

**THE HARDER THE CONFLICT
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THE TRIUMPH**



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**SECTIONAL
PRACTICE MOCK**

LOGICAL REASONING

VMTC2262

VIDHIGYA

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Logical Reasoning

Passage - 1

In India, the governor of a state is formally the head of the executive. But he or she is not part of the elected government or even elected by an electoral college as the president is. Governors are appointed by the party ruling at the Centre, often as a reward for loyalty. The expectation that they shall be above politics, as imagined by the Constitution, was thus never very realistic. The governor's leaning is often towards the Centre in Opposition-ruled states. No political party at the Centre, starting with the Congress, has been above exploiting the political potential of the governor's role, but in the BJP led regime, the relationship of governors with the legislatures in some Opposition states has become openly acrimonious. Kerala has now proposed that states be given the power to recall governors who violate constitutional provisions, mishandle the job of chancellor and do not discharge criminal prosecution responsibilities.

The proposal — quite startling given the Constitutional mandate — retained propriety by being presented as a reply to the Centre's request for feedback on the recommendations of the Punchhi Commission report on changes to be made in Centre-state relations. Kerala may have touched a chord in a number of Opposition states, including West Bengal, which wished the Centre to recall its governor, Jagdeep Dhankhar, whose constant criticism of and clashes with the legislature are unprecedented. Resistance to and delaying of executive business are the complaints against governors whom Opposition states find unfriendly. The other suggestions of Kerala, too, touch upon issues relevant to different states, saying that the Centre should consult the state when appointing a governor, that the governor should not be chancellor — Bengal said this too — and that the governor can ask for Central forces only with the state's permission. The proposals aim to lessen the Centre's power, channeled through the governor, to undermine a state's authority or raise questions about the legitimacy of an elected government. The Constitution, while attributing some powers to the office, does not seem to envisage the governor engaging in political tussles. Kerala's proposals articulate the main issues behind Opposition states' discontent. They must be addressed; the Centre has to decide on the method.

[Extracted with (edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled "Equal Powers" published in "Times of India"]

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) The President is elected by an electoral college.
- (b) The Constitution has imagined that the Governor shall be above politics.
- (c) The President has the similar powers as the state.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

2. Consider the statement "The Constitution, while attributing some powers to the office, does not seem to envisage the governor engaging in political tussles. Kerala's proposals articulate the main issues behind Opposition states' discontent. They must be addressed; the Centre has to decide on the method."

What is the purpose of the last few lines of the passage?

- (a) It is used by the author to bolster his argument.
- (b) It is the conclusion of the argument.
- (c) It answers a question beforehand.
- (d) It aptly highlights the plight discussed by the author.

3. Which of the following is not analogues to the clash between the governor and the government?

- (a) In Kerala, the governor, Khan didn't appear for oath giving of the Chief Minister.
- (b) In UP, the governor Patel didn't back CM for riots against the majorities.
- (c) In Delhi, clashes arose between the CM and governor on the jurisdiction and functioning of state.
- (d) Governor appointed all the prosecutors whose names were submitted by the Delhi Police and the State government's list was rejected.

4. What role does the example of Jagdeep Dhankar play in the argument in the passage?

- (a) It does not express an idea that the author of this passage argues in favour of.
- (b) It expresses an idea that the author of this passage argues against.
- (c) It bolsters the author's argument.
- (d) It forms the premise of the above passage.

5. Which of the following measure has not been suggested by Kerala?

- (a) States should have the authority to recall governors who do not discharge criminal prosecution responsibilities.
- (b) States be given the power to recall governors who violate constitutional provisions.
- (c) The Centre should consult the state when appointing a governor
- (d) The governor can ask for Central forces only with the state's permission

Passage - 2

Vidhi: A recent study shows that on average, British drive, 35 miles per day or 11500 miles per year. Women take more driving trips, but men spend 25 percent more time behind the wheel and drive 35 percent more miles than women. A study has also shown that there are fewer people who drive only on weekends than there are people who drive to work each weekday. As a result, weekend-only drivers and women drivers are involved in fewer accidents. Therefore, insurance rates should be adjusted so that rates would be significantly higher for the regular commuters and for men.

Vidhan: I can agree with the fact that British drive, 35 miles per day or 11500miles per year, and men spend 25 percent more time behind the wheel and drive 35 percent more miles than women. But I cannot agree with your conclusion. The same study showed that, although weekend-only drivers and women drivers are involved in fewer accidents, but when considered on the basis of accidents-per-mile-driven, their records are worse than those of regular commuters and men. Therefore, insurance rates should be adjusted to increase the rates of weekend-only drivers and of women over those of regular commuters and men respectively.

