Prepp
Your Personal Exams Guide

LL.M. ADMISSION TEST – 2023

Date of Exam. :	Center's Name : _____
Duration : **90 Minutes**	Roll No. : _____
Max. Marks : **150**	OMR Sheet No. : _____

Question Booklet Sl. No.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **No clarification on the Question paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.**
2. There are two (2) Sections (A and B) in the Question Paper. Section A has two Parts with a total 75 marks.
   part – I : English language has **25** questions of **1** mark **each** for Total of **25** marks.
   part – II : Legal Reasoning has **25** questions of **2** marks **each** for Total of **50** marks.
   Section – B Will be evaluated only for those candidates who have secured atleast 50% marks in each of the Part (Part – **I** and Part – **II**) of **Section – A**.
   Section – B Will have Ten questions from different aspects of Law. The candidates will have to answer **any two (2)** questions for total of **75** marks.
   Total marks are **150**.
3. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **only BLACK/BLUE BALL pOINT pEN** in the OMR Response Sheet.
   Example : For the question, "Where is the Taj Mahal located ?"
   a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi

Right Method

a b ● c d

Wrong Methods

a ⊗ c d a b ⊘ c d a ● c d

4. **There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.**
5. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as *wrong answer*.
7. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet and Answer Booklet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
8. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet and Answer Booklet to the invigilator.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
11. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
12. **The candidates shall not leave the hall before the end of the Test.**

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Your Personal Exams Guide

SECTION – A : PART I – ENGLISH

Direction (Q. No. 1 – 7) : Each set of questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the most appropriate response that accurately and completely answer the question.

Within the turbulent past few years, the idea that a person can be "cancelled" — in other words, culturally blocked from having a prominent public platform or career — has become a polarizing topic of debate. The rise of "cancel culture" and the idea of cancelling someone coincides with a familiar pattern: A celebrity or other public figure does or says something offensive; a public backlash, often fuelled by politically progressive social media, ensues. Then come the calls to cancel the person — that is, to effectively end their career or revoke their cultural cachet, whether through boycotts of their work or disciplinary action from an employer.

To many people, this process of publicly calling for accountability, and boycotting if nothing else seems to work, has become an important tool of social justice — a way of combating, through collective action, some of the huge power imbalances that often exist between public figures with far-reaching platforms and audiences, and the people and communities their words and actions may harm. But conservative politicians and pundits have increasingly embraced the argument that cancel culture, rather than being a way of speaking truth to power, has spun out of control and become a senseless form of social media mob rule. At the 2020 Republican National Convention, for example, numerous speakers, including President Trump, addressed cancel culture directly, and one delegate resolution even explicitly targeted the phenomenon, describing it as having "grown into erasing of history, encouraging lawlessness, muting citizens, and violating free exchange of ideas, thoughts, and speech."

Actually, ending someone's career through the power of public backlash is difficult. Few entertainers or other public figures have truly been cancelled — that is, while they may have faced considerable negative criticism and calls to be held accountable for their statements and actions, very few of them have truly experienced career-ending repercussions.

Harry Potter author, J.K. Rowling, for example, has faced intense criticism from her own fans since she began to voice transphobic beliefs, making her one of the most prominently "cancelled" individuals at the centre of the cancel culture debate. But following Rowling's publication, in June 2020, of a transphobic manifesto, sales of the author's books actually increased tremendously in her home country of Great Britain.

1. According to the author, the idea that a person can be "cancelled" is of significance because
   a) times have been unsettling in the recent past.
   b) traditionally, only events were called off.
   c) it was a thrilling prospect to tell a person they are unimportant.
   d) public platforms were used only for debates.

2. The impact of the "cancel culture" has led to groups of people
   a) To be segregated completely by opposite opinions.
   b) To have a condemnatory attitude towards all celebrities.
   c) To propagate their ulterior political agenda.
   d) To acquire the right to negate all disciplinary action.

3. "Cancel culture" appears to be empowering for the marginalised as it offers
   a) a platform to take down rigid caste structures.
   b) the opportunity to present themselves as accountable to their communities.
   c) a mechanism to challenge the existing power structures.
   d) the chance to protect their people from harm caused by power imbalances.

4. Orthodox leaders view "cancel culture" unfavourably
   a) because it questions their authority
   b) as it cannot be maintained as per their convenience
   c) since it has spiralled beyond their power to restrain it
   d) due to their own victimisation

5. **Assertion I** : Cancel culture can certainly bring a sudden halt to a person's career.
   Reason II : Social media wields unbridled power in controlling the political ambition of the leaders.
   a) i is true but ii is false.
   b) Both i and ii are true and ii is the correct explanation of i.
   c) i is false but ii is true.
   d) Both i and ii are false.

