

GOA UNIVERSITY
COMMON LAW ADMISSION TEST I
(GU-CLAT I)
SUBJECT: B.A. LL.B.

SECTION I - GENERAL ENGLISH

1. Which of the following is an example of a compound sentence? A. She ran fast. B. The dog barked loudly. C. I like tea, but he prefers coffee. D. The sun shines brightly.
2. What part of speech is the word "quickly" in the sentence "She quickly ran to catch the bus"? A. Noun B. Adjective C. Adverb D. Verb
3. Which of the following is a synonym for "euphoric"? A. Sad B. Happy C. Angry D. Excited
4. What is the plural form of "cactus"? A. Cactuss B. Cacti C. Cactuses D. Cactu
5. What is the antonym for "vindictive"? A. Forgiving B. Retaliatory C. Spiteful D. Grudgeful
6. What is the antonym for "diligent"? A. Careful B. Lazy C. Conscientious D. Hardworking
7. What's a synonym for "ecstatic"? A. Content B. Joyful C. Bored D. Gloomy

<p>8. What does the term "polyglot" mean:</p> <p>A. A person who speaks multiple languages fluently</p> <p>B. A type of literary device used to create ambiguity in a text</p> <p>C. A form of poetry characterized by complex rhyme schemes</p> <p>D. A narrative technique where the story is told from multiple perspectives</p>
<p>9. The best work of an artist, writer, or composer.</p> <p>A. Portfolio</p> <p>B. Masterpiece</p> <p>C. Magnum opus</p> <p>D. Oeuvre</p>
<p>10. A judgment that a person is not guilty of the crime which they have been charged.</p> <p>A. Exoneration</p> <p>B. Acquittal</p> <p>C. Conviction</p> <p>D. Verdict</p>
<p>11. Something that can be physically touched is called _____.</p> <p>A. Retrievable</p> <p>B. Plausible</p> <p>C. Tangible</p> <p>D. Traceable</p>
<p>12. Someone who studies the history of languages, especially by looking closely at literature is known as _____.</p> <p>A. Linguist</p> <p>B. Historiographer</p> <p>C. Philologist</p> <p>D. Philanthropist</p>
<p>13. The grammatical arrangement of words in a sentence</p> <p>A. Phrase</p> <p>B. Clause</p> <p>C. Morpheme</p> <p>D. Syntax</p>
<p>14. Octogenarian means</p> <p>A. A person between 80-89 years old</p> <p>B. Eight-sided object</p> <p>C. Animals with multiple limbs</p> <p>D. A magician</p>

<p>15. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?</p> <p>A. Neither of the girls wants to go to the market.</p> <p>B. Neither of the girls want to go to the market.</p> <p>C. Neither of the girls want to goes to the market.</p> <p>D. Neither of the girls wants to goes to the market.</p>
<p>16. Procrastinate means</p> <p>A. Show respect</p> <p>B. Win elections</p> <p>C. Speak positively about something</p> <p>D. Keep delaying something that must be done</p>
<p>17. What is an antonym for “Endure”?</p> <p>A. Perish</p> <p>B. Live</p> <p>C. Bear</p> <p>D. Sustain</p>
<p>18. What is the opposite of “Gruesome”</p> <p>A. Hurt</p> <p>B. Beautiful</p> <p>C. Foolish</p> <p>D. Order</p>
<p>19. What is the opposite of “Adversity”</p> <p>A. Success</p> <p>B. Greed</p> <p>C. Void</p> <p>D. Protection</p>
<p>20. A person who dislikes, or is strongly prejudiced against women –</p> <p>A. Sycophant</p> <p>B. Misogynist</p> <p>C. Philanderer</p> <p>D. Introvert</p>

