

# CLAT 2014 Sample Paper Solved

## Logical Reasoning

1. A river flows west to east and on the way turns left and, goes in a semicircle round a hillock, and then turns left at right—angles. In what direction is the river finally flowing?

1. North.
2. South
3. East
4. West

Ans. (3)

2. Geeta is taller than Seeta, but not taller than Radha. Radha and Rani are of same height. Geeta is shorter than Paru. Amongst all girls who is the shortest?

1. Geeta
2. Seeta
3. Radha and Rani
4. Paru

Ans. (2)

3. A clock seen through a mirror, shows quarter past three. What is the correct time shown by the clock?

1. 03.15
2. 08.45
3. 09.15
4. 09.45

Ans. (2)

4. What is the angle the hour hand of a clock makes with the minute hand when the time is 15.40:

1.  $110^\circ$
2.  $120^\circ$
3.  $125^\circ$
4.  $130^\circ$

Ans. (4)

**Directions for questions 5 to 7 :** A missing term in the series in each of these questions is marked by a question mark (?). Choose the term to complete the series.

5.  $1/2, 3/4, 5/8, 7/16, ?$  .

1.  $9/32$
2.  $10/17$
3.  $11/34$
4.  $12/35$

Ans. (1)

6. P 3 C, R 5 F, T 8 I, V 12 I?

1. Y 17 O
2. X 17 M
3. X 17 O
4. X 16 O

Ans. (3)

7. ABD, DGK, HMS, MTB, SBL?

- 1: ZKW
2. ZKU
3. ZAB
4. XKW

Ans. (1)

**Directions for questions 8 to 12:** Study the following information carefully to answer these questions. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F. C is the sister of F. B is the brother of E's husband. D is the father of A and grandfather of F. There are two fathers, three brothers and a mother in the group.

8. Who is the mother?

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. E

Ans. (4)

9. How many male members are there in the group?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

Ans. (4)

10. Which of the following is a group of brothers?

1. ABF
2. ABD
3. BFC
4. BDF

Ans. (1)

11. Who is E's husband?

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. F

Ans. (3)

12. How is F related to E?

1. Uncle
  3. Son
  2. Husband
  4. Daughter
- Ans. (3)

**Directions for questions 13 to 17 :** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

In a car exhibition, seven cars of seven different companies viz. Cadillac, Ambassador, Fiat, Maruti, Mercedes, Bedford and Fargo were displayed in a row, facing east such that:

- A. Cadillac car was to the immediate right of Fargo.
- B. Fargo was fourth to the right of Fiat.
- C. Maruti car was between Ambassador and Bedford.
- D. Fiat, which was third to the left of Ambassador car, was at one of the ends.

13. Which of the following is definitely true?

1. Maruti is to the immediate left of Ambassador.
2. Bedford is to the immediate left of Fiat.
3. Bedford is at one of the ends.
4. Fiat is second to the right of Maruti.

Ans. (1)

14. Which of the following was the correct position of the Mercedes?

1. Immediate right of Cadillac
2. Immediate left of Bedford
3. Between Bedford and Fargo
4. Fourth to the right of Maruti

Ans. (1)

15. Which cars are on the immediate either sides of the Cadillac car?

1. Ambassador and Maruti
2. Maruti and Fiat
3. Fiat and Mercedes
4. Ambassador and Fargo

Ans. (4)

16. Which of the following groups of cars is to the right of the Ambassador car?

1. Cadillac, Fargo and Maruti
2. Maruti, Bedford and Fiat
3. Mercedes, Cadillac and Fargo
4. Bedford, Cadillac and Fargo

Ans. (3)

17. Which of the following is definitely true?

1. Fargo car is between Ambassador and Fiat.

2. Cadillac .car is to the immediate left of Mercedes.
3. Fargo is to the immediate right of Cadillac.
4. Maruti is fourth to the right of Mercedes.

Ans. (2)

**Directions for questions 18 to 22 :** Read the following information carefully to answer these questions.

- A. Six flats on a floor in two rows facing North and South are allotted to P,Q, R,S, T and U.
- B. Q gets a North facing flat and is not next to S.
- C. S and U get diagonally opposite flats.
- D. R, next to U, gets a South facing flat and T gets a North facing flat.

