disposal of industrial waste.
- (B) Atmosphere has been abused for disposal of industrial waste.
- (C) Atmosphere can be used appropriately for disposal of industrial waste.
- (D) Atmosphere is the only resource capable of being used for disposal of industrial waste.

Correct Option(s): B

2. Passage

We use our atmosphere as a giant reservoir to dispose of unwanted by-products of industrial activity. We are now at a stage where the atmosphere can no longer be indiscriminately used as a sink without far-reaching consequences. Although we all derive the same benefits from the atmosphere, the consequences of it being overburdened with pollutants are not universal. For some, the consequences are more severe, even existential. A workable, yet fair, solution for reducing atmospheric pollution has, thus far, remained elusive. The question of who should pay for reducing atmospheric pollution, and how, has bedevilled the process. Alaska might have the answer and show the world what the process should be, and how to make it work. Alaskans have had the experience of establishing and administering a fund for over four decades — the Alaska Permanent Fund. Established in 1976, the APF is neither private nor public property. Unlike public property, the right to the revenue belongs to the people, not the State. Unlike private property, the right to the revenue cannot be traded and, thus, owned by corporations or usurped by a few. Conceptualising the atmosphere as universal property might allow us to devise a system for protecting it and yield cash benefits to us all.

The phrase “far-reaching consequences” means

- (A) Consequences are hazardous to the entire world.
- (B) Consequences can be ignored by some parts of the world.
- (C) Consequences are likely to affect large number of people to a great extent.
- (D) Consequences reach beyond the territorial limits of Alaska.

Correct Option(s): C

3. Passage

We use our atmosphere as a giant reservoir to dispose of unwanted by-products of industrial activity. We are now at a stage where the atmosphere can no longer be indiscriminately used as a sink without far-reaching consequences. Although we all derive the same benefits from the atmosphere, the consequences of it being overburdened with pollutants are not universal. For some, the consequences are more severe, even existential. A workable, yet fair, solution for reducing atmospheric pollution has, thus far, remained elusive. The question of who should pay for reducing atmospheric pollution, and how, has bedevilled the process. Alaska might have the answer and show the world what the process should be, and how to make it work. Alaskans have had the experience of establishing and administering a fund for over four decades — the Alaska Permanent Fund. Established in 1976, the APF is neither private nor public property. Unlike public property, the right to the revenue belongs to the people, not the State. Unlike private property, the right to the revenue cannot be traded and, thus, owned by corporations or usurped by a few. Conceptualising the atmosphere as universal property might allow us to devise a system for protecting it and yield cash benefits to us all.

The word “existential” is synonymous with

- (A) Experiential
- (B) Survival
- (C) Etymological
- (D) Lifelike

Correct Option(s): A

4. Passage

We use our atmosphere as a giant reservoir to dispose of unwanted by-products of industrial activity. We are now at a stage where the atmosphere can no longer be indiscriminately used as a sink without far-reaching consequences. Although we all derive the same benefits from the atmosphere, the consequences of it being overburdened with pollutants are not universal. For some, the consequences are more severe, even existential. A workable, yet fair, solution for reducing atmospheric pollution has, thus far, remained elusive. The question of who should pay for reducing atmospheric pollution, and how, has bedevilled the process. Alaska might have the answer and show the world what the process should be, and how to make it work. Alaskans have had the experience of establishing and administering a fund for over four decades — the Alaska Permanent Fund. Established in 1976, the APF is neither private nor public property. Unlike public property, the right to the revenue belongs to the people, not the State. Unlike private property, the right to the revenue cannot be traded and, thus, owned by corporations or usurped by a few. Conceptualising the atmosphere as universal property might allow us to devise a system for protecting it and yield cash benefits to us all.

Which of the following has “bedevilled” the process of finding a solution for reducing atmospheric pollution?