6. The phrase “mob rule” implies

a) corrective action b) anarchy

c) collective measures d) absolute governance

7. Which one of the following statements most appropriately expresses the main point of the passage?

a) While the “cancel culture’’ is a potent tool to vilify hurtful actions or words, it essentially does not have damaging repercussions that are enduring.

b) “Cancel culture” is essential for questioning the status quo as the minorities do not have any other agency as far-reaching as the one offered by the internet.

c) All celebrities can profit tremendously by the negative publicity they receive from the “cancel culture”.

d) “Cancel culture” has tremendous potential to highlight all social injustices in the society and is a powerful tool to silence offensive people and their hurtful words.

Direction (Q. No. 8 – 13) : Each question has a word followed by four choices. Select the suitable antonym.

8. Gregariousness

a) illogical b) unintelligible c) undeliverable d) unsociable

9. Exacerbate

a) inculcate b) appease c) appropriate d) alienate

10. Ectomorphic

a) obese b) obsolete c) obscure d) obdurate

11. Acrimonious

a) astute b) admirable c) amiable d) aghast

12. Debauched

a) honourable b) patriotic c) zealous d) placid

13. Approbation

a) demystification b) dissolution c) disposition d) denunciation

Direction (Q. No. 14 – 20) : Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks.

14. Marginalized communities that were traditionally _____ to the edges have found a voice on the internet.

a) secluded b) snapped c) shrivelled d) shunted

15. Less talked about is the way fame can make virtually all aspects of your life faintly _____.
a) subcutaneous b) ludicrous c) sonorous d) preposterous

16. Being _____ to his father's ways, Dinesh had no difficulty in ignoring his jibes.
a) accustomed b) attentive c) critical d) defiant

17. The Chairperson's vision tended always towards the inclusive and _____, an outlook that they credited to their upbringing.
a) apocalyptical b) mellifluous c) equitable d) whimsical

18. Two days ago Charan Singh's horse had been the favourite, but it was _____ beaten.
a) gloriously b) falsely c) ignominiously d) unanimously

19. The _____ prose of scientific journals does not lure the common reader.
a) sequestered b) sesquipedalian c) sequential d) subaltern

20. And to cap it all, there's a _____on board, and most of us suspect the newly recruited intern!
a) supervisor b) saboteur c) benefactor d) amateur

Direction (Q. No. 21 – 25) : Choose the option which most appropriately expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrases underlined in the given sentences.

21. The Boss tends to exaggerate so we take what he says with a pinch of salt.
a) agree enthusiastically b) ignore completely
c) partly believe d) disagree bluntly

22. You have just avoided relegation by the skin of your teeth.
a) expertly b) convincingly c) just barely d) surprisingly

23. i am just biding my time, planning and looking for a property that's perfect for my family.
a) procrastinating b) waiting for opportune moment
c) depending on fate d) going beyond one's timeline

24. The team's business went belly-up during the long recession.
a) sudden escalation b) decline gradually
c) remain stagnant d) become bankrupt

25. We are unsure of what the Management's reaction will be, so we'll just have to play by the ear.
a) improvise b) insinuate c) incarcerate d) inhibit

pART II – LEGAL REASONING

I. Direction (Q. No. 26 – 30) : Each set of questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the most appropriate response that accurately and completely answer the question.

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (the "GATS"), negotiated and concluded as a result of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, when it came into effect in 1995 was the first multilateral agreement covering this important and growing area of trade in services. Article I: 2 of the GATS defines the concept of "trade in services" as "the supply of a service" within one of four defined "modes of supply": (a) from the territory of one Member into the territory of any other Member (Mode 1-Cross-border Supply); (b) in the territory of one Member to the service consumer of any other Member (Mode 2-Consumption Abroad); (c) by a service supplier of one Member, through commercial presence in the territory of any other Member (Mode 3-Commercial Presence); (d) by a service supplier of one Member, through presence of natural persons of a Member in the territory of any other Member (Mode 4-Movement of Natural Persons).

26. identify which of the following is not an example of Cross-border Supply (Mode 1)
   a) Banking services by a branch office of a Japanese bank operating within the territory of the United States.
   b) An enterprise in one Member providing transportation services for waste material from one country being transported into another country for disposal.
   c) Transfer of funds from a bank in one country to a financial institution or a customer in another country.
   d) A Brazilian law firm prepares a legal opinion for a Mexican client and sends it from its office in Sao Paulo to its client in Mexico via e-mail.

