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2018

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

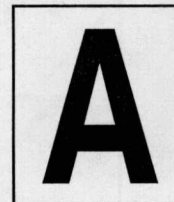
TEST BOOKLET

Time allowed : 2½ hours

Full marks : 200

Answer *all* the questions.

Questions are of equal value.



1361

Serial No.

Roll No.

Signature of the Candidate:

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This booklet consists of 24 pages including this front page, containing 200 questions. Verify the Page Nos. and Test Booklet Series on each page and bring at once to the Invigilator's notice any discrepancy.
2. Answers will have to be given in the Special Answer-Sheet supplied for the purpose.
3. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer-Sheet in response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer-Sheet as per instructions sent to you in the Admit Card. **Do not fold the Answer-Sheet as this will result in error in your marks.**
4. All questions are of multiple-choice answer-type. You will find **four** probable answers (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. Find out which of the four answers appears to you to be correct or the best. Now darken the circle corresponding to the letter of the selected answer in the Answer-Sheet with **Black Ball Point Pen** as per instructions printed on the reverse of the Admit Card and in the Answer-Sheet.
5. One and only one circle is to be fully blackened for answer. Any spot in any other circle (multiple circle) or in wrong circle will be considered as wrong answer.
6. **There will be negative marking for wrong answers. 1/3 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.**
7. **There is a blank page at the end of this booklet for Rough Work.**
8. **The Special Answer-Sheet should be handed over to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are permitted to take away the used Test Booklet after completion of the examination.**

[Please Turn Over]

1. Write a single word for the phrase— 'the act of killing a king'.

- (A) homicide
- (B) autopsy
- (C) regicide
- (D) parricide

2. Supply a suitable word in the blank— 'as clear as _____'.

- (A) rock
- (B) sky
- (C) sea
- (D) crystal

3. Choose the appropriate adjective — 'There is _____ time for preparation'.

- (A) little
- (B) a little
- (C) some little
- (D) no little

4. Select the right option:

- (A) We are studying some English.
- (B) We are studying an English.
- (C) We are studying English.
- (D) We are studying the English.

5. Which of the given idiomatic expression means 'People are judged by their actions'?

- (A) To pull together
- (B) The proof of the pudding is in the eating
- (C) To steal a march on
- (D) Let me see it in black and white

6. Insert the correct verb from — 'When I reached the station the train _____'.

- (A) started
- (B) had been starting
- (C) had started
- (D) would have started

7. Select a suitable adverb of degree to fill in the blank — 'I am _____ prepared'.

- (A) delightfully
- (B) too
- (C) never
- (D) fully

8. Identify the underlined portion in the sentence — 'I have no advice that I can offer you'.

- (A) Noun phrase
- (B) Adjective clause
- (C) Adverb clause
- (D) None of the above

9. Convert the given sentence into simple sentence— 'He will not pay unless he is compelled'.

- (A) He is compelled to pay and so he will pay.
- (B) He will pay only under compulsion.
- (C) He will pay as soon as he is compelled to pay.
- (D) He will pay when he is compelled.

10. What is the verb form of 'mad'?

- (A) madness
- (B) maddening
- (C) madden
- (D) madly

11. Use a suitable prefix with 'human' to mean 'above'

- (A) post
- (B) ultra
- (C) super
- (D) anti

12. Complete the following proverb— 'Dead men tell _____'.

- (A) not as I do
- (B) no tales
- (C) better than never
- (D) the joy of life

13. The expression 'Thespian Art' means

- (A) The art of drama
- (B) The art of writing
- (C) The art of painting
- (D) Culinary art

14. Complete the proverbial sentence — 'Time is _____'.

- (A) food
- (B) thought
- (C) money
- (D) life

15. Fill in the blank with a suitable comparison — 'as docile as a _____'.

- (A) bird
- (B) lamb
- (C) puppy
- (D) fish

16. Fill in the blank — 'Warning! No unauthorised personnel _____ this point'.

- (A) about
- (B) from
- (C) beyond
- (D) on

17. Find the suitable word meaning 'reiterate'.

- (A) deny
- (B) repeat
- (C) frustrate
- (D) illustrate

18. Choose the correct verb in agreement with the subject: 'The committee _____ every month'.

- (A) meets
- (B) meet
- (C) have met
- (D) have been meeting

19. Select a word closest in meaning to 'Consequence'.

- (A) Indifference
- (B) Serial
- (C) Affect
- (D) Outcome

20. 'To save one's face'

- (A) To hide oneself
- (B) To oppose
- (C) To evade an unwanted situation
- (D) To say plainly

[Please Turn Over]

21. Arrange the options in correct order to complete 'The decomposers _____.'

- P. and hence help to clean the environment
- Q. help in decomposing the
- R. dead bodies of plants and animals
- S. and put back various useful elements into soil, air and water

The correct order is:

- (A) PSQR
- (B) QRPS
- (C) QPRS
- (D) SQRP

22. "Please don't go away.", she said. Change the mode of narration.