- (A) Political pressure
- (B) Ethical dilemmas
- (C) Economic concerns
- (D) Lack of awareness

Correct Option(s): C

5. Passage

We use our atmosphere as a giant reservoir to dispose of unwanted by-products of industrial activity. We are now at a stage where the atmosphere can no longer be indiscriminately used as a sink without far-reaching consequences. Although we all derive the same benefits from the atmosphere, the consequences of it being overburdened with pollutants are not universal. For some, the consequences are more severe, even existential. A workable, yet fair, solution for reducing atmospheric pollution has, thus far, remained elusive. The question of who should pay for reducing atmospheric pollution, and how, has bedevilled the process. Alaska might have the answer and show the world what the process should be, and how to make it work. Alaskans have had the experience of establishing and administering a fund for over four decades — the Alaska Permanent Fund. Established in 1976, the APF is neither private nor public property. Unlike public property, the right to the revenue belongs to the people, not the State. Unlike private property, the right to the revenue cannot be traded and, thus, owned by corporations or usurped by a few. Conceptualising the atmosphere as universal property might allow us to devise a system for protecting it and yield cash benefits to us all.

Which of the following is the benefit of conceptualising the atmosphere as universal property?

- (A) The right to the revenue will belong to the people.
- (B) The right to the revenue will belong to the State.

(C) The right to the revenue cannot be owned by few corporations.

(D) Both (A) and (C).

Correct Option(s): D

6. Passage

The unveiling of MBBS Hindi textbooks is a positive development for students for whom this language was the medium of instruction in school. Students schooled in their mother tongue have a disadvantage in higher education where English is usually the medium of instruction and examination. Flexible language policies can greatly benefit such students, which is why this reform should be extended to other languages and disciplines too. But it is important to ensure that local language books maintain the quality standards of the source books. The corpus of local language texts must also expand so that a student who opts to study in the local language is not left behind the rest. Much is being made on social media of the new Hindi textbooks having transliterations of terms like anatomy, physiology etc. rather than pure Hindi translations. That is misguided criticism. Transliteration can be helpful in disciplines like medicine, where the larger body of knowledge is in the English language. Of course, language flexibility in higher education should include students having room to improve their English skills too. This will open more opportunities for them in the global knowledge economy.

In the phrase “medium of instruction” instruction means.

(A) Order

(B) Directions

(C) Demand

(D) Teaching

Correct Option(s): D

7. Passage

The unveiling of MBBS Hindi textbooks is a positive development for students for whom this language was the medium of instruction in school. Students schooled in their mother tongue have a disadvantage in higher education where English is usually the medium of instruction and examination. Flexible language policies can greatly benefit such students, which is why this reform should be extended to other languages and disciplines too. But it is important to ensure that local language books maintain the quality standards of the source books. The corpus of local language texts must also expand so that a student who opts to study in the local language is not left behind the rest. Much is being made on social media of the new Hindi textbooks having transliterations of terms like anatomy, physiology etc. rather than pure Hindi translations. That is misguided criticism. Transliteration can be helpful in disciplines like medicine, where the larger body of knowledge is in the English language. Of course, language flexibility in higher education should include students having room to improve their English skills too. This will open more opportunities for them in the global knowledge economy.

The “corpus of local language texts” indicates.

(A) The scope of local language texts.

(B) The difficulty level of local language texts.

(C) The similarity of local language texts with English texts.

(D) The difference between local language texts and English texts.

Correct Option(s): A

8. Passage

The unveiling of MBBS Hindi textbooks is a positive development for students for whom this language was the medium of instruction in school. Students schooled in their mother tongue have a disadvantage in higher education where English is usually the medium of instruction and examination. Flexible language policies can greatly benefit such students, which is why this reform should be extended to other languages and disciplines too. But it is important to ensure that local language books maintain the quality standards of the source books. The corpus of local language texts must also expand so that a student who opts to study in the local language is not left behind the rest. Much is being made on social media of the new Hindi textbooks having transliterations of terms like anatomy, physiology etc. rather than pure Hindi translations. That is misguided criticism. Transliteration can be helpful in disciplines like medicine, where the larger body of knowledge is in the English language. Of course, language flexibility in higher education should include students having room to improve their English skills too. This will open more opportunities for them in the global knowledge economy.

Which of the following is the difference between ‘transliteration’ and ‘translation’?

(A) Translation is used to pronounce words of one language in another language, whereas transliteration provides meanings of words of one language in another language.

(B) There is no difference between 'transliteration' and 'translation'.

(C) Transliteration is used to pronounce words of one language in another language, whereas translation provides meanings of words of one language in another language.

(D) Transliteration is used to pictographically represent words of one language in another language, whereas translation provides meanings of words of one language in another language.

