



UPKAR'S

COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST

(Undergraduate Programme)

CLAT



Dr. LAL & MISRA

 **UPKAR'S**
**COMMON
LAW
ADMISSION
TEST**
(Undergraduate Programme)

By
Dr. Lal & Misra

UPKAR PRAKASHAN, AGRA-2

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2/11A, Swadeshi Bima Nagar, AGRA-282 002

Phone : 4053333, 2530966, 2531101

Fax : (0562) 4053330, 4031570

E-mail : care@upkar.in

Website : www.upkar.in

Branch Offices

4845, Ansari Road, Daryaganj,
New Delhi-110 002

Phone : 011-23251844/66

1-8-1/B, R.R. Complex (Near Sundaraiah Park,
Adjacent to Manasa Enclave Gate), Bagh Lingampally,
Hyderabad-500 044 (A.P.), **Phone :** 040-66753330

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General Information

● Eligibility

To be eligible for taking CLAT, a candidate should have obtained a Senior Secondary School/Intermediate (10 + 2) or its equivalent qualification from a recognized Board with not less than 50% marks in aggregate (45% in case of SC/ST/OBC and Persons with Disability) and should not be more than 20 years in case of General/OBC candidates (22 years in case of SC/ST and Persons with Disability)–as on 1st July of the examination year.

Candidates appearing in the qualifying examination can also appear provisionally. However, they shall have to produce proof of having passed the qualifying exam before or at the time of counselling with detailed mark sheet.

Note : Candidates with compartment/supplementary in any subject in the qualifying examination are not eligible for admission.

● Pattern of the Test Paper for Undergraduate Programme

Total Marks	: 200
Total number of questions	: 200
Duration of Examination	: Two Hours

Subject areas with weightage :

English including Comprehension	: 40 Marks
General Knowledge/Current Affairs	: 50 Marks
Elementary Mathematics (Numerical Ability)	: 20 Marks
Legal Aptitude	: 50 Marks
Logical Reasoning	: 40 Marks

The different subject areas of the exam are explained as under :

1. English including Comprehension

The English section will test the candidate's proficiency in English based comprehension passages and grammar. In the comprehension section, candidates will be questioned on their understanding of the passage and its central theme, meanings of words used therein etc. The grammar section requires correction of incorrect grammatical sentences, filling of blanks in sentences with appropriate words, etc.

2. General Knowledge/Current Affairs

This section will only test students on their knowledge of current affairs (broadly defined as matters featuring in the mainstream media past one year).

3. Mathematics

This section will test candidates only on 'elementary' mathematics *i.e.*, maths that is taught up to the class X.

4. Logical Reasoning

The purpose of the logical reasoning section is to test the student's ability to identify patterns, logical links and rectify illogical arguments. It will include a wide variety of logical reasoning questions such as syllogisms, logical sequences, analogies, etc. However, visual reasoning will not be tested.

5. Legal Aptitude

This section will test students only on 'legal aptitude'. Questions will be framed with the help of legal propositions (described in the paper), and a set of facts to which the said proposition has to be applied. Some propositions may not be 'true' in the real sense (*e.g.*) the legal proposition might be that any person who speaks in a movie hall and disturbs others who are watching the movie will be banned from entering any movie theatre across India for one year). Candidates will have to assume the 'truth' of these propositions and answer the questions accordingly.

Candidates will not be tested on any prior knowledge of law or legal concepts. If a technical/legal term is used in the question, that term will be explained in the question itself. For example, if the word patent is used, the meaning of patent ('a legal monopoly granted by the government for certain kinds of inventions') will also be explained.

● Tie-breaking

In event of tie between two or more candidates in the CLAT, tie will be broken by the following procedure and order :

- (i) Higher marks in the section of Legal Aptitude in CLAT.
- (ii) Higher age and
- (iii) Computerized draw of lots

● Subject Tips for Candidates

Legal Aptitude : Pay more attention to the legal maxims, Indian Constitution, legal glossary, legal current affairs, civil and penal general laws.

Legal Maxims : These include Latin legal maxims also.

Indian Constitution : Important topics of Indian Constitution are—

- (i) Preamble
- (ii) Fundamental Rights
- (iii) Directive Principles of State Policy

- (iv) Fundamental Duties
- (v) The Union, Executive, Parliament
- (vi) The States
- (vii) The Judiciary
- (viii) Election Commission

Legal Glossary : This contains legal terms and same definitions also.

Legal Current Affairs : This part consists of current affairs relating to law.

Civil and Penal Laws : It includes elementary knowledge of these laws—

- (i) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (ii) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (iii) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (iv) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 etc.

English : An elementary knowledge of English language as a skill is tested for this examination. The main topics are—

- (i) Basics of grammar, idioms and phrases
- (ii) Syntax
- (iii) Synthesis
- (iv) Transformation
- (v) Active and Passive Voice
- (vi) Antonyms and Synonyms
- (vii) Direct and Indirect Narration
- (viii) Proverbs etc.

Logical Reasoning : This part consists of—

- (i) Analogy test
- (ii) Order sequence
- (iii) Group selection
- (iv) Assumptions and implicit statements
- (v) Statements and Arguments
- (vi) Syllogism and logical consistency

General Knowledge : General Knowledge includes—

- (i) Indian National Movements
- (ii) Current Events of National and International
- (iii) General Science
- (iv) History of India
- (v) Indian Polity and Economy

(vii)

(vi) World Geography

(vii) Population

Mathematics : Arithmetic upto X standard may be asked. The topics are—

(i) Numbers System

(ii) H.C.F. and L.C.M.

(iii) Ratio and Proportion

(iv) Work and Time

(v) Percentage

(vi) Average

(vii) Profit and Loss

(viii) Simple and Compound Interest etc.

Common Law Admission Test
(Undergraduate Programme)
Solved Paper

2013

English Including Comprehension

Directions—(Q. 1 to 10) Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet.

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of our civilisation, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It taught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hands of the prince. In other words, it became more secular. Under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like 'The Divine Right Theory' and that the king can do no wrong, etc. With the advent of the industrial revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of the society. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that of 'Laissez Faire' restricting the function of the state to a mere keeping of laws and order while on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

1. What does the theory 'Divine Right of King' stipulate ?
 - (A) The kings are God
 - (B) That the right of governing is conferred upon the kings by God
 - (C) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects
 - (D) That the right of kings are divine and therefore sacred
2. Who controlled education during the Renaissance ?
 - (A) The common people
 - (B) The prince
 - (C) The church and the priests
 - (D) None of the above
3. What did the ruling class in the Christian Era think of the poor man ?
 - (A) That he is the beloved of God
 - (B) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich
 - (C) That he should be strong and lord over others
 - (D) That he is meant for serving the rich
4. Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian Era ?
 - (A) The secular leaders of society
 - (B) The church and the priests
 - (C) The monarchs
 - (D) The common people
5. What does the word 'infallibility' mean ?
 - (A) That every man is open to error
 - (B) Sensitivity
 - (C) The virtue of not making mistake
 - (D) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of the man
6. What do you mean by the 'sweat of his brow' ?
 - (A) Very hard work
 - (B) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead
 - (C) The wrinkles visible on the forehead
 - (D) The sign of innocence

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Author : **Dr. Lal & Misra**

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