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National Law School Admissions Test (NLSAT-LLB)

Sample Question Set - 1

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Part A

Instructions:

1. Part A of the NLSAT-LLB paper will consist of Multiple-Choice Questions, and shall be for a maximum of 75 marks. Each question will be of one mark. 0.25 marks shall be deducted for each wrong answer, and for each unanswered question.
2. Part A of the NLSAT-LLB will consist of questions relating to (a) Comprehension; (b) Current Affairs; and (c) critical reasoning.
3. Part A of the NLSAT-LLB paper consists of multiple passages. This sample paper contains four sample passages for practice from Part A of NLSAT-LLB 2023.
4. Each passage is accompanied by Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Answer each question relying on what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Some questions may require knowledge of information that is not supplied in the passage.
5. If more than one option provides a partial answer to the question, choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.
6. Each MCQ carries 1 (one) mark. Candidates will receive 1 (one) mark for each correct answer. There is negative marking. 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer, and for each un-attempted question.
7. The answer key is provided at the end of this sample paper. The online webinar accessible to registered candidates will offer more guidance on solving the paper.

Sample Passage 1

The attempt of Indian dalit groups to persuade the United Nations to include untouchability and casteism in the category of racism or racism-related discrimination has generated a lively debate. The government of India has opposed it because it goes against the 'we may be poor but we have a noble civilization' image that it has been determinedly cultivating in international forums for the last fifty years. It does not say so, of course. It says instead that 'internationalising' the issue is unnecessary, for two rather spurious reasons. One is that India has constitutionally prohibited casteism and caste discrimination, and has enacted legislation to punish untouchability in whatever form it manifests itself. That is to say, when there are internal mechanisms for tackling the problem, why should it be internationalised? By the same token the UN need not be concerned about extra-judicial executions and custodial violence since there is no country which has not prohibited such atrocities in law. Concern for international human rights has nonetheless been expressed in these matters since the national laws are systematically violated.

The other argument is that treating casteism as a form of racism or racism-related discrimination would confuse and dilute the struggle against racism. By implication, the struggle against racism is somehow a very noble phenomenon which should not be sullied by dragging in untouchability and all that. Perhaps untouchability is merely a social problem whereas racism is a crime against humanity, and conflating the two would reduce the seriousness of the latter. Here, too, it is the discomfort of the official face of India more than anything else that is the prompting factor. It is not the fight against racism but India's image as a fighter against racism that is likely to get 'confused' if untouchability is talked about in international forums.

On the other hand, I would argue that treating casteism and untouchability as a form of racism would have the effect of obscuring the specificity of caste and casteism, and even otherwise there is no reason why caste discrimination, particularly untouchability, should not be treated in its own right as a crime against humanity instead of assimilating it with racism. After all, the UN is committed to opposing all forms of systematic discrimination and not merely those which resemble racism...Casteism, as an issue that concerns one-sixth of the world's population and is an important ingredient of the social life of the second largest country in the world, should rightfully demand a place for itself in the UN's agenda, rather than as an Indian variant of a generic problem called racism.

[Extracted, with edits, from "Why not a separate UN Charter against casteism?", by K. Balagopal, *Deccan Chronicle*, 16 October 2001]

1. What is the central argument of the author in the above passage?
 - (A) Casteism should be included in the category of racism or racism-related discrimination at the level of the UN as it is a form of systemic

discrimination just like racism.

- (B) Casteism should not be included in the category of racism or racism-related discrimination at the level of the UN as it would dilute the struggle against racism.
- (C) Casteism should not be included in the category of racism or racism-related discrimination at the level of the UN since casteism is merely a social problem whereas racism is a crime against humanity.
- (D) Casteism should not be included in the category of racism or racism-related discrimination at the level of the UN but it should be recognised as a separate category of discrimination.
2. Which of the following became the first city in the United States of America to explicitly ban discrimination on the basis of caste?
- (A) New York City
- (B) Boston
- (C) Los Angeles
- (D) Seattle
3. How does the author respond to the following assertion: “when there are internal mechanisms for tackling the problem, why should it be internationalised?”
- (A) Caste-based discrimination is equally addressed through prohibitions on extra-judicial executions and custodial violence.
- (B) Caste-based discrimination is not equally addressed through prohibitions on extra-judicial executions and custodial violence.
- (C) Caste-based discrimination is still a concern for international human rights since national laws are routinely violated.
- (D) Caste-based discrimination does not need to be internationalised because the possibilities of internal mechanisms have not been exhausted.
4. According to the author, what is the core motivation behind the government of India’s opposition to recognising casteism in the category of racism-related discrimination at the UN?
- (A) The Indian Constitution and laws already provide internal mechanisms to address untouchability and caste-based discrimination.
- (B) The issue of casteism is localised to the Indian subcontinent and is not an international concern.
- (C) Addressing casteism at international forums would affect India’s image as a fighter against racism.

- (D) Caste-based discrimination is not the same as racism.
5. What does the author mean by ‘internationalising the issue’ in the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) Raising the issue of casteism at international forums
 - (B) Discussing the issue of casteism in international media
 - (C) Addressing the issue of casteism as a concern internal to the Indian republic
 - (D) Labelling casteism as an issue that affects everyone across the world
6. Who amongst the following was appointed by the UN Human Rights Council in 2022 as the sixth Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance?
- (A) Ashwini K.P.
 - (B) E. Tendayi Achiume
 - (C) Mutuma Ruteere
 - (D) Reem Alsalem
7. Which of the following statements, if true, would *undermine* the author’s central argument?
- (A) Caste-based discrimination is substantively the same as, and not different from, race-based discrimination.
 - (B) Caste-based discrimination is substantively different from race-based discrimination, and thus cannot be treated as racism.
 - (C) Like racism, casteism is also a crime against humanity.
 - (D) Casteism affects a large percentage of the world population and is therefore suitable for international UN mechanisms.
8. Which of the following cases, recently covered in the media, relate to caste-based atrocities against a young dalit girl?
- (A) Mangalore blast case of 2022
 - (B) Hathras gang rape and murder case of 2020
 - (C) Hyderabad gang rape and murder case of 2019
 - (D) Una flogging case of 2016
9. Which of the following statements, if true, would reinforce the author’s central argument?
- (A) The Parliament of India enacts the Caste-Based Discrimination (Prohibition

- and Redress) Act to outlaw caste-based discrimination and atrocities.
- (B) The rate of prosecution of atrocities and caste-based discrimination is lower as compared to other cases in the legal system.
- (C) International human rights instruments have no effect on actual cases of extra-judicial executions and custodial violence.
- (D) India's image stands to be tarnished among the international community if they become aware of the scale of untouchability and casteism in the country.
10. Which of the following is not an argument raised by the author in the above passage?
- (A) The struggle against racism is a phenomenon which should not be equated with untouchability.
- (B) National laws are sometimes effective in addressing human rights violations.
- (C) The effort of Indian dalit groups to get the UN to recognise casteism as a form of race-based discrimination is a move in the right direction.
- (D) The author has raised none of the above arguments.

Sample Passage 2

Hukka and Bukka's three disreputable brothers had arrived some time earlier, riding into town together, bandits trying to look like aristocrats. With their thick, unkempt hair and their wild beards and handlebar mustachios they looked, and smelled, more like hoodlums than princes, however many airs they tried to put on. In short, Pukka, Chukka, and Dev were as terrifying a sight as could be imagined as they rode up to the palace gates, and the citizenry scattered before them as they advanced.

The news of Hukka and Bukka establishing their rule over a miraculously new-born city had spread fast, along with rumours of a treasury overflowing with golden coins. Pukka, Chukka, and Dev were determined not to be cut out of history if there was easy wealth to be had. At the palace gates they remained mounted and demanded admission. 'Where are those rascally brothers of ours?' bellowed Chukka Sangama. 'Did they think they could keep all these riches to themselves?'

But he and his brothers were faced with a sight so unfamiliar in their experience that it punctured the balloon of their belligerence and made them scratch their heads. What stood before them was a phalanx of spear-carrying palace guards wearing golden breastplates, shin-guards and forearm cuffs, with swords in golden scabbards at their waists and long hair braided beautifully on top of their heads. They wore golden shields and grim expressions. And they were women. All of them. Tall, muscular women soldiers who meant business. Chukka, Pukka, and Dev had never seen such a thing. 'Is this what

those fools are doing now?’ Chukka demanded. ‘Sending ladies out to do unladylike business.’

‘This is nothing new,’ said the captain of the guard, a giant with a ferocious face and large, heavy-lidded eyes. Her name was Ulupi, and she was named after the daughter of the Serpent King. ‘In this city, women have guarded the Imperial Palace for generations. The king and crown prince are fully supportive of the highly trained and fully professional officers of the palace guard. And you’ll find, if you defy us, that we are not so ladylike at all.’