Correct Option(s): C

9. Passage

The unveiling of MBBS Hindi textbooks is a positive development for students for whom this language was the medium of instruction in school. Students schooled in their mother tongue have a disadvantage in higher education where English is usually the medium of instruction and examination. Flexible language policies can greatly benefit such students, which is why this reform should be extended to other languages and disciplines too. But it is important to ensure that local language books maintain the quality standards of the source books. The corpus of local language texts must also expand so that a student who opts to study in the local language is not left behind the rest. Much is being made on social media of the new Hindi textbooks having transliterations of terms like anatomy, physiology etc. rather than pure Hindi translations. That is misguided criticism. Transliteration can be helpful in disciplines like medicine, where the larger body of knowledge is in the English language. Of course, language flexibility in higher education should include students having room to improve their English skills too. This will open more opportunities for them in the global knowledge economy.

Which of the following is the antonym of 'misguided'?

(A) Mistaken

(B) Well-informed

(C) Articulate

(D) Concise

Correct Option(s): B

10. Passage

The unveiling of MBBS Hindi textbooks is a positive development for students for whom this language was the medium of instruction in school. Students schooled in their mother tongue have a disadvantage in higher education where English is usually the medium of instruction and examination. Flexible language policies can greatly benefit such students, which is why this reform should be extended to other languages and disciplines too. But it is important to ensure that local language books maintain the quality standards of the source books. The corpus of local language texts must also expand so that a student who opts to study in the local language is not left behind the rest. Much is being made on social media of the new Hindi textbooks having transliterations of terms like anatomy, physiology etc. rather than pure Hindi translations. That is misguided criticism. Transliteration can be helpful in disciplines like medicine, where the larger body of knowledge is in the English language. Of course, language flexibility in higher education should include students having room to improve their English skills too. This will open more opportunities for them in the global knowledge economy.

The phrase "having room to improve skills" means.

(A) Having opportunity to improve skills.

(B) Having well-spaced classrooms.

(C) Having tutoring to improve English-speaking skills.

(D) Having time to improve English-speaking skills.

Correct Option(s): A

11. Passage

William Shakespeare got the recognition that the group of plays bound together by his name does exist and continues to educate, enlighten, and entertain us. He uses the concept of humour to define and explain various characters in "The Merchant of Venice". Thus, people of Early Modern England often used humour to explain behaviour and emotional outbursts. People generally accepted that four different elements composed everything in the universe: air, water, fire and earth. These four elements are associated with four qualities of mankind. People believed that the human body contained all four elements in the form of humour: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile each of which corresponded to an element. Blood corresponded to air (hot and moist), phlegm to water (cold and moist), yellow bile to fire (hot and dry), and black bile to earth (cold and dry). Shakespeare's contemporaries also believed that the humour determined personality and temperament. If a person's dominant humour was blood, he was considered light-hearted. If dominated by yellow bile (or choler), that person was irritable. The dominance of phlegm led a person to be dull and kind. And if black bile prevailed, he was melancholy or sad.

The term 'humour' represents a combination of _____ in human personality.

- (A) Natural elements
- (B) Artificial elements
- (C) Water and fire
- (D) Water and air

Correct Option(s): A

12. Passage

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'Mr. L', a renowned comedian in his interview revealed that the dominant humour in his personality makes him cheerful. That humour is.

- (A) Black bile
- (B) Yellow bile
- (C) Blood
- (D) Phlegm

Correct Option(s): C

13. Passage

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Which of the following humour's dominance makes the personality monotonous?

- (A) Blood
- (B) Phlegm
- (C) Black bile

(D) Both (A) and (B)

Correct Option(s): B

14. Passage

William Shakespeare got the recognition that the group of plays bound together by his name does exist and continues to educate, enlighten, and entertain us. He uses the concept of humour to define and explain various characters in “The Merchant of Venice”. Thus, people of Early Modern England often used humour to explain behaviour and emotional outbursts. People generally accepted that four different elements composed everything in the universe: air, water, fire and earth. These four elements are associated with four qualities of mankind. People believed that the human body contained all four elements in the form of humour: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile each of which corresponded to an element. Blood corresponded to air (hot and moist), phlegm to water (cold and moist), yellow bile to fire (hot and dry), and black bile to earth (cold and dry). Shakespeare’s contemporaries also believed that the humour determined personality and temperament. If a person’s dominant humour was blood, he was considered light-hearted. If dominated by yellow bile (or choler), that person was irritable. The dominance of phlegm led a person to be dull and kind. And if black bile prevailed, he was melancholy or sad.