SECTION II - CURRENT AFFAIRS

21. Santosh Trophy is associated with A. Cricket B. Hockey C. Handball D. Football
22. International Yoga Day is celebrated on _____. A. 21 st June B. 30 th March C. 21 st January D. 14 th July
23. Who was the chief guest of Republic Day 2024 celebrations? A. Joe Biden B. Emmanuel Macron C. Rishi Sunak D. Anthony Albanese
24. Who was recently awarded the title of Grandmaster by the International Chess Federation? A. Koneru Humpy B. Vaishali Ramesh Babu C. Nihal Sarin D. Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa
25. Which country has recently issued its new currency? A. Zimbabwe B. South Africa C. Kenya D. Iran
26. Which country recently launched the "First International Rainbow Tourism Conference" to promote LGBT-friendly tourism? A. Bhutan B. Maldives C. Nepal D. Sri Lanka
27. The 'Purple Fest' event is primarily focused on which group? A. LGBTQ+ community B. Women C. Senior Citizens D. Persons with Disabilities

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| <p>28. In which state was the Sudarshan Setu (Okha-Beyt Dwarka Signature Bridge), India's longest cable-stayed bridge, inaugurated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GujaratB. MaharashtraC. KeralaD. Uttar Pradesh |
| <p>29. What is the name of Microsoft's AI app that transforms still images into animated videos with lifelike facial expressions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. VASA – 1B. ARGO – 2C. ZETA – 3D. TANGO – 4 |
| <p>30. Which country launched the first-ever Hindi radio broadcast to strengthen ties with India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. YemenB. OmanC. QatarD. Kuwait |

SECTION III - CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

31. In which case did the Supreme Court say that Preamble is not a Part of the Constitution? A. Keshavanandha Bharathi B. Golaknath C. Berubarian D. Sajjan Singh
32. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? A. K. M. Munshi B. Jagjivan Ram C. B.N. Rao D. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
33. Who is the First Citizen of India? A. Prime Minister B. President of India C. Chief Justice D. Governor
34. Who is competent to amend fundamental rights? A. President B. Supreme Court C. Lok Sabha D. Parliament
35. Indian Constitution grants ____ fundamental rights to the citizens. A. Ten B. Six C. Eight D. Eleven
36. The President of India gives his resignation to the- A. Chief Justice B. Parliament C. Vice President D. Prime Minister
37. Right to Education was included in the list of Fundamental Rights in- A. 82 nd Amendment B. 84 th Amendment C. 86 th Amendment D. 88 th Amendment
38. The Constitution of India provides for- A. Dual Citizenship B. Plural Citizenship C. Single Citizenship D. Multiple Citizenship

<p>39. The Article of the Indian Constitution which abolishes untouchability is-</p> <p>A. Article 17 B. Article 18 C. Article 23 D. Article 24</p>
<p>40. During proclamation of National Emergency—</p> <p>A. Article 19 cannot be suspended B. Article 21 cannot be suspended C. Article 32 cannot be suspended D. All Fundamental Rights are suspended</p>
<p>41. Which of the following countries have unwritten Constitution?</p> <p>A. Australia B. Canada C. USA D. England</p>
<p>42. Fundamental rights are discussed under which part of the Indian Constitution?</p> <p>A. Part-II B. Part-III C. Part-IV D. Part-V</p>
<p>43. How many writs are available under Art. 32 of Indian Constitution?</p> <p>A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7</p>
<p>44. 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution refers to</p> <p>A. Languages B. Agrarian reforms C. Anti Defection D. Election</p>
<p>45. Public Interest Litigation can be filed in-</p> <p>A. The High Court only B. The Supreme Court only C. Both Supreme Court and High Court D. District Court only</p>
<p>46. A case for Unlawful Detention can be filed under which Writ?</p> <p>A. Habeas Corpus B. Mandamus C. Quo-Warranto D. Prohibition</p>

47. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from which country's Constitution?

