



# IIULET (UG)

India International University Law Entrance Test



## Sample Test Paper 2



# IIULET

## Entrance Test to the IIULER, Goa

### Test Format

- Offline, Objective-Type Test in English Medium only
- 100 Multiple Choice Questions of one mark each
- +1 Mark for each correct Answer; No Negative Marking
- Duration – 90 minutes, Maximum Marks – 100

### IIULET -2022 Syllabus

Section	Subject(s)	Weightage (out of 100)
Section A	Legal Aptitude, Analytical and Logical Reasoning	40
Section B	English	40
Section C	General Knowledge and Current Affairs	20

### Understanding the IIULET

The IIULET is designed to test the aptitude and suitability of the applicant to study law. Since students would be studying law eventually at the University, the IIULET does *not test the legal knowledge* of the applicant.

The skills tested in the IIULET are those that are found to be useful to students once they begin studying law. These skills include proficiency in language, the ability to logically comprehend and analyse an argument, along with sound general knowledge.

Therefore, *students of all streams (Science/Commerce/Humanities etc) are equally equipped* to attempt and perform well in this test.

### Preparing for IIULET-2022

Being a test of logic and aptitude, the IIULET does not specifically test the students on their knowledge of any particular discipline. However, the Sample Questions provided in the following section would help in an understanding of the pattern of the IIULET. For additional practice, students may also refer to the previous-year questions of major national-level law entrance tests on the subjects outlined in the syllabus.

## The Sections in the IIULET

### 1) **Section A** - Legal Aptitude, Analytical and Logical Reasoning

#### a) Legal Aptitude

It is clarified, at the outset, that 'legal aptitude' differs from 'legal knowledge'. This section does not require the student to possess any prior knowledge of law. A student with awareness of legal matters as learnt from sources such as newspapers and magazines would be suitably equipped to attempt any question of this section. Any legal information necessary to solve a problem in this section would be provided in the question itself. Students must answer the questions only on the basis of the information provided. It may be noted that, sometimes, the legal information provided may not reflect the true or actual position of the law. Nonetheless, the students must answer the question based ONLY on the legal principle provided, treating the information as accurate and complete.

#### b) Analytical and Logical Reasoning

The questions in this include problems on argument structure and problems testing logical coherence and comprehension.

### 2) **Section B** – English

#### a) Reading Comprehension

Tests the ability of the student to comprehend passages across domains of science, law, humanities and arts and answer questions based on the passage

#### b) Verbal Reasoning

Tests basic English communication skills of the student.

### 3) **Section C** - General Knowledge and Current Affairs

Tests the general awareness of students relating to matters of contemporary relevance and the related static knowledge. While the questions may be from any discipline, students must be well versed with recent legal news and developments.

## Sample IIULET- 2

(10 Questions)

### **Section A**

1. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the Principle and Facts provided:

Principle

It is a case of fraud where a party to a contract knows or believes a fact to be true, but conceals it actively from the other party with a view to induce that person to enter into the contract.

Facts:

While taking a life insurance policy, in reply to questions by the insurance company during the inquiry into his proposal, Zameer deliberately concealed the fact of his medical treatment for a serious ailment, which he had undergone only a few weeks ago.

- a) The concealment of fact by Zameer amounted to fraud.
  - b) The act of Zameer amounted to innocent misrepresentation.
  - c) The act of Zameer did not amount to fraud, as disclosing the fact would have resulted in exposure of his privacy.
  - d) The act of Zameer did not amount to any misrepresentation.
2. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the Principle and Facts provided:

Principle:

Principle:

Every agreement, of which the object or consideration is opposed to public policy, is void. An agreement which has the tendency to injure public interest or public welfare is one against public policy. What constitutes an injury to public interest or public welfare would depend upon the times and the circumstances.

Facts:

'A' promises to obtain for 'B' an employment in the public service, and 'B' promises to pay rupees 5,00,000/-to 'A'.

