



Instructions to Candidates

Duration of Test : 1 hour (60 minutes) Maximum Marks : 60

1. This Mock Test contains 60 (Sixty) Multiple Choice Questions.
2. The Mock Test is for 60 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.
3. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Usage of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches etc., is/are strictly prohibited during the test. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification.

SECTION I : ENGLISH LANGUAGE MARKS: 14

SECTION II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MARKS: 12

SECTION III: LEGAL APTITUDE MARKS: 15

SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING MARKS: 14

SECTION V: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES (MATHS) MARKS: 5



SECTION I

1. The adoption of the Non-Cooperation Movement by the Congress gave it a new energy and from January 1921 it began to register considerable success all over the country. Gandhiji undertook a nation-wide tour during which he addressed hundreds of meetings and met a large number of political workers. In the first month, thousands of students left their educational institutions and joined more than 800 national schools and colleges that had sprung up all over the country. Gandhiji had promised Swaraj within a year, if his programme was adopted.

The Non-Cooperation Movement demonstrated that it commanded the support and sympathy of vast sections of the Indian people. Its reach among many sections of Indian peasants, workers, artisans etc, had been demonstrated. The spatial spread of the movement was also nation-wide. Some areas were more active than others, but there were few that showed no signs of activity at all. The capacity of the 'poor dumb millions' of India to take part in modern nationalist politics was also demonstrated. This was the first time that nationalists from the towns, students from schools and colleges or even the educated and politically aware in the villages had made a serious attempt to bring the ideology and the movement into their midst. The tremendous participation of different communities in the movement, and the maintenance of communal unity, despite the Malabar developments, was in itself no mean achievement. There is hardly any doubt that it was minority participation that gave the movement its truly mass character in many areas. And it was, indeed, unfortunate that this most positive feature of the movement was not to be repeated in later years once communalism began to take its toll. [324 words]

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from India's Struggle for Independence 1857-1947, by Bipin Chandra and Others, Penguin Books, 1989.]

1. From the passage it is evident that:

- (A) The idea of Swaraj seemed futile
- (B) The non-cooperation movement was a complete success
- (C) The non-cooperation movement gained the sympathy of majority of the Indians
- (D) The Indian National Congress represented microscopic minority

2. The term "poor dumb millions" refer to-

- (A) The vast number of common people who are impoverished



- (B) Large number of common people who are hearing impaired
- (C) Large number of people who are vulnerable
- (D) The vast number of people who are impoverished and uneducated

3. Which of the statements is true?

- (A) The Swaraj movement happened before the non co-operation movement
- (B) The non co-operation movement failed due to sudden withdrawal
- (C) There was a fine show of communal unity in the movement
- (D) The rich and the educated kept themselves away from the non co-operation movement

4. The main idea of the passage is-

- (A) The Non co-operation movement did not give impetus to the future movements
- (B) The movement made the Indians realize their potential to fight against the mighty British

(C) The British became fearful and worried of Gandhiji's leadership and co-operation of Indians

(D) That the most positive feature of the movement was that it was repeated in later years

5. The word "Communalism" in the above passage refers to-

- (A) Religious identity
- (B) Caste identity
- (C) Regional identity
- (D) Secularism

2. Punctually at midday, he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a notebook, and a bundle of palmyra writing. His forehead was dazzling with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp, abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be a prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position—placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks: even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahlia stalks. He sat under the boughs of a spreading tamarind tree which flanked a path running through the town hall park. It was a remarkable place in many ways: a surging crowd was always moving up and down this narrow



road morning till night. A variety of trades and occupations was represented all along its way: medicine sellers, sellers of stolen hardware and junk, magicians, and, above all, an auctioneer of cheap cloth, who created enough din all day to attract the whole town. Next to him in vociferousness came a vendor of fried groundnut, who gave his ware a fancy name each day, calling it “Bombay Ice Cream” one day, and on the next “Delhi Almond,” and on the third “Raja’s Delicacy,” and so on and so forth, and people flocked to him. A considerable portion of this crowd dallied before the astrologer too. The astrologer transacted his business by the light of a flare which crackled and smoked up above the groundnut heap nearby.