- A. Ireland
- B. Germany
- C. Australia
- D. USA

48. Which of the following right was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- C. Right to Freedom of Religion
- D. Right to Property

49. Who nominates 12 members in the Council of State—

- A. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- B. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- C. President of India
- D. Prime Minister of India

50. "Public Health" is the subject matter of-

- A. Centre
- B. State
- C. Centre and State
- D. None of the Above

SECTION IV - LEGAL APTITUDE AND LEGAL REASONING

51. In a criminal trial, the burden of proof rests with: A. The defense B. The prosecution C. The judge D. Both the defense and prosecution equally
52. What does the Latin term " <i>habeas corpus</i> " mean? A. To have the body B. To produce the body C. To hold the body D. To free the body
53. Which of the following is not a requirement for a valid contract? A. Offer and acceptance B. Consideration C. Intention to create legal relations D. Verbal agreement
54. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj institution is: A. 2/3 rd seats B. 1/3 rd seats C. 1/4 th seats D. 1/2 nd seats
55. Which case is famously known as habeas corpus case? A. A.D.M. Jabbalpur B. L.Chandrakumar C. Kiohota Hollohan D. Waman Rao
56. Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in -----year A. 1980 B. 1961 C. 1981 D. 1960
57. Who has the power to review the law in consonance with the basic principles of the constitution? A. The Legislature B. The Executive C. The People D. The Judiciary
58. Who was the Constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly? A. B.N. Rao B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad D. Jawaharlal Nehru

<p>59. The concept of Welfare State is included under the Constitution of India in the –</p> <p>A. Fundamental Rights B. Directive Principles of State Policy C. Fundamental Duties D. Eight Schedule</p>
<p>60. A High Court Judge retires at the age of ----</p> <p>A. 60 B. 62 C. 64 D. 65</p>
<p>61. When was the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) first constituted?</p> <p>A. 1949 B. 1950 C. 1951 D. 1952</p>
<p>62. The Constitution of India recognises</p> <p>A. Only linguistic minorities B. Only religious minorities C. Religious minorities and linguistic minorities D. Religious minorities, linguistic minorities and ethnic minorities</p>
<p>63. Restrictions cannot be imposed on the right to freedom of speech and expression on the ground of _____</p> <p>A. Law and order problem B. Defamation C. Contempt of Court D. Incitement to an offence</p>
<p>64. Protection of Human Rights Act was passed in _____ year.</p> <p>A. 1991 B. 1993 C. 1994 D. 2000</p>
<p>65. A person who is arrested by the police officer must be produced before the nearest</p> <p>A. Magistrate within 24 hours B. Magistrate within 12 hours C. Magistrate within 16 hours D. Magistrate within 48 hours</p>
<p>66. What is the term of a member of Rajya Sabha?</p> <p>A. Three Years B. Four Years C. Five Years D. Six Years</p>

67. Legal Principle 1: If there is undue influence on a party to an agreement, he may refuse to perform the agreement.

Legal Principle 2: When one party in an agreement is in a position to dominate the will of the other party and he uses his position over the other party to get the other party's consent to the agreement, this is undue influence.

Factual situation: The Landlord asks the tenant to agree to increase the rent to double the previous amount or to vacate the house. The tenant had to agree to give double the previous rent and continue to live in the house. He thereafter refuses to pay.

Question: Which of the following answers do you think is more appropriate?

- A. Tenant has to pay the new rent
- B. Tenant has to pay the old rent and continue to occupy the house
- C. Tenant has to pay the old rent but vacate the house within a reasonable time
- D. None of the above

68. Legal Principle: It is settled that ignorance of law is no excuse but ignorance of fact may be excused.

Factual situation: 'X', a foreign national, was carrying child pornographic material with him and was apprehended when he reached India. It is an offence to possess child pornographic material in India. X did not know this law.

Question: Can X be prosecuted in India?

- A. X cannot be prosecuted because he had actually no knowledge about the Indian law
- B. X cannot be prosecuted because ignorance of fact is excusable
- C. X can be prosecuted because ignorance of law is not excusable
- D. It is always in the discretion of court to decide in cases involving foreigners

69. Legal Principle: Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person is said to defame that person.

Factual situation: In a community there is a custom of stealing shoes of bridegroom during the marriage ceremony. The shoes of the bridegroom were stolen by 'Y'. 'A' announced that 'Z' has stolen the shoes. Everyone present in the marriage party started staring at Z with great surprise. Z felt very ashamed.

- A. A defamed Z
- B. A did not defame Z
- C. A defamed Z because Z felt very ashamed
- D. A defamed the whole marriage party

70. Legal Principle: Nuisance is an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land or some right over or in connection with it. If the interference is 'direct', the wrong is trespass; whereas, if the interference is 'consequential', it amounts to nuisance.