18. Whose flat is between Q and S?

1. T
2. J
3. R
4. P

Ans. (1)

19. The flats of which of the other pairs than SU, is diagonally opposite to each other?

1. QP
2. QR
3. PT
4. TS

Ans. (1)

20. If the flats of T and P are interchanged, whose flat will be next to that of U?

1. P
2. Q
3. R
4. T

Ans. (3)

21. To arrive at the answers to the above questions, which of the following statements can be dispensed with?

1. None
2. (A) only
3. (B) only
4. (C) only

Ans. (1)

22. Which of the following combinations get South facing flats?

1. QTS
2. UPT
3. URP
4. Data inadequate

Ans. (3)

**Directions for questions 23 to 27 :** An Assertion (A) and a Reason (R) are given in each of these questions.

Mark the answer as

1. if both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. if both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. if A is true but R is false.
4. if A is false but R is true.

23. **Assertion (A) :** Forest cutting is undesirable from the point of view of soil erosion.

**Reason (R) :** Cutting of forests reduces the interception of rain water.

Ans. (1)

24. **Assertion (A) :** India has a tropical monsoon type climate.

**Reason (R) :** India is located exactly between the tropical latitudes.

Ans. (3)

25. **Assertion (A) :** Mercury is the farthest planet from the Sun.

**Reason (R) :** Mercury is the smallest planet in the entire Solar System.

Ans. (4)

26. **Assertion (A) :** Ashoka pillars have retained their gloss on their surface.

**Reason (R) :** Moisture laden winds do not blow in the areas where Ashoka pillars are located.

Ans. (3)

27. **Assertion (A) :** Africa has one of the largest water power potential in the world.

**Reason (R) :** A large number of hydel power projects have been constructed in Africa.

Ans. (1)

**Directions for questions 28 to 30:** Each of these questions has two statements P and Q. They may look factually absurd. You have to ignore this absurdity and concentrate only upon the logic involved in each statement.

Mark the answer as

1. if both P and Q are true.
2. if both P and Q are false or doubtful.
3. if P is true and Q is false or doubtful.
4. if P is false or doubtful and Q is true.

28. P: All fish can fly. Some fish are birds. All birds are naughty. Therefore some naughty can fly.

Q : Some fish are birds. All birds are naughty. Therefore all fish are naughty.

Ans. (3)

29. P : Jackals live in forests. Cities are in forests. Therefore jackals live in cities.

Q : Some tables are grass. All stools are grass. Therefore all tables are stools.

Ans. (2)

30. P : Some musicians are not rich. All musicians are polite. Therefore not all polite persons are rich.

Q : All musicians are rich. No rich person is polite. Therefore musicians are not polite.

Ans. (4)

## Legal Aptitude

1. "No action lies against the Government for injury done to an individual in the course of exercise of its sovereign functions". All of the following actions are covered by the above provision, except

1. improper arrest, negligence or trespass by police officers.
2. loss of movables from government custody owing to negligence of its officers.
3. injury due to the negligence of servants of the government employed in a railway or a dockyard.
4. administration of justice.

2. To secure the enrichment of Hindi, the Constitution, among other things, directs the State to give primary importance to one of the languages included in the VIII Schedule for the purpose of drawing upon it. This language is

1. Bengali
2. Marathi
3. Sanskrit
4. Urdu

3. Disagreement between the two Houses of Indian Parliament is finally resolved through

1. a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose.
2. mediatory efforts by the presiding officers of the two Houses.
3. a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose.
4. mediation by the President.

4. Which of the following Articles of Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority in both the Houses of Parliament?

1. Article 2
2. Article 3
3. Article 4
4. Article 15

5. Which one of the following Directive Principles is a socialistic principle?

1. Equal pay for equal work to all
2. Protection of the health of workers

3. Prevention of concentration of wealth and the means of production
4. All of these

6. Originally it was laid down in the Constitution that English shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the union for a period of

1. 15 years
2. 20 years
3. 25 years
4. 30 years

7. As per Article 100(3), the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is

1. one-fourth of the total number of members of that House.
2. one-fifth of the total number of members of that House.
3. one-tenth of the total number of members of that House.
4. one-third of the total number of members of that House.