27. identify which of the following is/are examples of Consumption Abroad (Mode 2)
   a) An indian citizen travelling from Delhi to New York in order to receive medical treatment.
   b) A group of students from Delhi visiting Maldives for spending their vacation.
   c) An American student is enrolled in courses at the London School of Economics in London, England.
   d) All the above.

28. identify the example for supply of services under Commercial Presence (Mode 3)
   a) A Mexican engineer travels to Sydney to provide on-site services at a newly inaugurated food processing plant.
   b) A French architect prepares plans and drawings in Paris, saves her work on a computer diskette and sends it by courier to her client in Stockholm, Sweden.
   c) Legal services provided by lawyers in an office in Hong Kong of a law firm based in Singapore.
   d) A Dutch citizen living and working in Amsterdam visits her favourite hairdresser in Paris, France.

29. identify which of the following is not an example of Movement of Natural Persons (Mode 4)
    a) A doctor from india travels to Canada to perform surgery on a patient.
    b) An indian student enrolling for higher studies at the University of Oxford.
    c) An architect from india constructing a prestigious building in Dubai.
    d) A law professor from india visits the Harvard Law School for delivering a lecture.

30. identify the correct statement:
    a) Cross-border supply is similar to trade in goods.
    b) Mode 2 concerns services, which have a connection to the international migration of consumers.
    c) The third and the fourth modes concern transactions in services, which take place in the consequence of the international migration of the service suppliers.
    d) All the above.

II. Direction (Q. No. 31 – 35) : Each set of questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the most appropriate response that accurately and completely answer the question.

A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise, of discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee. in every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety, and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums, which he has paid wrongfully. Any guarantee, which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid. Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to material circumstance, is also invalid.

31. Jack agreed to deliver goods on credit to Jill upon the promise of Jim to pay the price of goods. Jim gave a promise to guarantee the payment in consideration of Jack's promise to deliver the goods. Later on Jill was unable to make the payment to Jack. Jim requested Jack to forbear to sue Jill for a Year and promised that Jim will pay for the debt of Jill. Jack accepted the request of Jim. identify the wrong statement:
    a) Jack's promise to deliver the goods is a sufficient consideration for Jim's promise to guarantee the payment.
    b) Jack's acceptance to forbear to sue Jill for a year is a sufficient consideration to Jim's promise.
    c) Jim paying for Jill in the absence of any promise or acceptance by Jack is valid.
    d) None of the above.

32. Jill is indebted to Jack and Jim is the surety for the debt. Jack demanded the debt from Jim and he refused to pay the same. On Jim's refusal Jack sued him. Jim had reasonable grounds to defend the suit but was compelled to pay the amount of the debts with costs. identify the right option for Jim.
    a) Jim can recover from Jill the principal debts as well as costs
    b) Jim can recover from Jill only the principal debt
    c) Jim cannot recover from Jill
    d) Jim can recover the costs but not the principal debts

33. Jack lends Jill a sum of money, and Jim, at the request of Jill accepts a bill of exchange drawn by Jill upon Jim to secure the amount. Jack, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from Jim and on Jim's refusal to pay, sues him upon the bill. Jim not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. identify the right option for Jim.
    a) Jim can recover from Jill the amount of the bill as well as costs
    b) Jim can recover from Jill only the amount of the bill
    c) Jim cannot recover from Jill
    d) Jim can recover the costs but not the amount of the bill

34. Jim guarantees to Jack, to the extent of Rs. 5000, payment for goods to be supplied by Jack to Jill. Jack supplies to Jill goods less than Rs. 5000, but obtains from Jim payment of the sum of Rs. 5000 in respect of the goods supplied. identify the correct statement:
    a) Jim can recover from Jill Rs. 5000/-
    b) Jim cannot recover anything from Jill
    c) Jim cannot recover from Jill more than the price of the goods actually supplied
    d) Jim can recover from Jill only after the completion of supply of goods worth Rs. 5000/-

35. Jill owes money to Jack and Jim stood as surety for Jill. Jack's claim became time barred against Jill but because of some payment by Jim it was in time against Jim. In a suit filed by Jack against Jim, Jim compromises by paying a lesser sum. Identify the correct statement:
    a) Jim can claim the full amount from Jill
    b) Jim can claim only the actual amount paid by him from Jill
    c) Jim cannot claim any amount from Jill
    d) Jim can claim the costs but not the amount paid in settlement

III. Direction (Q. No. 36 – 40) : Each set of questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the most appropriate response that accurately and completely answer the question.

