THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh)

Preliminary Examination (Objective type) for direct recruitment to Grade III of Arunachal Pradesh Judicial Service.

Date: 19.11.2023 (Sunday) Time: 10 AM to 12 Noon

Total Marks: 100 Duration: 2 Hours

[Total No. of questions 100, each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.]

In the following questions (Question Nos. 1,2 and 3) out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

1. Symbol of royalty

A) Scepter B) Relic

C) Emblem D) Regalia

2. A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject and typically arrange alphabetically.

A) Glossary B) Dictionary

C) Encyclopedia D) Thesaurus

3. Fight shy of

A) To invite B) To avoid

C) To challenge D) To perform

In the following questions (Question Nos. 4, 5 and 6) out of four options select the most appropriate synonyms of the word given:

4. Congenial

A) Merciful B) Mellow

C) Mile D) Mean

5. Incumbent

A) Occupant B) Adventurer

C) Contestant D) Prophet

6. Advocate

A) Proponent B) Assailant

C) Antagonist D) Protestor

In the following questions (Question Nos. 7, 8 and 9), identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical errors. If there is no error, select no error.

7. If you are going downhill you can go much fast.

A) No error B) If you are going downhill

C) Much fast D) you can go

8. These experiments had been going on since several months.

A) These experiments B) had been going on

C) No error D) since several months

9. During the nineteenth century there were great developments at the sphere of knowledge.

A) During the nineteenth century B) there were great developments

C) No error D) at the sphere of knowledge.

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In the following questions (Question Nos. 10 to 18), choose the correct answer:

10. Who was the first female High court Judge in India?

A) Justice Ruma Pal
B) Justice Leila Seth
C) Justice Aruna Suresh
D) Justice R.P. Desai

11. Which of these has been held by the Supreme Court to not being a Government organization?

A) Securities and Exchange Board of India
B) Board of Cricket Control of India
C) Railways
D) Industrial Finance Corporation of India

12. The number of times Financial Emergency has been declared in India?

A) One
B) Two
C) Never
D) Three

13. Pandit Birju Maharaj was associated with which dance form?

A) Kathakali
B) Bharat Natyam
C) Kathak
D) Kuchipudi.

14. "Gita"-The philosophical talk was narrated by -

A) Lord Rama to Laxmana in Ramayana
B) Lord Krishna to Yudhisthir in Mahabharata
C) Lord Rama to Bharat in Ramayana
D) Lord Krishna to Arjuna in Mahabharata

15. Olympics-2024 will be held in -

A) France
B) Japan
C) Russia
D) England

16. Which of the following is not a green house gas?

A) Carbon dioxide
B) Hydrogen
C) Methene
D) Ozone

17. What is the correct sequence of the following movements in chronological order?

1) Civil Disobedience Movement
2) Quit India Movement
3) Champaran movement
4) Jalliawanwala Bagh massacare

Options: A) 4,3,1,2 B) 3,4,1,2 C) 3,1,4,2 D) 4,3,2,1

18. Who wrote the book 'WAR AND PEACE' ?

A) Leo Tolstoy
B) Nikolai Gogol
C) Anton Chekhov
D) Alexander Pushkin

In the following questions (Question Nos. 19 to 27), choose the correct answers:

19. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the Administration and control of schedule areas and Schedule Tribes?

A) FIRST SCHEDULE
B) FIFTH SCHEDULE
C) SIXTH SCHEDULE
D) SEVENTH SCHEDULE

20. A member of the Council of Ministers can be asked to tender his resignation if he loses the confidence of:

A) The Governor
B) The State Legislature
C) The Chief Minister
D) The High Court

21. The right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights is given in:

A) Article 13
B) Article 14
C) Article 19d
D) Article 226

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22. **Which one of the following is a State subject included in the State List only?**

A) Education
B) Fisheries
C) Forests
D) Railways

23. **According to 10th Schedule of the Constitution a member of Lok Sabha can be disqualified on grounds of:**

A) Proven misbehavior
B) Lunacy
C) Defection
D) None of the above

24. **In which of the following matters, Rajya Sabha is having co-equal powers with LokSabha?**

A) Power to initiate the Budget
B) Power to pass the Finance Bill
C) Power to adopt motion of no-confidence against the Government
D) Power to amend the Constitution.