Now the truth was that the three younger Sangama brothers had been earning a dishonest living for some time as highway robbers and cattle thieves and had recently added horse thievery to their repertoire on account of the establishment of an international horse trading enterprise at the port of Goa. Portuguese entrepreneurs had begun importing Arab stallions by sea to sell to several regional princes. Ambushing the horse convoys and re-selling the beautiful animals on the black market was proving to be lucrative business, but it was also becoming dangerous, because ruthless gangs of Maravar and Kallar thieves had moved into the area and brought along their murderous reputations, and the Sangama brothers, fearing for their lives, and being less than heroic, were looking for something less life-threatening to do. Their brothers’ new golden city glistened with exactly the kind of opportunities they sought.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from *Victory City*, by Salman Rushdie, Penguin, 2023.]

11. Which of the following most accurately explains why Hukka and Bukka’s three brothers had come to their city?
 - (A) Because they felt a strong sense of filial devotion towards their brothers and wanted to meet them again.
 - (B) Because ambushing horse convoys and re-selling the horses earned them very little money.
 - (C) Because their regular source of livelihood was becoming dangerous, and Hukka and Bukka’s city offered safer opportunities.
 - (D) Because they wanted to sell some of the horses they had stolen to Hukka and Bukka.

12. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following is most likely to be true about Pukka, Chukka, and Dev?
 - (A) They thought it was inappropriate for a woman to be a soldier.
 - (B) They thought it was wrong to steal others’ property.
 - (C) They had no interest in Hukka and Bukka’s wealth.
 - (D) They were not scared of the Maravar and Kallar thieves.

13. Who among the following had issued a *fatwa* calling for Salman Rushdie’s

assassination for authoring the book *The Satanic Verses*?

- (A) Osama bin Laden
- (B) Ayatollah Khomeini
- (C) Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi
- (D) Hadi Matar

14. Based on the information provided in the passage, all the following are necessarily true, except:

- (A) Pukka, Chukka, and Dev were Hukka and Bukka's brothers.
- (B) Hukka and Bukka's treasury was overflowing with golden coins.
- (C) The captain of the guard was a very large person.
- (D) Horses were being imported into India by Portuguese entrepreneurs.

15. Which of the following can be validly inferred from the information provided in the passage?

- (A) None of the soldiers in the city's palace guard were women.
- (B) All the soldiers in the city's army were women.
- (C) The city's palace guard had only recently included women.
- (D) The city's palace guard had included women for many years.

16. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Ulupi's response to Chukka's statements about 'ladies' being sent to 'do unladylike business'?

- (A) If the same group of people is appointed to a post for generations, they will build up accumulated expertise and become better at their job.
- (B) If the same group of people is appointed to a post for generations, they will become complacent and incompetent at their job.
- (C) If a group of soldiers has not had any battle experience, they will be incapable of responding to sudden and grave threats.
- (D) If a ruler's family shows up at the gates, the members of the palace guard should not automatically grant them entry into the palace.

17. If the gangs of Maravar and Kallar thieves had been caught and punished by the authorities quickly, which of the following would have been the most likely outcome?

- (A) The Portuguese would have stopped importing Arab stallions.
- (B) Chukka, Pukka, and Dev would have continued ambushing the horse convoys.
- (C) Women would not be included in the palace guard anymore.
- (D) Pukka, Chukka, and Dev would have come to their brothers' city sooner.

18. What are the Government of India's Treasury Bills?

- (A) Budget proposals made by the Finance Minister in relation to matters of public expenditure
 - (B) Draft laws that relate to money matters, which, once passed by Parliament, are called Treasury Acts
 - (C) Reports on the state of the Indian economy that focus particularly on the state of India's foreign exchange reserves
 - (D) Money-market instruments issued by the government to finance its short-term financial requirements
19. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following is Ulupi most likely to agree with?
- (A) People who defy the palace guard should be responded to in a 'ladylike manner'.
 - (B) Women should not be included in the palace guard.
 - (C) The officers of the palace guard did not need any training.
 - (D) People who defy the palace guard should not be responded to in a 'ladylike manner'.
20. Which of the following developments regarding women officers in the Indian Army occurred in January 2023?
- (A) Women officers were granted Permanent Commissions in the Army for the first time.
 - (B) The Army announced that it would no longer recruit women army officers.
 - (C) Over a hundred women officers were promoted as Colonels, clearing the way for their appointment to command posts.
 - (D) Over a hundred women officers were demoted from the rank of Colonel and stripped of their command posts.

Sample Passage 3

For many women of colour, the mainstream feminist injunction 'Believe women' and its online correlate #IBelieveHer raise more questions than they settle. Whom are we to believe, the white woman who says she was raped, or the black or brown woman who insists that her son is being set up?

Defenders of 'men's rights' like to say that 'Believe women' violates the presumption of innocence. But this is a category error. The presumption of innocence is a legal principle: it answers to our sense that it is worse, all else being equal, for the law to wrongly punish than to wrongly exonerate. It is for this reason that in most legal systems the burden of proof rests with the accuser, not the accused. 'Believe women' is not an injunction to abandon this legal principle, at least in most cases, but a political response to what we suspect will be its uneven application. Under the law, people accused of crimes are presumed innocent, but some – we know – are presumed more innocent than others.

Against this prejudicial enforcement of the presumption of innocence, ‘Believe women’ operates as a corrective norm, a gesture of support for those people – women – whom the law tends to treat as if they were lying.

The dismissal of ‘Believe women’ as an abandonment of the presumption of innocence is a category error on a second sense. The presumption of innocence does not tell us what to believe. It tells us how guilt is to be established by the law: that is, by a process that deliberately stacks the deck in favour of the accused. Harvey Weinstein had a right to the presumption of innocence when he stood trial. But for those of us not serving on his jury, there was no duty to presume him innocent or to ‘suspend judgment’ before the verdict was in. On the contrary: the evidence, including the compelling, consistent and detailed accounts of more than a hundred women, made it extremely likely that Weinstein was guilty of assault and harassment. What’s more, we know that men who have the kind of power that Weinstein had are all too liable to abuse it. The law must address each individual on a case-by-case basis – it must start from the assumption that Weinstein is no more likely to be an abuser than a ninety-year-old grandmother – but the norms of the law do not set the norms of rational belief. Rational belief is proportionate to the evidence: the strong statistical evidence that men like Weinstein tend to abuse their power, and the compelling testimonial evidence of the women who accused him of doing so. To be sure, new evidence can surface in a trial, and what previously seemed like good evidence can be discredited. (Equally, wealth and power can make good evidence disappear.) But the outcome of a trial does not determine what we should believe. Had Weinstein been acquitted on all charges, should we have concluded that his accusers were lying?

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from *The Right to Sex*, by Amia Srinivasan, Bloomsbury, 2021.]

21. Which of the following most accurately explains the meaning of the author’s statement that “‘Believe women’ is not an injunction to abandon this legal principle, at least in most cases, but a political response to what we suspect will be its uneven application”?

- (A) ‘Believe women’ is an encouragement to abandon the legal principle of the presumption of innocence when it comes to crimes against women.
- (B) ‘Believe women’ is an attempt to highlight the fact that the presumption of innocence is unequally applied to different people by the law.
- (C) ‘Believe women’ is an attempt to falsely convict men of crimes against women in the absence of substantial evidence.
- (D) ‘Believe women’ is an attempt to punish men for crimes against women outside the formal legal system.

22. Which production company did Harvey Weinstein co-found with his brother?

- (A) Paramount Pictures
- (B) Warner Bros.

- (C) Universal Pictures
(D) Miramax
23. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (A) The outcome of a trial doesn't always tell us the truth, and so we should form our own beliefs.
(B) The trial process is designed in a way that it always results in the truth being uncovered – so we should base our beliefs on the outcome of a trial.
(C) Trials are useless, and we should abandon them completely.
(D) If a person is acquitted in a trial, then that means that their accusers were all lying.
24. Which of the following most accurately captures the author's description of how the legal principle of the presumption of innocence operates?
- (A) It makes it extremely difficult for an accused person to prove that they are innocent.
(B) It makes it extremely easy for a prosecutor to establish that the accused is guilty.
(C) It tilts the odds in favour of an accused person in a trial.
(D) It tilts the odds in favour of the prosecution in a trial.
25. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (A) Had Weinstein been acquitted on all charges, we should have concluded that his accusers were telling the truth.
(B) Had Weinstein been acquitted on all charges, we should have concluded that his accusers were lying.
(C) Had Weinstein been convicted on all charges, we should have concluded that his accusers were lying.
(D) Had Weinstein been acquitted on all charges, we should not have concluded that his accusers were lying.
26. Who among the following was recently arrested on charges of rape and human trafficking in Romania?
- (A) Boris Becker
(B) Andrew Tate
(C) Oscar Pistorius
(D) Larry Nassar
27. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument in the passage above?
- (A) Statistical information is reliable and accurate.
(B) Statistical and testimonial information is unreliable and inaccurate.
(C) Women tend to tell the truth when providing testimonial evidence in

sexual abuse cases.

