

CLAT – UG SAMPLE PAPER – 02

ANALYSIS

(ENGLISH, LEGAL AND LOGICAL REASONING)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The passage discusses the oral tradition of North Indian classical music, emphasizing how ragas, talas (rhythms), and compositions (bandish) are transmitted directly from guru to shishya without written notation. The author highlights the remarkable ability of the human brain to absorb and reproduce complex musical structures through oral transmission, even in the case of illiterate teachers. While technological aids like tape recorders help preserve and disseminate music, they complement rather than replace the traditional guru-shishya method.

The passage contrasts this with Western classical music, where compositions are written down, making the composer the “owner” or “genius” of the work. Western music emphasizes permanence and authorship, whereas in North Indian classical music, the raga transcends individual performers, valuing performance, improvisation, and cultural inheritance over personal ownership. Attempts to teach Indian classical music through formal, codified, notation-based systems have largely failed to produce noteworthy musicians, underscoring the importance of oral transmission.

Key ideas:

- North Indian classical music relies on oral transmission.
- Tape recorders aid but do not replace the guru-shishya method.
- Western classical music values notation, authorship, and property.
- Ragas are cultural heritage, not individual property, emphasizing performance over permanence.
- Formal codified teaching in India has not matched the creativity of the traditional method.

1. The author's contention that the notion of property lies at the heart of the Western conception of genius is best indicated by:

The passage emphasizes that in Western classical music, the composer writes down his composition, and this act asserts his ownership, linking the composer to the piece unambiguously. The key sentence: *“the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of ‘genius’, which derives from the Latin gignere or ‘to beget’”* and the explanation of the composer as the “father” of the work.

Answer: (d) The music composer notates his music and thus becomes the ‘father’ of a particular piece of music.

2. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee, according to the author, is exemplified by:

The passage explicitly links oral transmission between guru and shishya to Saussure's model: "*Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance...*"

Answer: (a) teaching of North Indian classical music by word of mouth and direct demonstration.

3. The author holds that the 'rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic' has proved to be a 'handy technological slave' in:

The passage mentions that tape recorders preserve oral transmission, capturing fleeting musical moments: "*the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission.*"

Answer: (d) capturing the transient moment of oral transmission.

4. The oral transmission of North Indian classical music is an almost unique testament of the:

The passage highlights the brain's capacity to memorize complex structures without notation: "*the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark...*"

Answer: (c) brain's ability to reproduce complex structures without the help of written marks.

5. According to the passage, in the North Indian classical tradition the raga remains greater than the artist who invokes it. This implies an aesthetic which:

The passage explains that the raga is culturally inherited and not owned by a single composer, emphasizing performance over the "authority of genius": "*This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record.*"

Answer: (a) emphasizes performance and invocation over the authority of genius and permanent record.

6. Which one of the following cannot be inferred?

- (a) True: Western music can be transferred via notation.
- (b) True: The conductor interprets music from the baton.
- (c) True: Composer's authority is unambiguous.
- (d) **Cannot be inferred:** The passage doesn't explicitly discuss the composer's power over *expression* of the music—just ownership and origination.

Answer: (d) The power of the Western classical music composer extends to the expression of his music.

7. According to the author, the inadequacy of teaching North Indian classical music through a codified, notation-based system is best illustrated by:

The passage states: *“Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer, the most creative musicians still emerge from the guru-shishya relationship...”*

Answer: (d) its failure to produce any noteworthy student or performer.

8. Which of the following statements best conveys the overall idea of the passage?

The passage contrasts Western and North Indian classical music in terms of ownership, transmission, and aesthetics:

Answer: (b) Western music is the intellectual property of the genius while the North Indian raga is the inheritance of the culture.

Summary of the passage:

The passage examines the tension in democracies between **equality before the law** and the need for **leadership**. While impersonal rules ensure order, stability, and formal equality, they are insufficient to bring about substantial change or address deep inequalities. Tocqueville foresaw that democracy, by emphasizing equality and impersonal rules, would be an unheroic age with little room for exceptional individuals, though modern democracies still require leaders.

Dynamic leadership becomes crucial in driving change, bridging the gap between formal equality and substantive equality, and pushing society beyond existing rules. Democracies invest leaders with charisma and expect them to act energetically, sometimes challenging constraints imposed by rules or institutions like the judiciary. Ultimately, impersonal rules maintain stability, but **real progress and equality depend on inspired, dynamic leadership** that can balance discipline with visionary action.

Key points:

- Democracy involves a tension between equality and leadership.
- Impersonal rules ensure order but cannot achieve substantive equality.
- Tocqueville predicted democracy would discourage heroism.
- Dynamic leaders are essential to drive social change and mitigate inequality.
- Leadership in democracy balances charisma with discipline, navigating formal constraints.

9. Dynamic leaders are needed in democracies because

The passage explains that formal equality whets people’s appetite for substantive equality, and impersonal

rules alone cannot bring large-scale change. Dynamic leaders are needed to push beyond existing rules to achieve real development and equality.

Answer: (c) systems that rely on the impersonal rules of 'formal' equality lose their ability to make large changes.

