



ANOONIYAT

CLAT
2010
ANSWER KEY

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1.	1	31.	3	61.	2	91.	3	121.	2	151.	4	181.	1
2.	4	32.	4	62.	3	92.	2	122.	4	152.	3	182.	2
3.	2	33.	1	63.	1	93.	3	123.	2	153.	2	183.	3
4.	1	34.	3	64.	4	94.	2	124.	4	154.	2	184.	4
5.	3	35.	4	65.	4	95.	4	125.	1	155.	1	185.	2
6.	1	36.	3	66.	3	96.	2	126.	1	156.	2	186.	3
7.	1	37.	4	67.	4	97.	3	127.	1	157.	2	187.	3
8.	2	38.	1	68.	2	98.	1	128.	4	158.	2	188.	1
9.	4	39.	3	69.	2	99.	3	129.	2	159.	3	189.	2
10.	3	40.	1	70.	3	100.	2	130.	4	160.	4	190.	4
11.	3	41.	1	71.	2	101.	1	131.	3	161.	1	191.	1
12.	3	42.	3	72.	4	102.	1	132.	1	162.	4	192.	3
13.	2	43.	4	73.	3	103.	2	133.	4	163.	3	193.	4
14.	1	44.	2	74.	2	104.	4	134.	2	164.	4	194.	2
15.	1	45.	3	75.	1	105.	4	135.	3	165.	4	195.	1
16.	2	46.	3	76.	2	106.	3	136.	2	166.	1	196.	2
17.	1	47.	2	77.	3	107.	1	137.	3	167.	4	197.	4
18.	3	48.	1	78.	3	108.	1	138.	3	168.	2	198.	2
19.	3	49.	3	79.	3	109.	2	139.	4	169.	2	199.	4
20.	3	50.	2	80.	2	110.	2	140.	1	170.	3	200.	3
21.	2	51.	1	81.	4	111.	2	141.	3	171.	1		
22.	3	52.	4	82.	4	112.	1	142.	4	172.	4		
23.	1	53.	4	83.	4	113.	3	143.	3	173.	4		
24.	4	54.	3	84.	1	114.	4	144.	3	174.	2		
25.	2	55.	4	85.	3	115.	3	145.	4	175.	2		
26.	1	56.	2	86.	1	116.	4	146.	1	176.	1		
27.	3	57.	1	87.	2	117.	4	147.	4	177.	1		
28.	3	58.	2	88.	4	118.	2	148.	4	178.	2		
29.	4	59.	3	89.	1	119.	3	149.	3	179.	2		
30.	2	60.	2	90.	1	120.	1	150.	3	180.	2		

