Actual CLAT 2011

ANSWER KEY
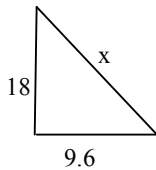
1.	4	**31.**	4	**61.**	2	**91.**	2	**121.**	3	**151.**	1	**181.**	3
2.	2	**32.**	1	**62.**	1	**92.**	2	**122.**	4	**152.**	1	**182.**	4
3.	4	**33.**	2	**63.**	1	**93.**	4	**123.**	1	**153.**	2	**183.**	4
4.	4	**34.**	3	**64.**	4	**94.**	3	**124.**	4	**154.**	2	**184.**	1
5.	3	**35.**	3	**65.**	4	**95.**	3	**125.**	4	**155.**	1	**185.**	3
6.	2	**36.**	4	**66.**	1	**96.**	1	**126.**	1	**156.**	3	**186.**	3
7.	4	**37.**	4	**67.**	2	**97.**	4	**127.**	2	**157.**	4	**187.**	3
8.	3	**38.**	4	**68.**	2	**98.**	1	**128.**	2	**158.**	1	**188.**	1
9.	3	**39.**	2	**69.**	3	**99.**	2	**129.**	2	**159.**	4	**189.**	3
10.	3	**40.**	1	**70.**	4	**100.**	3	**130.**	2	**160.**	3	**190.**	3
11.	2	**41.**	2	**71.**	3	**101.**	3	**131.**	3	**161.**	2	**191.**	4
12.	4	**42.**	1	**72.**	1	**102.**	1	**132.**	2	**162.**	2	**192.**	4
13.	1	**43.**	1	**73.**	4	**103.**	4	**133.**	4	**163.**	4	**193.**	2
14.	4	**44.**	3	**74.**	3	**104.**	2	**134.**	2	**164.**	1	**194.**	2
15.	3	**45.**	1	**75.**	3	**105.**	3	**135.**	4	**165.**	2	**195.**	4
16.	3	**46.**	2	**76.**	4	**106.**	2	**136.**	3	**166.**	1	**196.**	3
17.	4	**47.**	2	**77.**	1	**107.**	1	**137.**	2	**167.**	4	**197.**	4
18.	2	**48.**	1	**78.**	2	**108.**	2	**138.**	1	**168.**	1	**198.**	1
19.	3	**49.**	1	**79.**	2	**109.**	1	**139.**	1	**169.**	2	**199.**	4
20.	4	**50.**	1	**80.**	2	**110.**	3	**140.**	2	**170.**	1	**200.**	4
21.	4	**51.**	2	**81.**	3	**111.**	3	**141.**	1	**171.**	1		
22.	1	**52.**	3	**82.**	2	**112.**	4	**142.**	2	**172.**	3		
23.	4	**53.**	1	**83.**	2	**113.**	2	**143.**	4	**173.**	1		
24.	3	**54.**	3	**84.**	4	**114.**	3	**144.**	2	**174.**	3		
25.	4	**55.**	4	**85.**	3	**115.**	1	**145.**	2	**175.**	3		
26.	3	**56.**	4	**86.**	2	**116.**	4	**146.**	4	**176.**	1		
27.	4	**57.**	4	**87.**	3	**117.**	1	**147.**	1	**177.**	2		
28.	2	**58.**	3	**88.**	1	**118.**	2	**148.**	1	**178.**	2		
29.	3	**59.**	4	**89.**	3	**119.**	3	**149.**	1	**179.**	4		
30.	3	**60.**	4	**90.**	3	**120.**	3	**150.**	3	**180.**	3		
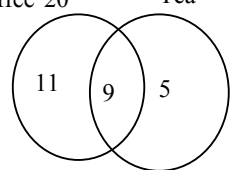
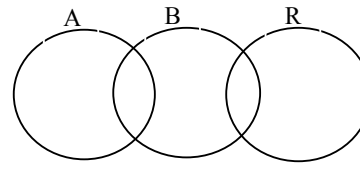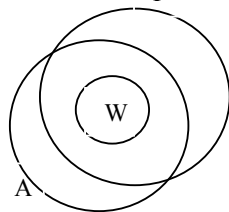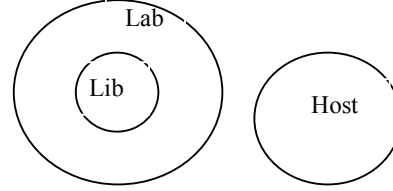|	
1.	Option 1 is very definite as it uses "can never". Option 2 and 3 are factually incorrect. Option 4 is very clearly stated in Para 3 line 3 onwards.
2.	Para 1 states that indirect justification of poverty removal provides an argument that appeals to self interest for helping the needy. Then in the next para the author explains how it would not be correct to formulate such link between poverty and violence.
3.	Of course the central theme of the passage is not about religion and famines, so 1 and 2 are wrong. Author is against what is being said in 3.
4.	Perilous here and otherwise also means dangerous
5.	In Para 3 the author talks about that it is not surprising that often enough intense suffering is accompanied by peace and in the very next Para he gives example of Bengal famine to substantiate.