10. What possible factor would a dynamic leader consider a 'hindrance' in achieving the development goals of a nation?

The passage says: *"From the argument that formal equality or equality before the law is but a limited good, it is often one short step to the argument that it is a hindrance ..."*

Answer: (a) Principle of equality before the law

11. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A. True: The passage mentions modern age is preoccupied with scientific rationality.
- B. True: Scientific rationality favors systems of impersonal rules.
- C. False: Music, dance, and drama are appreciated but society as a whole chooses modernization over tradition; it doesn't say the arts are rejected.
- D. True: Democracies aspire to substantive equality beyond formal equality.

Answer: (a) A, B and D but not C

12. Tocqueville believed that the age of democracy would be an unheroic age because He thought democracy emphasized equality and rules over individual heroism: *"in saying this he was thinking primarily of a regime of equality governed by impersonal rules. ... there would not be room ... for heroes"*

Answer: (a) democratic principles do not encourage heroes.

13. A key argument the author is making is that The author repeatedly emphasizes that impersonal rules maintain order but cannot achieve real equality; leadership is necessary to drive change.

Answer: (d) impersonal rules are good for avoiding instability but fall short of achieving real equality.

14. Which of the following four statements can be inferred?

Options:

- A. There is a conflict between the pursuit of equality and individuality – True; the tension between rules (equality) and leadership (individual initiative) is emphasized.
- B. The disadvantages of impersonal rules can be overcome in small communities – Small communities allow finer distinctions, but disadvantages are not "overcome," just mitigated.
- C. Despite limitations, impersonal rules are essential in large systems – True; necessary to maintain order in large, amorphous societies.
- D. Inspired leadership rather than plans and schemes is more effective in bridging inequality – The

passage suggests leadership is essential *when rules are insufficient*, but plans and schemes are also part of the process.

Answer: (d) A and C but not B and D

Summary of the passage:

The passage discusses the long-lasting effects of the **2007–2009 Great Recession** on the United States economy, state governments, businesses, and individual Americans. The recession caused a **loss of nearly \$14 trillion** in economic activity and forced states to cut spending and public-sector jobs. Businesses scaled back expansion and adjusted worker compensation, while individuals faced delayed milestones, such as buying homes or starting families.

The **housing market**, once a key driver of economic growth, was severely damaged, leaving millions underwater or in foreclosure. Although some recovery in home values has occurred, it is mostly driven by investors rather than average buyers, and **homeownership rates have declined**, particularly among families with children. Tight credit markets and stricter lending rules have further limited recovery.

Employment trends also shifted. Many jobs lost during the recession have not returned, leading to a rise in **part-time and low-wage work**. Some regions, especially the Midwest, have seen growth in manufacturing jobs, but wages and benefits for new hires are often lower.

Overall, the passage emphasizes that the effects of the recession are **persistent**, reshaping housing, employment, and wealth accumulation, and the US economy's recovery has been slow compared to past recessions.

15. How, according to the passage, plunge in the economy devastated the life of the Americans?

- The passage mentions both the huge loss in economic activity (~\$14 trillion) **and** broad cuts in state spending and public workforces.

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)

16. What can be cited as the prime cause of this economic slump?

- The text repeatedly highlights that the housing bubble burst and the tight credit market, along with lending restrictions, hurt the real estate market and broader economy.

Answer: (c) The tight credit market which has resulted in the decline of real estate business

17. Why have the employers been preferring part-time jobs to regular full-time jobs since the downfall in economy?

- The passage says many jobs lost during the recession have not returned, and new jobs lean heavily toward part-time and low-pay work. Also, cost-cutting (lower wages/benefits) is implied. So both (A) and (B) apply.

Answer: (d) Both (A) and (B)

18. Home ownership has drastically decreased since the economic downturn. Explain.

- The passage emphasizes that the housing market collapse left millions underwater or foreclosed, causing a steep drop in homeownership.

Answer: (c) Due to sudden losses incurred in the real-estate business of a large number of people

19. Which of the following statements is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) True – lending rules tightened.
- (b) True – effects may linger for decades.
- (c) True – passage notes low-pay and part-time work have increased.
- So, all statements are true.

Answer: (d) None of these

20. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- The passage is mainly about the ongoing effects of the 2008 financial crisis on the US economy, states, businesses, and individuals.

Answer: (c) 2008 Financial Crisis Impact still hurting States

The passage discusses the recent **dramatic rise in global food prices** and examines its underlying causes. While energy costs contribute to inflation, the major factors include the **policy-driven diversion of food crops like corn to bio-fuels**, which reduces the supply of essential food commodities, and **financial market turbulence**, which has pushed investors into commodity markets, increasing volatility. Additionally, weak US dollar values and low interest rates have amplified speculation in commodities. The passage also highlights that public policies in many countries have **not sufficiently incentivized farmers** to increase food production, contributing to supply-demand imbalances. Overall, rising food prices are seen as a result of **policy decisions, financial speculation, and inadequate agricultural incentives**, rather than purely natural market forces.

21. In what way are bio-fuels responsible for the increasing cost of goods?

- The passage says that corn and edible crops are diverted to bio-fuels due to policy mandates, which coincides with price escalation in these products.

Answer: (b) Only B

22. Which of the following situation(s) has/have prompted investors to look towards commodity markets?

- Passage mentions: reductions in US interest rates, easy liquidity, and turbulence in financial markets pushing investors to commodities. Volatility in commodity prices is an effect, not a cause. So (A) and (B).