(D) The women who accused Weinstein of abusing his power were telling the truth.

28. Who was appointed by the Government of India in January 2023 to lead the Oversight Committee appointed to examine allegations of sexual harassment against Brij Bhushan Sharan Singh, the President of the Wrestling Federation of India?

- (A) Vinesh Phogat
- (B) Sakshi Malik
- (C) M.C. Mary Kom
- (D) Mirabai Chanu

29. The author's statement that "men like Weinstein tend to abuse their power" is most vulnerable to criticism on which of the following grounds?

- (A) The author does not describe which men may be considered 'men like Weinstein'; the statement attributes characteristics to a vague category of men.
- (B) The author does not describe what men like Weinstein tend to abuse; the statement identifies a specific group of men but does not describe what they do.
- (C) The author does not describe how much Weinstein abused his power; the statement therefore exonerates him from guilt in the sexual abuse cases against him.
- (D) The author claims that while men like Weinstein tend to abuse their power, Weinstein did not do so himself.

30. Which of the following is the author most likely to *disagree* with?

- (A) People not involved in a trial to determine the guilt of an accused person are free to think what they like about the matter.
- (B) People not involved in a trial to determine the guilt of an accused person can form beliefs without sticking to legal principles.
- (C) People involved in a trial to determine the guilt of an accused person should stick to legal principles in determining the outcome of the trial.
- (D) People involved in a trial to determine the guilt of an accused person can form their beliefs without sticking to legal principles.

Sample Passage 4

Before the development of long-range projectile weaponry some tens of thousands of years ago in Africa, our ancestors had only two ways to secure meat: by scavenging the leftovers of mightier beasts or by running down their own prey. Humans were able to occupy the second of those ecological niches thanks, in part, to two great advantages of bipedalism.

The first advantage is how we breathe. A quadruped can take only a single breath per locomotive cycle, because its chest must absorb the impact on the front limbs. We, however, can choose other ratios, and that lets us use energy more flexibly. The second (and greater) advantage is our extraordinary ability to regulate our body temperature, which allows us to do what lions cannot: run long and hard in the noonday sun.

It all comes down to sweating. The two large animals we have mainly used for transport perspire profusely compared to other quadrupeds: in one hour, a horse can lose about 100 grams of water per square metre of skin, and a camel can lose up to 250 g/m². However, a human being can easily shed 500 g/m², enough to remove between 550 and 600 watts' worth of heat. Peak hourly sweating rates can surpass 2 kilograms per square meter, and the highest reported short-term sweating rate is twice that high.

We are the superstars of sweating, and we need to be. An amateur running the marathon at a slow pace will consume energy at a rate of 700-800 watts, and an experienced marathoner who covers the 42.2 kilometres in 2.5 hours will metabolise at a rate of about 1,300 watts.

And we have another advantage when we lose water: we don't have to make up the deficit instantly. Humans can tolerate considerable temporary dehydration provided that we rehydrate in a day or so. In fact, the best marathon runners drink only about 200 millilitres per hour during a race.

Together, these advantages allowed our ancestors to become unrivalled as a diurnal, high-temperature predator. They could not outspurt an antelope, of course, but during a hot day they could dog its heels until it finally collapsed, exhausted.

Documented cases of such long-distance chases come from three continents and include some of the fleetest quadrupeds. In North America, the Tarahumara of north western Mexico could outrun deer. Further north, Paiutes and Navajos could exhaust pronghorns. In South Africa, Kalahari Basarwa ran down a variety of antelopes and even wildebeests and zebras during the dry season. In Australia, some Aborigines would outrun kangaroos.

These runners would even have an advantage over the modern runners using expensive athletic shoes: their barefoot running not only reduced their energy costs by about 4% (a nontrivial advantage on long runs), it also exposed them to fewer acute ankle and lower-leg injuries.

In the race of life, we humans are neither the fastest nor the most efficient. But thanks to our sweating capability, we are certainly the most persistent.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from Numbers Don't Lie: 71 Things You Need to Know About the World, by Vaclav Smil, Penguin, 2020.]

31. The information in the passage supports which of the following statements?

- (A) Humans can run faster than lions in hot conditions.
- (B) Humans can run faster than lions in cold conditions.

- (C) Humans can run longer than lions in hot conditions.
(D) Humans can run longer than lions in cold conditions.
32. The passage suggests that both horses and camels have advantages over other animals for use in transport because:
- (A) they sweat more than other four-legged animals
 - (B) they sweat less than other four-legged animals
 - (C) they can carry more weight than other four-legged animals
 - (D) they can walk longer than two-legged animals
33. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2022 was awarded to which of the following for their discoveries concerning the genomes of extinct hominins and human evolution?
- (A) David Julius and Ardem Patapoutian
 - (B) Harvey J. Alter, Michael Houghton and Charles M. Rice
 - (C) Svante Pääbo
 - (D) Yoshinori Ohsumi
34. According to the passage, which of the following is true of humans as predators?
- (A) We have no competition among predators during cold days.
 - (B) We have no competition among predators during hot days.
 - (C) We have no competition among night-time predators.
 - (D) We have no competition among predators during cold nights.
35. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) If humans did not have the advantages of bipedalism, especially body temperature regulation, they would not have been able to become experts at scavenging the leftovers of mightier beasts.
 - (B) If humans did not have the advantages of bipedalism, especially body temperature regulation, they would have become experts at scavenging the leftovers of mightier beasts.
 - (C) If humans did not have the advantages of bipedalism, especially body temperature regulation, they definitely would not have been able to run down their prey.
 - (D) If humans did not have the advantages of bipedalism, especially body temperature regulation, they may not have been able to run down their prey.
36. Assuming that the author's statements are accurate, which of the following cannot be true?
- (A) Humans who wear expensive athletic shoes cannot run long distances.
 - (B) Four-legged animals who do not sweat can run longer distances than two-legged animals who do.
 - (C) Experienced marathoners consume more energy than amateurs.
 - (D) Humans cannot run as long in cold conditions as they can in hot

conditions.

37. In which of the following national parks in India did Prime Minister Narendra Modi release the first batch of cheetahs that were brought to India from Namibia?
- (A) Bandhavgarh National Park
 - (B) Panna National Park
 - (C) Kanha Tiger Reserve
 - (D) Kuno National Park
38. If the information in the passage is true, which of the following must also be necessarily true?
- (A) A barefoot runner will have more energy left over at the end of a marathon than a runner with shoes.
 - (B) A barefoot runner will run faster than a runner with shoes over short distances.
 - (C) A barefoot runner will have less energy left over at the end of a marathon than a runner with shoes.
 - (D) A barefoot runner will run a marathon faster than a quadruped.
39. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the author's arguments in the passage above?
- (A) Human muscles do not need much rest and can work for long durations.
 - (B) Humans can perform physical work for long durations because of their willpower.
 - (C) Human muscles need frequent rest and can only work for short durations.
 - (D) Reasons other than bipedalism also contributed to humans' ability to run down prey.
40. Who currently holds the Indian national record for the men's 100m sprint?
- (A) Amiya Mallick
 - (B) Amlan Borgohain
 - (C) Rameshwar Gurjar
 - (D) Anil Kumar Prakash

Part B

Instructions:

1. Part B of the paper consists of 5 (five) Legal Aptitude/Reasoning problem-based questions and 1 (one) Analytical Ability essay question. This sample paper contains three sample legal Aptitude/reasoning problem-based questions and one sample analytical ability essay question.

2. Candidates must answer all the Legal Aptitude/Reasoning questions in the space provided in the paper. No additional sheets will be provided. Each question in the Legal Aptitude/Reasoning section of Part B is for a maximum of 12 marks.
3. Responses to Legal Aptitude/Reasoning questions must be based on the information supplied in the question. No prior knowledge of the law is expected.
4. The Analytical Ability essay section in Part B has three options. Candidates must write an essay of not more than 500 words on one of the provided topics in the space provided for the essay, and must clearly indicate the Question No. being attempted. Candidates shall be tested on their knowledge of the issue, the ability to make cogent written arguments, and the ability to write a well-structured essay. Knowledge of the law is not expected. No additional sheets will be provided. The question carries a maximum of 15 marks.