25. **Find the odd one out.**

A) Right to Equality
B) Right to Property
C) Cultural and Educational Rights
D) Right against Exploitation

26. **Which one among the following languages was not added by the 71st Amendment Act 1992?**

A) Konkani
B) Manipuri
C) Nepali
D) Urdu

27. **The historic Panchayati Raj Bill adopted by parliament in 1992 by ..... Amendment.**

A) 70^{th}
B) 72^{nd}
C) 73^{rd}
D) 74^{th}

Choose the correct answers:

28. **Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the seller is duty bound to disclose:**

A) Patent defects in the property
B) Latent defects in the property
C) both A and B
D) neither A nor B

29. **What is the default interest payable under section 63 and 63 A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**

A) 8% per annum
B) 9% per annum
C) 10% per annum
D) Interest rate is not mentioned in the sections

30. **The provisions of conditional transfer is provided in theTransfer of Property Act, 1882:**

A) Section 25
B) section 26
C) Section 27
D) section 29

31. **Under the provisions of section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, where a person professes to transfer property which he has no right to transfer, and as part of the same transaction confers any benefit on the owner of the property then:**

A) Such owner must elect either to confirm such transfer or to dissent from it.
B) Such owner can elect to confirm such transfer only.
C) Such owner can dissent from transfer only.
D) None of the above.

32. **The foundation of doctrine of election under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is that a person taking the benefit of an instrument:**

A) Must bear the burden
B) Must not bear the burden
C) Burden is not the subject of election
D) None of the above.

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33. **Inaccuracy in the recitals describing the property:**

A) Cannot whittle down the effect of clear recitals in the documents about theproperty to be sold thereby

B) Can whittle down the effect of clear recitals in the document about theproperty to be sold thereby

C) Cannot depend upon the inaccuracy or accuracy of recital describe inproperty

D) None of the above.

34. **Section 44 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, deals with:**

A) Transfer by two co-owners

B) Transfer by one co-owner

C) Transfer by 3 co-owners

D) Transfers by all co-owners

35. **Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, where immovable property is transferred for consideration by persons having distinct interests therein, the transferors are:**

A) Entitled to share in the considerations equally

B) Entitled to share unequally

C) Entitled to share equally but subject to further conditions

D) None of the above.

36. **Which of the following statements will hold true regarding exchange under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**

A) All the liabilities and responsibilities under normal sale apply to exchange

B) All the liabilities and responsibilities under normal sale apply to exchange, subject to provisions of section 119 and 121 of the Act

C) No liability and responsibility under normal sale will apply to exchange unless specifically stated

D) Liabilities and responsibilities under normal sale will not apply to exchange under any circumstances

37. **Which of the following is not a mode permitted for execution of a decree of conjugal rights?**

A) Attachment and sale of property.

B) Arrest and detention

C) Periodical payment by husband

D) None of the above

38. **Which of the following is correct in respect of power of Executing court under Section 47 CPC?**

A) An auction purchaser cannot apply or raise a dispute Section 47

B) An Executing Court cannot go behind a decree

C) A party to suit cannot set up lack of jurisdiction of the court which passed the decree

D) None of the above.

39. **Under the provision of CPC, 1908, by when should an application to amend a plaint need be filed?**

A) Before appearance of the defendant

B) Before the filing of written statement.

C) Before the commencement of the trial.

D) Before the defendant begins to lead his evidence.

40. **Which of the following jurisdictional issue can be raised at any stage?**

A) Territorial jurisdiction

B) Pecuniary jurisdiction

C) Subject matter jurisdiction

D) All of the above

41. **In which of the following case a suit is defeated?**

A) Miss-joinder of parties.