- (A) She said to please her and not go away.
- (B) She told me not to go away.
- (C) She begged that I not go away.
- (D) She begged me not to go away.

23. Change the voice—The clown was being laughed at by them.

- (A) They were laughing at the clown.
- (B) They were laughing on the clown.
- (C) They laughed at the clown.
- (D) The clown was laughed at by them.

24. The policy of extending a country's empire and influence is called

- (A) Imperialism
- (B) Internationalism
- (C) Capitalism
- (D) Communism

25. Choose the correct options for joining the sentences:

He made a promise. He kept it.

- (i) Making...
- (ii) He not only...
- (iii) Besides making...
- (A) Only (ii)
- (B) Only (iii)
- (C) All three
- (D) (ii) & (iii)

26. Choose the correctly spelt word.

- (A) Grametic
- (B) Grammatic
- (C) Grammetic
- (D) Gramatic

27. 'To take with a grain of salt' means

- (A) To take with some reservation
- (B) To take with total disbelief
- (C) To take whole heartedly
- (D) To take seriously

28. To examine one's own thoughts and feelings

- (A) Meditation
- (B) Reflection
- (C) Retrospection
- (D) Introspection

29. Choose the right word to complete the sentence:
In _____ of the recommendations, the Board has established a counter to entertain complaints from consumers.

- (A) adherence
- (B) pursuance
- (C) relation
- (D) accordance

30. Select the right word meaning 'prowess':

- (A) bravery
- (B) keenness
- (C) eagerness
- (D) understanding

31. Which of the following cities hosted Summer Olympic Games in 1992?

- (A) Barcelona
- (B) London
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Beijing

32. Which of the following countries does not fall under the Far East Group of countries?

- (A) China
- (B) Taiwan
- (C) South Korea
- (D) Myanmar

33. Which one of the following planets has largest number of natural satellites or Moons?

- (A) Jupiter
- (B) Mars
- (C) Saturn
- (D) Venus

34. The functions of the Economic and Social Council are stipulated in _____ of the Charter of the U.N.

- (A) Chapter II
- (B) Chapter IV
- (C) Chapter VII
- (D) Chapter X

35. Which of the following bodies report to both General Assembly and Security Council?

- (A) Counter-Terrorism Committees
- (B) United Nations Peacebuilding Commission
- (C) Military Staff Committee
- (D) Disarmament Commission

36. Initially OPEC was headquarter at

- (A) Vienna
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Baghdad
- (D) Tehran

37. Land Revenue under Tipu Sultan was

- (A) mainly collected through revenue farmers.
- (B) mainly appointed by Government officials appointed by Tipu.
- (C) collected by feudal intermediaries.
- (D) not allowed to flow into the hands of the Sultan.

38. The first human statue worshipped in India was those of

- (A) Brahma
- (B) Vishnu
- (C) Buddha
- (D) Shiva

[Please Turn Over]

39. In which year did Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay write Anandamath?

- (A) 1858
- (B) 1892
- (C) 1882
- (D) None of the above

40. In March 1908, who was elected as the 'permanent' President of the Muslim League?

- (A) Nawab Saimullah
- (B) Syed Ahmad Khan
- (C) Aga Khan
- (D) Syed Amir Ali

41. Gandhiji founded Satyagraha Sabha in 1919 to protest against the

- (A) Salt Law
- (B) Rowlatt Act
- (C) Government of India Act, 1919
- (D) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

42. Who was the youngest Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta?

- (A) Sir Asutosh Mukherjee
- (B) Dr. P. N. Banerjee
- (C) Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee
- (D) None of the above

43. The 'defeat was more mine than his _____', Gandhiji said it to whom?

- (A) C. R. Das
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (D) P. Sitaramaya

44. The minimum distance between the sun and the earth occurs on

- (A) December 22
- (B) June 21
- (C) September 22
- (D) January 3

45. Which country is the leading producer of cement?

- (A) India
- (B) Japan
- (C) USA
- (D) Russia

46. The birth rate measures the number of births during a year per

- (A) 100 of population
- (B) 1000 of population
- (C) Million of population
- (D) None of the above

47. Open market operation of RBI refers to

- (A) buying and selling of shares.
- (B) auctioning of foreign exchange.
- (C) trading in securities.
- (D) transaction in gold.