- a) The agreement is valid, as it is with consideration for public service.
- b) The agreement is valid, as it is a contract between two parties with their free consent.
- c) The agreement is void, as the object and consideration for it is opposed to public policy.
- d) The agreement is void because rupees 5,00,000/- is excessive.

3. Pick the most appropriate answer from the options based on the Principle and Facts provided:

Principle:

An agreement with a boy below the age of eighteen years is not enforceable by law.

Facts:

A man entered into an agreement with a girl of seventeen years of age.

- a) The agreement is enforceable by law.
- b) The agreement is not enforceable by law.
- c) The agreement is enforceable by the girl.
- d) No inference can be drawn.

4. Select the most appropriate answer from the options provided;

All men are chairs. John Doe is a man. In logical language, therefore:

- a) John Doe is a chair
- b) John Doe is a human being and therefore he cannot be a chair
- c) A man cannot be a chair in any case
- d) Chairs can be men

## Section B

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

What I have tried to do is to discern and articulate the natural laws of a particular kind of human undertaking, which I have described as “the enterprise of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules”. These natural laws have nothing to do with any “brooding omnipresence in the skies.” Nor have they the slightest affinity with any such proposition as that the practice of contraception is a violation of God’s law. They remain entirely terrestrial in origin and application.

They are not “higher” laws; if any metaphor of elevation is appropriate they should be called “lower” laws. They are like the natural laws of carpentry, or at least those laws respected by a carpenter who wants the house he builds to remain standing and serve the purpose of those who live in it.

Though these natural laws touch one of the most vital of human activities they obviously do not exhaust the whole of man’s moral life. They have nothing to say on topics as polygamy, the study of Marx, the worship of God, the progressive income tax, or the subjugation of women. If the question be raised whether any of these subjects, or others like them, should be taken as objects of legislation, that question relates to what I have called the external morality of law.

As a convenient (though not wholly satisfactory) way of describing the distinction being taken we may speak of a procedural, as distinguished from a substantive natural law. What I have called the internal morality of law is in this sense a procedural version of natural law, though to avoid misunderstanding the word ‘procedural’ should be assigned a special and expanded sense so that it would include, for example, a substantive accord between official action and enacted law. The term ‘procedural’ is, however, broadly appropriate as indicating that we are concerned, not with the substantive aims of legal rules, but with the ways in which a system of rules for governing human conduct must be constructed and administered if it is to be efficacious and at the same time remain what it purports to be.



5. The passage is an explanation of....

- I. Legal Morality
- II. The Worship of God
- III. Natural Law
- IV. God's Law

Choose the correct option from below.