B) Non-joinder of proper parties.

C) Non-joinder of a necessary party.

D) Both B and C above

42. **In case of money decrees, what is the minimum amount below which arrest and detention is not permissible?**

A) Decreetal amount is less than 1000/-.

B) Decreetal amount is less than 5000/-.

C) Decreetal amount is less than 2000/-.

D) Decreetal amount is less than 10000/-.

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43. **Under which of the following provision can a court directs parties to opt for any mode of alternative dispute resolution?**

A) Order X Rule 1A CPC.
B) Order X Rule 1B CPC.
C) Order X Rule 1 CPC.
D) Order X Rule 2 CPC.

44. **Place of institution of suit in respect of immovable property, situated within jurisdiction of different courts, has been provided:**

A) Under Section 17 of CPC.
B) Under Section 18 of CPC.
C) Under Section 19 of CPC.
D) Under Section 20 of CPC.

45. **"Cutodia Legis" means**

A) Quorum of Judges
B) In default
C) Court's custody
D) Custody of Law

46. **Defamation by spoken word or gesture is known as -**

A) Innuendo
B) Slander
C) Libel
D) None of these

47. **The principle "facts speak for themselves" is expressed by the maxim**

A) Ubi jus ibi remidium
B) Res ipsa loquitor
C) Novus actus interveniens
D) Causa causams

48. **The liability of a master for acts of his servant in law of torts is called -**

A) Absolute liability
B) Tortious liability
C) Vicarious liability
D) None of the above.

49. **What is the legal meaning of the word Battery?**

A) Cells as used in torch, tape recorder etc.
B) Battering a person to death.
C) Actual or intended striking of another person.
D) Assault resulting in, at least, 6 months hospitalization.

50. **No fault liability means -**

A) Liability for damage caused through negligence
B) Liability for damage caused through fault.
C) Absolute liability even without any negligence or fault.
D) Freedom from liability.

51. **Why is defamation a tort?**

A) Individuals have the right to be free from bodily harm.
B) Individuals have the right to conduct business without interference.
C) Individuals have the right to own property.
D) Individuals have the right to enjoy a good reputation.

52. **Negligence involves:**

A) A crime
B) Carelessness
C) Assault
D) Trespass

53. **Damages awarded for tortuous liabilities are-**

A) Liquidated
B) Un-liquidated
C) Penal
D) None of the above.

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54. **Assault and nuisance are -**

A) Wrong under Criminal Law.
B) Wrong under tort
C) Neither Wrong under A nor under B above
D) Wrong under both

55. **Under which Section of Evidence Act "hostile witness" is provided?**

A) Section 155
B) Section 133
C) Section 154
D) Section 145

56. **Which Section of Indian Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005?**

A) Section 154
B) Section 118
C) Section 132
D) Section 90A

57. **Under which of the following Sections of Evidence Act, 1872, a dying declaration is admissible?**

A) Section 20
B) Section 25
C) Section 32
D) Section 35

58. **Section 61 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that-**

A) The contents of document must be proved by primary evidence
B) The contents of document must be proved by secondary evidence
C) The contents of document must be proved both primary and secondary evidence
D) The contents of document must be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence

59. **Which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides for proof of electronic signature?**

A) Section 67
B) Section 67A
C) Section 67B
D) Section 67C

60. **Which of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act deals with relevancy of fact forming part of same transaction?**

A) Section 4
B) Section 6
C) Section 10
D) Section 8

61. **Standard of proof in -**

A) Civil and Criminal cases are same
B) It is much more higher in criminal cases than in civil cases
C) In criminal cases it is lower than civil cases
D) None of the above are correct

62. **In which of the following cases Supreme Court held that "test identification parade is only an aid to investigation. The practice is not born out of prudence".**

A) Sidharth Vashist @ Manu Sarma vs State (NCT) of Delhi AIR 2010 SC 2352
B) Shivaji Vs Nagendra AIR 2010 SC 2261
C) Sujata Vs S.K. Behem AIR 2010 (NOC) 812
D) None of the above

63. **A Judge is empowered to ask any question he pleases to any witness or to any parties, under which of the following Section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.**

A) Section 165
B) Section 166
C) Section 167
D) Section 164

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64. **Which of the following should be placed at the question mark?**

3,9,27,243,?