48. He tried by all means, *by hook or by crook* to win the case.

- (A) by any means fair or foul
- (B) by money
- (C) by man power
- (D) by muscle power

49. Which of the following writs literally means 'you may have the body'?

- (A) Habeas Corpus
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Quo Warranto
- (D) Certiorari

50. The reasonableness of restriction on the Right to Freedom contained in Article 19 of the Constitution of India can be tested by

- (A) Supreme Court only
- (B) District Court
- (C) Both Supreme Court and High Court
- (D) None of the above

51. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President of India?

- (A) Supreme Court
- (B) Election Commission
- (C) Parliament
- (D) Both Supreme and High Courts

52. The Pluralist Theory of democracy holds that

- (A) The state is the source of all authority and all groups draw from it.
- (B) The power is society is shared by the Government and other social groups.
- (C) Political power cannot be divided among various groups and associations.
- (D) All of the above

53. The Federal Court created in India was vested with

- (A) only appellate jurisdiction.
- (B) only original jurisdiction.
- (C) both appellate and original jurisdiction.
- (D) original jurisdiction in some cases and appellate jurisdiction in all cases.

54. A Member of the State Council of Ministers can be asked to tender his resignation if he loses the confidence of

- (A) Governor
- (B) State Legislature
- (C) Chief Minister
- (D) All of the above

55. Recently, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute released a report claiming that India is the _____ largest military spender in the world.

- (A) 15th
- (B) 5th
- (C) 6th
- (D) 4th

56. Shreyasi Singh of _____ won gold medal in the women's double trap shoot in 2018 Commonwealth Games in _____.

- (A) India, Gold Coast, Australia
- (B) Nepal, Sydney, Australia
- (C) Pakistan, New Zealand
- (D) None of the above

57. Parliament of Religion at Chicago began on

- (A) September 11, 1892
- (B) September 10, 1893
- (C) September 10, 1892
- (D) September 11, 1893

58. Which of the following can be said to be having a Mediterranean type of climate?

- (A) The Philippines
- (B) North Australia
- (C) South-East Australia
- (D) India

[Please Turn Over]

59. The third generation Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) launched by the Election Commission in April 2018 were for the first time used in

- (A) Karnataka Assembly Polls
- (B) West Bengal Panchayat Elections
- (C) Meghalaya Assembly Elections
- (D) All of the above

60. Major General Kristin Lund became the first ever woman to head the UN Peacekeeping Force in its entire history, belonged to

- (A) Norway
- (B) Sweden
- (C) Hungary
- (D) France

61. If you're fitness walker, there is no need for a commute to health club. Your neighbourhood can be your health club. You don't need a lot of fancy equipment to get a good workout either. All you need is a well-designed pair of athletic shoes.

This paragraph best supports the statement that

- (A) fitness walking is a better form of exercise than weight lifting.
- (B) a membership in a health club is a poor investment.
- (C) fitness walking is a convenient and valuable form of exercise.
- (D) poorly designed athletic shoes can cause major foot injuries.

62. It is well known that the world urgently needs adequate distribution of food, so that everyone gets enough. Adequate distribution of medicine is just as urgent. Medical expertise and medical supplies need to be redistributed throughout the world so that people in emerging nations will have proper medical care.

This paragraph best supports the statement that

- (A) the majority of the people in the world have never been seen by a doctor.
- (B) food production in emerging nations has slowed during the past several years.
- (C) most of the world's doctors are selfish about giving time and money to the poor.
- (D) many people who live in emerging nations are not receiving proper medical care.

63. In the past, consumers would rarely walk into an ice cream store and order low-fat ice cream. But that isn't the case today. An increasing health consciousness combined with a much bigger selection of tasty low-fat foods in all categories has made low-fat ice cream a very profitable item for ice cream store owners.

This paragraph best supports the statement that

- (A) low-fat ice cream produces more revenue than other low-fat foods.
- (B) ice cream store owners would be better off carrying only low-fat ice cream.
- (C) ice cream store owners no longer think that low-fat ice cream is an unpopular item.
- (D) low-fat ice cream is more popular than other kinds of ice cream.

64. A few states in this country are considering legislation that would prohibit schools from using calculators before the sixth grade. Other states take a different position. Some states are insisting on the purchase of graphing calculators for every student in middle school.