Actual CLAT 2010

EXPLANATIONS

1.	The phrase 'picks holes in' means to criticize something severely, which is the opposite of what is mentioned in the sentence.
2.	The phrase 'runs down' means to disparage.
3.	The phrasal verb 'befooling me' means to make a fool of.
4.	Here the word 'perfect' is behaving as a verb, which means make perfect or complete.
5.	Here the word 'kindly' is an adverb, which means in a kind manner.
6.	The word 'very' is an adverb as it qualifies another adjective and that is the word 'fast'.
7.	The central idea of the story is that one must be honest and truthful in difficult situations as well.
8.	It is clearly mentioned in the first few lines of the second paragraph.
9.	After reading the story the logical ending is mentioned in option 4. It can also be inferred after reading the last line of the first paragraph.
10.	After reading the lines "How could you..... fight against men" mentioned in the second paragraph we get the right answer.
11.	It is mentioned in the line "After the death of Oedipus..... killed each other."
12.	It is mentioned in the second line of the second paragraph.
13.	It is given clearly in the passage in the lines "Creon resolved to..... burial."
14.	After reading the second paragraph we get the answer.
15.	After reading the first few lines of the first paragraph, we get the answer.
16.	The legal principle of "vicarious liability" applies to hold one person liable for the actions of another when engaged in some form of joint or collective activity.
17.	The phrase 'hit upon' means to discover someone or something.
18.	The correct answer is option 3.
19.	The meaning of 'broke off' is to stop doing something, especially speaking.
20.	The phrase means to control someone and make them do exactly what you want them to do
21.	The phrase means extremely busy (with) something.
22.	The phrase means something done for material gains.
23.	The correct spelling is 'Misogynists' means one who hates women.
24.	The correct spelling is 'Arachnophobia', which means an abnormal or pathological fear of spiders.
25.	The correct spelling is 'Cinnamon', which means a common culinary spice of dried rolled strips of this bark, often made into a powder.
26.	The correct spelling is 'alcohol'.
27.	The correct spelling is 'Bioclimatology', which means the study of the effects of climate on the biological processes of living organisms.
28.	The meaning of 'lexicon' is dictionary.
29.	The meaning of 'hex' is an evil spell or a curse.
30.	The meaning of 'seminary' is a school, especially one of higher grade.
31.	The meaning of 'liturgy' is a form of public worship or a ritual.
32.	The term 'laity' refers to anyone who is not a bishop, priest, or deacon in the Church.
33.	To 'do away with' is a verb phrase which means to get rid of or abolish.
34.	The phrasal verb 'take after' means to resemble in appearance, temperament, or character.
35.	The phrasal verb 'take on' means to hire or engage.
36.	Take something in (one's) stride means to accept advances or setbacks as the normal course of events.
37.	The phrase 'taken off' means to start selling well.
38.	The correct order of the sentences is mentioned in option 1.
39.	Article 31C Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing all or any of the principles laid down in Part IV shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by article 14 or article 19; and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy. The correct order is mentioned in 3.
40.	Article 108 in The Constitution Of India 1949 states Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House shall proceed further with the Bill, but the President may at any time after the date of his notification summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and, if he does so, the Houses shall meet accordingly. So the correct order is mentioned in option 1
91.	The term waqf literally means "confinement and prohibition" or causing a thing to stop or standstill. The legal meaning of Waqf is the detention of specific thing in the ownership of waqif and the devoting of its profit or products in charity of pious or other good objects. A person who manages the Waqf property is called "Mutawalli". The legal position of Mutawalli is that of the Manager or Superintendent of the Waqf properties.
92.	The given answer is C but it should be B. Ipso facto means, by reason of that fact.
93.	Black's Law Dictionary defines Requisition as a demand in writing, or formal request or requirement. The taking or seizure of property by government.
94.	The answer should be (b) instead of (C). Corroborative evidence means those evidences which supports other evidence already taken on record by the court.
95.	ex parte means a legal proceeding brought by one person in the absence of and without representation or notification of other parties.
96.	A unitary system is governed constitutionally as one single unit, with one constitutionally created legislature. The UK is an example of a unitary system.
97.	The Forty-Forth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. A new provision, Article 300-A, was added to the constitution which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". Thus, the right to property is no longer a fundamental right, though it is still a constitutional right.
98.	The Quran explicitly allows Muslim men to marry chaste women of the People of the Book, a term which includes Jews and Christians.
99.	Under the United States Constitution, the power of judicial review i.e subjecting the actions of the legislature and the executive to the scrutiny of the Judiciary, is not explicit and has been inferred from the structure, provisions, and history of the Constitution. After the Marbury vs. Madison case judicial review was exercised by the American judiciary under Article III of the constitution of America.
100.	The part of the judgment which possesses authority is called Ratio Decidendi. It is the rationale for a decision passed by the Court and as a general rule, binding on courts of lower and later jurisdiction unlike obiter dicta which is a remark or an observation made by the Judge which does not necessarily form part of the Court's decision.
101.	The Act, passed during British India, provided a dual form of government (a "dyarchy") for the major provinces. In each such province, control of some areas of government were given to the Provincial Council. All other areas of government remained under the control of the Viceroy.