Factual situation: 'A' plants a tree on his land. However, he allows its branches to project over the land of 'B'.

Question: Which of the following derivations is correct?

- A. A has committed trespass
- B. A has committed nuisance
- C. A has not committed nuisance
- D. None of the above

71. Legal Principle: A violation of a legal right, with or without damage, gives rise to a tort.

Factual situation: 'A' establishes a coaching class and charges Rs.5,000/- per year as fees. A's neighbour 'B' establishes another coaching class thereby creating a competition. This forces A to reduce his fees to Rs.3,000/- per year.

Question: Can A claim damages from B for the loss caused to him?

- A. Yes, he can as B has violated his legal right
- B. No, A has reduced the fees on his own
- C. No, because though there was damage, there was no legal injury
- D. None of the above

72. Legal Principle: Theft is robbery if in order to committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or fear of instant death or instant hurt.

Factual situation: 'A' entered B's house to take away her TV. When he was carrying the TV out of his house, he encountered B near the door. He left the TV behind and ran away.

- A. A has committed theft
- B. A has committed robbery
- C. A has committed both theft and robbery
- D. A has neither committed theft nor robbery

73. Legal Principle: Only Parliament or State legislatures have the authority to enact laws on their own. No law made by the State can take away a person's fundamental right.

Factual situation: Parliament enacted a law, which according to a group of lawyers is violating the fundamental rights of traders. A group of lawyers file a Writ Petition challenging the constitutional validity of the Statute seeking relief to quash the Statute and further direct the Parliament to enact a new law.

- A. No Writ would lie against the Parliament, as the court has no authority to direct Parliament to enact or re-enact a law.
- B. The court can quash existing law if it violates fundamental rights and can direct Parliament to make a new law.
- C. The court can quash the existing law if it violates fundamental rights but cannot direct Parliament to make a new law
- D. None of these

74. Legal Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

Factual situation: 'A' under the influence of madness, attempts to kill 'B'. B to save his life kills A.

- A. B has committed an offence
- B. A has not committed an offence because he was mad
- C. B has not committed any offence
- D. A has committed the offence of attempt to murder

75. Legal Principle: A person can be benefitted under private defence in case of intoxication.

Factual Situation: Ramlal got drunk voluntarily and on his way home assaulted a policeman.

Which of the following correct?

- A. Ramlal cannot be liable because he was drunk
- B. Ramlal cannot be liable because he gets benefit under private defence
- C. Ramlal can be liable because he got drunk voluntarily
- D. None of the above

76. UDHR Stands for

- A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B. United Declaration of Human Rights
- C. Unity in Declaration of Human Rights
- D. Universal Decision on Human Rights

77. Article 21-A discusses about

- A. Right to Health
- B. Right to Food
- C. Right to Education
- D. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

78. Parliament of India consists of

- A. Only one organ
- B. Two organs
- C. Three organs
- D. Four organs

79. The temporary release of a prisoner is called -----

- A. Amnesty
- B. Parole
- C. Pardon
- D. Discharge

80. What is the most severe punishment a judge could give?

- A. A long time in prison.
- B. A fine.
- C. A judge does not give punishment.
- D. Capital punishment.

SECTION V - LOGIC AND REASONING

81. Principle: All employees who work overtime receive bonuses.

Factual Situation: Some employees receive bonuses.

Conclusion:

- A. All employees work overtime.
- B. Some employees work overtime.
- C. All employees receive bonuses.
- D. Some employees do not work overtime.

82. Principle: No students who fail the final exam pass the course.

Factual Situation: Some students pass the course.

Conclusion:

- A. All students who pass the course pass the final exam.
- B. Some students who pass the course fail the final exam.
- C. No students fail the final exam.
- D. All students fail the final exam.

83. Principle: All successful applicants have at least five years of experience.

Factual Situation: Some successful applicants have less than five years of experience.

Conclusion:

- A. All successful applicants have more than five years of experience.
- B. Some successful applicants have exactly five years of experience.
- C. Some successful applicants do not have five years of experience.
- D. All applicants have five years of experience.