This paragraph best supports the statement that in this country

- (A) there are at least two opinions about the use of calculators in schools.
- (B) calculators are frequently a detriment to learning math.
- (C) state legislators are more involved in education than ever before.
- (D) the price of graphing calculators is less when schools buy in bulk.

65. We, at Z Stationers, have always been striving to provide stationery items that would make your work more enjoyable and less strenuous. Our latest innovations are a smooth-flow pen and gradual-friction paper. A combination of these two reduces strain on your fingers and allows faster writing the causes lesser fatigue. Therefore, replacement of your pen and paper with our innovative products reduces cost of clerical jobs.

Which of the following, if true, would weaken the conclusion drawn in the above argument?

- (A) Those who are already using the above new products report greater difficulty in transition from new products to regular ones than from the regular ones to the new ones.
- (B) The cost of manufacturing these new products is not more than the cost of manufacturing the regular ones and the new products last longer than the regular ones.
- (C) The number of offices using the new products is increasing month by month.
- (D) These products need to be purchased in huge lots and need to be stored in special conditions. The cost of procurement and strong is quite high.

66. What day is the fourteenth of a given month?

- I. The last day of the month is a Wednesday.
- II. The third Saturday of the month was seventeenth.
 - (A) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (B) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (C) If the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question.
 - (D) If the data even in both the statement together are not sufficient to answer the question.

67. Fill in the blank:

QPO, NML, KJI, _____, EDC

- (A) HGF
- (B) CAB
- (C) JKL
- (D) GHI

68. Fact 1: Jessica has four children.

Fact 2: Two of the children have blue eyes and two of the children have brown eyes.

Fact 3: Half of the children are girls.

If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?

- I. At least one girl has blue eyes.
- II. Two of the children are boys.
- III. The boys have brown eyes.
 - (A) II only
 - (B) I and III only
 - (C) II and III only
 - (D) None of the statements is a known fact.

[Please Turn Over]

69. Fact 1: All chickens are birds.
Fact 2: Some chickens are hens.
Fact 3: Female birds lay eggs.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
- I. All birds lay eggs.
 - II. Hens are birds.
 - III. Some chickens are not hens.
- (A) II only
 - (B) II and III only
 - (C) I, II and III
 - (D) None of the statements is a known fact.
70. Fact 1: Pictures can tell a story.
Fact 2: All storybooks have pictures.
Fact 3: Some storybooks have words.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
- I. Pictures can tell a story better than words can.
 - II. The stories in storybooks are very simple.
 - III. Some storybooks have both words and pictures.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) None of the statements is a known fact.
71. Which of the following case is known as the "Fundamental Right" case?
- (A) *Goloknath v. State of Punjab*
 - (B) *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain*
 - (C) *Kesabananda Bharti v. State of Kerala*
 - (D) *D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal*

72. Which right has been deleted from the list of fundamental rights and has become a statutory right?
- (A) Right to Equality
 - (B) Right to Freedom
 - (C) Right to Property
 - (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
73. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to move freely throughout the territory of India?
- (A) Article 19(b)
 - (B) Article 19(c)
 - (C) Article 19(d)
 - (D) Article 19(e)
74. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens have enumerated in the Constitution of India in
- (A) Articles 12-35
 - (B) Articles 13-36
 - (C) Articles 14-36
 - (D) Articles 14-51
75. How many fundamental duties are there under Article 51-A of the Constitution of India?
- (A) 9
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 11
 - (D) 12
76. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Duty under Article 51-A?
- (A) To render national service when called upon to do so
 - (B) To cast vote in the elections
 - (C) To strive for excellence
 - (D) To develop scientific temper

77. Who presides over the joint sittings of both Houses of the Parliament?

- (A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (B) President
- (C) Vice-President
- (D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

78. The maximum age prescribed for election of President in India is

- (A) 35 years
- (B) 60 years
- (C) 65 years
- (D) No such limit

79. The resolution to remove the Vice-President of India can be moved by

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Any State Legislature
- (D) Either House of the Parliament

80. A Money Bill can originate

- (A) only in Lok Sabha.
- (B) only in Rajya Sabha.
- (C) in both the Houses simultaneously.
- (D) at the joint session of both the House.

81. Judicial review means

- (A) The power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive acts.
- (B) Power of the Supreme Court to examine the decisions of the High Courts.
- (C) Power of the Courts to punish for their contempt.
- (D) Power to entertain Public Interest Litigation.