Considering the nature and characteristics of personality, which personality has dominance of hot and dry elements?

(A) Dull

(B) Irritable

(C) Gloomy

(D) Jolly

Correct Option(s): B

15. Passage

William Shakespeare got the recognition that the group of plays bound together by his name does exist and continues to educate, enlighten, and entertain us. He uses the concept of humour to define and explain various characters in “The Merchant of Venice”. Thus, people of Early Modern England often used humour to explain behaviour and emotional outbursts. People generally accepted that four different elements composed everything in the universe: air, water, fire and earth. These four elements are associated with four qualities of mankind. People believed that the human body contained all four elements in the form of humour: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile each of which corresponded to an element. Blood corresponded to air (hot and moist), phlegm to water (cold and moist), yellow bile to fire (hot and dry), and black bile to earth (cold and dry). Shakespeare’s contemporaries also believed that the humour determined personality and temperament. If a person’s dominant humour was blood, he was considered light-hearted. If dominated by yellow bile (or choler), that person was irritable. The dominance of phlegm led a person to be dull and kind. And if black bile prevailed, he was melancholy or sad.

Considering the passage, which of the following is not the element of the human body?

(A) Sky

(B) Earth

(C) Water

(D) Fire

Correct Option(s): A

16. Passage

Law and literature bring together two overlapping bodies of thought, the legal and the literary, that have much in common, including an emphasis on rhetoric. Many works of literature deal with law. Now literary scholars have begun training their sights on legal texts. Statutes, contracts, and judicial opinions have become objects of literary theory and criticism. Lorna Hutson argues that changes in English legal culture in the sixteenth century resulted in a greater emphasis by judges and jurors on weighing evidence, evaluating the competing narratives of the opposing parties, and assessing probabilities, and that this emphasis inspired dramatists to write plays that involved the realistic probing of the motives, character, and behaviour of their dramatis personae. Law’s techniques and imagery have popularly permeated Western culture from its earliest days. Law has engaged the attention of imaginative writers as an object of fascination in its own right, as a dramatic and rhetorical mode that reaches its theatrical zenith in the trial (hence the large number of climactic trial scenes in works of literature), and in contrast as a symbol of the orderly every-day world that is foil and backdrop to the disruptive situations that are the stock in trade of literature.

The boundaries of law and literature are.

- (A) Common
- (B) Intersecting
- (C) Completely separate
- (D) Impossible to determine

Correct Option(s): B

17. Passage

Law and literature bring together two overlapping bodies of thought, the legal and the literary, that have much in common, including an emphasis on rhetoric. Many works of literature deal with law. Now literary scholars have begun training their sights on legal texts. Statutes, contracts, and judicial opinions have become objects of literary theory and criticism. Lorna Hutson argues that changes in English legal culture in the sixteenth century resulted in a greater emphasis by judges and jurors on weighing evidence, evaluating the competing narratives of the opposing parties, and assessing probabilities, and that this emphasis inspired dramatists to write plays that involved the realistic probing of the motives, character, and behaviour of their dramatis personae. Law's techniques and imagery have popularly permeated Western culture from its earliest days. Law has engaged the attention of imaginative writers as an object of fascination in its own right, as a dramatic and rhetorical mode that reaches its theatrical zenith in the trial (hence the large number of climactic trial scenes in works of literature), and in contrast as a symbol of the orderly every-day world that is foil and backdrop to the disruptive situations that are the stock in trade of literature.

Which of the following statements truly represent the contribution of dramaturgist?

- (A) Dramaturgists are legal scholars.
- (B) Dramaturgists are supplying judicial precedents to guide judges and advocates.
- (C) Dramaturgists present characters to such situations that involve legal thinking.
- (D) Dramaturgists are legal thinkers.

