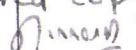


S.No.	Question IDs	The Model Answer Key	Remarks	Source(s)
1	1703	1 (A). BABBA	<p>The BABBA series presents the correct sequence of words.</p> <p>For the contextual clarity on the meaning of the words, please refer to the meanings given in the next column.</p>	<p><b>Regrettably (adverb)</b>  —used to say that something is disappointing or regrettable  : to an extent that causes disappointment or regret  (<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/regrettably">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/regrettably</a>)</p> <p><b>Regretfully (adverb)</b>  : with regret : with sadness or disappointment  —used to say that something is regretted  (<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/regretfully">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/regretfully</a>)</p> <p><b>Censor (v) verb</b>  Examine (a book, film, etc.) officially and suppress unacceptable parts of it: <i>the report had been censored 'in the national interest' the letters she received were censored</i>  (Source: <a href="http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/censor">http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/censor</a>)</p> <p><b>Censure:</b> .vb.criticise, reprehend, blame, condemn, denounce, reprobate  (Source: <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms</i>.1984.ISBN 0877793417.P.133)</p> <p><b>Besides</b>  <i>preposition</i>  : other than (someone or something)  : in addition to (something)  (<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/besides">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/besides</a>)</p> <p><b>Beside</b>  <i>preposition</i>  : by the side of (someone or something) : next to (someone or something)  : in comparison with (something)  (<a href="http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/beside">http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/beside</a>)</p> <p><b>Broach</b>  <i>noun</i>  : any of various pointed or tapered tools, implements, or parts: as  <b>a</b> : a spit for roasting meat</p>

certified copy  
  
**J. D. Gangwar**  
Joint Registrar  
Convener, Implementation  
Committee, CLAT-01

**b** : a tool for tapping casks  
**c** : a cutting tool for removing material from metal or plastic to shape an outside surface or a hole  
(Source: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/>)

**Brooch**

*noun*

: a piece of jewelry that is held on clothing by a pin and worn by a woman at or near her neck

(Source: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/>)

**Consent**

See definition in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Line breaks: con|sent

Pronunciation: /kən'sent/

Definition of *consent* in English:

**noun**

[MASS NOUN]

Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something: *no change may be made without the consent of all the partners.*

(Source: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/>)

**Assent**

See definition in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Line breaks: as|sent

Pronunciation: /ə'sent/

Definition of *assent* in English:

**noun**

[MASS NOUN]

1 The expression of approval or agreement: *a loud murmur of assent* *the nodded assent*

1.1 Official agreement or sanction: *the act was given the Royal Assent*

**verb**

[NO OBJECT] (often **assent to**) *Back to top*

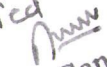
Express approval or agreement: *the Prime Minister assented to the change* [WITH DIRECT SPEECH]: *'Guest house, then,' Frank assented cheerfully*

(Source: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/>)

*certified copy*

*J. D. Gangwar*  
Joint Registrar  
Convener, Implementation  
Committee, CLAT-2015

2	1708	4 (D). C and D	<p>Mistake with the use of article. The sentences C and D are incorrect because indefinite article is missing before 'friend' in C, and before 'profitable' in D. The examiner wants the examinee to find out the incorrect sentence. Since option "D" states C and D to be incorrect, it is the most appropriate answer.</p>	<p>Michael Swan: <i>Practical English Usage</i>, New Delhi: OUP, 2005.P.57. Angela Downing and Philip Weke: <i>English Grammar: A University Course</i>, London: Rontledge, 1992, ISBN 13:9-78-0-415-28787-6(B.B.C.) p. 417-419</p>
3	1729	1 (A). Cannot scold at will	<p>Paraphrase, according to <i>Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary</i>, means to "express the meaning of (something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity." According to <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms</i>, the synonyms of Paraphrase are –metaphrase, version, translation. In the light of it, option "A- Cannot scold at will" stands as the most appropriate.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms</i>. Merriam-Webster,USA 1984.ISBN 0877793417.P.593.</li> <li>2. <a href="http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/paraphrase_1?q=Paraphrase">http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/paraphrase_1?q=Paraphrase</a></li> </ol>
4	1730	1 (A). Whether the subsequent government will do so	<p>Paraphrase, according to <i>Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary</i>, means to "express the meaning of (something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity."  According to <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms</i>, the synonyms of Paraphrase are –metaphrase, version, translation.  In the light of it option "A- whether the subsequent government will do so."</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms</i>. Merriam-Webster,USA 1984.ISBN 0877793417.P.593.</li> <li>2. <a href="http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/paraphrase_1?q=Paraphrase">http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/paraphrase_1?q=Paraphrase</a></li> </ol>