6.	Meaning of destitution from the line 3 Para 3 "destitution can be accompanied not only by economic…….." is poverty. Indigence is a synonym.
7.	No mention of any relation between political debility and political freedom is mentioned.
8.	It is clearly stated in Para 1 that anti poverty measures based on connection between violence and poverty appeals to self interest of people who want to get rid of violence and wars.
9.	In the first Para author talks about the link seen between poverty and violence. Economic reductionism is definitely talking about this link as line 2 of Para 2 talks about the difficulty in such a relationship. Option 4 is too extreme an option.
10.	It's mobilized into is the correct expression
11.	1 and 4 are factually incorrect. 3 cannot be inferred. Of course Philip Spratt wanted favorable economic conditions i.e. option 2.
12.	Options 1, 2 and 3 are factually correct. Only option 4 is factually incorrect
13.	Indira Gandhi's decision and devaluation of rupee are used as examples and thus cannot be the central themes. So option 2 and 4 are not the answers. Option 3 is surely not discussed directly as such.
14.	Para 2 line 2 clearly states that he was a Cambridge communist sent to India for inciting a revolution in the subcontinent
15.	Option 1: Of course Shroff was not in favor of rigid governmental control, Option 2: No mention of such a thing is there Option 3: Shroff definitely complained against entrepreneurs Option4: Shroff being critical of Soviet academicians is not mentioned
16.	It is clearly mentioned that Philip was a communist who came to India was inciting a revolution. But when he was jailed, he moved towards right i.e. capitalism after he read a couple of books and married an Indian woman.
17.	Option 1: Shroff founded the Forum, no mention of Philip's association is given Option 2: 1st 5 year plans did not encourage private enterprise Option 3: Nothing of this sort is mentioned Option 4: Last Para last lines talk about it
18.	In the last Para it's clearly mentioned that Indira Gandhi turned 'left' after she split congress.
19.	The verb agrees with the nearer subject in case of (neither- nor).Here the subject is A.D Shroff, therefore the verb is singular.
20.	The meaning of inveighed from the line "there he inveighed against the economic ……."is being against something. Remonstrate means to protest, disapprove etc.
21.	Option 1: Manu Joseph's novel is just an example of how Dalits are portrayed Option 2: American literature again is an example Option 3: Authors talks about the rise of Dalit literature to prove a larger point of the still prevalent non Dalit portrayal of Dalits Option 4: This is the right answer as it clearly states the central idea of non- Dalit portrayal of dalits.
22.	It is clearly mentioned in the last Para that Mistry like his predecessors Mulk Raj and Premchand depicted the dalits in a standard stereotypical form.