Correct Option(s): C

18. Passage

Law and literature bring together two overlapping bodies of thought, the legal and the literary, that have much in common, including an emphasis on rhetoric. Many works of literature deal with law. Now literary scholars have begun training their sights on legal texts. Statutes, contracts, and judicial opinions have become objects of literary theory and criticism. Lorna Hutson argues that changes in English legal culture in the sixteenth century resulted in a greater emphasis by judges and jurors on weighing evidence, evaluating the competing narratives of the opposing parties, and assessing probabilities, and that this emphasis inspired dramatists to write plays that involved the realistic probing of the motives, character, and behaviour of their dramatis personae. Law's techniques and imagery have popularly permeated Western culture from its earliest days. Law has engaged the attention of imaginative writers as an object of fascination in its own right, as a dramatic and rhetorical mode that reaches its theatrical zenith in the trial (hence the large number of climactic trial scenes in works of literature), and in contrast as a symbol of the orderly every-day world that is foil and backdrop to the disruptive situations that are the stock in trade of literature.

How does literature take inspiration from law?

- (A) Statues and judicial decisions are the focal point of their writing.
- (B) Real life judicial decisions are expressly criticised in their writing.
- (C) Legal provisions are objectively criticised with judicial evidence.
- (D) Both (B) and (C).

Correct Option(s): A

19. Passage

Law and literature bring together two overlapping bodies of thought, the legal and the literary, that have much in common, including an emphasis on rhetoric. Many works of literature deal with law. Now literary scholars have begun training their sights on legal texts. Statutes, contracts, and judicial opinions have become objects of literary theory and criticism. Lorna Hutson argues that changes in English legal culture in the sixteenth century resulted in a greater emphasis by judges and jurors on weighing evidence, evaluating the competing narratives of the opposing parties, and assessing probabilities, and that this emphasis inspired dramatists to write plays that involved the realistic probing of the motives, character, and behaviour of their dramatis personae. Law's techniques and imagery have popularly permeated Western culture from its earliest days. Law has engaged the attention of imaginative writers as an object of fascination in its own right, as a dramatic and rhetorical mode that reaches its theatrical zenith in the trial (hence the large number of climactic trial scenes in works of literature), and in contrast as a symbol of the orderly every-day world that is foil and backdrop to the disruptive situations that are the stock in trade of literature.

Literary fictions are –

- (A) Non-realistic.
- (B) Not based on legal reasoning.
- (C) Metaphorical situations involving legal reasoning.
- (D) Illegal hypothesis.

Correct Option(s): C

20. Passage

Law and literature bring together two overlapping bodies of thought, the legal and the literary, that have much in common, including an emphasis on rhetoric. Many works of literature deal with law. Now literary scholars have begun training their sights on legal texts. Statutes, contracts, and judicial opinions have become objects of literary theory and criticism. Lorna Hutson argues that changes in English legal culture in the sixteenth century resulted in a greater emphasis by judges and jurors on weighing evidence, evaluating the competing narratives of the opposing parties, and assessing probabilities, and that this emphasis inspired dramatists to write plays that involved the realistic probing of the motives, character, and behaviour of their dramatis personae. Law's techniques and imagery have popularly permeated Western culture from its earliest days. Law has engaged the attention of imaginative writers as an object of fascination in its own right, as a dramatic and rhetorical mode that reaches its theatrical zenith in the trial (hence the large number of climactic trial scenes in works of literature), and in contrast as a symbol of the orderly every-day world that is foil and backdrop to the disruptive situations that are the stock in trade of literature.

How do dramatic characters encourage legal thinking?

- (A) Teaching what law is.
- (B) Implicating narratives and examples based on legal reasoning.
- (C) Associating with real life ongoing judicial proceedings.
- (D) Exhibiting judges and advocates as role models.

Correct Option(s): B

21. Passage

Margaret Schlegel had married Henry Wilcox; and now her unmarried sister, Helen, has become pregnant by a young man named Leonard Bast. Bast's wife, had before her marriage been Henry Wilcox's mistress. Henry had failed to make any provision for the mistress after leaving her. Henry regards the pregnancy of his unmarried sister-in-law as a terrible scandal to which only two responses are possible. If the seducer is unmarried, he must be forced to marry her; if he is married, he must pay heavily for his misconduct, and be thrashed within an inch of his life. Helen's pregnancy is either a shotgun marriage or a criminal assault on the seducer. Margaret's remark: "Will you forgive her – as you hope to be forgiven, and as you actually have been forgiven?" Henry rejects the appeal, saying, "I know how one thing leads to another." Margaret becomes enraged and cried- "You have had a mistress—I forgave you. My sister has a lover. Only say to yourself: "What Helen has done, I've done". Committed to the fundamental precept of legal justice that like cases must be treated alike, Henry responds that "the two cases are different." But not being a clear thinker, he is unable to identify the difference.

