JUS INDIAN LAW SIMPLIFIED

CLAT UG MOCK TEST SERIES

MOCK TEST – 02

QUESTION BOOKLET

Duration: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 120

Total Questions: 120

CONTENTS

Section	Questions	No. of Questions
English Language	1 – 24	24
Current Affairs including GK	25 – 52	28
Legal Reasoning	53 – 82	30
Logical Reasoning	83 – 108	26
Quantitative Techniques	109 – 120	12
	TOTAL	**120**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The passages and questions in this mock test are original content prepared for Jus Indian Law Simplified. They are designed with reference to the broad structure, skills and difficulty profile of the CLAT UG examination.
2. This question booklet contains 120 multiple-choice questions.
3. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. For every incorrect answer, 0.25 mark will be deducted.
5. No marks will be deducted for an unanswered question.
6. The duration of the examination is 2 hours.
7. Each question has four options: (A),
8. (B),
9. (C) and
10. (D). Select the option that most appropriately answers the question.
11. Read each passage carefully before attempting the questions base on it.
12. In Legal Reasoning questions, answer primarily on the basis of the principles and information contained in the passage, unless the question specifically requires otherwise.
13. Candidates should manage their time across all five sections.
14. There is no sectional time limit.
15. Do not spend excessive time on any single question. Return to difficult questions after attempting those that can be answered more confidently.

JUS INDIAN LAW SIMPLIFIED

SECTION I – ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(QUESTIONS 1 – 24)

PASSAGE 1

The Value of Waiting

Modern life often treats waiting as a defect to be eliminated. Faster internet, instant payments, same-day delivery and immediate responses are presented as improvements because they reduce the interval between wanting something and receiving it. In many situations, this is undeniably useful. A patient seeking urgent medical information, for example, benefits from speed. A payment that reaches a worker promptly may prevent serious hardship.

Yet not every delay is wasteful. Some activities require time precisely because the delay changes the quality of the result. A difficult decision may improve when a person has time to consider competing reasons rather than responding to the first persuasive argument. A scientific conclusion may become more reliable when researchers repeat an experiment instead of rushing to publish an attractive result. Similarly, a conversation that is allowed to continue over several meetings may reveal concerns that would never emerge in a hurried exchange.

The problem, therefore, is not simply that modern societies value speed. It is that speed can become a default measure of efficiency even when the objective is not merely to finish quickly. A process can be slow because it is badly designed, but it can also be slow because careful judgment, verification or reflection takes time. Treating these two kinds of delay as identical can lead to poor decisions.

This does not mean that waiting is inherently virtuous. Unnecessary bureaucratic delay can impose real costs, particularly on people who have fewer resources to absorb them. The sensible question is not whether a process is fast or slow, but whether the time taken serves a purpose. Efficiency should therefore be understood as achieving the desired objective without unnecessary expenditure of resources, including time—not simply as doing everything as quickly as possible.

Indian Law Simplified

Q1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

(A) Modern technology has made people unwilling to wait for anything.
(B) Delays are generally beneficial because they encourage reflection.
(C) Speed is useful, but efficiency should not be confused with eliminating every delay.
(D) Bureaucratic procedures are the main cause of inefficient decision-making.

Q2. The example of scientific research is used primarily to show that:

(A) Scientific research is usually slower than other professional work.
(B) Repetition and verification may justify taking additional time.
(C) Researchers should avoid publishing attractive results.
(D) Scientific conclusions cannot be reached quickly.

Q3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) Every fast process produces an inferior result.
(B) Every slow process is necessarily careful and reliable.
(C) The value of delay depends partly on what the process is intended to achieve.
(D) People with fewer resources always prefer faster procedures.

Q4. The phrase "default measure of efficiency" most nearly means:

(A) A standard automatically used to judge whether something is efficient.
(B) A legal requirement imposed on all institutions.
(C) A method of calculating the financial cost of delay.
(D) A principle according to which all decisions must be postponed.

Q5. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument?

(A) Some consumers prefer same-day delivery to ordinary delivery.
(B) Studies show that certain important decisions improve when decision-makers are given additional time to consider evidence.
(C) Businesses lose customers when their websites load slowly.
(D) Most people dislike waiting in queues.

Q6. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the passage?

(A) Speed should always be preferred because time has economic value.
(B) Delay should be encouraged whenever a decision is difficult.
(C) A delay is justified when it contributes to the objective rather than merely adding avoidable cost.
(D) Efficiency and speed are effectively the same concept.

Indian Law Simplified

PASSAGE 2

Maps and the Making of Place

A map appears to be a neutral representation of a geographical area. Roads, rivers, boundaries and settlements are arranged on a surface, and the reader may assume that the map simply records what is already there. Yet every map involves choices. Someone decides what to include, what to omit, what scale to use, which names to display and which boundaries to emphasise.

These choices do not necessarily make maps misleading. A map designed for motorists may highlight roads and suppress details about pedestrian paths. A map intended for hikers may do the opposite. The purpose of a map determines what information is useful. Selection is therefore unavoidable.

The issue becomes more complicated when maps represent disputed or politically sensitive spaces. The name given to a territory, the boundary drawn between regions or the designation of a particular place may reflect competing political claims. Two maps can represent the same physical landscape while communicating different assumptions about who governs it or how it should be understood.

This does not mean that every disagreement between maps is merely a matter of opinion. Geographic evidence can establish many facts with considerable precision. But a map can contain accurate information while still presenting only one perspective on a larger question. Readers should therefore ask not only whether a map is accurate, but also what purpose it serves, what it leaves out and what assumptions are built into its design.

Maps are consequently both practical tools and cultural documents. They help people navigate physical space, but they can also influence how communities imagine territory, belonging and political identity.

Q7. The principal argument of the passage is that:

(A) maps are generally unreliable representations of geographical reality.
(B) maps are useful but involve choices that can influence how places are understood.
(C) political boundaries cannot be represented accurately on maps.
(D) modern maps are more accurate than historical maps.

Q8. Why does the passage say that selection is unavoidable?

(A) Maps cannot contain any factual information.
(B) Every map has a purpose that determines which information is relevant to its users.
(C) Cartographers deliberately omit politically sensitive information.
(D) Geographic information is too complicated to represent.

Q9. Which of the following best illustrates the distinction made in the passage between accuracy and perspective?

(A) A map contains an incorrectly measured river.
(B) A map uses a larger scale than another map.
(C) A map accurately shows a boundary but presents it within one of several competing political interpretations.
(D) A map contains more roads than another map.

Q10. The passage suggests that a reader evaluating a map should ask:

(A) Only whether its measurements are correct.
(B) Whether it was produced by a government.
(C) What purpose it serves and what assumptions or omissions shape it.
(D) Whether it contains political information.

Q11. Which of the following, if true, would provide the strongest reason to doubt the author's claim that maps can influence political understanding?