82. Supreme Court of India is a court of record under

- (A) Article 32
- (B) Article 129
- (C) Article 136
- (D) Article 141

83. The appropriate writ issued by the court to quash the appointment of a person to a public office is that of

- (A) Mandamus
- (B) Certiorari
- (C) Quo Warranto
- (D) Prohibition

84. Power of the President to consult Supreme Court has been stated under

- (A) Article 144
- (B) Article 142
- (C) Article 143
- (D) Article 141

85. Under which Article of the Constitution of India Financial Emergency can be proclaimed?

- (A) Article 323
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Article 352
- (D) Article 360

86. A proclamation of National Emergency automatically suspends

- (A) All Fundamental rights
- (B) Right to Freedom
- (C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (D) No Fundamental Rights

[Please Turn Over]

87. Which is the correct sequence in the preamble of the Constitution of India?

- (A) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (B) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Republic, Democratic
- (C) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (D) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic

88. The President can issue proclamation of emergency

- (A) on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- (B) on the advice of Council of Ministers.
- (C) on the request of the Vice-President.
- (D) when the decision of the Union Cabinet for the issuance of such proclamation is communicated to the President in writing.

89. The Constitution of India describes India as a

- (A) Federation of Independent States
- (B) Union of States
- (C) Quasi Federation
- (D) Dominion of States

90. Who was the Chief Justice of India when the Public Interest Litigation is introduced to the Indian Judicial System?

- (A) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (B) Justice A. H. Ahmadi
- (C) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
- (D) Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer

91. The principle of absolute liability is Indian tort law is applicable when damage is caused by the activity or escape of

- (A) noxious fumes of vehicles.
- (B) kitchen waste.
- (C) inherently dangerous material only.
- (D) hazardous or inherently dangerous material.

92. Which of the following remedies are available in an action in the tort of nuisance?

1. Abatement
2. Injunction
3. Specific restitution
4. Action for damages

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

93. A bar owner allows a customer to drink excessively. The customer then drives home, causing an automobile accident that results in serious injuries to the passengers of the other car. The bar owner may be liable for

- (A) the tort of negligence.
- (B) the tort of battery.
- (C) the tort of assault.
- (D) the tort of trespass.

94. In which of the following situations does absolute privilege apply?

- (A) A complaint about a lawyer made to the Law Society.
- (B) A statement made in the parliament.
- (C) A statement made in a press conference.
- (D) A cartoon in a newspaper.

95. Nuisance is
- fraudulent misrepresentation that induces another to enter into a void contract.
 - unlawful detention or physical restraint by a security guard.
 - passing off another's goods and services as one's own property.
 - any activity on an occupier's property that unreasonably interferes with the neighbour's rights to the enjoyment of his/her own property.
96. Two torts constituting 'Defamation' are
- Libel and Slander
 - Assault and Battery
 - Absolute liability
 - Negligence
97. *Damnum sine injuria* is a Latin maxim which means
- damage caused to plaintiff with legal injury.
 - damage caused to plaintiff without legal injury.
 - damage which is actionable.
 - None of the above
98. Which of the following are NOT elements of vicarious liability of a master for the tort of his servant?
- A master-servant relationship
 - Act of omission/commission in the course of employment
 - Libel and Slander
 - Respondent superior
99. Minors in law of Torts
- have capacity to sue through his 'litigation friend' or parents.
 - can sue like adults.
 - can sue from mother's womb.
 - cannot be sued for contributory negligence.
100. Principle of Trespass to Property Constitutes of
- unjustifiable physical encroachment of one person's land.
 - injury to an unborn child.
 - nuisance.
 - indirect consequence.
101. A void contract is
- non-enforceable by law
 - enforceable by law
 - valid outside India
 - None of the above
102. According to section II, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which of the following are NOT competent to contract?
- Husband-wife
 - A minor and a lunatic
 - School teacher
 - A college professor
103. A voidable contract is a valid contract
- either affirmed/rejected at the option of one party.
 - affirmed by both parties.
 - not recognised under the Indian Contract Act.
 - outside the jurisdiction of all Indian laws.
104. Under section 2(h), Indian Contract Act, a contract means
- extra constitutional authority.
 - liquidated.
 - non-performing assets.
 - an agreement enforceable by law.