Answer: (a) A and B

23. The passage lays emphasis on which of the following central theme(s)?

- Main theme: rising food prices due to bio-fuels, financial market turbulence, and inadequate food policy. There is no focus on “throwaway prices” or promotion of bio-fuels.
Answer: (b) Only B

24. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage?

- (A) True – unusual financial conditions aggravate food prices.
- (B) False – the passage suggests some policies indirectly favor fuel over feeding the hungry.
- (C) True – stability in financial sector sometimes comes at expense of real sector.
Answer: (c) Only B

25. Which of the following shows a cause-effect relationship between its two components?

- Passage: Dipping US dollar value – increased volatility in commodity markets (cause – effect). Others are either unrelated or opposite.
Answer: (d) Dipping of US dollar value and volatility in commodity markets

LEGAL REASONING

1. Family Dispute Resolution through Mediation

- **Legal Basis:**
 - **Section 5 of the Family Courts Act, 1984** allows the government to associate Social Welfare Organizations to help the court reach a settlement.
 - **Section 6** provides for permanent counsellors to facilitate settlements.
 - **Sections 9 of Family Courts Act, 1984, Section 89, and Order XXXII A of Civil Procedure Code, 1908** obligate courts to offer a fair chance for negotiation before formal adjudication.
 - **Section 23 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955** emphasizes attempts at reconciliation by the judge.

Essential Point: Courts prioritize mediation and reconciliation before proceeding to legal adjudication in family matters.

2. Judicial Separation

- **Definition:** Legal separation without divorce; the marriage subsists, but cohabitation ceases.

- **Legal Basis:** Added by the **Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1976** under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- **Purpose:**
 - Provides a **last-resort mechanism** before divorce.
 - Prevents abrupt breakdowns due to everyday tensions, strain, or anxiety.
- **Effect:**
 - The marriage itself continues legally.
 - Parties are **no longer compelled to live together** after the decree.
- **Grounds for Divorce after Judicial Separation:**
 - If cohabitation **does not resume for one year or more**, either party can apply for divorce.
 - Prior judicial separation ensures a structured and less abrupt transition from marriage to divorce.

3. Key Principles

1. **Reconciliation first:** Courts must explore mediation or counseling before deciding on separation or divorce.
2. **Judicial separation ≠ Divorce:** It only suspends cohabitation, not marital status.
3. **Delay before divorce:** A minimum period of non-cohabitation (1 year) is required post-judicial separation for divorce application.
4. **Legal safeguards:** The laws are designed to **reduce impulsive breakups** and protect family stability.

In short, the **essentials are:**

- Mediation and counseling as first steps.
- Judicial separation as a temporary legal measure to halt cohabitation but preserve marriage.
- Divorce can follow only if separation continues beyond a stipulated period.

26. Course of action for the Court when B applies for divorce due to A's adultery

- The passage states that courts are obliged to give a fair chance to **reconciliation/negotiated settlement** before adjudication (Sections 5, 6, 9, 89, etc.).

Answer: (c) The Court should ~~obligate order for reconciliation~~ before any adjudication between the parties.

27. Divorce application by A after judicial separation

- The passage says divorce can only be applied **if cohabitation has not resumed for one year or more** after judicial separation. Six months is insufficient.
Answer: (b) A should not be granted divorce since A can only apply for divorce when there is no resumption of cohabitation between A and X for one year or upwards.

28. Advice to A when B leaves home after one month

- Since the reason for B leaving is trivial, A can **apply for restitution of conjugal rights**, as there is an attempt to restore cohabitation.
Answer: (b) To apply for restitution on conjugal rights since the reason for B's leaving the house is not reasonable.

29. Directly attributable from the passage

- The passage explicitly states: *“There is no effect of a decree of judicial separation on the subsistence and continuance of marriage; the effect, however, is on their co-habitation.”*
Answer: (b) There is no effect of a decree of judicial separation on the subsistence and continuance of marriage; the effect, however, is on their co-habitation.

30. Reason for inclusion of judicial separation in Hindu Marriage Act

- The passage explains: *“The reason for the presence of such a provision under the Hindu Marriage Act is that the tensions, strain, and anxiety of everyday life should not result in the abrupt breakup of a marital relationship.”*
Answer: (c) The reason is that the tensions, strain, and anxiety of everyday life should not result in the abrupt breakup of a marital relationship.

Here's a clear breakdown and summary of the essentials from the passage on **Internet restrictions in India**:

1. Legal Framework for Internet Restrictions

- Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act):**
 - Section 69A** (read with 2009 Rules) allows **blocking specific websites**, not the entire internet.
- Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr.P.C.):**

- Prior to 2017, **Section 144 Cr.P.C.** was used for general internet restrictions or shutdowns.
- **Telegraph Act, 1885:**
 - Post-2017, **Suspension Rules under Section 7** allow temporary internet suspension.
 - Orders must be **reasoned, forwarded to a Review Committee**, and periodically reviewed.

2. Conditions for Internet Restrictions

- Must satisfy existence of a “**public emergency**”, which includes threats to:
 - Public safety
 - Sovereignty and integrity of India
 - Security of the State
 - Friendly relations with foreign states
 - Public order
 - Prevention of incitement to offences
- Orders should be **accessible to the public** because they affect **lives, liberty, and property**.
- Such orders are **temporary** and cannot exceed the necessary time.
- **Judicial review** is allowed.

