

- (C) within whose jurisdiction the plaintiff resides
(D) within whose local limits of jurisdiction the property is situated
89. The principle of Res Judicata
(A) applies to criminal proceedings also
(B) applies to suit only
(C) applies to execution proceedings also
(D) can be decided by the parties to the suit
90. Compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claim or defence can be awarded upto
(A) Rs. 10,000/- (B) Rs. 1,000/-
(C) Rs. 500/- (D) Rs. 3,000/-
91. Books of account
(A) are liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree
(B) are not liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree
(C) are no evidence in the eye of law
(D) can be the sole evidence to decide a suit
92. An appeal shall lie
(A) from all orders passed by the Court
(B) only from such orders as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure
(C) from none of the orders passed by the District Courts
(D) from none of the decrees passed by the District Courts
93. The Code of Civil Procedure
(A) exempts Ministers of States from personal appearance in Court
(B) does not exempt any person from personal appearance in Court
(C) exempts advocates from personal appearance in Courts
(D) exempts Municipal Commissioners from personal appearance in Courts
94. A plaintiff
(A) cannot unite several causes of action in the same suit
(B) can unite several causes of action in the same suit against the same defendant
(C) unite only some causes of action in a suit
(D) unite only the questions of law in a suit
95. The Court
(A) can allow amendment of pleading at any stage of the proceeding
(B) a party can amend its pleadings at any stage
(C) cannot allow amendment of pleadings
(D) can allow amendment of written statement only
96. The Court
(A) has no power to record admissions of parties at any stage of the proceeding
(B) has power to record admissions only on issues of law
(C) has power to record admissions of parties at any stage of the proceeding
(D) cannot record admissions at all
97. No one shall be ordered to attend the Court in person to give evidence
(A) unless he resides within 50 kilometres from the Court
(B) unless he resides within 100 kilometres from the Court house
(C) unless he resides within 1000 kilometres from the Court
(D) unless he resides within 500 kilometres from the Court house
98. Affidavits to be filed in a Court can be
(A) authenticated by a Minister of State
(B) cannot be authenticated except by the judge presiding
(C) authenticated by a Judge, a Magistrate or a Notary
(D) authenticated by an advocate
99. An application for review of an order or a decree can be made
(A) to the appellate court
(B) by an advocate for a party
(C) by a Sessions Judge
(D) to the Court that made the order or passed the decree
100. Inherent powers of the Court can be exercised
(A) for the ends of justice or to prevent the abuse of the process of the Court
(B) even when there is a specific provision in the Code of Civil Procedure
(C) to help a party
(D) to defeat the ends of justice

27th Bihar Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2011

(Solved Paper)

(G.K. & Law)

Solved Paper-2011 General Knowledge (G.K.)

- Chandragupta Maurya was
 - An autocrat
 - A Statesman
 - A liberal ruler
 - An enlightened despot
- Who was the author of Kumarasambhava?
 - Bhasya
 - Shudraka
 - Kalidas
 - Harisena
- In spite of her virtues Razia was not successful because
 - She married Altuniya
 - She used to behave like a man
 - Of her orthodox-religious belief
 - Nobles disliked the rule of a woman
- The great exponent of 'Nirgun School' was
 - Tulsidas
 - Surdas
 - Kabir
 - Mirabai
- Which chronological order of Babur's battles in India is correct?
 - Panipat, Ghaghara, Chanderi, Khanuah
 - Panipat, Chanderi, Khanuah, Ghaghara
 - Panipat, Khanuah, Chanderi, Ghaghara
 - Panipat, Khanuah, Ghaghara, Chanderi
- The man who led the Revolt in Bihar was
 - Amar Singh
 - Bhanwar Singh
 - Nana Sahib
 - None of the above
- Who wrote 'India Wins Freedom'?
 - Subhas Bose
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- Who started 'Bengalee', a famous newspaper of Calcutta?
 - W. C. Bonneijee
 - Surendranath Banerjea
 - R. D. Banerji
 - B.C. Pal
- Which of the following is fresh water lake?
 - Phalodi
 - Koleru
 - Shambhar
 - Pullicut
- Which one is the southern-most mounlaf range of India?
 - Nilgiri Range
 - Annamalai Range
 - Nallamalai Range
 - Cardamam Hills
- In India which area is known as store hoy of coal?
 - Raniganj
 - Bokaro
 - Jharia
 - Talchar
- Mr. Vivek Kundra joined U.S. President Obama's administration as
 - Federal Chief Health Officer
 - Federal Chief Information Officer
 - Chief of the Bureau of Budget
 - Member of Federal Power Commission
- Name the cricketer whose record of taking highest number of catches by a non-wicket keeper in test cricket was broken by Rahul Dravid in the series against New Zealand in 2009
 - Ricky Ponting
 - Mark Waugh
 - Jacques Kallis
 - Sanath Jayasurya
- Who won the Women's World Cup Cricket held in Australia in 2009?
 - South Africa
 - England
 - India
 - New Zealand
- Which one of the following States has started "Hooner", a programme for Muslim girls?
 - Kashmir
 - Bihar
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Orissa
- In which country Asean Summit to postponed in April 2009 due to Anti Government Protests?
 - Singapore
 - Philippines
 - Burma (Myanmar)
 - Thailand

17. Which of the following fluids would cool a V2 Inch thick piece of steel the fastest?
(A) Motor oil
(B) 25% salt water solution
(C) 5% salt water solution
(D) Pure water
18. A spring scale reads 20 N (Newton) as it pulls a 5.0 kg mass across a table. What is the magnitude of the force exerted by the mass on the spring scale?
(A) 49 N (B) 20 N
(C) 5.0N (D) 4.0 N
19. Light year is a unit of
(A) Time (B) Intensity of light
(C) Distance (D) None of these
20. A burn caused by steam is more painful than a burn caused by boiling water because
(A) Steam penetrates inside the body
(B) Water is heavier than steam
(C) Steam has more attacking power
(D) Steam contains latent heat
21. The planet closest to the Sun is
(A) Mercury (B) Venus
(C) Earth (D) Mars
22. What comes in place of the question mark (?)
 $185 \div 12 \approx 30, 66 \div 12 > ?$
(A) 12.33 (B) 11.67
(C) 79.5 (D) 89.5
23. Which of the following is not a mammal?
(A) Fish (B) Bat
(C) Whale (D) None of these
24. Who wrote Jaina Kalpasutra?
(A) Bhadrabahu (B) Sthalabahu
(C) Mahavira (D) Parsvanath
25. Fa-hien visited India during the period of
(A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Chandragupta I
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Chandragupta II
26. The Paramara dynasty was founded by
(A) Upendra (B) Bhoja
(C) Sindhuraja (D) Vakpati-Munja
27. The Kitab-ul-Hind' was written by
(A) Al-Masudi
(B) Abu Raihan Alberuni
(C) IbnBatuta
(D) Megasthenese
28. Who wrote 'Padmavat' ?
(A) Chandbardai (B) Narpati Nalha
(C) Gesudraj (D) Jayasi
29. In British period the peasantry was ground down by the
(A) Zamindar
(B) Government
(C) Moneylender
(D) Merchant middleman
30. Who was the President of Calcutta session of Congress in 1886?
(A) W. C. Bonnerjee
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Badrudin Tyabji
(D) Naoroji Furdoonji
31. Who has been regarded as the 'heroine of Quit India Movement' ?
(A) Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay
(B) Sucheta Kriplani
(C) Aruna Asaf Ali
(D) Sarojini Naidu
32. Which of the following is not an island?
(A) Rameshwaram (B) Shriharikota
(C) New Moore (D) Uran
33. What is the name of the reservoir made by Tehri dam project?
(A) Govind Sagar
(B) Umed Sagar
(C) Swami Ramthirth Sagar
(D) Govind Ballabh Sagar
34. The highest waterfall in India is
(A) Kalindi waterfall
(B) Jog waterfall
(C) Milky waterfall
(D) Shimsha waterfall
35. After many years, Javan Rhinos were found in March 2009 in which one of the following countries?
(A) China (B) Malaysia
(C) Indonesia (D) Thailand
36. 'Spark' is the model of a car of which car manufacturing company?
(A) Ford (B) Chevrolet
(C) Toyota (D) Honda
37. What was the name of the reality show in which Jade Goody, who died recently of cancer, had a rift with Indian actress Shilpa Shetty?

- (A) Big Boss (B) Big Brother
(C) American Idol (D) Indian Idol
38. In which among the following events did Abhinav Bindra win the first ever individual Gold medal by an Indian at Beijing Olympics?
(A) 50 metre Rifle (B) 50 metre Pistol
(C) 10 metre Air Rifle (D) 25 metre Pistol
39. Which company purchased Satyam Computer Services in April 2009 by quoting the highest bid?
(A) L&T (B) W. L. Ross
(C) Infosys (D) Tech Mahindra
40. A quick and simple method commonly used to inspect whether a metal is Stainless steel is to
(A) Measure its specific gravity
(B) Pass a current through it and measure its resistance
(C) Test if it will react with sulfuric acid
(D) Test if a magnet will be attracted to it
41. A light bulb breaks when it hits the floor but does not break when it hits a rug, because
(A) Change in momentum of the bulb is greater for the rug
(B) Change in momentum of the bulb is greater for the floor
(C) Light bulb weighs more when it hits the floor
(D) The time the bulb takes to stop moving is less for the floor
42. A hunter aims his gun at a monkey sitting at a distant tree. At the moment the bullet leaves the gun, the monkey drops vertically down. The bullet will
(A) Hit the monkey
(B) Not hit the monkey
(C) Pass above the monkey's head
(D) None of these
43. At higher altitudes water boils at temperature lower than 100°C because
(A) Boiling point of water becomes lower at lower atmospheric pressure
(B) Gravitational pull is lower at higher altitudes
(C) Wind on higher altitudes are stormy
(D) None of these
44. A diode is a device which forces the electric current
(A) To flow in one direction only
(B) To flow in both directions
(C) Not to flow at all
(D) None of these
45. The most abundant element in the crust of the earth is
(A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen
(C) Manganese (D) Silicon
46. The technique used to detect the paternal character of an offspring is
(A) Protein synthesis
(B) Chromosome counting
(C) Quantitative synthesis of DNA
(D) DNA finger printing
47. The second Buddhist Council was summoned by
(A) Bimbisara (B) Kalasoka
(C) Ananda (D) Asoka
48. What was the name of South Indian moneylenders?
(A) Seths (B) Chettis
(C) Panis (D) Nayars
49. Chola age was most famous for
(A) Village assemblies
(B) War with the Rashtrakutas
(C) Trade with Ceylon
(D) Advancement of Tamil culture
50. Urdu as a new language was evolved for
(A) Official use
(B) Mutual intercourse
(C) Religious purposes
(D) Muslims only
51. Sheikh Nizam-ud-din Auliya was a
(A) Courtier (B) Sufi saint
(C) Religious preacher (D) Poet
52. Faujdar was in-charge of a
(A) Pargana (B) Province
(C) Sarkar (D) Village
53. The Young Bengal Movement was inspired by
(A) Raja Rammohan Roy
(B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(C) David Hare
(D) Henry Vivian Derozio

54. Strafford Crip
(A) Conservative party
(B) Labour party
(C) Liberal party
(D) Official hierarchy
55. The All India Kisan Sabha was formed in
(A) 1920 (B) 1932
(C) 1936 (D) 1940
56. Which of the following State has the first place in the production of tin?
(A) Orissa (B) Jharkhand
(C) Rajasthan (D) Madhya Pradesh
57. Lowest Scheduled Tribes Population is found in
(A) Mizoram (B) Nagaland
(C) Goa (D) Karnataka
58. First nuclear energy plant in India was established in
(A) Nalore (B) Kalpakam
(C) Bangalor (D) Hyderabad
59. INS VIRAAAT, the only aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy in the Indian ocean was originally commissioned into the Royal British Navy in 1959 as
(A) HMS Hermes (B) HMS Argus
(C) HMS Furious (D) HMS Ark Royal
60. Who has been appointed as the Director of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for a term of five years after the retirement of Prof. Venugopal?
(A) Dr. R.C. Das (B) Dr. C. Ramdoss
(C) Dr. T.D. Dogra (D) Dr. P.D. Dave
61. Who won the Women's Singles title in Tennis at the Australian Open in 2009?
(A) Dinara Safina (B) Serena Williams
(C) Ana Ivanovic (D) Sania Mirza
62. Who among the following was the author of the novel 'The White Tiger' published in 2008?
(A) Jhumpa Lahiri (B) Arvind Adiga
(C) Arundhati Roy (D) Salman Rushdie
63. Who was the Chairman of Sixth Central Pay Commission?
(A) R. Pandian
(B) Ravindra Dholakia
(C) B. N. Sri Krishna
(D) J. S. Mathur
64. Which of the following is measured in hertz?
(A) Speed (B) Amplitude
(C) Wavelength (D) Frequency
65. Which of the following is a source of emission in a microwave oven?
(A) A cyclotron (B) A magnetron
(C) A laser lamp (D) A cathode ray tube
66. An athlete can take a longer jump if he comes running from a distance as compared to that when he jumps suddenly. This is because of
(A) Inertia of rest
(B) Inertia of motion
(C) Inertia of direction
(D) Inertia of position
67. If water completely filling a bottle be frozen, the bottle cracks because
(A) Water expands on freezing
(B) Bottle contracts when water freezes
(C) External temperature of the bottle is more than the internal temperature
(D) Water contracts on freezing
68. If ten bulbs of 100 watt each are kept switched on for one hour each day, the energy consumed per day will be
(A) 1 Unit (B) 100 KWH
(C) 10 Units (D) 10 KWH
69. In all organic compounds an essential fundamental element is
(A) Nitrogen (B) Oxygen
(C) Carbon (D) Sulfur
70. Pinki, Rinku and Tinku divide an amount of Rs. 4200 among themselves in the ratio 7:8:6 respectively. If an amount of Rs. 200 be added to each of their shares, what will be the new respective ratio of their shares?
(A) 8:9:7 (B) 7:8:6
(C) 7:9:5 (D) 8:9:6
71. Number of chambers in the heart of a mammal are
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
72. Which one of the following Vedas dealt with rituals?
(A) Rigveda (B) Samaveda
(C) Yajurveda (D) Atharveda
73. The largest stupa at Sanchi is assignable to the period of the

- (A) Mauryas (B) Kushatias
(C) Satavahanas (D) Guptas
74. Who were the first rulers to issue gold coins in India?
(A) Mauryas (B) Indo-Greeks
(C) Guptas (D) Kushanas
75. The 'Padmini Episode' is connected with which Sultan?
(A) Ala-ud-din Khalji
(B) Muhammad-bin Tughluq
(C) Firozshah Tughluq
(D) Sikandar Lodhi
76. The Saka era began in the year
(A) 58 B.C. (B) 78 B.C.
(C) 58 A.D. (D) 78 A.D.
77. Sir Thomas Roe came to India during the reign of
(A) Akbar (B) Jahangir
(C) Shahjahan (D) Aurangzeb
78. Din-i-Ilahi promulgated by Akbar in 1582 was
(A) Islamic doctrine
(B) Code of Conduct
(C) Hindu law influenced by Islam
(D) None of the above
79. Which class of Indians was impacted by Western culture?
(A) Hindu aristocracy
(B) Muslim aristocracy
(C) Educated Hindu middle class
(D) Educated Muslim middle class
80. Who founded the Servants of India Society in 1905?
(A) Dadabhai Naoroj
(B) Madan Mohan Malviya
(C) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
(D) Motilal Nehru
81. Who started Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya?
(A) Swami Dayanand
(B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) Mahatma Hansraj
(D) None of the above
82. The road from Leh to Manali is situated at the height of
(A) 4500m (B) 3500m
(C) 4000m (D) 5000m
83. Where in India does pearl fishing take place?
(A) Tutikorin (B) Kandla
(C) Cochin (D) Puri
84. Which one of the following Tidal Power Project?
(A) Bhadrawati (B) Koyna
(C) Bhavnagar (D) Rawat Bhata
85. Which of the following is the leading State in India in the production of Lac?
(A) Assam (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Bihar (D) Orissa
86. According to 2001 Census, literacy rate in Kerala is
(A) 99.81% (B) 95.81%
(C) 90.92% (D) 98.81%
87. Malabar coast is situated between
(A) Goa and Kanyakumari
(B) Gujarat and Goa
(C) Ganga delta and Kanyakumari
(D) Nellore and Kanyakumari
88. The Summit of the leaders of the World's largest economies known as G-20 held in 2009 in
(A) Paris (B) Washington
(C) Moscow (D) London
89. What is the name of the telescope which was launched into space on Delta-II Rocket by the US space agency NASA in 2009?
(A) Hubble (B) Spitzer
(C) James Webb (D) Kepler
90. Who won the Oscar for the best Supporting Actor in the film Slumdog Millionaire?
(A) A. R. Rehman (B) Gulzar
(C) Resul Pekutty (D) Anil Kapoor
91. 108th Constitution Amendment Bill is also known as
(A) Tadae Bill
(B) Women's (Reservation of Seats) Bill
(C) Cooperative Societies Bill
(D) Lokpal Bill
92. Heating fuels in the absence of air is called "Destructive Distillation" because it breaks them into components. What we get when we do the same to wood?
(A) Charcoal (B) Acetic acid
(C) Tar (D) All of them

93. The 34th Summit of G-8 was held in
 (A) Japan (B) Italy
 (C) France (D) Germany
94. If the sum of all the forces acting on a moving object is zero, the object will
 (A) Slow down and stop
 (B) Change the direction of its motion
 (C) Accelerate uniformly
 (D) Continue moving with constant velocity
95. Bodies falling freely from a high tower have
 (A) Equal velocity
 (B) Equal acceleration
 (C) Equal momentum
 (D) Equal force
96. Mirages are seen in deserts on a hot afternoon because of
 (A) Refraction
 (B) Total internal reflection
 (C) Dispersion
 (D) Diffraction
97. Which of the following gas is responsible for acid rain?
 (A) CFC (B) Methane
 (C) Ozone (D) SO₂
98. Main constituent of polluting gases coming out of the exhaust pipes of motor vehicles is
 (A) Carbon dioxide (B) Carbon monoxide
 (C) Marsh gas (D) Nitrogen oxide
99. Mohan's average score after 4 tests is 89, what score in the 5th test would bring his average to exactly 90?
 (A) 94 (B) 93
 (C) 92 (D) 91
100. In year 2000, population of town A was 9400 and that of town B was 7600. Since then each year, the population of town A has decreased by 100 and that of town B has increased by 100. In which year the populations of both the towns become equal?
 (A) 2118 (B) 2117
 (C) 2010 (D) 2009

**Solved Paper-2011
(LAW)**

1. Objective theory of negligence was given by
 (A) Salmond (B) Austin
 (C) Halland (D) Pollock
2. In the wrong of negligence there is breach of
 (A) Legal duty of the defendant
 (B) Legal right of the defendant
 (C) Of good faith
 (D) None of the above
3. The case of *Reyland Vs Fletcher* has laid down the principle of
 (A) Defamation
 (B) Conspiracy
 (C) Strict liability of land owner
 (D) None of the above
4. *Vidyawati Vs State of Rajasthan* is a case Law relating to
 (A) Tortious liability of corporations
 (B) Tortious liability of a company
 (C) Vicarious Liability of State
 (D) None of the above
5. Which out of the following cannot be used as defences in an action for tort?
 (A) Acts of State
 (B) Judicial acts
 (C) Statutory authority
 (D) A Tax payer
6. The delivery of goods by one person to another for some specific purpose is known as
 (A) Bailment
 (B) Pledge
 (C) Hypothecation
 (D) Mortgage

7. In case of breach of contract which of the following remedy is available to the aggrieved party?
(A) Suit for recession
(B) Suit for damages
(C) Suit for specific performance
(D) All of these
8. The law relating to the payment of damages is based on the leading English case of
(A) *Hadley V. Baxendale*
(B) *Hobbs V. London Rly. Co.*
(C) *Hadley V. Sullivan*
(D) None of these
9. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the contract
(A) Is discharged
(B) Becomes enforceable
(C) Becomes void
(D) None of these
10. A person who supplies 'Necessaries' to a minor is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the minor on the basis of a
(A) Valid contract
(B) Voidable contract
(C) Quasi contract
(D) Contingent contract
11. As a general rule, an agreement made without consideration is
(A) Void (B) Voidable
(C) Valid (D) Unlawful
12. A voidable contract is one which
(A) Can be enforced at the option of aggrieved party
(B) Can be enforced at the option of both the parties
(C) Cannot be enforced in a court of Law
(D) Courts prohibit
13. A void contract is one which is
(A) Enforceable at the option of one party
(B) Enforceable at the option of both the parties
(C) Enforceable at the direction of court
(D) Not enforceable in the court of Law
14. Tort is a special branch of Law which originated in
(A) America (B) France
(C) India (D) England
15. The remedy in case of tort is
(A) Deterrent punishment to wrong doer
(B) Reformation of wrong doer
(C) Compensation in money (Damages)
(D) None of the above
16. Gloucester Grammar School case is about
(A) Damnum Sine Injuria
(B) Injuria Sine Damnum
(C) Contributory negligence
(D) Strict liability
17. A agrees to sell his scooter worth Rs.10,000/- to B for Rs. 5000/- only and as consent was obtained by coercion. Here the agreement is
(A) Void (B) Valid
(C) Voidable (D) Unlawful
18. The case related to minors agreement is void ab initio is
(A) *Carlill V. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co*
(B) *Mohoribibi V. Dharmadas Ghose*
(C) *Nash V. Inman*
(D) None of these
19. The consent obtained by threatening to commit suicide amounts to consent by
(A) Coercion
(B) Undue influence
(C) Fraud
(D) None of these

20. A buys from B an original paintings of Picasso. B refuses to honour his promise. On what ground A can specifically enforce the contract?
(A) Compensation is not an adequate remedy
(B) He loves Picasso's paintings
(C) He wants to make his collections of paintings rich
(D) None of the above
21. A enters into contract with B to marry er. Can this contract be specifically enforced?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) With the help of court, yes
(D) None of the above
22. The meaning of the maxim UBI-JUS-IBI Remediam is
(A) Where there is a right there is a remedy
(B) Rights and Duties are Co-relative
(C) Tort is actionable perse
(D) None of the above
23. Which out of the following persons is an exception who cannot sue for tort?
(A) An alien enemy
(B) Husband and wife
(C) A child in mothers womb
(D) A Govt. servant
24. Where the consent of both the parties is given by mistake, the contract is
(A) Void (B) Valid
(C) Voidable (D) Illegal
25. This agrees to sell his car to B at a price which B may be able to pay this agreement is—
(A) Void (B) Valid
(C) Voidable (D) Contingent
26. The case of Abranth V. North Eastern Rly. Co. is about
(A) Malicious prosecution
(B) Defamation
(C) Strict liability
(D) None of the above
27. Which out of the following does not constitute an exception to the rule in Ryland V. Fletcher?
(A) Act of God
(B) Malicious Act of Stranger
(C) Plaintiffs own fault
(D) Poor condition of land
28. A orally abuses B, it is a case of
(A) Libel
(B) Slander
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of Above
29. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with the
(A) Movable goods only
(B) Immovable goods only
(C) Both movable and immovable goods
(D) All goods except ornaments
30. The meaning of the term Caveat Emptor is
(A) Let the buyer beware
(B) Goods should be free from defects
(C) Ownership of goods passes after sale
(D) None of the above
31. The unpaid seller can exercise his right of lien over the goods for
(A) Price of goods
(B) Storage charges
(C) Any Lawful charges
(D) All of these
32. The registration of partnership firm with the Registrar of companies is

- (A) Compulsory
(B) Optional
(C) Required under Section 54
(D) None of the above
33. Which of the following is not the right of a partner?
(A) Right to take part in business
(B) Right to have access to account books
(C) Right to share profits
(D) Right to receive remuneration
34. A person who receives a negotiable instrument in good faith and for valuable consideration is known as
(A) Holder
(B) Holder for value
(C) Holder in due course
(D) Holder in rights
35. All Cheques are Bills of Exchange, but all Bills of Exchange are not Cheques
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Partly true and partly false
(D) None of the above
36. The case of *Ratlam Municipality V. Virdhichand* is related to
(A) Conspiracy
(B) Malicious prosecution
(C) Tortious liability of Municipal Corporation
(D) None of the above
37. *Kasturilal V. State of U.P.* is related to
(A) Contractual liability of State
(B) Vicarious liability of State
(C) Fraud of State
(D) None of the above
38. Which of the following is not an essential feature of partnership?
(A) Result of an agreement
(B) Organised to carry on business
(C) Carried on by all or any of them acting for all
(D) Separate legal entity
39. A Dormant partner is one who is
(A) Entitled to share profits only
(B) Neither active nor known to outsiders
(C) Not interested in the business of the firm
(D) Not liable to outsider
40. Which of the following is not an implied condition in a contract of sale?
(A) Condition as to title
(B) Condition as to description
(C) Condition as to free from encumbrance
(D) Condition as to sample
41. The unpaid seller can exercise his right of stoppage of goods in transit where the buyer
(A) Becomes insolvent
(B) Refuses to pay price
(C) Acts fraudulently
(D) All these
42. The capital with which the company is registered called the
(A) Subscribed capital
(B) Authorised capital
(C) Working capital
(D) None of these
43. A general procedure for alteration of articles of association which has the effect of converting a public company into a private company is by passing
(A) Special resolution and approval of CLB
(B) Special resolution and approval of Central Govt.
(C) Ordinary resolution and approval of CLB
(D) None of the above

44. The power to order rectification of register of members vests in the
(A) Court
(B) Company Law Board
(C) Central Govt.
(D) Board of Directors
45. On which of the following grounds a partner may apply to the court for dissolution of the firm?
(A) Insanity of a partner
(B) Misconduct of a partner
(C) Perpetual losses in business
(D) All of the above
46. The Negotiable Instruments Act makes specific mention of three instruments, namely Cheque, Bill of exchange and
(A) Promissory note
(B) Hundi
(C) Bank Draft (D) All the above
47. Which of the following is not competent to draw a valid negotiable instrument?
(A) Insolvent
(B) Company
(C) Agent
(D) Both (B) and (C)
48. A company in which 51% or more shares are held by the Govt. is called
(A) A Private Company
(B) A Public Company
(C) A Govt. Company
(D) None of the above
49. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a Public Company?
(A) It has a separate legal entity
(B) It has a perpetual succession
(C) It has a common seal and separate property
(D) Its shares are non-transferable
50. Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act deals with
(A) Punishment for dishonour of cheque
(B) Rights of holder
(C) Rights of holder in due course
(D) None of the above
51. The case of Unnikrishnan Vs State of Andhra Pradesh deals with which of the following rights?
(A) Right to go Abroad
(B) Right to Education
(C) Right to Privacy
(D) Right of an environment free from pollution
52. Under which article of the Constitution a distinguished jurist can be appointed a Judge of Supreme Court?
(A) Art. 124 (2)
(B) Art. 127
(C) Art. 128
(D) Art. 130
53. Writ of Quo Warranto is related with
(A) Illegal detention of a person
(B) Want of Jurisdiction of a court
(C) Illegal holder of a Public Office
(D) None of the above
54. The case of State of Bihar Vs. Kameshwar Sing is related with which of the following doctrines?
(A) Doctrine of Basic Structure
(B) Doctrine of Eclipse
(C) Doctrine of pith and substance
(D) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
55. Entry 97 of Union list of the Constitution deals with
(A) Agriculture
(B) Education
(C) Police
(D) Reserved Power

56. Article 301 of the Constitution is related to
(A) Right to property
(B) Rights of civil servants
(C) Money bill
(D) Freedom of Inter-State Trade
57. Article 329 of the Constitution deals with
(A) Amending power of Parliament
(B) Taxing power of Parliament
(C) Delimitation of Electoral constituencies
(D) None of the above
58. Article 312 of the Constitution is related to
(A) Constitution of all India Services
(B) Powers of Chief Election Commissioner
(C) Breach of Parliamentary privileges
(D) None of the above
59. Under the Govt. of India's Act 1935, how many Governors provinces and Chief Commissioners provinces constituted in British India?
(A) 14 and 7
(B) 11 and 7?
(C) 15 and 9
(D) None of the above
60. The nature of power of Parliament to punish any person for breach of its privilege is
(A) Judicial
(B) Administrative
(C) Quasi Judicial
(D) None of the above
61. Delegatus non Potest Delagare means
(A) A delegate can further delegate its powers
(B) Delegated legislation is valid
(C) A delagate cannot further delegate his powers
(D) None of the above
62. The doctrine of separation of powers in the context of English constitution is not fully applicable because
(A) Executive is responsible to the Legislature
(B) Legislature is responsible to the Judiciary
(C) Executive and Legislature are Independent to each other
(D) None of the above
63. The doctrine of rule of law in British constitution was propounded by
(A) Winston Churchil
(B) Douglas Home
(C) Jenning
(D) Prof. Dicey
64. The customs, usages and traditions in British constitution are known as
(A) Rule of law
(B) Supremacy of the Parliament
(C) Conventions of the Constitution
(D) None of the above
65. The two Houses of British Parliament are
(A) House of Commons and Senate
(B) Senate and House of Lords
(C) House of Commons and Diet
(D) House of Commons and House of Lords
66. Which out of the following does not constitute basic structure of the Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Secularism
(C) Judicial review
(D) Right to speedy trial
67. Automobiles Ltd. Vs State of Rajasthan is a case related to
(A) Federalism
(B) Amendability of the Constitution
(C) Judicial review
(D) Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse

68. As a guardian of the Govt. of India Act, 1935 a court was constituted which was called
(A) Privy Council
(B) Supreme Court
(C) High Court
(D) Federal Court
69. The Mountbatten plan led to the enactment of
(A) Govt. of India Act, 1919
(B) Govt. of India Act, 1935
(C) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
(D) None of the above
70. The Acts of 1911 and 1948 has made
(A) The House of Commons powerless
(B) The House of Lords powerless
(C) The House of Lords most powerful
(D) None of the above
71. The Concurrent list of the Constitution has
(A) 52 Entries (B) 99 Entries
(C) 107 Entries
(D) None of the above
72. The doctrine of rule of law in England means
(A) Absence of Arbitrary powers
(B) Absence of discretionary powers
(C) Supremacy of droit administratif
(D) None of the above
73. The provision relating to the Federal Structure can be amended by Parliament
(A) By simple majority
(B) By 2/3rd majority
(C) By absolute majority
(D) By 2/3rd majority of members present and voting and ratification by half of the state.
74. Under which article of the Constitution, a State can impose tax on Inter-State trade with the prior approval of the President?
(A) Art. 302 (B) Art.303(1)
(C) Art.303(11) (D) Art. 304 (b)
75. Article 300 of the Constitution deals with
(A) Tortious and contractual liability of State
(B) Right to Property
(C) Freedom of trade and commerce
(D) Parliamentary privileges
76. In civil proceedings, ordinarily a civil judge is required to deliver judgements within ninety days of the conclusion of hearing, this was proposed by
(A) Amendment Act of 1976
(B) Amendment Act of 1999
(C) Amendment Act of 2002
(D) None of the above
77. From which date Civil Procedure Code 1908 became operative?
(A) 1st January, 1908
(B) 1st April, 1908
(C) 31st December, 1908
(D) 1st January 1909
78. Under which provision of Civil Procedure Code, a High Court can transfer a case?
(A) Section 25 C.P.C.
(B) Section 20 C.P.C.
(C) Section 12 C.P.C.
(D) Section 15 C.P.C.
79. Which out of the following is not covered under 'State' of Article 12 of the Constitution?
(A) Central Govt.
(B) State Govt.
(C) University of Patna
(D) A Deity