(A) People often use maps to plan journeys.
(B) Different maps sometimes use different symbols.
(C) Evidence shows that users consistently interpret disputed maps in exactly the same way regardless of the boundaries or labels shown.
(D) Maps are used by governments to plan infrastructure.

Indian Law Simplified

Q12. The tone of the passage is best described as:

(A) analytical and cautious.
(B) hostile and accusatory.
(C) celebratory and nationalistic.
(D) humorous and informal.

PASSAGE 3

The Architecture of Choice

People often describe decisions as if they occur entirely inside the mind of an individual. A person chooses what to eat, which route to take, whether to save money or spend it, and whether to read or watch something. Yet the surroundings in which these choices occur can influence what appears attractive, convenient or difficult.

Consider a cafeteria in which fruit is placed at eye level while sugary snacks are kept in a less visible location. No customer is forced to choose the fruit. The arrangement simply changes the ease with which different options are noticed. Similarly, a website that places the "cancel subscription" button behind several screens makes one choice more difficult than another, even though both remain technically available.

Such arrangements are sometimes described as "choice architecture." The concept does not imply that individuals lack freedom. Instead, it recognises that freedom operates within environments that can make some actions easier or harder. The same person may make different choices in different settings without having changed their underlying preferences.

This creates an important question of responsibility. If an institution designs an environment that predictably influences behaviour, it cannot always defend the outcome by saying that the individual technically had a choice. At the same time, recognising environmental influence does not eliminate individual responsibility. People can notice, question and sometimes resist the structure surrounding them.

The challenge is therefore to distinguish between arrangements that assist people in making informed choices and arrangements that exploit predictable weaknesses. A reminder to save money may help a person achieve a stated goal. A deliberately confusing cancellation process may instead make it harder to exercise a choice the person has already made. Both influence behaviour, but their purposes and effects are different.

Q13. The principal claim of the passage is that:

(A) People have very little control over their decisions.
(B) The design of an environment can influence choices without necessarily eliminating freedom.
(C) Institutions should never influence individual behaviour.
(D) Individual preferences are determined entirely by surroundings.

Q14. The cafeteria example illustrates that:

(A) Customers cannot make free choices in supermarkets.
(B) Physical arrangement can affect which choices are noticed or convenient.
(C) Healthy food is always preferred when it is visible.
(D) Sugary food should not be sold in cafeterias.

Q15. According to the passage, why does the fact that an individual "technically had a choice" not always settle the question of responsibility?

(A) Individuals are incapable of making independent decisions.
(B) An institution may have deliberately structured the environment to make one option significantly harder to exercise.
(C) All institutional decisions are coercive.
(D) Legal rights depend entirely on personal preferences.

Q16. The word "exploit" in the final paragraph most nearly means:

(A) Make use of in a beneficial manner.
(B) Make something easier to understand.
(C) Take unfair advantage of.
(D) Remove entirely.

Q17. Which of the following would most strengthen the passage?

(A) Research shows that people are more likely to select an option when it is made substantially easier to access.
(B) Most people have stable preferences about food.
(C) Some websites use colourful designs.
(D) Individuals sometimes change their minds.

Indian Law Simplified

Q18. Which of the following is NOT consistent with the passage?

(A) Environmental design can affect behaviour.
(B) Influence and coercion are not necessarily identical.
(C) Recognising environmental influence means individuals have no responsibility for their actions.
(D) The purpose behind an arrangement may matter when assessing it.

PASSAGE 4

Remembering Without Reliving

Collective memory is not simply a collection of facts about the past. Communities decide which events receive public attention, which names are commemorated and which stories are taught to later generations. These choices can strengthen a shared sense of identity, but they can also produce disagreement when different groups remember the same event differently.

The disagreement is sometimes treated as a conflict between remembering and forgetting. Yet societies rarely choose between these two extremes. They may remember an event through a

museum but not through a public holiday. They may teach a historical injustice without celebrating the institutions associated with it. They may preserve a building while changing the explanation displayed beside it.

This distinction matters because remembrance does not require celebration. A society may preserve evidence of an uncomfortable past precisely so that later generations can understand what happened and why it mattered. Conversely, removing a symbol from a place of honour does not necessarily amount to erasing the historical event represented by that symbol.

The more difficult question is how public institutions should decide what form remembrance should take. A decision that appears neutral to one community may appear deeply significant to another. Historical knowledge alone may therefore not resolve every dispute. Public discussion, contextual information and an awareness of competing memories may be necessary.

The goal should not be to create a perfectly uniform memory. A society whose citizens remember the past in exactly the same way may have achieved conformity rather than understanding. A healthier approach may be to preserve enough evidence and context for disagreement itself to be informed by knowledge rather than by myth or selective forgetting.

Q19. Which of the following best captures the author's main point?

(A) Societies should agree on one version of history.
(B) Public remembrance can preserve difficult histories without requiring celebration or uniform interpretation.
(C) Historical monuments should always be preserved.
(D) Collective memory is more important than historical evidence.

Q20. The distinction between remembrance and celebration is important because:

(A) Every historical event deserves public celebration.
(B) Preserving or teaching an event does not necessarily mean approving of it.
(C) Public holidays are the best way to remember history.
(D) Museums cannot present controversial events.

Q21. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) Removing a public symbol necessarily erases the historical event associated with it.
(B) Disagreement about historical memory can sometimes be productive if informed by evidence and context.
(C) Historical knowledge can always resolve disputes about memory.
(D) Communities remember historical events in identical ways.

Q22. The author's reference to a society with a "perfectly uniform memory" is intended to suggest that:

(A) Disagreement about history is always harmful.
(B) Uniformity may represent conformity rather than genuine understanding.
(C) Historical education should be abolished.
(D) Collective memory has no social value.

Q23. Which of the following would most strengthen the author's conclusion?

(A) Research shows that students who encounter multiple documented perspectives on a historical event are better able to distinguish evidence from myth.
(B) Most museums charge an entrance fee.
(C) Public holidays are popular among citizens.
(D) Historical buildings are expensive to maintain.

Q24. The phrase "informed by knowledge rather than by myth" most nearly means:

(A) Historical disagreement should be eliminated.
(B) Public understanding should be based on evidence rather than unsupported stories.
(C) Governments should determine the correct historical interpretation.
(D) Myths should be included in school textbooks.

SECTION II – CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

(QUESTIONS 25–52)

PASSAGE 5

India's Space-Docking Milestone

In January 2025, India achieved an important milestone in space technology when the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully docked two spacecraft as part of the SpaDeX mission. The mission involved two small spacecraft, designated SDX-01 and SDX-02, which were required to approach one another in orbit and perform a controlled docking operation.

Docking is considerably more demanding than simply placing a spacecraft into orbit. Two spacecraft must first be brought into closely matching orbits. Their relative motion must then be carefully controlled so that they can approach one another safely. Navigation, communication, guidance and precise control are all essential.