102.	Employees get many benefits at the cost of the employers. Where the benefits are usually enjoyed collectively by the employees and cannot be attributed to individual employees, they shall be taxed in the hands of the employer, and this tax is called Fringe Benefit Tax. An employer is liable for fringe benefit tax even if they do not have any income which is chargeable to the income tax. The fringe benefit tax was abolished in the 2009.
103.	The court may order the transfer of the ownership of the property.
104.	Ram can never be a prosecutor because in criminal cases prosecution is always brought on behalf of the state.
105.	The Code of Criminal Procedure is the main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India.
106.	Forensic Science is the application of a broad spectrum of sciences to answer questions of interest to a legal system. This may be in relation to a crime or a civil action.
107.	The word puisne means junior and is used to distinguish High Court judges from senior judges sitting at the Court of Appeal. The term is only used in relation to judges of a superior court, e.g., the Supreme Court or the High Court of a jurisdiction. The equivalent term in the United States is Associate Justice.
108.	It is a latin term which implies "within the powers" as opposed to Ultra vires which means "beyond the powers" If an act requires legal authority and it is done with such authority, it is characterised in law as intra vires If it is done without such authority, it is ultra vires.
109.	Only X committed the offence of theft.
110.	Legal problems in the form of imaginary cases, argued by two opposing students before a bench pretending to be a real court. A moot court is an extracurricular activity at law schools in which participants take part in hypothetical court proceedings, which usually involves drafting briefs (or memorials) and participating in oral argument.
111.	The Scheduled Castes (SCs), also known as the Dalit, and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) are two groupings of historically disadvantaged people that are given express recognition in the Constitution of India are not based on any religion.
112.	The first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court was Justice Fatima Beevi in 1987. She was later followed by Justices Sujata Manohar (1994), Ruma Pal (2000) and Gyan Sudha Mishra (2010).
113.	An article of personal property; any species of property not amounting to a freehold or fee in land. All property which is not real estate is said to be chattel.
114.	Plaintiff is the term used for the party who initiates a law suit. Defendant is the party who has been formally charged or accused by the plaintiff. The party who appeals a court's decision is called the Appellant. Accused is the person who is charged with a crime. A person who initiates legal proceedings against someone is called a prosecutor.
115.	The term "approver" is usually applied to a person, supposed to be directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to an offence to whom a pardon is granted under Section 306 of the Code with a view to securing his testimony against other persons guilty of the offence.
116.	The President is elected, from a group of nominees, by the elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) as well as of the state legislatures (Vidhan Sabhas) for a term of 5 years. Whenever the office becomes vacant, the new President is chosen by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament, the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) and the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.
117.	The Indian constitution refers to the right to work under the "directive principles of state policy". Article 39 urges

	the State to ensure that "the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood", and that "there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women. Further, Article 41 stresses that "the state, shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing right to work..."
118.	The International Labour Organization (ILO) is an agency of the United Nations that deals with labour issues pertaining to international labour standards and decent work for all. Its headquarters are in Geneva Switzerland.
119.	The Act applies to the citizens per se and its applicability is not restricted to any religion.
120.	The action of leaving the flour bag at the doorstep of Y was uncalled for. Besides, the message that X leaves with the bag does not constitute any offer but is a mere statement; Usage of flour by Y does not amount to any acceptance or a counter offer. Y is not bound to pay anything to X. This could be compared with sample sachets that are given with a newspaper/ magazine copy. Mere usage of those samples by the consumer does not bind him to pay to the provider, irrespective of any message that is given with the sample.
121.	The state of Kerala was formed by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. which also created the Kerala High Court. The Act also extended the jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court to Lakshadweep.
122.	ICJ is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. Its main functions are to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by duly authorized international organs, agencies, and the UN General Assembly.
123.	Banks were nationalised under a law during the Prime Ministership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. R.C.Cooper Vs. Union of India (1970) (the Bank Nationalisation Case).
124.	Rest options are a form of intellectual property which is given protection under various laws.
125.	The Competition Act, 2002 was introduced, inter alia, to repeal MRTP Act and prevent activities that have an adverse effect on competition in India.
126.	Law Commission of India is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India. Its major function is to work for legal reform. Justice B. P. Jeevan Reddy was the Chairman of the Commission from 2000-01 followed by Justice M. Jagannadha Rao who served as the Chairman of the Commission until 2007 after which Justice A. R. Lakshmanan took over.
127.	Wajahat Habibullah was the first chief Information Commissioner of India.
128.	R.T.I. stands for Right to information
129.	A fiduciary is someone who has undertaken to act for and on behalf of another in a particular matter in circumstances which give rise to a relationship of trust and confidence. Such relationships could EM termed as fiduciary relationships.
130.	The date was chosen to honor the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the first global enunciation of human rights and one of the first major achievements of the new United Nations.
131.	The principle of "No fault liability" is encapsulated under Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 which provides for liability of the owner of the Motor Vehicles to pay compensation in certain cases, on the principle of no fault. This means that the claimant need not prove negligence on the part of the motorist. Liability is automatic.
132.	An encumbrance means a legal liability on property. It constitutes a burden on the title which diminishes the value of the land. It may be a mortgage or a deed of trust or a lien of an easement. An encumbrance, thus, must be a charge on the property. It must run with the property.
133.	Conjugal means belonging to marriage. Conjugal rights include fellowship of husband and wife, and the right of

