

CLAT 2013

Directions (1-10): 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 civilization, 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 Voire" 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.
- 7. What does the policy of "Laissez Faire" stand for?**
(a) Individual freedom in the economic field
(b) State control over law and order in society
(c) Joint control of the means of production by the State and private enterprise
(d) **Decontrol over law and order by the ruling class.**
- 8. Which of the following describes the writer?**
(a) **Concerned**
(b) Unconcerned
(c) Aggressive
(d) Frustrated.
- 9. Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given: Gospels**
(a) Chitchat
(b) **A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher**
(c) Rumour
(d) Guidance.
- 10. Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given:**
Vogue
(a) Uncertain
(b) Out-dated
(c) **The prevailing fashion or style**
(d) Journey.
- Directions (11-15): Select the word that is spelt correctly**
- 11.** (a) **Paraphernalia**
(b) Paraphrenalia
(c) Parapherenalia
(d) Paraphrennalia.
- 12.** (a) enterprenuep
(b) **Entrepreneur**
(c) Entrepenuur
(d) Enteruepeur.
- 13.** (a) onomaetopoeia
(b) Onomoatopoeia
(c) **Onomatopoeia**
(d) Onomatapoeia.
- 14.** (a) hemorhage
(b) Haemorhage
(c) **Haemorrhage**
(d) Hemoorhage.
- 15.** (a) Dylexia
(b) **Dyslexia**
(c) Dislexia
(d) Dislecsia.

Directions (16-25): Select the best option from the four alternatives given below and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it in the OMR answersheet.

16. Unless hethis office, I will not say anything.

- (a) Lea
- (b) Did not leave
- (c) Leaves
- (d) Had left.

17., I would help all the poor people.

- (a) If I am rich
- (b) If I was rich
- (c) If I were rich
- (d) In case I am rich.

18. I..... the news an hour ago.

- (a) Have heard
- (b) Heard
- (c) Was hearing
- (d) Have been hearing.

19. He spokeabout his prospects.

- (a) Confidentially
- (b) Consciously
- (c) Confidently
- (d) Conscientiously.

20. The boy is not interested in playing.....?

- (a) Doesn't he?
- (b) Isn't he?
- (c) Didn't he?
- (d) Is he?

21. He told us that we should never live beyond.....means.

- (a) His
- (b) Their
- (c) Our
- (d) Her.

22. May I request.....you again to consider my case favorably?

- (a) To
- (b) Onto
- (c) Of
- (d) No proposition required.

23. Known as devout and serious person, she also has sense of humour.

- (a) Better
- (b) Quick
- (c) Good
- (d) Beautiful.

24. . Galileo said, 'The Eartharound the sun'.

- (a) Revolved
- (b) Is revolving

- (c) Revolves
- (d) Is resolved.

25. Weour work before the guests arrived at our house.

- (a) Shall finish
- (b) Have finished
- (c) Had finished
- (d) Shall have finished.

Directions (26-30): The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. Shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it in the OMR answer sheet.

26.

- a. People who start up their own business typically come from two extreme backgrounds: One is the business family background and the other is a steady professional family background.
- b. Typically, people from different backgrounds face different kinds of basic problems.
- c. The people from both the backgrounds find it very difficult to establish and manage an enterprise.
- d. Starting up and managing a small business is no joke.

- (a) d b c a
- (b) b a c d
- (c) d a c b
- (d) c d a b

27.

- a. Venture capital is recommended as the ideal source of financing for a successfully small business.
- b. Several companies including start ups have been funded by dedicated venture funds during this decade.
- c. Despite this, an average Indian entrepreneur understands and appreciation of venture capital concept has been woefully inadequate,
- d. In the Indian context, though venture "capital has been a relatively late entrant, it has already made a reasonable impact.

- (a) a b c d
- (b) a d b c
- (c) a c b d
- (d) a d c b.

28.

- a. Progress in diagnosis, in preventive medicine and in treatment, both medicinal and surgical, has been rapid and breathe taking.
- b. Much in medicine which is not taken for granted was undreamt of even as recently as 20 years ago.
- c. Presently small pox has been eradicated, poliomyelitis practically banished, tuberculosis has become curable and coronary artery disease surgically relievable.
- d. The dramatic surge in the field of molecular biology and research by immunologists and geneticists has succeeded in controlling parasitic diseases like malaria and river blindness that affect millions of people round the world.

- (a) b d c a
- (b) b a c d
- (c) b c a d
- (d) b d a c

- 29.
- a. Instead, many deaths and injuries result from falling objects and the collapse of buildings, bridges and other structures.
 - b. Earthquakes almost never kill people directly.
 - c. Fire resulting from broken gas or power lines is another major danger during a quake.
 - d. Spills of hazardous chemicals are also a concern during an earthquake.
- a. c a b d
 - b. d a c b
 - c. d c a b
 - d. **b a c d**

- 30.
- a. The Winchester or hard disk drives can store much more data than what can be stored on a floppy diskette.
 - b. Hard disks come sealed and they cannot be removed or changed like floppy diskettes.
 - c. Often floppy disk system is used in conjunction with the Winchester disk system.
 - d. This makes for an ideal system for secondary storage.
- (a) c a b d
 - (b) c b d a
 - (c) b a c d
 - (d) **a b c d.**

Directions (31-35): Given below are a few foreign language phrases which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases and shade, the appropriate answer in the space provided for it in the OMR answer sheet.

31. El Dorado

- (a) **An imaginary place**
- (b) High altitude
- (c) A literary man
- (d) A country full of gold and precious stones.

32. Quantum ramifactus

- (a) **The amount of damage suffered**
- (b) The amount of damage caused
- (c) The amount of damage paid
- (d) The amount of damage received.

33. Corpus delicti

- (a) Fake evidence of an offence
- (b) Hearsay evidence of an offence
- (c) Lack of evidence of an offence
- (d) **An evidence which constitute an offence.**

34. Vis-a-vis

- (a) Direct
- (b) Opposite
- (c) **Face-to-face**
- (d) Agree.

35. Carte blanche

(a) Complete authority

(b) Issue the warrant

(c) No authority

(d) Lack of authority.

Directions (36-40): Choose the explanation that catches the spirit of the idiom given in each question.

36. To blaze a trail

(a) To set on fire

(b) To blow the trumpet

(c) To initiate work in a movement

(d) To be hopeful.

37. A snake in the grass

(a) A secret or hidden enemy

(b) An unreliable person

(c) Unforeseen happening

(d) A dangerous enemy.

38. Have too many irons in the fire

(a) Engaged in too many enterprises at the same time

(b) Facing too many problems at the same time

(c) Said or done too many things at the same time

(d) To incite the feeling amongst the people.

39. A fair weather friend

(a) A friend who is fair to us at all the times

(b) A friend who deserts us in difficulties

(c) A friend whom we love the most

(d) A friend who loves us the most.

40. A Panacea

(a) An injection that serves as a life line

(b) A lecture full of precepts

(c) A strong drug that induces sleep

(d) A single cure for all diseases or troubles.

41. 非理数 is a rational number whereas is:

(a) Also a rational number

(b) An irrational number

(c) Not a number

(d) A natural periodic number.

42. Greatest number which divides 926 and 2313, leaving 2 and 3 remainders respectively is:

(a) 52

(b) 54

(c) 152

(d) 154.

43. A single discount equivalent to a discount series 15% and 5% is: 32%

(a) 32%