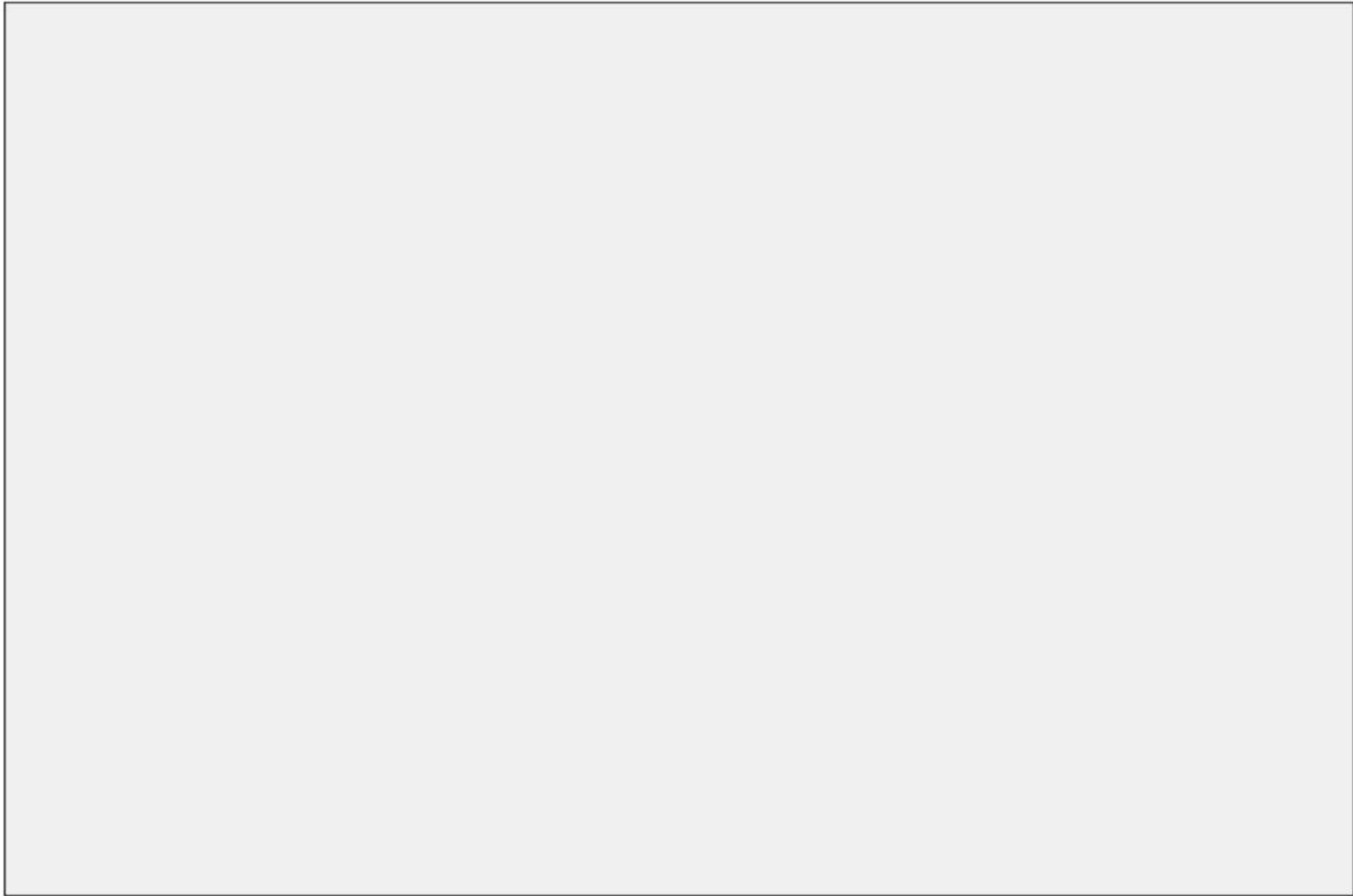
Sample Problem 1

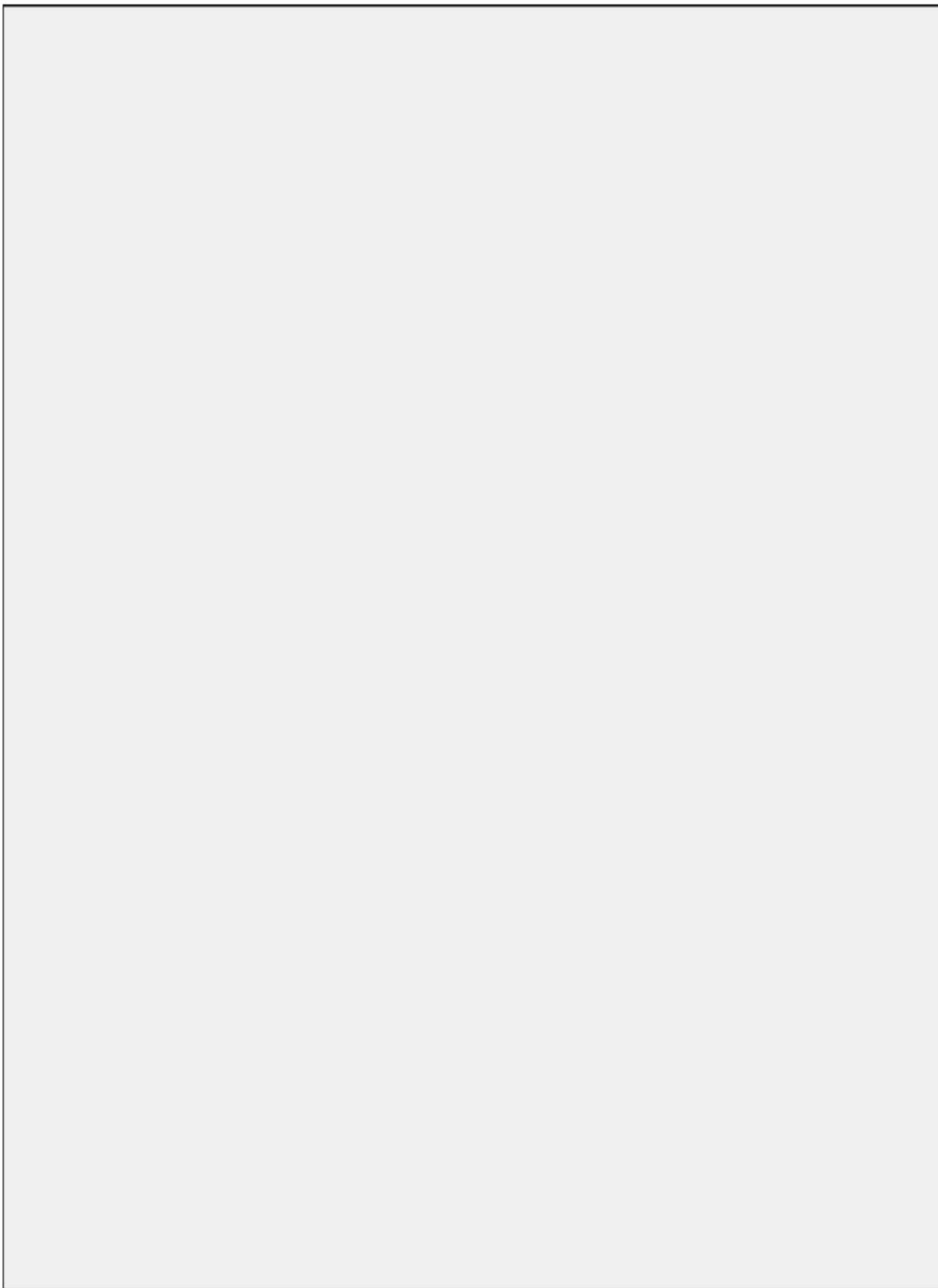
Nagarbhavi is a small country located in the Indian Ocean. Like India, the country had enacted legislation to prevent doctors/radiologists from conducting any diagnostic or imaging tests, which could indicate the sex of a fetus. The Pre-Conception and Prenatal Diagnostics Techniques Act ("PCPNDT Act") provided a maximum punishment of three years for anyone who determines, and reveals the sex of a fetus to any person, including prospective parents. One of the reasons for the enactment of this legislation was to prevent abortions of female fetuses.