The significance of the mission therefore extends beyond the successful connection of two spacecraft. ISRO has identified rendezvous, docking and undocking as technologies relevant to future missions involving multiple spacecraft. Such technology can be useful where separate launches are required to accomplish a larger objective. It can also support future human-spaceflight activities and the development of orbital infrastructure.

The mission subsequently demonstrated another important capability. After the successful docking on 16 January 2025, the two spacecraft were successfully undocked on 13 March 2025. ISRO stated that this demonstrated rendezvous, docking and undocking capabilities in a circular orbit.

The achievement also illustrates a broader feature of modern space programmes. Major technological milestones are rarely isolated events. A successful demonstration can provide knowledge, engineering experience and confidence for more ambitious missions. At the same time, technological capability must be accompanied by careful testing, reliable systems and institutional capacity.

India's space ambitions therefore cannot be understood merely in terms of individual launches. Missions such as SpaDeX represent steps in the development of technologies that may support increasingly complex activities in space.

Q25. The primary objective of the SpaDeX mission discussed in the passage was to demonstrate:

(A) Human settlement on the Moon.
(B) Rendezvous, docking and related spacecraft operations.
(C) Interplanetary communication.
(D) Commercial satellite broadcasting.

Q26. Why is docking more demanding than simply placing a spacecraft into orbit?

(A) It requires two spacecraft to be brought into controlled relative motion and connected safely.
(B) It can be performed only beyond Earth's orbit.
(C) It requires spacecraft to remain permanently connected.
(D) It eliminates the need for communication systems.

Q27. According to the passage, why may docking technology be important for future missions?

(A) It can make all space launches unnecessary.
(B) It can allow separately launched spacecraft to contribute to a common mission.
(C) It prevents spacecraft from changing orbit.
(D) It is useful only for communication satellites.

Indian Law Simplified

Q28. Which later event is specifically mentioned as demonstrating an additional SpaDeX capability?

(A) Landing the spacecraft on the Moon.
(B) Returning the spacecraft to Earth.
(C) Successfully undocking the spacecraft.
(D) Sending a crew into orbit.

Q29. Which of the following best captures the broader lesson drawn by the author?

(A) A single successful launch is sufficient to establish a country's long-term space capability.
(B) Technological milestones can form part of a larger process of building capabilities for future missions.
(C) Space technology has significance only for military purposes.
(D) Institutional capacity is less important than individual technological achievements.

Q30. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) A successful demonstration guarantees that every future mission will succeed.
(B) Future space missions may depend on technologies developed and tested through earlier demonstrations.
(C) Docking technology has no application beyond the SpaDeX mission.

(D) Spacecraft cannot be operated independently after docking.

Q31. Which statement is NOT consistent with the passage?

(A) Precise navigation and control are important for orbital docking.
(B) Undocking was also successfully demonstrated during the mission.
(C) Space missions can contribute to a broader technological ecosystem.
(D) Once spacecraft are docked, they must remain permanently connected.

PASSAGE 6

India's 2025 Champions Trophy Victory

In March 2025, India won the ICC Men's Champions Trophy after defeating New Zealand in the final in Dubai. India won the match by four wickets, successfully chasing New Zealand's target. The victory was significant not merely because India won another major cricket tournament, but also because it gave India its third Champions Trophy title.

The tournament also illustrated the changing nature of international sport. Although the competition was organised as an international cricket tournament, the event involved questions of geography, scheduling, sporting administration and the ability of teams to perform under different conditions.

India remained unbeaten throughout the tournament. In the final, New Zealand scored 251 runs for seven wickets. India subsequently reached 254 for six, with KL Rahul and Ravindra Jadeja completing the successful chase. Captain Rohit Sharma had earlier contributed 76 runs.

The result also had a historical dimension. India had previously won the Champions Trophy in 2002 and 2013. Its 2025 victory therefore made India the first team to win the competition three times.

Sporting achievements are often viewed simply through the final score. Yet international tournaments also create wider forms of significance. They contribute to national sporting culture, create shared public experiences and provide opportunities to compare teams from different countries under common rules.

At the same time, a tournament result should not be confused with a claim that one country is permanently superior in the sport. A single competition measures performance under particular conditions and during a particular period. The historical significance of a victory therefore lies both in the achievement itself and in the context in which it occurred.

Q32. Which country did India defeat in the 2025 Champions Trophy final?

(A) Australia
(B) South Africa
(C) New Zealand
(D) England

Q33. By how many wickets did India win the final?

(A) Two

(B) Four
(C) Six
(D) Eight

Q34. What historical distinction did India's 2025 victory establish?

(A) India became the first country to win the Cricket World Cup.
(B) India became the first team to win the Champions Trophy three times.
(C) India became the first Asian country to host an ICC tournament.
(D) India won its first international cricket tournament.

Q35. Which of the following had India previously won the Champions Trophy before 2025?

(A) 1998 and 2000
(B) 2002 and 2013
(C) 2007 and 2011
(D) 2015 and 2019

Q36. According to the passage, why should a tournament victory not be treated as proof that a country is permanently superior?

(A) International tournaments have no competitive value.
(B) A single competition measures performance under particular conditions and during a particular period.
(C) Cricket teams cannot be compared.
(D) Tournament results are determined entirely by chance.

Q37. Which broader significance of international sporting events is identified in the passage?

(A) They eliminate differences between countries.
(B) They can contribute to sporting culture and create shared public experiences.
(C) They guarantee long-term sporting dominance.
(D) They make domestic sporting competitions unnecessary.

Q38. Which statement is most consistent with the passage?

(A) Sporting results can have historical and cultural significance beyond the immediate score.
(B) The winner of one tournament must necessarily be the world's best team.
(C) International sport has no relationship with national culture.
(D) Tournament victories are significant only for the players involved.

PASSAGE 7

India's Heritage and the Maratha Military Landscapes

In 2025, UNESCO inscribed the "Maratha Military Landscapes of India" on the World Heritage List. The inscription brought India's total number of World Heritage properties to 44.

The property is a serial nomination consisting of twelve major fortifications, most of them in Maharashtra and one, Gingee Fort, in Tamil Nadu. The forts represent different forms of military

architecture and occupy varied geographical settings, including mountainous, coastal and island locations.

The significance of the property lies not simply in the age of the individual forts. Together, the sites illustrate a wider military system developed by the Marathas. Their locations and design reflect the strategic use of terrain, defensive planning, trade protection and territorial control.

UNESCO's recognition therefore treats the sites as components of a larger historical system rather than merely as isolated monuments. The forts also illustrate how architecture and geography can interact: mountains, plateaus, forests and coastlines could each be incorporated into military planning.

The inscription also demonstrates the broader purpose of World Heritage recognition. Such recognition is intended to identify cultural or natural properties considered to possess outstanding universal value. It can encourage conservation and international awareness, while also requiring attention to the management and protection of the sites.