	each to the company, society, co-operation, affection and aid of the other.
134.	Parole is a legal sanction that lets a prisoner leave the prison for a short duration, on the condition that s/he behaves appropriately after release and reports back to the prison on termination of the parole period. While parole is granted to a prisoner detained for any offence irrespective of the duration of imprisonment.
135.	In criminal law, conviction is the result of a criminal trial which ends in a judgment or sentence that the accused is guilty as charged whereas an acquittal formally certifies the accused is free from the charge of an offense.
136.	From the given information, we can get the solution that D is a girl, tall and from Delhi Hence, 2nd option.
137.	Q can be boy or girl. So Q can be either brother or sister of S.
138.	What is the young one of a CAT called? Kitten. Similarly the young one of a sheep is called lamb.
139.	The relationship is of the disease and the organ it affects e.g. Cataract affects the eye.
140.	Black sheep is an idiom which means a person who is regarded as a disgrace or failure by his family or peer group.
141.	Consumer is neighbour because consumer is affected by the action of X and as per neighbour principle neighbour is liable for harm caused to a person. options 2 and 4 cannot be correct because they are not given in principles. option 1 cannot be correct because there is no privity of contract between X and the consumer.
142.	Everyone has freedom to speak and make choices as given in the principles.
143.	The employment relation did not exist between the bank and Y and so the bank cannot be held liable for the wrongs committed by Y. option 1 cannot be correct because paying commission does not create a relation of employment and hence master servant relation is not established. option 2 cannot be correct because Y was not the bank's servant as no employment relation existed and Y acted on behalf of the customers and not the bank.
144.	As per the principles when everybody lies, that includes X as well.
145.	The person is not guilty because there is no intent to commit an offence or to annoy or intimidate anybody. Since no intention is there so no offence is committed as per the principles.
146.	In KRISHAN, K is replaced by alphabet succeeding it and R with alphabet preceding it and so on alternatively. Follow it for MEENAKSHI to get code as NDFMBJTGJ.
147.	Rests are odd except 4th option, which is even number.
148.	Spinach is a green leafy vegetable whereas the others are edible roots.
149.	A mortgage is the transfer of interest in a specific immovable property by one person to another for the purpose of securing a loan or advance of money. A Hypothecation is a charge, which is resorted to by the borrower, where transfer of possession of property from the borrower to the banker or creditor is either impracticable or inconvenient. Therefore option 3 does not belong to the group.
150.	Morality means conformity to the rules of right conduct; <u>moral</u> or virtuous conduct or principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behavior. It is not a part of the group (Law, Court and Judge)
151.	The first three are a part of six fundamental rights recognized by the constitution. The fourth option does not fall in the group.
152.	Argument 1 is strong as many workers will be left without a job. Also employing children is against the law therefore second argument is also strong.
153.	Argument 1 is weak, as we cannot assume that private operators will not agree to operate. However, there is a