80. No person shall be twice punished for the same offence if incorporated in
- (A) Art. 19 1(F)
 (B) Art. 20 (2)
 (C) Art. 22
 (D) Art. 368
81. Which out of the following is not a right covered by Art. 21 of the Constitution?
- (A) Right to Health
 (B) Right to Education
 (C) Right to safe drinking water
 (D) Right to Strike
82. Who out of the following can not be appointed as arbitrator?
- (A) A person of sound mind
 (B) A person who has attained the age of majority
 (C) A person who has an interest in the subject matter of dispute
 (D) A person of good character
83. Under which section of Cr.P.C. a Magistrate can arrest a person? are known as
- (A) Section 38 (B) Section 40
 (C) Section 41 (D) Section 44
84. In which Section of Indian Evidence Act the Plea of Alibi is laid down?
- (A) Section 7 (B) Section 26
 (C) Section 49 (D) Section 11
85. Under which Section of Evidence Act, confession before Police is not admissible?
- (A) Section 25 (B) Section 32
 (C) Section 20 (D) Section 21
86. In criminal Proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant according to
- (A) Section 53 (B) Section 54
 (C) Section 55 (D) Section 56
87. Out of the following which is not a secondary evidence?
- (A) Copies made from the original by mechanical process
 (B) Copies made from or compared with the original
 (C) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by a person who has himself seen it.
 (D) Oral account of a Photograph
88. Facts forming part of the same Transaction are known as
- (A) Plea of Alibi
 (B) Dying Declaration
 (C) Admission
 (D) Res Gestae
89. The term Judicial confession means
- (A) It is made before a Police Officer
 (B) It is caused by inducement threat or
 (C) It is made before any court Officer
 (D) It is made before a Magistrate
90. Under which Section of Cr.P.C a Police Officer can release an accused on bail in non-bailable case?
- (A) Section 336 (B) Section 337
 (C) Section 436 (D) Section 437
91. Section 482 Cr.P.C deals with
- (A) Injunction
 (B) Arrest of a proclaimed offender
 (C) Appellate Powers of High Court
 (D) Inherent powers of High Court
92. By which amendment, the words Secular and Socialist were included in the preamble?
- (A) 1st Amendment
 (B) 6th Amendment
 (C) 42nd Amendment
 (D) 44th Amendment

93. Under which Section of C.P.C. a notice is 9, required to be given at least two months before filing a suit against a Central or State Government?
 (A) Section 50 C.P.C.
 (B) Section 51 C.P.C.
 (C) Section 80 C.P.C.
 (D) Section 81 C.P.C.
94. A person who is appointed to protect the disputed property is known as
 (A) A judgement debtor
 (B) Commissioner
 (C) Receiver
 (D) A pauper
95. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act was enacted in
 (A) 1908 (B) 1940
 (C) 1996 (D) 2002
96. Presumption as to dowry death is laid down
 (A) Section 113-B (B) Section 114
 (C) Section 117 (D) Section 118
97. In which section, doctrine of dying declaratio is found?
 (A) Section 16 (B) Section 27
 (C) Section 32 (D) Section 41
98. Under which article of the Constitution
 (A) Art.3 (B) Art. 4
 (C) Art. 5 (D) Art. 368
99. In which section of Indian Evidence Act, opinion of third person is relevant?
 (A) Section 14 (B) Section 34
 (C) Section 44 (D) Section 45
100. A sues B for Rs. 1000 and shows entries in his account book showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. This entry is
 (A) Not relevant
 (B) Relevant
 (C) Does not have evidentiary value
 (D) Inadmissible
101. When is Iddat observed for three months
 (A) On the death of husband
 (B) On the death of husband of pregnant woman
 (C) On Divorce
 (D) On Invalid marriage
102. Talaq which cannot be revoked after pronouncement, is called
 (A) Talaq-ul Bain
 (B) Talaq-I Tufweez
 (C) Talaq-I-Iddat
 (D) Talaq Hasan
103. Who has no right of maintenance?
 (A) Unmarried Daughter
 (B) Poor Parents
 (C) Physically disabled major son
 (D) Widow Daughter
104. Which out of the following is not immovable property according to T.P. Act, 1882?
 (A) Land
 (B) Benefits to arise Out of land
 (C) Things attached to earth
 (D) Standing timber
105. Which of the following does not constitute exception to the rule against perpetuity?
 (A) Where a property is transferred for the benefit of the public
 (B) A lease with a covenant for renewal
 (C) It does not apply to vested interests
 (D) A find is bequeathed to next seven generations
106. The Law regarding transfer by ostensible owner is laid down in
 (A) Section 39 (B) Section 41
 (C) Section 45 (D) Section 53

107. Under which section of the Trust Act, 1882 the definition of the breach of trust is provided?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 5
108. As a general rule what is the liability of a trustee for breach of trust by co-trustee?
(A) Fully liable (B) Partially liable
(C) No liability
(D) None of the above
109. The term cestui-que trust was used by
(A) Queen's Court
(B) High Court
(C) Court of Equity
(D) None of the above
110. Who out of the following cannot create a trust?
(A) A person of 21 years of age
(B) An advocate
(C) A minor
(D) A juristic person
111. Who will be Guardian of a minor under Muslim Law?
(A) Mother
(B) Father
(C) Executor appointed will on death of father
(D) Grand father
112. The Guardian who does not possess the right of transfer of property of a minor
(A) Natural Guardian
(B) De-Facto Guardian
(C) Legal Guardian
(D) Guardian appointed by Court
113. The doctrine of part performance is based on
(A) Section 53A
(B) Section 54
(C) Section 57(B)
(D) None of the above
114. Which out of the following is not a kind of mortgage?
(A) Mortgage by conditional sale
(B) Usufructuary mortgage
(C) English mortgage
(D) Subrogation
115. What is the meaning of the maxim equity acts in personam?
(A) Equity enforces its behest by acting on the conscience of the person who is charged therewith
(B) Equity looks on that as done which ought to have been done
(C) Where there is equal equity the Law still prevail
(D) None of the above
116. Who gave the following comment? "Trust is very centre and kernel of Equity"
(A) Bacon (B) Story
(C) Snell (D) Hanbury
117. The term actionable claim does not include any one of the following:
(A) Claim for arrears of rent
(B) A share in partnership
(C) The right to the proceed of business
(D) A debt secured by mortgage of immovable property
118. Which out of the following is not a transfer according to T.P. Act?
(A) Sale
(B) Gift
(C) Exchange
(D) Abandonment of a claim to property
119. "Equity had come not to destroy the Law but fulfill it" — who said this?
(A) Maitland (B) Potter
(C) Salmond (D) Snell

120. The meaning of the maxim "Equality is
(A) Equity delights in equity
(B) Delay defeats equity
(C) Equity looks to the intent rather to the form
(D) None of the above
121. The literary meaning of Lis Pendens is
(A) A suit under consideration of any court of law
(B) A previous decision bars the subsequent filing of the suit
(C) Exception to Doctrine of Res-judicata
(D) None of the above
122. Which Section of T.P. Act bars fraudulent transfer?
(A) Section 43 (B) Section 53
(C) Section 63 (D) Section 71
123. Out of the following, which is a actionable claim?
(A) Mortgage debt (B) Mesne profit
(C) Decree (D) Provident fund
124. A gift of immovable property can be given
(A) By delivery of immovable property
(B) By written instrument
(C) By delivery and registration of document
(D) None of the above
125. Which out of the following does not constitute agricultural lease?
(A) A lease for rearing tea plants
(B) A lease for cultivation of Indigo
(C) A lease for cultivation of potatoes
(D) A lease for gathering fruits from trees
126. Out of the following which is not a Void Marriage?
(A) That at the time of the Marriage either party has a spouse
(B) The parties are sapindas to each other
(C) The parties are within prohibited degree of relationship
(D) That either party is of bad character
127. A Hindu female can adopt a male child but, she must be senior to the child by at least
(A) 12 years (B) 14 years
(C) 18 years (D) 21 years
128. Which out of the following is not a ground, which allows a guardian to give a child in adoption?
(A) If both the parents are dead
(B) If parties have finally renounced the world
(C) If parents have been declared judicially to be of unsound mind
(D) If parents are illiterate
129. Marriage by a Muslim with his real sister is
(A) Void (B) Voidable
(C) Valid (D) Invalid
130. In Muslim Law
(A) Payment of Meher is necessary
(B) Payment of Meher is not necessary
(C) Meher is to be paid on demand before marriage
(D) Meher is determined after marriage
131. What type of Muslim marriage is which is performed temporarily for enjoyment?
(A) Batil (B) Sahih
(C) Muta (D) Fasid

132. The writ of Habeas corpus means
(A) To produce the Body of a person illegally detained before a Court
(B) Respect the Human Rights of a person
(C) Stop the violation of a right of a man
(D) None of the above
133. The writ of Certiorari can be issued against
(A) A person exercising purely administrative powers
(B) Against a Minister
(C) Against any Quasi Judicial or Judicial authority
(D) None of the above
134. The term Ombudsman in English Administrative Law means
(A) A Parliamentary Commissioner
(B) Vigilance Commissioner of England
(C) Speaker of House of Commons
(D) None of the above
135. Act of State can be questioned and challenged in
(A) Privy Council
(B) Queens Court
(C) High Court
(D) None of the above
136. During the operation of Martial Law
(A) The citizens important rights are suspended
(B) Parliament is dissolved
(C) Civilian Govt. is suspended
(D) None of the above
137. The Statutory Instruments Act 1946 ensures
(A) Judicial control of delegated legislation
(B) Growth of delegated legislation
(C) Parliamentary control of delegated legislation
(D) None of the above
138. Marriage with Eunuch is regarded as
(A) Illegal (B) Legal
(C) Void (D) Voidable
139. Marriage in Muslim Law
(A) A Sacrament
(B) A Civil Contract
(C) A Sacrament and a Civil Contract both
(D) A Social Status
140. What is the age of Puberty for Muslim marriage?
(A) 9 years (B) 12 years
(C) 15 years (D) 18 years
141. Two important principles of Natural Justice in the British administrative law are
(A) Doctrine of Bias and Doctrine of Hearing
(B) Doctrine of Bias and Right of cross examination
(C) Personal Bias and cross examination
(D) None of the above
142. Which out of the following is not modern source of Hindu Law?
(A) Equity, Justice and good Conscience
(B) Precedent
(C) Legislation
(D) Custom
143. The Nature of Marriage of a Impotent Person is
(A) Void
(B) Voidable
(C) Illegal
(D) None of the above

144. The Crown Proceeding Act was enacted in
 (A) 1935 (B) 1942
 (C) 1945 (D) 1947
145. The highest court in British Constitution is called
 (A) Privy Council
 (B) High Court
 (C) Supreme Court
 (D) House of Lords
146. The Fundamental Rights in England are given to citizens by
 (A) The written constitution
 (B) By conventions of the Constitution
 (C) By judicial decisions
 (D) None of the above
147. Hindu Law is not applicable in which of the following cases?
 (A) Any person who is a Hindu, Jam, Sikh or Bhuddhist by religion
 (B) Any person who is born of Hindu parents
 (C) Any person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew
 (D) Members of the scheduled tribes coming within clause (25) of Art. 366 of the Constitution of india.
148. Which out of the following does not fall Within the meaning of the term 'Avyavaharika' debt?
 (A) An Immoral debt
 (B) An Illegal debt
 (C) A debt resulting from Tortuous act
 (D) Suretyship debt
149. Which out of the following is not regarded as 'Stridhan' by Shastric Hindu Law?
 (A) Gifts from relatives
 (B) Property purchased with Stridhan
 (C) Property obtained in lieu of maintenance
 (D) Gifts of immovable property by husband
150. The legal status of a mahant of 'Math' is
 (A) A Trustee
 (B) Corporation sole
 (C) Owner of 'Maths' property
 (D) Manager of 'Math'



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BIHAR CIVIL JUDGE & APO
(MAINS) EXAM
[2009-2019]

28th Bihar Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2013

(Solved Paper)

(G.K. & Law)

Solved Paper—2013 General Knowledge (G.K.)

- In 1946, there was a mutiny of Indian naval ratings in
(A) Calcutta (B) Madras
(C) Vishakhapatnam (D) Bombay
- Which commission recommended the Famine Code for India?
(A) Campbell Commission
(B) MacDonnell Commission
(C) Strachey Commission
(D) Lyall Commission
- What proposal was made in the 'August Offers' of 1940?
(A) Complete Independence for India gradually
(B) Dominion Status
(C) Provincial Autonomy
(D) Representative Government at the Centre
- Who had made English language as a medium of education?
(A) Lord Macaulay, 1838
(B) Sir Charles Wood, 1854
(C) Lord Clive, 1857
(D) Lord Curzon, 1899
- In 1946 AD, the Interim Government was headed by
(A) Liyakat Ali
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(D) Lord Mountbatten
- What was established by Indian Association to increase national spirit thereby playing an important role?
(A) Indian National Congress
(B) Bengal British Indian Society
(C) Indian national Conference
(D) British India Association
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the editor of
(A) Samvad Kaumudi
(B) Navashakti
(C) Yugantar
(D) Vande Mataram
- Satya Sodhak Samaj was founded by
(A) Shahuji Maharaj
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jyotiba Phule
(D) Jagjivan Ram
- During the British rule, according to which Act, there was permission to arrest without fair trial?
(A) Rowlatt Act
(B) Sedition Act, 1870
(C) Hindu Code Bill
(D) Ilbert Bill
- Who had led the Santhal Revolt?
(A) Sido and Kanhu
(B) Dolta Ramosi and Birsa
(C) Jatra Bhagat and Jundu Bhagat
(D) Motilal Tejavat and Surendra Sai
- The author, who described the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Independence, was
(A) Ashok Mehta (B) R.C. Majumdar
(C) S.N. Sen (D) V.D. Savarkar
- The leaders of the Home Rule Movement borrowed the term 'Home Rule' from a similar movement in
(A) Ireland
(B) Scotland
(C) United States of America
(D) Canada
- Rabindranath Tagore gave up his Knighthood because of
(A) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(B) brutal suppression of Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) execution of Bhagat Singh
(D) Chauri-Chaura incident

14. Who was the founder of Anusheelan Samiti in Bengal?
 (A) Pramatha Mitra
 (B) Aurobindo Ghosh
 (C) Prafulla Chaki
 (D) Khudiram Bose
15. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?
 (A) Sarojini Naidu (B) Annie Besant
 (C) Sucheta Kriplani (D) Madame Cama
16. Who was the author of Economic History of India (1901)?
 (A) R.C. Dutta (B) M. Vishveswaraiya
 (C) N.G. Ranga (D) D.R.Gadgil
17. Who had presided over the first All India Trade Union Congress session?
 (A) M.N. Joshi (B) M.N. Roy
 (C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) S.A. Dange
18. Who was the founder of Hindu College at Calcutta?
 (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (B) Keshav Chandra Sen
 (C) Henri Viviyen Derojiyo
 (D) Ashutosh Chaudhary
19. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first used his principle of Satyagraha?
 (A) Champaran (Bihar)
 (B) Kheda (Gujarat)
 (C) Ahmedabad Mill strike
 (D) Rowlatt Act
20. Who was the founder of India's first cotton cloth mill?
 (A) Kavasaji N'anaji Dabhar
 (B) Jamshedji Tata
 (C) Ranchodlal Mehta
 (D) Nanji Kalidas Mehta
21. Who was the famous painter in the court of Akbar?
 (A) Abdursamad (B) Mansur
 (C) Abul Hasan (D) Bihjad
22. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by
 (A) Ram Mohan Roy (B) Sir William Jones
 (C) W.W. Hunter (D) William Bentinck
23. The famous Fergusson College of Pune was started in 1885 by
 (A) the Servants of Indian Society
 (B) the Theosophical Society
 (C) the Deccan Education Society
 (D) the Social Service League
24. Who started the Journal 'Bahiskrit Bharat'?
 (A) Jyotiba Phule (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (C) Karsandas Mulji (D) Bhandaji
25. In Buddhist terminology, the word 'Dharmachakra Pravartana' indicates the
 (A) belief in the cycle of life and death
 (B) attainment of Nirvana by Buddha
 (C) first sermon by Buddha
 (D) personal religion of the Chakravarti
26. Which one of the following sculptures does not belong to the Mauryan period?
 (A) Saranath lion capital
 (B) Dhauri elephant
 (C) Standing Buddha from Mathura
 (D) Rampurvabull
27. Squinch system in architecture for supporting the dome was used for the first time in
 (A) Iltutmish's tomb
 (B) Alai Darvaza
 (C) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq's tomb
 (D) Humayun's tomb
28. Samudragupta's victories are mentioned in which records?
 (A) Mathura Rock Edicts
 (B) Gimar Inscriptions
 (C) Aihole Inscriptions
 (D) Allahabad Inscription
29. Who was the author of Abhigyan Shakuntalam?
 (A) Kalidas (B) Sanghadas
 (C) Harisen (D) Rajshekhar
30. The Third Buddhist Council was summoned by
 (A) Chandragupta Maurya (B) Ashok
 (C) Bimbisara (D) Kanishka
31. During the Sangam age the Mahabharat in Tamil was composed by
 (A) Perundevanar (B) Villiputhur
 (C) Kambar (D) Kuttan

32. The Delhi Sultan, who established a minister of agricultural development, was
 (A) Balban
 (B) Muhammad Tughluq
 (C) Alauddin Khalji
 (D) Firuz Tughluq
33. The Vijayanagar Emperor, who made the greatest contribution to Telugu and Sanskrit literature, was
 (A) Devarayal (B) Devarayall
 (C) Krishnadevaraya (D) Ramraya
34. Yahiya Sirhindi the author of Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi lived during the period of
 (A) Lodis (B) Sayidds
 (C) Tughluqs (D) Khaljis
35. The Satnamis who rebelled in the time of Aurangzeb and occupied the town of Narmaul were the followers of
 (A) Kabir (B) Dadu
 (C) Guru Nanak (D) Ravidas
36. Dandakaranya receives maximum rain through
 (A) summer cyclone
 (B) retreating monsoon
 (C) winter cyclone
 (D) local storm
37. Small rills or clefts found in lower Ganga delta are called
 (A) khal (B) khadera
 (C) khari (D) khor
38. Which river is called the 'Hope of Gujarat'?
 (A) Sabarmati (B) Narmada
 (C) Tapti (D) Mahi
39. Which is the oldest drainage system?
 (A) Chambal (B) Indo-Brahma
 (C) Ganga (D) Kosi
40. Which of the following oil refineries of India has the maximum capacity?
 (A) Koyali (B) Trombay
 (C) Barauni (D) Mathura
41. What is the number of the longest national highway in India that passes through Jabalpur?
 (A) NH13 (B) NH07
 (C) NH33 (D) NH42
42. What is the total length of Kaveri river?
 (A) 381 km (B) 357 km
 (C) 802 km (D) 64 km
43. Amarkantak, source place of Son, Narmada and Mahanadi rivers is situated at
 (A) Maikala range (B) Makalu range
 (C) Rajmahal hills (D) Mahadeo hills
44. Through which of the following districts of Madhya Pradesh Indian Standard Time Line passes?
 (A) Bilaspur (B) Jabalpur
 (C) Mandla (D) Bhopal
45. On which river Bhakhra dam is situated?
 (A) Ravi (B) Beas
 (C) Jhelum (D) Satluj
46. Average height of Kosi plain from mean sea level is
 (A) 300 m (B) 150 m
 (C) 100 m (D) 30 m
47. Through which State Tropic of Cancer passes?
 (A) Meghalaya (B) Uttar Pradesh
 (C) Bihar (D) Orissa
48. In which State Lumding is situated?
 (A) Assam (B) Arunachal Pradesh
 (C) Manipur (D) Nagaland
49. Which State of India experiences maximum marine erosion?
 (A) Kerala (B) Gujarat
 (C) West Bengal (D) Maharashtra
50. Which is the glacial lake of India?
 (A) Manasarovar (B) Siachen
 (C) Dal (D) Wular
51. Who is known as the Father of International Green Revolution?
 (A) Norman Borlaug
 (B) M.S. Swaminathan
 (C) ErikAcharius
 (D) Peter Artedi
52. Which of the following days is celebrated as the World Earth Day?
 (A) January 22 (B) February 22
 (C) March 22 (D) April 22

53. Who is the present Director General of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)?
(A) Dr. R.S. Paroda
(B) Dr. Mangala Rai
(C) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
(D) Dr. S. Ayyappan
54. The present President of NASSCOM is
(A) Pramod Bhasin (B) Som Mittal
(C) Ashok Soota (D) Ganesh Natarajan
55. Which of the following represents the number of the member countries of 'Euro Zone'?
(A) 12 (B) 14
(C) 17 (D) 18
56. Who among the following personalities won the Nobel Prize in Literature for the year 2012?
(A) Liu Xiaobo (B) Mo Yan
(C) Gao Xingjian (D) Mario Vargas Llosa
57. Who among the following is the President of the International Paralympics Committee?
(A) Philip Craven
(B) Jacques Rogge
(C) John W. Mitchell
(D) Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka
58. Which of the following Five-Year Plans was called the Rolling Plans?
(A) Fifth Five-Year Plan
(B) Sixth Five-Year Plan
(C) Ninth Five-Year Plan
(D) Seventh Five-Year Plan
59. 16th Non-Aligned Movement Summit was held at
(A) Tehran (B) Baghdad
(C) Cairo (D) Riyadh
60. 'Liaoning' is the first aircraft carrier of
(A) China (B) Japan
(C) India (D) Sri Lanka
61. Who among the following is the brand ambassador of the 'Nirmal Bharat Yatra'?
(A) Priyanka Chopra (B) Vidya Balan
(C) Rahul Dravid (D) Salman Khan
62. Who is the current head of IMF?
(A) Dominique Strauss-Kahn
(B) Robert Zoellick
(C) Christine Lagarde
(D) Ban Ki-moon
63. Which of the following services has been recently launched by the Indian Railways to find out the location of 6500 trains on real-time basis on Google Map?
(A) Rail Map (B) RailLoc
(C) Rail Search (D) Rail Radar
64. The California-based firm 'Apple' has lost a case against mobile maker HTC in the UK over the same technology. HTC belongs to
(A) South Korea (B) China
(C) Germany (D) Taiwan
65. Who won Women's Singles Family Circle Cup in 2013?
(A) Maria Sharapova (B) Jelena Jankovic
(C) Serena Williams (D) Jelena Vesnina
66. Who won the 12th Asian Billiards Championship in Indore?
(A) Alok Kumar (B) Rupesh Shah
(C) Ashok Shandilya (D) Devendra Joshi
67. The Chairman of the Expert Committee on GAAR (General Anti Avoidance Rules) is
(A) Y.V. Reddy
(B) Sri Kumar Banerjee
(C) Parthasarathi Shome
(D) Vayalar Ravi
68. 'Aam Admi Bima Yojana' is an insurance scheme for rural landless households introduced by
(A) National Insurance Co.
(B) Life Insurance Corporation of India
(C) NABARD
(D) Rural Insurance Co.
69. Dans le Harem de Kadhafi is a book written by
(A) Annick Cojean (B) Larry Ellison
(C) Jeff Bezos (D) Lewis Hamilton
70. Where would you find the headquarters of Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)?
(A) London (B) Berlin
(C) Rome (D) New York

71. Which of the following statements is wrong?
(A) Fermentation process occurs in presence of enzymes
(B) Fermentation process occurs in presence of oxygen
(C) Decomposition of organic compound occurs in fermentation process
(D) Carbon dioxide gas is produced in fermentation process
72. From the visible light, chlorophyll can absorb which color combination maximum?
(A) Green-yellow (B) Yellow-purple
(C) Red-orange (D) Green-purple
73. Which of the following is an omnivorous animal?
(A) Rabbit (B) Tiger
(C) Deer (D) Rat
74. The digested food is absorbed by the wall of
(A) buccal cavity (B) stomach
(C) rectum (D) ileum
75. Which accessory digestive gland is present in human being?
(A) Buccal cavity (B) Stomach
(C) Liver (D) Pancreas
76. Which reaction occurs during photophosphorylation?
(A) Synthesis of ATP from ADP
(B) Synthesis of ADP from ATP
(C) Synthesis of NADPH_2 from NADP
(D) Synthesis of NADP from NADPH_2
77. Which rays strikes on the earth due to depletion of ozone layer?
(A) Ultraviolet (B) Infrared
(C) Visible light (D) UV and infrared
78. The length of one helix in DNA is
(A) 14 Å (B) 24 Å
(C) 34 Å (D) 44 Å
79. The average size of a human gene is
(A) 1000 bp (B) 40000 bp
(C) 2106 bp (D) 1510 bp
80. Which of the following carbohydrates would be most abundant in the diet of strict vegetarians?
(A) Amylose (B) Lactose
(C) Cellulose (D) Maltose
81. What will be the measure of refractive angle when incident angle becomes critical angle?
(A) smaller than 90° (B) 90°
(C) greater than 90° (D) 180°
82. Velocity of light in vacuum is ms^{-1} .
(A) 3×10^6 (B) 3×10^8
(C) 3×10^{10} (D) 3×10^{15}
83. Which color is deviated maximum in the spectrum obtained from a prism?
(A) Red (B) Yellow
(C) Violet (D) Blue
84. The unit of electric potential is
(A) volt (B) joule
(C) watt (D) ampere
85. The magnetic field is maximum in solenoid
(A) at the end
(B) on the axis
(C) at the infinite distance
(D) none of the above
86. Which form is considered as an optional source of energy?
(A) Geothermal energy (B) Natural gas
(C) Hydrogen (D) Petroleum
87. Which State of India uses geothermal energy?
(A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan
(C) Maharashtra (D) Madhya Pradesh
88. Which energy source is not connected to the sun?
(A) Hydel energy (B) Petroleum
(C) Nuclear energy (D) Biogas
89. Due to which process, stars are self-luminous?
(A) Chemical reaction (B) Nuclear fission
(C) Radiation (D) Nuclear fusion
90. Which system is employed for manufacture of NH_3 by Haber's process?
(A) Open system (B) Closed system
(C) Isolated system (D) None of the above

91. When does the rate of reaction increases?
 (A) On increasing the pressure of the system
 (B) On decreasing the pressure of the system
 (C) On decreasing the temperature of the system
 (D) When the collision between reactant molecules decreases
92. What is brine?
 (A) Cold solution of concentrated NaCl
 (B) Concentrated NH₃ solution
 (C) Aqueous solution with carbonate
 (D) Aqueous solution of NH₄Cl
93. Which substance is used as a fire extinguisher?
 (A) NaCl (B) Na₂S₂O₃
 (C) NaNO₂ (D) NaHCO₂
94. is called dead burnt plaster.
 (A) Anhydrous calcium sulphate
 (B) Hydrous calcium sulphate
 (C) Anhydrous sodium carbonate
 (D) Hydrous sodium carbonate
95. Which type of glass is used for the preparation of laboratory glass?
 (A) Optical glass (B) Pyrex glass
 (C) Sodium glass (D) Safety glass
96. Which elements are present in stainless steel?
 (A) Iron and nickel
 (B) Iron, chromium and nickel
 (C) Iron and chromium
 (D) Iron, nickel and manganese
97. Which compound of the following is not an oxidizing agent?
 (A) NaBH₄ (B) KMnO₄
 (C) CrO₃ (D) Fehling solution
98. Which metal is obtained in liquid state?
 (A) Sodium (B) Gallium
 (C) Tin (D) Uranium
99. Which is the less reactive metal?
 (A) Magnesium (B) Potassium
 (C) Sodium (D) Calcium
100. Which enzyme is used to convert glucose to ethanol?
 (A) Invertase (B) Zymase
 (C) Lactase (D) Yeast

Solved Paper-2013 (LAW)

1. A music teacher committing sexual intercourse with a minor girl having obtained her consent on the pretext that the same is required to improve her voice, was held guilty of rape in
 (A) Rv. Cathrine
 (B) Ashby v. White
 (C) Doughty v. Stevenson
 (D) R v. Williams
2. The doctrine of vicarious liabilities is applied when there is relationship between
 (A) principal and agent
 (B) servant and independent contractor
 (C) master and servant
 (D) All of the above
3. For the tort of 'false imprisonment', there should be
 (A) total restraint on the liberty of a person
 (B) partial restraint on the liberty of a person
 (C) means of escape
 (D) All of the above
4. Tort of defamation is divided into libel and slander in
 (A) English Law only
 (B) Indian Law only
 (C) both Indian Law and English Law
 (D) None of the above
5. 'Nuisance' as a tort was defined as "unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it" by
 (A) Winfield (B) Salmond
 (C) Pollock (D) Underhill
6. Tort of defamation can be in respect of a
 (A) living person only
 (B) deceased person
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Either (A) or (B)
7. Which one of the following can be described as malicious prosecution?
 (A) Criminal Proceeding
 (B) Money Recovery Proceeding
 (C) Bankruptcy Proceeding
 (D) Liquidation Proceeding

8. The liability for malicious prosecution arises when the proceedings are instituted before
(A) judicial authority
(B) executive authority
(C) quasi-judicial authority
(D) Both (A) and (C)
9. The doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* applied by the Supreme Court in
(A) *Jasbir Kaur v State of Punjab*
(B) *Alka v. Union of India*
(C) *Asha Ram v. Municipal Corporation of Delhi*
(D) *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti*
10. The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* is a
(A) rule of law
(B) rule of procedure
(C) rule of evidence
(D) rule of negligence
11. Case of *Kasturilal v. State of UP* is related to
(A) fraud of State
(B) contractual liability of State
(C) vicarious liability of State
(D) None of the above
12. 'Goods' within the meaning of Section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act is
(A) actionable claim
(B) money
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
13. Under Section 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, 'Future Goods' mean
(A) goods which are not yet in existence
(B) unascertained goods
(C) ascertained goods
(D) specific goods
14. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 came into force on
(A) 1st July, 1930
(B) 1st December, 1930
(C) 1st April, 1930
(D) 31st January, 1931
15. The meaning of the term 'caveat emptor' is
(A) goods should be free from defect
(B) ownership of goods passes after sale
(C) let the buyer be aware
(D) none of the above
16. Which of the following are goods within the meaning of Section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?
(A) Things attached to land which are agreed to be severed before sale'
(B) Things forming part of the land agreed to be severed before sale.
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
17. The mode of determining the existence of partnership has been laid down in
(A) Section 5 (B) Section 6
(C) Section 9 (D) Section 10
18. If a partner chooses to use any assets of the partnership firm for his own purpose, it gives rise to
(A) civil liability of the partner
(B) criminal liability of the partner
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Either (A) or (B)
19. The term 'goodwill' is a thing easy to describe but very difficult to define, is stated by
(A) Lord Herschell (B) Lord Haldane
(C) Lord Macnaughten (D) Lord Eldon
20. Where a partner is authorised to recover dues of the partnership and spend the same for the business of the partnership, and if he does not deposit the money so collected in the bank, the partner is
(A) guilty of criminal breach of trust
(B) accountable civilly to the other partners
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Either (A) or (B)
21. A dormant partner is one who is
(A) not interested in the business of the firm
(B) not liable to outsider
(C) entitled to share profits only
(D) neither active nor known to outsiders
22. The term 'negotiable instrument' is defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act, under
(A) Section 2(d) (B) Section 12
(C) Section 13 (D) Section 13A