8. The age of retirement of a Judge of a High Court in India is

1. 58 years
2. 60 years
3. 62 years
4. 65 years

9. The Rule of Law means

1. existence of written rules to regulate the conduct of government officials.
2. that no person can be punished unless his guilt is established by a fair trial.
3. that the power to make laws vests in the elected representatives of the people.
4. independence of the Judiciary

10. In a particular case, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers is sent back by the President for reconsideration. If the Council of Ministers adhere to their earlier advice, the President

1. can ask for reconsideration of the advice once more
2. can ask for reconsideration of the advice any number of times
3. has no option but to accept such advice
4. must seek the advice of the Supreme Court before rejecting the advice.

11. The writ by which a High Court or the Supreme Court can secure the body of a person who has been imprisoned to be brought before it is

1. Certiorari
2. Habeas Corpus
3. Mandamus

4. Quo Warranto

12. The number of writs that can be prayed for and issued by the Supreme Court and/or a High Court is

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

13. The term of which of the following Lok Sabha was extended beyond the normal period of five years laid down in the Constitution?

1. Fourth Lok Sabha
2. Fifth Lok Sabha
3. Sixth Lok Sabha
4. Seventh Lok Sabha

14. The High Courts at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established under the

1. Indian High Courts Act, 1861
2. Indian High Courts Act, 1865
3. Indian High Courts Act, 1911
4. Government of India Act, 1919

15. In which of the following situations can the President promulgate an Ordinance?

1. There is disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament over a bill.
2. Both Houses have refused to pass a Bill sponsored by Government with the previous sanction of the President.
3. A Bill has been pending in Parliament for a long period.
4. Parliament is not in session

16. Which of the following events made Gandhiji to launch, for the first time, Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919
2. Killing of peaceful agitators at Chauri Chaura by the British troops in 1922
3. Promulgation of the Rowlatt Act of 1919
4. Failure of talks with the Cripps Mission in 1942

17. Dyarchy as the form of Government at the provincial level was introduced by the

1. Government of India Act, 1919
2. Minto-Morley Reforms
3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
4. Government of India Act, 1935



18. Which of the following Acts of British Parliament envisaged for the first time a closer association of Indians with the administration?

1. Indian Councils Act, 1861
2. Indian Councils Act, 1892
3. Indian Councils Act, 1909
4. Government of India Act, 1919

19. For how long can the President's rule in a State imposed initially?

1. One year
2. Six months
3. Two years
4. Three months

20. In accordance with the provisions of our Constitution, new all-India Services can be created only by the

1. Parliament
2. Process of amendment of the Constitution
3. Union Government in consultation with the U.P.S.C.
4. President on the advice of the Council of Ministers

21. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament?

1. The Speaker
2. The Vice-President
3. The President
4. The deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha

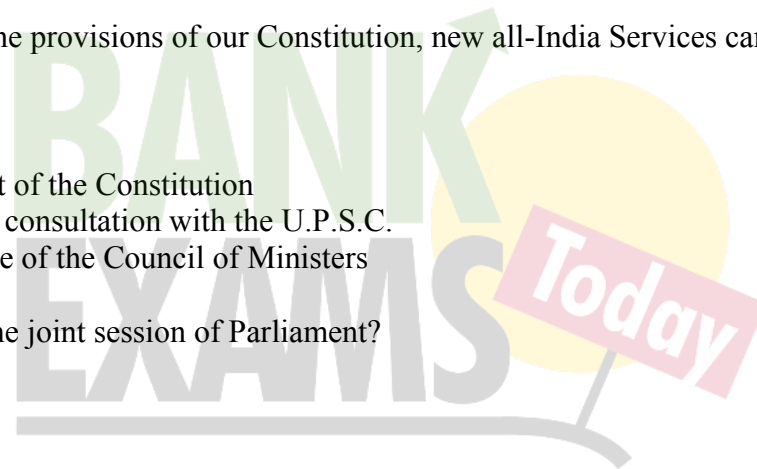
22. The reference to Hindus in Article 25 of the Constitution does not include