[Extracted with (edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled "New Study Reveals When, Where and How Much Motorists Drive" published at 'https://newsroom.aaa.com/']

6. Vidhan's statement that "although weekend-only drivers are involved in fewer accidents, when considered on the basis of accidents-per-mile-driven their records are worse than those of regular commuters"-

- (a) Forms the conclusion for his statement.
- (b) Offers a clarification to his statement.
- (c) Forms the premise for his statement.
- (d) Either (a) or (c)

7. Consider the statement "Few women are not that interested in driving than men".

Which of the following can be said about the truth value of this statement?

- (a) Definitely false
- (b) Generally true, but occasionally false.
- (c) Definitely true
- (d) Can't be determined

8. In the above conversation, Vidhan did which one of the following?

- (a) Vidhan accused Vidhi of using inaccurate statistical information.
- (b) Vidhan disagreed with each of the premises of the argument that Vidhi offered.
- (c) Vidhan disagreed with Vidhi over how accidents records are to be evaluated for insurance rates.
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

9. Which of the following statement would weaken Vidhi's argument?

- (a) 80 % of men drivers drive on weekdays
- (b) There are more accidents on the weekdays.
- (c) 80 % of women drivers drive only on weekends and drive comparatively less miles.
- (d) 80% of women drivers drive only on weekdays and drive comparatively more miles.

Passage - 3

According to physiotherapists, many complications arising out of the wrong work practices are being reported by techies. This includes sitting for long hours in one place and working to meet the deadline, thereby causing stress. Physiotherapist Anjali Suresh says, "Wrong sitting posture, long working hours and sedentary lifestyle are increasing health issues among the IT employees. All these lead to irreversible damage to the spine, mainly the lower back and neck. Techies between 30 and 40 complain the most of these health issues lately. Sitting for straight 12 hours without a break has forced many techies to seek treatment." Anjali says posture correction at work and other healthy habits can help keep such lifestyle diseases at bay. "While sitting, care should be taken to maintain the spinal curves and lean against the chair back comfortably. Techies should also keep their heads in such a way that the distance between the screen and the person's eyes is maintained. The feet should rest on the floor and the knee placed at right angles. Many cases of tennis elbow, a condition caused by repeated stress on the elbow tendons, are also being reported among IT employees. The keyboard and

mouse should be placed in the keyboard tray with the wrist kept in a slightly dropping or neutral position.” Dr Rajathilakam N K, a pulmonologist at the district hospital, Kollam, said weight gain is yet another issue techies are reporting in the last two years. “Some have even shown symptoms of depression and stress. However, due to the use of masks, respiratory diseases have decreased,” he says.

[Extracted (with edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled “Techies in grip of lifestyle diseases” published at ‘<https://www.newindianexpress.com/>’]

10. Which of the following strengthens author’s argument that long working hours and sedentary lifestyle are increasing health issues among the IT employees?

- (a) Earning money is essential to survive today. (b) Health should not cost lower than wealth.
(c) Eating junk food necessarily worsens the situation. (d) None of the above.

11. Which of the following can be inferred from the given statement “Longer sitting hours risks the spinal cord”.

- (a) Person on wheelchair must has spinal related issues.
(b) To prevent spinal cord related problems, one should acquire short sitting hours.
(c) Jobs with very long working hours decrease body movement and it led to backaches.
(d) None of the above.

12. Which of the following assumption must be true for the above arguments to be true?

- (a) Some IT professional faces severe backache problems.
(b) Sitting for short hours leads to healthy lifestyle.
(c) Lack of body movement lead to physical and mental ailments.
(d) Sabotaging health is a trend today.

13. Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage given EXCEPT?

- (a) Wrong sitting posture, long working hours and sedentary lifestyle lead to irreversible damage to the spine.
(b) Posture correction at work and other healthy habits can help keep mental and physical distress at bay.
(c) Unhealthy habit of longer sitting hours does not reflect on weighing scale.
(d) Exercising regularly during morning and walking before sleep can be beneficial for mental health and it can improve reverse spinal damage.

Passage - 4

Work is changing, both in the nature of tasks undertaken and in the way that activities are organised. The global drift of populations to cities, the increasing proportion of women in the workforce and the emergence of a 24/7 culture has disrupted traditional patterns of work life balance and social support mechanisms.