3. Key Principles

1. **Specificity:** IT Act allows **blocking specific websites**, not entire internet.
2. **Temporary Nature:** Suspension under Telegraph Act must **not exceed the necessary period**.
3. **Transparency:** Orders should be **publicly available**.
4. **Review and Accountability:**
 - Orders are **reviewed by a committee**.
 - Courts can review the validity of orders.



31. Student protest and internet suspension

Answer: (c) The order is valid since protests endanger public safety.

Explanation:

- The passage says internet restrictions require a **public emergency** that affects public safety, sovereignty, security, etc.
- If a protest is likely to **threaten public order or safety**, the government can suspend the internet.
- Option (a) is wrong because public emergency can include situations like public unrest.

32. Suspension of internet for 3 months after riots

Answer: (b) No, the suspension rules are temporary and cannot extend beyond the time period which is necessary.

Explanation:

- The passage emphasizes that **internet restrictions are temporary**.
- Once the emergency (riots) is over, continuing the suspension is **illegal**.
- Options (a) and (c) are wrong because **the government is not the sole decision-maker**; it must follow rules.

33. Denial of RTI about shutdown

Answer: (a) No, since it affects lives, liberty and property, they must know the order.

Explanation:

- The passage says orders **should be freely available to the public** because they affect fundamental rights.
- The official denying information is therefore acting **contrary to the procedure**.
- Option (b) is wrong because transparency is mandatory, not optional.

34. Judicial review of internet shutdown order

Answer: (a) Yes, because such orders are amenable to judicial review.

Explanation:

- The passage explicitly states that internet restriction orders are **subject to judicial review**
- This ensures the government's action is checked legally.



- Option (b) is wrong because judicial review is **allowed**.

35. Correct attribution to the passage

Answer: (d) All of the above.

Explanation:

- (a) Correct: Before 2017, Section 144 Cr.P.C. was used for internet shutdowns.
- (b) Correct: Any order suspending internet is **amenable to judicial review**.
- (c) Correct: Restrictions under Suspension Rules are **temporary**.
- Therefore, **all statements are correct**.

PASSAGE 3:

1. Subject of the Passage

The passage deals with the **validity of contracts** when one of the parties is **of unsound mind** or **intoxicated**. It explains the legal rules under the **Indian Contract Act** (Sections 11 and 12) and how these rules are applied in practice.

2. Key Legal Principles

a) Unsound Mind and Contracts

- **Section 11:** A person who is incapable of giving valid consent due to unsoundness of mind **cannot enter into a valid contract**. Any contract made by such a person is **void ab initio** (invalid from the start).
- **Section 12:** A person is considered of sound mind **if, at the time of the contract, they can understand the contract and judge its effect on their interests**.
- **Not every unsound mind is a lunatic:** Even a partially sane person can make valid contracts during **lucid intervals**.

b) Drunkenness

- Being drunk is **legally treated similar to being of unsound mind** if the person cannot understand the consequences of their actions.
- If a person is capable of understanding despite intoxication, the contract may still be valid.

c) Timing Matters

- The **critical time** is **when the contract is made**, not before or after.

- If a person is of unsound mind usually but sane at the moment of signing, the contract is valid.
- Conversely, if a person is normally sane but temporarily incapable due to intoxication or mental instability, the contract can be invalid.

d) Burden of Proof

- If someone challenges the validity of a contract on the basis of unsound mind, **the burden of proof is on the challenger**, not on the person who made the contract.

36. Contract with a person of unsound mind

Answer: (c) Contract is void ab initio

Explanation:

- Section 11 of the Contract Act says a contract **entered into by a person of unsound mind is void ab initio** (invalid from the beginning).
- Since A was **aware of B's mental condition**, the contract cannot be considered valid.
- "Void ab initio" is stronger than just "void" — it means **the contract never had legal effect**.

37. Contract when one party is drunk

Answer: (c) Contract is void

Explanation:

- Drunkenness is treated **at par with unsoundness of mind**.
- If X was **incapable of judging the consequences** due to drunkenness, the contract is **voidable**.
- It is not automatically void ab initio unless incapacity is proven **at the time of contract**.

38. Contract made during lucid intervals

Answer: (c) Valid, only if made during lucid intervals

Explanation:

- A person of unsound mind can make a **valid contract during lucid intervals**.
- So if Jai made the contract **while sane**, it is valid. Otherwise, it is void.

39. Burden of proof for unsound mind

Answer: (b) The person who challenges the validity of the transaction
Explanation:

- The passage states clearly: “the burden of proving that at the time of making such transaction he was of unsound mind lies on the person who challenges the validity of the transaction.”
- Jai (the contract maker) **does not have to prove sanity**; the challenger does.

40. Statement not attributable to the passage

Answer: (d) Under Section 11 of the Act, a person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making the 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.
Explanation:

- This statement is **incorrectly attributed to Section 11**.
- Section 11 **defines capacity to contract**, but the passage says **Section 12** defines sound mind for contract purposes.
- The other options (a, b, c) are **directly supported by the passage**.