[Please Turn Over]

105. The Indian Contract Act came into force on

- (A) 1st October, 1872
- (B) 15th October, 1872
- (C) 1st September, 1872
- (D) 19th April, 1872

106. Drawing cash from an ATM is an example of

- (A) tacit contract
- (B) express contract
- (C) implied contract
- (D) unlawful contract

107. Which of the following is a contract?

- (A) A and B promise to marry each other.
- (B) A takes a seat in a public vehicle.
- (C) A invites B to a birthday party. B accepts the invitation.
- (D) A engages B for certain work and promises to pay a remuneration of Rs. 500. B does the work.

108. Goods displayed in a shop window with price labels amount to

- (A) offer.
- (B) acceptance to offer.
- (C) invitation to offer.
- (D) counter offer.

109. All illegal agreements are

- (A) void ab-initio
- (B) valid
- (C) contingent
- (D) enforceable

110. An agreement suffering from uncertainty is

- (A) voidable
- (B) void
- (C) unenforceable
- (D) illegal

111. According to Indian Evidence Act, a fact is said to be "not proved", when the

- (A) court believes that the fact does not exist
- (B) court considers its non-existence probable
- (C) court considers its existence doubtful beyond reasonable doubt
- (D) fact is neither proved nor disproved

112. Opinions of experts are relevant

- (A) under section 45 of Evidence Act
- (B) under section 46 of Evidence Act
- (C) under section 47 of Evidence Act
- (D) under section 48 of Evidence Act

113. Evidence under the Indian Evidence Act means and includes

- (A) documentary evidence
- (B) oral evidence
- (C) oral and documentary evidence both
- (D) oral evidence based on documents only

114. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant

- (A) under section 5 of Evidence Act
- (B) under section 6 of Evidence Act
- (C) under section 7 of Evidence Act
- (D) under section 8 of Evidence Act

115. Section 121 of Evidence Act provides for privilege in respect of

- (A) official communication
- (B) judges and magistrates
- (C) husband and wife
- (D) affairs of the State

116. Burden of proof under section 101 of Evidence Act

- (A) never shifts
- (B) goes on shifting as the trial proceeds
- (C) may shift
- (D) Both (B) and (C) are correct

117. Oral evidence under section 60 of Evidence Act may be

- (A) direct only
- (B) hearsay only
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

118. Presumption

- (A) is a proof
- (B) is an evidence
- (C) shows on whom the burden of proof lies
- (D) All of the above

119. Under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the doctrine of *res gestae* applies to

- (A) only civil proceedings
- (B) only criminal proceedings
- (C) only to administrative tribunals
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

120. Estoppel deals with

- (A) question of facts
- (B) question of right
- (C) question of law
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

121. Leading questions can be asked during

- (A) examination in chief
- (B) cross-examination
- (C) re-examination
- (D) All of the above

122. Documents in respect of which privilege has been provided under section 123 of Evidence Act

- (A) is a published official record
- (B) is an unpublished official record
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

123. Facts of which the judicial notice is to be taken are stated in

- (A) section 56 of Evidence Act
- (B) section 57 of Evidence Act
- (C) section 58 of Evidence Act
- (D) section 55 of Evidence Act

124. Confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under

- (A) section 24 of Evidence Act
- (B) section 25 of Evidence Act
- (C) section 26 of Evidence Act
- (D) section 27 of Evidence Act

[Please Turn Over]

125. A communication made to the spouse during marriage, under section 122 of Evidence Act

- (A) remains privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death.
- (B) does not remain privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death.
- (C) does not remain privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce, but remains privileged even after death.
- (D) remains privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce but not so on after death.

126. Confession of one accused is admissible against co-accused

- (A) if they are tried for different offences and not jointly
- (B) if they are tried jointly for the same offences
- (C) if they are tried jointly for the different offences
- (D) if they are tried for the same offences but not jointly

127. Testimony of an accomplice before it is accepted and acted upon

- (A) must be corroborated from the testimony of another accomplice
- (B) must be corroborated from an independent source
- (C) need not be corroborated at all
- (D) Either (A) or (C)

128. Presumption as to the genuineness of gazettes in electronic form has been dealt with under

- (A) section 81A of Evidence Act
- (B) section 88A of Evidence Act
- (C) section 90A of Evidence Act
- (D) section 73A of Evidence Act

129. Documents which are not covered under section 74 of Evidence Act are called

- (A) semi-public documents
- (B) quasi-public documents
- (C) private documents
- (D) All of the above

130. Legal Advisor

- (A) can disclose the communication after his client's death
- (B) can disclose the communication after the relation with his client has ended
- (C) cannot disclose the communication even when the relation is ended or the client has died
- (D) Both (A) and (B) are correct

131. Decree according to section 2(2) of C.P.C means

- (A) formal expression of an adjudication.
- (B) informal expression of an adjudication.
- (C) both formal and informal expression of an adjudication.
- (D) formal expression of an adjudication but shall not include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order.