The Maratha Military Landscapes are consequently significant both for what they reveal about the history of the Maratha period and for what they demonstrate about the relationship between technology, geography, political power and cultural memory.

Q39. What did UNESCO inscribe on the World Heritage List in 2025?

(A) The Deccan Plateau as a natural heritage site.
(B) The Maratha Military Landscapes of India.
(C) All forts located in Maharashtra.
(D) The entire Maratha Empire.

Q40. How many major fortifications form part of the serial property described in the passage?

(A) Eight
(B) Ten
(C) Twelve
(D) Fourteen

Q41. Which state contains the fort that is specifically mentioned as being outside Maharashtra?

(A) Gujarat
(B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Goa

Q42. Why does the passage emphasise that the property is a "serial" nomination?

(A) Because the sites are treated as parts of a connected historical and military system rather than as completely unrelated monuments.
(B) Because all the forts were constructed in the same year.
(C) Because the forts are all located in one city.

(D) Because UNESCO recognises only modern military buildings.

Q43. Which of the following is identified as a feature of the Maratha military system?

(A) Strategic use of geographical terrain.
(B) Dependence exclusively on naval warfare.
(C) Avoidance of fortified settlements.
(D) Separation of military planning from territorial control.

Q44. What broader idea about heritage does the passage illustrate?

(A) Heritage is limited to buildings of religious significance.
(B) Historical sites can reveal relationships between geography, technology, political power and culture.
(C) World Heritage recognition removes the need for conservation.
(D) Only natural landscapes can possess universal significance.

Q45. Which statement best reflects the author's view of UNESCO recognition?

(A) It is merely an award with no connection to conservation.
(B) It can increase international awareness while also requiring attention to the management and protection of heritage.
(C) It automatically guarantees that every site will be perfectly preserved.
(D) It replaces the responsibility of national and state authorities.

PASSAGE 8

A Changing Global Order: BRICS and International Cooperation

The international system has undergone significant changes in recent years, with emerging economies seeking a greater role in global decision-making. One forum through which such countries cooperate is BRICS.

In January 2025, Indonesia became a full member of BRICS. Its admission followed the earlier expansion of the group in 2024, when Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates became full members. With Indonesia's entry, BRICS had eleven full members.

BRICS is not a treaty-based military alliance. It functions primarily as a forum for consultation, cooperation and discussion among its members on economic, political and international issues. Its expansion has therefore attracted attention because it reflects a broader debate about representation in global institutions and the role of the Global South.

The enlargement of a multilateral forum can create opportunities as well as challenges. A larger group may represent a wider range of countries and interests. At the same time, greater diversity can make consensus and coordination more difficult.

The significance of BRICS should therefore not be reduced to the number of countries belonging to it. Its importance also depends on whether members can cooperate on common concerns while accommodating their different national interests.

The development illustrates a wider feature of international relations: countries may cooperate in some areas without sharing identical political systems, strategic interests or foreign-policy priorities. Multilateral forums often function precisely because states are able to identify areas of common interest despite broader differences.

Q46. Which country became a full member of BRICS in January 2025?

(A) Malaysia
(B) Indonesia
(C) Nigeria
(D) Thailand

Q47. Which of the following countries became full members of BRICS in 2024, according to the passage?

(A) Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates
(B) Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Nigeria
(C) Japan, South Korea, Vietnam and Indonesia
(D) Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Indonesia

Q48. How does the passage characterise BRICS?

(A) As a military alliance with a common defence policy.
(B) As a forum for consultation, cooperation and discussion.
(C) As a single government above its member states.
(D) As a judicial institution.

Q49. What potential difficulty may arise when a multilateral group expands?

(A) Greater diversity may make consensus and coordination more difficult.
(B) Expansion necessarily eliminates all common interests.
(C) Larger groups cannot discuss international issues.
(D) New members automatically control the organisation.

Q50. The reference to the "Global South" in the passage primarily relates to:

(A) A military alliance of southern countries.
(B) Developing and emerging countries seeking greater participation in global affairs.
(C) Countries located exclusively in the southern hemisphere.
(D) Countries that do not participate in international organisations.

Q51. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) Countries must agree on every foreign-policy issue before they can cooperate.
(B) States with different interests can still cooperate where they identify areas of common interest.
(C) Expansion always makes international organisations ineffective.
(D) BRICS has replaced all other international institutions.

Q52. Which statement best captures the central idea of the passage?

(A) The value of a multilateral forum depends not only on its size but also on its ability to facilitate cooperation among states with differing interests.
(B) The number of members is the only measure of a multilateral organisation's importance.
(C) International cooperation requires countries to have identical political systems.
(D) BRICS is primarily a military organisation.

SECTION III – LEGAL REASONING

(QUESTIONS 53–82)

IMPORTANT: Answer the following questions on the basis of the legal principles stated in each passage.

PASSAGE 9 – LEGITIMATE EXPECTATION

A legitimate expectation may arise when a public authority, through a clear representation or an established and consistent practice, creates an expectation that a person or group will be treated in a particular manner. The doctrine is concerned with fairness in public decision-making; it does not automatically create an absolute right to the expected benefit.

An expectation is stronger where the representation is clear, specific and directed towards the affected person or group. A vague statement of general policy may be insufficient. Similarly, a practice followed consistently over a significant period may create an expectation even without an express promise.

However, a public authority may depart from a previous representation or practice when there is a sufficient public-interest justification. The authority should ordinarily act fairly and should not frustrate a legitimate expectation arbitrarily. Where the authority changes its policy for a genuine reason, it may be required to consider the interests of those who relied upon the earlier position.

The doctrine therefore balances two concerns: fairness to persons who have reasonably relied upon public representations and the need for government to retain the ability to change policy when circumstances require it.

Q53. A government department repeatedly grants a particular benefit to a defined class under an established practice for ten years. It then withdraws the benefit without giving any reason. Which is the strongest conclusion under the passage?

(A) No expectation can ever arise from past practice.
(B) A legitimate expectation may arise and arbitrary withdrawal may raise concerns of fairness.
(C) The benefit automatically becomes a permanent legal right.
(D) The government is prohibited from changing the policy under any circumstances.

Q54. A minister casually states at a public meeting that the government "may consider" giving a future benefit to all citizens. No policy is adopted. Which is most likely?

(A) A strong legitimate expectation necessarily arises.
(B) The statement creates an enforceable contractual right.
(C) The vague statement is unlikely by itself to create a strong legitimate expectation.
(D) The government can never alter the statement.

Q55. A department has consistently followed a policy, but changes it after new evidence shows that the existing policy is causing serious public harm. Under the passage:

(A) The change is automatically invalid.
(B) The authority may have sufficient public-interest justification, though fairness to affected persons may still need consideration.
(C) Legitimate expectation prevents every policy change.
(D) Past practice becomes permanently binding.

