

## Quantitative Aptitude

1. A father is twice as old as her son. If 20 years ago, the age of the father was 10 times the age of the son, what is the present age of the father?

38 years

40 years

43 years

45 years

2. A pipe can fill a tank in 6 hours and another pipe can empty the tank in 12 hours. If both the pipes are opened at the same time, the tank can be filled in

10 hours

12 hours

14 hours

16 hours

3. If Suresh borrows Rs. 36000 from Mahesh at rate of interest 6% S.I, at the end of four years how much interest Suresh has to pay along with principal amount?

Rs. 12560

Rs. 12960

Rs. 13500

Rs. 14500

4. A running man crosses a bridge of length 500 meters in 4 minutes. At what speed he is running?

8.5 km/s

7.5 km/s

9.5 km/s

6.5 km/s

**5. What is the area of a triangle with base 5 meters and height 10 meters?**

20 square meters

35 square meters

25 square meters

40 square meters

**6.A: B: C is in the ratio of 3: 2: 5. How much money will C get out of Rs 1260?**

252

125

503

None of these

**7. What is the probability of getting an even number when a dice is rolled?**

$1/5$

$1/2$

$1/3$

$1/4$

## Data Interpretation & Logical Reasoning

There are six women, Shila, Diya, Rita, Rekha, Nita, Rashi in a family of 12 members. There are few married couples in the family and none of the grandchildren are married. Akshay is married into the family. Rahul, Mukul, Jitu have a nephew Dipu who is the only son of Rekha. Rajat is the parental grandfather of Nita. Rita is the daughter-in-law of Shila. Rashi is the first cousin of Dipu. Shila has only three grandchildren. Mukul has two brothers and only unmarried maternal uncle, Jitu is the brother-in-law of Akshay. Rahul is the parental uncle of Nita. Rita has two daughters one of whom is Nita.

### 1. How many married couples are there in the second generation?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

### 2. Who is Dipu?

- Son of Mukul
- Son of Rahul
- Grandson of Rajat
- Nephew of Akshay

### 3. Which of the following is a married couple?

- Rahul and Rita
- Rashi and Akshay
- Shila and Mukul
- Mukul and Rita

### 4. Who is Rekha?

- Wife of Mukul
- Aunt of Rashi
- Mother of Nita
- Mother of Shila

After the 2nd MOCK CSAT, Seven friends – Charu, Dev, Harish, Konar, Mukul, Nina and Rahul are comparing their scores in this exam. We know the following information about their scores-All of them had distinct scores.Konar scored the same marks as the average of the marks scored by Charu and Dev where Charu scored more marks than Dev.Both Mukul and Nina scored less marks than Harish but more than Rahul and the marks scored by Rahul is not the least. The number of persons who scored more marks than Konar is same as the number of persons who scored less marks than Konar.Charu scored less marks than Mukul.

**1. Among them who scored the second highest marks?**

- Nina
- Mukul
- Charu
- Cannot be determined

**2. Among them who scored the second lowest marks?**

- Charu
- Rahul
- Nina
- Cannot be determined

**2. How many people scored more marks than Charu?**

- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2

**4. What is the number of persons whose scores are in between the scores of Nina and Dev?**

- 3
- 2
- 1
- 0

## Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension

Hard cases, it is said, make bad law. The adage is widely considered true for the Supreme Court of India which held in the height of the Emergency, in *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla* that detenus under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) could not approach the judiciary if their fundamental rights were violated. Not only was the law laid down unconscionable, but it also smacked of a Court more “executive-minded than the executive”, complicit in its own independence being shattered by an all-powerful government. So deep has been the impact of this judgment that the Supreme Court’s current activist avatar is widely viewed as having its genesis in a continuing need to atone. Expressions of such atonement have created another Court made to measure — this time not to the measure of the government but rather the aggrandised self-image of some of its judges.