Here’s a clear explanation of the passage and the reasoning behind the answers:

1. Subject of the Passage

The passage discusses **Article 21 of the Indian Constitution**, which guarantees **protection of life and personal liberty**. It explains how judicial interpretation has **expanded Article 21** to include various socio-economic and human rights, such as:

- Right to pollution-free and healthy environment
- Right to health and medical care
- Right to emergency medical aid
- Right to livelihood
- Right to live with dignity
- Right to social security
- Right to shelter
- Right to free legal aid
- Right to speedy trial
- Right against inhuman treatment

- Right to electricity

It also emphasizes that these rights are available **to every human being**, including **non-citizens**, and cites landmark judgments like free food for the starving, right to electricity, and organ donation cases.

2. Key Points

1. **Scope of Article 21:** Life is not mere existence; it includes **dignity, health, food, shelter, and livelihood**.
2. **Non-citizens protected:** The State must protect the life and liberty of everyone in India, **whether citizen or non-citizen**.
3. **Judicial intervention:** Courts have expanded Article 21 to include socio-economic rights like **food, electricity, shelter, and healthcare**.
4. **Free food case:** Right to food is protected for people who **cannot afford it**, especially the aged, infirm, disabled, and destitute.
5. **Organ donation case:** Courts balance rights; wife's objection cannot override husband's decision to donate to save a life.

41. Validity of Pujari's petition

- **Answer:** (c) Yes, since right to life is also available to non-citizens.
- **Reason:** Article 21 protects life and liberty of **all humans**, not just citizens.

42. Electricity connection to Ramya

- **Answer:** (a) The action of the state is discriminatory and a violation of the right to life.
- **Reason:** Right to electricity is included in the right to life. Denying her access while others get it is **discriminatory**.

43. Right not explicitly mentioned in passage as part of Article 21

- **Answer:** (b) Right to privacy.
- **Reason:** Privacy is a right under Article 21 (per judicial interpretation) but **was not listed** in this passage.

44. Rahul demanding free food

- **Answer:** (b) Article 21 is applicable to everybody but free food is to be supplied only to the people who are starving because of their inability to purchase food grains.
- **Reason:** Right to food is for **those who cannot afford it**, not for everyone equally.

45. Ranjhi's right to a lawyer

- **Answer:** (a) Ranjhi should be given free legal aid; it is his right protected under Article 21.
- **Reason:** Courts have held that **right to free legal aid** is part of Article 21, ensuring a fair trial for undertrials without resources.

Here's a detailed explanation of the passage and the reasoning behind each question:

1. Subject of the Passage

The passage discusses **dying declarations** under **Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872**. Key points:

1. **Definition:** A dying declaration is any statement made by a person relating to the **cause of their death or the circumstances leading to it**, made when they believe their death is imminent.
2. **Proximity requirement:** The circumstances mentioned must be **closely connected** to the death; not every fact is relevant.
3. **Suicide note:** Considered a dying declaration if it explains circumstances leading to death.
4. **Doctor's certification:** A dying declaration **cannot be rejected** merely because the duty doctor, and not the treating doctor, certified the declarant's fitness, as long as the person recording the statement was satisfied about the mental fitness.
5. **Exceptions:** Emotional statements or irrelevant causes (like calling someone "barren") may **not be admissible**.

2. Explanation of Questions

46. Statement to spouse about loan

- **Answer:** (a) Yes, as it related to the circumstances that brought about his death.
- **Reason:** Section 32(1) requires the statement to be **about the cause of death or circumstances leading to it**. X telling his wife about collecting money is **connected to his death**.

47. Doctor fails to mention consciousness

- **Answer:** (b) Yes, because the dying declaration cannot be rejected merely because the doctor failed to mention in his certificate that the deceased remained conscious throughout.
- **Reason:** The key requirement is that the declarant was **mentally fit to make the statement**, not that the certificate mentions consciousness at all times.

48. Incorrect statement regarding dying declarations

- **Answer:** (d) All of the above.
- **Reason:** The following are **incorrect**:
 - Evidence **must be proximately connected**, so (a) is wrong.
 - Dying declaration **is not as wide as circumstantial evidence**, so (b) is wrong.
 - Suicide note **falls within Section 32(1)**, so (c) is wrong.

49. Statement recorded by duty doctor, deceased unfit

- **Answer:** (b) No, because it was recorded when the deceased was in an unfit condition.
- **Reason:** A dying declaration is admissible only if the **declarant was in a fit mental and physical condition** at the time of making the statement.

50. Suicide note blaming husband

- **Answer:** (b) No, because she became emotional and committed suicide.
- **Reason:** Emotional statements **not closely connected with the cause of death** (mere emotional reaction) are **not relevant** under Section 32(1).

1. Subject of the Passage

The passage explains the **legal concept of false imprisonment**, which is the unlawful detention of a person without **lawful justification**. Key points:

1. Definition of False Imprisonment:

- Detention without **lawful justification**.
- Can be committed **directly** or by **causing/promoting** detention.



- **Bad faith** is not necessary; intention does not need to be malicious.

2. Police Arrests:

- Arrest by a police officer must be based on **reasonable suspicion** or legal authority.
- Arrest without justification, even if suspicion arises later, is **false imprisonment**.
- Police must **disclose the reason** for arrest.

3. Judicial Officers:

- Cannot be sued for false imprisonment **unless acting recklessly, illegally, or maliciously**.

4. Private Individuals:

- Must hand over detainees to police quickly; otherwise, it's **false imprisonment**.

5. When Detention is Justified:

- Reasonable conditions like **paying charges** or voluntary participation (*volenti non fit injuria*) mean detention is **not false imprisonment**.
- Example: A miner entering a coal mine voluntarily cannot sue for being detained for violating rules.