23. Relation of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is with
- (A) right of holder
 - (B) right of holder in due course
 - (C) punishment for dishonour of cheque
 - (D) None of the above
24. A person who receives a negotiable instrument in good faith for valuable consideration is known as
- (A) holder of value
 - (B) holder
 - (C) holder in rights
 - (D) holder in due course
25. All cheques are bill of exchange, but all bills of exchange are not cheques
- (A) False
 - (B) Partly true and partly false
 - (C) True
 - (D) None of the above
26. In determining reasonable time for the purpose of a negotiable instrument
- (A) public holidays are excluded
 - (B) public holidays are included
 - (C) only the holidays observed by banks are excluded
 - (D) None of the above
27. 'A shareholder of a company can enter into a contract with the company' was held in the case of
- (A) Solomon v. Solomon
 - (B) Daimler Co. v. Continental Tyre Company
 - (C) Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. v. Rick L.R.
 - (D) S.T. Corporation of India v. Commercial Tax Officer
28. Liability of directors of a public company is towards
- (A) shareholder the company
 - (B) public
 - (C) government
 - (D) Company Law Board
29. Which of the following is most essential for a company?
- (A) Memorandum of Association
 - (B) Share Capital
 - (C) Prospectus
 - (D) Certificate of Incorporation
30. How many meetings of the shareholders of a company in a year is essential?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 1
31. How much amount out of the profits of a company can be distributed as dividend amongst its shareholders?
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 15%
 - (C) 5%
 - (D) Not fixed
32. Evidence means and includes
- (A) only oral evidence
 - (B) only documentary evidence
 - (C) both oral evidence and documentary evidence
 - (D) only such oral evidence based on documents
33. Any disputed handwriting can be proved
- (A) by calling a handwriting expert
 - (B) by calling a person who is acquainted with the handwriting of the writer
 - (C) by comparing the admitted and disputed handwriting
 - (D) All of the above
34. Question is this, whether A was raped and murdered? The fact that she said, without making complaint, that she was raped
- (A) will be relevant as conduct
 - (B) will be relevant as substantial evidence
 - (C) will be relevant as secondary evidence
 - (D) can be relevant under Section 32(1) or Section 157 of the Evidence Act
35. The Indian Evidence Act was drafted by
- (A) Lord Macaulay
 - (B) Sir James F. Stephen
 - (C) Huxley
 - (D) Sir Henry Summermaine
36. Relevancy and admissibility under the Evidence Act are
- (A) synonymous
 - (B) coextensive
 - (C) neither synonymous nor coextensive
 - (D) None of the above

37. Under the law of evidence, the relevant fact
(A) must be logically relevant
(B) must be legally relevant
(C) must be legally and logically relevant
(D) must be legally and logically relevant and admissible
38. Confession of an accused is admissible against the other co accused
(A) under Section 28 of the Evidence Act
(B) under Section 29 of the Evidence Act
(C) under Section 30 of the Evidence Act
(D) under Section 31 of the Evidence Act
39. A dying declaration to be admissible
(A) must be made before a magistrate
(B) must be made before a police officer
(C) must be made before a doctor or a private person
(D) may be made either before a magistrate or a police officer or a doctor or a private person
40. The 'fact in issue' means
(A) fact, the existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties
(B) fact, the existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties
(C) fact, the existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties
(D) All of the above
41. Defence of alibi is governed by
(A) Section 6 of the Evidence Act
(B) Section 9 of the Evidence Act
(C) Section 12 of the Evidence Act
(D) Section 11 of the Evidence Act
42. Which of the following is a right of civil nature?
(A) Right to worship in a temple
(B) Right to share in offerings in a temple
(C) Right to take out procession
(D) All of the above
43. Principle of res judicata applies
(A) between coplaintiffs
(B) between codefendants
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
44. Validity of a foreign judgement can be challenged under Section 13 of the CPC
(A) in a civil court only
(B) in a criminal court only
(C) both in civil court and in criminal court
(D) neither in civil court nor in criminal court
45. A dies leaving behind a son X and a married daughter Y. A suit filed by A, after his death can be continued by
(A) X alone as legal representative
(B) Y alone as legal representative
(C) X, Y and the husband of Y as legal representative
(D) X and Y both as legal representative
46. Principle of constructive res judicata is contained in
(A) Explanation III of Section 11
(B) Explanation IV to Section 11
(C) Explanation VI to Section 11
(D) Explanation VII to Section 11
47. Which one of the following is an incorrect statement?
(A) An arbitral award is a contract.
(B) An arbitral award must be in writing and signed.
(C) An arbitral award includes an interim award
(D) None of the above
48. After the arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered
(A) the original award
(B) a signed copy of the award
(C) a photocopy of the award
(D) an unsigned copy of the award
49. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right
(A) by the police officer
(B) by the court
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Either (A) or (B)
50. The power to direct investigation under Section 156(3) of CrPC can be exercised by
(A) a Magistrate (B) a Sessions Judge
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Either (A) or (B)

51. The investigating police officer has power to summon the attendance of a person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under
- (A) Section 158 of Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 159 of Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 160 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Section 161 of Cr.P.C.
52. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to form new States, change in the area of present States, change in the territories and name of the States?
- (A) Article 5 (B) Article 11
(C) Article 13 (D) Article 3
53. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India empowers the Parliament to make law on the subject mentioned in the State List?
- (A) Article 245 (B) Article 249
(C) Article 251 (D) Article 253
54. In which of the following cases the traditional concept of equity was not accepted by the Supreme Court and a new concept of equity was adopted by the Supreme Court?
- (A) Kedamath v. State of West Bengal
(B) State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali
(C) Balsara v. Bombay State
(D) E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu
55. By which of the following Amendment Acts of the Indian Constitution, Right to Education was made a Fundamental Right?
- (A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 49th Amendment
(D) 6th Amendment
56. By which of the following Articles of the Constitution, constitutional safeguard has been provided to public servants?
- (A) Article 251 (B) Article 309
(C) Article 311 (D) Article 312
57. If the positions of President and Vice President are vacant, who among the following officiates as the President of India?
- (A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
(D) None of the above
58. "If I were asked to name any particular Article in this Constitution as the most important— an Article without which this Constitution would be a nullity, I could not refer to any other Article except this one... it is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it." Who among the following has given the above statement?
- (A) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
59. In which of the following cases it was held by the Supreme Court that right to trade on pavements is a Fundamental Rights?
- (A) Sukumar Mukherjee v. State of Bengal
(B) Fertilizer Corporation Workers' Union, Syndri v. Union of India
(C) P. A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra
(D) Sodan Singh v. New Delhi Municipal Committee
60. By which of the following Amendment Acts of the Constitution, Chapter of Fundamental Duties have been added as Chapter IV-A in the Constitution?
- (A) 40th Amendment Act
(B) 42nd Amendment Act
(C) 45th Amendment Act
(D) 49th Amendment Act
61. Which of the following is the sequence number of Ms. Patil as President of the Republic of India?
- (A) 10th (B) 11th
(C) 12th (D) 13th

62. According to our Constitution, Rajya Sabha is
(A) dissolved in two years
(B) dissolved every five years
(C) dissolved every six years
(D) not subject to dissolution
63. In the case of Golaknath v. State of Punjab, it was remarked that our "Preamble contains in a nutshell its ideals and inspirations." Who was the Judge?
(A) Justice Mathew
(B) Justice Krishna Iyer
(C) Justice Subba Rao
(D) Justice H.R. Khanna
64. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution?
(A) A.K. Gopalan's case
(B) Berubari's case
(C) Minerva Mill's case
(D) A.K. Antony's case
65. Right to life does not include Right to die was held in
(A) R. Rathi Ram v. Union of India
(B) State v. Sanjay Kumar Bhatia
(C) Chenna Jagdeshwar v. State of Andhra Pradesh
(D) Gyan Kaur v. State of Punjab
66. Petitions to the Supreme Court under Article 32 are subject to the rule of Res Judicata, except
(A) quo warranto (B) habeas corpus
(C) certiorari (D) prohibition
67. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?
(A) Right to Strike
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Equality
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion
68. The Right to Property was dropped from the List of Fundamental Rights by the
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) None of the above
69. The protection and improvement of environment including forests and wildlife of the country are in
(A) Directive Principles
(B) Fundamental Duties
(C) National Policy
(D) both Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties
70. By which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years?
(A) 48th (B) 57th
(C) 61st (D) 63rd
71. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Federal Court had
(A) original jurisdiction only
(B) appellate jurisdiction only
(C) advisory jurisdiction only
(D) original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions
72. Which one of the following made the Indian Legislature bicameral ?
(A) Indian Council Act, 1909
(B) Government of India Act, 1919
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Indian Independence Act, 1947
73. Which one of the following aimed at providing a federal structure for India?
(A) Indian Council Act, 1909
(B) Government of India Act, 1919
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Indian Independence Act, 1947
74. When was Magna Carta granted in England?
(A) 1832 (B) 1911
(C) 1949 (D) 1215
75. "The British Constitution is the mother Constitutions. The British Parliament is the mother of Parliaments."
Whose statement is the above?
(A) William Holdsworth
(B) Herman Finer
(C) Ogg
(D) Munro

76. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(A) Conventions are certain and clear.
(B) Conventions are unwritten.
(C) Conventions are not applied by the courts.
(D) Conventions take birth by chance.
77. Which of the following is/are the main source of the British Constitution?
(A) Judicial Decisions (B) Conventions
(C) Commentaries (D) Common Law
78. "There are many subtle distinctions in the vernacular of the British Constitution but none more vital than the distinction between the King and the Crown." Whose statement is the above?
(A) Herman Finer (B) Munro
(C) Ogg (D) Gladstone
79. The two Houses of the British Parliament are
(A) Senate and House of Lords
(B) House of Commons and Diet
(C) House of Commons and Senate
(D) House of Commons and House of Lords
80. In the constitutional history of England, veto power was lastly used by the king in
(A) 1707 (B) 1832
(C) 1911 (D) 1949
81. In England, the government is called the
(A) Government of the King
(B) Government of the People
(C) Constitutional Government
(D) Government of Parliament
82. The mother of British Cabinet is
(A) Privy Council (B) House of Lords
(C) House of Commons (D) Parliament
83. "Cabinet is the solar orbital around which other bodies revolve and that it is a threefold hinge that connects together for action—the King, the Lords and the Commons." Whose statement is the above?
(A) Lowell (B) Marriot
(C) Munro (D) Gladstone
84. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(A) Money Bill can be presented first in the House of Lords.
(B) The House of Lords cannot detain Money Bill for more than one month.
(C) The Speaker of the House of Commons decides which bill is Money Bill.
(D) The House of Lords is the highest court of appeal.
85. It is convention in Britain that
(A) the Prime Minister can be member of the House of Lords
(B) the Prime Minister will be from House of Commons
(C) the Prime Minister will be the person of King's choice
(D) the Prime Minister can be member of the Privy Council
86. The highest court in the British Constitution is called
(A) Supreme Court (B) Privy Council
(C) High Court (D) House of Lords
87. Delegatus non potest delegare means
(A) a delegate can further delegate its powers
(B) delegated legislation is valid
(C) a delegate cannot further delegate his powers
(D) None of the above
88. During the operation of martial law
(A) important rights of citizens are suspended
(B) Parliament is dissolved
(C) Civil Government is suspended
(D) None of the above
89. In Britain, who among the following make Shadow Cabinet?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) King
(C) Leader of the Opposition Party
(D) Lord Chancellor
90. In England, the doctrine of 'Rule of Law' was propounded by

- (A) Jenning (B) Blackstone
(C) Prof. Dicey (D) Sydney Low
91. Writ of Habeas corpus means
(A) to produce the body of a person illegally detained before the court
(B) stop the violation of right of a man
(C) respect the Human Rights of a person
(D) None of the above
92. Under Hindu Law, marriage is a
(A) sacrament (B) contract
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
93. Law relating to marriages amongst Hindus has been codified under the
(A) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
(B) Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
(C) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
(D) All of the above
94. If parties to a Hindu Marriage are 'Sapinda' to each other, the marriage is
(A) valid (B) voidable
(C) void (D) None of the above
95. A Hindu dies intestate leaving behind two sons, one daughter, and widow. His property shall devolve to
(A) widow only
(B) sons and daughter only
(C) sons only
(D) sons, daughter and widow all
96. Under Section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a Hindu can dispose of his interest in a Mitakshara Coparcenary Property by
(A) sale (B) gift
(C) will (D) None of the above
97. "A person is not disqualified from succeeding to any property on the ground of any disease, defect or deformity" is provided under
(A) Section 28 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(B) Section 29 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(C) Section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(D) None of the above
98. Under which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, husband and wife may file a petition of divorce by mutual consent?
(A) Section 10 (B) Section 11
(C) Section 9 (D) Section 13B
99. Consent theory of divorce was introduced in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 in the year
(A) 1956 (B) 1961
(C) 1976 (D) 1979
100. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, who among the following is not entitled to adopt?
(A) An unmarried person
(B) Wife who is divorced
(C) Husband with the consent of wife
(D) Husband without consent of wife
101. A Hindu male of 28 years of age adopts a female child of 13 years of age. The adoption is
(A) valid (B) voidable
(C) void (D) illegal
102. Which of the following is the secondary source of Muslim Law?
(A) Custom (B) Ijma
(C) Qiyas (D) None of the above
103. Which of the following modifies the application of Muslim Law?
(A) Muslim Marriage Dissolution Act, 1939
(B) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
(C) Shariat Act, 1937
(D) All of the above
104. Who applied Qiyas for the first time as source of Muslim Law?
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (B) Imam Yusuf
(C) Imam Jafar (D) Imam Ahmed
105. Which of the following is absolute incapacity for marriage?
(A) Consanguinity (B) Affinity
(C) Fosterage (D) All of the above
106. A Muslim can marry any number of wives not exceeding four. If a Muslim marries a fifth wife such a marriage shall be

- (A) void (B) valid
(C) irregular (D) Either (A) or (B)
107. After divorce, a Muslim woman
(A) can immediately marry
(B) cannot remarry
(C) can marry only after completion of Iddat
(D) None of the above
108. How many witnesses are necessary in Shia muslim marriage
(A) One male and two females
(B) Two males
(C) No witness is required
(D) Both (A) and (B)
109. Which of the following is the wife's right when her husband does not pay dower?
(A) Refuse consummation
(B) File suit for recovery of dower
(C) Keep possession over dead husband's property
(D) All of the above
110. Which of the following is the right of preemption?
(A) A right to seek eviction of tenant and get vacant possession
(B) A right to purchase property in preference to other person
(C) A right to purchase property at low price
(D) None of the above
111. Custody of illegitimate children belongs to
(A) the mother
(B) the father
(C) both the mother and the father
(D) either the mother or the father
112. Which one of the following Sections of the T.P. Act defines 'Transfer of Property'?
(A) Section 2 (B) Section 3
(C) Section 4 (D) Section 5
113. The T.P. Act came into force on
(A) July 01, 1882
(B) August 01, 1882
(C) September 01, 1882
(D) October 01, 1882
114. The gift of future property is
(A) valid (B) voidable
(C) void (D) conditionally void
115. In case of gift, if the donee dies before acceptance, then
(A) gift is voidable (B) gift is void
(C) gift is valid (D) None of the above
116. An unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer
(A) immediately on birth
(B) after attaining majority
(C) on attaining 21 years of age
(D) in case of female after marriage
117. Which one of the following mortgages does not require writing and registration?
(A) Simple mortgage
(B) English mortgage
(C) Usufructuary mortgage
(D) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
118. The 'rule against perpetuity' is provided in the T.P. Act under
(A) Section 13 (B) Section 14
(C) Section 15 (D) Section 17
119. The principle of lis pendens embodied in Section 52 of the T.P. Act pertains to
(A) bonafide purchase
(B) public policy
(C) auction sale
(D) None of the above
120. According to Section 5 of the T.P. Act, living person includes
(A) company of association of individuals
(B) individual human being only
(C) only important company or associations
(D) None of the above
121. The term 'sale', in the Transfer of Property Act, is defined in
(A) Section 53 (B) Section 54
(C) Section 55 (D) Section 56
122. The primary source of equity is
(A) custom (B) written law
(C) judicial decision (D) conscience

123. English rules of equity have
- (A) been substantially incorporated by the Indian legislature
 - (B) been partially incorporated by the Indian legislature
 - (C) been wholly incorporated by the Indian legislature
 - (D) not all been incorporated by the Indian legislature
124. In case of conflict between equity on one hand and the text of law on the other, the court shall
- (A) choose equity
 - (B) choose law
 - (C) have the discretion to choose between equity and law
 - (D) be bound by precedents
125. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) A litigant cannot seek equitable remedies as a matter of right as such remedies are at the discretion of the court.
 - (B) A litigant can seek equitable remedies as a matter of right as such remedies are the duty of the court.
 - (C) There is distinction between legal interest and equitable interest in India
 - (D) Statutory provision shall apply only to legal interest and not to equitable interest in India.
126. The concept of 'trusts' originated in
- (A) France (B) Germany
 - (C) England (D) Rome
127. The person not necessary for the creation of trust is
- (A) the author of the trust
 - (B) trustee
 - (C) legal representative
 - (D) beneficiary
128. A trust created by the will of the testator may be revoked by him at his pleasure
- (A) by express words
 - (B) by acts which lead to the inference that he intended to revoke it
 - (C) by subsequent will
 - (D) in case of person governed by the Hindu Marriage Act by the marriage of the testator
129. A trust is not extinguished
- (A) when its purpose is completely fulfilled
 - (B) when its purpose becomes unlawful
 - (C) when the trust being revocable is expressly revoked
 - (D) where the trustees have transferred their interest
130. Under Section 10 of the Specific Performance Act, the specific performance cannot be granted, if
- (A) there is no concluded contract
 - (B) there is a concluded contract
 - (C) the compensation in money is not an adequate relief
 - (D) there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damages
131. Specific performance of contract means
- (A) actual execution of the contract according to its stipulations
 - (B) claim of damages or compensation for non-execution of contract
 - (C) Either (A) or (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
132. A proposal when accepted becomes
- (A) promise under Section 2(b)
 - (B) agreement under Section 2(e)
 - (C) contract under Section 2(h)
 - (D) None of the above
133. An agreement enforceable at the instance of one party and not of the other is called
- (A) a valid contract (B) an illegal contract
 - (C) a void contract (D) a voidable contract
134. A contract made by a minor is void ab initio. It was laid down in
- (A) Kanhiyalal v. Girdhari Lai
 - (B) Mohammad Saeed v. Vishambhar Dayal
 - (C) Mohri Bibi v. Dharmo Dass Ghosh
 - (D) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt
135. Agreement, the meaning of which is not certain or not capable of certainty, is

- (A) voidable (B) illegal
(C) enforceable (D) void
136. Goods displayed in showcase of a shop with price tag is
(A) offer (B) invitation to offer
(C) counteroffer (D) None of the above
137. An agreement in connection with horse racing under Section 30 is
(A) unlawful (B) voidable
(C) void (D) valid
138. An agreement to remain unmarried is
(A) valid (B) void
(C) voidable (D) unenforceable
139. A contract, the performance of which becomes unlawful or impossible, is
(A) void when the performance becomes unlawful or impossible
(B) void
(C) voidable when the performance becomes unlawful or impossible
(D) neither void nor voidable
140. The age of majority for the purpose of the Contract Act is
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys
(D) 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys
141. A sum fixed beforehand as amount of compensation payable in the event of breach of contract is called
(A) liquidated damage
(B) penalty
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
142. A agrees to pay ₹ 1,000/- to B without consideration. This agreement is
(A) voidable
(B) void
(C) not enforceable
(D) not enforceable as it was unwritten
143. When the consent to the contract is caused by coercion, the contract under Section 19 is
(A) valid (B) voidable
(C) void (D) illegal
144. When both the parties to agreement are at mistake regarding facts, the agreement will
(A) be enforceable (B) be voidable
(C) not be void (D) be void
145. A agrees with B to trace out secret money for him by the way of magic. This agreement is
(A) void
(B) voidable
(C) enforceable
(D) legal and enforceable in Bengal
146. A enters into contract with B. In this, B is guilty of fraud. A can now
(A) rescind the contract but cannot get compensation
(B) get compensation only
(C) rescind the contract and get compensation
(D) None of the above
147. "Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of trust or other mere equitable obligation."
Who has given the above definition of tort?
(A) Winfield (B) Fraser
(C) Underhill (D) Salmond
148. The duty under the law of tort is towards
(A) a specific individual
(B) a group of individuals
(C) the world at large
(D) Both (A) and (B)
149. To constitute a tort
(A) there must be some act or omission on the part of the defendant
(B) the act must result in violation of legal right vested in the plaintiff
(C) there must be a legal duty on the part of the defendant
(D) Both (A) and (B)
150. An inevitable accident means
(A) an act of God
(B) an unexpected injury which could not have been foreseen and avoided
(C) an unexpected injury which could have been foreseen and avoided
(D) Both (A) and (B)



29th Bihar Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2016

(Solved Paper)

(G.K. & Law)

Solved Paper, 2016 General Knowledge (G.K.)

- Who was the author of History of British India?
(A) James Mill (B) V. A. Smith
(C) V. D. Savarkar (D) R. C. Majumdar
- Which was the first newspaper published in India?
(A) Bengal Gazette (B) Calcutta Gazette
(C) Bombay Herald (D) Bengal Journal
- "Go back to the Vedas." Who gave this slogan?
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Keshav Chandra Sen
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(D) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- Arya Samaj was established in
(A) 1870 (B) 1872
(C) 1873 (D) 1875
- The worst famine in India under the British rule occurred during
(A) 1860-1861 (B) 1876-1878
(C) 1896-1897 (D) 1899-1900
- Who among the following women was associated with the revolutionary movement?
(A) Toru Dutt (B) Ramabai
(C) Bhikaji Cama (D) Gangabai
- Simon Commission visited India in
(A) 1927 (B) 1928
(C) 1929 (D) 1930
- Under which Act were the Muslims provided separate electorates in British India?
(A) Indian Council Act, 1892
(B) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
(C) Indian Council Act, 1861
(D) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
- Who among the following woman social reformers was called 'Pandit'?
(A) Gangabai
(B) Ramabai
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Sister Subbalakshmi
- Where did the Indigo Revolt take place?
(A) Orissa (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bengal (D) Maharashtra
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation took Place in
(A) 1856 (B) 1858
(C) 1859 (D) 1860
- Who among the following authors has called the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Independence?
(A) R. C. Majumdar (B) S. N. Sen
(C) V. D. Savarkar (D) Ashok Mehta
- 'Abhinav Bharat' founded in 1904 was
(A) a secret organization of revolutionary activities
(B) a newspaper
(C) a cultural organization
(D) a trade union movement
- "History is a continuous process of interaction between past and present." Who said this?
(A) E. H. Carr (B) Charles Firth
(C) Karl Marx (D) V. A. Smith
- The famine code for India was recommended by which Commission?
(A) MacDonnell Commission
(B) Campbell Commission
(C) Lyall Commission
(D) Strachey Commission
- Who was associated with the newspaper, Mooknayak?
(A) Jyotiba Phule (B) B. R. Ambedkar
(C) M. N. Roy (D) Annie Besant

17. Who among the following has called Tilak as Father of Indian Unrest?
 (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (C) Powell Price
 (D) Valentine Chirol
18. Who among the following persons was considered by Gandhiji as his 'Political Guru'?
 (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (B) M.G. Ranade
 (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
19. New India and Commonweal newspapers were associated with
 (A) R. C. Dutt
 (B) Mahatma Gandhi
 (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (D) Annie Besant
20. Who was the founder of Deccan Education Society?
 (A) Jyotiba Phule
 (B) Firoz Shah Mehta
 (C) M. G. Ranade
 (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
21. The manuscript of Arthashastra was discovered by
 (A) Sir William Jones
 (B) Shamsastri
 (C) Ram Gopal Bhandarkar
 (D) James Mill
22. Who was the author of the famous text, Mudrarakshasa?
 (A) Vishakhadutta (B) Kalidas
 (C) Sudraka (D) Rajshekhar
23. The first Buddhist Council was summoned by
 (A) Chandragupta Maurya
 (B) Ashoka
 (C) Ajatasatru
 (D) Kanishka
24. Mahatma Buddha gave his first sermon at
 (A) Lumbini (B) Bodh Gaya
 (C) Sarnath (D) Kapilvastu
25. Which archaeological site is associated with the Mauryan palace?
 (A) Kaushambi (B) Taxila
 (C) Hastinapur (D) Kumrahar
26. Which Rock Edict of Ashoka mentions the Kalinga War?
 (A) (XIII) Thirteenth
 (B) (VIII) Eighth
 (C) (II) Second
 (D) (V) Fifth
27. Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore is the finest example of which architecture?
 (A) Pallava (B) Chalukya
 (C) Chola (D) Pandya
28. The system of 'Dagh' and 'Huliya' was introduced by
 (A) Iltutmish
 (B) Ala-ud-din Khilji
 (C) Balban
 (D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
29. English traveller William Hawkins visited India during the time of which Mughal emperor?
 (A) Shah Jahan (B) Akbar
 (C) Aurangzeb (D) Jahangir
30. The 'Iqtadari' system was introduced by
 (A) Balban
 (B) Iltutmish
 (C) Ala-ud-din Khilji
 (D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
31. What was the name of the Persian translation of Mahabharata?
 (A) Sakinat-ul-Auliga (B) Surrul Asrar
 (C) Anwar-i-Suhaili (D) Razmnama
32. Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagar empire was a contemporary of
 (A) Akbar
 (B) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
 (C) Babur
 (D) Balban
33. Baburnama was composed in which language?
 (A) Turkish (B) Persian
 (C) Arabic (D) Urdu
34. 'Servants of Indian Society' was founded by
 (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (C) Mahatma Gandhi
 (D) Govind Ranade
35. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, was passed during the time of which Governor-General?

- (A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Hardinge
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Linlithgow
36. Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) separates
(A) Ganga Plain and Siwaliks
(B) Siwaliks and Lesser Himalaya
(C) Lesser Himalaya and Greater Himalaya
(D) Greater Himalaya and Trans-Himalaya
37. The valley of flowers is located in
(A) Himachal Himalaya
(B) Garhwal Himalaya
(C) Kashmir Himalaya
(D) Nepal Himalaya
38. In India, coal is found in the geological formation of
(A) Dharwar (B) Vindhyan
(C) Gondwana (D) Kadapa
39. Rohtang pass connects the valleys of
(A) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda
(B) Kali and Dholi
(C) Kulu and Spiti
(D) Jhelam and Ravi
40. The basic reason of winter rainfall in northwestern part of India is
(A) south-west monsoon
(B) trade wind
(C) retreating of monsoon
(D) western disturbances
41. Laterite soil mostly found in
(A) Karnataka
(B) Punjab
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) West Bengal
42. Which one of the following pairs is not correct?
(A) Bhakra Nangal Dam-Sutlej
(B) Sardar Sarovar Dam-Narmada
(C) Hirakund Dam-Mahanadi
(D) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam-Godavari
43. Which river valley was severely affected by the disaster in June, 2013?
(A) Alaknanda (B) Mandakini
(C) Nandakini (D) Bhagirathi
44. Match the following :
a. Tarapur atomic power station 1. Karnataka
b. Rawatbhata atomic power station 2. Gujarat
- c. Kakapada atomic power station 3. Rajasthan
d. Kaiga atomic power station 4. Maharashtra
- (A) a b c d
1 2 3 4
(B) a b c d
3 4 1 2
(C) a b c d
4 3 2 1
(D) a b c d
2 1 4 3
45. ITCZ stands for
(A) Intertemperate convergence Zone
(B) Intratropical Convergence Zone
(C) India-Thailand Convergence Zone
(D) Intertropical Convergence Zone
46. On which river, the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is constructed?
(A) Ghaghara (B) Kosi
(C) Yamuna (D) Chambal
47. Amarkantak is the source head of
(A) Son, Narmada and Mahanadi
(B) Son, Chambal and Betwa
(C) Narmada, Ben Ganga and Kene
(D) Mahanadi, Tapti and Son
48. Match the following :
a. Bhotiya 1. Arunachal Pradesh
b. Gujjar 2. Himachal Pradesh
c. Gaddi 3. Kashmir
d. Dafla 4. Uttarakhand
- (A) a b c d
4 3 2 1
(B) a b c d
2 1 3 4
(C) a b c d
1 3 4 2
(D) a b c d
3 2 1 4
49. The largest reserves of sal forest is found in
(A) Nilgiri hills (B) Dun valley
(C) Aravallies (D) Assam

50. Telalgana State is surrounded by which of the following groups of States?
(A) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
(B) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
(D) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
51. Which of the following space agencies has launched the LISA Pathfinder?
(A) Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
(B) NASA
(C) European Space Agency
(D) China National Space Administration
52. The new Parliament building of which of the following countries is built by India?
(A) Bhutan (B) Afghanistan
(C) Nepal (D) Maldives
53. Which of the following committees suggested initiatives on Revisiting and Revitalizing PPP Model?
(A) Dinesh Pachori Committee
(B) Arun Pasricha Committee
(C) Vijay Kelkar Committee
(D) Deepak Mohanty Committee
54. Who among the following has been appointed as the new Director-General of National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG)?
(A) Arvind Subramanian
(B) Bibek Debroy
(C) Gyanendra Bandgaiyan
(D) Sanjay Madhav
55. Which of the following States is planning to construct the first ever underwater road tunnel in the country?
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Gujarat
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Kerala
56. Which of the following countries has announced to adopt Chinese Yuan as its legal currency?
(A) Greece (B) Egypt
(C) Zimbabwe (D) Namibia
57. Salma Dam project is being under reconstruction in which of the following countries?
(A) Nepal (B) Bhutan
(C) Afghanistan (D) Bangladesh
58. Which of the following countries has launched the DAMPE satellite?
(A) China (B) Russia
(C) Japan (D) USA
59. Which of the following countries has approved world's first dengue vaccine?
(A) United Kingdom (B) Canada
(C) Mexico (D) France
60. Which of the following American Universities has launched the A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Fellowship for Indian students?
(A) Harvard University
(B) University of South Florida
(C) University of California, Berkeley
(D) University of Chicago
61. Which of the following countries recently became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
(A) Sudan (B) Afghanistan
(C) Bhutan (D) Ethiopia
62. Which of the following organizations has sanctioned \$ 1.5 billion loan to support the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)?
(A) World Bank
(B) IMF
(C) ADB
(D) Japan Bank for International Cooperation
63. In which of the following Indian States Lokayukta has been appointed by the Supreme Court of India by using its extraordinary powers under Article 142 of the Constitution?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar
(C) Karnataka (D) Andhra Pradesh
64. Satellites of which of the following countries have been successfully launched by using ISRO's PSLV C29?