Technology can be used and viewed as a liberating force enabling workers to juggle increasingly complex demands or as an oppressive influence that removes discretion and denies the worker any respite from his labours. Recent research is suggesting that emails and other social media may actually be electronically overloading people as well as interfering with their non-work lives, adversely affecting not only the health of workers and their families but also undermining productive work. The ways that work is organised and the uses made of technology are therefore critical to the wellbeing of both individuals and societies.

New study conducted by Oxford University indicates that if average employee improves his physical health, then his productivity throughout the day also increases markedly. The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) is an American multinational commercial broadcast television network that is a flagship property of Walt Disney Television Company. ABC should therefore introduce mandatory exercise programs every morning in order to increase the productivity.

[Extracted (with edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled “Work and Wellbeing in the 21st Century” published at ‘<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>’]

14. Which of the following will not weaken the argument of the author about ABC in the passage?

- (a) Physical work out in the morning helps in active participation of the employees at work throughout the day.
(b) Physical health and active participation of employee at work are not at all related.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

15. Which of the following expresses the main idea of the last paragraph in the above passage?

- (a) In today's world it is not less than a herculean task to maintain a good physical health.
- (b) There is no connection between productivity and physical health of the employee.
- (c) If average employee works on improving his physical health, his productivity throughout the day also increases.
- (d) None the above.

16. The traditional pattern of work life balance is disturbed by the increase of women in the workforce.

The above statement is:

- (a) Probably true.
- (b) Definitely false.
- (c) Definitely true.
- (d) Can't be determined.

17. Which of the following is an implicit assumption of the author in the third paragraph of the above passage?

- (a) Employees who exercise at work often complain of tiredness throughout the day.
- (b) Employees often resist mandatory exercise programs, as its human nature to oppose the change.
- (c) The mandatory exercise programs at company ABC will successfully improve the physical health of the employees.
- (d) Employees who don't exercise often feel energetic at work.

Passage - 5

After a two-year pandemic-caused hiatus, the Indian Art History Congress took place at Chennai, hosted by the C P Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation. The theme was Indian Iconography with special emphasis on regional developments. I was surprised that many people asked me what iconography was. Hence, it is the subject of this article.

An icon is a symbol of someone or something that is revered, or a religious representation of a spiritual ideal. It may be a person, like Nelson Mandela, who is revered for his life. It may be water, revered for its life-giving property, or a pipal tree for its oxygen production. But it is generally translated into an anthropomorphic symbol—paintings of Jesus Christ, statues of Hindu deities and so on. Iconography then becomes a study of the icon, its origin, symbolism and so on. Each region develops it differently. Bengal's Natেশwara is Tamil Nadu's Nataraja. Iconography is as much a source for the study of history and social evolution as it is a portrayal of religious belief. One must question the symbolism surrounding each icon and the reasons for the deity's association with only a certain combination of attributes. Those aspects of social and economic life essential to a group of people were expressed in words as stories and in art as icons. The devotees venerated these aspects and surrounded them with an aura of supernaturalism, mystery and magic that developed into religion and ritual. Later generations regarded them as myths. Art reflects a social experience that becomes part of a cultural heritage, and iconography is a vital pulse.

[Extracted (with edits and revisions) an excerpt from the article titled "Iconography in India and the expression of faith" published at '<https://www.newindianexpress.com/>']

18. Choose the most logical inference for the above passage.

- (a) Iconography is usually referred for the representation of the religious and spiritual matters.
- (b) Iconography is not only about idolism but also have social and historical representation.
- (c) Iconography is related with idolism.
- (d) Lack of knowledge has have turned "iconography" into "idolism" in religious sense.

19. What can be a perfect representation of conclusion for the above passage?

- (a) Iconography is a part of the story of people, their lives, environment and devotion.
- (b) Iconography is the representation of the religious and spiritual matters.
- (c) Symbols are art and so does iconography therefore idols too.
- (d) Pacific wide areas to deals that will be with the development of modern science.

20. Which of the following option, if true, strengthens the above passage.

- (a) Rajputs worshipped God Shiva as part of religious belief but do not have statue of Shiva in their temples.
- (b) Buddha does not believe in idol worship instead humanity and peace by meditation only.
- (c) Harrapan civilisation and their pottery represents the lives of citizens lived in the times.
- (d) Cave has huge 500-metre-long idols that represent a community ideologies

21. Which of the following strengthens from the given statement: iconography becomes a study of the expression of faith.

I. Faith is also present in aggression or agitation.

II. Photo of Jesus in my room and I worship him without fail.

- (a) Only I (b) Both I and II (c) Only II (d) Neither I nor II

22. Which of the following is NOT true as per the above passage?

(a) Iconography had to supersede the literate and speak to the illiterate whose faith in oral traditions was stored in their heads.