A) 6521 B) 6561

C) 6661 D) 6541

65. **Select the letter that can replace the question mark in the following series.**

A,Z ,X,B, V,?,C ,R,P, D,N,L ,E

A) U B) S

C) T D) W

66. **Bird : Fly :: Lizard:**

A) Ceiling B) Crawl

C) Clatter D) Stroll

67. **Tiger: Roar :: Horse**

A) Neigh B) Chatter

C) Hiss D) Howl

68. **Pointing to a photograph, an woman said, "I have no sibling. She is the sister of the son of my father's son in law". Whose photograph was that?**

A) Myself B) My daughter

C) My cousin D) My Aunt

69. **If TIGER is written as C21V3C8V3C18, how will SUGAR be written?**

A) C19V5C7V1C19 B) C19V5C18V2C19

C) C20V5C8V1C18 D) C20V21C8V1C19

70. **If blue means green, green means white, white means red, red means black, black means yellow, yellow means brown then what is the color of "BLOOD"?**

A) Red B) Black

C) White D) Yellow

71. **Circle: Sphere :: Square: ?**

A) Rectangle B) Cube

C) Triangle D) Hexagon

72. **A clock is set right at 8 a.m. The clock gains 10 minutes in 24 hours. What will be the true time when the clock indicates 1 p.m. on the following day?**

A) 48 minutes passed 12. B) 38 minutes passed 12.

C) 28 minutes passed 12. D) 25 minutes passed 12.

73. **When did Indian Contract Act came into force?**

A) 15th September, 1872 B) 1st September, 1872

C) 1st October, 1872 D) 15th October, 1872

74. **Which Section of the Indian Contract Act defines "contract"?**

A) Section 2(e) B) Section 2(f)

C) Section 2(h) D) Section 2(i)

75. **Which of the following statement is incorrect?**

A) An agreement enforceable by Law is a contract.

B) All agreements are contract.

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C) A proposal when accepted becomes a promise.

D) Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is an agreement.

76. Drawing cash from ATM, sell by fall of hammer at an auction sale are examples of -

A) Express contact
B) Implied contract
C) Tacit contract
D) Unlawful contract

77. Which of the following Section of the Contract Act, 1872 defines an Agreement?

A) Section 2(c)
B) Section 2(e)
C) Section 2(g)
D) Section 2(i)

78. Parol contract are also known as -

A) Simple contract
B) Format contract
C) Void contract
D) Conditional contract

79. Under which of the following situation a communication of an offer is complete?

A) The letter is posted to the offeree
B) The letter is received by the offeree
C) The offer is accepted by the person whom it is made
D) It comes to the knowledge of the offeror that the letter has been received by the offeree

80. Which one of the following is correct?

Under the Indian Contract Act, a third person .....

A) Who is the beneficiary under the contract can sue
B) From whom the consideration has proceeded can sue
C) Cannot sue even if the consideration has proceeded from him
D) Cannot sue at all for want of privety of contract

81. "Consensus-ad-idem" means

A) General consensus
B) Meeting of minds upon the same things in the same sense
C) Reaching an agreement
D) Reaching of contract

82. In which of the following Section (cognizable offence) is defined in Cr.P.C.?

A) Section 2(a) Cr.P.C.
B) Section 2(c) Cr.P.C.
C) Section 2(i) Cr.P.C.
D) Section 2(j) Cr.P.C.

83. Under which Section of Cr.P.C. it is mandatory for a police officer to inform the person arrested, the ground of arrest and right of bail, if the offence is not bailable?