1. Parsees
2. Sikhs
3. Jains
4. Buddhists

23. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is

1. nominated by the President
2. elected by the two Houses of Parliament
3. elected by Parliament and the legislatures of the States jointly
4. elected by the members of Rajya Sabha

24. In India, a tax on agricultural income can be levied by



1. both the Central and State Governments
2. neither the Central nor the State Governments
3. only the State Governments
4. only the Central Government

25. By which amendment, were the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens added to the Constitution?

1. Forty-fourth Amendment
2. Forty-third Amendment
3. Forty-second Amendment
4. Forty-first Amendment

26. Financial allocation for Education was made for the first time by the Charter Act of

1. 1833
2. 1813
3. 1793
4. 1773

27. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of

1. the Chief Justice of a High Court
2. the Chief Justice of India
3. the Governor
4. the Vice-President

28. In the event of non-enforcement of Directive Principles of the State by the Government, a citizen of India can move the

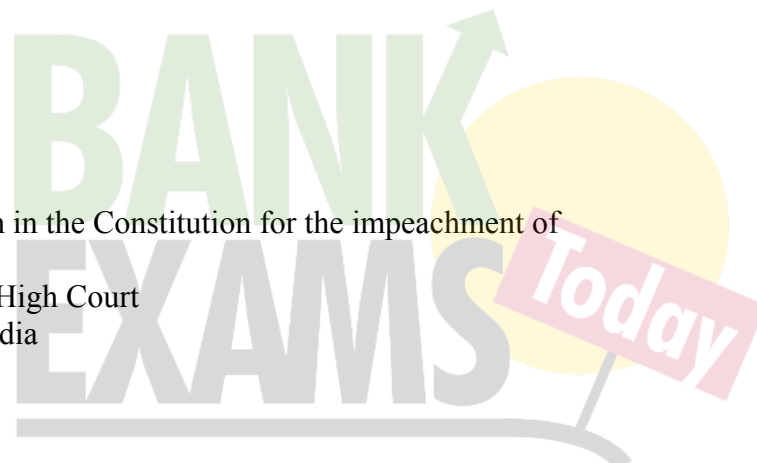
1. District Court
2. High Court
3. Supreme Court
4. None of these

29. The member of a State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an enquiry has been conducted by the

1. Supreme Court of India
2. High Court of the State
3. committee appointed by the President
4. committee appointed by the Governor of the State

30. Who can recommend abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in a State?

1. Governor of the State
2. Advocate-General of the State



3. Legislative Assembly of the State
4. The State Council of Ministers
31. The purpose of the Ilbert Bill was

1. to take away the right of the native magistrates to try Europeans and Englishmen
2. to take away the right of the European magistrates to try Indians
3. to remove an anomaly in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1873, according to which no magistrate or sessions judge could try a European or British subject unless he was himself of European birth
4. None of the above

32. The Constitution of India borrowed the concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of

1. Ireland
2. USA
3. UK
4. Canada

33. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

1. There is no provision of referendum in the Indian Constitution
2. The State Legislatures do not possess the right to initiate the amendment of the Constitution
3. The proposal for amending the Constitution can only be initiated in Lok Sabha
4. The Indian Constitution is partly flexible and partly rigid

34. Which one of the following Articles has declared untouchability in any form as unconstitutional?

1. Article 14
2. Article 17
3. Article 44
4. Article 45

35. Which one of the following is not among the sources of revenue for the Union?

1. Land revenue
2. Custom duties including export duties
3. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India, except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian, except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs
4. Taxes on income other than agricultural income

36. Under which one of the following Articles, the Supreme Court has been given the powers to review any judgement pronounced or order made by it previously?