132. Foreign Court under section 2(5) of C.P.C. means

- (A) a Court situated outside India.
- (B) a Court situated within India.
- (C) a Court situated outside India and not established under the authority of Government of India.
- (D) a Court situated in India applying foreign laws.

133. Legal representative under section 2(11) of C.P.C. means a person who is a

- (A) relatives of parties to the suit.
- (B) who in law represents the estate of the deceased.
- (C) co-sharer of the benefits assuming to the parties to the suit.
- (D) Only (B) and (C)

134. Section 10 of C.P.C. does not apply

- (A) when the previous suit is pending in the same Court.
- (B) when the previous suit is pending in a foreign Court.
- (C) when the previous suit is pending in any other Court in India.
- (D) when the previous suit is pending in a Court outside India established or continued by the Central Government.

135. A decision or finding by a Court or a tribunal without jurisdiction

- (A) can operate as res-judicata under all circumstances.
- (B) cannot operate as res-judicata.
- (C) can operate as res-judicata under certain circumstances only.
- (D) may operate as res-judicata or may not operate as res-judicata.

136. Place of institution of suit in respect of immovable property, situated within the jurisdiction of different Courts, has been provided

- (A) u/s 17 of C.P.C.
- (B) u/s 18 of C.P.C.
- (C) u/s 19 of C.P.C.
- (D) u/s 20 of C.P.C.

137. In cases of the Commercial Contracts between parties of two different countries, the jurisdiction of the Court shall be governed by

- (A) Lex loci contractors
- (B) Lex loci solutions
- (C) les situs
- (D) rule of freedom of choice i.e., intention of the parties

138. In every plaint, under section 26 of C.P.C. facts should be proved by

- (A) oral evidence
- (B) affidavit
- (C) document
- (D) oral evidence as well as document

139. The Court under section 89(1) of C.P.C. can refer the dispute for

- (A) arbitration or conciliation
- (B) conciliation or mediation
- (C) mediation or Lok Adalat
- (D) arbitration or conciliation or Lok Adalat or mediation

140. Under Order VI, Rule 17 at any stage of proceedings the Court can allow to alter or amend pleadings to

- (A) either party
- (B) to plaintiff only
- (C) to defendant only
- (D) to only one defendant if there are more than one defendant

[Please Turn Over]

141. The expenses for the service of summons to the defendant have to be borne, under Order V, Rule 9(3) of C.P.C. by

- (A) the plaintiff
- (B) the Court
- (C) the defendant
- (D) partly by the plaintiff and partly by the defendant

142. Multifariousness in a suit results due to

- (A) misjoinder of parties.
- (B) misjoinder of cause of action.
- (C) misjoinder of parties and misjoinder of cause of action.
- (D) either misjoinder of parties or misjoinder of cause of action.

143. A necessary party is one in whose

- (A) absence no order can be made effectively.
- (B) absence an order can be made but whose presence is necessary for the complete decision of the case.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) absence an order can be made and whose presence is not necessary for the complete decision of the case.

144. Pleadings must be signed

- (A) by the party
- (B) by the pleader
- (C) by the party and his pleader
- (D) only by the pleader and not by party

145. In a written statement, a defendant can claim

- (A) set-off
- (B) counter-claim
- (C) Both set-off and counter-claim
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

146. Who can be arrested in execution of a decree?

- (A) A man
- (B) A woman
- (C) A minor
- (D) All of the above

147. A decree for specific moveable property can be executed

- (A) by attachment
- (B) by detention
- (C) by seizure
- (D) All of the above

148. A suit filed on behalf of a minor can be

- (A) withdrawn at any time as a matter of right.
- (B) cannot be withdrawn.
- (C) withdrawn only with the leave of the Court.
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

149. A receiver is an

- (A) officer of the Court
- (B) agent of the plaintiff
- (C) agent of the defendant
- (D) None of the above

150. A permission to sue as pauper once granted, under Order XXXIII, Rule 9 of C.P.C.

- (A) can never be withdrawn
- (B) can be withdrawn generally
- (C) can be withdrawn under certain circumstances only
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