- (A) Canada (B) Singapore
(C) Indonesia (D) Saudi Arabia
65. As per the 2015 Human Development Report (HDR), what was India's rank in Human Development Index (HDI) for 2014?
(A) 121 (B) 130
(C) 132 (D) 138
66. India's largest National Cancer Institute is set up in which of the following States?
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Haryana
(C) Gujarat (D) West Bengal
67. Which of the following countries has hosted the International Neutrality Conference?
(A) India (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Turkmenistan (D) Pakistan
68. Which of the following committees has been appointed to look into dispute between ONGC and RIL on KG gas fields?
(A) Pradhan Committee
(B) A. P. Shah Committee
(C) M. B. Shah Committee
(D) Deshmukh Committee
69. Which of the following is the first bank to tie up with Indian railways to sell rail tickets through its web site?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) ICICI Bank
(C) Axis Bank Ltd.
(D) Punjab National Bank
70. Which of the following banks is the World's largest bank by assets?
(A) Bank of America
(B) Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)
(C) BNP Paribas
(D) Bank of China
71. When beams of red, blue and green lights fall on the same spot, the colour of the light becomes
(A) violet (B) red
(C) yellow (D) white
72. Which organ of the human body does the Alzheimer's disease affect?
(A) Ear (B) Brain
(C) Eye (D) Stomach
73. How many units of electricity will be consumed if you use a 60 watt electric bulb for 5 hours everyday for 30 days?
(A) 12 (B) 9
(C) 6 (D) 3
74. Soda water obtained by passing carbon dioxide in water is
(A) an oxidising agent (B) basic in nature
(C) acidic in nature (D) a reducing agent
75. Which of the following is not a kharif crop?
(A) Groundnut (B) Maize
(C) Masoor (D) Paddy
76. The radioactive isotope used to control leukemia is
(A) Phosphorus 32 (B) Cobalt 60
(C) Iodine 131 (D) Sodium 24
77. White rust is an important fungal disease of
(A) wheat (B) mustard
(C) rice (D) bajra
78. Liver fluke lives in the bile duct of
(A) horse (B) cow
(C) man (D) sheep
79. Nucleus of helium contains
(A) only one proton
(B) two protons
(C) two protons and two neutrons
(D) one proton and two neutrons
80. Of the following diseases, which one is caused by insect bite?
(A) Scurvy (B) Dengue
(C) Pneumonia (D) Asthma
81. The class of food having highest caloric value per unit weight is
(A) vitamin (B) fat
(C) carbohydrate (D) protein
82. Baking soda is
(A) sodium carbohydrate
(B) sodium bicarbonate
(C) sodium sulphate
(D) sodium hydroxide

83. Density of water is the highest at the temperature of
(A) 0 °C (B) 4 °C
(C) 50 °C (D) 100 °C
84. In which of the following organs bile is stored?
(A) Spleen (B) Pancreas
(C) Appendix (D) Gallbladder
85. Deficiency of which of the following vitamins causes the disease of slow blood clotting?
(A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin D
(C) Vitamin E (D) Vitamin K
86. Which of the following acids does not contain oxygen?
(A) Nitric acid
(B) Sulphuric acid
(C) Hydrochloric acid
(D) All of the above
87. Which of the following is not biodegradable?
(A) Domestic sewage
(B) Lab detergents
(C) Soap
(D) Plant leaves
88. The atomic nucleus was discovered by
(A) Rutherford (B) Dalton
(C) Einstein (D) Thompson
89. The branch of Physics that deals with the motion of a very small particle is called
(A) Field Theory
(B) Particle Physics
(C) Quantum Mechanics
(D) Atomic Physics
90. Which of the following foods provides the nutrient for the growth of new tissues in the human body?
(A) Fruits (B) Vegetables
(C) Cheese (D) Sweets
91. Which of the following is the largest air Pollutant?
(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Sulphur dioxide
(D) Hydrocarbons
92. In binary code, the number 7 is written as
(A) 110 (B) 111
(C) 101 (D) 100
93. Anthophobia is fear of which of the following?
(A) Boss (B) Fire
(C) Flowers (D) Dogs
94. Clove is obtained from
(A) root (B) stem
(C) fruit (D) flower bud
95. Which of the following fights infection in the body?
(A) RBC (B) WBC
(C) Blood Plasma (D) Haemoglobin
96. Green Revolution means
(A) use of green manure
(B) grow more crops
(C) high yield variety programmes
(D) green vegetation
97. Pedology is the science related to the study of
(A) atmosphere (B) soil
(C) pollutants (D) seeds
98. The unit of electrical resistance of a conductor is
(A) farad (B) volt
(C) ampere (D) ohm
99. The step that produces largest number of ATP molecules in our system is
(A) glycolysis
(B) Krebs cycle
(C) terminal respiratory chain
(D) hydrolysis
100. Brass is an alloy of
(A) copper and iron
(B) zinc and iron
(C) copper and zinc
(D) iron and nickel

Solved Paper-2016
(LAW)

1. Communication made 'without prejudice' is protected
 - (A) under Section 22 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (B) under Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (C) under Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (D) under Section 21 of the Indian Evidence Act
2. 'Necessity rule' as to the admissibility of evidence is contained in
 - (A) Section 31 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (B) Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (A) Section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (A) Section 61 of the Indian Evidence Act
3. Delhi High court issued guidelines for the protection of witnesses in
 - (A) Neelam Katara Case (2003)
 - (B) Naina Sahni Case (2007)
 - (C) Uphaar Cinema Case (2005)
 - (D) Parliament Attack Case (2006)
4. A prosecutes B for adultery with C' A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, but the court convicts B of adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was A's wife. The judgment against B is
 - (A) relevant as against C
 - (B) irrelevant as against C
 - (C) relevant and admissible against C
 - (D) None of the above
5. Which of the following chapters of the Indian Evidence Act deals with 'witnesses'?
 - (A) Chapter VI
 - (B) Chapter VII
 - (C) Chapter VIII
 - (D) Chapter IX
6. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act was omitted by the Amendment Act of 2002?
 - (A) Section 155 (2)
 - (B) Section 155 (3)
 - (C) Section 155 (4)
 - (D) Section 155 (5)
7. Which of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 defines the term 'judicial proceeding'?
 - (A) Section 2 (i)
 - (B) Section 2 (j)
 - (C) Section 2 (k)
 - (D) Section 2 (l)
8. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court has issued specific guidelines regarding arrest?
 - (A) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
 - (B) A. R. Antulay's Case
 - (C) D. K. Basu's Case
 - (D) Nandini Satpathy's Case
9. What is the maximum amount of maintenance which can be ordered by a Magistrate as monthly allowance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
 - (A) Rs. 1,000
 - (B) Rs. 500
 - (C) RS. 2,000
 - (D) No limit
10. Under Section 164A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the victim of rape shall be sent to registered medical practitioner for examination within _____ from the time of receiving the information relating to the commission of such offence.
 - (A) 6 hours
 - (B) 12 hours
 - (C) 24 hours
 - (D) 36 hours
11. Which of the following Sub-sections was/were inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 in Section 176 of CrPC?
 - (A) 176 (1A)
 - (B) 176 (1A) and 176 (1B)
 - (C) 176 (5) and 176 (6)
 - (D) 176 (1A) and 176 (5)
12. The Period of limitation prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure is not applicable to the offences under
 - (A) the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
 - (B) the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962)
 - (C) the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999)
 - (D) All of the above

13. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Acts, 1999 and 2002 were enacted on the recommendations of
(A) Santhanam Committee
(B) Malimath Committee
(C) Thakkar Committee
(D) None of the above
14. Which of the following landmark judgments of the Supreme Court deals with the applicability of res judicata in writ petitions?
(A) Satyadhan Ghosal v. Deorajin Debi
(B) Daryao v. State of UP
(C) LIC v. India Automobiles And Co.
(D) None of the above
15. A court can return the plaint, when the court has got
(A) no territorial jurisdiction
(B) no pecuniary jurisdiction
(C) no subject-matter jurisdiction
(D) Any of the above
16. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002 came into force on
(A) 1st April, 2002 (B) 1st June, 2002
(C) 6th June, 2002 (D) 1st July, 2002
17. The provision for setting aside the arbitral award is laid down under
(A) Section 32 of the related Act
(B) Section 36 of the related Act
(C) Section 34 of the related Act
(D) None of the above
18. The parties to the arbitration agreement shall appoint arbitrator within
(A) thirty days (B) sixty days
(C) forty days (D) ninety days
19. The decrees or orders made by Small Causes Court are revisable by
(A) the District Court
(B) the High court
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
20. Who is authorised to abolish Courts of Small Causes?
(A) The concerned High Court
(B) The concerned state Government
(C) The concerned District Court
(D) The concerned District Court after consultation with the concerned High Court and the State Government
21. In which of the following cases, it was contended that the Preamble to our Constitution should be the guiding star in its interpretation and hence any law made under the Article 21 should be held as void if it offended against the principles of natural justice?
(A) Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Bhim Singh v. Union of India
(D) Excel Wear v. Union of India
22. Which of the following cases upheld 'secularism' as a basic feature of the Indian Constitution even before the word 'secular' was inserted in the Preamble?
(A) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Waman Rao v. Union of India
(D) Samatha v. State of AP
23. In which of the following cases, the consensus of the majority of the judgment was that the basic structure of the Constitution could not be destroyed or damaged by amending the Constitution in exercise of the power under the Article 368 of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Waman Rao v. Union of India
(B) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
(C) Kuldip Nagar v. Union of India
(D) None of the above
24. A person who or whose father was not born in the territory of India but "who (A) has his domicile 'in the territory of India', and (B) has been ordinarily residing 'within the territory of India' for not less than 5 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution" is considered as Indian citizen. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution describes it?

- (A) Article 5 (B) Article 5B
(C) Article 5A (D) Article 5C
25. Clause (4) of Article 13 of the Indian Constitution which was inserted by the 24th Amendment Act, 1971, states that a Constitution Amendment Act, passed according to Article 368 of the Indian Constitution is a law within the meaning of Article 13 and would, accordingly be void if it contravenes a fundamental right. This amendment was declared void in which of the following cases?
(A) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
(B) Edward Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of Ajmer
(C) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(D) Ghulam Sarwar v. Union of India
26. Which of the following is an essential Part of rule of law and independence of judiciary?
(A) Judicial review
(B) Impartial appointment of judges
(C) Impeachment
(D) Original jurisdiction
27. The test of reasonableness is not a wholly _____ test and its contours are fairly indicated by the Constitution.
(A) subjective (B) objective
(C) descriptive (D) summative
28. Taxation is a/an _____ Power of the State and there is no fundamental right to be immune from taxation.
(A) independent (B) statutory
(C) authoritative (D) administrative
29. 'Protection in respect of conviction for offences' is the essence of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 22 (B) Article 21
(C) Article 20 (D) Article 19
30. According to Clause (1) of Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, the freedom of religion is subject to the interest of
(A) public order (B) morality
(C) health (D) All of the above
31. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution mentions the provision of the post of the Prime Minister in India?
(A) Article 73 (B) Article 74
(C) Article 75 (D) Article 74 (1)
32. A person shall be disqualified for being a member of either House of the Parliament if he is so disqualified under the _____ Schedule.
(A) Sixth (B) Eighth
(C) Seventh (D) Tenth
33. Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from their office by
(A) impeachment
(B) the President
(C) the Council of Ministers
(D) the House of the People
34. Which of the following has been held to be questions of fact and not of law?
(A) Whether a fact has been proved when evidence for and against has been properly received
(B) Whether a statutory presumption has been rebutted
(C) Whether an endowment is private or public, there being no questions of misconstruction of a document involved
(D) All of the above
35. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the
(A) Prime Minister (B) Governor
(C) President (D) Vidhan Sabha
36. Absolutism means
(A) the state or quality of being absolute
(B) a sort of government in which public power is vested in some person or persons, unchecked and uncontrolled by any law or institution
(C) unconditional power or sovereignty vested in a monarch, an autocrat or an oligarchy
(D) All of the above

37. Mandamus
- is issued to check the performance of duties of a public nature
 - is issued to impede the performance of duties of a private nature
 - is issued to compel the performance of duties of a public nature
 - None of the above
38. Which among the following has the power to extend functions of the State Public Service Commission?
- The Governor
 - The State Legislative
 - The Chief Minister
 - The Advocate General
39. While a proclamation of emergency is in operation
- the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised
 - the power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter shall include the power to make laws on the subject which is not enumerated in the Union List
- Which of the above statements is/are found to be correct?
- only I
 - only II
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II
40. The Governor must remain conscious of his constitutional obligations and not sacrifice either political responsibility or parliamentary conventions on the altar of 'political expediency'. In which of the following cases, the constitutional obligations of the Governor were mentioned?
- S. R. Chaudhari v. State of Punjab
 - B. R. Kapur v. State of Tamil Nadu
 - Krishna Ballabh Sahay v. Commission of Inquiry
 - None of the above
41. "Administrative Law is the law relating to the administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of the administrative authorities." Who among the following jurists has given the above definition?
- Ivor Jennings
 - K. C. Davis
 - Owen Hood Phillips
 - Keith
42. State the similarity between constitutional and administrative laws.
- Both constitutional and administrative laws are private laws
 - Both constitutional and administrative laws regulate the highest norms of the State
 - Both constitutional and administrative laws deal with the organisation and functions of the government at rest
 - Both constitutional and administrative laws are public laws
43. The privilege to withhold the documents/information under the administrative law is enacted in which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act?
- Section 120
 - Section 126
 - Section 123
 - Section 98
44. According to Dicey, the meaning of the rule of law may be discussed under which of the following heads?
- Equality after law
 - Equality of fixed rules of law
 - Equality under law
 - Equality before law
45. K.C. Davis in his book, Administrative Law gave several meanings of the term 'rule of law'. Choose the correct option accordingly.
- Fixed rules of law
 - Exclusion of discretion
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - Neither (A) nor (B)

46. The doctrine of 'separation of powers' can be explained by which of the following?
- (A) Same person should not form the part of more than one of the three organs of the government
- (B) Same person should not form the part of more than two of the three organs of the government
- (C) Same person should not form the part of any organ of the three organs of the government
- (D) None of the above
47. In modern States, the executive function is further classified as quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial, ministerial and purely administrative functions. This observation is based on which of the following cases?
- (A) Haishankar Bagla v. State of MP
- (B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (C) Hamdard Dawakhana v. Union of India
- (D) All of the above
48. Delegated legislation in India can be decided for post-Constitution period. This was held by
- (A) Queen v. Burah
- (B) Re. Delhi Laws Act, 1912 [AIR 1951 SC 332]
- (C) J.N. Gupta v. Province of Bihar
- (D) Both (A) and (C)
49. Choose the function which cannot be delegated under the administrative law.
- (A) Power to give retrospective effect
- (B) Appointed day or commencement of the Act
- (C) Application of existing laws
- (D) Suspension of operation of all/any of the provisions of the Act
50. What is the disadvantage in delegated legislations?
- (A) In case of gross violation of rights of the people, delegated legislation can be withdrawn/amended suitably without much delay
- (B) There are chances to misuse the powers which given by parent act and thereby the executive may enjoy more power than the Parliament
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
51. Conditional legislation under the administrative law is
- (A) also known as subordinate legislation. While making legislation, the subordinate authorities can use their discretion
- (B) also known as contingent legislation. No discretion can be enjoyed as there is no rule-making power
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)
52. "The principle of natural justice is one procedural rule for the administrative action." Considering the above statement, which of the following is/are justified?
- (A) No man should be judged in his own cause
- (B) All men should be judged in their own cause
- (C) All of the above
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
53. The courts in almost all the democratic countries enjoyed the power to decide the validity, of the delegated legislation under the administrative law and apply the test. The above is related to which of the following?
- (A) Test of substantive ultra vires and test of procedural ultra vires
- (B) Where the parent act itself is unconstitutional and delegated legislation is unconstitutional
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)
54. The rule against biased can be discussed under the following heads :

- I. Pecuniary bias
 II. Personal bias
 III. Bias as to subject-matter
 The personal bias is decided by the Supreme Court under which of the following cases?
 (A) Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal
 (B) Gullapalli Nageswara Rao v. APSRTC
 (C) A. K. Kraipak v. Union of India
 (D) Manak Lal v. Dr. Prem Chand
55. Habeas corpus literally means 'have the corpus' or 'bring the body'. Under which case, habeas corpus will not be issued?
 (A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
 (B) Batul Chandra v. State of West Bengal
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
56. The essential of audi alteram partem is
 (A) issuance of notice without hearing
 (B) taking adverse action against him
 (C) depriving the rights
 (D) notice
57. What is the essential condition of the mandamus?
 (A) The petitioner must have legal right which can be judicially enforceable
 (B) The public authority concerned must do his duty
 (C) The petitioner should not make a demand for the performance of the duty
 (D) None of the above
58. According to the constitutional provisions regarding contractual liability of the State, which of the following conditions must be fulfilled in order to make a contract valid, in which the government is a party?
 (A) The contract made has to be executed on behalf of the President or the government as the case may be
 (B) Any executive entering the contract on his own
 (C) Any contract expressed to be made without any authority
 (D) All of the above
59. "Tribunals deal with the service matter only." Choose the correct option among the following which is true for the above statement.
 (A) It presides over by the Judge or Magistrate
 (B) CPC and rules of evidence must be followed
 (C) It decides basing on the rule of law, procedure and rules of evidence
 (D) None of the above
60. What is the qualification of Ombudsman?
 (A) Lokpal shall not hold any office of profit
 (B) Lokpal shall be a Member of Parliament
 (C) Lokpal shall carry on any business/ profession
 (D) None of the above
61. Hindu Law is
 (A) Civil Law (B) Personal Law
 (C) Constitutional Law (D) Criminal Law
62. The ancient source(s) of the Hindu Law is/ are
 (A) Sruti (B) Smriti
 (C) digest, commentaries and custom
 (D) All of the above
63. Section 5 (i) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for
 (A) monogamy (B) bigamy
 (C) polygamy (D) polyandry
64. Under which Section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, 'judicial separation' has been provided?
 (A) Section 9 (B) Section 10
 (C) Section 11 (D) Section 13
65. Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with the legitimacy of the children of
 (A) void marriages
 (B) voidable marriages
 (C) void and voidable marriages
 (D) valid marriages
66. A Hindu marriage may be solemnized according to the customary rites and ceremonies of

- (A) bride
(B) bridegroom
(C) both the parties
(D) either party (bride and bridegroom) thereto
67. 'Son', in Class I of the Schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, does not include
(A) adopted son
(B) stepson
(C) illegitimate son
(D) None of the above
68. Which of the following is correct under Section 10 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 for the surviving sons, surviving daughters and mother of the male intestate?
(A) Each shall take one share
(B) All will take one share
(C) All the sons and daughters shall take one share and mother shall take one share
(D) All the sons and daughters shall take one share and mother shall take no share
69. Under Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired by her before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be held by her as a
(A) full owner
(B) limited owner
(C) coowner with her husband
(D) None of the above
70. According to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, 'minor' means a person who has not completed his or her age of
(A) 14 years (B) 16 years
(C) 18 years (D) 21 years
71. A female Hindu who is major and is of sound mind is legally capable to take in adoption, a son or a daughter, if
(A) she is widow or divorced woman
(B) she is unmarried woman
(C) her husband has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind
(D) All of the above
72. A junior male member of a Hindu undivided family may be its 'Karta'
(A) when he is able and intelligent
(B) without the consent of the coparceners of the family if he is able and clever
(C) only with the consent of the other coparceners of the family
(D) only with the order of the mother
73. What are the main sources of the Muslim Law?
(A) Koran
(B) Sunnat and Ahadis
(C) Ijma and Qiyas
(D) All of the above
74. By which man a Muslim lady may legally marry?
(A) Hindu
(B) Muslim
(C) Kitabiya
(D) None of the above
75. With whom a 'Shia' Muslim man is entitled to perform a temporary marriage, i.e., 'Muta'?
(A) Muslim woman
(B) Christian woman
(C) Jewish or a fire-worship-ping woman
(D) Any of the women stated above
76. Whether a Muslim may give 'Talaq' in the state of intoxication or under pressure?
(A) Yes, recognized under the 'Sunni' Muslim Law
(B) Yes, recognized under the 'Shia' Muslim Law
(C) Yes, according to the 'Ismailiya' Law
(D) Yes, according to the 'Usuli' Law
77. By the third pronouncement (utterance) of 'Talaq', which kind of 'Talaq' becomes effective?
(A) Talaq-e-Hassan
(B) Talaq-e-Ahsan
(C) Talaq-e -Tafweez
(D) None of the above
78. Acknowledgement of paternity once made under Muslim Law

- (A) cannot be revoked
(B) can be revoked
(C) can be revoked by previous permission of capable judiciary
(D) None of the above
79. In whose custody, the Muslim illegitimate children will be kept?
(A) Father
(B) Mother
(C) Both father and mother
(D) Maternal grandmother
80. Which of the following gifts is not valid?
(A) Gift in future
(B) Conditional gift
(C) Gift based on wagering contract or contingent contract
(D) All of the above
81. 'Rule against perpetuity' given under the Transfer of property Act, 1882 does not affect any rule of
(A) Hindu Law
(B) Muhammadan Law
(C) Christian Law
(D) None of the above
82. Standing Timbers under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 are
(A) immovable properties only so long as not severed from the earth
(B) immovable properties unless there is a contract to sever the same from the earth
(C) not immovable properties
(D) immovable properties if value exceeds Rs. 100
83. Instrument under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 means
(A) a testamentary instrument
(B) a testamentary as well as a non-testamentary instrument
(C) a non-testamentary instrument
(D) any written document
84. For valid attestation of an instrument under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, it is necessary that
(A) each attesting witness must see the executant sign the instrument or affix his mark
(B) the executant must see the attesting witness signing the instrument
(C) each attesting witness must sign the instrument in the presence of the executant
(D) All of the above
85. A has a wife B and a son C. C in consideration of f 5 lakhs paid to him by his mother B executes a deed by a registered instrument releasing his share of inheritance to A's property. A dies and C claims his share in A's property. Which of the following is correct?
(A) C is bound by his instrument and cannot claim his share in A's property
(B) C is not bound by his instrument and can claim his share in A's property
(C) C is bound by his instrument if instrument is attested by at least two witnesses
(D) C can claim the share in properties of A only after the death of his mother
86. A agrees to sell to B a certain quantity of gunny bags deliverable on a future day. Before the due date, B assigns his beneficial interest in the contract to C. A commits a breach of contract. Which of the following is correct?
(A) C is entitled to sue A for damages for not delivering the gunny bags
(B) C is not entitled to sue for damages as it will amount to transfer of mere right to sue by B
(C) C is not entitled to sue A for damages as there is no privity of contract between A and C
(D) C is entitled to sue only to get his money back from B
87. Provision based on doctrine of acceleration under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is
(A) Section 29 (B) Section 28
(C) Section 22 (D) Section 30

88. A owns two adjoining properties X and Y. A sells the property X to B and imposes a condition that for the more beneficial enjoyment of the property Y, B shall keep open a portion of property X and will not build upon it. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) The condition is not valid since A has sold the property which is an absolute transfer and hence A cannot impose any condition on the mode of enjoyment of the property X
- (B) The condition is valid
- (C) The condition would have been valid only if the transfer had been without consideration
- (D) The condition will be valid only if A proves that he has no other way to reach to his property Y except through the open portion of the property X
89. A makes a gift of land to B. C sues A for possession of the land. While the suit is pending, B transfers the land to D. A dies and C obtains a decree for possession against B as legal representative of A. Is D's title affected by the rule of lis pendens so as to be subject of C's decree?
- (A) Yes, because transfer is without consideration
- (B) No, because B was not a party to the suit at the time of transfer by B to D
- (C) B is not legal representative of A for C's decree
- (D) After gift made to B, C cannot sue A for possession of the land
90. Handing over the possession of mortgaged property is required in
- (A) mortgage by conditional sale
- (B) English mortgage
- (C) mortgage by deposit of title deeds
- (D) None of the above
91. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- (A) Marshalling by subsequent purchaser
— Section 81
- (B) Right of mortgagor to redeem
— Section 60A
- (C) Right of usufructuary mortgagor to recover possession
— Section 62
- (D) None of the above
92. Relief from Equity Court could be obtained
- (A) before adjudication in the Common Law Courts
- (B) after decision by the Common Law Courts
- (C) both before or after decision by the Common Law Courts
- (D) None of the above
93. Equity Court could be approached
- (A) as a matter of right
- (B) as a matter of grace
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
94. An equitable interest is an interest recognised by
- (A) the Court of Chancery
- (B) the Common Law Courts
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
95. A transfers ₹ 10,000 in four percent to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) B holds the fund for the benefit of C's legal representative
- (B) B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative
- (C) B may now enjoy the fund for himself
- (D) Fund is liable to be forfeited by the State

96. Where the trust property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to invest the money on the specified securities and on no others. Which Section of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 contains this provision?
(A) Section 18 (B) Section 19
(C) Section 20 (D) Section 21
97. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Trusts Act deals with liability for breach of trust?
(A) Section 20 (B) Section 21
(C) Section 22 (D) Section 23
98. The words and expressions used in the Specific Relief Act, but not defined in the Act, have meaning as defined in the
(A) General Clauses Act
(B) Indian Contract Act
(C) Transfer of Property Act
(D) Civil Procedure Code
99. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act deals with recovery of specific movable property?
(A) Section 5 (B) Section 7
(C) Section 8 (D) Section 9
100. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(A) Contracts not specifically enforceable—Section 15
(B) Power to award compensation in certain cases—Section 21
(C) Liquidation of damages not a bar to specific performance—Section 23
(D) Temporary and perpetual injunctions—Section 37
101. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other is
(A) an offer (B) an agreement
(C) an acceptance (D) a contract
102. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor
(A) when it is put in the course of transmission
(B) when the proposer conveys the acceptance to the acceptor
(C) when it is communicated to the acceptor that the acceptance has reached the proposer
(D) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
103. A 'tender' is
(A) an offer
(B) an invitation to offer
(C) an invitation for discussion
(D) a promise
104. An agreement in restraint of marriage is
(A) valid (B) illegal
(C) void (D) voidable
105. In order to convert a proposal into a promise
(A) the acceptance of proposal must be absolute and unqualified
(B) the acceptance of proposal may be varied
(C) the acceptance of proposal may be conditional
(D) the acceptance of proposal may be absolute, varied or conditional
106. A proposal can be revoked by the proposer
(A) by the communication of notice by the proposer to the other party
(B) by the lapse of time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance
(C) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance
(D) All of the above
107. Which one of the following is correct?
(A) All agreements are contracts once they have been made between the parties for a consideration
(B) All agreements are contracts once they have been made between the parties with their free consent

- (C) All agreements are contracts once they have been made between the competent parties
- (D) All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract for lawful consideration and lawful object and not expressly declared by law to be void
- 108.** A valid contract at the initial stage ceases to be enforceable subsequently due to intervention of unforeseen factors. The contract will
- (A) remain valid
- (B) be voidable at the option of either party to the contract, when it ceases to be enforceable
- (C) become void since the time of its inception
- (D) become void since the time it ceases to be enforceable
- 109.** In Indian Law, a wagering contract is
- (A) treated as voidable
- (B) treated as void
- (C) treated against public policy
- (D) treated as valid
- 110.** A person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody is subject to responsibility in the same way as a/an
- (A) owner thereof
- (B) pledgee thereof
- (C) bailee thereof
- (D) custodian thereof
- 111.** An agency under the Contract Act is terminated by
- (A) principal revoking his authority
- (B) the death of either principal or agent
- (C) principal being adjudicated an insolvent
- (D) All of the above
- 112.** The liability of the surety under the contract of guarantee is
- (A) several with that of the principal debtor
- (B) alternate with that of the principal debtor
- (C) coextensive with that of the principal debtor
- (D) All of the above
- 113.** A agrees to sell a horse of worth t 5,000 for t 1,000 to B. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is
- (A) a contract
- (B) not a contract for inadequacy of consideration
- (C) not enforceable
- (D) against the provision of the Contract Act
- 114.** Which one is the famous case related with the general offer?
- (A) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt
- (B) Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose
- (C) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- (D) MacPherson v. Appanna
- 115.** Consent will be said to be free, when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation and mistake. The term 'free consent' has been defined in which Section of the Contract Act?
- (A) Section 14 (B) Section 15
- (C) Section 16 (D) Section 17
- 116.** Which statement is correct for an act of tort?
- (A) It is a civil wrong
- (B) All civil wrongs are not tort
- (C) It gives a right in rem
- (D) All of the above
- 117.** A tort is a breach of duty, which is
- (A) imposed by the parties
- (B) imposed by the law
- (C) imposed by the penal law
- (D) imposed by the society
- 118.** Who said that liability in law of tort arises only when the wrong is covered by any one or the other nominated tort?
- (A) Fraser (B) Winfield
- (C) Blackstone (D) Salmond
- 119.** *Qui facit per alium facit per se*, a maxim in law of tort, is related with which act of tort?
- (A) Capacity to sue (B) Negligence
- (C) Vicarious liability (D) Defamation
- 120.** In a suit for damages on the ground of malicious prosecution, what is required to be proved by the plaintiff ?