Q56. A public authority makes a clear and specific promise to a small group of applicants, who organise their affairs in reliance upon it. The authority later changes its position solely because it has changed its preference, without identifying any public-interest reason. The strongest conclusion is:

(A) The applicants' expectation may be legitimate and arbitrary departure may be unfair.
(B) No expectation can arise from a clear representation.
(C) The authority must compensate the applicants in every case.
(D) Public authorities can never reconsider representations.

Q57. Which factor would most strengthen a claim of legitimate expectation?

(A) A vague political slogan.
(B) A clear representation specifically directed to the affected group.
(C) A rumour circulated on social media.
(D) A personal assumption unsupported by any conduct of the authority.

Q58. Which principle best summarises the passage?

(A) Government promises are always legally enforceable.
(B) Public authorities can never change established policies.
(C) Legitimate expectation protects reasonable reliance against arbitrary public decision-making while permitting justified policy change.
(D) Every public statement creates a legitimate expectation.

PASSAGE 10 – VICARIOUS LIABILITY

Vicarious liability is a principle under which one person or entity may be held responsible for a wrongful act committed by another because of a particular relationship between them. A common example is the liability of an employer for an employee's wrongful act committed in the course of employment.

The principle does not mean that an employer is automatically liable for everything an employee does. The wrongful act must have a sufficient connection with the employee's work. An employee who performs an assigned task negligently while carrying out employment duties may therefore create liability for the employer.

The position is different where an employee acts entirely for a personal purpose unrelated to employment. If the employee abandons the employer's business and undertakes an independent activity for purely personal reasons, the connection with employment may be too weak to impose vicarious liability.

The precise boundary can sometimes be difficult to identify. An employee may be performing an assigned task but do so in an improper manner, or may briefly depart from the authorised method of performing the task. The relevant question is whether the wrongful conduct remains sufficiently connected with the employment.

The doctrine reflects a policy consideration as well: enterprises benefit from activities carried out by their employees and may therefore be required to bear responsibility for risks sufficiently connected with those activities.

Q59. A delivery employee negligently damages a customer's property while delivering goods as part of the employee's assigned duties. Under the passage:

(A) The employer may be vicariously liable.
(B) The employer can never be liable for employee negligence.
(C) The employee's conduct is automatically outside employment.
(D) Vicarious liability applies only when the employer personally commits the wrongful act.

Q60. An employee leaves work during working hours and uses the employer's vehicle to visit a friend for a purely personal purpose. On the way, the employee causes an accident unrelated to employment. The strongest conclusion is:

(A) The employer is automatically liable because the vehicle belongs to it.
(B) The connection with employment may be too weak to impose vicarious liability.
(C) Employers are always liable for every act during working hours.
(D) The employee cannot be personally liable.

Q61. An employee is instructed to deliver a package but drives slightly faster than permitted by company policy and causes an accident while making the delivery. Which is most consistent with the passage?

(A) Any violation of company policy automatically ends the employment relationship.
(B) The conduct may remain sufficiently connected with employment for vicarious liability to arise.
(C) The employer cannot be liable unless it ordered the employee to drive dangerously.
(D) The accident is necessarily a purely personal act.

Q62. Which factor is most relevant in deciding whether vicarious liability arises?

(A) Whether the employee's conduct is sufficiently connected with the employment.

(B) Whether the employer likes the employee.
(C) Whether the employee has worked for the employer for more than one year.
(D) Whether the customer knew the employee personally.

Q63. The policy rationale mentioned in the passage is that:

(A) Employers should be punished whenever an employee makes a mistake.
(B) Enterprises may bear risks connected with activities from which they benefit.
(C) Employees have no personal responsibility.
(D) Every business activity creates strict liability.

Q64. Which situation is LEAST likely to attract vicarious liability?

(A) An employee negligently performs an assigned task.
(B) An employee performs an assigned task improperly.
(C) An employee abandons work and undertakes an unrelated personal activity.
(D) An employee causes harm while carrying out an assigned delivery.

PASSAGE 11 – MISREPRESENTATION IN CONTRACT

A contractual misrepresentation occurs when one party makes a false statement of existing fact that induces another party to enter into a contract. The statement must be more than a mere expression of opinion or a promise about a future event, although circumstances may determine whether a statement presented as opinion is actually based on implied factual assertions.

The false statement must have a real influence on the decision to contract. If the person entered into the agreement for an entirely independent reason and the statement played no meaningful role, the necessary connection may be absent.

A person who discovers that a statement is false before entering the contract may not ordinarily claim to have been induced by that statement if the person nevertheless chooses to contract without reliance upon it.

Not every false statement produces the same legal consequences. Relevant circumstances may include whether the person making the statement honestly believed it, whether the statement was made carelessly, and whether the other party relied upon it.

The principle is therefore concerned not merely with falsity but with the relationship between the false statement, reliance and the decision to enter into the contract.

Q65. A seller states, "This machine was manufactured in 2024," honestly believing the statement to be true, but the machine was actually manufactured in 2022. The buyer relies on the statement and purchases the machine. This is most likely:

(A) A statement of existing fact capable of amounting to misrepresentation.
(B) Merely an opinion.
(C) A promise about a future event.
(D) Irrelevant because the buyer entered a contract.

Q66. A seller honestly says, "In my opinion, this is the best machine on the market," and the buyer purchases it. The statement is ordinarily:

(A) A statement of existing fact.
(B) An expression of opinion.
(C) A guarantee of future performance.
(D) An admission of fraud.

Q67. A seller falsely states that a property has a particular feature. The buyer knows before signing the contract that the statement is false but purchases the property anyway. Which is most consistent with the passage?

(A) The buyer clearly relied upon the statement.
(B) The necessary element of inducement may be absent.
(C) The statement automatically makes the contract void.
(D) The buyer must always receive damages.

Q68. Which of the following is most important in determining whether the false statement induced the contract?

(A) Whether the statement had a real influence on the decision to contract.
(B) Whether the statement was made in writing.
(C) Whether the seller and buyer were friends.
(D) Whether the contract was profitable.

Q69. A seller says, "I believe the building is structurally sound," despite having actual knowledge of serious structural defects that are not disclosed. Which is the best conclusion under the passage?

Indian Law Simplified

(A) It must always be treated as a harmless opinion.
(B) The surrounding circumstances may show that the statement carries an implied factual assertion.
(C) Opinions can never amount to misrepresentation.
(D) The statement is automatically a contractual guarantee.

Q70. Which statement best summarises the principle?

(A) Every false statement made during negotiations creates liability.
(B) Only written statements can constitute misrepresentation.
(C) Misrepresentation focuses on a false statement of fact, its influence on the decision to contract and the reliance placed upon it.
(D) A false statement is irrelevant if a contract is ultimately signed.

PASSAGE 12 – PROPORTIONALITY

When a public authority restricts an individual's right or liberty in pursuit of a legitimate public objective, the restriction should bear a reasonable relationship to that objective. A measure that has no connection with the stated objective cannot ordinarily be justified on the basis of that objective.