Certified copy  
  
J. D. Gangwar  
Joint Registrar  
Convener, Implementation  
Committee, CLAT-2015

			stands as the most appropriate. Although the phrase “no telling” is missing in option A, yet in view of a comparative analysis with the rest three options, A, i.e. “whether the subsequent government will do so” stands most appropriate. Option D seems closer to the correct version but the words “whether the subsequent one will do” has been copied from the source sentence as it is.	
5	1733	2 (B). Crazy: Insane	<p><b>LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVES</b></p> <p>(A) <i>Prima facie</i> both the words seem to be antonymous. Since this is a question of comprehension, the examinee is expected to feel the pulse of it, and naturally that way 'dulcet' will give ironical sense of “sweet and soothing”. Hence the correct answer is (B) - Crazy: Insane. Here both the terms stand in the same relationship as the case in point i.e. 'Dulcet: Raucous' because the first term has the implied meaning of the following –the second.</p> <p>(B) In a second linguistic consideration, the resemblance can be drawn on the basis of the following analogy: Anything which is dulcet is sweet- therefore, sweetness may lead to indulgence or engagement in a situation/or in a given thing similarly in a crazy situation the person goes wide and crazy when one is over occupied by a sense of indulgence/engagement in any given situation/affair. Similarly, now let us draw the analogy between 'raucous' and 'insane'. A 'raucous' situation is the one which leads</p>	<p><b>Meaning of 'dulcet' (adjective)</b> 1-(especially of sound) sweet and soothing (often used ironically). "record the dulcet tones of your family and friends" (Source: <a href="https://www.google.co.in/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&amp;ion=1&amp;espv=2&amp;ie=UTF-8#q=dulcet%20meaning">https://www.google.co.in/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&amp;ion=1&amp;espv=2&amp;ie=UTF-8#q=dulcet%20meaning</a>)</p> <p><b>Meaning of 'raucous' (adjective)</b> making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise. "raucous youths" (Source: <a href="https://www.google.co.in/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&amp;ion=1&amp;espv=2&amp;ie=UTF-8#q=%2BRaucous%2Bmeaning">https://www.google.co.in/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&amp;ion=1&amp;espv=2&amp;ie=UTF-8#q=%2BRaucous%2Bmeaning</a>)</p> <p><b>Meaning of Crazy (adjective)</b> 1. mad, especially as manifested in wild or aggressive behaviour. 2. extremely enthusiastic. (Source: as above)</p> <p><b>Meaning of Insane: (adjective)</b> 1. in a state of mind which prevents normal perception, behaviour, or social interaction; seriously mentally ill. 2. (of an action or quality) characterized or caused by madness. 3. extremely annoyed.</p>

*Certified copy*  
*Nunni*  
**J. D. Gangwar**  
 Joint Registrar  
 Convener, Implementation  
 Committee, GLAT-2015

			to a noisy situation or a disturbing situation – it may also lead to a resulting violent behavior. Now, in a situation of insanity also the noisy behavior, disorderly conduct or violent temperament may also be seen. It is on the basis of this analogy that the closest resemblance of the pairing words is found in the 'crazy-insane' situation as provided under option 2(B) of the given question. Therefore, the question is perfectly right.	
6	1739	3 (C). Foreign exchange bankruptcy and paucity of funds with the government.	<p>i. Perusal of the passage gives the view given as-3 (C) option.</p> <p>ii. The statements given as other options are not apt.</p> <p>A careful reading of the passage gives the view that foreign change bankruptcy and paucity of funds with the government has led the government for opening the economy.</p> <p>Pressure from international market and that of domestic market is not that clear.</p> <p>The conclusion is drawn from the implied meaning/connotations of the passage.</p>	<p>Please refer to the passage in the question paper. (When talks...farther ahead)</p> <p>CONVERSELY, In Para IV, line no.3, “most of these changes...” clearly suggests the said option appropriately and clears the confusion that arise with the option “A” &amp; “B”.</p>
7	1744	2 (B). Discouragement of imports	<p>A careful reading of the passage gives this view.</p>	<p>Please refer to the passage in the question paper. (When talks...farther ahead)</p>
8	1746	1 (A). India’s politicians are myopic in their vision of the country’s requirements.	<p>i. Perusal of the passage gives the view given as-1 (A) option.</p> <p>ii. The statements given as other options are not apt.</p> <p>Option given as 2 (B), 3 (C) and 4(D) are not clear.</p>	<p>Please refer to the passage in the question paper. (When talks...farther ahead)</p>

*Certified copy*  
*Nurmi*  
**J. D. Gangwar**  
 Joint Registrar  
 Convener, Implementation  
 Committee, CLAT-2015