23.	Para 3 line 4 clearly states that "in a society that is still largely unwilling to recognize Dalits as equal, rights bearing human beings, ………". Anti reservation discourse is an example used by author to support his thoughts.
24.	Option 1: Para 1 clearly states that Manu Joseph uses satire for portraying both woman and Dalits in his novel Serious men Option 2: Para 2 mentions that in American literature issues of representation of Afro Americans have been debated for decades. Option 3: Author does talks about the importance of engaging with dalit literature but not for affirming identity politics, but for its concession Option 4: Para 5 clearly states that Mistry presented Dalits stereotypically
25.	In Para 2 it is given that because of Brahminical stranglehold over cultural production has lead to the prevalence of representation of Dalits by Non Dalits in literature, cinema etc.
26.	In Para 3 authors give all the reasons to engage with the Dalit literature except that Dalit literature does not have huge support.
27.	No mention of judiciary with relevance to anti reservation has been made
28.	Last line of the last Para clearly states that Mistry like his predecessors is stuck in treating Dalits as passive sufferers only
29.	Para 1 line 1 has the word sly and it can be clearly seen that sly here refers to some negative trait. Devious means devil like, so it's the correct answer.
30.	Subject here is movements(singular) and the author is referring to the past
31.	Option 1: in the 2nd last Para its stated that the young and relentless are India's future and they could not think more differently from these literates. Literates here are being referred to the Indian intelligentsia, who are against foreign scribes. Option 2: in the 3rd last Para, according to author some Indian intelligentsia sees economic development in India to be faulty as clear from the terms tawdry capitalism and rapacious imperialism etc Option 3: Para 4 says that "his writings is an act of recolonization" Option 4: French has been criticized not because of his literary style but majorly because of his foreign origin.
32.	'Fusillade' means a continuous discharge of firearms. Barrage means an overwhelming quantity of words, blows or criticisms
33.	It's clearly mentioned in 4th last Para that the deep in the bones pluralism challenges 'the who gets to write about India' contingent, means the contingent who is trying to decide who will write for India. And this particular group is Indian critics.
34.	It's clearly stated in the passage that French and William were criticized not on what they wrote but for being foreigners.
35.	Option 1: 4th last Para says that identities are becoming less important. Option 2: 3rd last Para says that Indian intelligentsia thinks that economic development in India is tawdry and imperialistic in nature Option 3: 3rd last Para 1st line clearly states that the intelligentsia is out of sync with the surrounding country.