Dr. Pinto was a radiologist based in Nagarbhavi. A pregnant woman was referred to him for an ultrasound examination and for some diagnostic tests on the fetus. While doing the ultrasound examination, Dr. Pinto determined that the fetus could be characterized as male. Other tests indicated that the fetus had a rare congenital disorder, Maleifocus Rareia, which only occurred in males. This disorder was treatable prior to birth, and such treatment ensured that the child was healthy at birth. Hence, Dr. Pinto referred the parents to a perinatologist (a doctor specializing in the treatment of the fetus), indicating that the fetus suffered from Maleifocus Rareia, but without explicitly mentioning the sex of the fetus. However, the parents came to know the sex of the fetus when they looked up the disorder online.

Dr. Pinto is prosecuted under the PCPNDT Act. He argues that he has not violated the Act. Will he succeed?

Answer:





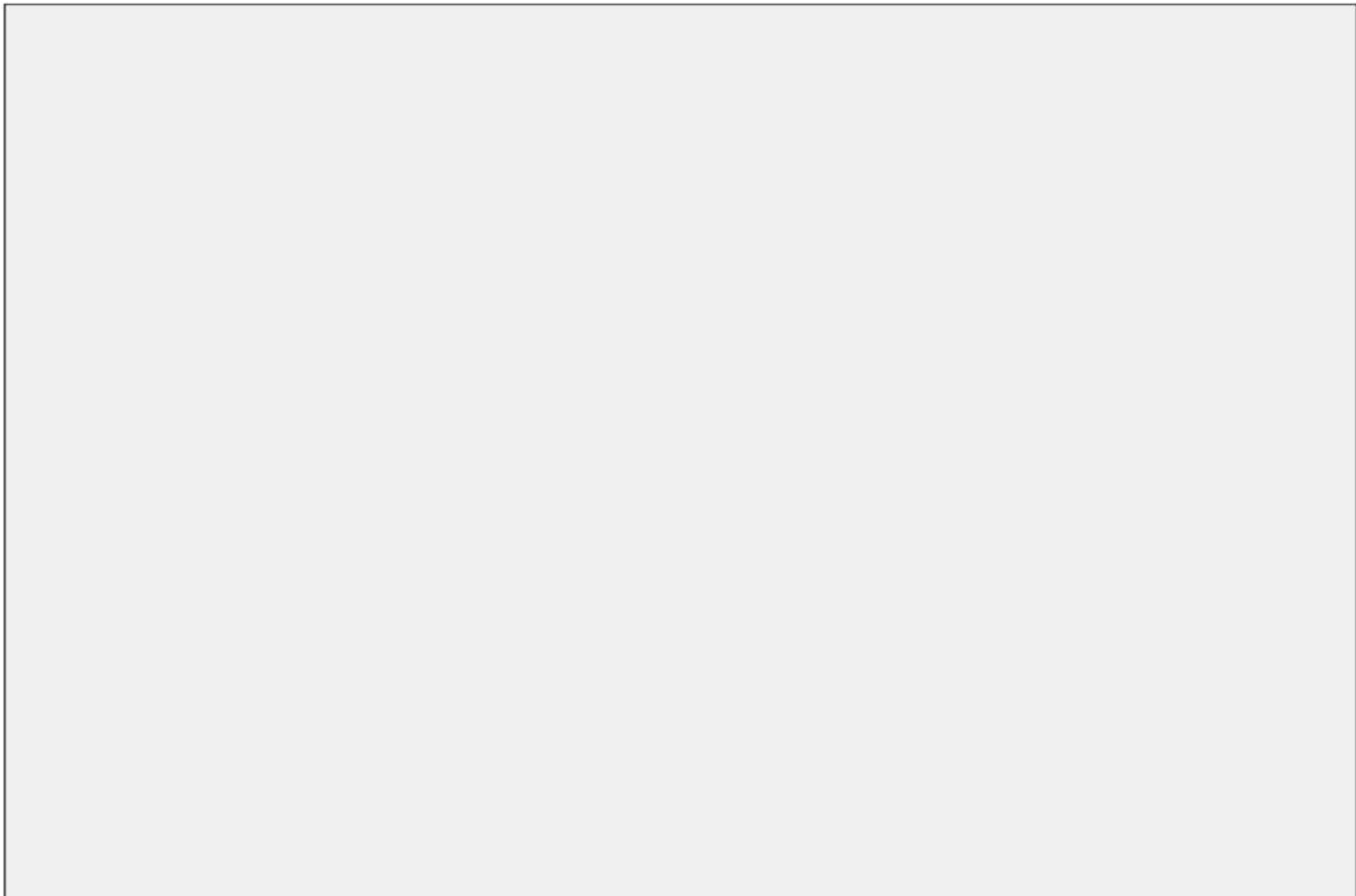
Sample Problem 2

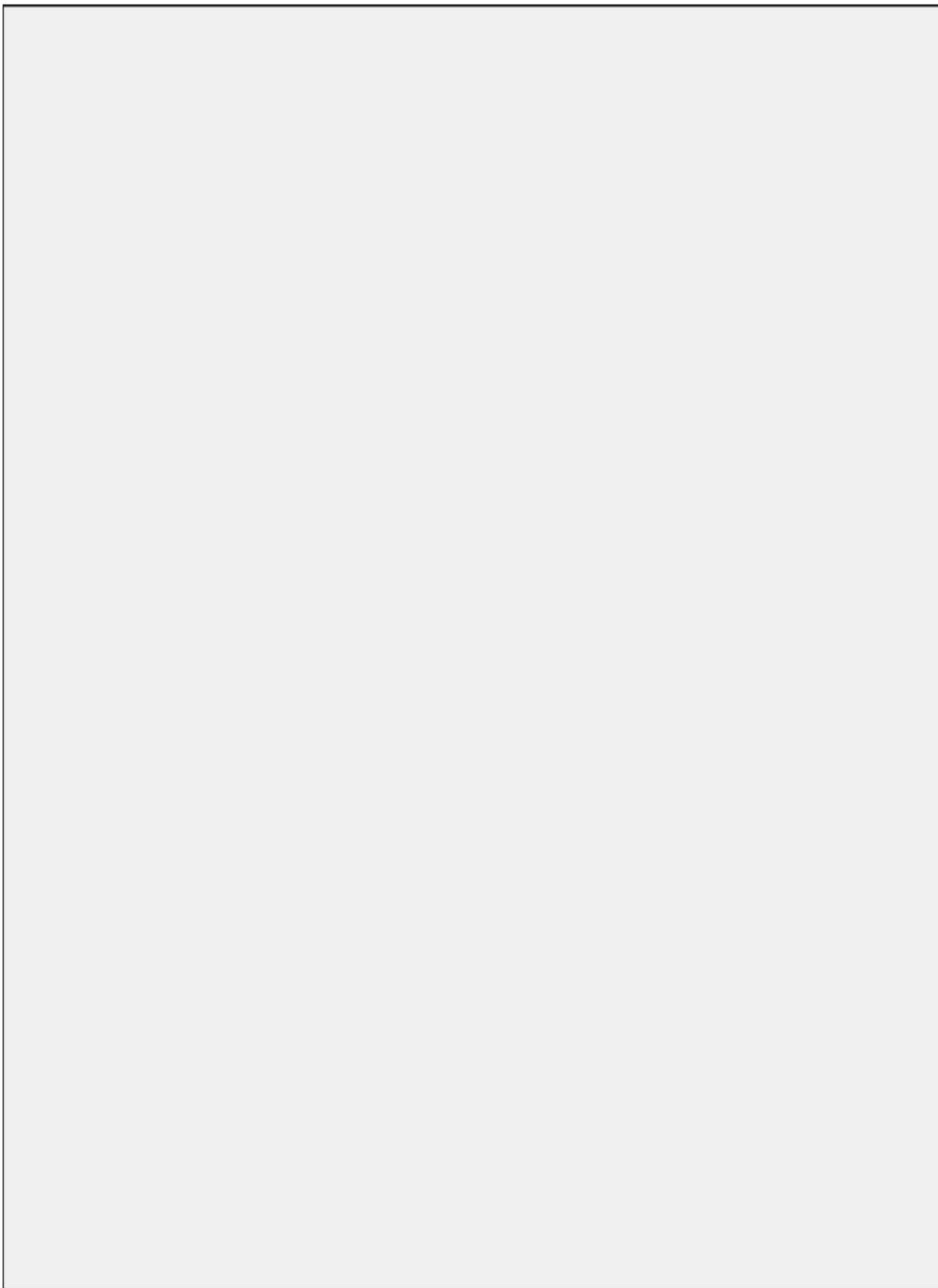
The Supreme Court of Republic of Bemidji has established a legal principle that 'Manufacturing' is "a process in which one or more articles are transformed into commercially distinct articles". It established this principle in a case involving a person who assembled readymade shelving units into different sizes and configurations according to customers' specifications, which the Court said amounted to 'manufacturing'.