Margaret's remark was in reference to –

- (A) Henry's relationship with Helen.
- (B) Henry's relationship with Mrs. Bast.

- (C) Bast's relationship with his wife.
- (D) Margaret's relationship with Mr. Bast.

Correct Option(s): B

22. Passage

Margaret Schlegel had married Henry Wilcox; and now her unmarried sister, Helen, has become pregnant by a young man named Leonard Bast. Bast's wife, had before her marriage been Henry Wilcox's mistress. Henry had failed to make any provision for the mistress after leaving her. Henry regards the pregnancy of his unmarried sister-in-law as a terrible scandal to which only two responses are possible. If the seducer is unmarried, he must be forced to marry her; if he is married, he must pay heavily for his misconduct, and be thrashed within an inch of his life. Helen's pregnancy is either a shotgun marriage or a criminal assault on the seducer. Margaret's remark: "Will you forgive her – as you hope to be forgiven, and as you actually have been forgiven?" Henry rejects the appeal, saying, "I know how one thing leads to another." Margaret becomes enraged and cried- "You have had a mistress—I forgave you. My sister has a lover. Only say to yourself: "What Helen has done, I've done". Committed to the fundamental precept of legal justice that like cases must be treated alike, Henry responds that "the two cases are different." But not being a clear thinker, he is unable to identify the difference.

Henry shows _____ by his insistence that the only possible response to Helen's pregnancy is either a shotgun marriage or a criminal assault on the seducer.

- (A) obtuse rigidity
- (B) legalistic reasoning
- (C) mercy against strict legal justice
- (D) Helen's irresponsible behaviour

Correct Option(s): A

23. Passage

Margaret Schlegel had married Henry Wilcox; and now her unmarried sister, Helen, has become pregnant by a young man named Leonard Bast. Bast's wife, had before her marriage been Henry Wilcox's mistress. Henry had failed to make any provision for the mistress after leaving her. Henry regards the pregnancy of his unmarried sister-in-law as a terrible scandal to which only two responses are possible. If the seducer is unmarried, he must be forced to marry her; if he is married, he must pay heavily for his misconduct, and be thrashed within an inch of his life. Helen's pregnancy is either a shotgun marriage or a criminal assault on the seducer. Margaret's remark: "Will you forgive her – as you hope to be forgiven, and as you actually have been forgiven?" Henry rejects the appeal, saying, "I know how one thing leads to another." Margaret becomes enraged and cried- "You have had a mistress—I forgave you. My sister has a lover. Only say to yourself: "What Helen has done, I've done". Committed to the fundamental precept of legal justice that like cases must be treated alike, Henry responds that "the two cases are different." But not being a clear thinker, he is unable to identify the difference.

Henry response that "the two cases are different." The principled distinction between the two cases was.

- (A) Substantially established by distinct circumstances.
- (B) Proved with appropriate reasoning.
- (C) Without logical connection between them.
- (D) Not established with factual and logical reasons.

Correct Option(s): D

24. Passage

Margaret Schlegel had married Henry Wilcox; and now her unmarried sister, Helen, has become pregnant by a young man named Leonard Bast. Bast's wife, had before her marriage been Henry Wilcox's mistress. Henry had failed to make any provision for the mistress after leaving her. Henry regards the pregnancy of his unmarried sister-in-law as a terrible scandal to which only two responses are possible. If the seducer is unmarried, he must be forced to marry her; if he is married, he must pay heavily for his misconduct, and be thrashed within an inch of his life. Helen's pregnancy is either a shotgun marriage or a criminal assault on the seducer. Margaret's remark: "Will you forgive her – as you hope to be forgiven, and as you actually have been forgiven?" Henry rejects the appeal, saying, "I know how one thing leads to another." Margaret becomes enraged and cried- "You have had a mistress—I forgave you. My sister has a lover. Only say to yourself: "What Helen has done, I've done". Committed to the fundamental precept of legal justice that like cases must be treated alike, Henry responds that "the two cases are different." But not being a clear thinker, he is unable to identify the difference.

Henry's standing against the seducer of Helen case shows his –

- (A) Justice.
- (B) Natural justice.
- (C) Injustice.
- (D) Rule-obsessed.