(Extracted with edits from “An Astrologer’s Day” by R.K. Narayan)

6. Which among the following is the word for the phrase ‘Bright and colourful in an impressive way’ ?

- (A) Mystic
- (B) Flare
- (C) Sparkle
- (D) Dazzling

7. Which among the following is not a trade or occupation represented in the pathway running through the town hall park?

- (A) Magicians
- (B) Medicine sellers
- (C) Auctioneers of cheap Bags
- (D) Sellers of Stolen Hardware

8. Who among the following used names like “Bombay Ice Cream”, “Delhi Almond,” and “Raja’s Delicacy” to attract the crowd?

- (A) The sellers of cheap clothes
- (B) The sellers of Medicine
- (C) The ice cream seller
- (D) The groundnut seller

9. Which among the following is the meaning of the expression ‘vociferousness’ ?

- (A) Expressing opinions or feelings in a loud and confident way
- (B) Words that are spoken or sung to have a magical effect
- (C) Willing or prepared to do something
- (D) To hang about aimlessly



3. In the realm of contemporary literature, the interplay between character and setting is a nuanced dance that shapes the narrative's essence. The setting, often described with painstaking detail, becomes more than a backdrop; it becomes a character, influencing the plot and character development. Consider, for instance, the barren expanse of the desert in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake*. The arid landscape mirrors the sense of isolation felt by the protagonist, Gogol, as he navigates his identity crisis in a foreign land. The relentless sun and vast sands are not mere descriptions; they are the silent witnesses to his inner turmoil. On the other end of the literary spectrum, there is Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*. The lush, vibrant Kerala backwaters are not just the setting; they are a character woven into the fabric of the story. The teeming, humid landscape reflects the complex web of human relationships and secrets that unravel in the narrative. This interplay is not confined to contemporary literature alone. In Shakespeare's timeless tragedy *Macbeth*, the eerie and foreboding setting of the Scottish moors casts a dark shadow over the characters' actions. The moors, shrouded in mist and mystery, serve as an ever-present omen of the impending tragedy.

10. In contemporary literature, how is the relationship between character and setting described in the passage?

- (A) It is non-existent; characters and settings are entirely separate entities.
- (B) It is a complex interplay where the setting influences the plot and character development.
- (C) Characters and settings are interchangeable.
- (D) Settings are insignificant in contemporary literature.

11. In the novel, *The Namesake* by Jhumpa Lahiri, what does the barren desert landscape symbolize?

- (A) A thriving community.
- (B) The protagonist's sense of isolation and identity crisis.
- (C) A lush, vibrant setting.
- (D) A happy, carefree life.

12. What role does the Scottish moors play in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*?

- (A) It serves as a beautiful, serene landscape.
- (B) It has no influence on the characters' actions.
- (C) It is an ever-present omen of impending tragedy.
- (D) It is a place for the characters to relax.



13. Which of the following words best describes the setting in *The God of Small Things*?

- (A) Boring.
- (B) Lush and vibrant.
- (C) Insignificant.
- (D) Dark and foreboding.

14. What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- (A) The characters in contemporary literature are not influenced by their settings.
- (B) Setting in literature is unimportant.
- (C) In literature, settings can be as influential as characters in shaping the narrative.
- (D) Settings have no role in character development.