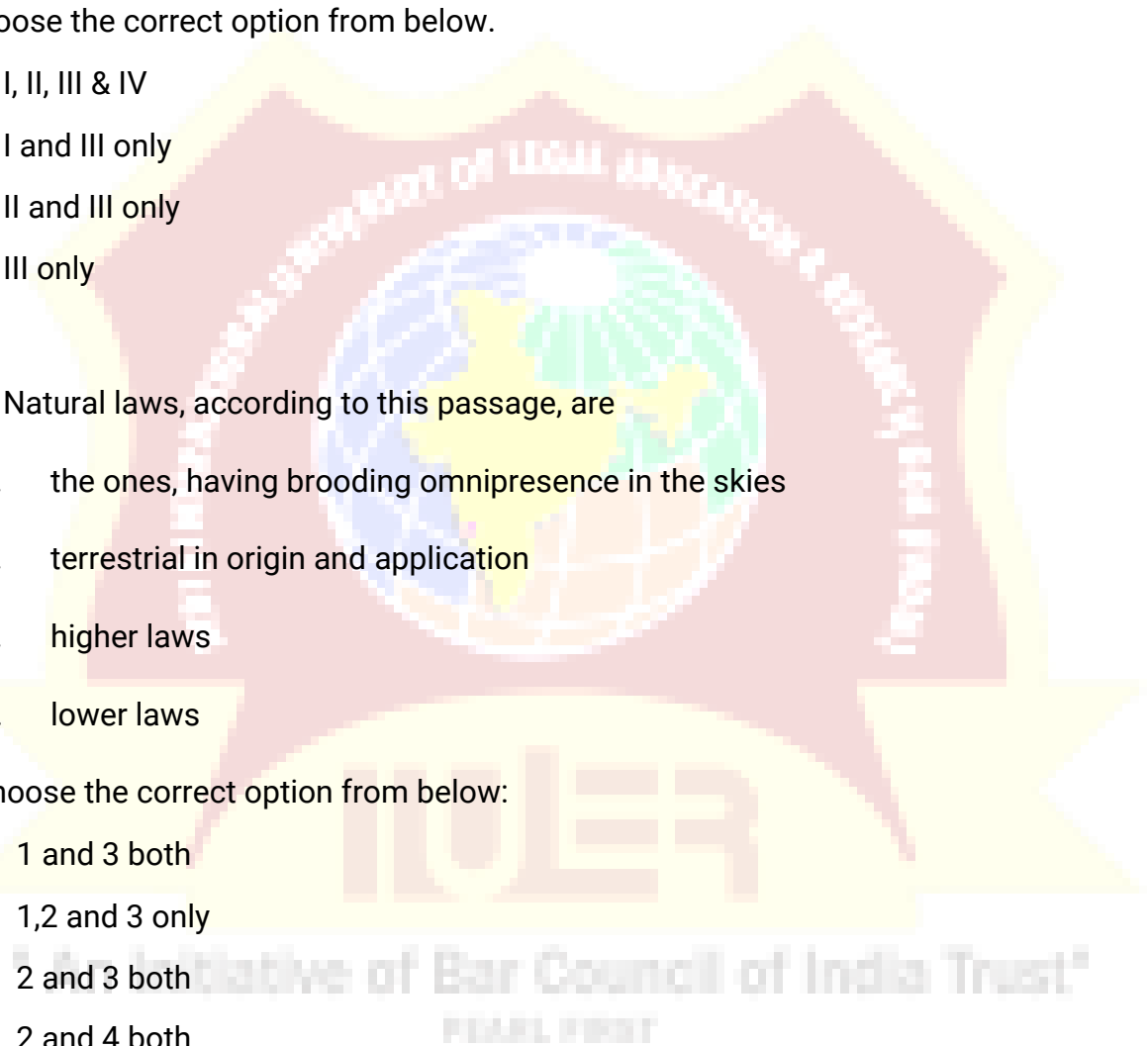
- a) I, II, III & IV
- b) I and III only
- c) II and III only
- d) III only

6. Natural laws, according to this passage, are

- I. the ones, having brooding omnipresence in the skies
- II. terrestrial in origin and application
- III. higher laws
- IV. lower laws

Choose the correct option from below:

- a) 1 and 3 both
- b) 1,2 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 both
- d) 2 and 4 both



7. The term 'procedural' means and includes:

- I. A substantive accord between official action and enacted law
- II. Administration of a system of rules for governing human conduct
- III. Construction of a system of rules for governing human conduct
- IV. External morality

Choose the correct option from below

- a) I, II, III & IV
- b) I, II and III only
- c) II and III only
- d) IV only

8. The enterprise of subjecting human conduct to the governance of rules relates to

- I. Natural laws
- II. God's Laws
- III. Objects of legislation
- IV. Higher laws

Choose the correct option from below.