6. Case Example: John Lewis & Co. v. Times:

- Detention for a **reasonable time** to make decisions is **not false imprisonment**.

51. Police officer arrests based on reasonable suspicion

- **Answer:** (a) No, because there was a reasonable suspicion in the mind of the officer.
- **Reason:** Arrest is valid if **reasonable suspicion** exists at the time of arrest.

52. Arrest without initial suspicion, suspicion arises later

- **Answer:** (a) Yes, X is liable for false imprisonment.
- **Reason:** Detention is **invalid until reasonable suspicion arises**, so the initial arrest **without lawful justification** is false imprisonment.

53. Grocery store owner abuses Akshay

- **Answer:** (b) Yes, as the behaviour of the owner was unreasonable and unlawful.
- **Reason:** Detention is valid if within reason, but **physical abuse and prolonged detention for revenge** is **unlawful**, going beyond rights of property protection.

54. Handed over to police within reasonable time

- **Answer:** (a) No
- **Reason:** If detention is **brief and promptly handed to police**, it does **not constitute false imprisonment**.

55. Statements attributable to the passage

- **Answer:** (d) All of the above
- **Reason:** Each statement reflects a principle from the passage:
 - Volenti non fit injuria protects defendants when plaintiff consents.
 - Detention without lawful justification is false imprisonment.
 - Overstaying a jail term constitutes false imprisonment

LOGICAL REASONING

56. The passage concludes that the survey may **underestimate** the proportion of dishonest applicants.
For an underestimate to occur, **dishonest people would have to hide their dishonesty**.

Option (a) says exactly that:

(a) *Some dishonest people taking the survey might have claimed to be honest.*

This would make the measured dishonesty lower than the real rate.

The other options do not explain *underestimation* of dishonesty.

57. The argument assumes that **location (Hawaii)** is what causes the longer life expectancy.

To weaken it, we need a statement showing that **moving to Hawaii would not cause the children to live longer**.

Option (c) does this:

(c) *The longevity ascribed to Hawaii's current population is attributable mostly to genetically determined factors.*

If Hawaiians live longer **because of genetics**, then children of Louisianan parents will not necessarily gain that benefit just by *Law* being born in Hawaii. Thus the conclusion is seriously weakened.

58. To **strengthen** the conclusion, we need a statement showing that **being in Hawaii (the environment)**—not genetics or some other factor—causes longer life expectancy.

The option that most strongly supports this is:

(b) *Environmental factors tending to favour longevity are abundant in Hawaii and less numerous in Louisiana.*

This directly supports the idea that **moving to Hawaii would cause the couple's children to live longer**, strengthening the conclusion.

59. To minimize losses, the company wants policyholders who will pay premiums for many years before they are likely to make claims.

Let's evaluate the options:

(a) **Attracting middle-aged customers unlikely to submit claims for many years.**

This directly helps minimize losses:

- Middle-aged individuals are old enough to buy such insurance
- But still far from the age when elderly-disease claims typically occur
 - They will likely pay premiums for years before generating costs.

This **does reduce losses**.

(b) **Ensuring only those individuals who did not suffer any serious diseases as children.**

Childhood illnesses have **little correlation** with diseases of old age. Many elderly diseases (e.g., dementia, arthritis, heart disease) have no link to childhood health. So this does **not meaningfully reduce** the likelihood of future claims.

Therefore:

- (a) helps
- (b) does not help

60. The argument says parents should prepay tuition **to decrease future college costs**.



We are asked for the **strongest reason NOT to participate.**

Evaluate the options:

(a) Unsure which public college the child will attend

- The program pays tuition at *any* state public college.
- Uncertainty doesn't reduce the financial benefit.
→ *Not a good reason to avoid the program.*

(b) Money invested today will grow to **more** than the future tuition costs

- This means parents would save **more money** by investing on their own than by prepaying.
- If true, the program **fails its purpose:** reducing costs.
→ *This is a strong reason NOT to participate.*

(c) Tuition expected to rise faster than cost of living

- That makes prepaying now **more attractive,** not less.
→ *Strengthens the argument, not weakens it.*

(d) Some colleges may raise tuition next year

- Again, rising tuition makes prepaying now **more advantageous.**
→ *Not a reason to avoid the program.*

Correct answer: (b)

61. Bravo Airlines wants to **discourage the buying and selling** of free-travel coupons because the resale market reduces its revenue.

The best strategy is the one that most directly **prevents people from transferring (selling) coupons to strangers.**

Let's evaluate:

(a) Limit the number of coupons awarded each year

- Reduces total coupons but **does not prevent resale.**

- The resale market could still thrive.

(b) Restrict coupon use to the person awarded the coupon and their immediate family

- This makes the coupons **non-transferable** to strangers.
- This directly destroys the resale market and eliminates Company Alpha's business model.
→ Very effective.

(c) Restrict the days of use to Monday–Friday

- Inconvenient, but **does not prevent resale**.

(d) Limit the time period in which coupons can be used

- Creates urgency but **does not prevent resale**.

The option that **best discourages buying and selling** is clearly:

Correct answer: (b)

62. The explanation claims:

The ice on the front windshield melted quickly because the defrosting vent was blowing warm air on it.

To *jeopardize* (weaken) this explanation, we need a fact showing that the **defroster was not the real cause** of the rapid melting.