84. Principle: All residents in the neighbourhood own pets.

Factual Situation: Some residents do not own pets.

Conclusion:

- A. All residents in the neighbourhood do not own pets.
- B. Some residents in the neighbourhood do not own pets.
- C. No residents in the neighbourhood own pets.
- D. All residents own pets.

85. Principle: All students with perfect attendance receive certificates.

Factual Situation: Some students receive certificates.

Conclusion:

- A. All students with perfect attendance receive certificates.
- B. Some students have perfect attendance.
- C. No students have perfect attendance.
- D. Some students do not receive certificates.

<p>86. Principle: No actors who miss rehearsals perform in the play. Factual Situation: Some actors perform in the play.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. No actors miss rehearsals. B. All actors perform in the play. C. Some actors miss rehearsals. D. All actors miss rehearsals.
<p>87. Principle: All chefs who graduate from culinary school have job offers. Factual Situation: Some chefs do not have job offers.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. All chefs graduate from culinary school. B. Some chefs do not graduate from culinary school. C. No chefs graduate from culinary school. D. Some chefs graduate from culinary school.
<p>88. Principle: All investors who study the market make informed decisions. Factual Situation: Some investors make informed decisions.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. All investors study the market. B. Some investors do not study the market. C. No investors make informed decisions. D. Some investors do not make informed decisions.
<p>89. Principle: All books with golden stickers are bestsellers. Factual Situation: Some books with golden stickers are not bestsellers.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. No bestsellers have golden stickers. B. All bestsellers have golden stickers. C. Some bestsellers do not have golden stickers. D. No books have golden stickers.
<p>90. Principle: All teachers who attend conferences stay updated with academic advancements. Factual Situation: Some teachers stay updated with academic advancements.</p> <p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. All teachers attend conferences. B. Some teachers attend conferences. C. No teachers attend conferences. D. Some teachers do not stay updated with academic advancements.
<p>91. Which of the following is always necessary for a statement to be considered true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Emotion B. Opinion C. Evidence D. Belief

<p>92. To reach his office daily, Hemant travels 5 kms to the East, then turns to his left and travels 12 kms, then turns right to travel 5 kms, then finally turns right to travel 12 kms. How far is his office from his house?</p> <p>A. 10 kms B. 12 kms C. 17 kms D. 13 kms</p>
<p>93. What comes in the place of (?)</p> <p>Flow : River :: Stagnant : ?</p> <p>A. Canal B. Dam C. Ocean D. Pool</p>
<p>94. Pick the odd one out from the following</p> <p>A. Sun B. Star C. Moon D. Universe</p>
<p>95. Arrange the following words in a meaningful sequence.</p> <p>1) Infection, 2) Treatment, 3) Consultation, 4) Doctor, 5) Recovery</p> <p>A. 2,1,4,3,5 B. 1,3,2,4,5 C. 1,4,3,2,5 D. 2,3,5,1,4</p>
<p>96. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer from the options given:</p> <p>Assertion(A): James Watt invented the steam engine. Reason(R): It was invented to pump out the water from the flooded mines.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A C. A is true, but R is false D. Both A and R are false</p>
<p>97. Find the missing letters in the series:</p> <p>BKK, DMM, FOO, ____, JSS</p> <p>A. HLL B. HBB C. HTT D. HQQ</p>

98. Manoj is the brother of Deepak. Rekha is the sister of Seema. Deepak is the son of Rekha. How is Manoj related to Rekha?

- A. Nephew
- B. Son
- C. Brother
- D. None of these

99. Which of the following is the closest analogy to Joke : Laughter?

- A. Story : Mystery
- B. Horror : Fear
- C. Eyes : Tears
- D. Actor : Acting

100. If you are a fitness walker, you don't need to go to a health gym. You also don't need any fitness equipment for workout. All you need is a pair of comfortable athletic shoes.

This paragraph supports which of the following statements?

- A. Fitness walking is better than weight lifting
- B. Walking outdoor provide more health benefits than walking indoors
- C. Fitness walking is an effective and convenient form of exercise
- D. Poorly designed shoes can cause foot injuries