- (A) That he was prosecuted by the defendant
 (B) That the prosecution was instituted without reasonable and probable cause
 (C) Proceedings for malicious prosecution terminated in favour of the plaintiff
 (D) All of the above
- 121.** The maxim *ubi jus ibi remedium* means
 (A) where there is remedy there is right
 (B) where there is right there is remedy
 (C) where there is fault there is remedy
 (D) where there is no fault there is no remedy
- 122.** Which one of the following famous cases is related to an exception to the application of the doctrine of *volenti non fit injuria* based on 'rescue' cases?
 (A) *Haynes v. Harwood*
 (B) *Padmavati v. Dugganaika*
 (C) *Ashby v. White*
 (D) *Wooldridge v. Sumner*
- 123.** In which case, the principle of absolute liability was laid down?
 (A) *Bhim Singh v. State of J & K*
 (B) *Rylands v. Fletcher*
 (C) *M. C. Mehta v. Union of India*
 (D) *Lloyd v. Grace, Smith & Co.*
- 124.** '*Res ipsa loquitur*' is a rule of
 (A) criminal law (B) statutory law
 (C) substantive law (D) evidence law
- 125.** The standard of care required on the part of defendant in the tort of 'negligence' is of
 (A) highly skilled person
 (B) any person of least understanding
 (C) a reasonable and prudent man
 (D) a person having legal understanding
- 126.** The rule regarding the principle of negligence was laid down in the leading case of
 (A) *Glasgow Corp. v. Muir*
 (B) *Donoghue v. Stevenson*
 (C) *Winterbottom v. Wright*
 (D) *Ishwari Devi v. Union of India*
- 127.** Where a person willfully and without any justification is dealing with the goods in such a manner that another person, who is entitled to its immediate use and possession of the same, is deprived of that is known as
 (A) tort of conversion
 (B) tort of detinue
 (C) tort of trespass to goods
 (D) tort of nuisance
- 128.** For application of the rule of strict liability, which of the following essentials is required?
 (A) Keeping or storing the dangerous thing by a person on his land
 (B) Non-natural use of the land by the person
 (C) Escape of the dangerous thing out of the land of the person storing or keeping it and causing damage or injury
 (D) All of the above
- 129.** Which statement is correct?
 (A) A public nuisance is a civil wrong as well as a crime
 (B) A private nuisance is a civil wrong as well as a crime
 (C) A public nuisance is a crime and not a civil wrong
 (D) A private nuisance is a crime and not a civil wrong
- 130.** The leading case in which the test of directness for determining the remoteness of damages was finally established is
 (A) *Smith v. London South-Western Railway Co.*
 (B) *Wagon Mound Case*
 (C) *Re Polemis and Furness Withy & Co.*
 (D) *Overseas Tankship (UK) Ltd. v. Morts Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd.*
- 131.** In a contract for the sale of specific goods, if at the time of the contract the goods have, without the knowledge of the seller, perished, then
 (A) the contract is legal for the buyer
 (B) the contract is voidable at the option of the buyer
 (C) the contract is void for both the parties
 (D) the contract has become illegal

132. In an agreement to sell the goods on the terms that the price is to be fixed by the valuation of a third party but such third party fails to make the valuation, then
- (A) the valuation may be made by the seller
 - (B) the valuation may be made by the buyer
 - (C) the valuation may be made jointly by the buyer and the seller
 - (D) the buyer and the seller cannot make the valuation and the contract becomes void
133. Sohan, a fraudulent person posing himself a respectable person, purchased a valuable ring from Mohan, a shopkeeper by giving him a cheque. The cheque was dishonoured but before the fraud could be detected, Sohan pledged the ring with Rohan who acted in good faith and without notice of Sohan's defect of title. What is the correct position?
- (A) Mohan can sue Sohan, the buyer, to recover the ring
 - (B) Rohan's title to the ring is good against Mohan and Sohan, hence he will retain the ring
 - (C) Sohan's title to the ring was defective, hence Mohan can sue Rohan and succeed to take the ring back
 - (D) The contract is based on fraud, hence can be declared void and no liability of parties will arise in the void contract
134. A, a toy dealer, displayed in his shop window some plastic toy catapults. B, a child of six years of age, was attracted to the toys and one plastic toy catapult was bought from the shop after discussion with the shopkeeper. While the child was using it, the toy catapult broke off and entered the left eye of the child which had to be removed. The case is filed against the seller for damages. There is contention that
- (A) it was a sale by description, hence the seller is liable for damages as the toy was not of merchantable quality
 - (B) it was a normal sale and the principle 'let the buyer beware' applies and the seller is not liable for damages
 - (C) it was a sale by sample and the plastic toy catapult was as per sample, hence the seller is not liable for damages
 - (D) after sale, the property in goods was transferred to the buyer, hence the seller cannot be held responsible for the negligence of the buyer
135. A sold the goods on credit to B and delivered the goods to the buyer's shipping agent who had put them on board a ship. However, the goods were returned to the seller for repacking. When the goods were still with the seller, the buyer became insolvent. The seller being unpaid refuses to return the goods. Examine the following options and decide the correct one.
- (A) As the buyer has become insolvent, he is unable to pay the cost, hence he cannot sue the seller for goods
 - (B) As the seller is still unpaid and he is in possession of the goods, he has lien on goods and hence he has right to retain the goods
 - (C) Though the buyer has become insolvent but the seller too has lost his right of lien on goods and the goods belong to the buyer
 - (D) The seller will resell the goods and out of the sale proceeds will retain original price and refund the extra to the original buyer
136. In negotiable instruments, the great element of negotiability is the acquisition of property by party's own conduct and not by another's, i.e., if you take it bona fide and for value, nobody can deprive you of it. Which one of the following is the authority of this proposition?
- (A) Whistler v. Forster
 - (B) Raphael v. Bank of England
 - (C) Carlos v. Fancourt
 - (D) Roberts v. Peake

137. The law requires that every party to a negotiable instrument must be capable of contracting according to the law of the contract. What happens when a minor becomes party to the instrument as drawer or maker or indorser?
- (A) The whole instrument is void and all parties are discharged of their liability
 - (B) The instrument is voidable and every party has right to declare it void
 - (C) The instrument is valid and all parties including minor are liable under the instrument
 - (D) The minor is not liable on the instrument but it remains binding upon all other parties
138. Where an instrument requires indorsement and it has been indorsed, then what is the rule creating liability on it among the following options?
- (A) Every indorser incurs liability to all the parties that are subsequent to him
 - (B) Only the first indorser and not the subsequent indorsers will be liable to all the parties
 - (C) If an indorser denies the genuineness of the instrument, he may be exempted from his liability
 - (D) If an indorser shows that the instrument had already been altered before he received it, he will be exempted from his liability
139. Which of the following options is not correct? A bill of exchange may have to be presented for acceptance before it is presented for payment. Presentment for acceptance is necessary only where
- (A) the bill is payable at a given time after sight
 - (B) the bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance before presentment for payment
 - (C) the bill is made payable at a place other than the place of business or residence
 - (D) the drawer and the drawee have common interest in presenting the bill for acceptance
140. When the holder of the cheque receives information from the bank that the cheque has been dishonoured, he should make a demand _____ by giving a notice in writing to the drawer of the cheque for payment of the money.
- (A) within fifteen days
 - (B) within thirty days
 - (C) within twenty-one days
 - (D) within forty-five days
141. A small company' may be one whose turnover as per its last Profit and Loss Account did not exceed or such higher amount as may be prescribed which cannot be more than
- (A) R 2 crores, R 10 crores
 - (B) R 2 crores, R 50 crores
 - (C) R 2 crores, R 20 crores
 - (D) R 5 crores, R 50 crores
142. Inactive company means a company which has not been carrying on any business or has not filed financial statements and annual returns during
- (A) the last three financial years
 - (B) the last two financial years
 - (C) the last four financial years
 - (D) the last five financial years
143. The Companies Act, 2013 has provided that in listed companies, appointment of independent directors is mandatory and the independent directors will be appointed
- (A) from the list provided by the Company Law Board
 - (B) from the list of persons given by the Ministry of Law and Company Affairs
 - (C) from the Data Bank maintained for this purpose
 - (D) from the list of persons nominated by the share-holders of the company
144. The Companies Act, 2013 has done a tremendous job by providing Company's Social Responsibility (CSR) as a mandatory activity. A company has to comply with mandatory CSR norms where

- (A) the net worth of the company is INR (Indian National Rupee) 1,000 crores or more
- (B) the turnover of the company is INR 1,000 crores or more
- (C) its net profit during any financial year is INR 50 crores or more
- (D) its paid-up share capital is INR 200 crores or more
- 145.** The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal consists of judicial and technical members. The Chairperson is one who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of a High Court. The maximum number of members in the NCLAT has been provided as
- (A) eleven members (B) nine members
(C) thirteen members (D) seven members
- 146.** A, B and C enter into an agreement for partnership at will. The partnership deed contains the following provisions. Which one of the following provisions of the deed is inconsistent with partnership at will?
- (A) That there will be option for a surviving partner to purchase a deceased partner's share at a fixed valuation
- (B) That disputes between the partners, if any, shall be referred to arbitration
- (C) That every partner will have a power to nominate his successor
- (D) That if any partner wants to retire from partnership, notice of a certain fixed time will be required before retirement
- 147.** By implied authority, each partner binds all other partners by his acts in all matters which are within the scope and objects of partnership. In a partnership of general commercial nature, which of the following is not within the implied authority of partners?
- (A) That every partner may pledge or sell the partnership property
- (B) That any partner may admit any liability in a suit against the firm
- (C) That every partner may borrow money on account of the partnership
- (D) That every partner may engage servants for the partnership business
- 148.** If a person who is minor according to the law to which he is subject is admitted to the benefits of a partnership, it is claimed that
- (A) his share in the firm's property is not liable to the firm's debts
- (B) he can sue the partners to show the accounts
- (C) he can enjoy, for some time, the status of minority even after attaining majority
- (D) he can sue the partners for payment of his share of profits of the firm
- 149.** Where a partner becomes insolvent, he ceases to be partner in the firm
- (A) on the date on which he declares himself as insolvent
- (B) on the date which is agreed by him with other partners for declaring him insolvent
- (C) on the date on which insolvency of the partner is advertised publicly by the remaining partners
- (D) on the date on which order of adjudication is made
- 150.** A, B and C enter into an agreement for partnership in which C remains a sleeping partner. It is found that C is in adulterous relationship with B's wife. What is the correct line of action?
- (A) B insists that the firm be dissolved on this ground and advances his action for it
- (B) A advises to terminate C from the firm and insists B to continue the firm's business
- (C) C regrets for his act and insists to compensate the firm's loss, if any, instead of dissolution of the firm
- (D) A opposes dissolution of the firm as it was not a fit ground of dissolution and advises to continue the business afresh



30th Bihar Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2018 (Solved Paper) (Series-B) (G.K. & Law)

Solved Paper-2018 General Knowledge (G.K.)

1. Kilowatt-hour is the unit of
 - (a) energy
 - (b) power
 - (c) force
 - (d) momentum
2. In a nuclear reactor, which one of the following is used as a fuel?
 - (a) Coal
 - (b) Uranium
 - (c) Radium
 - (d) Diesel
3. In MRI machine, what type of waves is used?
 - (a) Sound wave
 - (b) X-ray
 - (c) Ultrasound wave
 - (d) Magnetic wave
4. Which one of the following types of laser is used in laser printer?
 - (a) Excimer laser
 - (b) Dye laser
 - (c) Semiconductor laser
 - (d) Gas laser
5. The power of lens is measured in
 - (a) watt
 - (b) lumen
 - (c) diopter
 - (d) candela
6. 'Fermi' is a unit of
 - (a) mass
 - (b) length
 - (c) velocity
 - (d) time
7. Computed tomography (CT) scan uses
 - (a) X-rays
 - (b) ultrasound waves
 - (c) radio waves
 - (d) infrared waves
8. In binary code, the number 7 is written as
 - (a) 110
 - (b) 111
 - (c) 010
 - (d) 100
9. Which one of the following has the highest melting point?
 - (a) Gold
 - (b) Silver
 - (c) Silicon
 - (d) Copper
10. The Headquarters of ISRO is in
 - (a) New Delhi
 - (b) Hyderabad
 - (c) Mumbai
 - (d) Bengaluru
11. The discoverer of penicillin was
 - (a) Lord Lister
 - (b) Alexander Fleming
 - (c) Karl Landsteiner
 - (d) Walter Reed
12. The disease caused by virus is
 - (a) typhoid
 - (b) cholera
 - (c) common cold
 - (d) tetanus
13. In nuclear reactors, electricity is produced by the process of
 - (a) nuclear fission
 - (b) nuclear fusion
 - (c) cold fusion
 - (d) superconductivity
14. Which of the following countries has approved world's first dengue vaccine?
 - (a) United Kingdom
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) Mexico
 - (d) France
15. First Indian satellite 'Aryabhata' was launched in which year?
 - (a) 1970
 - (b) 1972
 - (c) 1975
 - (d) 1980
16. What is TERLS?
 - (a) A rocket launching station
 - (b) A satellite launched by India
 - (c) A space science and technology centre
 - (d) A satellite launched by the USA
17. 'Ohm' is a unit of measuring
 - (a) resistance
 - (b) voltage
 - (c) current
 - (d) conductivity
18. Which among the following principles is used by Bats?
 - (a) SONAR
 - (b) RADAR
 - (c) Law of reflection
 - (d) Law of diffraction

19. Baking soda is
 (a) sodium carbohydrate
 (b) sodium bicarbonate
 (c) sodium sulphate
 (d) sodium hydroxide
20. Density of water is highest at the temperature of
 (a) 0 °C (b) 4 °C
 (c) 50 °C (d) 100 °C
21. Gobar gas contains mainly
 (a) methane (b) ethylene
 (c) propylene (d) acetylene
22. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was caused by the leakage of which gas?
 (a) Phosgene (b) Carbon dioxide
 (c) Methyl isocyanate (d) Chlorine
23. Consider the following :
 1. Submarine communication
 2. AM radio
 3. Shortwave radio
 4. Radar
 Arrange the above in increasing frequency of the waves used in their applications
 (a) 4-3-2-1 (b) 1-2-3-4
 (c) 2-1-4-3 (d) 2-3-4-1
24. In which year, Sir C.V. Raman was awarded the Nobel Prize for Raman effect?
 (a) 1927 (b) 1929
 (c) 1930 (d) 1932
25. The major component of the LPG is
 (a) methane (b) butane
 (c) ethane (d) propane
26. Identify the metal which is non-toxic in nature
 (a) Chromium (b) Gold
 (c) Cadmium (d) Cobalt
27. Which of the following glands produces insulin?
 (a) Pancreas (b) Kidney
 (c) Liver (d) None of the above
28. BCG immunization is for
 (a) measles (b) tuberculosis
 (c) diphtheria (d) leprosy
29. Which vitamin is most readily destroyed by heat?
 (a) Riboflavin (b) Ascorbic acid
 (c) Tocopherol (d) Thiamine
30. In which of the following regions, the ozone layer is present?
 (a) Troposphere (b) Ionosphere
 (c) Stratosphere (d) Exosphere
31. Which of the following is the oldest culture of India?
 (a) Palaeolithic culture
 (b) Mesolithic culture
 (c) Neolithic culture (d) Vedic culture
32. How many Vedas are there?
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Four
33. With which material Harappan culture tools were made?
 (a) Gold (b) Silver
 (c) Copper/Bronze (d) Iron
34. Dockyard is unearthed from which Chalcolithic site?
 (a) Mohenjo-daro (b) Harappa
 (c) Lothal (d) Daimabad
35. The end date of Pleistocene is
 (a) 20000 years BP (b) 10000 years BP
 (c) 6000 years BP (d) 2000 years BP
36. The world famous rock-art site in India is situated at
 (a) Adamgarh (b) Gupteshwar
 (c) Bhimbetka (d) Kabra Pahar
37. The first bead-making evidence is found from which of the following?
 (a) Patne (b) Bhimbetka
 (c) Adamgarh (d) Baghor
38. From which pre-Harappan site, furrow evidences were found?
 (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
 (c) Ahar (d) Bara
39. The earliest culture unearthed at Chirand is
 (a) Neolithic culture
 (b) Chalcolithic culture
 (c) Mesolithic culture
 (d) Historical culture
40. Damdama site is situated in which State?
 (a) Bihar (b) Jharkhand
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

41. Which metal played an important role in second urbanization?
(a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Copper (d) Iron
42. The birthplace of Mahavira was at
(a) Kaushambi (b) Kundagrama
(c) Sarnath (d) Prayaga
43. The name of the mother of Mahatma Buddha was
(a) Mahamaya (b) Prabhavati
(c) Shakuntala (d) Rajashri
44. Pataliputra was the capital of which kingdom?
(a) Kashi (b) Koshal
(c) Anga (d) Magadha
45. The capital of Avanti kingdom was
(a) Pataliputra (b) Kaushambi
(c) Ujjain (d) Gaya
46. Kautilya or Chanakya was the Prime Minister of which Emperor?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(c) Samudragupta (d) Harsha
47. Ashoka invaded which kingdom?
(a) Kashi (b) Kaushambi
(c) Kalinga (d) Anga
48. Who convened the fourth Buddhist Council?
(a) Ajatashatru (b) Ashoka
(c) Kanishka (d) Harsha
49. Chandragupta II was the ruler of which Dynasty/Empire?
(a) Mauryan (b) Gupta
(c) Vardhan (d) None of the above
50. The 'Chandra' of Meherauli Iron Pillar Inscription is associated with
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Chandragupta
(c) Chandragupta II
(d) Chand Bardai
51. The oldest coins of India are
(a) tribal coins
(b) punch-marked coins
(c) Naga coins
(d) Kushana coins
52. Who was the first President of Independent India?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
53. Which ruler established a department for the Slaves (Gulam)?
(a) Firuz Shah Tugluq
(b) Razia Sultan
(c) Sikandar Lodi
(d) Mahmud of Ghazni
54. How many parts are there in Akbarnama?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
55. Rajinama is the Persian translation of which Hindi book?
(a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata
(c) Ramcharitmanas (d) Kavitali
56. Who was the last Hindu ruler of Delhi?
(a) Hemchandra Vikramaditya
(b) Vikramaditya
(c) Dara Shikoh
(d) Veer Savarkar
57. Where is British Fort William situated?
(a) Kolkata (b) Chennai
(c) Hyderabad (d) Delhi
58. The writer of Abhigyan Shakuntalam is
(a) Kalidasa (b) Tulsidasa
(c) Banabhatta (d) Chand Bardai
59. Din-i-Ilahi in 1582 AD was promulgated by
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Babur
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
60. Who founded Khilaphat Andolan?
(a) Maulana Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

61. Who started Benares Hindu University?
 (a) Swami Dayanand
 (b) Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
 (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (d) Sucheta Kripiani
62. Who is the writer of The Indian War of Independence, 1857?
 (a) Raja Ram Mohan Ray
 (b) B.D. Savarkar
 (c) Sarojini Naidu
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
63. Who led Savinay Avagya Andolan?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi
64. When did Chauri-chaura incidence take place?
 (a) February 5, 1922
 (b) January 26, 1857
 (c) August 15, 1857
 (d) December 25, 1925
65. Where is RSS head office situated?
 (a) Delhi (b) Kolkata
 (c) Mumbai (d) Nagpur
66. The State with highest percentage of geographical area under mountainous topography [i.e. more than 2000 meters] is
 (a) Sikkim
 (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Arunachal Pradesh
 (d) Jammu and Kashmir
67. Which one of the following major river basins of India is smallest in terms of basin area?
 (a) Sabarmati (b) Brahmani
 (c) Pennar (d) Mahi
68. Identify the State sharing its boundary with maximum number of States.
 (a) Assam (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Jharkhand
69. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 (a) Doddabetta – Tamil Nadu
 (b) Guru Shikhar – Rajasthan
 (c) Gorakhnath – Gujarat
 (d) Mahendragiri – Andhra Pradesh
70. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Coal deposits | 1. Vindhyan system |
| (b) Petroleum reserves | 2. Cambrian to Permian system |
| (c) Gold deposits | 3. Eocene to Miocene system |
| (d) Diamond deposits | 4. Dharwar system |
- Codes:**
- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (C) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
71. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 (a) Coir Board – Thiruvananthapuram
 (b) Spice Board – Cochin
 (c) Coffee Board – Bengaluru
 (d) Tea Board – Kolkata
72. The largest salt-producing State in India is
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) A n d h r a Pradesh
 (c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra
73. Wainganga is the tributary of
 (a) Mahanadi (b) Ganga
 (c) Cauvery (d) Godavari
74. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I Railway Zone	List-II Headquarters
(a) East-Central	1. Secunderabad
(b) South-Central	2. Jabalpur
(c) West-Central	3. Allahabad
(d) North-Central	4. Hajipur

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	2	3	1	4
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	2	3	1

75. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Highest percentage of forest cover—Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Highest percentage of area under mangroves—West Bengal
- (c) Largest area under coral reefs—Andaman and Nicobar
- (d) Largest area under wetlands—Gujarat

76. Grey and brown soils are mostly found in

- (a) Maharashtra and Karnataka
- (b) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (d) Rajasthan and Gujarat

77. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I	List-II
(a) Platinum	1. Madhya Pradesh
(b) Silver	2. Karnataka
(c) Diamond	3. Odisha
(d) Tungsten	4. Rajasthan

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	3	4	1	2
(B)	4	3	2	1
(C)	2	1	4	3
(D)	1	2	3	4

78. Which one of the following major ports of India is renamed as Deen Dayal Port?

- (a) Nhava Sheva
- (b) Ennore
- (c) Kandla
- (d) Tuticorin

79. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List-I	List-II
(a) Pulicat	1. Punjab
(b) Harike	2. Gujarat
(c) Nal Sarovar	3. Tamil Nadu
(d) Vedanthangal	4. Andhra Pradesh

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	3	2	1	4
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	2	3	4	1
(D)	1	4	3	2

80. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) World's largest single location solar power plant—Kamuthi
- (b) World's largest solar park—Kurnool
- (c) Banasura Sagar Dam, floating solar power plant—Kerala
- (d) Pavagada Solar Park—Gujarat

81. Which country hosted the FIFA World Cup, 2018?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Russia
- (c) USA
- (d) Britain

82. Where will the 2022 Asian Games be held?

- (a) China
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) India

83. Who is the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog of India?

- (a) Arvind Saxena
- (b) R.K. Mathur
- (c) Dr. Rajiv Kumar
- (d) Ashim Khurana

84. Who is the present Secretary-General of UNO?
 (a) Antonio Guterres (b) Ban Ki-moon
 (c) Miroslav Lajcak (d) Peter Thomson
85. Which cricketer has been chosen as 'the cricketer of the year, 2017'?
 (a) Mahendra Singh Dhoni
 (b) Virat Kohli
 (c) Chris Gayle (d) Steve Smith
86. In which country, the world's largest 'air purifier' has been built?
 (a) India (b) China
 (c) USA (d) France
87. What is the purpose of 'India Pride Project'?
 (a) To provide justice to the Indians living in foreign countries
 (b) To provide justice to women who have been divorced by NRIs
 (c) To attach NRIs with Indian culture
 (d) Bringing Indian heritage back to India
88. Which scheme has been approved by the Central Government for providing skill training to one crore youth across the country?
 (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
 (b) Digital India Mission
 (c) Start-up India
 (d) Stand-up India
89. Which Union Department has launched India Hackathon program?
 (a) Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs
 (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development
 (c) Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
 (d) Ministry of Earth Sciences
90. In which State, Raksha Bandhan Day is celebrated as 'Tree Safety Day'?
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Haryana
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar
91. Which expressway has been named as 'Atal Path'?
 (a) Agra-Lucknow expressway
 (b) Purvanchal expressway
 (c) Bundelkhand expressway
 (d) Yamuna expressway
92. Who is the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
 (a) D.Y. Chandrachud (b) Ranjan Gogoi
 (c) Madan B. Lokur (d) J. Chelameswar
93. 'Operation Madad' is related to
 (a) Kerala flood relief (b) Odisha cyclone
 (c) Anti-terror operation in Kashmir valley
 (d) Kolkata bridge collapse
94. Who is the current President of DMK?
 (a) M. Karunanidhi (b) M.K. Stalin
 (c) C.N. Annadurai (d) M.K. Muthu
95. 'Statue of Unity' is related to whom?
 (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
 (d) B.R. Ambedkar
96. Which of the following has been declared as 'Ayushman Bharat Divas'?
 (a) Dussehra (b) Dhanteras
 (c) Diwali (d) Ram Navami
97. Mughalsarai Junction Railway Station has been officially renamed as
 (a) Jal Prakash Narayan Station
 (b) Ram Manohar Lohia Station
 (c) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction Railway Station
 (d) Sardar Patel Station
98. Who has been awarded 'Legion of Merit' Award by the USA?
 (a) Gen. Dalbir Singh Suhag
 (b) Gen. Bipin Rawat
 (c) Rajendrasinhji Jadeja
 (d) Roy Bucher
99. Baby Rani Maurya has been appointed as the Governor of which State?
 (a) Meghalaya (b) Chhattisgarh
 (c) Odisha (d) Uttarakhand
100. Which State has published the first 'National Register of Citizens (NRC)' of India?
 (a) Sikkim (b) Tripura
 (c) Assam (d) Goa

<p>Solved Paper-2018 (LAW)</p>
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1. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been divided into Parts and Chapters.
 - (a) 2, 10
 - (b) 3, 11
 - (c) 4, 12
 - (d) 3, 12
2. A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was A's wife. The judgement against B is
 - (a) relevant as against C
 - (b) irrelevant as against C
 - (c) relevant and admissible against C
 - (d) None of the above
3. Law of evidence is
 - (a) a substantive law
 - (b) an adjective law
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
4. Electronics record in proper custody gives rise to a presumption as to the digital signature, to be affixed by that particular person under Section 90A of the Indian Evidence Act, if the electronic record produced is
 - (a) 20 years old
 - (b) 15 years old
 - (c) 10 years old
 - (d) 5 years old
5. 'Necessity rule' as to the admissibility of evidence is contained in
 - (a) Section 31 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (b) Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (c) Section 60 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - (d) Section 61 of the Indian Evidence Act
6. Section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act applies to
 - (a) criminal trials
 - (b) civil trials
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
7. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
 - (a) Hostile witness – Section 154
 - (b) Burden of proof as to ownership – Section 110
 - (c) Refreshing memory – Section 159
 - (d) Profession communication – Section 124
8. Classification of offences is given in CrPC under
 - (a) Section 320
 - (b) the First Schedule
 - (c) the Second Schedule
 - (d) Section 482
9. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest under
 - (a) Section 56 of CrPC
 - (b) Section 57 of CrPC
 - (c) Section 58 of CrPC
 - (d) Section 59 of CrPC
10. Under Section 167 of CrPC, the Magistrate can authorize detention for a total period of 90 days during investigation in case of offences punishable
 - (a) with death
 - (b) with imprisonment for life
 - (c) with imprisonment for a term not less than 10 years
 - (d) All of the above
11. The term 'victim' is defined under
 - (a) Section 2(w)
 - (b) Section 2(wa)
 - (c) Section 2(u)
 - (d) None of the above
12. Every person aware of the commission of an offence punishable under, following Section is bound to give information thereof to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer
 - (a) Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code
 - (b) Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (c) Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code
 - (d) Section 448 of the Indian Penal Code
13. A decision in a suit may operate as 'res judicata' against persons not expressly named as parties to the suit by virtue of Explanation

- (a) II to Section 11 of CPC
 (b) IV to Section 11 of CPC
 (c) VI to Section 11 of CPC
 (d) VIII to Section 11 of CPC
14. The Court may impose a fine for default upon a person required to give evidence or to produce documents directed under Section 30(b) of CPC, and such fine as per Section 32(c) is not to exceed
 (a) ₹ 500 (b) ₹ 1,000
 (c) ₹ 5,000 (d) ₹ 10,000
15. Appointment of receiver has been dealt with
 (a) under Order XLIV
 (b) under Order XLII
 (c) under Order XL
 (d) under Order XLV
16. The provision for substituted service of summons on the defendant(s) has been made under
 (a) Order V, Rule 19 of CPC
 (b) Order V, Rule 19A of CPC
 (c) Order V, Rule 20 of CPC
 (d) Order V, Rule 21 of CPC
17. In cases of urgent or immediate relief, where leave to investigate the suit without service of notice under Section 86 of CPC has been granted
 (a) no interim or otherwise, ex parte relief can be granted
 (b) interim or otherwise, ex parte relief can be granted generally
 (c) interim or otherwise, ex parte relief may be granted under certain circumstances
 (d) Either (a) or (c)
18. The arbitrator in case of international commercial arbitration is appointed by
 (a) the parties themselves
 (b) the Attorney-General of India
 (c) the Chief Justice of India
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
19. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 came into force on
 (a) 23rd October, 2015
 (b) 31st December, 2015
 (c) 23rd September, 2015
 (d) None of the above
20. The decree or orders made by small cause Courts are revisable by the
 (a) District Court
 (b) High Court
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
21. Clause (k) to Article 51A was added by
 (a) the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992
 (b) the Constitution (85th Amendment) Act, 2001
 (c) the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002
 (d) the Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act, 2005
22. In which of the following cases, free and fair election is recognized as basic structure of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain
 (b) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
 (c) K. Prabhakaran vs. P. Jayarajan
 (d) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
23. Which one of the following cases is not related to the doctrine of severability?
 (a) Kihoto Hollohan vs. Zachillhu
 (b) RMDC vs. Union of India
 (c) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
 (d) A.K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras
24. The Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List, provided it is in the
 (a) public interest
 (b) national interest
 (c) central interest
 (d) regional interest
25. "Courts are flooded with large number of PILs, so it is desirable for Courts to filter out frivolous petitions and dismiss them with costs." In which of the following judgements, it was held?
 (a) M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India
 (b) Dharampal vs. State of UP
 (c) Holicow Pictures Pvt. Ltd. vs. Premchandra Mishra
 (d) PUCL vs. Union of India
26. Who among the following expressed the view that the Indian Constitution is federal as much as it establishes what may be called a dual polity?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Sir William Ivor Jennings
 (c) Sir B.N. Rau
 (d) Prof. K.C. Wheare
27. The law declared by the Supreme Court becomes law of the land under
 (a) Article 131 (b) Article 136
 (c) Article 141 (d) Article 151
28. The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a/an
 (a) legislative power
 (b) executive power
 (c) quasi-judicial power
 (d) judicial power
29. In first instance, the President can issue a proclamation of financial emergency for a period of
 (a) fifteen days (b) two months
 (c) one month (d) six months
30. In which of the following landmark judgements, right to privacy has been declared as a fundamental right?
 (a) Shreya Ghoshal vs. State of UP
 (b) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India
 (c) Narendra vs. K. Meena
 (d) Kharak Singh vs. State of UP
31. In which of the following judgements of the Supreme Court, Triple Talaq was declared unconstitutional?
 (a) Shayara Bano vs. Union of India
 (b) Gulshan Parveen vs. Union of India
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
32. Which of the following does not find place in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
 (a) Liberty of thought and expression
 (b) Economic justice for all
 (c) Education for everyone
 (d) Dignity of the individual
33. Prof. K.C. Wheare said that the Constitution of India is
 (a) weak federation (b) non-federal
 (c) strong federation (d) quasi-federal
34. In which case, the dissolution of Bihar Legislative Assembly by the Governor before formation of government was declared unconstitutional?
 (a) Banarsi Das vs. Teeku Dutta and Others
 (b) Rameshwar Prasad vs. Union of India
 (c) K.K. Misra vs. State of Bihar
 (d) B.P. Singhal vs. Union of India
35. A member of the State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an inquiry has been held by
 (a) the Supreme Court of India, on reference being made to it by the President
 (b) the Governor through High Court
 (c) the Chairman of Board
 (d) a Joint Parliamentary Committee
36. "Carry forward rule is ultra vires" was held in the case
 (a) Devadasan vs. Union of India
 (b) B.N. Tiwari vs. Union of India
 (c) State of Kerala vs. N.M. Thomas
 (d) Balaji vs. State of Mysore
37. Which one of the following is not correct?
 (a) Natural justice implicit in Article 21
 (b) Right to privacy is a fundamental right
 (c) Right to go abroad is not a fundamental right
 (d) right to life includes right to health
38. Right to freedom of religion cannot be restricted on the ground of
 (a) morality (b) health
 (c) security of the State
 (d) public order
39. Legal maxim 'autrefois' is related to
 (a) double jeopardy
 (b) retrospective operation
 (c) self-incrimination
 (d) *ex-post facto* law
40. "The principle of sovereign immunity will not apply to a proceeding for award of compensation for violation of fundamental rights."
 In which case, the Supreme Court of India held the above view?
 (a) Nilabati Behera vs. State of Orissa
 (b) Rudal Shah vs. State of Bihar
 (c) Kasturi Lal vs. State of UP
 (d) Ram Singh vs. State of Punjab