(b) The Indian artist who employed the language of symbolism had to create a vision that could not only be understood by the poet's sharpened faculties, but also be recognised and appreciated by the devotees whom the creations were intended to serve.

(c) The stories of the association of the various animal vehicles or vahanas with the deities record the assimilation of one tribe by another.

(d) All of these

Passage - 6

In a study conducted by University of Wyoming, a group of teenagers who have been playing violent video games is sent outdoors to play with a group of teenagers who have not been playing violent video games, the teenagers who have been playing violent video games commit a much greater number of violent acts in their play than the other group. Therefore, teenagers at play can be prevented from committing violent acts by not being allowed to play violent video games.

However, only video games could not be blamed for the violent behaviour, other sources are also responsible, such as, movies, sitcoms, etc. Teenagers who share maximum time with computers in the form of their game partner are seen to be more aggressive. But, the other side of this argument could not be denied that teenagers playing soft or puzzle games have the opposite effect. Sometimes, it enhances the problem solving ability in them.

23. Which of the following assertions in the passage will weaken the author's idea?

(a) Teenagers try to emulate violent activities at home by playing violent video games.

(b) Teenagers who play violent video games are not always violent.

(c) Video games should be under parental control.

(d) Video games should not be allowed for teenagers.

24. "The teens who have been playing violent video games commit a substantially bigger amount of violent acts in their play than the other group,"

What is the role of above statement in the passage.

(a) The above passage comes to a close with this phrase.

(b) The author's judgement that teenagers are violent is formed here.

(c) The author's assumption is that not allowing teenagers to play violent video games will prevent them from performing violent acts.

(d) The author's belief that teenagers are violent is based on this.

25. Which of the following is an implicit assumption of the author for the passage?

(a) Video games are detrimental to society.

(b) Teenagers' actions are the responsibility of their parents.

(c) Violent behaviour and passive witnessing of violent behaviour are unrelated.

(d) Visual graphics impact the young minds that can be observed in their actions.

Passage - 7

A person's words do determine if the speaker is being truthful or deceptive. The reason these techniques work is that people's words will betray them. There are usually several ways you can phrase a statement. People will always word their statement based on all their knowledge. Therefore, their statement may include information they did not intend to share. It is nearly impossible to give a lengthy deceptive statement without revealing it as a lie.

26. According to the author's argument, which of the following lies is unlikely to be discovered?

- (a) Points in a story that aren't relevant.
- (b) Lies that have been well practised.
- (c) Vague statements that might be interpreted in a variety of ways.
- (d) Statements that are succinct but contain ambiguous allusions.

27. Which of the following would weaken the author's argument?

- (a) The deception in a long statement by an expert liar can be detected by listeners or readers.
- (b) Liars have a tendency to forget the various lies they have said in various situations and thus make a mistake.
- (c) There are no half-truths, and all arguments can be classified as either true or false.
- (d) Regardless of length of statement, you can easily deceive others.

28. Which of the following will strengthen the author's point of view?

- (a) Anyone can forget, miss, or incorrectly recall certain key elements while making a long statement, which could be construed as lying.
- (b) Humans have an inherent sensitivity for detecting dishonesty since they are prone to lying.
- (c) Facts have a single narrative of description, and any divergence is most likely due to a deliberate attempt to deceive.
- (d) We can spot locations where the speaker has veered from the facts if we pay close attention to a long storey.

29. **Statement:** The manager humiliated Vidhan in the presence of his colleagues.

Conclusions:

- I. The manager did not like Vidhan.
- II. Vidhan was not popular with his colleagues.

- (a) Only conclusion I follows
- (b) Only conclusion II follows
- (c) Both I and II follow
- (d) Neither I nor II follows

30. Consider the following conclusions and identify the statement from which these conclusions can be drawn.

- 1. No water is earth.
- 2. All fire cannot be sky.
- 3. Some water may be wind.

Statements:

- (a) Some wind are not fire. Some fire are not water. Some water are sky. Some sky are earth.
- (b) All wind are fire. Some fire are water. No water is sky. All earth are sky.
- (c) Some wind are fire. No fire is water. Some water are sky. Some sky are not earth.
- (d) Some wind are not fire. Some fire are water. Some wind are sky. All sky are earth.

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