Even where a measure is connected with the objective, a further question may arise: whether the restriction goes further than necessary. If a less restrictive measure could achieve substantially the same objective, imposing a significantly greater burden may be disproportionate.

The seriousness of the public objective is also relevant, but an important objective does not automatically justify every means of pursuing it. The burden imposed on individuals must be considered in relation to the benefit sought.

Proportionality does not require authorities to choose the least restrictive measure in every imaginable sense. Practical realities, administrative feasibility and the effectiveness of alternative measures may matter. The central inquiry is whether the restriction is appropriately connected and reasonably balanced in light of the objective and the burden imposed.

Q71. A city prohibits all vehicles from entering a neighbourhood for six months, claiming that the purpose is to reduce noise from late-night motorcycles. Under the passage, the first question should be whether:

(A) Motorcycles are popular.
(B) The restriction has a reasonable connection with the stated objective.
(C) Residents prefer cars.
(D) The city has sufficient parking.

Q72. A government introduces two measures that are equally effective in achieving a public-health objective. One imposes a minor inconvenience, while the other completely prevents a lawful activity. Which is more likely to be disproportionate?

(A) The minor inconvenience.
(B) The measure imposing the substantially greater burden.
(C) Both are necessarily valid.
(D) Neither can be assessed under proportionality.

Indian Law Simplified

Q73. A restriction directly advances an important public objective but a substantially less restrictive measure could achieve the same result with similar effectiveness. Under the passage:

(A) The existing restriction may be disproportionate.
(B) The important objective automatically validates the restriction.
(C) Proportionality does not consider alternative measures.
(D) Individual burdens are irrelevant.

Q74. Which factor is NOT identified as relevant to proportionality in the passage?

(A) The public objective.
(B) The connection between the measure and the objective.
(C) The burden imposed on individuals.
(D) The personal popularity of the decision-maker.

Q75. A government argues that a severe restriction is justified solely because the objective is important. The passage suggests that this argument is:

(A) Sufficient in every case.
(B) Incomplete because the burden and suitability of the measure must also be considered.
(C) Irrelevant because public objectives cannot justify restrictions.
(D) Conclusive if the restriction is enacted by legislation.

Q76. Which statement best captures the principle?

(A) Every restriction on liberty is invalid.
(B) A legitimate public objective always permits the strongest available restriction.
(C) Restrictions should be appropriately connected to their objective and reasonably balanced against the burden they impose.
(D) Proportionality requires authorities to adopt the cheapest measure.

PASSAGE 13 – NECESSITY AND EMERGENCY ACTION

The law sometimes recognises necessity where a person interferes with another's property or interests to prevent a more serious and imminent harm. The defence is based on circumstances existing at the time of the interference, not on convenience or speculation about a possible future benefit.

The danger must be sufficiently serious to justify the interference, and the action taken should be reasonably necessary to address it. The person should not create a greater harm merely to avoid a lesser inconvenience.

Consider a situation in which a fire is spreading rapidly through a building and a person breaks through a locked gate to reach someone trapped inside. The interference with the gate may be justified because the immediate threat to life is considerably more serious than the damage to the property.

Indian Law Simplified

The principle does not permit people to interfere with property simply because doing so would be easier or more comfortable. Nor does it justify action based solely on a remote or speculative danger.

Necessity is therefore a limited principle. It asks whether, in the circumstances as they existed at the time, the interference was reasonably necessary and proportionate to preventing a serious and imminent harm.

Q77. A person breaks the window of an empty shop during a sudden flood to reach higher ground and avoid being swept away. Under the passage:

(A) Necessity may potentially justify the interference.
(B) Necessity can never justify interference with property.
(C) The person is liable because all property rights are absolute.
(D) The person acted only for convenience.

Q78. A person enters a neighbour's locked house because it is cooler inside during a normal summer afternoon. Which is most likely?

(A) Necessity clearly applies.

(B) Necessity does not apply because there is no sufficiently serious imminent danger.
(C) The neighbour automatically loses property rights.
(D) Any discomfort is sufficient to establish necessity.

Q79. A person damages a fence to rescue a child who is trapped in a rapidly spreading fire. The damage is reasonably limited to what is needed for the rescue. The strongest conclusion is:

(A) Necessity may justify the interference.
(B) Necessity cannot apply because the fence belongs to another.
(C) The person's motive is irrelevant.
(D) The person must first obtain judicial permission.

Q80. A person destroys another's property because they believe that it might someday create a danger, although there is no present indication of such danger. Under the passage:

(A) Necessity clearly applies.
(B) Necessity is unlikely because the danger is remote or speculative.
(C) Any future risk is sufficient.
(D) Proportionality is irrelevant.

Q81. Which factor is most important to the application of necessity?

(A) Whether the interference was reasonably necessary and proportionate to preventing a serious and imminent harm.
(B) Whether the person preferred the damaged property.
(C) Whether the owner was absent.
(D) Whether the interference occurred during the daytime.

Q82. Which of the following best describes the limitation on necessity?

(A) It permits any action taken during an emergency.
(B) It applies only when property is abandoned.
(C) It is limited to reasonably necessary and proportionate action taken to prevent sufficiently serious and imminent harm.
(D) It applies whenever a person believes that they acted reasonably.

SECTION IV – LOGICAL REASONING

(QUESTIONS 83–108)

PASSAGE 14

School Start Times

A city is considering moving the start time of public secondary schools from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Supporters argue that adolescents often struggle to obtain sufficient sleep and that a later start could improve attendance, concentration and academic performance.

Opponents respond that changing school hours would create difficulties for working parents and might interfere with transport schedules. They also point out that students could simply stay awake later and therefore fail to gain additional sleep.

A city official concludes that the proposal should be rejected because "changing the start time cannot improve academic performance unless students actually sleep more, and there is no guarantee that they will."

A researcher agrees that additional sleep matters but argues that the official's conclusion is premature. If students currently lose sleep because they must wake unusually early, shifting the school schedule may remove one important obstacle to obtaining sufficient sleep. The researcher also suggests that the policy should be evaluated through evidence rather than assumptions.

A pilot programme is therefore proposed. Several schools would adopt the later start time while comparable schools would retain the existing schedule. Attendance, sleep duration and academic performance would be measured over a suitable period.

The debate illustrates a broader problem in policy evaluation. A plausible mechanism is not the same as proof of an outcome. At the same time, uncertainty about an outcome does not establish that a policy cannot work.

Q83. The city official's argument assumes that:

(A) Students prefer early school hours.
(B) A later start time can improve academic performance only if it actually results in more sleep.
(C) Working parents oppose all changes to school schedules.
(D) Academic performance is unrelated to sleep.

Q84. Which fact would most strengthen the supporters' argument?

(A) Students at schools with later start times sleep significantly longer and show improved attendance and concentration.
(B) Some parents prefer the current schedule.
(C) School buses are expensive.
(D) Students enjoy sleeping on weekends.