Let's evaluate:

(a) Side windows had no ice

- Irrelevant. The issue is *melting*, not *formation*.

(b) Ice on the back window (which was *not* defrosted) melted just as fast as ice on the front

- This directly contradicts the explanation.
- If both windows melted at the same speed, then the defrosting vent likely **was not responsible** for the fast melting.



(c) Ice melts faster with warmer air

- This *supports* the explanation, not weakens it.

(d) Warm air cools rapidly as it spreads

- Slightly weakens the effect of the defroster, but does **not** strongly attack the explanation the way (b) does.

Correct answer: (b)

63. The official argues:

- **If** high-level officials are banned from lobbying for 3 years,
- **Then** they would be **prevented from earning a livelihood** for 3 years.

For that conclusion to hold, the official must assume that **they have no other way to earn a livelihood** besides becoming lobbyists.

Let's check the options:

(a) Laws should not restrict former officials.

- Not required for the conclusion.

(b) Lobbyists are typically former high-level officials.

- Irrelevant. The issue is whether *these officials* can earn a living, not whether lobbyists typically come from their ranks.

(c) Low-level officials rarely become lobbyists.

- Irrelevant to the argument.

(d) High-level officials can earn a livelihood *only* as lobbyists.

- This must be assumed; otherwise, the prohibition wouldn't prevent them from earning a livelihood.

Correct answer: (d)

64. The group's claim is:

"Bats are feared *solely* because they are shy and active only at night."

To cast serious doubt on this claim, we need evidence that people fear bats for **another reason**.

Evaluate the choices:





(a) Bats losing roosting places and moving into developed areas

- This explains why humans *encounter* bats more often, not why they fear them.
- Does **not** contradict the group’s explanation of fear.

(b) Bats eat insects and can make areas nicer for humans

- A positive fact about bats.
- Does not show an alternative reason for fear.

(c) Bats are feared in many parts of the world

- Global fear doesn’t conflict with the explanation that their nocturnal, shy nature causes fear.
- This fact is compatible with the group’s claim.

(d) People know more about the behavior of other feared animals (lions, alligators, snakes) than they do about bats

- This implies **fear of bats may arise from ignorance**, not from shyness or nighttime activity.
- Directly challenges the claim that fear is *solely* because bats are shy and active at night.

This provides an **alternative cause** for the fear - ignorance or lack of understanding.

Correct answer: (d)

65. We are told two key facts:

1. **Large meteorite explosions (12-megaton strength) occur about once per century.**
2. **The response of highly automated, complex computer-controlled systems to *unexpected* circumstances is **unpredictable.****

We are asked what can **properly** be concluded about a **highly automated nuclear-missile defense system** in such a situation.

Let’s test each option:

(a) “**Within a century ... the system would react inappropriately and might accidentally start a nuclear war.**”

- This is **not guaranteed** by the premises.



- The premises say the response is *unpredictable*, not necessarily inappropriate or war-starting.
→ Too strong; cannot be concluded.

(b) “The system would be destroyed if a meteorite explosion occurred.”

- Nothing in the premises says the system would be **physically destroyed**.
→ Cannot be concluded.

(c) “It would be impossible for the system to distinguish a meteorite explosion from a nuclear explosion.”

- The premises say the system’s response is **unpredictable**, not that it lacks discriminatory capability.
→ not supported.

(d) “It is not certain what the system’s response to a meteorite explosion would be if designers did not plan for such a contingency.”

- This follows directly.
- Meteorite explosions are rare and unexpected.
- Responses to unexpected events are said to be **unpredictable**.
→ This matches the premises exactly.

Correct answer: (d)

66. Premises:

1. Fewer restrictions → more lawyers advertise.
2. Lawyers who advertise a specific service **usually** charge less for that service than lawyers who don’t advertise.

Conclusion:

If restrictions are removed, overall consumer legal costs will be **lower**.

We are asked what **must be true** given the premises.

Evaluate the options:

(a) Some lawyers who now advertise will charge more if they don’t have to specify fees

- This is **not guaranteed** by the premises.

- Premises discuss *usual patterns*, not exceptions.
→ Not necessarily true.

(b) More consumers will use legal services if there are fewer restrictions

- The argument is about **lawyer fees**, not consumer demand.
- Not required by the premises.

(c) Most lawyers who advertise specific services do not lower fees when they begin to advertise

- This **contradicts** the premise that advertising lawyers *usually charge less*.
→ Cannot be true.

(d) If more lawyers advertise lower prices for specific services, some lawyers who do not advertise will also charge less than they currently charge for those services

- This follows from the idea of **competitive pricing**: even non-advertising lawyers might lower fees in response to advertising competition.
- While not explicitly stated, it is a **logical consequence of the usual pattern** that advertised services cost less.

Correct answer: (d)

67. The argument claims:

- **Removing restrictions → more lawyers advertise → advertised services cost less → overall consumer legal costs decrease.**

To **weaken** this conclusion, we need a fact showing that **removing a restriction might not lower consumer costs**.

Evaluate the options:

(a) The state has recently removed other restrictions

- This just gives context; does **not** directly affect whether removing the current restriction lowers costs.
→ Weakens argument minimally, if at all.

(b) The state is unlikely to remove all restrictions

- Even if some restrictions remain, the argument only considers removing **any** restriction.
→ Does **not** seriously weaken the conclusion.