	Option 4: 5th last Para says that Indians are open to various foreign linguistic groups.		$x^2 - y^2 = 981 \Rightarrow x + y = 109$ ……..(2) Solving these equations we get y = 50.
36.	It's clearly stated in 4th last Para that one's deeds and not identities are becoming more important now.	107.	Let average up to 17th inning = x. So $\dfrac{17x + 102}{18} = x + 5 \Rightarrow x = 12$. Hence new average = 17.
37.	In the 6th and 7th paragraphs it's clearly stated that India has been a pluralist country and some examples to justify this has been given.	108.	
38.	According to 5th Para the author says that the appraisals received on the book are superfluous because many of the critics have not even read the book because they simply don't want to.		Coffee 20 Tea

11 9 5

Take black coffee and milk coffee as simply coffee. Then the persons taking tea only = 5 |
39.	In the second Para it is written that it is complicated to decide who gets to write about India.	109.	Total cases = 90 and favourable cases = 9. So probability $= \dfrac{9}{90} = \dfrac{1}{10}$.
40.	The subject under consideration is 'sensitivity' which will take the verb has.	110.	Total cases = 4 and favourable cases = 3. Reqd. probability = 3/4.
91.	Distance travelled by Ranjeetha in 15 min =1250m. Now $2\pi r = 1250 \Rightarrow r = 199$. So best option is 2nd option.	111.	The pattern is +1, +2, +3, +4…
92.	We have $\left(\dfrac{9}{7}\right)^3 \times \left(\dfrac{7}{9}\right)^{2x-6} = \left(\dfrac{7}{9}\right)^9 \Rightarrow \left(\dfrac{7}{9}\right)^{2x-6} = \left(\dfrac{7}{9}\right)^{12}$ $\Rightarrow 2x - 6 = 12 \Rightarrow x = 9$.	112.	The pattern is +2, +4, +2, +4, +2, so next will be +4 i.e. W.
		113.	THE PATTERN IS -2, -4, -6, -8 …..
93.	Let price of each egg be Re 1. So total CP = Rs 18. Now 12 eggs are sold for 12 × 0.9 = Rs10.8. Remaining Amount = Rs 7.2. So remaining 6 eggs should be sold at Rs. 1.2 per egg i.e. at 20% profit.	114.	The first four letters of first two words are same. Similarly first five letters of Appropriate will be same as of Approval.
94.	Let l=b=h = 1 unit. So the volume = 1×1×1=1 cubic unit. New l= 1.1, b = 0.8, h = 1.1. So new volume = 1.1×0.8×1.1 = 0.968. So change in volume = 0.032 = 3.2%	115.	The pattern is +1, +2, +3, +4…..
		116.	Every third number from RHS is deleted and the remaining number is written in reverse order.
95.		117.	The pattern is × 2+3, ×3+3, ×4+3, ×5+3.
	x, 18, 9.6

Using Pythagoras theorem, we have $x^2 = 18^2 + 9.6^2 \Rightarrow x = 20.4m$ | 118. | The words are starting with vowels in increasing order. Also the second letter of each word is same as the first letter. |
96.	$T_{10} = 5 + (10-1) \times 3 = 32$	119.	Option 3rd forms an opinion author has used the word 'Misguided'.
97.	Required probability = $\dfrac{37}{83}$.	120.	Option 3rd is the right answer as it is an opinion because of the words 'less pleasant'.
98.	If r is the radius of ball then we have $\dfrac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = 240 \Rightarrow \pi r^3 = 180$. Now radius of cylinder = r and height of cylinder = 6r. Volume of the cylinder = $\pi r^2 h \Rightarrow \pi r^2 6r = 6\pi r^3 = 6 \times 180 = 1080 cm^3$.	121.	Option 3rd is the right answer as the author is having the opinion about the culture(cannot be quantified) of people who are living in two cities i.e. Mumbai & Pune.
		122.	
99.	Difference in age = 32 years. So when Akbar was of 40 years, Jahangir was of 8 years. Hence Akbar's age was 5 times the age of Jahangir.		A B R

Thus none of the conclusion follows |
| 100. | In one try he climbs 1 foot. So in 17 tries he will climb 17 feet. So in 18th try he will reach the top of tree. | 123. | |
| 101. | Net tax = 10% of 150000 + 20% of 200000 = Rs 55000. | | F

W

A

Thus conclusion A and B follows. Hence option 1st. |
| 102. | Let the numbers are 4x and 5x. Now $\dfrac{4x+20}{5x+20} = \dfrac{6}{7} \Rightarrow x = 10$. Hence sum = 90. | | |
| 103. | Let students studying Arts, Law and Commerce are 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The new number will be 1.2× 5 =6, 1.3 ×6 = 7.8, 1.4 × 7 = 9.8 resp. So the ratio is 60: 78: 98 i.e. 30: 39: 49. | 124. | |
| 104. | Rs 100 were charged as making charges which is 10% of the total. Hence total 'making charges' = Rs 1000. Hence discount = Rs 900 and actual cost of product = Rs 2000. So discount %age = $\dfrac{900}{2000} \times 100 = 45\%$. | | Lab