- a) I, II, III & IV
- b) I only
- c) II and III both
- d) IV only





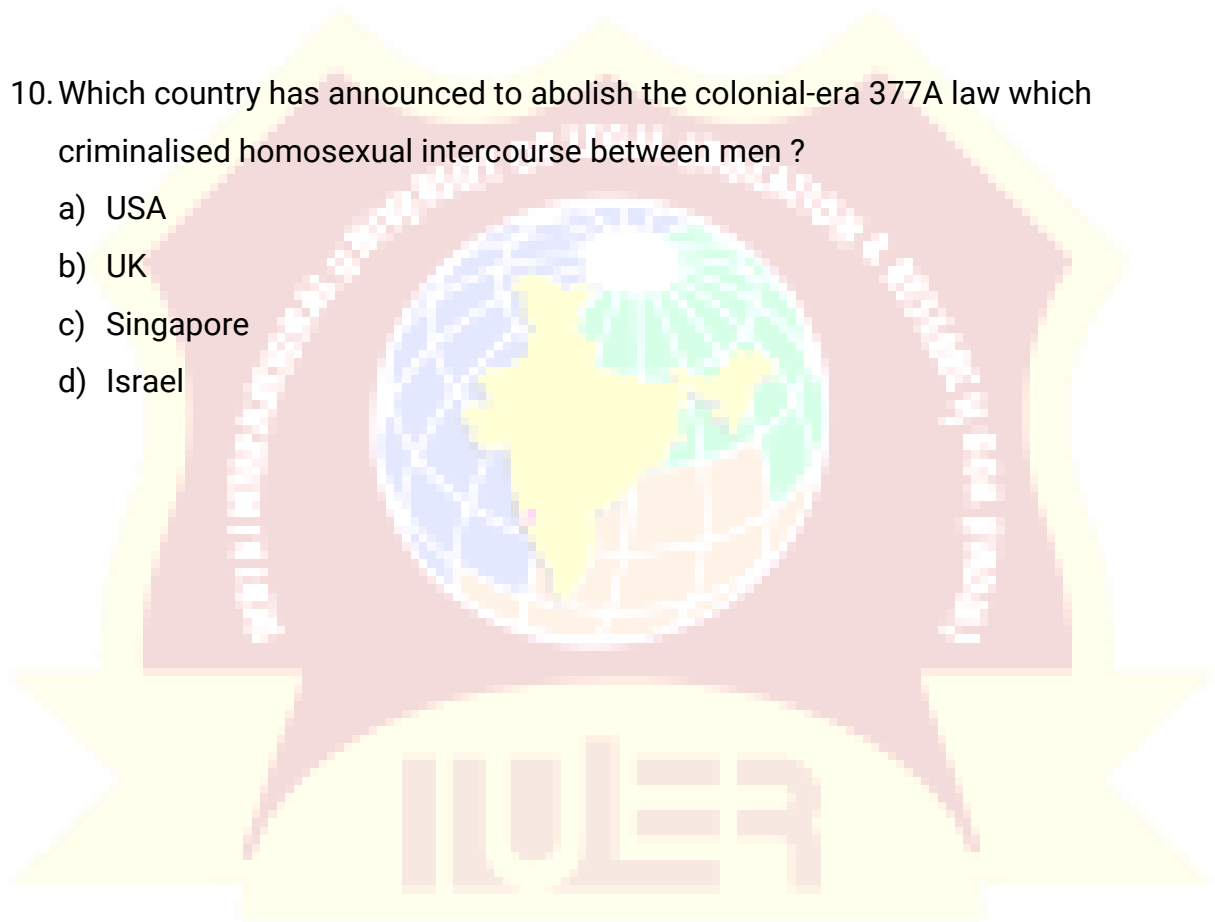
### Section C

9. Who has been appointed as the Chief Justice of India (CJI) after Chief Justice N V Ramana?

- a) Uday Umesh Lalit
- b) D.Y. Chandrachud
- c) S Abdul Nazeer
- d) Sanjay Kishan Kal

10. Which country has announced to abolish the colonial-era 377A law which criminalised homosexual intercourse between men ?

- a) USA
- b) UK
- c) Singapore
- d) Israel



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