41. According to A.V. Dicey, in India the 'rule of law' is embodied in
- Article 12 of the Constitution of India
 - Article 13 of the Constitution of India
 - Article 14 of the Constitution of India
 - Article 21 of the Constitution of India
42. "Administrative law is a study of pathology of power in a developing society. Accountability of the holders of public power for the ruled is the focal point of this formulation."
Who among the following jurists has given this definition?
- A.V. Dicey
 - Davis
 - Sir William Ivor Jennings
 - Prof. Upendra Baxi
43. In which case, Chief Justice Ray said that "the Constitution is the rule of law and that no one can rise above the rule of law in the Constitution"?
- Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
 - ADM Jabalpur vs. S.K. Shukla
 - S.P. Gupta vs. Union of India
 - Bhagat Raja vs. Union of India
44. Which of the following cases is not related with rule of law?
- Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain
 - ADM Jabalpur vs. S.K. Shukla
 - S.P. Gupta vs. Union of India
 - Jaisinghani vs. Union of India
45. Which doctrine of administrative law is a 'dilutory' doctrine because of many exceptions?
- Doctrine of separation of powers
 - Rule of law
 - Doctrine of pleasure
 - Doctrine of proportionality
46. There are bulk of laws which govern people and which come not from the legislature but from the chambers of administrators. This is called delegated legislation and it is different from
- quasi-legislative action
 - administrative rule-making power
 - subordinate legislation
 - executive legislation
47. Delegated legislation must be controlled so that it can be properly exercised. What is the control of delegated legislation?
- Parliamentary control
 - Procedural control
 - Judicial control
 - All of the above
48. The test for determining bias is known as
- civil liability test
 - criminal liability test
 - reasonable likelihood test
 - collective responsibility test
49. 'Rule of law' means
- rule of nature
 - rule of procedure
 - rule of man
 - pervasiveness of the spirit of law and to avoid arbitrariness
50. "Natural justice is universal fact of secular life which has given a new life to legislature administration and judicial adjudication and provided way to objective life. These rules are part of social justice." This statement was given by
- Justice Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati
 - Justice Vaidyanathapuram Rama Iyer Krishna Iyer
 - Justice Hans Raj Khanna
 - Justice A.N. Ray
51. Which of the following doctrines was/were developed by the Court to control the administrative actions in India?
- Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel and Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations
 - Doctrine of Separation of Powers, Judicial Activism and Rule of Law
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
52. A writ of mandamus will not lie against the
- President of India
 - Parliament
 - Local Authorities
 - Courts and Tribunals
53. Article 310 of the Indian Constitution embodies the

- (a) doctrine of pleasure
 (b) doctrine of separation
 (c) doctrine of proportionality
 (d) doctrine of res judicata
54. What is the effect of violation of the rule 'audi alteram partem' on an administrative action?
 (a) Mere irregularity (b) Null and void
 (c) An illegality (d) Voidable
55. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that the principles of natural justice are applicable to administrative proceedings also?
 (a) M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India
 (b) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
 (c) A.K. Kraipak vs. Union of India
 (d) Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi vs. Raj Narain
56. When reviewing administrative action, the Court's duty is to confine itself to the question of legality. What is/are the ground(s) for judicial review?
 (a) Committed an error of law or exceeded its powers
 (b) Breach of natural justice or decision without reason
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
57. Writ of prohibition cannot be issued against
 (a) executive body (b) judicial body
 (c) quasi-judicial body
 (d) None of the above
58. Writ of quo warranto can be filed by
 (a) any person aggrieved by public office
 (b) an executive in his official capacity
 (c) any private person whether aggrieved or not
 (d) Only (a) and (b)
59. The idea of Ombudsman was first suggested by who among the following?
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
 (d) Motilal Chimanlal Setalvad
60. The action of Administrative Tribunal is considered as
 (a) purely judicial
 (b) purely administrative
 (c) quasi-judicial
 (d) All of the above
61. Mitakshara is a commentary on
 (a) Manu Smriti
 (b) Yajnavalkya Smriti
 (c) Narada Smriti
 (d) Parashara Smriti
62. By the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
 (a) all Hindu women have become coparceners in a family
 (b) wife of a coparcener has become a coparcener
 (c) daughter-in-law has become a coparcener
 (d) daughter of a coparcener has become a coparcener
63. Marriage of a Hindu coparcener with a Hindu girl or with any other under the Special Marriage Act, 1954
 (a) does not have any effect on joint family status of the coparcener
 (b) automatically severs his membership of the coparcenary and of the joint family
 (c) A Hindu coparcener is not allowed to marry under the Special Marriage Act, 1954
 (d) His status as joint family member and a coparcener is suspended for some time
64. Pregnancy of a girl at the time of her marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 (a) will not affect the marriage
 (b) will make the marriage ipso facto invalid
 (c) will be a ground for making the marriage as void
 (d) will be a ground for making the marriage as voidable
65. Sapinda relationship under the Hindu Law towards the father's and mother's side extends up to
 (a) six degrees towards the father's side and three degrees towards the mother's side
 (b) five degrees towards the father's side and four degrees towards the mother's side

- (c) five degrees towards the father's side and three degrees towards the mother's side
 (d) seven degrees towards the father's side and five degrees towards the mother's side
66. A decree of judicial separation passed by a competent Court between the parties to a marriage
 (a) brings the marriage relationship between the spouses to an end
 (b) makes the parties free to marry any other person
 (c) does affect the marital relationship between the spouses and they are no more husband and wife
 (d) does not affect the marital relationship but suspends the conjugal relationship till the period of decree
67. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, daughter's son and father of a male Hindu are legal heirs and they are placed as the following
 (a) Both are placed as class I heir of the Schedule
 (b) Father is placed in class I and daughter's son is placed in class II of the Schedule
 (c) Daughter's son is placed as class I and father as class II heir of the Schedule
 (d) Both are class II heirs of the Schedule
68. Marriage of a Hindu male or female under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 with a person of unsound mind or one suffering from mental disorder is
 (a) not valid (b) void
 (c) voidable (d) perfectly valid
69. A child to be adopted under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
 (a) should be a child belonging to any religion
 (b) should be a child belonging to Hindu religion and below the age of 15 years
 (c) may or may not be a Hindu but below the age of 18 years
 (d) may or may not be a Hindu but below the age of 21 years
70. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a marriage is treated as void, if it
 (a) contravenes the condition given under Sections 5(i) and (ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act
 (b) contravenes the condition given under Sections 5(ii) and (iii) of the Hindu Marriage Act
 (c) contravenes the condition given under Sections 5(i), (iii) and (v) of the Hindu Marriage Act
 (d) contravenes the condition given under Sections 5(i), (iv) and (v) of the Hindu Marriage Act
71. A marriage prohibited under the Mohammedan Law by reason of difference of religion, if done, is
 (a) valid (b) voidable
 (c) irregular (d) void
72. According to Section 4 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, apostasy from Islam of a Muslim wife
 (a) will dissolve her marriage ipso facto
 (b) will not dissolve her marriage ipso facto
 (c) dissolves her marriage and she loses her claim of dower
 (d) dissolves her marriage but she does not lose her claim of dower
73. Which one of the following is not essential for a valid gift or Hiba under the Mohammedan Law?
 (a) Declaration of gift
 (b) Acceptance of gift
 (c) Delivery of possession of the property by the donor to the donee
 (d) Written documentary proof of the gift
74. Which one of the following is the leading case under the Mohammedan Law on widow's right to retain possession of her husband's property?
 (a) Mohd. Sadiq vs. Fakhr Jahan
 (b) Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begum
 (c) Mohd. Mumtaz vs. Zubaida Jan
 (d) Mst. Maina Bibi vs. Chaudhri Wakil Ahmed

75. Who under the Mohammedan Law can claim right of preemption?
 (a) Shafi-i-Sharik (a co-sharer in the property)
 (b) Shafi-i-Khalit (a participator in immunities and appendages)
 (c) Shafi-i-Jar (an owner of contiguous immovable property)
 (d) All of them
76. In favour of who among the following a bequest by a Muslim is valid?
 (a) A son (b) A widow
 (c) A grandson in case of a predeceased son
 (d) All of them
77. In case of a Wakf, the Wakf property vests in the
 (a) Wakif (b) Mutawalli
 (c) Almighty (d) Beneficiaries
78. By the third pronouncement (utterance) of 'Talaq', which kind of 'Talaq' becomes effective?
 (a) Taleq-e-Hassan
 (b) Talaq-e-Ahsan
 (c) Talaq-e-Tafweez
 (d) None of the above
79. In Sunni Law of Inheritance, the total number of sharers is
 (a) 10 (b) 15
 (c) 13 (d) 12
80. Who is a primary heir under Sunni Law?
 (a) True grandfather
 (b) True grandmother
 (c) Full sister (d) None of them
81. Which of the following is not actionable claim?
 (a) Right to claim arrears of rent of a house
 (b) Right to claim arrears of maintenance
 (c) Right to claim decretal sum
 (d) Right to claim money payable under Life Insurance Policy
82. The general principle of law is that "no man can transfer a better title in property than what he himself has got". Exception to this rule is found in Section(s)
 (a) 35 of the Transfer of Property Act
 (b) 41 of the Transfer of Property Act
 (c) 43 of the Transfer of Property Act
 (d) 41 and 43 of the Transfer of Property Act
83. No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer. This provision is covered under the
 (a) rules against prospective transfer
 (b) rules against restrictive transfer
 (c) rules against perpetuity
 (d) None of the above
84. The principle of 'lis pendens' pertains to
 (a) public utility
 (b) auction sale
 (c) bona fide purchase
 (d) fraudulent transfer
85. Mortgage by conditional sale is
 (a) sale
 (b) mortgage
 (c) contract for sale
 (d) neither sale nor mortgage
86. The vested interest in property depends on the happening of an event which is
 (a) of uncertain nature
 (b) bound to happen
 (c) of certain or uncertain nature
 (d) None of the above
87. A transfers his property to B for life and after his death to C and D equally to be divided between them or to the survivor of them. C dies during lifetime of B. D survives B. At B's death, the property
 (a) shall pass to any person
 (b) shall pass to the person who is specifically named in the transfer
 (c) shall pass to D
 (d) None of the above
88. There are some characteristics of usufructuary mortgage under Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act:
 1. There is no personal liability on the mortgager.
 2. No time limit is fixed.
 3. Mortgagee takes the whole or part of the rent and profits
 (a) Only 1 and 2 are relevant
 (b) Only 2 and 3 are relevant
 (c) Only 1 is relevant
 (d) All of the above are relevant

89. "Such condition shall be void which is dependent on more than one possibility." This principle was recognized later in
- the principle in *Whitby vs. Mitchell*
 - Cholmeley's case*
 - Prabodh Kumar Das vs. Dantmara Tea Co.*
 - Dyson vs. Farster*
90. A takes a loan of ₹ 5,000 from B and mortgages his house as security. In the mortgage deed, it was also mentioned that if he could not pay the amount within 5 years, then B will have right to sell the house and recover his amount. If the money could not be recovered from sale of house, then A will be personally liable. It is
- mortgage by conditional sale
 - English mortgage
 - usufructuary mortgage
 - simple mortgage
91. Statutory recognition of the principles of equity in the Specific Relief Act is regarding
- specific performance
 - injunction
 - rectification and rescission
 - All of the above
92. "He who seeks equity must do equity" is particularly incorporated in which of the following?
- Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure
 - Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
93. Sections 48, 78 and 79 of the Transfer of Property Act provide the example of which of the following maxims?
- Where equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail
 - Equity delights in equality
 - He who seeks equity must do equity
 - Equity follows the law
94. "Where there is equal equity, the law shall prevail." Which of the doctrines of Indian Law is based on this maxim?
- Doctrine of setoff
 - Doctrine of marshalling
 - Doctrine of election
 - All of the above
95. Choose the correct option.
- Under Indian Law, doctrine of election aims at compensation
 - Under English Law, doctrine of election aims at forfeiture or confiscation
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Neither (a) nor (b) is correct
96. Which of the following persons is not necessary for creation of trust?
- Beneficiary
 - Trustee
 - Author of trust
 - Legal representative
97. Liability of trustee is provided under
- Section 23 to 29 of the Indian Trust Act
 - Section 11 to 18 of the Indian Trust Act
 - Section 55 to 59 of the Indian Trust Act
 - Section 51 to 65 of the Indian Trust Act
98. Liability of breach of trust has been provided in
- Section 23 of the Indian Trust Act
 - Section 22 of the Indian Trust Act
 - Section 24 of the Indian Trust Act
 - Section 25 of the Indian Trust Act
99. In cases of specific performance of a contract, the rights of the parties are governed by the principle of
- law
 - equity
 - equity and law
 - None of the above
100. The relief by the way of mandatory injunction is
- discretionary
 - prohibitory
 - mandatory
 - None of the above
101. "Tortious liability arises from the breach of duty, primarily fixed by law." Who said the statement?
- Salmond
 - Winfield
 - Fraser
 - Underhill
102. Whether for a wrong both tortious and criminal liability may arise?
- Only tortious liability may arise
 - Only criminal liability may arise
 - Both the liabilities may arise
 - None of the above

103. The pigeonhole theory was propounded by
 (a) Salmond (b) Winfield
 (c) R. Pound (d) Blackstone
104. Mogul Steamship Co. vs. McGregor, Gow and Co. (1892) AC 25 belongs to which of the following maxims?
 (a) Volenti non fit injuria
 (b) Injuria sine damnum
 (c) Damnum sine injuria
 (d) Ubi jus ibi remedium
105. The maxim 'scienti non fit injuria' means
 (a) where there is no fault, there is no remedy
 (b) mere knowledge does not imply consent to take risk
 (c) mere giving consent does not imply to take risk
 (d) scientific knowledge is not enough to cause injury
106. "Right of action is extinguished by the death of one or other parties". The statement is
 (a) true (b) false
 (c) true except in certain cases
 (d) false except in certain cases
107. In the Law of Torts, nominal damages are awarded
 (a) as a compensation for nominal injury
 (b) for the recognition of legal right
 (c) for the recognition of human sufferings
 (d) as a compensation for damages
108. 'Distress damage feasant' means
 (a) right to detain the things until compensation is paid
 (b) right to get the compensation when there is infringement of legal right
 (c) right to get compensation will extinguish when death of the party caused
 (d) None of the above
109. "An unlawful interference with person's use or enjoyment of land or some right over or in connection with it" is known as tort of
 (a) trespass (b) nuisance
 (c) negligence (d) conversion
110. In which case, fundamental test for determining duty to take care was laid down?
 (a) Bourhill vs. Young
 (b) Donoghue vs. Stevenson
 (c) Haynes vs. Harwood
 (d) Heaven vs. Pender
111. Which of the following is not an element in establishing a case in libel?
 (a) Publication
 (b) A defamatory statement
 (c) A section of the public who know less of the plaintiff
 (d) Reference to the plaintiff
112. If a person wants to bring an action under Law of Torts for the tort of public nuisance, he must have to prove that
 (a) the injury was direct and substantial only to him
 (b) the injury was criminal in nature
 (c) the injury affects the public at large
 (d) None of the above
113. 'Prosecution' under tort of 'malicious prosecution' means
 (a) proceeding at a police station charging a person with a crime
 (b) proceeding in a Court of Law charging a person with a crime
 (c) proceeding undertaken by Public Prosecutor
 (d) proceeding undertaken both by Police Officer and Public Prosecutor
114. 'False imprisonment' means
 (a) a false restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification
 (b) a partial restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification
 (c) a total restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification
 (d) a person is imprisoned for a tort in false charges
115. A person who knowingly and without sufficient justification induces another to break a contract with third person, whereby the third person suffers damage, is a tort. For the first time, it was established in which of the following cases?
 (a) Ford vs. Lindsey (b) Lumley vs. Gye
 (c) Derry vs. Peak
 (d) M.C. Manus vs. Bonis

116. A contract, which ceases to be enforceable by law, ceases to be enforceable. It is known as
- unenforceable contract
 - void contract
 - voidable contract
 - contingent contract
117. The legal principle, which was laid down in the case of *Harvey vs. Facey*, was firstly followed by the Supreme Court of India in which of the following cases?
- Badri Prasad vs. State of MP*
 - Byomkesh Banerjee vs. Nanu Gopal Banik*
 - D.I. MacPherson vs. M.N. Appanna*
 - Carlill vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.*
118. Which one of the following elements is not necessary for a contract?
- Competent parties
 - Reasonable terms and conditions
 - Free consent
 - Lawful consideration
119. In standard form contracts
- the individual has no choice but to accept
 - the individual has many choices to accept or refuse
 - the agreement is without consideration
 - None of the above
120. What would be the effect of mistake as to law enforce in India on a contract?
The contract will be
- void
 - voidable
 - not void
 - not voidable
121. A Guru (spiritual advisor) induced the Chela (his devotee) to gift him whole of his property to secure benefit of his soul in the heaven. This gift shall be
- void
 - voidable
 - valid
 - immoral
122. Section 128 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is related with
- surety's liability
 - continuing guarantee
 - revocation of continuing guarantee
 - consideration for guarantee
123. A continuing guarantee may be revoked for further transaction
- after a year
 - after six months
 - after three months
 - at any time
124. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be
- compensated by the bailee for the loss of goods
 - compensated by the bailee for 1/2 of the loss of goods
 - compensated by the bailee for 1/4 of the loss of goods
 - civil imprisonment of maximum six months
125. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called
- mortgage
 - pledge
 - guarantee
 - indemnity
126. Who may employ an agent?
- Any major person
 - Any person who is of sound mind
 - Any major and person of sound mind
 - A citizen of India
127. In which of the following conditions can an agent sub-delegate his authority to another person?
- When it benefits the principal
 - When it suits the agent
 - When the agent becomes ill
 - When commercial practice involves such delegation
128. Indemnity-holder, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor
- all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit
 - all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any suit
 - all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any suit
 - All of the above

129. The case of *Moses vs. Macferlan* deals with which of the following?
(a) Quasi-contract
(b) Contingent contract
(c) Doctrine of frustration
(d) Contract of indemnity
130. When the parties to a contract agree to substitute the existing contract with a new contract, it is known as
(a) substitution (b) novation
(c) frustration (d) breach
131. An unpaid seller can exercise the right of lien
(a) when he has delivered goods to the buyer
(b) when the buyer has lawfully obtained possession of goods
(c) when the seller has waived the right of lien
(d) when the buyer has become insolvent
132. Which of the following is not included in the definition of goods?
(a) Actionable claims
(b) All movable properties
(c) Growing crops (d) Grass
133. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Conditions and warranties are stipulations in the contract of sale.
(b) A stipulation as a warranty may not be treated as condition.
(c) Condition is a stipulation essential to main purpose of contract.
(d) Warranty is a stipulation collateral to main purpose of contract.
134. A seller sells undergarments which cause skin disease to buyer. What is the liability of the seller?
(a) He is liable for breach of warranty
(b) He is liable for breach of a condition
(c) He is not liable
(d) The buyer should be careful
135. Which of the following is not an exception to the doctrine of 'nemo dat quod non habet'?
(a) Sale by person in possession under voidable contract
(b) Sale by seller in possession after sell
(c) Sale by buyer in possession before sell
(d) Sale by buyer in possession after sell
136. Who among the following is a partner?
(a) A moneylender sharing the profits
(b) A person sharing the profits of business carried on by all or any of them
(c) A person sharing the return arising from joint property
(d) A seller of goodwill sharing the profits of business
137. A partnership is partnership at will
(a) when no provision is made for duration of partnership
(b) when no provision is made for determination of partnership
(c) Both (a) and (b) are true
(d) Either (a) or (b) is true
138. Which of the following is not essential ingredient of holding out under Section 28 of the Partnership Act?
(a) Representation as a partner
(b) Knowledge of representation
(c) Giving credit to the firm
(d) Representation without knowledge
139. Which of the following is not correct about a minor?
(a) He cannot become a partner.
(b) He can be admitted to the benefits of partnership.
(c) He is personally liable for the acts of the firm.
(d) He can elect to become or not to become a partner on attaining the majority.
140. Which of the following is not a condition precedent for filing a suit under Section 69 of the Partnership Act?
(a) The firm should be registered
(b) Person suing should be shown as a partner in the register of firms
(c) The enforcement of a right arising from contract or conferred by the Act
(d) The enforcement of any statutory right
141. When a Negotiable Instrument is dishonoured, the liable party pays compensation to

- (a) holder (b) bank
(c) endorser (d) court
142. Which of the following is not an example of Negotiable Instrument?
(a) Promissory Note (b) Bill of Exchange
(c) Share Certificate (d) Cheque
143. A draws a cheque in favour of B, a minor. B endorses it in favour of C and C endorses in favour of D. The cheque is dishonoured. Which of the following is not correct about liabilities of the parties?
(a) C and D can claim from B
(b) C can claim payment from A
(c) D can claim against C and A
(d) C and D cannot claim from B
144. Which of the following is not correct with regard to presentment for acceptance?
(a) Only holder of the bill or his agent can present the bill
(b) Drawer himself can present the bill
(c) If the bill has been negotiated before acceptance, endorsee can present the bill
(d) The bill cannot be presented to legal presentations in case of death of drawee
145. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to bouncing of a cheque?
(a) Offence of cheque bouncing is a compoundable offence.
(b) Every trial of cheque bouncing shall be concluded within 3 months.
(c) In trial of such cases, provisions of under Section 262 to 265 of CrPC will not apply.
(d) In case of conviction in summary trial of such cases, Magistrate shall pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term of 2 years.
146. An application for prevention of oppression and mismanagement in a company should be made to the
(a) High Court
(b) Central Government
(c) National Company Law Tribunal
(d) Registrar of Companies
147. For dissolution of a company, the Tribunal shall pass order
(a) immediately after winding-up order
(b) when affairs of the company are completely wound up
(c) at the instance of the Central Government
(d) at the instance of the Company Law Board
148. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(a) A company cannot have more than one Manager at the same time.
(b) A company can have more than one Manager at the same time.
(c) A firm cannot be appointed as Manager of a company.
(d) A Manager can be appointed for a period of 5 years at a time.
149. A Director appointed to fill up casual vacancy will hold office
(a) for a term of 5 years
(b) for a term of 3 years
(c) up to next meeting of the Board
(d) up to date of expiry of term of office of outgoing Director
150. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists.
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|----------------------------|
| (A) Royal British Bank vs. Turquand | 1. Corporate personality |
| (B) Salomon vs. Saloman & Co. Ltd. | 2. Rule of majority |
| (C) Foss vs. Harbottle | 3. Doctrine of ultra vires |
| (D) Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. vs. Riche | 4. Indoor management |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
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Jharkhand Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2008 (Solved Paper) (G.K., Law & English)

1. Recently, which Indian cricketer set a record by scoring the highest runs in Test Cricket?
(A) Saurav Ganguly
(B) Sachin Tendulkar
(C) Rahul Dravid
(D) Yuvraj Singh
2. In the last Olympics at Beijing, who won the first ever individual Gold Medal for India?
(A) Bijender Singh
(B) Abhinav Bindra
(C) Sushil Kumar
(D) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
3. Till date, who is the only Indian to have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature?
(A) Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'
(B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(C) Rabindranath Tagore
(D) R. K. Narayan
4. Which State of India has bagged two National Awards associated with tourism in 2008?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Gujarat
5. What is the full name of the President of India?
(A) Pratibha Patil
(B) Pratibha Devi Singh Patil
(C) Pratibha Devi Patil
(D) Pratibha Singh Patil
6. Who propounded the theory that "the earth moves round the sun"?
(A) Galileo (B) Einstein
(C) Copernicus (D) Graham Bell
7. Gerontology is a branch of study related to diseases associated with
(A) children (B) young adults
(C) old age (D) women
8. What is the title of the former US President Mr. Bill Clinton's auto-biography?
(A) My Days (B) My Life
(C) My Story (D) My Years
9. On which date of the year is 'World Environment Day' celebrated?
(A) January 5 (B) March 5
(C) June 5 (D) November
10. Who was the first Indian Prime Minister to address the UN General Assembly in Hindi
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) AtalBehari Vajpayee
11. From amongst the choices given, which of the clauses correctly complete the following sentence?
I shall have left this place by the time,,
(A) she will come (B) she would come
(C) she comes (D) she will have come
12. Such words as are similar in sound but different in meaning are called
(A) synonyms (B) antonyms
(C) homonyms (D) homophones
13. Select the appropriate 'article' to be filled in the blank in the given sentence He is SP.
(A) an (B) a
(C) the (D) None of these

14. Identify the 'figure of speech' that best defines the following sentence:
The camel is the ship of the desert.
(A) Simile (B) Metaphor
(C) Irony (D) Sarcasm
15. Identify the 'part of speech' in which the word 'round' has been used in the following sentence:
The earth moves round the sun.
(A) noun (B) Preposition
(C) Adjective (D) Adverb
16. Identify the type of the sentence given below: John proposed that we should sing together.
(A) Assertive (B) Optative
(C) Exclamatory (D) Imperative
17. Which underlined part of the given sentence contains an error?
(A) If I was you
(B) I would not
(C) agree to
(D) that foolish proposal
18. Fill in the blank with appropriate 'preposition': cannot come back – a month.
(A) before (B) in
(C) within (D) between
19. Give one word for the following group of words:
A person aged between 60 and 70
(A) Sexagenarian (B) Quinquagenarian
(C) Septuagenarian (D) Nonagenarian
20. Which one, from amongst the choices given, would mean the same as the following sentence?
I feel an aching void.
(A) I feel lonely (B) I feel pain
(C) I feel hungry (D) I feel irritation
21. A plaint is liable to be returned, when
(A) plaint is on an insufficiently stamped paper
(B) plaint is not filed in duplicate
(C) relief is undervalued in the plaint
(D) plaint is filed in a court having no jurisdiction
22. The expression, "Each party shall bear his own costs" implies that
(A) both the parties are entitled to cost from each other
(B) both the parties are not to be deprived of costs
(C) both the parties are to be deprived of costs
(D) both the parties are not entitled to cost from each other
23. Which of the following questions is not to be determined by an executing court?
(A) Discharge of decree
(B) Execution of decree
(C) Modification of decree
(D) Satisfaction of decree
- (1) All question arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree, shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit.
- (2) The Court may, subject to any objection as to limitation or jurisdiction, treat a proceeding under this section as a suit or a suit as a proceeding and may, if necessary, order payment of any additional court-fees.
- (3) Where a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall, for the purposes of this section, be determined by the Court.
24. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has upheld the validity of Section 51 of Code of Civil Procedure?
(A) Xavier v. Bank of Canara
(B) The Visaka case
(C) Indian Gramophone Co. v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey
(D) Jolly George Verghese v. Bank of Cochin
25. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Acts of 1999 and 2002?

- (A) Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. Union of India
- (B) Delhi High Court Bar Association v. Union of India
- (C) Allahabad High Court Bar Association v. Union of India
- (D) Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association v. Union of India

26. Which one of the following is a true statement in relation to Section 80 of Civil Procedure Code?

- (A) A suit without service of notice can be instituted generally, with the leave of the court
- (B) A suit without service of notice can be instituted in cases of urgent or immediate relief, with the leave of the court
- (C) In cases of urgent or immediate relief where leave to institute the suit without service of notice has been granted, interim or otherwise ex parte relief can be granted
- (D) No suit under Section 80 can be instituted without the compliance of the requirement of notice

27. Match List-1 with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

- | List-I | List-II |
|--|------------------|
| A. Set-off by the decree-holder for detention of the judgment-debtor in civil prison | 1. Amount paid |
| B. Mesne profit allowed to file suit or appeal without court fee | 2. Person |
| C. Indigent defendant's claim with the plaintiffs claim | 3. Adjustment of |
| D. Subsistence | 4. Gains from |

property by a person having allowance wrongful possession

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (A) A | B | C | D |
| 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (B) A | B | C | D |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) A | B | C | D |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (D) A | B | C | D |

28. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched ?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Right to file caveat | Section 148-A, C.P.C. |
| 2. Pauper suit | Section 33, C.P.C. |
| 3. Privileged document | Section 29, C.P.C. |
| 4. Powers of appellate court | Section 102, C.P.C. |

Code:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) 1 only | (B) 4 only |
| (C) 1 and 2 | (D) 2, 3 and 4 |

29. Match List-1 with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

- | List-I | List-II |
|-------------------------|---|
| A. Restitution | 1. Representative of minor or afresh a plaintiff of unsound mind a civil suit |
| B. Next friend | 2. Person representing the estate of the deceased |
| C. Legal representative | 3. Debtor of the judgment-debtor liable for payment or delivery |
| D. Garnishees | 4. Setting aside ex parte decree and rehearing the case |

Codes:

(A)	A	B	C	D
	2	3	1	4
(B)	A	B	C	D
	4	3	2	1
(C)	A	B	C	D
	4	1	2	3
(D)	A	B	C	D
	3	4	2	1

30. In execution of a decree for the maintenance, salary of a person can be attached to the extent of

- (A) one-fourth (B) one-third
(C) two-third (D) one-half

31. Order XVIII, Rule 4(1) of C.P.C., the examination in chief of a witness shall be recorded

- (A) by the Judge
(B) by the Commissioner appointed by court
(C) on affidavit
(D) All of the above

32. When a party is called upon by notice to admit facts by the other party, under Order XII, Rule 4 of C.P.C., the party on whom the notice has been served has to admit the facts within

- (A) 15 days of the service of notice
(B) 9 days of the service of notice
(C) 7 days of the service of notice
(D) 6 days of the service of notice

33. The commission to make local investigation can be issued for the purposes of

1. collecting evidence on a fact
2. elucidating any matter in dispute ;
3. ascertaining the amount of mesne profit
4. ascertaining the market value of the property

Which of the above are correct?

Code:

- (A) 1,2 and 3 (B) 2,3 and 4
(C) 1,2,3 and 4 (D) 1 and 2

34. Where a decree is passed against the Union of India or a State for the act done in the official capacity of the officer concerned, under Section 82 C.P.C., execution shall not be issued on any such decree unless the decree remains unsatisfied for a period of

(A) 3 months from the date of the decree
(B) 6 months from the date of the decree
(C) 1 year from the date of the decree
(D) 2 years from the date of the decree

35. **Assertion (A):** The rule of constructive res judicata is applicable to writ petitions.

Reason (R): Public policy considerations underlying res judicata also hold true in relation to writ proceedings.