Lib   Host

Thus only D follows. Hence option 4. |
| 105. | Ratio of speed is 6:7. So ratio of time = 7: 6. If the difference in time is 1 minute actual time is 7 minute. If difference in time is 15 minutes, actual time will be 105 minute. So in 105 minutes he can cover 10.5 km (at 6kmph). | 125. | Option 1: physical sciences is just an analogy Optical 2: theoretical clarity is not at all undesirable Option 3: Physical Sciences are wrong to emphasize mathematics formulae because mathematical |
| 106. | Here x – y = 9……….. (1) | | |

	formulae/equations are not close to the real world. Option 4: this is the right answer as the author is laying stress on this point.
126.	Option 1: it cannot be implied as author talks about pseudo mathematical formulas and complex equations that are not close to reality. Nowhere the author suggests at abandoning mathematical tools in economics. Option 2: it can definitely be implied as equations represent ideal conditions which are different from equations representing real conditions. Option 3: Its given that theoretical clarity never occurs in practice so it can definitely be implied Option 4: it can again be implied as its given that mathematical models of behavior never quite fit with reality.
127.	Only option 2 weakens as it means that mathematical equations are useful for economics as they are close to reality, but the argument says exactly the opposite.
128.	The paragraph is based on how religions such as Buddhism spread to various regions owing to geographic considerations.
129.	The conclusion that religions such as Buddhism took a lot of time to spread beyond mountain passes is getting weakened with the fact that Islam spread quickly beyond the Hindu Kush.
130.	The whole point of the paragraph is to illustrate the difference in values between rural India and England. Which is better amongst these two is not the question but the fact that they are different is something that the author is driving at.
131.	The direct contradiction of the conclusion in the paragraph is option 3. It merely states the opposite of what is given in the paragraph.
132.	The very first line of the paragraph is the conclusion.
133.	All the three options are against the conclusion that English should not be taught at the primary level.
134.	This is too extreme a statement as it talks about change in any respect, but para talks more about cultural point of view.
135.	This is the only option that goes absolutely against the very spirit of the Para
136.	Nowhere the Para talks about modern medicine
137.	Had communist states never respected human rights, they would not have respected human rights in India.
138.	The argument above is that communist regimes are against human rights, but option 1 says that they do respect human rights because of their own principles.
139.	Para says that democracy ceases to be a liberating force when accompanied by poverty, not in general.
140.	Paragraph is based on the argument that poverty hampers democratic advantages, but option 2 weakens it.
141.	The question clearly states how fire is the cause of smoke and how smoke cannot exist without fire. This makes option 1 easy to identify the answer.
142.	The question effectively states that if there is poverty, then thieves have to be there. The relationship does not exist the other way around, neither has the author said anything about rich countries. This makes option 2 easy to identify the answer.
143.	None of the inferences can be drawn from the two statements. We do not know for sure whether Leela has diabetes or she has left sugar by choice. That is a possibility also. Also, the question states how sugar is bad for people with diabetes. But it does not state they leave to it. So, again option 3 cannot be inferred.
144.	Since Tenzin does not read fashion magazines, we cannot be sure whether he likes to read fiction or not. We would have been sure only if he likes fashion magazines, as that is the condition provided to us.
145.	Option 2 would make Sheeba's argument the most convincing because if he is communist, he should be an Atheist (according to Suleiman that is). This clearly contradicts what he says.