1. Article 130
2. Article 137
3. Article 138
4. Article 139

37. A member elected to Lok Sabha as a candidate of a party crosses the floor of the House. In such a case,

1. his continued membership of the House is not affected in any way
2. he ceases to be a member of the House whether or not he resigns his membership
3. he can continue to be a member of the House if the party on whose symbol he was elected has no objection
4. he will continue to be a member of the House if the Speaker permits

38. The Right to Property was excluded from the Fundamental Rights during the tenure of the Government headed by

1. Charan Singh
2. Morarji Desai
3. Indira Gandhi
4. Rajiv Gandhi

39. Which of the following statements in regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy is correct?

1. Fundamental Rights constitute limitations upon State action, while Directive Principles are in the nature of instruction to the Government to achieve certain ends
2. They are justiciable in certain respects
3. They enjoin on the State to secure a living wage to all workers within a specified period
4. The courts can compel the State to implement some of the important directives

40. The First Official Language Commission, as required under Article 344 of the Constitution, was constituted by the President in

1. 1950 with K.M. Munshi as its Chairman
2. 1955 with B.G. Kher as its Chairman
3. 1960 with M.C. Chhagla as its Chairman
4. 1965 with Humayun Kabir as its Chairman

### Answer Key

1. 3 2. 3 3. 1 4. 4 5. 4 6. 1 7. 3 8. 4 9. 2 10. 3
11. 2 12. 3 13. 2 14. 1 15. 4 16. 3 17. 1 18. 3 19. 2 20. 1
21. 1 22. 1 23. 2 24. 3 25. 3 26. 2 27. 3 28. 4 29. 2 30. 3
31. 3 32. 1 33. 3 34. 2 35. 1 36. 2 37. 2 38. 2 39. 4 40. 2

## General Knowledge

**\*Answers are marked in Bold.**

1. Since the commencement of the Indian Constitution on 26 January, 1950, how many persons have occupied the august office of the President of India?

1. **9**
2. 10
3. 11
4. 12

2. Which of the following articles empowers the High Court to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

1. Article 225
2. **Article 226**
3. Article 227
4. Article 228

3. The Government of India Act, 1935, envisaged the introduction of

1. dyarchical form of government
2. **federal form of government**
3. republican form of government
4. unitary form of government

4. Which of the following are Financial Committees of Parliament in India?

1. Public Accounts Committee
  2. Estimates Committee
  3. Committee on Public Undertakings
1. 1 and 3
  2. 1 and 2
  3. 2 and 3
  4. **1, 2 and 3**

5. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection?

1. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission of the political party
3. If he speaks against the political party

**4. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected.**

**6.** The Union Territory of Mizoram was formed out of the north-eastern territories of Assam in 1962. Full status of `State` was conferred upon it in

1. 1980
2. 1982
- 3. 1985**
4. 1987

**7.** The name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an Act of Parliament in

1. 1970
2. 1971
3. 1972
- 4. 1973**

**8.** The full status of `State` was conferred upon the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura in

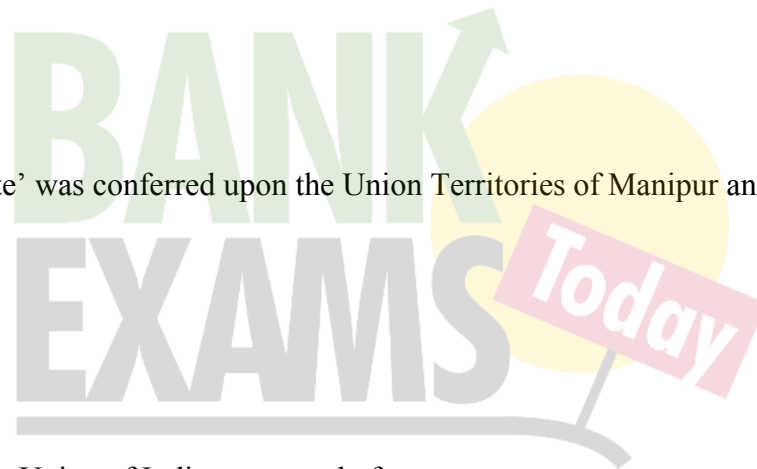
1. 1970
2. 1971
- 3. 1972**
4. 1973

**9.** At the end of 1995, the Union of India composed of

1. 25 States and 8 Union Territories
- 2. 25 States and 7 Union Territories**
3. 26 States and 7 Union Territories
4. 26 States and 8 Union Territories