(c) Lawyers who do not advertise provide services of the same quality

- This is about quality, not cost.
- Irrelevant to the claim about *overall consumer legal costs*.

(d) Most lawyers who now specify fee arrangements in ads would continue to do so even if not required

- This directly undermines the premise that removing the restriction would **increase advertising**, because the lawyers would advertise the same way regardless.
- If advertising doesn't increase, then **fees might not decrease**, weakening the conclusion that overall consumer costs will drop.

Correct answer: (d)

68. a) When the aircraft industries retooled, they provided work for builders

- Irrelevant to the industry's motivation regarding import quotas.

(b) The Defense Department is only marginally concerned with the effects of foreign competition

- Suggests that relying on the Defense Department alone would not help them.
- This could explain why the industry raised the national security issue itself.
- **Potentially relevant.**

(c) The machine-tool industry encountered difficulty in obtaining governmental protection on grounds other than defense

- This **directly explains** their behavior:
 - If other arguments (like economic or trade reasons) failed, invoking national security would be a **strategic way to gain import quotas**.
- **Most direct explanation of their motivation.**

(d) A few weapons important for defense consist of parts that do not require extensive machining

- Irrelevant; does not explain the industry's behavior.

Correct answer: (c)

69. The opponents' conclusion is:

- **People should decide for themselves whether to wear seat belts**, because they have a right to take risks as long as they don't harm others.

To **weaken** this conclusion, we need evidence that **not wearing a seat belt does harm others**.

Evaluate the options:

(a) Many new cars have automatic seat belts

- This doesn't address harm to others.
- Irrelevant.

(b) Automobile insurance rates for all owners are higher because of injuries or deaths of unbelted people

- This shows that **not wearing a seat belt imposes financial costs on others**, i.e., harm beyond the individual.
- **Directly weakens the conclusion.**

(c) Airplane passengers are required to wear seat belts

- This is an analogy; it doesn't show harm to others in cars.
- Weak relevance.

(d) Higher fatality rates in states without seat belt laws

- Shows more people die, but doesn't directly address harm to others.
- Could be indirect, but not as strong as (b).

Correct answer: (b)

71. The passage says:

- Producing radios in Country Q costs **10% less** than in Country Y.
- Even **after adding transportation fees and tariffs**, it is **still cheaper to import from Q** than to produce in Y.

We are asked what is **best supported** by these statements.

Evaluate the options:

(a) Labour costs in Q are ten per cent below Y

- The passage mentions **total production costs**, not specifically labour.
- Cannot conclude this.

(b) Importing radios from Q will eliminate 10% of manufacturing jobs in Y

- Nothing about jobs is mentioned.

- Cannot conclude this.

(c) The tariff on a radio imported from Q to Y is less than ten per cent of the cost of manufacturing in Y

- Let's check:
 - Cost in Q = 90% of cost in Y
 - Even after adding tariff and transport, import < cost in Y
 - Therefore, **tariff + transport < 10% of Y's cost**
- This is **directly supported.**

(d) Transport fee is more than 10% of cost in Q

- Could be true, but not necessarily — the passage only says total import cost < Y's production cost.
- Not directly supported.

Correct answer: (c)

77. The statement claims:

- Indian children are talented **but weak in science and mathematics.**
- We are asked which reason(s) could **explain this weakness.**

Analyze the options:

I. Teaching and textbooks are not available in mother language

- While this might affect understanding, it is **not specific to science and math.**
- Weakly related, but not a strong explanation.

II. Education based on experiments in both subjects is lacking

- Science and math are **practical/experimental subjects.**
- Lack of experiment-based education **directly explains weakness** in these subjects.

Conclusion:

- Only statement II is directly relevant.

Correct answer: (b) If only II follows

78. The statement says:

- **Despite child labour laws, children still work frequently.**

We are asked which statements **logically follow** as explanations or solutions.

Analyze the options:

I. The Government should not make such laws which cannot be enforced

- This is an opinion about law-making, **not a solution or explanation for why children work.**
- Does **not directly follow** from the statement.

II. A proper education system for the primary level, particularly for lower caste communities, may eradicate this problem

- This is a **practical solution** that could reduce child labour.
- Logically follows as a way to address the issue.

Correct answer:

(b) If only II follows

79. The statement says:

- **Kyoto Protocol is signed by almost every country.**

We are asked which statement **logically follows**.

Analyze the options:

I. As a result, air, water, and soil pollution have come down

- The statement only mentions **signing the protocol**, not its effects.
- We **cannot assume** pollution has decreased just because the protocol was signed.
- **Does not necessarily follow.**

II. Increasing production of automobiles, refrigerators, and fertilizers do not affect our environment

- This is **false** and contradicts environmental science.
- **Does not follow.**

Correct answer:

(d) If neither I nor II follows

80. The statement says:

- **High school dropout rate in rural areas occurs because children help parents earn income.**

We are asked which statements **logically follow** as a solution or explanation.

Analyze the options:

I. Public awareness programme on primary education should be expanded immediately to educate parents

- This is a **logical solution**: educating parents could reduce dropout rates.
- **Follows** from the statement.

II. Compensation is not a remedy

- This is **not clearly related** to the cause mentioned (children helping parents).
- It does **not directly follow** from the statement.

Correct answer:

(a) If only I follows