Code:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false but R is true

36. A residing in Delhi publishes in Kolkata statements defamatory of B. B may sue A in

- (A) Delhi only
(B) Kolkata only
(C) either Delhi or Kolkata
(D) anywhere in India with the leave of the court

37. Which one of the following suits is not of a civil nature?

- (A) Suits relating to rights to property
(B) Suits for rents
(C) Suits for recovery of voluntary payments or offerings
(D) Suits against dismissals from service

38. Which of the following is not a sufficient cause for granting adjournment ?

- (A) Sickness of a party, his witness or his counsel
(B) Non-examination of a witness present in the court
(C) Non-service of summons
(D) Reasonable time for preparation of a case

39. Where a plaintiff sues upon a document in his power or possession, he must produce it or a copy thereof
 (A) along with the plaint
 (B) at the time of giving of evidence
 (C) at the time of framing of issues
 (D) when ordered by the court
40. Voluntary amendment is provided for under
 (A) Order 6, R-7, C.P.C.
 (B) Order 6, R-15, C.P.C.
 (C) Order 6, R-17, C.P.C.
 (D) Order 6, R-19, C.P.C.
41. There shall be no appeal by a convicted person where a Chief Judicial Magistrate imposes only a sentence of fine not exceeding
 (A) Rs 1,000 (B) Rs 200
 (C) Rs 100 (D) Rs 300
 (A) where a High Court passes only a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of both such imprisonment and fine;
 (B) where a Court of Session or a Metropolitan Magistrate passes only a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both such imprisonment and fine;
 (C) where a Magistrate of the first class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; or
 (D) where, in a case tried summarily, a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees:
42. "Too many appeals and revisions are a bane of the Indian Judicial System, involving as it does sterile expense and delay and fruitless chase of perfection." Justice Krishna Iyer made this observation in
 (A) Hamam Singh v. State of HP
 (B) Mohd. Sauman Ali v. State of Assam
 (C) Sitaram v. State of UP
 (D) Jawaharlal Singh v. Naresh Singh
43. In a case the Supreme Court observed thus— "We are unable to find any magic or charm in the ritual of a charge. It is the substance of these provisions (relating to charge) that count and not their outform. To hold otherwise is only to provide avenues or escape for the guilty and afford no protection to the innocent." The court made these observations in relation to
 (A) alteration of charge
 (B) joinder of charges
 (C) persons who may be charged jointly
 (D) error, omission or irregularity in charge
44. Which of the following offences is triable summarily?
 (A) Theft where the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs. 500
 (B) Lurking house trespass
 (C) Assisting in the concealment of stolen property of the value not exceeding Rs. 300
 (D) Receiving or retaining stolen property under Section 411, I.P.C. when the value of the property does not exceed Rs. 250
45. The period of limitation prescribed for taking cognizance of the offence punishable with imprisonment up to 3 years is
 (A) 1 year (B) 2 years
 (C) 3 years (D) 4 years
46. In which of the following cases the constitutional validity of Section 433-A, Cr.P.C. was upheld?
 (A) Ashok Kumar Golu v. Union of India
 (B) Babu Pahalwan v. State of MP
 (C) Ramesh v. State of MP
 (D) Karan Singh v. State of HP
47. Which of the following is an interlocutory order for the purposes of revisional powers of the High Court or a Sessions Court?
 (A) Orders summoning witnesses
 (B) An order of bail granted by a Magistrate
 (C) An order rejecting the plea of the accused on a point which when accepted, will conclude the particular proceeding
 (D) Interlocutory orders which are without jurisdiction and nullities

48. A is only charged with theft and it appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust. In this context, which one of the following is correct?
- (A) He may be acquitted
 (B) He may be convicted only of theft
 (C) He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust
 (D) He may not be convicted of criminal breach of trust
49. Which of the following courts can set aside or modify the conditions imposed by a Magistrate when granting bail?
- (A) High Court or Court of Sessions under Section 439, Cr.P.C.
 (B) High Court under Section 482, Cr.P.C.
 (C) Sessions Court under Section 465, Cr.P.C.
 (D) Court of Sessions under Section 438, Cr.P.C.
50. An offence of bigamy punishable under Section 494, I.P.C. was committed by A in Patna. The place where A resided with his first wife B was Gaya and the place where his first wife took up a permanent residence after the commission of the offence is Bhagalpur. The offence may be inquired into or tried by a court of competent jurisdiction at
- (A) Patna (B) Bhagalpur
 (C) Gaya (D) All of the above
51. A Magistrate has power to deal with urgent cases of apprehended danger or nuisance under
- (A) Section 133, Cr.P.C.
 (B) Section 144, Cr.P.C.
 (C) Section 145, Cr.P.C.
 (D) Section 107, Cr.P.C.
52. Which of the following Magistrates have power to prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance?
1. District Magistrate
 2. Sub-Divisional Magistrate
 3. Judicial Magistrate
 4. Executive Magistrate duly empowered in this behalf
- Code:**
 (A) 1 and 4 (B) 2 and 3
 (C) 1,2 and 4 (D) 1,2, 3 and 4
53. Assertion (A):
 The provisions for reviewing the decision of a criminal court are essential for the due protection of life and liberty.
 Reason (R):
 They are based on the notion that Judges and Magistrates are not infallible.
 Code:
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
54. **Assertion (A):**
 Subject to some exceptions the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure are not applicable to tribal areas in undivided Assam,
 Reason (R):
 These areas enjoy special status like the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
Codes:
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A ;
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
55. Reasons for non-applicability of some of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to the State of Nagaland have been stated by the Supreme Court in—
 (A) State of Nagaland v. Rattan Singh
 (B) Maharaja Vikram Kishore of Tripura v. Province of Assam
 (C) Zarloliana v. Government of Mizoram
 (D) State of Nagaland v. Chung
56. Who can appoint a police officer as an assistant public prosecutor for courts of Magistrates?

- (A) Superintendent of Police
 (B) District and Sessions Judge
 (C) District Magistrate
 (D) High Court on the request of the State Government
57. Who among the following can be arrested without warrant by any Magistrate?
 (A) Any person committing offences within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate but not in his presence
 (B) Any person committing offences anywhere, but in the presence of such Magistrate
 (C) Any person within his local jurisdiction for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant
 (D) All of the above
58. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the

Lists:

List-I	List-II
(A) Special Metropolitan Magistrate	1. Imprisonment up to 7 years or/ and fine
(B) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate	2. Imprisonment up to 10 years or/and fine
(C) Judicial Magistrate of Second Class	3. Imprisonment up to 3 years or/ and fine
(D) Assistant Sessions Judge	4. Imprisonment up to 1 year or/ and fine up to Rs. 1,000

Code:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (A) A | B | C | D |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) A | B | C | D |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (C) A | B | c | D |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (D) A | B | C | D |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

59. Where two or more courts have taken cognizance of the same offence and a question arises as to which of them ought to inquire into or try the offence, the question shall be decided
1. if the courts are subordinate to the same High Court, by that High Court
 2. by the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the accused resides, carries on business or is engaged in a gainful employment
 3. if the courts are subordinate to the same High Court, by that High Court in consultation with the State Government concerned
 4. if the courts are not subordinate to the same High Court, by that court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the proceedings were first commenced
- Which of the above are correct?

Code:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) 1 and 2 | (B) 2 and 3 |
| (C) 1 and 4 | (D) 1,2,3 and 4 |
60. **Assertion (A):**
 Power of the State to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions is very limited.
Reason (R):
 This extraordinary power is to be used when consideration of public justice justifies its exercise.
Code:
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
61. Husband and wife
 (A) are competent witnesses against each other in matrimonial cases
 (B) are not competent witnesses against each other as they are one person in law

- (C) are competent witnesses against each other in civil cases only
- (D) are competent witnesses against each other in civil as well as criminal cases
62. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (A) Bloodstains and blood group | 1. Reg v. Dodson |
| (B) Automatic | 2. State of Gujarat v. Chhota Lal Patni |
| (C) Tape-recorded statement | 3. B v. Attorney General |
| (D) Handwriting | 4. Yusuf ali v. State of Maharashtra |
63. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (A) That a man heard or said something | Fact |
| (B) A map or plan | Document |
| (C) Copies made from or compared with the original | Evidence |
| (D) Facts connected to a fact in issue in such a manner as to constitute part of the same transaction | Rule nisi |
64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:
- | List-I | List-2 |
|---|--|
| (A) Confession caused by inducement, threat, promise | 1. Aghnoo Nagesia v. State |
| (B) Confession to a customs officer | 2. State of Punjab v. Barkatram |
| (C) Confession in the FIR given by the accused | 3. Pyarelal Bhargava v. State of Rajasthan |
| (D) Discovery of a fact pursuant to a statement in police custody | 4. State of v. Kathi Kalu Oghad |
- Code**
- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (B) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| (D) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
65. Question is, whether A was robbed. The fact that he said, he had been robbed without making any complaint
- (A) is relevant showing preparation for relevant facts
- (B) is relevant showing conduct
- (C) is relevant showing effect of relevant facts
- (D) may be relevant under Section 32 or Section 157 of the Evidence Act
66. A is accused of receiving stolen goods while knowing them to be stolen. He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value. He may
- (A) not prove this statement
- (B) prove if it is relevant otherwise than an admission
- (C) prove it as it is explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue
- (D) None of the above
67. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (A) An admission by a guardian ad litem against a minor is evidence
- (B) Admission on a point of law made by a pleader in court on behalf of the client is evidence
- (C) Admission by one of the several defendants in a suit against another defendant is evidence
- (D) Admission of fact made by a pleader in court on behalf of his client is evidence
68. Which one of the following is the true statement in relation to the relevancy of character?

- (A) In criminal cases, previous good character is irrelevant
 (B) In criminal proceedings, previous bad character is relevant
 (C) In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed is relevant
 (D) In civil cases, character of any person affecting the amount of damages is relevant
69. When the court has to form an opinion as to the digital signature of any person, the opinion of which of the following is relevant?
 (A) Certifying Authority
 (B) Controller appointed under the Information Technology Act
 (C) Internet Service Provider
 (D) Certifying Authority which had issued digital signature certificate
70. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court raised doubts regarding the applicability of the doctrine of equital estoppel beyond Section 115, Evidence Act?
 (A) Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. v. Central Bank of India Ltd.
 (B) Madanappa v. Chandramma
 (C) Turner Morrison and Co. v. Hungerford Investment Trust Ltd.
 (D) Sitaram v. State of UP
71. No revenue officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence against the public revenue. This provision is contained in
 (A) Section 125, Evidence Act
 (B) Section 124, Evidence Act
 (C) Section 123, Evidence Act
 (D) Section 126, Evidence Act
72. No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence. The rationale of this rule is stated in
 (A) Queen Empress v. Abdullah
 (B) Queen Empress v. Babulal
 (C) Queen v. Lillyman
 (D) Pakla Narayan Swamy v. Emperor
73. Where a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of five, how many of them need to be proved?
 (A) Five (B) Three
 (C) One (D) Two
74. **Assertion (A):**
 A gives B a receipt for money paid by B. Oral evidence is offered for the payment. The evidence is admissible.
Reason (R):
 A receipt is not a contract or grant in respect of which oral evidence is barred.
Code:
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
75. **Assertion (A):**
 Sections 91 and 92, Evidence Act should be read together.
Reason (R) :
 These two Sections supplement each other.
Code:
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
76. The court shall take judicial notice of
 (A) Foreign judicial records
 (B) National Flag of a State not recognized by India
 (C) Stephen's Digest on Criminal Law
 (D) Rule of Road on land (and in sea)
77. Which of the following is an example of 'may presume'?
 (A) Presumption as to electronic records
 (B) Presumption as to digital signature certificate
 (C) Presumption as to electronic messages
 (D) Presumption as to electronic agreements

78. Section 58 of the Evidence Act deals with
- formal admissions
 - evidentiary admissions
 - formal as well as evidentiary admissions
 - proof of facts by oral evidence
79. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Relevancy of statements as to law contained in law books Section 38, Evidence Act
 - Relevancy of statements in maps, charts, etc. Section 35, Evidence Act
 - Relevancy of certain evidence for proving in subsequent proceeding the truth of facts therein stated Section 34, Evidence Act
 - Relevancy of statement as to facts of public nature Section 37, Evidence Act
80. In which of the following instances there is no reason ground for asking the witness the question whether he is a dakoit?
- A barrister is instructed by an attorney that an important witness is a dakoit
 - A pleader is informed by a person court that an important witness is dakoit. The informant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement
 - A witness of whom nothing whatsoever is known, is asked randomly, whether he is a dakoit
 - A witness of whom nothing whatsoever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers
81. The principle of agency of necessity is
- applicable in emergent situations where communication with the principal is not possible
 - applicable in normal situations if the communication with the principal is possible
 - unknown to the law of agency
 - None of the above
82. A gives woolen cloth' to B, a tailor, for making a suit. The tailor's charges are settled at Rs. 500. After the suit is ready, A tenders RISK for the charges but the tailor refuses to deliver the suit till A pays an old due. In such case
- B can refuse to deliver the suit
 - B cannot refuse to deliver the suit
 - B can refuse in certain circumstances
 - B can sell the suit
83. Which of the following is correct ?
- Pledge made by a person having a limited interest is valid to the extent of that interest
 - Pledge made by a person under voidable contract is valid
 - Pledge made by a mercantile agent is valid
 - Goods may be pledged by the servant in the absence of owner
84. **Assertion (A):**
The liability of the surety is coextensive with that of the principal debtor unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.
- Reason (R):**
Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal debtor and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to variance.
- Code:**
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true

85. A without the request of anybody extinguishes the fire of B's godown. A suffers injury thereby. B promises to compensate A for the whole amount he has spent for his treatment. The contract is
 (A) unenforceable (B) void
 (C) voidable (D) enforceable
86. Promissory estoppel is sometimes spoken of as a substitute for
 (A) novation (B) quasi-contract
 (C) consideration (D) coercion
87. X, a trader, leaves goods at Y's house by mistake. If Y uses the goods, then which one of the following is correct when X demands the price of goods and Y refuses to pay?
 (A) Y is not bound to pay as he becomes the owner of the goods left at his home
 (B) Y is bound to pay as X did not intend to supply goods gratuitously and Y 91. enjoyed the benefits of X's act
 (C) Y is not bound to pay as he did not ask for the goods
 (D) X must suffer for his mistake and he cannot recover the price of goods from Y
88. X contracted with a tent house for erecting a shamiana for performing the marriage of his daughter. On the day of marriage, a curfew was clamped in the area preventing the celebration of the marriage. The shamiana owner claims the charges agreed to be paid by X.
 In the light of the above, which one of the following is correct?
 (A) X has to pay the contracted charges
 (B) X need not pay the agreed charges but only reasonable charges
 (C) X can require the State to bear the claim for damages
 (D) X need not pay anything as the celebration of the marriage was impossible on account of the curfew
89. In which of the following instances has the discharge of agreement not been effected?
 (A) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbid him to do so
 (B) A owes B Rs 5,000. C pays to B Rs 1,000, which B accepts in satisfaction of his claim against A
 (C) A awaits arrival of B to finish the painting for B
 (D) A owes B Rs 2,000 and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them, half of the loan amount. A pays to B Rs 1,000
90. A contingent contract based on the specified uncertain event not happening within a fixed time
 (A) can be enforced if the event does not happen within the fixed time
 (B) cannot be enforced at all, being void
 (C) can be enforced if before the expiry of fixed time, it becomes certain that such an event shall not happen
 (D) Both (A) and (C)
91. Which one of the following is a contract?
 (A) An agreement to do a lawful act by an unlawful means
 (B) An undertaking in writing duly signed to pay the time-barred debt
 (C) An agreement in restraint of a lawful trade
 (D) An agreement to pay Rs. 10,000 without consideration
92. Which one of the following is not provided in Sections 4 and 5 of the Contract Act?
 (A) Communication of offer
 (B) Communication of acceptance
 (C) Revocation of proposal and acceptance
 (D) Revocation of contract
93. Which one of the following does not amount to fraud?
 (A) Active concealment of a fact
 (B) A promise made without any intention of performing it
 (C) Suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true

- (D) A representation made without knowing it to be false, honestly believing it to be true
94. A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default is known as
 (A) damage (B) penalty
 (C) liquidated damage (D) compensation
95. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists;
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|--------------------------|
| (A) Tinn v. Hoffman | 1. Invitation to and Co. |
| (B) Fisher v. Bell | 2. Offers at large |
| (C) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. | 3. Cross offers |
| (D) Harvey v. Facey | 4. Quotation of price |
- Code:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (B) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (C) | A | B | c | D |
| | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | A | B | c | D |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
96. Which one of the following propositions is correct?
 (A) A minor's contract being void, a minor is not bound to pay for necessities supplied to him
 (B) A minor's contract being voidable he is bound to pay for necessities supplied to him
 (C) A minor is bound to pay for necessities supplied to him because a minor's contract is valid
 (D) A minor's contract is void but he is bound to pay for necessities supplied to him
97. Match List-1 with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--|---|
| (A) Supervening | 1. Uberrima fide contract impossibility |
| (B) Consideration | 2. Frustration |
| (C) Good faith | 3. Privity of contract |
| (D) Dunlop Tyre Co. v. Selfridge and Co. | 4. Quid pro quo |
- Code:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (B) | A | B | C | D |
| | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (C) | A | B | c | D |
| | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | A | B | c | D |
| | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
98. Assertion (A): Marriage brokerage contract is valid
 Reason (R): Marriage brokerage contract is opposed to public policy.
 Codes:
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
99. Which of the following are the duties of a bailee?
 1. Duty to take reasonable care of goods
 2. Duty not to make unauthorised use of goods
 3. Duty not to mix his own goods with the goods bailed
 4. Duty to compensate when goods are damaged despite of the care of the bailee
- Codes:**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 2, 3 and 4 | (B) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (C) 3 and 4 | (D) 1 and 2 |
100. Adams v. Jarvis is a leading case on
 (A) Bailment
 (B) Contract of Indemnity
 (C) Contract of Guarantee
 (D) Pledge

Jharkhand Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2014 (Solved Paper) (G.K., Law & English)

1. The word which is most opposite in meaning to the word 'Random' is?
(A) Accidental (B) Haphazard
(C) Incidental (D) Deliberate
2. Find the odd word out
(A) Peripheral (B) Necessary
(C) Fundamental (D) Essential
3. One who walks in sleep is
(A) hypocrite (B) imposter
(C) somnambulist (D) sarcastic
4. Choose the tense form of the following sentence I was standing outside the post office.
(A) Present continuous tense
(B) Past continuous tense
(C) Past simple tense
(D) Past Perfect tense
5. I am trying to phone her, but I can't
(A) get up (B) get through
(C) get on (D) get away
6. Which of the following is the sentence with coordinating conjunction?
(A) He held my hand lest I should fall.
(B) He is slow but he is honest.
(C) Rama will go if Hari goes.
(D) A book is a book although there is nothing in it.
7. The word which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Thrashing' is
(A) Garbage (B) Beating
(C) Shouting (D) Warning
8. The group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word 'Vanished' is
(A) Gone missing (B) Was found
(C) Was killed (D) Was left behind
9. From the following words, the misspelt word is
(A) Relinquish (B) Illuminant
(C) Exodes (D) Dependency
10. 'Gynaephobia' stands for
(A) fear of woman (B) fear of sex
(C) fear of chins (D) fear of marriage
11. Exemption from personal appearance in the court is provided under
(A) Section 133 of CPC
(B) Section 132 of CPC
(C) Section 143 of CPC
(D) Section 142 of CPC
12. A suit in respect of public charities is provided under
(A) Section 92 of CPC
(B) Section 41 of CPC
(C) Section 100 of CPC
(D) Section 105 of CPC
13. Suit of indigent persons has been provided under
(A) Order 32 of CPC
(B) Order 33 of CPC
(C) Order 29 of CPC
(D) Order 34 of CPC
14. The provision in respect of summary procedure has been laid down under
(A) Order 37 of CPC (B) Order 36 of CPC
(C) Order 38 of CPC (D) Order 40 of CPC
15. Under Section 37 of Code of Criminal Procedure every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or a Police Officer
(A) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police Officer is authorized to arrest

- (B) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of peace
(C) in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to railways
(D) All of the above
16. In a cognizable case under Indian Penal Code, the police will have all the powers to investigate
(A) except the power to arrest without warrant
(B) including the power to arrest without warrant
(C) and arrest without warrant, only after seeking permission from the Magistrate
(D) and arrest without warrant, only after in informing the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the offence
17. For the purpose of taking cognizance of an offence what period of limitation is prescribed by the court for an offence carrying punishment not exceeding one year?
(A) 3 months (B) 6 months
(C) 1 year (D) 3 years
18. What is the maximum period an Executive Magistrate may authorize the detention of an accused in custody?
(A) Not exceeding 24 hours
(B) Not exceeding 3 days
(C) Not exceeding 7 days
(D) Not exceeding 15 days
19. Who is not entitled to any maintenance under Chapter IX of CrPC?
(A) Divorced wife
(B) Judicially separated wife
(C) Illegitimate child
(D) Physically and mentally able adult son
20. How long a warrant of arrest shall remain in force?
(A) 6 years
(B) 10 years
(C) 12 years
(D) Until executed or cancelled
21. What is the time limit prescribed within which claims and objections to attachment to be made under CrPC?
(A) 6 months (B) 60 days
(C) 1 year (D) 3 years
22. Under what appropriate Section, a Magistrate may issue an order of injunction?
(A) Section 133 (B) Section 142
(C) Section 144 (D) Section 145
23. Under what Section of CrPC a Magistrate may direct local investigation?
(A) Section 139 (B) Section 133
(C) Section 145 (D) Section 147
24. Who among the following may ask for security for keeping peace on conviction?
(A) Subdivisional Magistrate
(B) District Magistrate
(C) Executive Magistrate
(D) First Class Judicial Magistrate
25. What is the maximum period, under Section 110 of CrPC, for furnishing security prescribed for keeping good behaviour?
(A) 6 months (B) 1 year
(C) 2 years (D) 3 years
26. A confession made under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973 can be recorded by a Magistrate, during the course of
(A) a trial
(B) an investigation
(C) a trial or an investigation
(D) investigation, but before the commencement of inquiry or trial
27. Trial commences in warrant cases instituted on police report
(A) with the issuance of process against accused person
(B) with the submission of police report
(C) on the framing of formal charge
(D) on the appearance of the accused in obedience to the process issued by the court
28. Which of the following statements need not be signed by the maker?

- (A) Statement u/s 313 of CrPC
 (B) Statement u/s 164 of CrPC
 (C) Statement u/s 161 of CrPC
 (D) Statement (Confession) by accused u/s 164 of CrPC
29. Under which Section of law, Magistrate has power to issue 'commission' for examination of witness in prison?
 (A) Section 270 (B) Section 271
 (C) Section 272 (D) Section 273
30. Under which Section of law the court has provision to direct tender of pardon to the accused before pronouncement of judgement?
 (A) Section 306 (B) Section 307
 (C) Section 301 (D) Section 310
31. If question asked to witness to any matter relevant to the matter in issue and the answer given by witness to such question will criminate him, then
 (A) the witness shall be compelled to answer such question
 (B) the witness shall not be compelled to answer such question
 (C) court may presume
 (D) None of the above
32. 'Estoppel' has been defined under
 (A) Section 115 (B) Section 114
 (C) Section 117 (D) Section 130
33. The presumption of legitimacy under Section 112 is
 (A) presumption of law
 (B) presumption of fact
 (C) mixed presumption of law and fact
 (D) None of the above
34. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction or soon afterwards. This provision is provided under
 (A) Section 159 (B) Section 160
 (C) Section 158 (D) Section 166
35. Leading question has been defined under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 under
 (A) Section 141 (B) Section 142
 (C) Section 143 (D) Section 145
36. Under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a public servant shall not be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence?
 (A) Section 123 (B) Section 124
 (C) Section 125 (D) Section 126
37. A is charged with travelling in a railway without a ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket, is
 (A) on prosecution (B) on accused
 (C) Neither on prosecution nor on accused
 (D) None of the above
38. In respect of a certified copy, thirty years old, which fulfills all the conditions laid under Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act, the court
 (A) shall presume (B) may presume
 (C) will not presume (D) None of the above
39. A certified copy of a registered sale deed produced in evidence
 (A) will be proof of execution of the original and its registration
 (C) will be proof of execution only
 (D) will be merely proof of the fact that an original document was registered
 (D) will not prove anything in absence of original
40. Confession of one accused is admissible evidence against co-accused, if they are tried
 (A) jointly for the same offence
 (B) jointly for different offences
 (C) for the same offence but not jointly
 (D) for different offences and not jointly
41. For the purpose of proving a registered Will', it shall be necessary to call
 (A) all the attesting witnesses
 (B) one attesting witness at least
 (C) one attesting witness and the scribe of the Will
 (D) one attesting witness and the registering officer

42. In the Indian Evidence Act, the conditions in respect of computer output to be deemed and admissible in evidence as document is contained in
(A) Section 65(B)(4) (B) Section 65(B)(1)
(C) Section 65(B)(2) (D) Section 65(B)(5)
43. Which of the following is correct in respect of determining the date of birth of A?
(A) A letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A is a relevant fact
(B) A letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A is not a relevant fact
(C) a letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A is not admissible in evidence
(D) None of the above
44. Which of the following is required to be proved essentially?
(A) Judicial notice (B) Admitted fact
(C) Confession (D) Relevant fact
45. Opinions of experts are not relevant
(A) upon a point of science
(B) upon a point of art
(C) upon a point of domestic law
(D) as to identity of handwriting
46. Which of the following Sections provides that evidence may be given of facts in issue?
(A) Section 3 (B) Section 4
(C) Section 5 (D) Section 6
47. Which one of the following is not essential for a consideration?
(A) It must be given at the desire of the promisor
(B) Valuable
(C) Lawful
(D) Adequate
48. The provisions relating to contingent contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is laid down under
(A) Sections 31 to 37
(B) Sections 32 to 37
(C) Sections 31 to 36
(D) Sections 30 to 36
49. The intimation under Section 59 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
(A) must be implied
(B) must be expressed
(C) may be either expressed or implied
(D) None of the above
50. A tender in a newspaper is
(A) invitation to offer
(B) promise
(C) offer
(D) invitation for acceptance
51. Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is
(A) an agreement (B) an acceptance
(C) an offer (D) a contract
52. A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is
(A) voidable (B) void
(C) wrongful (D) enforceable
53. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines 'Contract'?
(A) Section 2(h) (B) Section 2(f)
(C) Section 2(d) (D) Section 2(a)
54. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines 'Consideration'?
(A) Section 2(a) (B) Section 2(b)
(C) Section 2(c) (D) Section 2(d)
55. "An agreement without consideration is void." Which Section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down this provision?
(A) Section 23 (B) Section 2(d)
(C) Section 10 (D) Section 25(1)
56. The nature of an agreement made under the provisions of Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 would be
(A) valid (B) void
(C) invalid (D) voidable
57. "The liability of the surety is coextensive with that of the principal debtor." It has been provided under
(A) Section 126 (B) Section 127
(C) Section 128 (D) Section 130

58. 'An agreement to do an act impossible' is provided in the Indian Contract Act under
 (A) Section 39 (B) Section 50
 (C) Section 56 (D) Section 55
59. A 'contract of pledge' is a contract of
 (A) indemnity (B) guarantee
 (C) bailment (D) agency
60. In kidnapping, consent of minor is
 (A) wholly immaterial (B) partly immaterial
 (C) wholly material (D) partly material
61. A, who deals only in coconut oil, enters into an agreement with B to sell 50 tons of oil. The agreement is
 (A) enforceable by law
 (B) void due to uncertainty
 (C) voidable due to uncertainty
 (D) None of the above
62. B is wife of A. A during lifetime of B and with her consent makes an agreement with C to marry her (C). The agreement is
 (A) void (B) voidable
 (C) valid (D) None of the above
63. A finds the key of B's house door, which B had lost, and commits house trespass by entering B's house, having opened the door with that key. A has committed the offence of
 (A) lurking house trespass
 (B) criminal misappropriation
 (C) attempt to theft
 (D) housebreaking
64. What punishment may be awarded to the person whose act is covered under general exceptions of Chapter IV of IPC?
 (A) No punishment
 (B) Half of the punishment prescribed for that offence
 (C) One fourth of the punishment prescribed for that offence
 (D) Depends upon discretion of the court
65. In which of the following landmark cases, a three-judge bench of the Supreme Court prescribed four-point test relating to Section 300, thirdly, of IPC?
 (A) Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab; AIR 1958, SC 465
 (B) States of UP vs. Ramesh Prasad Mishra; (1996) 10, SCC 360
 (C) K. M. Nanavati vs. State of Maharashtra; AIR 1962, SC605
 (D) Nehru @ Jawahar vs. State; AIR 2008, SC 2574
66. Inducing a person with dishonest intention to part with his property by putting him in fear of physical injury amounts to an offence of
 (A) theft
 (B) criminal misappropriation
 (C) extortion
 (D) criminal intimidation
67. A sees B drowning in the river, but does not save him. B is drowned. A has committed
 (A) the offence of murder
 (B) the offence of abetment of suicide
 (C) the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 (D) no offence
68. 'Common intention' signifies
 (A) similar intention
 (B) prearranged planning
 (C) presence of common knowledge
 (D) common design for common objects
69. A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable to
 (A) imprisonment of either description for seven years and to fine also
 (B) imprisonment for life
 (C) death sentence
 (D) fine only
70. A is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives a valuable property to A, which A knows to belong to Z, and A takes it dishonestly, without any authority of Z to give away. A has committed
 (A) the offence of theft
 (B) the offence of cheating
 (C) the offence of extortion
 (D) no offence

71. Which of the following is not an essential element of theft?
(A) Dishonest intention
(B) Removal from possession
(C) Immovable property
(D) Without consent of the person in possession
72. For the offence of abduction of person, abducted must be
(A) minor
(B) major
(C) minor or major
(D) None of the above
73. Which of the following is not an essential element for the offence of kidnapping?
(A) Minor
(B) Intention of the accused
(C) Without the consent of lawful guardian
(D) Beyond the control of lawful guardian
74. Under IPC, attempt to commit dacoity is punished under
(A) Section 393 (B) Section 394
(C) Section 395 (D) Section 396
75. In which of the following cases it is settled that death sentence should be awarded only in the 'rarest of rare' cases?
(A) R vs. Govinda
(B) Hussainara vs. State of Bihar
(C) Bachan Singh vs. State of Punjab
(D) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration
76. In which one of the following circumstances, the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death?
(A) Reasonable apprehension to cause simple hurt
(B) Reasonable apprehension to cause simple theft
(C) Reasonable apprehension of causing wrongful restraint
(D) An act of throwing or administering acid or of such an attempt that reasonably causes apprehension of grievous hurt
77. As per IPC, gangrape is punished under
(A) Section 376A (B) Section 376C
(C) Section 376D (D) Section 376E
78. To which one of the following the word 'Illegal' used under Section 43 of IPC is not applicable?
(A) Which is an offence
(B) Which is prohibited by law
(C) Which furnishes a ground for civil action
(D) Which is immoral
79. In which State the first 'Lok-Ayukt' was appointed?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Uttaranchal
80. International Workers Day is observed on
(A) 15th April (B) 12th December
(C) 1st May (D) 1st August
81. The ratio of width of our National Flag to its length is
(A) 1:2 (B) 2:3
(C) 3:2 (D) 7:9
82. 'Law Day' is celebrated in India on which one of the following dates?
(A) 15th August (B) 26th January
(C) 26th December (D) 26th November
83. The State of Jharkhand was established on
(A) 15th November, 2000
(B) 16th November, 2000
(C) 15th December, 2000
(D) 16th December, 2000
84. On the basis of area, the largest State in India is
(A) Rajasthan (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Maharashtra
85. 'joule' is the unit of
(A) temperature (B) pressure
(C) energy (D) heat
86. Antibiotics
(A) prevents pain
(B) destroys body germs quickly
(C) does not prevent germs from growing
(D) Both (B) and (C)
87. Where did Akbar born?
(A) Delhi (B) Lahore
(C) Agra (D) Amarkot

88. The Tax Reform Commission was set up by the
 (A) Planning Commission
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) Ministry of Finance
 (D) Interstate Council
89. During proceeding for execution of a decree, if a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall, be determined by
 (A) the court which passed the decree
 (B) the court executing the decree
 (C) the Appellate Court
 (D) a separate suit
90. In execution of a decree, other than a decree for maintenance, passed against A, what shall be the attachable portion, if his salary is 10,000 per month?
 (A) 3,333 (B) r 5,000
 (C) 3,000 (D) 6,666
91. In an 'interpleader suit', there
 (A) are several claimants claiming the property adverse to each other
 (B) is only one claimant claiming the property against the other
 (C) are several claimants claiming the property under common interest of all
 (D) None of the above
92. The court cannot order execution of a decree as per Section 51 of CPC, in which of the following ways?
 (A) By delivery of any property specifically decreed
 (B) By attachment and sale of property
 (C) By serving summons on the party
 (D) By appointing a receiver
93. if the appellant withdraws the appeal preferred against a decree passed ex parte, the application under Order 9, Rule 13 of CPC shall be
 (A) rejected (B) returned
 (C) maintainable
 (D) referred for opinion of the Appellate Court
94. Where a suit is abated or dismissed under Order 22 of CPC on the same cause of action
 (A) new suit may be instituted with the consent of parties
 (B) fresh suit may be filed with prior permission of the court
 (C) no fresh suit shall be brought
 (D) new suit may be filed if sufficient cause is shown
95. Which of the following is not correct regarding the powers of Appellate Court?
 (A) Appellate Court has power to determine a case finally
 (B) Appellate Court has power to remand the case
 (C) Appellate Court has no power to take additional evidence
 (D) Appellate Court has power to frame issue and refer them for trial
96. Period of detention in civil imprisonment, as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction, shall not exceed
 (A) one month (B) three months
 (C) six months (D) one year
97. If a party who has obtained an order to amend the pleadings under CPC, if not amended, after expiration of how many days shall not be permitted to amend the same without the leave of the court?
 (A) 15 days (B) 90 days
 (C) 14 days (D) 30 days
98. Where party dies after conclusion of the hearing and before pronouncing of judgement
 (A) the suit shall abate
 (B) the suit shall not abate
 (C) the suit shall not abate if cause of action survives
 (D) it will be deemed that judgement has been pronounced before death of the party
99. An application for revision under CPC is filed under
 (A) Section 114 (B) Section 115
 (C) Section 116 (D) Section 113
100. Before filing a suit against government under Section 80 of CPC it requires a notice to be given to the government of
 (A) 60 days (B) 30 days
 (C) 90 days (D) 14 days

Jharkhand Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2015 (Solved Paper) (G.K., Law & English)

1. Which of the underlined parts of the given sentence contains an error?
One of my sister lives
(A) (B)
near the India Gate in New Dethi
(C) (D)
2. Fill in the blank with a suitable form of verb in the following:
My friend _____ living in Mumbai since 2014.
(A) is (B) has been
(C) is being (D) was being
3. Fill in the blank with an appropriate preposition.
They belong to the same party, but they don't agree everything.
(A) in (B) at
(C) on (P) with
4. The word 'millenium' refers to a period of
(A) one hundred years
(B) one million years
(C) one thousand years
(D) ten thousand years
5. Fill in the blank with the suitable choice.
Dethi is _____ than Shimla in May.
(A) hot (B) hotter
(C) more hot (D) more hotter
6. Which of the following is similar in meaning of "that which cannot be read"?
(A) Illegitimate (B) Illegal
(C) Illegible (D) Illogical
7. Select the appropriate choice to fill in the blank in the sentence.
tigers are ferocious.
(A) A (B) The
(C) An (D) article is required.
8. Identify the type of sentence given below:
Can you lend me your pen, please?
(A) Declarative (B) Operative
(C) Imperative (D) Interrogative
9. An ophthalmologist treats the disorders of
(A) skin (B) heart
(C) eye (D) brain
10. The word "terrestrial" means connected with
(A) water (B) land
(C) space (D) air
11. Who appoints them Judges of High Courts of India?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) President of India
(D) Law Minister of India
12. The year of Quit India Movement is
(A) 1930 (B) 1940
(C) 1942 (D) 1947
13. Deficiency of which of the following Vitamins cause 'Night-blindness'?
(A) Vitamin B (B) Vitamin A
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin 1
14. One of the following gases is the cause of 'Greenhouse effect' (warming of the earth surface)
(A) Nitrogen oxide (B) Nitrous oxide
(C) Carbon dioxide (D) Carbon monoxide
15. The UNO was formed on _____
(A) 24th October, 1945
(B) 23M October, 1945
(C) 24th October, 1944
(D) 22nd October, 1944
16. The American Journal 'Time' has chosen one of the following as 'the person of the year 2015.