**10.** Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India?

- 1. Elected members of the Legislative Council**
2. Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state
3. Elected members of the Lok Sabha
4. Elected members of the Rajya Sabha



## English

**Directions:** Read each sentence and find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5', i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

1. Sharad was entrusted with (1) / the task of coordination yesterday's programme (2)/ due to certain difficulties (3) / success in this organisation. (4) / No error. (5)
2. One should make (1) / his best efforts if (2) / one wishes to achieve (3) / success in this organisation. (4) / No error. (5)
3. Having deprived from their (1) / homes in the recent earthquake (2) / they had no other option but (3) / to take shelter in a school. (4) / No error. (5)
4. The technician reminded (1) / us where was the (2) / temple and even led (3) / us to the spot (4) / No error. (5)
5. We cannot handle (1) / this complicated case today (2) / unless full details are not given (3) / to us by now (4) / No error. (5)

**Answers:**

1. 2, 2. 2, 3. 4, 4. 5, 5. 3

**Find out the appropriate meaning of the given word from the choices given below it:**

### 1. Chattel

- (a) Barrister's Wig
- (b) Movable Personal Possession
- (c) Obligation
- (d) Piece of land

### 2. Intestate

- (a) Without heirs
- (b) Without leaving a will
- (c) Bankrupt
- (d) Of natural causes

### 3. Subpoena

- (a) Punishment
- (b) Summons
- (b) Delay
- (d) Ban

### 4. Treason

- (a) Insult to the ruler
- (b) Betrayal of country
- (c) Campaign of Republic
- (d) Desecrating the flag

**5. Bivouac**

- (a) Tree house
- (b) Valve
- (c) Powdery substance
- (d) Encampment

**6. Pullulate**

- (a) To travel in style
- (b) Make dirty
- (c) Defeat thoroughly
- (d) Swarm

**7. Empathy**

- (a) Tranquillity
- (b) Understanding
- (c) Ire
- (d) Opposition

**8. Thesaurus**

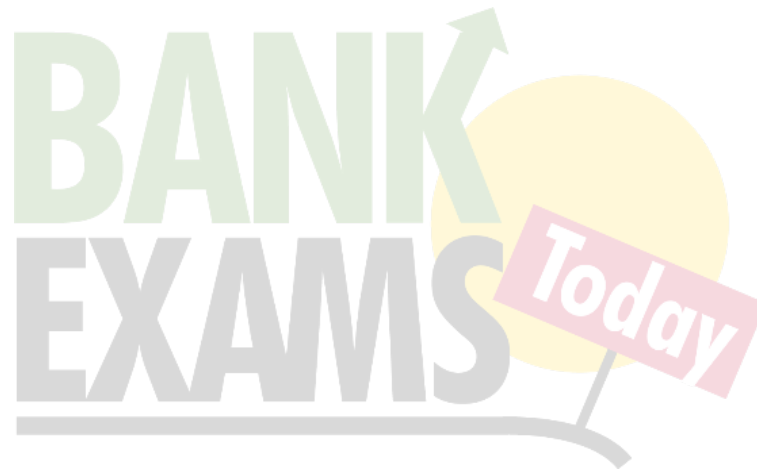
- (a) Flush eating Dinosaur
- (b) Book of Synonyms
- (c) Argument
- (d) Road map

**9. Perjure**

- (a) To confess
- (b) To deny
- (c) To hide
- (d) To Lie

**10. Recidivist**

- (a) Defendant
- (b) Hermit
- (c) Long term prisoner
- (d) Frequent law breaker





## Answers

1. b, 2. b, 3. b, 4. b, 5. d, 6. d, 7. b, 8. b, 9. d, 10. D

## Mathematical Ability

1. Sonika invested an amount of Rs 5800 for 2 years. At what rate of compound interest will she get an amount of Rs 594.50 at the end of two years?