	possibility that the quality of Indian Railway Service may improve as in the private sector the aim is to get the desired results by optimally utilizing the resources. Therefore, second argument is strong.
154.	In the corporate sector, the competition is intense and only competent people achieve success. Therefore argument 2 is strong.
155.	Argument 1 is strong but whether this particular course of action will bring any kind of relief to the aged parents is a question mark.
156.	No country can develop until and unless its citizens are educated. Therefore second argument is forceful.
157.	When arranged in order, the given arrangement from heaviest to lighter becomes, Anand, Gulab, Pramesh, Jairam, and Mohan. So Anand is heaviest.
158.	Amit is the father of Ravi.
159.	The code of A=C, B = D, L = A, E = Y. So by applying the code answer is 3rd option.
160.	The code for A = O, R = E, T = P, E = Y. Therefore code of PARTNER=AOEPCYE. So 4th option is the answer.
161.	The Constituent Assembly of India was elected to write the Constitution of India. The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body in India which passes statutes.
162.	These two words <u>logically consistent</u> and the one necessarily implies the other.
163.	The young one of a tiger is called a cub.
164.	A litigant is a person engaged in a lawsuit will seek the advice of a lawyer.
165.	A plaintiff is a person who brings suit in a court
166.	The chairman of Rajya Sabha is Hameed Ansari.
167.	A person to be qualified for the membership of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
168.	USA follows Presidential System.
169.	The head of the judiciary is Chief Justice.
170.	The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organization founded as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War.
171.	As the education is provided free of cost to poor people therefore rate of literacy is increasing among the poor.
172.	The reason why people do not buy hallmarked jewelry is not known and statement 1 is the effect of some unknown reason.
173.	The two statements are the result of some unknown reasons.
174.	Ahmed is healthy because his mother is very careful about his food habits.
175.	The rate of crime is low because of the vigilant police force.
176.	Only assumption 1 is implicit, as Ram will begin his activities only when he has read the instructions.
177.	Only assumption 1 is implicit. The second assumption is illogical.
178.	The second assumption is implicit as the final decision to hire a person rests upon the employer.
179.	The government's intention is to make computer available to many people therefore assumption 1 is valid whereas the price of computers may rise is just a prediction and it is not related to the main statement.
180.	There is a possibility to make new friends by meeting them on a warm and cordial manner and that can be assumed after reading the second assumption. But assumption 1 is not valid as it may or may not be necessary to win new friends depending upon other factors.
181.	$10*32+x=11*34$; $x=54$
182.	$12\% \text{ of } 5000=600$
183.	$400^{1/2}=20$
184.	Place Value of 5 in 3254710 is 50000
185.	$6*3(3-1)=6*3(2)=36$
186.	After covering all this distances Y returns to his starting point, so distance becomes 0 kms.
187.	$3*3 = 9, 9*9 = 81, 81*81 = 6561$. Therefore, series becomes, 3, 9,81,6561.

188.	$100 - 100 * \frac{1}{2} = 50$, $50 - 50 * \frac{1}{3} = 33.33$, Hence $33.33 - 33.33 * \frac{1}{4} = 25$, $25 - 25 * \frac{1}{5} = 20$
189.	Fraction which is having Numerator more than denominator is greatest. $\frac{4}{3}$ Ans=2
190.	If 4 gardeners, 4 grass mowers and 400 sq meter ground can be mowed in 4 hours that means 1 gardener, 1 grass mower can mow 100 sq meter in 4 Hr. Hence, 8 gardeners, 8 grass mower can mow 800 sq meter also in 4 hours.
191.	Series increases in $+1, +1, +2, +1, +1, +1, +2, +1, +1, +1, +1, +2, \dots$. So next term is 22
192.	It is reverse of 13 table. So required term is 65
193.	Series is $+8, +8, \dots$ i.e 112
194.	$S.I = \frac{520 * 13 * 1}{100 * 2} = 33.80$, So Amount = $520 + 33.80 = \text{Rs. } 553.80$
195.	Prime Number = 19
196.	$\sqrt{289} = 17$. So 2nd option.
197.	Factor of 330 = $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 11$
198.	Factor of 1122 = $11 \times 17 \times 3 \times 2$
199.	The number which is not prime = 21
200.	Number divisible by 2 from 1-24 in descending order are 24, 22, 20, \dots , 16(8th), 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2