As part of its 'Make in Bemidji' Policy, the government of Republic of Bemidji has announced a special sales tax waiver for all entities and establishments carrying out manufacturing.

Trishula starts a business from her house, where she and her staff chop vegetables and package them to supply to busy professionals nearby who can save time and effort in cooking their food. Can Trishula claim the benefit of the sales tax waiver?

Answer:



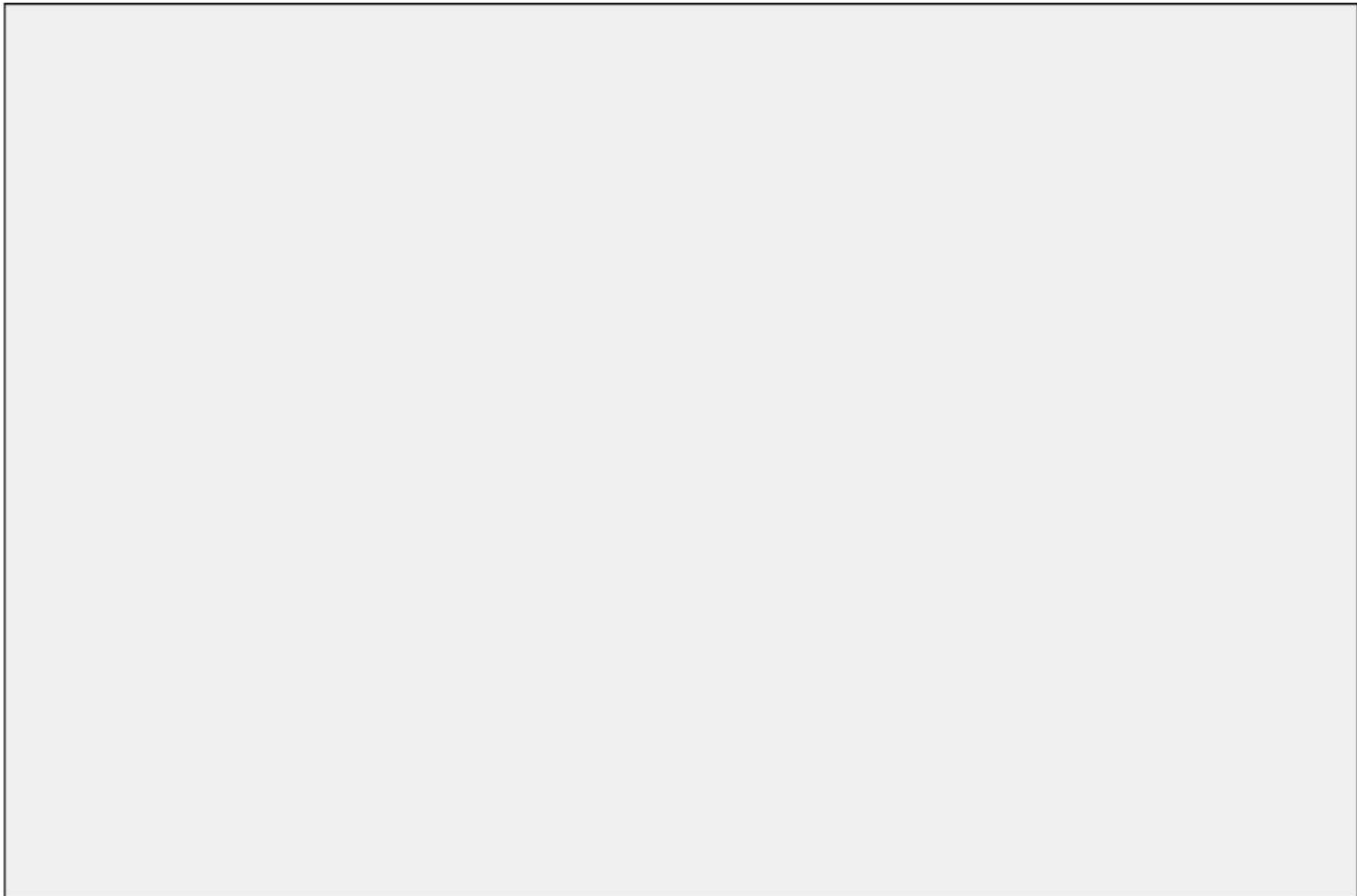


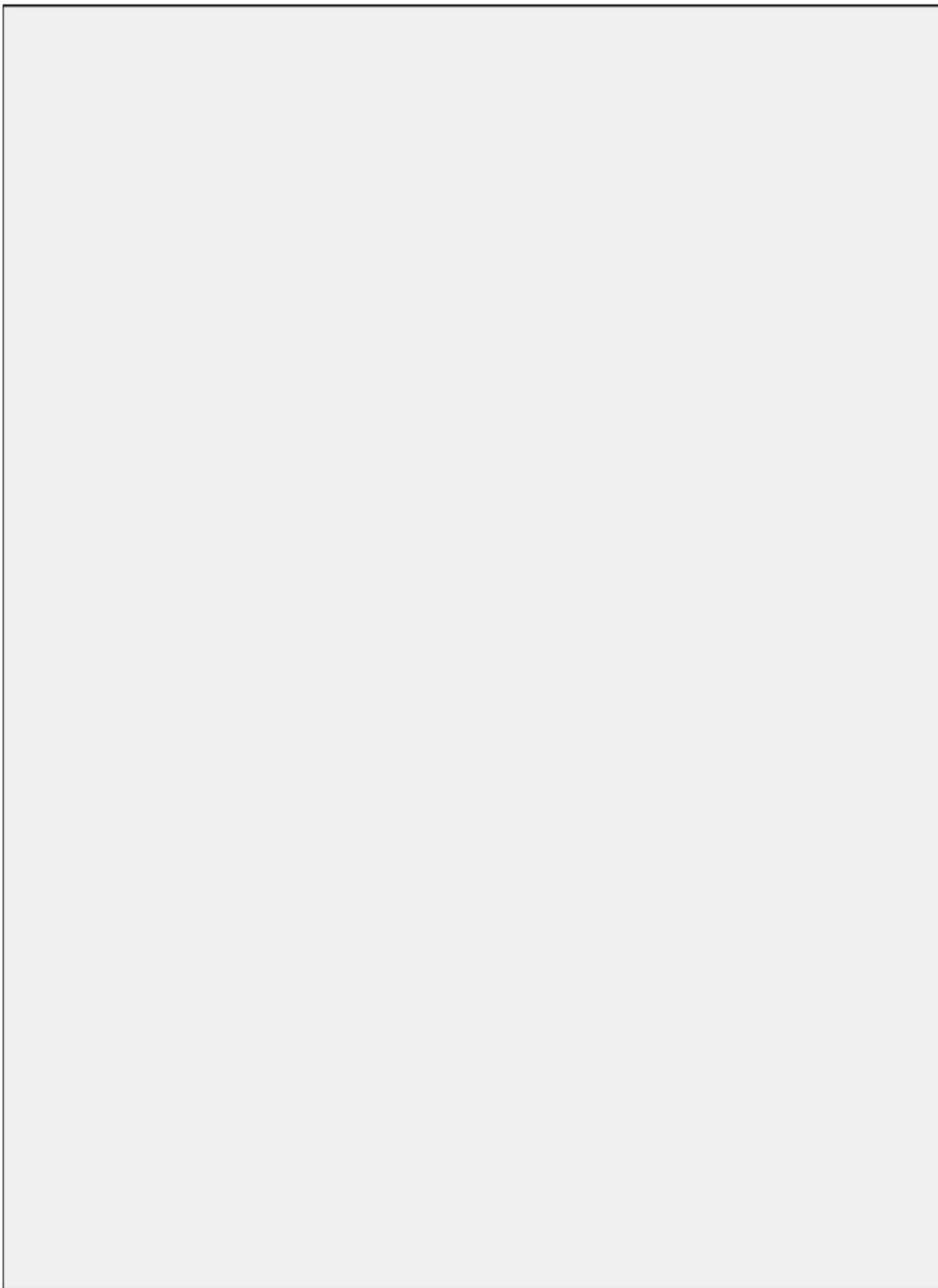
Sample Problem 3

Maya, an eighteen-year-old college student, created an account on the social media platform BusyBeePix. She provided her email address and a password to obtain her login credentials. In accordance with the laws of Splendour, where Maya lives, BusyBeePix required confirmation that she was at least sixteen years old—the age of majority in that country. Subsequently, BusyBeePix presented its Terms & Conditions of Use, which comprised 169 paragraphs. At the bottom of the screen, there was only a blue button labelled "Accept". Having previously created accounts on several platforms and websites, Maya clicked the button without hesitation. She set her account to 'private' and received a notification from BusyBeePix stating that, due to her privacy settings, her posts could only be seen by those she specifically authorized.