- 1) 5 pcpa
- 2) 4 pcpa
- 3) 6 pcpa
- 4) 8 pcpa
- 5) None of these

**Ans: (1)**

**Solution;**

$$6394.50/5800 = (1+R/100)^2$$

$$441/400 = (1+R/100)^2$$

$$(21/20)^2 = (1+R/100)^2$$

$$21/20 = (1+R/100)$$

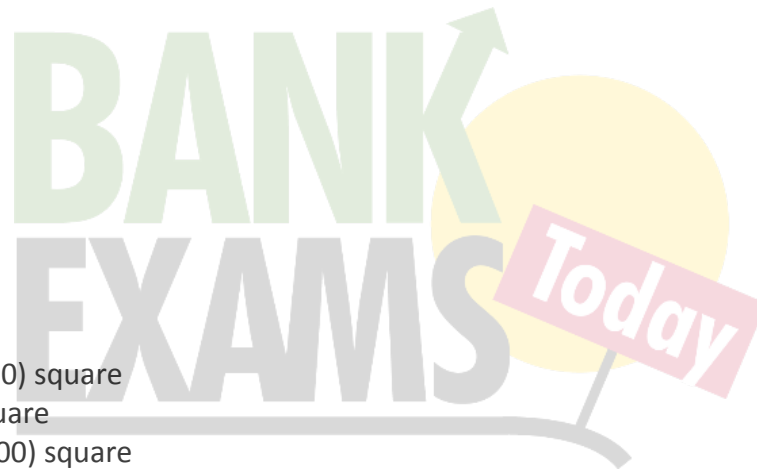
$$R = 5$$

2. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 150% and the denominator of the fraction is increased by 350%, the resultant fraction is  $25/51$ . What is the original fraction?

- 1)  $11/17$
- 2)  $11/15$
- 3)  $15/17$
- 4)  $13/15$
- 5) None of these

**Ans: (3)**

**Solution:**



$$2.5x/4.5y = 25/51$$
$$x/y = 15/17$$

**3. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'BANKING' be arranged?**

- 1) 5040
- 2) 2540
- 3) 5080
- 4) 2520
- 5) None of these

**Ans: (4)**

**Solution;**

$$7!/2! = 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 2520$$

**4. Meenal purchased a car for Rs 2, 50, 000 and sold it for Rs 3, 48, 000. What is the per cent profit she made on the car?**

- 1) 40
- 2) 39.2
- 3) 38.4
- 4) 38
- 5) None of these

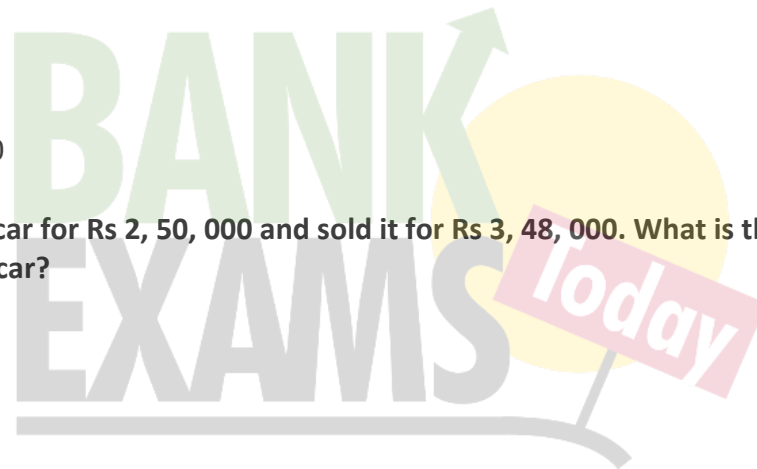
**Ans: (2)**

**Solution:**

$$98000 \times 100/250000 = 39.2\%$$

**5. There are some parrots and some tigers in a forest. If the total number of animal heads in the forest is 858 and the total number of animal legs is 1,846, what is the number of parrots in the forest?**