Q85. Which fact would most weaken the argument for changing school start times?

(A) Students at comparable schools remain awake later and obtain no additional sleep after the schedule is changed.
(B) Some students arrive late at school.
(C) Teachers prefer later meetings.
(D) Public transport operates in the morning.

Q86. Why is the proposed pilot programme useful?

(A) It guarantees that academic performance will improve.
(B) It allows the city to compare outcomes under different schedules.
(C) It eliminates all possible confounding factors.

(D) It proves that sleep is the only cause of academic performance.

Q87. Which of the following is a potential confounding factor in evaluating the policy?

(A) Differences between schools that adopt the new schedule and those that do not.
(B) The existence of school timetables.
(C) The number of hours in a school day.
(D) The fact that students attend school.

Q88. The researcher's position is best described as:

(A) Rejecting the importance of sleep.
(B) Accepting that the policy must be judged entirely on theory.
(C) Arguing that a plausible mechanism should be tested through evidence rather than accepted or rejected without evaluation.
(D) Insisting that later start times must be adopted everywhere.

PASSAGE 15

Urban Trees and Heat

A city plans to plant thousands of trees in neighbourhoods that experience high summer temperatures. Officials argue that tree cover can reduce heat through shade and other environmental effects. Critics agree that trees can provide local benefits but argue that planting programmes may be expensive and that benefits can take years to materialise.

The mayor responds that the programme is necessary because extreme heat creates health risks. A budget officer, however, points out that the same funds could be used to improve cooling centres and public transport in the hottest neighbourhoods.

A planning report adds another complication. Tree cover is unevenly distributed: wealthier neighbourhoods already have substantially more trees than poorer areas. The report therefore recommends that the city prioritise neighbourhoods with high heat exposure and low existing tree cover.

The mayor supports the recommendation but says that the city should not judge the programme only by the number of trees planted. It should also examine whether the trees survive, whether temperatures change and whether the benefits reach residents most exposed to heat.

The debate therefore concerns not merely whether trees are useful but how public resources should be allocated and how the success of a policy should be measured.

Q89. The mayor's original argument assumes that:

(A) Tree planting can contribute to reducing heat-related risks.
(B) All neighbourhoods already have equal tree cover.
(C) Cooling centres are ineffective.
(D) Trees provide no environmental benefits.

Q90. Which fact would most strengthen the planning report's recommendation?

(A) Data show that low-income neighbourhoods with little tree cover experience substantially higher heat exposure.
(B) Wealthier neighbourhoods have more parks.
(C) Some residents prefer flowers to trees.
(D) Tree planting requires maintenance.

Q91. The budget officer's argument introduces which consideration?

(A) Whether the same resources could produce greater immediate protection through alternative measures.
(B) Whether trees are biologically useful.
(C) Whether all trees grow at the same speed.
(D) Whether public transport should be privately owned.

Q92. Why does the mayor reject measuring success only by the number of trees planted?

(A) Because the number planted alone does not establish whether the trees survive or whether the intended benefits reach vulnerable residents.
(B) Because trees cannot affect temperature.
(C) Because tree planting is impossible to measure.
(D) Because all public programmes should be measured only by cost.

Q93. Which of the following would most weaken the mayor's support for the proposed planting programme?

(A) Evidence that trees planted in comparable hot neighbourhoods have extremely low survival rates despite adequate maintenance.
(B) Evidence that trees provide shade.
(C) Evidence that heat creates health risks.
(D) Evidence that poorer neighbourhoods have fewer trees.

Indian Law Simplified

Q94. The central policy question raised by the passage is:

(A) Whether trees are aesthetically attractive.
(B) How limited resources should be allocated and how policy success should be evaluated.
(C) Whether wealthy residents should pay for trees.
(D) Whether public transport should be eliminated.

Q95. Which of the following would provide the strongest evidence that the programme achieved its intended objective?

(A) The city planted more trees than planned.
(B) Residents reported that the neighbourhood looked greener.
(C) Trees survived at high rates, heat exposure declined, and benefits were concentrated among previously vulnerable neighbourhoods.
(D) The programme received positive media coverage.

PASSAGE 16

The Value of Standardised Testing

A university is debating whether to continue using a standardised entrance examination. Supporters argue that a common test provides one consistent measure across applicants from different schools and makes comparison easier.

Critics respond that a single examination cannot capture all forms of ability. They argue that students from different educational and economic backgrounds may have unequal access to preparation and that test performance can therefore reflect opportunity as well as ability.

A supporter replies that abandoning the examination would not eliminate inequality. Other selection methods, such as interviews, essays or recommendations, may contain their own forms of subjectivity and favouritism. A standardised test, the supporter argues, at least makes one part of the process transparent and comparable.

The critics do not deny the value of comparability. They instead argue that the university should avoid treating one measure as a complete representation of merit. They propose combining several forms of assessment and studying whether each component predicts later academic performance.

The disagreement is therefore not simply between "objective" and "subjective" selection. It concerns what a selection system should measure, how reliably it measures it and whether the process creates biases of its own.

Q96. The supporters' main argument is that standardised testing:

(A) guarantees that all applicants have equal educational backgrounds.
(B) provides a common basis for comparison.
(C) eliminates all forms of bias.
(D) measures every form of ability.

Q97. The critics' concern about preparation primarily suggests that:

(A) test performance may partly reflect differences in opportunity.
(B) examinations are always unfair.
(C) preparation has no effect on performance.
(D) economic background determines every student's result.

Q98. The supporter's response to criticism is that:

(A) alternative selection methods may also contain subjectivity or favouritism.
(B) interviews are always worse than examinations.
(C) standardised tests are completely unbiased.
(D) inequality does not exist.

Q99. The critics' proposal to combine several forms of assessment is intended primarily to:

(A) make the selection process longer.
(B) avoid treating a single measure as a complete representation of merit.

(C) eliminate the need for academic performance.
(D) ensure every applicant receives the same score.

Q100. Which finding would most strengthen the critics' argument?

(A) Students who score highly on the examination consistently perform better in later university study regardless of background.
(B) Examination scores predict little about later academic performance, while a combination of assessments predicts it substantially better.
(C) Most students prefer multiple-choice questions.
(D) Standardised examinations are easy to administer.

Q101. Which finding would most strengthen the supporters' argument?

(A) The examination predicts later academic performance more reliably than the alternative measures proposed.
(B) Students dislike examinations.
(C) Some schools teach different subjects.
(D) Interviews take longer to conduct.

Q102. The passage's central disagreement concerns:

(A) whether universities should have admission systems.
(B) whether a standardised test should be treated as one useful measure or as an adequate representation of merit by itself.
(C) whether students should prepare for examinations.
(D) whether interviews are always unfair.

Indian Law Simplified

PASSAGE 17

Measuring the Success of Public Transport

A city introduces a new bus corridor and announces that the project has been successful because the number of passengers using buses on the corridor has increased by 30 percent.