A) Section 49 of Cr.P.C.
B) Section 50 of Cr.P.C.
C) Section 51 of Cr.P.C.
D) Section 54 of Cr.P.C.

84. What is the period of limitation for filing claims and objection to attachment of any property attached under Section 83 of Cr.P.C., by any person other than the proclaimed person, as provided under Section 84 of Cr.P.C.?

A) Within three months of attachment
B) Within six months of attachment
C) Within one year of attachment
D) Within two months of attachment

85. The power to direct investigation under Section 156(3) Cr.P.C. can be exercised by -

A) A Magistrate
B) A Sessions Judge
C) Both A & B
D) Either A or B

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86. **A person who fails to attend on being served with an order under Section 160 of Cr.P.C. of an Investigation Officer, is liable to be prosecuted under -**

A) Section 173 IPC
B) Section 174 IPC
C) Section 186 IPC
D) All of the above

87. **For purpose of computation of period of 90 days or 60 days as the case may be, for purpose of Section 167(2) of the Cr.P.C.:**

A) The day of arrest of the accused has to be excluded
B) The day on which accused was remanded is to be excluded
C) If both dates described in (A) and (B) above are different, both have to be excluded
D) If both the above dates in (A) and (B) are different only the day of arrest of the accused is to be excluded

88. **Under Section 188 of Cr.P.C. sanction of the Central Government is:**

A) A condition precedent for taking cognizance
B) Not a condition precedent for taking cognizance and sanction could be obtained before trial begins
C) Not necessary
D) Necessary only when a foreigner is involved in commission of the offence

89. **Section 210 of Cr.P.C. can be invoked -**

A) When there is a complaint and police is also investigating the matter
B) When there is a complaint case but no police investigation is in progress
C) When there is a complaint case and the police has already completed the investigation and filed the final report
D) All of the above

90. **Under Section 439 of Cr.P.C., the jurisdiction to cancel the bail vest with -**

A) The court of Sessions
B) The High Court
C) The court of Magistrate
D) Only A & B

91. **Which provision of Cr.P.C. permits cash in lieu of surety bond -**

A) Section 441 of Cr.P.C.
B) Section 442 of Cr.P.C.
C) Section 445 of Cr.P.C.
D) Section 443 of Cr.P.C.

92. **Forgery is defined in -**

A) Section 465 IPC
B) Section 463 IPC
C) Section 464 IPC
D) Section 468 IPC

93. **Threatening to commit certain acts forbidden by IPC is associated with which of the following?**

A) Misrepresentation
B) Fraud
C) Coercion
D) Mistake

94. **The term "offence" means -**

A) An action made punishable under IPC
B) An action made punishable by IPC or any special or local Act
C) Both A & B
D) None of the above

95. **To constitute an offence of criminal conspiracy what is the necessary condition to be proved -**

A) There must be a prior meeting of two or more persons
B) There must be an agreement of two or more persons to do an illegal act or to do a legal act by illegal means
C) A person does an illegal act with the help of two or more persons
D) Two or more persons commit a crime on a sudden provocation with guilty mind

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96. **Under Section 34 -**

A) Physical presence of the accused is necessary in commission of the offence

B) Physical presence is not necessary at all

C) Physical presence is necessary for participation but not in all cases

D) All of the above

97. **Imprisonment for nonpayment of fine shall terminate -**

A) On payment of fine

B) On expiry of the term of imprisonment for nonpayment

C) Both A & B

D) None of the above

98. **Section 76 and 79 of IPC provide the general exception of:**

A) Mistake of law

B) Mistake of fact

C) Both mistake of law and fact

D) None of the above.

99. **The right to private defence is contained in:**

A) Section 94 IPC

B) Section 95 IPC

C) Section 96 IPC

D) None of the above

100. **Under Section 84 IPC a person is exonerated from liability for doing an act on the ground of unsound mind -**

A) Before the time of doing

B) After the time of doing

C) At the time of doing

D) None of the above.

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