- 1) 845
- 2) 833



3) 800

4) Cannot be determined

5) 793

**Ans: (5)**

**Hint; Apply Alligation and Mixture**

**7. By how much is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 968 less than  $\frac{7}{8}$  of 1008?**

1) 154

2) 146

3) 165

4) 158

5) 156

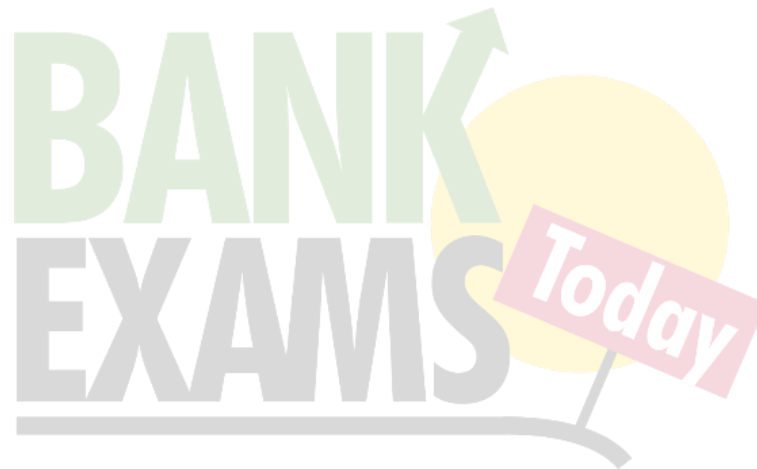
**Ans: (5)**

Solution:

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 968 = 726$$

$$\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 1008 = 882$$

$$882 - 726 = 156$$



**8. There are two numbers such that the sum of twice the first number and twice the second number is 100 and the sum of thrice the first number and twice the second number is 120. Which is the larger number?**

1) 30

2) 12

3) 14

4) 35

5) None of these

**Ans: (1)**

$$3x + 2y = 120$$

$$2x + 2y = 100$$

So  $x = 20$  and  $y = 30$

**9. When-all the students in a school are made to stand in rows of 54, 30 such rows are formed. If the students are made to stand in rows of 45, how many such rows will be formed?**

1) 25

2) 42

3) 36

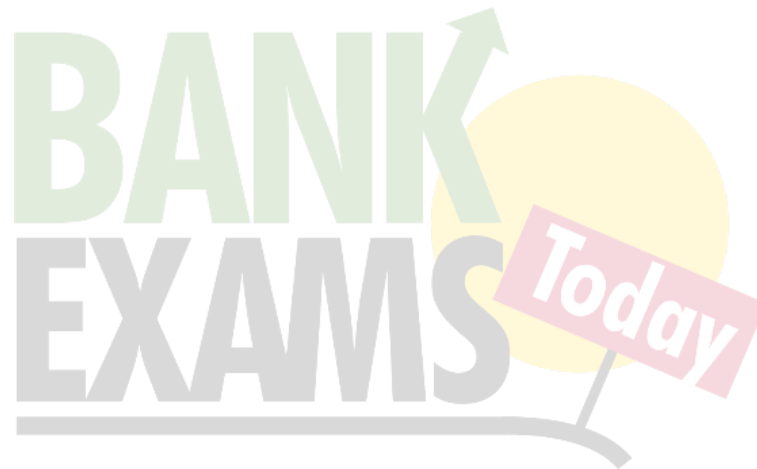
4) 32

5) None of these

**Ans: (3)**

**Solution:**

$$54 \times 30 / 45 = 36$$



**10. The ratio of the present ages of Anju and Sandhya is 13: 17. Four years ago the ratio of their ages was 11: 15. What will be the ratio of their ages six years hence?**

1) 3 : 4

2) 7 : 8

3) 5 : 4

4) 6 : 5

5) 4 : 5

**Ans: (5)**

$$13x - 4 / 17x - 4 = 11 / 15$$

$$X = 2$$

Anju's Present age = 26

Sandhya's Present age = 34

six years hence = 32 & 40 i.e. 4 : 5

**11. The average age of 80 boys in a class is 15. The average age of a group of 15 boys in the class is 16 and the average age of another 25 boys in the class is 14. What is the average age of the remaining boys in the class?**

- 1) 15.25
- 2) 14
- 3) 14.75
- 4) Cannot be determined
- 5) None of these

**Ans: (1)**

Total age (sum) of all 80 students =  $80 \times 15 = 1200$

Total age (sum) of 15 students =  $15 \times 16 = 240$

Total age (sum) of 25 students =  $25 \times 14 = 350$

Total age (sum) of remaining 40 students =  $1200 - (240 + 350) = 610$

Average of remaining 40 students =  $610/40 = 15.25$