The term mergers and acquisitions (M&A) refers to the consolidation of companies or their major business assets through financial transactions between companies. A company may purchase and absorb another company outright, merge with it to create a new company, acquire some or all of its major assets, make a tender offer for its stock, or stage a hostile takeover. Mergers can be structured in a number of different ways, based on the relationship between the two companies involved in the deal. For instance conglomerate mergers involve firms of unrelated business activities. Congeneric merger involve two businesses that serve the same consumer base in different ways. Horizontal merger is a business consolidation that occurs between firms who operate in the same space, often as competitors offering the same good or service. A market extension merger takes place between two companies that deal in the same products but in separate markets. A product extension merger takes place between two business organizations that deal in products that are related to each other and operate in the same market. A vertical merger occurs when two or more firms, operating at different levels within an industry's supply chain, merge operations.

36. A leading manufacturer of athletic shoes, merges with a soft drink firm is an example of
    a) Horizontal Merger
    b) Vertical Merger
    c) Conglomerate Merger
    d) Congeneric Merger

37. An automobile company joining with a parts supplier would be an example of
    a) Horizontal Merger
    b) Vertical Merger
    c) Market Extension Merger
    d) Product Extension Merger

38. A merger between Coca-Cola and the Pepsi beverage division is
    a) Horizontal Merger
    b) Vertical Merger
    c) Market Extension Merger
    d) Product Extension Merger

39. The acquisition of a company in the manufacturing of product designs meant for handsets that are equipped with the Global System for Mobile Communications technology by another company in the manufacturing Bluetooth personal area network hardware systems and chips is
    a) Market Extension Merger
    b) Product Extension Merger
    c) Horizontal Merger
    d) Vertical Merger

40. An ice-cream manufacturer buying a wafer manufacturer is
    a) Conglomerate Merger
    b) Congeneric Merger
    c) Market Extension Merger
    d) Horizontal Merger

IV. Direction (Q. No. 41 – 45) : Each set of questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the most appropriate response that accurately and completely answer the question.

Along with the evolution of the family unit, society has willingly accepted the premise that parents have absolute power over their un-emancipated children. in ancient times, parental authority was unconditional and parents were granted the power of life and death over their minor children. As late as the eighteenth century, Americans recognized a parent's right to unquestioned authority and by the late nineteenth century, the American courts developed the doctrine of parent-child tort immunity. The doctrine was designed to exempt parents from personal liability for tortious acts they committed against their minor child. A parent is immune from a tort suit brought by his child if the suit is for negligence and the minor child is not self-supporting. Also it is to be noted that parents are not immune from suits for intentional torts.

41. **Scenario A**: Son a 12 year old sues his father for the burn which happened while the father was negligently pouring hot liquid in the kitchen

Scenario B: Son a 10 year old sues his father for battery, an intentional tort as the father knocked son's baseball cap off his head because the son was struck out in the last inning of a Little League game.

Which of the following is the correct observation ?

a) in both the scenario A and B the father is immune
b) in both the scenario A and B the father is not immune
c) in scenario A, the father is immune and in scenario B, the father is not immune
d) in scenario A, the father is not immune and in scenario B, the father is immune

42. **Scenario A** : Daughter a 24 year old, who lives at home sues her father for assault, an intentional tort as the father brandishing a tennis racket at her after she lost the game in a local tennis tournament.

Scenario B : Son a 24 year old, who is married and a businessman, sues his father for negligently burning him in the kitchen.

Which of the following is the correct observation ?

a) in both the scenario A and B the father is immune
b) in both the scenario A and B the father is not immune
c) in scenario A, the father is immune and in scenario B, the father is not immune
d) in scenario A, the father is not immune and in scenario B, the father is immune

43. **Scenario A**: Son a 19 year old, who is a high school student and lives at home sues his father for negligence as the father had negligently driven his car into him while he was riding his bicycle.

Scenario B: Daughter a 19 year old, who is an unmarried, self supporting part time college student living at home sues her father for negligence as he had ridden his bicycle into her while she was gardening.

Which of the following is the correct observation ?

a) in both the scenario A and B the father is immune

b) in both the scenario A and B the father is not immune

c) in scenario A, the father is immune and in scenario B, the father is not immune

d) in scenario A, the father is not immune and in scenario B, the father is immune

44. **Scenario A** : Daughter a 20 year old, who is married and lives in another city sues her father for negligence for stumbling against her and pushing her against the hot pottery she had just removed from her kiln.