SECTION II

15. The “Right to Education” (RTE) under Article 21A guarantees free and compulsory education for children in the age group of:

- a) 0–6 years
- b) 6–14 years
- c) 14–18 years
- d) 3–10 years

16. Which of the following is an example of a “non-renewable” resource?

- a) Solar energy
- b) Wind energy
- c) Coal
- d) Forests

17. The “Silicon Valley of India” is commonly used to refer to:

- a) Mumbai
- b) Bengaluru
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Chennai

18. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees the “Right to Equality”?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21



d) Article 32

19. The first Five-Year Plan in India was launched in:

- a) 1947
- b) 1950
- c) 1951
- d) 1956

20. The “Green Revolution” in India is primarily associated with:

- a) Increase in forest cover
- b) Modernisation of agriculture, especially wheat and rice
- c) Expansion of heavy industries
- d) Growth of the tertiary sector

21. In the Indian context, the term “Sovereign” in the Preamble means that India:

- a) has a hereditary monarchy
- b) is free from external control and can make its own decisions
- c) is ruled by the United Nations
- d) is part of the British Commonwealth

22. The “Dandi March” led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 was a protest against the:

- a) Land-revenue system in Bengal
- b) British monopoly over salt and the salt tax
- c) Rowlatt Act
- d) Communal Award

23. The “Digital India” initiative aims mainly to:

- a) Increase industrial production
- b) Provide digital infrastructure and services to all citizens
- c) Export software products only
- d) Replace all government offices with robots

24. Which of the following is a tertiary sector activity?

- a) Farming
- b) Manufacturing cars
- c) Teaching in a school
- d) Mining coal



25. The Chipko Movement in India is famous for:

- a) Promoting industrial growth
- b) Protecting forests and trees
- c) Fighting for women's right to vote
- d) Demanding higher wages for workers

26. The Indus Valley Civilisation is mainly associated with which river valley?

- a) Ganga
- b) Indus
- c) Yamuna
- d) Kaveri

SECTION III

1. Children come in contact with the criminal justice system either as victims or witnesses to a crime or as children in conflict with law (CICL). As CICL, they could be alleged of, accused or recognised as having broken the law by committing a crime. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Report 2021, India recorded a total number of 1,49,404 instances of crimes against children in 2021 — a rise of over 16 per cent from the previous year. In terms of percentage, the top categories under crime against children were kidnapping and abduction, followed by cases registered under the POCSO Act. Further, the NCRB report revealed that of the total cases, 53,874 were registered under POCSO Sections. Sexual offences against children shows a steady ascent, with 47,221 such cases being recorded in 2020, and 47,335 cases in 2019. In 2019, as many as 32,269 cases were registered across the country, while the 2021 report registered a decline of 3.5 per cent recording 31,170 cases.

The Criminal Justice system of any country broadly refers to agencies of the government charged with enforcing law, adjudicating crime, and correcting criminal conduct.

The main objective of the criminal justice system is 'deterrence', i.e., to punish the 'transgressors and the criminals' and to maintain law and order in the society. Globally, children and young people are routinely exposed to various forms of violence if they are before the criminal justice system. They are at risk of physical and psychological abuse, sexual assault, and other harms, including inadequate educational opportunities, poor and outdated vocational training. They face several challenges including mental, emotional, and behavioural disorders. Children, who are victims of violence or exposed to violence during childhood, are more likely to have difficulty in school, abuse drugs or alcohol, act aggressively, suffer from depression or other mental health problems and engage in criminal behaviour as adults.



[Extracted, with edits and revisions from “Child Rights in the Criminal Justice System: Need for Law Reform” written by Dr. Asha Bajpai published in the Journal of the National Human Rights Commission, India].

27. Which of the following issues, children, who are victims of violence during childhood face in life, as per the author of the above passage?

- (A) They may have difficulties in school
- (B) They may abuse drugs or alcohol and suffer from mental health problems
- (C) They may act aggressively and engage in criminal behaviours
- (D) All of the above

28. What is the primary objective of the criminal justice system as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Rehabilitation of offenders
- (B) Punishment of the offenders
- (C) Reformation of the offenders
- (D) Protection of victims from the offender 55.

29. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India is responsible for:

- (A) Conducting forensic investigations of Records of Criminals
- (B) Maintaining a national database of fingerprints of Criminals
- (C) Compiling and analysing crime data
- (D) Maintaining a national database of enforcement of criminal laws

30. Which category had the highest number of cases under crimes against children according to the NCRB Report 2021?

- (A) POCSO
- (B) Kidnapping and abduction
- (C) Sexual Offences
- (D) All of the above

31. Which one of the following is the correct expansion of the term POCSO used in the passage?

- (A) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
- (B) Prosecution of Criminals of Sexual Offences
- (C) Protection of Children & Women from Sexual Offences
- (D) None of the above

32. What risks do children face when exposed to the criminal justice system as per



the passage?

- (A) Limited access to vocational training
- (B) Exposed to risk of physical abuse
- (C) Mental health challenges and behavioural disorders
- (D) All of the above

2. The Supreme Court of India declared that the right to privacy is a fundamental right and that the right to informational privacy is part of this right. Subsequently, the Parliament of India enacted a new law relating to digital personal data protection. The law applies to Indian residents and businesses collecting the data of Indian residents. It also applies to non-citizens living in India whose data processing is “in connection with any activity related to the offering of goods or services” that happens outside India. The law allows personal data to be processed for any lawful purpose. If the personal data is sensitive, then additional safeguards are to be observed. The entity processing data can do so either by taking the concerned individual’s consent or for “legitimate uses”- which include situations where an individual has voluntarily provided personal data for a specified purpose. The law requires that an individual’s consent must be “free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous with a clear affirmative action” and for a specific purpose. The data collected has to be limited to that necessary for the specified purpose. A clear notice containing these details has to be provided to consumers, including the rights of the concerned individual and the grievance redressal mechanism. Individuals have the right to withdraw consent if consent is the ground on which data is being processed. The law also creates rights and obligations for individuals. These include the right to get a summary of all the collected data and to know the identities of all other entities/organisations with whom the personal data has been shared, along with a description of the data shared. Individuals also have the right to correction, completion, updating, and erasure of their data. Besides, they have a right to obtain redressal for their grievances and a right to nominate persons who will receive their data.

[Excerpts from Anirudh Burman, “Understanding India’s New Data Protection Law”, CARNEGIE INDIA, October 03, 2023]

33. An Indian company collects personal data from its users to provide personalized services. The company intends to share this data with a third-party vendor for targeted advertisements. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the company do before sharing the data?

- (A) Obtain explicit consent from the users
- (B) Share the data by informing the users, as it is for business purposes
- (C) Encrypt the data and share it with the third-party vendor
- (D) Inform the third-party vendor that the data is sensitive



34. A social media platform processes user data based on the consent given during account creation. A user now wishes to withdraw consent to process their data. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what must the platform do?

- (A) Refuse to accept the withdrawal request since consent was already given
- (B) Comply with the legal requirements and stop processing the data
- (C) Continue processing the data but notify the user
- (D) Allow withdrawal only after 30 days

35. A financial institution collects biometric data from its clients for verification purposes. If the clients wish to know what data has been collected, under the digital personal data protection law in India, what right allows them to request this information?

- (A) Right to Data Portability
- (B) Right to Correction
- (C) Right to Access
- (D) Right to Be Forgotten

36. A startup provides a health-tracking app that collects sensitive health data from users. Under the digital personal data protection law in India, what additional precautions must the startup take compared to regular personal data?

- (A) No additional measures are needed
- (B) Ensure explicit consent and adopt higher security standards
- (C) Store the data only with the government agencies
- (D) Store the data only with the hospitals and other health care institutions

37. As per the passage, what are the rights included under the digital data protection law of India?

1. Right to get the summary of collected data
 2. Right to know to whom the data has been shared
 3. Right to correct and update the data
 4. Right to get the data removed from the database
 5. Right to decide on who can receive their data
 6. Right to get redressal of grievances
- (A) 1, 2, 5 and 6
 - (B) 1, 3, 4 and 6
 - (C) 1, 3, 5 and 6
 - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6



Basic Legal Questions:

38. The minimum age to vote in India is:

- a) 18 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 30 years

39. Who is the highest judicial authority in India and the final interpreter of the Constitution?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Attorney General of India