146.	If Shalisto was a pingo, he would have been Byronic for sure but the relationship does not hold the other way around. We cannot decide whether Shalisto is a pingo or
	not, he may or may not be.
147.	Since inefficiency is a problem in both the systems, so the reason of higher literacy in China cannot be efficiency in their communist system.
148.	Option 1 will form the most plausible counter argument in this case. It helps us establish how Socrates was held unjustly and how his breaking the law would not constitute a violation of law.
149.	2 and 3 have nothing to do with the passage .It is prerogative of the government to do what it takes to ensure the health of the citizens.
150.	Option 3 is the assumption required in this case. It co-relates statement 1 with the second one, and provides a reason why Jatinder Singh cannot be the speaker.
151.	As people start reflecting on the events of their lives at the end, they should reflect on the events of the Twentieth century in 1999
152.	The experiment does one simple thing; it highlights a paradox, a contradiction that cannot be solved.
153.	Only opinion 2 goes against Utilitarian's belief of a connection between right action and happiness
154.	The case is surely of making generalizations on the basis of less data.
155.	Only if all the countries take exactly a similar part to stability, only than it makes sense that India will also take centuries to do so.
156.	Refer to Rule D. Fundamental Rights can only be enforced against the State and the administrative actions of the state. Gajodhar Pharmaceuticals being a private limited company, no fundamental rights can be enforced against it.
157.	Applying Rule D and B to the facts, we can derive that, one Fundamental Rights can be enforced by Syed since this is a law made by the State, two, the law in question curtails Syed's freedom to decide whom to associate with. Therefore option d is the most relevant choice.
158.	Neither of the rules are applicable to the given facts. Nor does the law in question forces any individual to join any association. Therefore a is an appropriate answer.
159.	Applying Rule D to the question. Refer explanation to 156.
160.	The right to freedom of association does not extend to realizing the objectives of forming such an association. Strikes are only an objective in the given case and therefore would not amount to any violation of the fundamental rights as mentioned in the rules.
161.	Applying the first part of the rule, Elizabeth is entitled to keep the ear ring unless the true owner claims it. In the absence of any claim, airport cannot presume ownership of the ear ring just because it was found on its property (applying third part of the principle). Therefore, selling of the ear ring by the airport is wrong and Elizabeth should be compensated for the same. Now, out of option (b) and (c), both of which talk about compensating Elizabeth, the reasoning of the former is more appropriate as it relates with the principle given in the question.
162.	Elizabeths travelling in a particular class is not relatable. The first part of the principle talks about "finding of an unattended object" and this without any qualifications or limitations.
163.	The right to confiscation can be exercised on any object that is unattended and is found by the Airlines Staff. However, when Elizabeth finds the ear ring, as per the principle, she has the right to keep it till the true owner claims it back. Therefore, applying the same explanation as in 161, in the absence of any claim by the true owner, the air line is liable to compensate Elizabeth for selling the ear ring further.
164.	Direct application of Rule A qualifies the act of the State as discrimination. Rule D, the exception to Rule A is not applicable as the discrimination in question in not justified on any of the grounds mentioned in the Rule. Now, out of Rule B and C, the former is applicable and therefore this amounts to a direct discrimination being made on the grounds of sex alone.