9	1766	1 (A)	Here the largest e-commerce company is asked on the basis of popular perception of the general masses. Question is not to be answered on the basis of specific data-wise details. Otherwise for answering these questions, one must have a complete balance sheet of corporate performance. This is misplaced cynicism.	—
10	1824	2 (B)	Question is based on Ashby vs. White (1703) 2 Lord Raym 938	Law of Tort by PSA Pillai, EBC, 9 <sup>th</sup> Edn. 2004 at pg. 13-14 ISBN-8170127947
11	1825	3 (C)	Case is based on Sec. 12 of Indian Contract Act, 1872. For detailed understanding of principle and cases refer to the source mentioned in the next column	Law of Contract by Avtar Singh, EBC 7 <sup>th</sup> Edn. 1999, ISBN 8170126711 at pp. 144-146
12	1826	2 (B)	The correct option is B, which itself explains the difference between offer and invitation to offer. The situation quoted here-i.e.-the lowest price for Car being Rs. 20.00 Lacs-is merely an invitation to offer and the number of persons can approach to seller quoting higher or lower than the one floated by the seller. Therefore, option B is right. Invitation to offer refers to an indication that the invitor is willing to enter into negotiations but is not yet prepared to be bound.	Refer to Gibson Vs. Manchester City Council 1979 Also refer to Essential Contract Law by Marnahsuff ISBN No. 185941-122-3 at page 3 Edition 1997 Also refer to Anson's Law of Contract by Oxford University Press -29 <sup>th</sup> Edition at pages 33-35.
13	1830	3 (C)	The case is based on Bailey's case (1800) Russ. & Ry 1. For source refer to next column	IPC by Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, Lexis Nexis, 32 <sup>nd</sup> Edn. 2014, ISBN-9788180389153 at p. 340 under the head "Ignorance of statute newly passed" also refer to pp. 339-340
14	1832	2 (B)	The question is based on principle of transferred malice which finds mention in Sec. 301 IPC. Ordinarily in such cases a person is liable under the principle of transferred malice, but there are additional riders/conditions/proviso for the application of the principle of transferred malice. One such	IPC by Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, Lexis Nexis, 32 <sup>nd</sup> Edn. 2014, ISBN-9788180389153 at pp. 1395 under the head "transferred malice".

*Certified copy*  
**J. D. Gangwar**  
 Joint Registrar  
 Convener, Implementation  
 Committee, CI

			condition/proviso is that the accused should have acted, recklessly or negligently in the way required by the definition of the offence by which one is charged. But here the person will not be liable because there is no intention or negligence or recklessness on the part of the accused.																
15	1842	1 (A)	<p>Here the given assertion is a normative proposition because of the use of the word 'should'. Therefore, assertion basically refers to a desirable social condition under which any person is supposed to be given freedom of speech and expression.</p> <p>As far as the reason part is concerned, it refers to one of the desirable social objectives behind the freedom of speech and expression. The Freedom of speech and expression postulates certain social objectives like- information dissemination, spreading awareness, communicating the truth etc. Therefore option 'A' is right.</p>	The question is based on general logical philosophical reasoning and it is a matter of approximation and inference making.															
16	1882	4 (D)	<p>The amount of price of all the things remaining with the four persons lie between Rs. 10,000-Rs. 11,000.</p> <p>The question is based on an initial presumption under which all the items are differently priced including camera but the unit cost is same. Therefore, the unit cost of camera is initially Rs. 2,500/- and total cost of two cameras is Rs. 5,000/- but the exchange value of one camera is only Rs. 1,500/-</p>	<p>Cricket Bat - 700, Walkman - 700, Record Player - 2000 Cycle -1000, Chessboard - 500 Camera - 2500 ('W' had two cameras the total cost of which is Rs. 5000)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>W</th> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> <th>Z</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Before Exchange</b></td> <td>2 Camera - 2500 each Total - 5000</td> <td>2 Chessboards - 500 each (1000) 1 Record Player - 2000 Total 3000</td> <td>3 Cricket Bats - 700 each (2100)</td> <td>1 Cycle -1000 1 Walkman - 700 Total = 1700</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>After Exchange</b></td> <td>1 Cricket Bat - 700 1 Walkman - 700 1 Camera - 2500 Total - 3900 Loss = 1100</td> <td>1 Cycle - 1000 1 Chessboard - 500 Total = 1500 Loss = 1500</td> <td>1 Record Player - 2000 1 Crkcket Bat - 700 Total = 2700 Gain = 600</td> <td>1 Cricket Bat - 700 1 Camera - 1500 1 Chessboard - 500 Total = 2700 Gain = 1000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Total cost lie 3900+1500+2700+2700= 10800</b></p>		W	X	Y	Z	<b>Before Exchange</b>	2 Camera - 2500 each Total - 5000	2 Chessboards - 500 each (1000) 1 Record Player - 2000 Total 3000	3 Cricket Bats - 700 each (2100)	1 Cycle -1000 1 Walkman - 700 Total = 1700	<b>After Exchange</b>	1 Cricket Bat - 700 1 Walkman - 700 1 Camera - 2500 Total - 3900 Loss = 1100	1 Cycle - 1000 1 Chessboard - 500 Total = 1500 Loss = 1500	1 Record Player - 2000 1 Crkcket Bat - 700 Total = 2700 Gain = 600	1 Cricket Bat - 700 1 Camera - 1500 1 Chessboard - 500 Total = 2700 Gain = 1000
	W	X	Y	Z															
<b>Before Exchange</b>	2 Camera - 2500 each Total - 5000	2 Chessboards - 500 each (1000) 1 Record Player - 2000 Total 3000	3 Cricket Bats - 700 each (2100)	1 Cycle -1000 1 Walkman - 700 Total = 1700															
<b>After Exchange</b>	1 Cricket Bat - 700 1 Walkman - 700 1 Camera - 2500 Total - 3900 Loss = 1100	1 Cycle - 1000 1 Chessboard - 500 Total = 1500 Loss = 1500	1 Record Player - 2000 1 Crkcket Bat - 700 Total = 2700 Gain = 600	1 Cricket Bat - 700 1 Camera - 1500 1 Chessboard - 500 Total = 2700 Gain = 1000															