Later, Maya noticed an advertisement for BusyBeePix featuring photographs of many young people on a popular blogging website. Upon closer inspection, she discovered that one of the photographs from her private BusyBeePix account was included. She emailed BusyBeePix requesting the removal of her photo from the advertisement and that it not be used in the future, as she had not consented to the use of her photographs in this manner. BusyBeePix responded, claiming the right to use media posted by any user for marketing purposes, asserting that Maya had consented to this by agreeing to the Terms & Conditions. The email referenced Paragraph 96, which stated, "BusyBeePix and all its affiliates reserve the right to use any and all media posted by users on their social media accounts, privacy settings notwithstanding, for the marketing of current and future offerings." Is BusyBeePix's argument valid?

Answer:

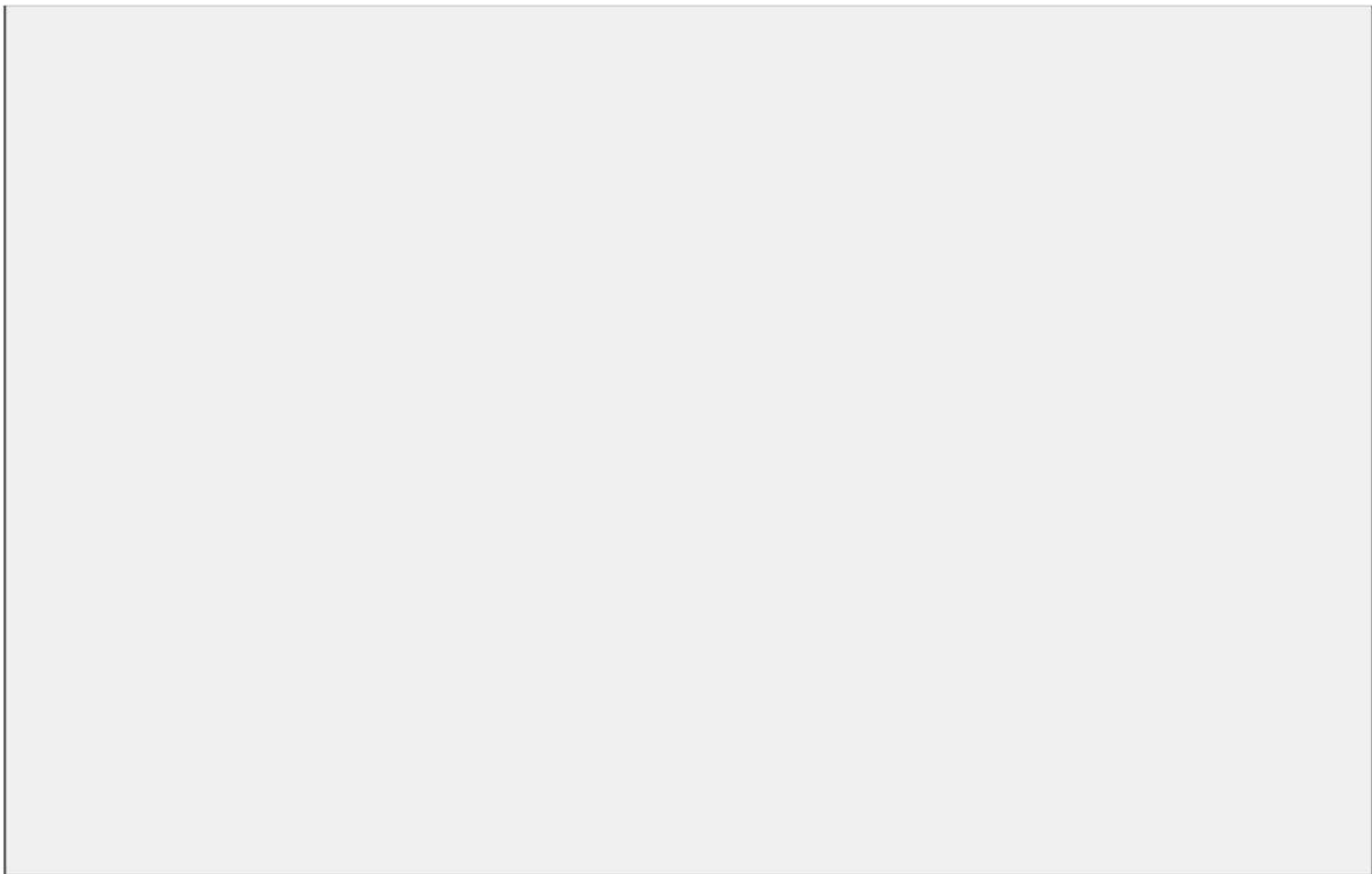


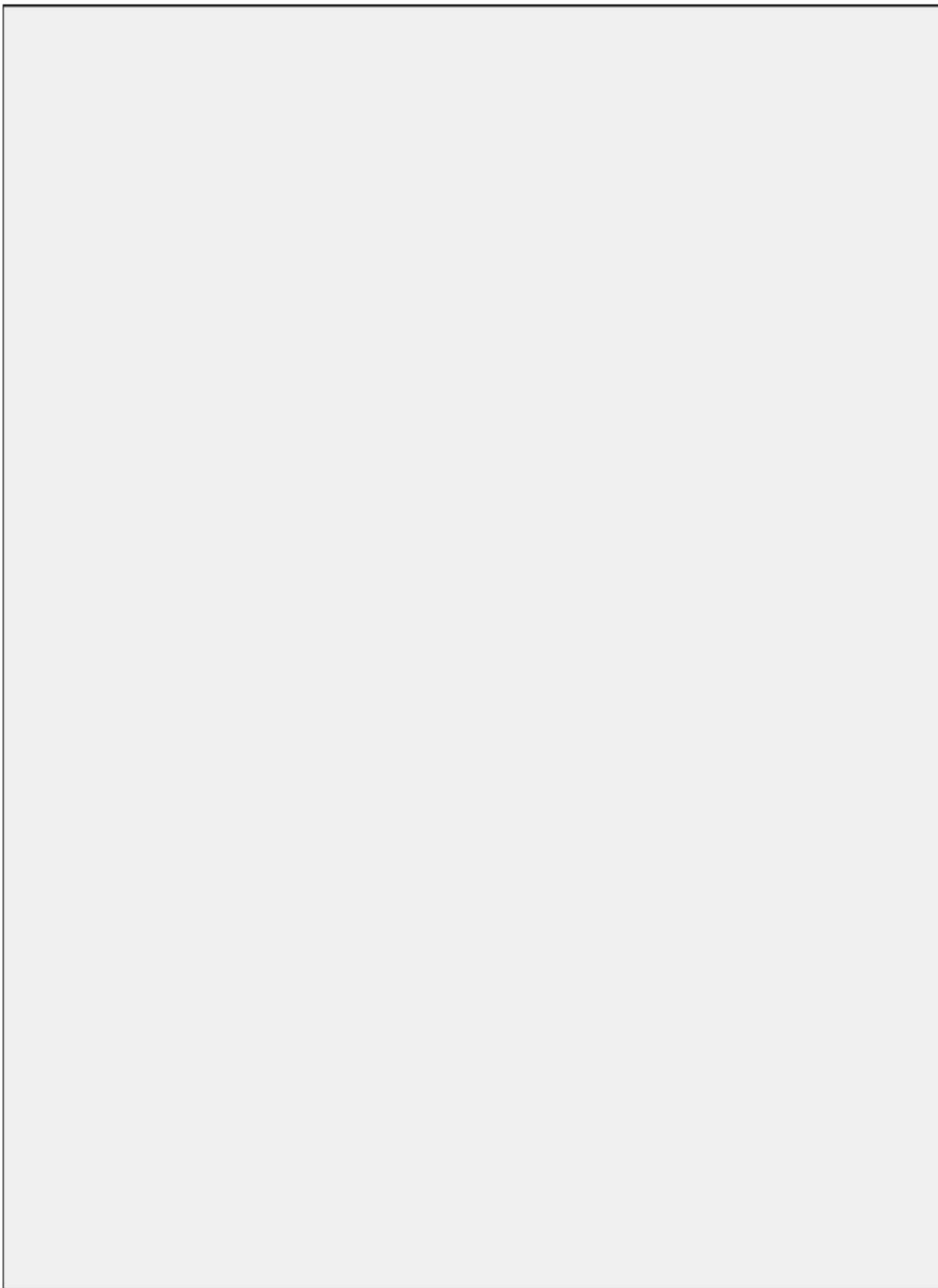


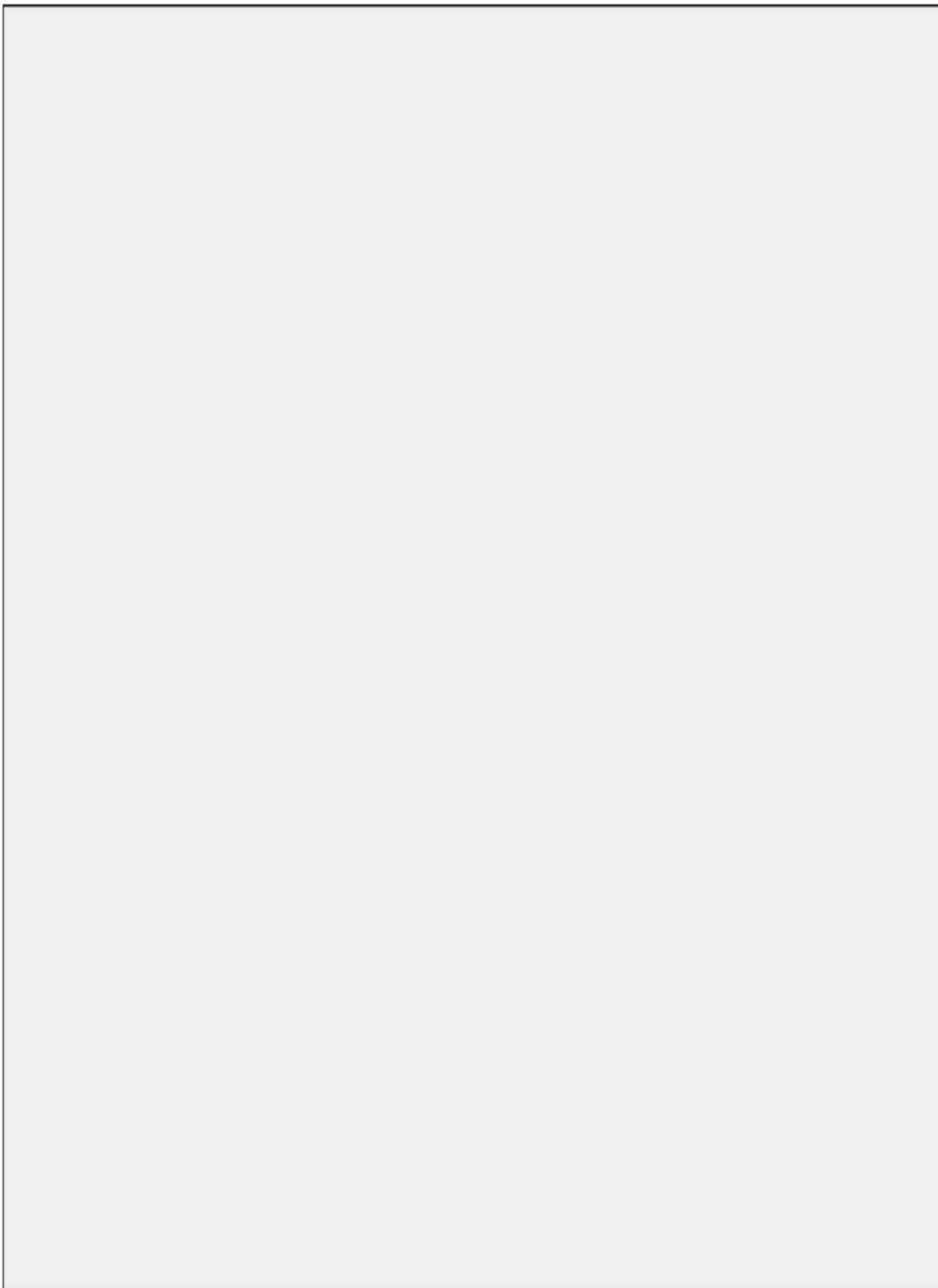
Sample Essay:

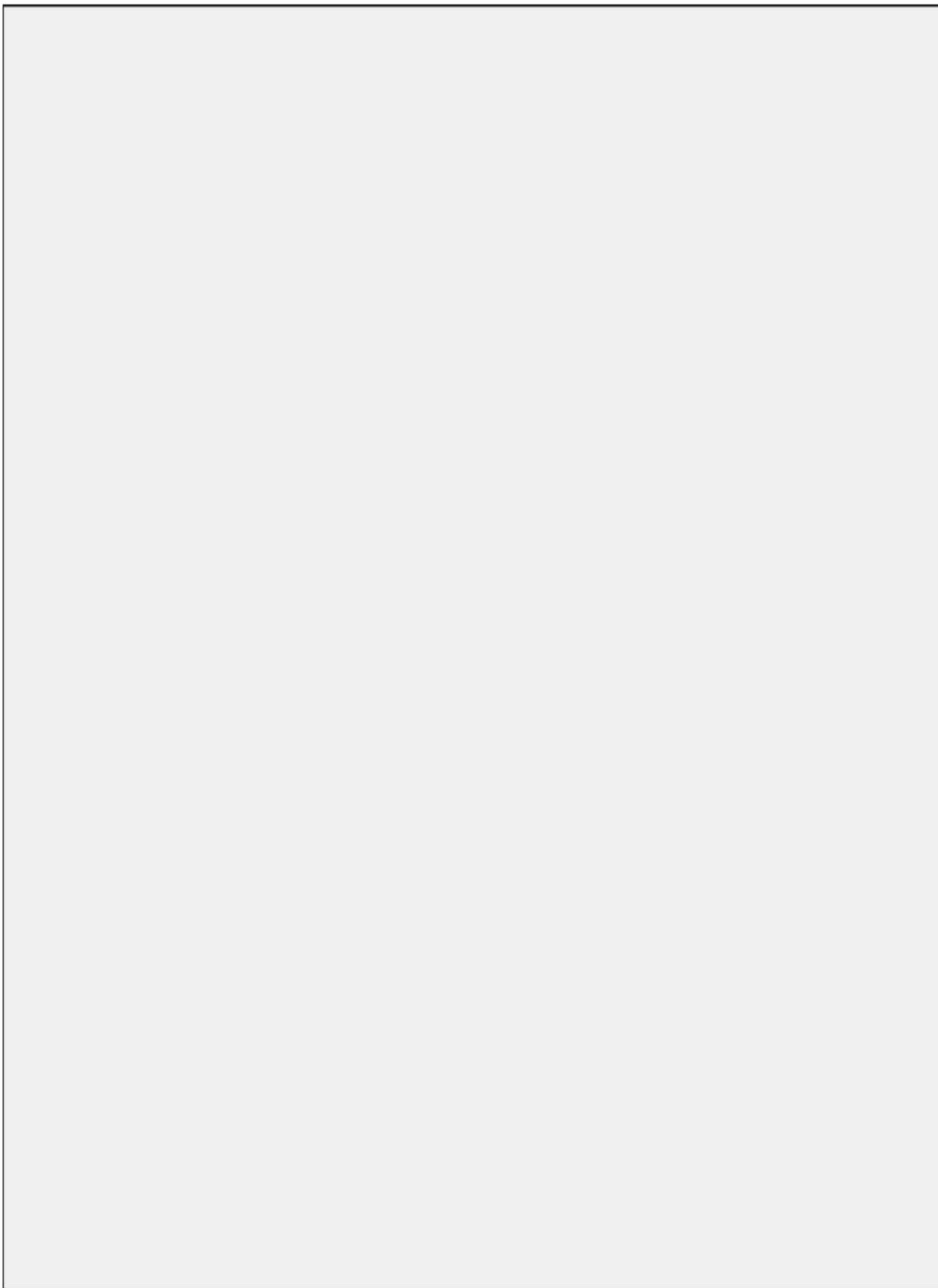
"When a country needs the courts to save democracy, democracy may lose, whichever way the court rules." [Pratap Bhanu Mehta, America's Trump Bind, Indian Express, February 8, 2024]. Do you agree?

Answer:









**ANSWER KEY
PART A**

Sample Passage 1

Q. No.	Correct Answer (Option)
1	D
2	D
3	C
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	A
8	B
9	B
10	D

Sample Passage 2

Q. No.	Correct Answer (Option)
11	C
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	D
16	B

17	B
18	D
19	D
20	C

Sample Passage 3

Q. No.	Correct Answer (Option)
21	B
22	D
23	A
24	C
25	D
26	B
27	B
28	C
29	A
30	D

Sample Passage 4

Q. No.	Correct Answer (Option)
31	C
32	A
33	C
34	B
35	D
36	B

37	D
38	A
39	C
40	B