40. Which of the following bodies is responsible for conducting elections in India?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) Parliament
- c) Election Commission of India
- d) President's Secretariat

41. Which of the following Fundamental Rights protects a person from being forced to work without pay?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right against Exploitation
- d) Right to Education

SECTION IV

1. The Contract Act 1872 deals with contract law in India, its rights, duties, and exceptions arising out of it. Section 2(h) of the Act gives us the definition of a contract, which is simply an agreement enforceable by law. To understand the difference between void agreements and voidable contracts it is important to talk about sections 2(h), 2(a), 2(i), 2(d), 14, 16 (3) and 15, 24-28 of the Indian Contract Act. Void agreements are fundamentally invalid making them unenforceable by default. These agreements cannot be fulfilled as they consist of illegal elements and they cannot be enforced even after subjecting it to both parties.



However, in the case of voidable contract, the agreement is initially enforceable but it is later on denied at the option of either of the parties due to various reasons.

42. Which of the following best describes a void agreement?

- (A) An agreement that is valid until declared invalid by a court
- (B) An agreement that has no legal effect from the beginning
- (C) An agreement that is legally enforceable
- (D) An agreement that can be enforced if one party chooses to do so

43. A contract between two parties to rob a bank and share the proceeds equally can be termed as:

- (A) Void Contract
- (B) Valid Contract
- (C) Voidable Contract
- (D) Legally Enforceable Contract

44. An agreement made by an adult but involving a minor child where the signatory is a minor child himself, this agreement would be:

- (A) A valid and enforceable agreement
- (B) A voidable agreement
- (C) A void agreement
- (D) An agreement that cannot be enforced by the minor

45. Which of the following scenarios would most likely result in a void agreement?

- (A) An agreement signed by someone under duress
- (B) A contract with mutually agreed terms to sell a house
- (C) An agreement to pay 10 lakhs on getting a government job
- (D) A contract with a minor who understands the terms

46. An agreement made without consideration is generally:

- (A) Valid agreement
- (B) Enforceable agreement
- (C) Void agreement
- (D) Voidable agreement

2. Geographical Indications (GIs) are a form of intellectual property that designates a product as originating from a specific geographic location, where a given quality,



reputation, or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographic origin. GIs protect names that are used to identify products with specific qualities or characteristics due to their geographic origin. For example, 'Champagne' refers to sparkling wine produced in the Champagne region of France, and 'Darjeeling Tea' refers to tea grown in the Darjeeling region of India. The protection of GIs ensures that only products genuinely originating from a specific region are allowed to use the geographical name.

This helps maintain the product's reputation and quality, prevents misuse or imitation, and supports local economies by promoting regional products. International agreements such as the TRIPS Agreement under the World Trade Organization (WTO) provide a framework for the protection of GIs globally.

47. Which of the following statements about Geographical Indications (GIs) is not true?

- (A) GIs are protected under international law to ensure that only products from specific regions can use the GI name.
- (B) The use of a GI name can be legally challenged if it is used by products not originating from the specified region.
- (C) Geographical Indications (GI) can be used to any product which is licenced regardless of its place of origin.
- (D) The TRIPS Agreement under the WTO establishes a framework for the protection of GIs on a global scale.

48. If a product named "Darjeeling Tea" is produced outside of the Darjeeling region, which of the following legal actions is likely to be taken under GI protection laws?

- (A) The product can still be sold but with a disclaimer about its true origin
- (B) The use of the GI name "Darjeeling Tea" can be legally contested and potentially prohibited
- (C) The product can be sold under a different GI name of "Not Darjeeling Tea"
- (D) The product can be marketed as "Darjeeling Tea" and will face no legal consequences

49. Which of the following is not a potential consequence of the misuse of a Geographical Indication?

- (A) Loss of consumer trust in the authenticity of the product.
- (B) Decrease in the market value of the GI-protected product.
- (C) Compulsory license on the patents of the misusing entity



(D) Potential Legal action of infringement against the misuse.