Scenario B : A minor daughter, who was married but separated from her husband and had returned to her mother's home, sues her mother's estate for wrongful confinement to an insane asylum.

Which of the following is the correct observation ?

a) in both the scenario A and B there is parental immunity

b) in both the scenario A and B there is no parental immunity

c) in scenario A, there is parental immunity and in scenario B, there is no parental immunity

d) in scenario A, there is no parental immunity and in scenario B, there is parental immunity

45. For granting parental immunity for a tort which of the following factor/s is/are relevant ?

a) Age of the child

b) Nature of tort

c) Parental dependency of the child

d) All the above

V. Direction (Q. No. 46 – 50) : Each set of questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the most appropriate response that accurately and completely answer the question.

The literal meaning of the term immovable is incapable of being moved, motionless, steadfast, or firmly fixed. s.3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, makes it clear that immovable property does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass. s. 3 (26) of the General Clauses Act, 1897 explains that immovable property shall include land, benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, as permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth. Under s. 2(6) of the Registration Act, 1908, immovable property includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, right to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, or grass. Standing timber must be a timber tree that is in a state fit for construction or building purposes or ready to be used as timber, and further, a tree that is meant to be converted into timber so shortly that it can already be looked upon as timber for all practical purposes even though it is still rooted in earth. in order to be regarded as movable property, it is intended to be cut reasonably early. The expression 'things attached to earth' has again been explained in s.3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 as things which are rooted in earth, such as trees and shrubs, things that are embedded in earth such as walls and buildings and things that are permanently attached to what is embedded in the earth for the permanent beneficial enjoyment of to which it is attached.

46. identify the incorrect statement:

a) An agreement to sell standing and fallen mango trees on the estate is an agreement to sell immovable property.

b) A mortgage with the possession of a fruit-bearing tree with the intention that the mortgage is to enjoy the fruit of the tree would be a mortgage of movable property.

c) A right created in favour of a party to cut the trees for four years is a right in immovable property.

d) Grant of right to enter the estate and cut only timber trees that are in various stages of growth is a right in immovable property.

47. Which of the following is a right in movable property ?

a) Right to enter the estate and cut only standing timber for a period of 6 months

b) Right to enter the estate and cut trees that are used for building purposes, which are earmarked after ascertaining the required growth silviculturally and to be cut within a short period of time

c) Both a) and b)

d) None

48. Which of the following is a right in immovable property ?

a) Right to collect charge from the stall holders on a vacant piece of land used for holding a fair during festive season.

b) Right to take out by digging manure and rubbish accumulated in specific trenches and drains and carry away the same.

c) Right to enter the lake and catch fish for a period of five years.

d) All the above.

49. identify the correct statement/s:

a) Right to enter the estate and cut standing timber for a period of twenty years is a right in movable property.

b) Right to enter the estate and cut only timber trees, which are fully grown mature trees for a period of twenty years, is a right in movable property.

c) Right to enter the estate and cut all kinds of plants and trees above the height of 10 feet for a period of five years is right in immovable property.

d) Both a) and b)

50. Which of the following can be categorized as immovable property?

a) Fans permanently attached to the wall/ceilings of room for the better enjoyment of the room

b) Pulley attached to the well for the enjoyment of the well

c) Both a) and b)

d) None

SECTION – B

Answer **any two** of the following questions.

1. What is EWS Quota? Critically analyze the validity of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, which provides 10% reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections among forward castes in government jobs and colleges across india in the light of recent jurisprudence.

2. What is Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)? Discuss the preparedness of the Government in incorporating ODR, the legislative position *vis-a-vis* ODR, acceptance of ODR by the judiciary and the innovations in the private sector in india.

3. What is Climate Finance? Discuss the financial mechanism to provide financial resources to developing country Parties of UNFCCC.

4. Critically examine the legal regime in india to bring about a gender-neutral work environment.

5. Critically examine the role of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in ensuring Children's right to education in india.

6. What is Uniform Civil Code ? Critically examine the pros and cons of Uniform Civil Code.

7. What is Corporate Social Responsibility ? Discuss why social responsibility matters to businesses.

8. Discuss the provisions dealing with interim relief under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act of india in comparison and contradiction with the UNCiTRAL Model Law. What is the relationship between arbitral interim relief and interim orders by courts ?

9. Who is a witness ? Discuss the law relating to witness protection in india.

10. Discuss the legislative and judicial developments promoting ADR in india.

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