Let us look back to the *ADM Jabalpur* case. As a court of law, the Supreme Court was called upon in the case to balance the interest of public order in an Emergency with the right to life and personal liberty guaranteed to every person. Nine High Courts called upon to perform the same function had found a nuanced answer by which they had held that the right to life cannot be absolutely subservient to public order merely because the government declared so — the legality of detentions could be judicially reviewed, though the intention of the government would not be second-guessed by the Court. This was a delicate balance. The Supreme Court however reversed this view and made the right to life and personal liberty literally a bounty of the government. Given that the consequences of their error were entirely to the government’s advantage, it was widely viewed as the death of an independent judiciary. The excessively deferential, almost apologetic language used by the judges confirmed this impression.

Today, however, while public interest litigation has restored the independent image of the Supreme Court, it has achieved this at the cost of quality, discipline and the constitutional role judges are expected to perform. The Court monitors criminal trials, protects the environment, regulates political advertising, lays down norms for sexual harassment in the workplace, sets guidelines for adoption, supervises police reform among a range of other tasks of government. That all these tasks are crucial but tardily undertaken by government can scarcely be questioned. But for an unelected and largely unaccountable institution such as the Supreme Court to be at the forefront of matters relating to governance is equally dangerous — the choice of issues it takes up is arbitrary, their remit is not legal, their results often counterproductive, requiring a degree of technical competence and institutional capacity in ensuring compliance that the Court simply does not possess. This sets an unhealthy precedent for other courts and tribunals in the country, particularly the latter whose chairpersons are usually retired Supreme Court Justices. To take a particularly egregious example, the National Green Tribunal has banned diesel vehicles more than 10 years old in Delhi and if reports are to be believed, is considering imposing a congestion charge for cars as well. That neither of these are judicial functions and are being unjustly being usurped by a tribunal that has far exceeded its mandate, is evidence of the chain reaction that the Supreme Court’s activist avatar has set off across the judicial spectrum.

Finally, the Court’s activism adds to a massive backlog of regular cases that makes the Indian justice delivery mechanism, slow, unreliable and inefficient for the ordinary litigant. As on March 1, 2015, there were over 61,000 cases pending in the Supreme Court alone. It might

be worthwhile for the Court to set its own house in order, concomitantly with telling other wings of government how to do so.

As we mark 40 years of the Emergency and the darkest period in the Supreme Court's history, it might be time to not single-mindedly harp on the significance of an independent judiciary. Judicial independence, is and must remain a cherished virtue. However, it would be blinkered to not confront newer challenges that damage the credibility of our independent judiciary today — unpardonable delays and overweening judges taking on the mantle of national government by proxy. The Supreme Court 40 years on is a different institution — it must be cognizant of its history but not at the cost of being blind to its present.

**1. Which of the following is a suitable title for the passage?**

An Atonement Gone Too Far

Sanctimony from a Ruined Pedestal

The ADM Jabalpur's Case: The Supreme Court's Darkest Hour

Overcompensating for Past Mistakes

**2. The author says that the Supreme Court was “more executive-minded than the executive” during the Emergency. Which of the following options captures the essence of what the writer means by the phrase: 'more “executive-minded than the executive”’?**

The Supreme Court abdicated its independence to an authoritarian government by embracing its perspective.

The Supreme Court was more emphatic than the Government about exercising executive power under the MISA.

The Supreme Court reflected the unconscionable actions taken by the government by upholding its laws.

The Supreme Court wanted to curry favor with the government through its deferential decisions during Emergency.

**3. Which of the following cannot be reasonably inferred from the passage?**

The Supreme Court was complicit in curbing judicial independence during the Emergency.

Public interest litigations have, post-Emergency, led to the judiciary overreaching into the realm of legislature.

The Indian Judiciary ought not indulge in general supervisory jurisdiction to correct actions and policies of government.

The Indian judiciary must be equipped with technical competence and institutional capacity to ensure compliance to orders passed in relation to public interest litigations.

**4. The word “egregious” in the passage is farthest in meaning to :**

outrageous

flagitious

distinguished

arrant

**5. Which of the following is the author least likely to agree with?**

The rise in judicial activism is in danger making the Supreme Court diffuse and ineffective, encroaching into the functions of government.

Where the Supreme Court is only moved for better governance and administration, which does not involve the exercise of any proper judicial function, it should refrain from acting.

Adoption, police reform and environment issues are the remit of the judiciary.

The Indian judicial system needs to focus on clearing the massive backlog of cases to re-establish its credibility.