*Certified copy*  
*J. D. Gangwar*  
 Joint Registrar  
 Convener, Implementation  
 Committee

17	1884	4(D)	As Z has owned the cycle before the exchange has made highest profit after exchange, answer cycle will be correct. If you evaluate all other options available for the question, it becomes clear that Z made maximum profit and the cycle was traded only once. Thus it is safe to assume that the highest exchange value was of the cycle. The CLAT key is correct.	<b>Before Exchange</b>					
				<b>Person</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost/item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
				W	Camera 1	2500	1	2500	5000
					Camera 2	2500	1	2500	
				X	Chessboard	500	2	1000	3000
					Record player	2000	1	3500	
				Y	Cricket Bat	700	3	2100	2100
				Z	Cycle	1000	1	1000	1700
					Walkman	700	1	700	
				<b>After Exchange</b>					
				W	Cricket Bat	700	1	700	3900
					Walkman	700	1	700	
					Camera 2	2500	1	2500	
				X	Cycle	1000	1	1000	1500
Chessboard	500	1	500						
Y	Record player	2000	1	2000	2700				
	Cricket Bat	700	1	700					
Z	Cricket Bat	700	1	700	2700				
	Camera 1	1500	1	1500					
	Chess Board	500	1	500					
18	1886	2(B)	A & D got it from mastermind, C got it from I and B got it from E &G. Hence the CLAT key is correct.	—					
19	1887	3(C)	"C's source is I. I's sources are D &E. E's source is A". The CLAT key is correct.	—					
20	1888	4(D)	"F got it from H & E, B got it from G &E and A got it from mastermind. Hence among the options given, none of them got it from G & H	—					
21	1889	3(C)	A introduced wrong answer to question 46, I introduced wrong answer. Hence the correct option is " F introduced wrong answer to question 14	—					

Certified copy  
 J. D. Gangwar  
 Joint Director

22	1890	4(D)	For A, D & G mastermind was the source. For E and H, A was the source. The CLAT key is correct	—
23	1899	1(A)	A. It is direct observation because Cabinet Minister took wrong steps. Options 'B' & 'C' are direct observation (a fact) and Statement 'D' concludes both the statement 'D' & 'C'.	—
24	1902	1(A)	Statement 'C' defines the problem and focuses on the type of problems occurring due to traffic congestion. Statement 'A' is the conclusion of both the statement 'C' & 'B'.	—
25	1904	2(B)	The statement 'A' defines that the focus of the software companies is to employ knowledge workers and statement 'C' says that InfoTech is a software company and on the basis of both statement we can conclude that InfoTech employees are knowledge worker.	—
26	1906	4 (D)	None of the options are fully correct because the given inference in the question cannot be drawn with certainty.	—
27	1907	3(C) & 4(D)	In this equation M is grandmother of N because M is mother of T and T is father of N; so M is grandmother of N	—
28	1909	3(C)	In response to the question, it is a well established fact that without effective opposition, the democratic system cannot run. Statement 1 and 2 both individually corroborate the question.	—
29	1914	1(A)	The coding is in reverse order. It must be read as NOIHSAF and solved. The CLAT key is correct	—
30	1921	2 (B)	Two meaningful words can be made. 'Laparo' and 'Scopy' are the two words. 'Laparo' means abdominal wall and 'Scopy' means scanning instrument.	—

*certified copy*  
*Amara*  
**J. D. Gangwar**  
 Joint Registrar  
 Convener, Implementation  
 Committee CLAT