50. In the context of GIs, which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of “geographic origin”?

- (A) A product’s name is changed to reflect its local ingredients rather than its place of production
- (B) A product is marketed with a GI name even though it is produced in a different region and country
- (C) A product is identified by a GI name that corresponds to the region where it is traditionally made/cultivated with distinctive qualities due to that location
- (D) A product is sold under a generic name with no reference to its production location

51. Choose the most appropriate objective of the TRIPS Agreement concerning Geographical Indications:

- (A) To harmonize intellectual property laws across member countries
- (B) To ensure uniform product labelling standards globally
- (C) To provide a framework for the protection and enforcement of Geographical Indications among WTO members
- (D) To promote international trade by standardizing product names and prices

V. Words remain an enigma, their presence within the human sphere is a unique mystery. They form the intricate tapestry that convinces us of our existence, blurring lines between fact and fiction. An engagement with words is the most captivating, enchanting, and sometimes daunting encounters with the world. A word, a symbolic entity formed from the ethereal, exists neither as animate nor inanimate, yet pulsates with life. It can emanate warmth or coldness, absorb emotions, or stand as dry as a rock. Words can provoke smiles and elicit joy. They are like glow-worms, momentarily dispelling the surrounding darkness and act as life-saving rafts amid the tumultuous ocean waves. Words grant us the ability to explore the universe, and “to see a world in a grain of sand.” as William Blake noted. They impart a semantic existence to the lifeless, and bestow aesthetic form upon the formless. Scriptures say the word is the world. I say the world within the word is the abode of faith.

52. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) The history of the human language
- (B) The impact of words on human existence
- (C) The importance of storytelling
- (D) The mystery of human cognition



53. According to the passage, what does a 'word' symbolize?

- (A) An inanimate object
- (B) An animate entity
- (C) A tangible entity
- (D) An intangible concept

54. How does the passage describe words' ability to affect emotions?

- (A) Words can only evoke positive emotions.
- (B) Words can absorb emotions and become emotion themselves.
- (C) Words have no impact on emotions.
- (D) Words can be devoid of emotions.

55. "An engagement with words is the most captivating, enchanting, and sometimes daunting encounter with the world."

Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the above statement?

- (A) Words can be used to manipulate others.
- (B) The power of words should be used carefully.
- (C) Words can capture the atrocities of the world.
- (D) Words can paint a picture of the world in all its different colours.

SECTION V

1. Mr. Das is working in a construction company. He has a family, including his wife and a daughter. His total monthly income includes a salary of Rs. 9228/- and a 10% house rent allowance. Due to increasing inflation, he is keeping a home budget that accounts for the income and expenses of the household. Out of his total monthly income, he spends 25% on food expenses, 18% on paying the house-rent, 9% on entertainment, 23% on the education of his child, 13% on medical expenses, and he saves 12% of his total monthly income.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

56. How much money does Mr. Das pay as the house-rent?

- (A) Rs. 1827 /-
- (B) Rs. 1661 /-
- (C) Rs. 1783 /-



(D) Rs. 1935 /-

57. If Mr. Das gets 12% annual interest on the savings and he wishes to save Rs. 30,000/- in two years period, how much extra should he save in the next year?

- (A) Rs. 1200/-
- (B) Rs. 1300/-
- (C) Rs. 1400/-
- (D) There is no need for saving

58. How much money remains for other expenses after the house-rent and savings?

- (A) Rs. 7061/-
- (B) Rs. 7601/-
- (C) Rs. 7106/-
- (D) Rs. 7016/-

59. If the expenditure on food and entertainment is increased by 10% due to inflation in prices, what will be the new percentage of savings in the same monthly salary?

- (A) 8.4%
- (B) 8.6%
- (C) 8.8%
- (D) 8.2%

60. How much total money has he spent on food and entertainment?

- (A) Rs. 3541/-
- (B) Rs. 3461/-
- (C) Rs. 3371/-
- (D) None of the above