A transport researcher questions this conclusion. The increase may be important, she says, but passenger numbers alone do not reveal whether the project improved transport outcomes overall. Some passengers may have shifted from other bus routes rather than from private cars. If so, the increase in the corridor's passenger count may exaggerate the project's contribution to reducing traffic.

The researcher also argues that travel time, reliability and operating costs should be considered. A bus corridor that carries more passengers but becomes consistently slower may not provide the expected benefit. Similarly, a project that attracts passengers but requires unsustainable subsidies may create a different policy problem.

The transport department responds that no single measure can capture every aspect of a public project. It argues that passenger growth is still useful evidence and should not be dismissed simply because it is incomplete.

The researcher agrees. Her objection is not that passenger numbers are irrelevant, but that they should be interpreted alongside other indicators. A sensible evaluation should therefore distinguish between evidence that a programme is being used and evidence that it is achieving its intended objectives.

Q103. The transport department's original conclusion assumes that:

(A) An increase in passenger numbers is sufficient evidence of project success.
(B) Buses are faster than cars.
(C) All new passengers previously travelled by car.
(D) Operating costs are irrelevant.

Q104. Why might the 30 percent increase exaggerate the project's effect on traffic?

(A) Some passengers may have shifted from other bus routes rather than from private vehicles.
(B) Bus passengers never use private vehicles.
(C) Passenger numbers cannot be measured.
(D) Traffic is unrelated to public transport.

Q105. Which of the following would most strengthen the researcher's criticism?

(A) Data show that most of the additional passengers previously used other bus routes.
(B) The bus corridor has attractive shelters.
(C) Bus use increased by 30 percent.
(D) The corridor is popular with students.

Q106. Which measure would be most directly relevant to determining whether the corridor improved the reliability of public transport?

(A) Average number of passengers per bus.
(B) Variation in bus arrival times compared with the previous system.
(C) Number of advertisements at bus stops.
(D) Length of the road corridor.

Q107. The department's response is significant because it:

(A) Rejects all criticism of passenger data.
(B) Recognises that passenger growth is useful evidence even if it is not complete evidence.
(C) Proves that the project has succeeded.
(D) Establishes that operating costs do not matter.

Q108. Which of the following best represents the researcher's approach to evaluating public policy?

(A) A single favourable indicator is sufficient to establish success.
(B) Different indicators should be considered together to determine whether the intended objective has actually been achieved.
(C) Quantitative indicators should be rejected because they are incomplete.
(D) Public projects should be judged primarily by popularity.

JUS INDIAN LAW SIMPLIFIED

SECTION V – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

(QUESTIONS 109–120)

DATA SET 1

A college has 1,500 students.

- 56% use the college library regularly.
- 48% participate in at least one sports activity.
- 28% do both.
- 24% participate in neither.

Q109. How many students use the library regularly?

(A) 720
(B) 780
(C) 840
(D) 900

Q110. How many students participate in at least one of the two activities?

(A) 1,080
(B) 1,140
(C) 1,200
(D) 1,230

Q111. How many students participate in sports but do not use the library?

(A) 240
(B) 270
(C) 300
(D) 330

Q112. How many students use the library but do not participate in sports?

(A) 360
(B) 390
(C) 420
(D) 450

DATA SET 2

A student receives a monthly allowance of ₹15,000.

The student spends:

- 24% on food
- 18% on transport

- 16% on books and study materials
- 12% on entertainment

The remainder is saved.

Q113. How much does the student spend on food each month?

(A) ₹3,200
(B) ₹3,400
(C) ₹3,600
(D) ₹3,800

Q114. What is the combined expenditure on transport and books/study materials?

(A) ₹4,800
(B) ₹5,000
(C) ₹5,100
(D) ₹5,400

Q115. What percentage of the allowance is saved?

(A) 25%
(B) 28%
(C) 30%
(D) 32%

Q116. If the student's allowance increases by 20%, while the same percentage of the new allowance is saved, how much will the student save?

(A) ₹5,400
(B) ₹5,700
(C) ₹5,760
(D) ₹6,000

Indian Law Simplified

DATA SET 3

The table below shows the number of books borrowed by a student from a library during one week.

Day	Books Borrowed
Monday	12
Tuesday	16
Wednesday	18
Thursday	20
Friday	22
Saturday	28
Sunday	24

Q117. What was the average number of books borrowed per day?

(A) 18
(B) 20
(C) 22
(D) 24

Q118. On which day was the highest number of books borrowed?

(A) Thursday
(B) Friday
(C) Saturday
(D) Sunday

Q119. What percentage of the total weekly visitors visited the centre on Saturday?

(A) 15%
(B) 20%
(C) 25%
(D) 28%

Q120. If the number of books borrowed on Saturday had been 25% lower, what would have been the new weekly total?

(A) 126
(B) 130
(C) 133
(D) 136

Indian Law
Simplified

JUS INDIAN LAW SIMPLIFIED

CLAT UG MOCK TEST -2 ANSWER KEY

English Language		Current Affairs including GK		Legal Reasoning		Logical Reasoning		Quantitative Techniques	
Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans
1.	C	25.	B	53.	B	83	B	109.	C
2.	B	26.	A	54.	C	84.	A	110.	B
3.	C	27.	B	55.	B	85.	A	111.	C
4.	A	28.	C	56.	A	86.	B	112.	C
5.	B	29.	B	57.	B	87.	A	113.	C
6.	C	30.	B	58.	C	88.	C	114.	C
7.	B	31.	D	59.	A	89.	A	115.	C
8.	B	32.	C	60.	B	90.	A	116.	A
9.	C	33.	B	61.	B	91.	A	117.	B
10.	C	34.	B	62.	A	92.	A	118.	C
11.	C	35.	B	63.	B	93.	A	119.	B
12.	A	36.	B	64.	C	94.	B	120.	C
13.	B	37.	B	65.	A	95.	C		
14.	B	38.	A	66.	B	96.	B		
15.	B	39.	B	67.	B	97.	A		
16.	C	40.	C	68.	A	98.	A		
17.	A	41.	C	69.	B	99.	B		
18.	C	42.	A	70.	C	100.	B		
19.	B	43.	A	71.	B	101.	A		
20.	B	44.	B	72.	B	102.	B		
21.	B	45.	B	73.	A	103.	A		
22.	B	46.	B	74.	D	104.	A		
23.	A	47.	A	75.	B	105.	A		
24.	B	48.	B	76.	C	106.	B		
		49.	A	77.	A	107.	B		
		50.	B	78.	B	108.	B		
		51.	B	79.	A				
		52.	A	80.	B				
				81.	A				
				82.	C				

Indian Law Simplified

Drop your email to receive the reasoning behind the answers. That will help you understand the pattern and the logic behind it. Hard work is always essential, but it should always be supported by correcting what's wrong at the basic level.