Correct Option(s): D

25. Passage

Margaret Schlegel had married Henry Wilcox; and now her unmarried sister, Helen, has become pregnant by a young man named Leonard Bast. Bast's wife, had before her marriage been Henry Wilcox's mistress. Henry had failed to make any provision for the mistress after leaving her. Henry regards the pregnancy of his unmarried sister-in-law as a terrible scandal to which only two responses are possible. If the seducer is unmarried, he must be forced to marry her; if he is married, he must pay heavily for his misconduct, and be thrashed within an inch of his life. Helen's pregnancy is either a shotgun marriage or a criminal assault on the seducer. Margaret's remark: "Will you forgive her – as you hope to be forgiven, and as you actually have been forgiven?" Henry rejects the appeal, saying, "I know how one thing leads to another." Margaret becomes enraged and cried- "You have had a mistress—I forgave you. My sister has a lover. Only say to yourself: "What Helen has done, I've done". Committed to the fundamental precept of legal justice that like cases must be treated alike, Henry responds that "the two cases are different." But not being a clear thinker, he is unable to identify the difference.

Henry's inability to do justice in his own case was –

- (A) A reason for the vulnerability of his idea regarding Helen's case.
- (B) No reason for the vulnerability of his idea regarding Helen's case.
- (C) A strong reason to stand with Helen in getting justice.
- (D) Operating as a precedent in Helen's case.

Correct Option(s): A

26. Rajesh and Peter finally saw eye to eye on the agreement to sell Peter's car. What does the statement mean?

- (A) Rajesh and Peter finally reached an agreement regarding the sale of car.
- (B) Rajesh and Peter finally expressed disagreement regarding the sale of car.
- (C) Rajesh and Peter cancelled the agreement regarding the sale of car.
- (D) Rajesh and Peter do not intend to reach an agreement regarding the sale of car.

Correct Option(s): A

27. Mohsin said to his mother, "I am feeling under the _____ today, and do not wish to go to school." Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

- (A) Sun
- (B) Stars
- (C) Water

(D) Weather

Correct Option(s): D

28. Which of the following is most closely synonymous to PERVERSE?

(A) Pervert

(B) Unreasonable

(C) Infamous

(D) Diverse

Correct Option(s): B

29. Which of the following is most closely the opposite of TRIBULATION?

(A) Adversity

(B) Subjective

(C) Pleasure

(D) Controversial

Correct Option(s): C

30. Lisa's _____ voice will help her build a career as a singer. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

(A) Charming

(B) Beautiful

(C) Reliable

(D) Mellifluous

Correct Option(s): D

31. Karen, whose whereabouts have been unknown for six months, is believed _____. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate words.

(A) to have been abducted

(B) to be abducting

(C) to be abduct

(D) to have been abducting

Correct Option(s): A

32. The team resumed working _____ a sumptuous lunch in the office cafeteria. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word(s).

(A) upon

(B) from

(C) after

(D) because of

Correct Option(s): C

33. Maria is beside herself with joy. What does the statement mean?

- (A) Maria is no longer capable of experiencing joy.
- (B) Maria has very little joy in her life.
- (C) Maria is past her happy days.
- (D) Maria is extremely happy.

Correct Option(s): D

34. It _____ the best idea to eat the entire pizza for dinner as it was too greasy. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate words.

- (A) may not be
- (B) may not have been
- (C) might not be
- (D) would not have been

Correct Option(s): B

35. _____ the more experienced team, the Rangers lost the match to the Springles. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate words.

- (A) In spite being
- (B) Despite being
- (C) Although
- (D) Despite of being

Correct Option(s): B

36. _____ the text before printing.

- (A) Amend
- (B) Emend
- (C) Revise
- (D) Adapt

Correct Option(s): B

37. Her _____ told her to confess.

- (A) conscience
- (B) concious
- (C) alertness
- (D) awareness

Correct Option(s): A

38. The sky was suffused with pink even an hour after the sun had set. Here suffused means.

- (A) Overspread
- (B) Empty
- (C) Lacking

(D) Deficient

Correct Option(s): A

39. The Airport authorities confiscated illicit food from the man. Here the antonym of illicit is-

(A) Illegal

(B) Legal

(C) Inaugural

(D) Elicit

Correct Option(s): B

40. _____ is the antonym of 'Dissipate'.