- (A) Angela Markel
 (B) Barack Obama
 (C) Narehdra Modi
 (D) Margaret Thatcher
17. Amaravati is being made new capital of which of the following state?
 (A) Goa (B) Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Mizoram (D) Chhattisgarh
18. Justice Meenakshi Madan Rai has been sworn in as the first woman judge of High Court of which of the following states?
 (A) Sikkim (B) Kerala
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Dethi
19. Who of the following is the writer of the book: 'Wings of Fire'?
 (A) Sarojini Naidu
 (B) A.P.J. Abdul Kalani
 (C) Jagannath Pillai
 (D) Amrita Pritam
20. Cristiano Ronaldo has recently been voted as a number one footballer. He hails from which of the following countries?
 (A) Portugal (B) Argentina
 (C) Brazil (D) Germany
21. A Magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate into an offence in CrPC under
 (A) Section 156(3) Cr.PC
 (B) Section 156 (2) Cr.PC
 (C) Section 156 (1) Cr.PC
 (D) All of the above
22. Under the scheme of Criminal Procedure Code non-cognizable offences are
 (A) Private wrongs
 (B) Public wrongs
 (C) Both public and private wrongs
 (D) None of the above
23. Under Section 159 of Cr.PC, the Magistrate has the power to
 (A) Depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to hold a preliminary inquiry
 (B) Direct-investigation by the police
 (C) Either (A) or (B)
 (D) Only (B) and not (A)
24. Under Section 167 of Cr. PC the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice- versa, this alteration can be done
 (A) During the period of first seven days
 (B) During the period of first fifteen days
 (C) During the period of first fourteen days
 (D) During the period of first ten c'ays
25. Cognizance of offence of defamation under Chapter XXI of IPC can be taken
 (A) On a complaint made by an aggrieved person
 (B) On a police report
 (C) Suo motu
 (D) All of the above
26. Joint trial of several persons is permissible
 (A) Under Section 219 of Cr.PC
 (B) Under Section 221 of Cr.PC
 (C) Under Section 222 of Cr.PC
 (D) Under Section 223 of Cr.PC
27. Rule antre for's acquit or antre for's commit is contained in
 (A) Under Section 298 of Cr.PC
 (B) Under Section 300 of Cr.PC
 (C) Under Section 320 of Cr.PC,
 (D) Under Section 321 of Cr.PC
28. In which of the following cases th Supreme Court held that the High Cour cannot directly entertain bail applicator of POTA accused without its refusal b) special court?
 (A) State of Gujarat v. Santosh Kumar
 (B) State of Gujarat v. Shalimbhai Abdul Gaffar Shaikh
 (C) State of Uttar Pradesh V. S.N. Srivastava
 (D) State of Maharashtra v. S.K. Dhinde
29. 'A Legal Remembrances canntt be made ex-officio public prosecutor.' This was held in
 (A) State of Kerala V. Karveettil Krishnan
 (B) V. Ramchandra v. M.C. Jagadhodhara
 (C) Vijay v. State of Maharashtra
 (D) None of the above

30. Urgent cases of Nuisance or apprehended danger falls under
(A) Section 146 of Cr.PC
(B) Section 144 of Cr.PC
(C) Section 142 of Cr.PC
(D) Section 140 of Cr.PC
31. When Warrant also cannot be executed the court may proceed under
(A) Section 83 and 84 of Cr.PC
(B) Section 82 and 83 of Cr.PC
(C) Section 81 and 82 of Cr.PC
(D) Section 80 and 81 of Cr.PC
32. "Plea Bargaining" a new chapter was added in Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) is contained in
(A) Section 265 A to 265 N
(B) Section 265 A to 265 M
(C) Section 265 A to 265 L
(D) Section 265 A to 265 E
33. A Magistrate may under Section 252 or Section 255 of Cr.PC convict the accused of any offence triable under
(A) Chapter XIX of Cr.PC
(B) Chapter XX of Cr.PC
(C) Chapter XXI of Cr.PC
(D) Chapter XV of Cr.PC
34. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that FIR was not substantive evidence and could only be used to corroborate its maker?
(A) Anil Kumar V. B.S. Neelakanta, AIR 2010 SC 2715
(B) Viveta Gazra v. State, AIR 2010 SC 2712
(C) Union of India v. A. Kumar, AIR 2010 SC 2735
(D) C. Magesh v. State of Karnataka, AIR 2010 SC 2768
35. In summons-cases and inquiries, memorandum is the only
(A) Record of witness
(B) Record of accused statement
(C) Record of evidence
(D) Record of all statements
36. If the accused is not acquitted under Section 232 of Cr. PC then the court calls upon him to enter on
(A) His defence (B) His counsel
(C) His version (D) His statement
37. In case of anticipatory breach of contract, an aggrieved party
(A) Has the right to claim performance at any time
(B) Cannot claim any remedy as performance is still executory
(C) May wait till the date of performance
(D) Does not have the right to terminate the contract
38. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(A) Acceptance must be communicated.
(B) Acceptance must be in writing.
(C) Oral acceptance is a valid acceptance.
(D) Acceptance must be in the prescribed manner.
39. The principle "Restitution stops where repayment begins" can be applied against
(A) An alien enemy only
(B) Any incapable person
(C) Lunatics and idiots only
(D) Minors only
40. Promissory estoppels is sometimes spoken of as a substitute for
(A) Quasi contract
(B) Consideration
(C) Coercion
(D) Novation
41. A change of nature of obligation of a contract known as
(A) Alteration (B) Repudiation
(C) Rescission (D) Novation
42. A notice in the newspapers inviting tenders is
(A) An invitation for negotiation
(B) A promise
(C) An invitation to proposal
(D) A proposal

43. Examine the following statements:
 1. Every contract is an agreement.
 2. Every agreement is a contract.
 3. Every lawful civil obligation is a contract.
 4. Every contract has a legally enforceable civil obligation.
- Which of these statements are correct?
 (A) 1 and 4 (B) 1 and 2
 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 3 and 4
44. Union of India v. Maddala Thathaiah is an illustration, where the tender was in the form of
 (A) Public offer (B) Standing offer
 (C) Specific offer (D) General offer
45. The rule laid down in Adam v. Lindsell was approved by the House of Lords in
 (A) Dunlop v. Higgins
 (B) Elliason v. Henshaw
 (C) Powell v. Lee
 (D) Hyde v. Wrench
46. Which one of the following agreements is held to be opposed to public policy?
 (A) The arbitration clause for the application of foreign law
 (B) Payment in foreign currency
 (C) Agreement of payment of less salary
 (D) Arbitrators residing in the foreign country
47. The facts of Griffith v. Brymre would attract Section 20 and facts of Krell v. Henry attract
 (A) Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (B) Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (C) Section 12 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (D) Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
48. The obligation to restore advantage in a void agreement is provided by
 (A) Section 65 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (B) Section 60 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (C) Section 63 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (D) Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
49. A continuing guarantee under Section 130 is
 (A) Irrevocable absolutely
 (B) Revocable as regards future transaction
 (C) Revocable absolutely
 (D) Either (A) or (B) Series-A
50. For the purpose of pledge, delivery of possession of goods
 (A) May be symbolic
 (B) Either actual or constructive
 (C) May be constructive
 (D) Has to be actual
51. A valid lease can be determined by
 (A) Force majeure (B) Frustration
 (C) Efflux of time (D) None of the above
52. There can also be _____ by estoppels.
 (A) Sale (B) Ownership
 (C) Fraud (D) Possession
53. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under
 (A) explanation V to Section 300
 (B) explanation I to Section 299
 (C) explanation II to Section 299
 (D) explanation I to Section 299
54. Section 511 does not apply in case of
 (A) attempt of riot (B) attempt of theft
 (C) attempt of affray (D) attempt of murder
55. Assault cannot be caused by
 (A) mere gestures
 (B) mere words
 (C) mere preparation
 (D) All the above
56. Personating a public servant is an offence
 (A) Under Section 186 of IPC
 (B) Under Section 171 of IPC
 (C) Under Section 170 of IPC
 (D) Under Section 169 of IPC

57. The Supreme Court of India has observed a clear distinction between dishonestly and fraudulently in the case of
 (A) Nathu Lal v. State of M. P.
 (B) Central Bank of India v. Narain
 (C) Mubarik Ali v. State of Bombay
 (D) Vimla Devi v. Dethi Administration Series-A
58. The minimum duration of imprisonment provided for an offence under the Indian Penal Code is imprisonment for
 (A) Twenty four hours under Section 511
 (B) Twenty four hours under Section 510
 (C) Sentence of 20 hours under Section 510
 (D) Sentence of imprisonment till rising of the court under Section
59. The principle underlying in Section 95 of IPC is
 (A) de minimis non curat lex
 (B) Volenti non fit injuria
 (C) Non compos mentis
 (D) Actus me invito factus non est mens actus
60. Section 97 of IPC expressly states that the right of private defence is subject to the restrictions contained in
 (A) Section 99 of IPC
 (B) Section 100 of IPC
 (C) Section 98 of IPC
 (D) Section 102 of IPC
61. The language of Part third of Section 105 is similar to that of
 (A) Section 39 of IPC (B) Section 37 of IPC
 (C) Section 38 of IPC (D) Section 40 of IPC
62. Which of the following Sections of PC has incorporated the English law known as principal in the Second degree? -
 (A) Section 114 (B) Section 112
 (C) Section 110 (D) Section 109
63. The definition of criminal conspiracy in I Section 120-A, IPC has been taken from that given in
 (A) Muichay v. Queen
 (B) Quinn v. Leatham
 (C) Abdul Rehman v. Emperor
 (D) R v. Vincent
64. Homicide cannot be defined as killing of a person by a person in view of the nature of the definition of the word 'person' in
 (A) Section 13 of the Indian Penal Code
 (B) Section 11 of the Indian Penal Code
 (C) Section 9 of the Indian Penal Code
 (D) Section 7 of the Indian Penal Code
65. The requirement of possession has been highlighted by illustrations
 (A) (A), (B), (C) and (D) in Section 378 of IPC
 (B) (B), (C), (D) and (e) in Section 378 of IPC
 (C) (C), (D), (e) and (f) in Section 378 of IPC
 (D) (D), (e), (f) and (g) in Section 378 of IPC
66. Theft under Indian Penal Code differs from larceny in English Law which contemplated
 (A) Permanent gain and loss
 (B) Loss of property
 (C) Moving of property
 (D) Denying the owner of his property
67. 'A' instigates 'W' to murder 'C' who refuses to do so. 'A' is guilty of
 (A) Abetment to commit murder
 (B) No offence
 (C) Criminal conspiracy
 (D) Criminal instigation
68. Which one of the following brings out the distinction between Section 34 and 149 of the IPC?
 (A) Section 149 creates a specific offence whereas Section 34 does not
 (B) Section 34 creates a specific offence whereas Section 149 does not
 (C) Section 34 as well as Section 149 create specific offences
 (D) Section 34 as well as Section 149 do not create specific offences
69. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002 permits evidence in the form of
 (A) Petition (B) Affidavits
 (C) Statements (D) Documents

70. It has been held by the Supreme Court in R.M. Malkani v. State of Maharashtra that a contemporaneous tape-record of a relevant conversation is a relevant fact It is
(A) relevant (B) res-gestae
(C) admissible (D) documents
71. Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act enables a person charged with a crime to take what is commonly called the plea of
(A) res-gestae (B) lis-pendens
(C) alibi (D) res-judicata
72. A judicial admission operates as
(A) an admission (B) a confession
(C) a plea of ignorance
(D) a waiver of proof
73. The burden of proof means the obligation to prove a fact. This is defined under
(A) Section 201 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 200 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 100 of the Indian Evidence Act
74. The principle stated in Section 106 of the Indian Evidence Act is an application of the principle of
(A) res gestae (B) res ipsa loquitur
(C) res-judicata (D) res sic stantibus
75. Leading questions can always be asked
(A) in second examination
(B) in re-examination
(C) in cross-examination
(D) in first examination Series-A
76. Alibi is governed by
(A) Section 8 of Evidence Act
(B) Section 6 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 11 of Evidence Act
(D) Section 12 of Evidence Act
77. Admissions made by a party are evidence against
(A) Privies in estate (B) Privies in law
(C) Privies in blood (D) All the above
78. Communication made 'without prejudice' are protected
(A) Under Section 21 of Evidence Act
(B) Under Section 24 of Evidence Act
(C) Under Section 23 of Evidence Act
(D) Under Section 22 of Evidence Act
79. 'Necessity rule' as to the admissibility of evidence is contained in
(A) Section 61 of Evidence Act
(B) Section 60 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 32 of Evidence Act J
(D) Section 31 of Evidence Act
80. The res inter alia acta is receivable
(A) Under Section 48 of Evidence Act
(B) Under Section 47 of Evidence Act
(C) Under Section 46 of Evidence Act \$
(D) Under Section 45 of Evidence Act
81. Section 92 of Evidence Act applies to
(A) Bilateral documents
(B) Unilateral documents
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Either (A) or (B)
82. Estoppel
(A) Need not be specifically pleaded
(B) Should be specifically pleaded
(C) May be specifically pleaded or may not be specifically pleaded
(D) Both (B) & (C) are correct
83. Zahira Sheikh was prime witness in
(A) Best Bakery retrial case (2006)
(B) Best Bakery case (2004)
(C) Sukh Ram disproportionate assets case (2005)
(D) Gujjar Killings case (2003)1
84. The presumption under Section 41 of Evidence Act is a
(A) Presumption of fact
(B) Rebuttable presumption of law
(C) Presumption of fact & law J
(D) Irrebuttable presumption of law
85. Pecuniary jurisdiction of the court has been dealt with in
(A) Section 6 of CPC
(B) Section 5 of CPC
(C) Section 4 of CPC
(D) Section 3 of CPC
86. Section 20 of CPC does not apply to
(A) Arbitration proceedings
(B) Civil proceedings
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

87. Under Order IV, Rule I, sub-rule (1) of CPC, a suit is instituted when
 (A) a plaint in duplicate is presented to the court
 (B) a plaint is presented to the court
 (C) a plaint in thplicate is presented to the court
 (D) either (A) or (B) or (C)
88. A suit in representative capacity can be filed by virtue of
 (A) under Order I, Rule 8A of CPC
 (B) under Order I, Rule 10A of CPC
 (C) under Order I, Rule 8 of CPC
 (D) under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC
89. List of witness, after settlement of issues, must be filed within
 (A) 60 days (B) 45 days
 (C) 30 days (D) 15days
90. 'Pleading' can be altered or amended
 (A) under Order VI, Rule 9 of CPC
 (B) under Order VI, Rule 10 of CPC
 (C) under Order VI, Rule 16 of CPC
 (D) under Order VI, Rule 17 of CPC
91. A suit can be dismissed in default
 (A) under Order IX, Rule 2 of CPC
 (B) under Order IX, Rule 3 of CPC
 (C) under Order IX, Rule 8 of CPC
 (D) both (B) & (C)
92. An application under Order IX, Rule 7 of CPC can be made
 (A) within 60 days of the Order
 (B) within 30 days of the Order
 (C) at any time on or before the next date of hearing
 (D) any time during the pendency of the suit
93. Judgment on admission can be given
 (A) under Order XII, Rule 2 of CPC
 (B) under Order XII, Rule 4 of CPC
 (C) under Order XII, Rule 6 of CPC
 (D) under Order XII, Rule 8 of CPC
94. Judgment & decree have been dealt in CPC.
 (A) under Order XX
 (B) under Order XXI
 (C) under Order XX-A
 (D) under Order XIX
95. Provisions relating to interpleader suit are contained in
 (A) Order XXXVI of CPC
 (B) Order XXII of CPC
 (C) Order XXXIV of CPC
 (D) OrderXXXVofCPC
96. OrderXfl,Rule8ofCPCpertainsto
 (A) notice to admit (s)
 (B) notice to admit document(s)
 (C) notice to produce document(s)
 (D) both (A) and (B)
97. Under which section of CPC the principles of equity justice and good conscience are prescribed?
 (A) Section 121 (B) Section 131 J
 (C) Section 141 (D) Section 151
98. Which of the following decisions is not a decree within the meaning of Section 2(2) of CPC?
 (A) Dismissal of an application for final decree
 (B) Award of tribunal in land acquisition case
 (C) An order of abatement
 (D) Order modifying a scheme under Section 92
99. Which of the following is a suit of civil nature?
 (A) Suits for upholding mere dignity or honour
 (B) Suits for accounts
 (C) Suits expressly barred by some enactment
 (D) Suits relating to political questions
100. The material facts on which a party relies are called
 (A) facta probantia
 (B) facta probanda
 (C) falsa demonstration non nocet
 (D) fances terrae



Jharkhand Civil Judge (Pre.) Exam, 2019

(Solved Paper)

(G.K., Law & English)

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

M.Marks : 100

1. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined phrasal verb in the following sentence :
"His evidence beats out the testimony of the accused.
(a) Corroborates (b) Falsifies
(c) Does not support (d) Contradicts
2. Choose the correct spelling
(a) Enciclopaedia (b) Encyclopaedia
(c) Ancylopedia (d) Incyklopedia
3. Which word is a personification in this sentence?
"Death lays its icy hands on Kings and Paupers alike."
(a) Hands (b) Kings
(c) Death (d) Paupers
4. Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence :
"I sat next to a distinguished writer".
(a) Different (b) Eminent
(c) Common (d) Unknown
5. Choose the correct indirect form of the following sentence :
He said to me, "Let us have some tea".
(a) He said me to have some tea.
(b) He proposed to me that we should have some tea.
(c) He told me to have some tea.
(d) He asked to have some tea.
6. Choos the tense form of the following sentence :
"The patient had died when the doctor arrived".
(a) Past Tense
(b) Present Perfect Tense
(c) Past Perfect Tense
(d) Past Perfect Continuous Tense
7. Orthopaedics is the branch of medicine concerned with
(a) the study of human skin
(b) the study of human nervous system
(c) the study of human bones and muscles
(d) the study of eyes and ears
8. The word most opposite in meaning to the word "amateur" is
(a) professional (b) unskilled
(c) clumsy (d) talented
9. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence :
"Trespassers will be prosecuted".
(a) Harassed
(b) Punished unjustly
(c) Legal action will be taken against them
(d) Oppressed
10. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined idiomatic phrase in the following sentence :
"He was sent off on a wild goose chase to look for buried treasure".
(a) Foolish unprofitable venture
(b) Profitable adventure
(c) Bird hunting
(d) Treasure hunting
11. According to 2011 Census which of the following is least populous State of India?
(a) Mizoram (b) Sikkim
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Goa

12. Which one of the following is a 'Tiger Reserve' of Jharkhand?
(a) Betla (b) Hazaribagh
(c) Palamu (d) Dalma
13. Which one of the following classical dance forms is mainly associated with Andhra Pradesh?
(a) Bharatnatyam (b) Kathakali
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Mohiniyattam
14. Under GST taxation framework, CGST means
(a) Customs Goods and Service Tax
(b) Central Goods and Service Tax
(c) Combined Goods and Service Tax
(d) None of the above
15. Which of the following is a National Monument of India?
(a) Red Fort (b) India Gate
(c) Rashtrapati Bhawan
(d) Qutub Minar
16. Which one of the following Indian cities is known by the nickname of 'Deccan Queen'?
(a) Bengaluru (b) Pune
(c) Hyderabad (d) Chennai
17. Who among the following is the first woman Chief Minister in post-Independence period in India?
(a) Nandini Satpathy
(b) Shashikala Kadokar
(c) Sucheta Kriplani
(d) Syeda Anwara Taimur
18. Who among the following is the first Chief Election Commissioner of post-Independence India?
(a) K.V.K. Sundaram (b) Sukumar Sen
(c) S.P. Sen Verma
(d) Dr. Nagendra Singh
19. Which of the following is/are the official language(s) of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) at the Hague?
(a) English and Dutch
(b) English and German
(c) Only English
(d) English and French
20. 'International Yoga Day' is celebrated on
(a) 5th June (b) 8th March
(c) 21st June (d) 1st July
21. A deposits a box of gold coins with B as his agent. He then writes to C for the purpose of making the gold coins a security for a debt due from himself to C. A afterwards alleges that C's debt is satisfied and C alleges the contrary. Both claim the gold coins from B. B may institute an interpleader suit against
(a) A (b) C
(c) None (d) A and C
22. A foreign judgement
(a) can never be conclusive
(b) can be conclusive as to any matter indirectly adjudicated upon between the same parties
(c) can be conclusive as to any matter directly adjudicated upon between the same parties if it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction
(d) can be conclusive as to any matter directly adjudicated upon between the same parties if it has been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction
23. A, a bank officer, got compulsorily retired in 2014. Since the bank authorities did not release the leave encashment in his favour, he filed writ petition WP 2001 (W) of 2017 in Ranchi High Court for the same and also for the interest on the unpaid amount. The writ petition was disposed of by a learned Single Judge in December 2018 directing the bank to release the privileged leave encashment benefits, to the petitioner to the extent he was entitled to in accordance with law within a certain period. The prayer for interest was not specifically denied by the

- court. The bank filed an appeal against the order. The Division Bench of Ranchi High Court in February, 2019 declined to admit the appeal. The bank authorities released the leave encashment in favour of the petitioner. However, A files a writ petition again for a direction to the bank to disburse interest to A at the rate of 18% per annum on leave encashment released by the bank. This petition is covered under which of the following?
- (a) Section II, CPC
 (b) Section II, Expl. 5, CPC
 (c) Section II, Expl. 4, CPC
 (d) Order 2, Rule 2, CPC
24. On the reversal of decree, which section imposes an obligation on the party to the suit who received an unjust benefit of the erroneous decree to make restitution to the other party for what he has lost?
- (a) Section 141, CPC
 (b) Section 142, CPC
 (c) Section 143, CPC
 (d) Section 144, CPC
25. Interveners are
- (a) entitled to be impleaded
 (b) not entitled to be impleaded
 (c) a waste of time for the court
 (d) a burden for the plaintiff
26. Suit for recovery of money in promissory notes can be filed
- (a) under normal procedure
 (b) under summary procedure as laid down in Order 37, CPC
 (c) in the High Court
 (d) as a writ petition
27. Inherent powers of the Civil Court are exercised
- (a) to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice
 (b) to make such orders as may be necessary to prevent abuse of the process of the court
 (c) Both (a) & (b)
 (d) None of the above
28. In the case of public nuisance a suit for declaration and injunction may be instituted by
- (a) two persons with the leave of the court
 (b) two persons having obtained oral consent of the Advocate General
 (c) two persons having obtained the written consent of the Advocate General and with the leave of the court
 (d) two persons to whom no special damage has been caused by persons of such public nuisance
29. Section 20 of CPC does not apply to
- (a) arbitration proceedings
 (b) civil proceedings
 (c) Both (a) & (b)
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
30. 'Pleading' can be altered or amended
- (a) under Order VI, Rule 9, CPC
 (b) under Order VI, Rule 10, CPC
 (c) under Order VI, Rule 16, CPC
 (d) under Order VI, Rule 17, CPC
31. A defendant can pray to the court for rejection of a plaint
- (a) if the stamp writing is not clear
 (b) if it is barred by another enactment of the Parliament
 (c) if the plaint is made in a foreign language
 (d) None of the above
32. Where the local limits of jurisdiction of courts are uncertain, the place of institution of suit shall be decided according to
- (a) Section 17, CPC (b) Section 18, CPC
 (c) Section 19, CPC (d) Section 20, CPC
33. In the execution of a decree for the maintenance, salary of a person can be attached to the extent of
- (a) 1/4th (b) 1/3rd
 (c) 2/3rd (d) 1/2th

34. A foreign government
- cannot be sued
 - can be sued without any restriction on the powers of civil courts
 - can be sued with the restriction that the oral consent of the Central Government is communicated to the court
 - can be sued with the condition that the certificate of consent is issued by the secretary to the Central Government in writing
35. Which of the following is not a sufficient cause for granting adjournment?
- Sickness of a party, his witness or his counsel
 - Non-examination of a witness present in the court
 - Reasonable time for preparation of a case
 - Non-service of summons
36. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 was last amended on
- 1 August, 2018
 - 6 August, 2018
 - 11 August, 2018
 - 16 August, 2018
37. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 contains
- 451 Sections
 - 461 Sections
 - 481 Sections
 - 484 Sections
38. The First Information Report can be quashed by the High Court on the ground of
- parties having arrived at the settlement and no heinous offence was committed according to the charge-sheet
 - parties having arrived at the settlement and heinous offence was committed according to the charge-sheet
 - parties having arrived at the settlement and serious financial fraud was committed according to the charge-sheet
 - without any ground
39. A Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused under
- Section 204, CrPC
 - Section 205, CrPC
 - Section 206, CrPC
 - Section 207, CrPC
40. If the evidence is available about a person who appears to have committed an offence but his name is not mentioned in the charge-sheet as accused
- his name can be added by the Judicial Magistrate/Sessions Court
 - his name cannot be added at this stage
 - his name can be added by the High Court
 - his name can be added by the Supreme Court
41. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A police officer has the power to require attendance of witnesses under the age of 15 years before himself.
 - A police officer has the power to require attendance of a woman witness before himself.
 - A police officer has the power to require attendance of witnesses above the age of 65 years before himself.
 - A police officer does not have the power to require attendance of witnesses who are mentally challenged before himself.
42. When the inquiry or trial relates to an offence committed under Section 376, CrPC, the inquiry or trial shall be concluded within a period of
- 4 weeks after the filing of charge-sheet
 - 8 weeks after the filing of charge-sheet
 - 2 months after the filing of charge-sheet
 - 4 months after the filing of charge-sheet
43. Rule autrefois acquit or autrefois convict is contained in
- Section 298, CrPC
 - Section 300, CrPC
 - Section 320, CrPC
 - Section 321, CrPC
44. Every person is under an obligation to give information about the commission of the offence to the nearest Magistrate or police officer for

- (a) Offences in Sections 115-120
 (b) Offences in Sections 121-126
 (c) Offences in Sections 127-132
 (d) Offences in Sections 132-140
45. Which section of the CrPC involves the reciprocal arrangements to be made by the Central Government with the foreign governments through a treaty with regard to the service of summons/warrants/judicial process?
 (a) Section 100 (b) Section 103
 (c) Section 105A (d) Section 104A
46. A woman can claim maintenance from her husband
 (a) if she lives in adultery
 (b) if she refuses to live with her husband
 (c) if she lives separately by mutual consent
 (d) if she is neglected
47. A Magistrate can
 (a) ignore the conclusion reached at be the investigating officer (IO) and apply his mind independently
 (b) not ignore the conclusions reached at by the IO and apply his mind independently
 (c) ignore the conclusions reached at by the IO and apply his mind independently only upon statements of witnesses recorded by the police in case diary and material collected during investigation
 (d) not ignore the conclusious reached by the I.O. under any circumstances
48. A statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation
 (a) cannot be used for any purpose
 (b) can be used in favour of that person
 (c) can be used against that person
 (d) cannot be used for any purpose except for the purpose of contradicting a witness
49. When the court of session passes a sentence of death, then
 (a) the proceedings are submitted to the High Court and death sentence is executed
 (b) the proceedings are submitted to the High Court and death sentence is executed only after the confirmation by the High Court
 (c) the proceedings are not needed to be submitted to the High Court
 (d) it exceeds its powers
50. Anticipatory bail is granted by the High Court or Court of Session
 (a) in anticipation of arrest in non-bailable cases
 (b) in anticipation of arrest in bailable cases
 (c) by passing the regular court which had to try the offender
 (d) in ordinary circumstances
51. The maxim *quando lex aliquid alicui concedit, concedere vedetur id sine quores ipsa esse non potest* is enshrined in
 (a) Section 480, CrPC
 (b) Section 481, CrPC
 (c) Section 482, CrPC
 (d) Section 483, CrPC
52. Opinion of handwriting expert under the law of evidence in India is
 (a) not relevant
 (b) relevant and is sole determinant of genuineness of document
 (c) relevant but not sole determinant of genuineness of document
 (d) not clear
53. Under Section 90 of Indian Evidence Act regarding presumption as to old documents 30 years old, the relevant date of computation of that document in court is
 (a) date of production of document in court
 (b) date of initiation of proceedings in which document is produced
 (c) date of oral evidence by a witness
 (d) date of start of hearing