165.	The point to consider is whether the action taken by the Governor is 'absolutely necessary' the given case. It cannot be found to be such and though it promotes the well being of the women it is not 'absolutely necessary'.
166.	The discrimination based on age would fall under 'any other status' under Rule A. It does not get protected under Rule D. Therefore this is a case of direct discrimination.
167.	There is no mention of percentage of graduate population in Bihar in the question itself. No answer can be possibly arrived at. Hence the given option D should be taken as 'None of the above' instead of all of the above.
168.	Note the absence of phrase "absolutely necessary" in Rule E as against Rule D above. The order can now be justified as is promotes the well-being of women, who were being held in prison, and had a punishment period of less than one year.
169.	The principle clearly states that in case of a guardian the age of majority becomes 21. And being a minor if she enters into a contract with Ajay, the same is not enforceable as per the principle. Chaaru can justifiably challenge the sale transaction.
170.	The only exception wherein money can be recovered from a minor is if the other party was deceived. The principle makes no reference to honest belief. Hence a is the correct answer,
171.	The sale would be valid and enforceable only if Bandita is a major.
172.	C is the only appropriate option as knowing the Bandita is 18 years and the property is being looked after by her mother. Ajay had induced rather than convincing Bandita to sell the land.
173.	It will surely defeat the purpose of law if Ajay is allowed to recover, as the protection is rendered to minor persons considering they may not be able to make a rational decision. Therefore any transaction entered into with a minor is not enforceable. If Ajay is allowed to recover then the purpose of law to offer protection to minors would be of no value and effect.
174.	Refer Rule C. Dhanaraj calls Chulbul and threatens him.
175.	The case here is one of coercion and not of undue influence. Undue influence is exercised in cases where one person has a position of authority over the other and manipulates such to unduly influence the other person. This is a case of coercion.
176.	Chulbul was coerced by Dhanraj into entering into the employment contract and hence he is justified in refusing the enforcement. Out of option (a) and (b) the reasoning provided in (a) is more logical and relatable to the principle.
177.	Baalu had not coerced Chulbul in the given case and if this is proved, he would be entitled to get the job.
178.	Since the question demands applicability of Rule A, option b would hold good. A measure, the outcome of which is certain and would amount to violation of Rule A, should not be put to enforced.
179.	The qualifications in the lottery rnentioned in each other option is very arbitrary and just not ensure equal chance as is required under Rule B. Therefore, option is the only appropriate choice.
180.	Rule B talks about equal chance. Hence, a lottery for all without any further qualification can be upheld under Rule A.
181.	Here the measure is sending helicopters and if that is not provided for everyone equally, Rule A would be defeated.
182.	Application of Principle A leads us to infer that Ashish Mathew is not an employee of the company. Now out of option (b) and (d), the latter is more appropriate due to better reasoning.
183.	Rule A talks about "mode and manner of carrying out the work". Clearly by regulating the work hours Ashish becomes an employee of the company.
184.	The concept of "during the course of employment" is not applicable to the present facts in the absence of any
185.	employer employee relationship. Therefore the company is not liable for any compensation and a is the most appropriate answer.
	There was no direct relationship between Ashish and the company and therefore the concept of "during the course of employment" is not applicable to the present facts even though the act in question by Ashish while he got injured was incidental to his duties.
186.	Out of all the situations mentioned in the options, option c best explains "during the course of employment" as he was required to travel in the bus as per his contract.
187.	Lucky had only taken the pile of newspapers with the consent of Indira, but not the painting. Moreover he did not return the painting to Indira after discovering it and this establishes the theft.
188.	The rule of criminal damage talks about the intention of the person in question. Here Lucky had only pasted the painting in order to prevent it from tearing any further. Therefore in the absence of any intention of reducing the value of the property, Lucky has not committed any criminal damage.
189.	Lucky would still be guilty of theft as long as he did not have Indiras consent on it. Indira had only asked him to take away the pile of newspapers. Removing anything apart from that from the possession of Indira would amount to theft.
190.	Kamala is liable for theft as the rule talks about having the intention to take property from the possession of another without his consent. The person in question need not necessarily be an owner. All other requirements of Rule A is established and hence it makes Kamala liable for theft as per the principle.
191.	No act done by Kamala amounts to reducing the value of the property in question. Hence there was no criminal damage. Options a and b are thus ruled out The facts do not make any reference to damage of property after it is in Kamala's possession. Therefore, (d) becomes the only appropriate answer.
192.	Only fixtures are deemed to be sold with the land. But as per Rule B, the carpet was never attached to the land, and therefore was not a fixture. Khaleeda had the right to remove the carpet after sale.
193.	Door was a fixture and was attached to the house and therefore cannot be removed as per Rule A. Out of options (b) and (d), the former is more appropriate as it relates to the principle.
194.	For the fixture to be deemed to be sold with the land, it is relevant to know if it amounts to fixture or not. Applying Rule B, the test would be to see if the moveable thing was merely placed on the building and were fixed to it or not.
195.	Applying the new rule, carpet also become a fixture and thus could not have been removed. Hence the case would be in favour of Gurpreet in both the situations.
196.	Rule A provides no classification and gives the owner an infinite right over the space above and beneath his property.
197.	Hoisting a flag of 75 ft is not essential to the enjoyment of rights of a person to his property. Please note that out of option (a) and (d), the latter is chosen because of the reasoning that relates to the principle.
198.	Since the right provided to an owner under Rule A is without any limitation, Shazia shall succeed under Rule A only.
199.	Ramesh had no reasonable use of property at such a height and the satellite passing over his property at such a great height does not interfere with his right to use or enjoyment of property.
200.	In her favour because, Rule C talks about the fact that reasonable enjoyment of the land shall not be affected. The permanent shadow casted by the hoarding affects the reasonable use and enjoyment of Shazia's property.