(A) Utilize

(B) Conserve

(C) Manage

(D) Organize

Correct Option(s): B

QuestionBank
UG-Section C - General Knowledge and Current Affai

Print Time: 02/11/2022 04:57 PM

1. The 2022 Booker Prize has been won by Shehan Karunatilaka for which of the following novels?

- (A) The Promise
- (B) The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida
- (C) Shuggie Bain
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Option(s): B

2. Which of the following is largest religious monument in the world?

- (A) The Laykyun Sekkya Buddha, Myanmar.
- (B) Christ of the Abyss, Italy.
- (C) Vedic Planetarium Temple, India.
- (D) Angkor Wat, Cambodia.

Correct Option(s): D

3. Atal Bridge was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in 2022 on the bank of which of the following rivers?

- (A) Mahi
- (B) Tapi
- (C) Sabarmati
- (D) Narmada

Correct Option(s): C

4. How many women Supreme Court judges are there in India?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Six
- (D) Eight

Correct Option(s): B

5. Who became Italy's first woman prime minister in October 2022?

- (A) Giorgia Meloni
- (B) Liz Truss
- (C) Elisabeth Borne
- (D) Droupadi Murmu

Correct Option(s): A

6. On which of the following date the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons is celebrated?

- (A) 1/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
- (B) 11/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
- (C) 10/26/2022 12:00:00 AM
- (D) 9/26/2022 12:00:00 AM

Correct Option(s): D

7. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit 2023 will be held in which of the following countries?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) Nepal

Correct Option(s): A

8. India's first forestry University is set to be established in which of the following states?

- (A) Telangana
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Correct Option(s): A

9. Roger Federer before his retirement played the last match in the doubles with which of the following in the Laver Cup?

- (A) Jack Sock
- (B) Novak Djokovic
- (C) Andy Murray
- (D) Rafael Nadal

Correct Option(s): D

10. Who is the first Indian to win a gold at the World Cadet Judo Championship?

- (A) Mary Kom
- (B) Hima Das
- (C) Linthoi Chanambam
- (D) Neeraj Chopra

Correct Option(s): C

11. What is the full form of SAARC which is an organization to promote the welfare of people of South Asia?

- (A) Southern Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- (B) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- (C) South Asian Association for Regional Committee
- (D) Southern Asian Association for Regional Committee

Correct Option(s): B

12. World's highest railway bridge is located in which of the following countries?

- (A) Germany
- (B) India
- (C) Russia
- (D) China

Correct Option(s): B

13. Who is the Union Minister for Ministry of Women & Child Development ?

- (A) Smriti Zubin Irani
- (B) Nirmala Sitharaman
- (C) Piyush Goyal
- (D) G. Kishan Reddy

Correct Option(s): A

14. The next Olympics games will be held in 2024 in which of the following countries?

- (A) Italy
- (B) China
- (C) Paris
- (D) India

Correct Option(s): C

15. Rishi Sunak who recently became the Prime Minister of United Kingdom belongs to which political party?

- (A) Conservative Party
- (B) Green Party
- (C) Labour Party
- (D) Alliance Party

Correct Option(s): A

16. Who received France's highest civilian honour, the Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur (the Legion of Honour) in 2022?

- (A) Ratan Tata
- (B) Amitabh Bacchan
- (C) Shashi Tharoor
- (D) Ravi Shankar

Correct Option(s): C

17. Who among the following contested against Jagdeep Dhankar in the election of vice-president of India?

- (A) Mamata Banerjee
- (B) Margaret Alva

(C) M. Venkaiah Naidu

(D) Mallikarjun Kharge

Correct Option(s): B

18. Which of the following countries launched its maiden spacecraft to moon named as Danuri?

(A) South Korea

(B) China

(C) Japan

(D) Russia

Correct Option(s): A

19. The 2022 Commonwealth Games were held in which of the following cities?

(A) Edinburgh

(B) Gold Coast

(C) Birmingham

(D) New Delhi

Correct Option(s): C

20. Who is appointed as the chairman of Defence Research and Development Organisation?

(A) Suresh N. Patel

(B) L. Narasimha Reddy

(C) Rekha Sharma

(D) Samir V. Kamat

Correct Option(s): D