- 151.** Cognizable offence under CrPC has been defined
 (A) under section 2(a) of CrPC
 (B) under section 2(c) of CrPC
 (C) under section 2(i) of CrPC
 (D) under section 2(l) of CrPC
- 152.** Complaint as provided under section 2(d) of CrPC
 (A) can be in writing only
 (B) can be oral
 (C) either in writing or in oral
 (D) can be by gestures
- 153.** Arrest means
 (A) every compulsion or physical restraint.
 (B) total restraint and complete deprivation of liberty.
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
- 154.** Statement under section 161 CrPC, during investigation of a cross case is
 (A) always admissible in main case.
 (B) may be admissible in main case.
 (C) Not at all admissible in main case.
 (D) admissible in main case with the leave of the Court.
- 155.** Under section 311 of CrPC, a witness can be called
 (A) on the motion of the prosecution.
 (B) on the motion of the defence.
 (C) on its own motion by the Court.
 (D) All of the above
- 156.** Addition or alteration of a charge has been provided
 (A) under section 214 of CrPC
 (B) under section 215 of CrPC
 (C) under section 216 of CrPC
 (D) under section 218 of CrPC
- 157.** The inherent powers of High Court are contained in
 (A) Sec 462 of CrPC
 (B) Sec 472 of CrPC
 (C) Sec 482 of CrPC
 (D) Sec 492 of CrPC
- 158.** FIR can be quashed in the exercise of inherent powers by
 (A) Magistrate's Court
 (B) Court of Session
 (C) High Court
 (D) Either (A), (B) or (C)
- 159.** Period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term of two years as per section 468 of CrPC is
 (A) six months
 (B) one year
 (C) two years
 (D) three years
- 160.** 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) Union of India v. A Kumar AIR 2010 SC 2735
 (B) C. Magesh v. St. of Karnataka AIR 2010 SC 2768
 (C) Anil Kumar v. B.S. Neelakanta AIR 2010 SC 2715
 (D) Vijita Gazra v. State AIR 2010 SC 2710

[Please Turn Over]

161. Where a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all

- (A) each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
- (B) each of such person is liable for his own overt act.
- (C) each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of participation.
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

162. Sec. 73 of IPC provides for the maximum limit of solitary confinement to be

- (A) one year
- (B) two years
- (C) three months
- (D) six months

163. The right of private defence

- (A) is not a right of defence but of retribution.
- (B) is a right of defence but not a right of retribution.
- (C) is a right of defence as well as a right of retribution.
- (D) is neither a right of defence nor a right of retribution.

164. Culpable Homicide has been defined

- (A) under sec. 299 of IPC
- (B) under sec. 300 of IPC
- (C) under sec. 302 of IPC
- (D) under sec. 304 of IPC

165. Section 149 of IPC is

- (A) declaratory provision
- (B) creates a distinct offence
- (C) a rule of evidence
- (D) All of the above

166. The word 'wrong' is a defence of insanity refers to

- (A) a legal wrong
- (B) civil wrong
- (C) moral wrong
- (D) moral as well as legal wrong

167. Immovable property can be the subject matter of

- (A) Theft
- (B) Extortion
- (C) Robbery
- (D) Dacoity

168. The essential ingredients of crime are

- (A) motive mens rea, actus reus
- (B) motive intention knowledge
- (C) actus reus and mens rea
- (D) knowledge intention, action

169. Section 84 of IPC provides for

- (A) medical insanity
- (B) legal insanity
- (C) moral insanity
- (D) unsoundness of mind of any kind

170. Assault cannot be caused by

- (A) mere words
- (B) mere gestures
- (C) mere preparation
- (D) All of the above

171. The ancient source of Hindu law includes
(A) Sruti and Smriti
(B) Precedent
(C) Legislation
(D) All of the above
172. Adultery is a ground for
(A) Judicial Separation
(B) Divorce
(C) Judicial Separation and divorce both
(D) Only divorce and not Judicial Separation
173. Section 9 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for
(A) Ceremonies of marriage
(B) Restitution of Conjugal rights
(C) Judicial Separation
(D) Jurisdiction of Court
174. Adultery is a matrimonial offence punishable under
(A) Section 494 of Indian Penal Code
(B) Section 497 of Indian Penal Code
(C) Section 498 of Indian Penal Code
(D) Section 498A of Indian Penal Code
175. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 the requisites of a valid adoption have been laid down in
(A) section 4
(B) section 5
(C) section 6
(D) section 7
176. The mother has the capacity to give a child in adoption, if the father of the child
(A) is dead
(B) has ceased to be a Hindu
(C) has finally and completely agreed
(D) Either (A) or (B) or (C)
177. Section 26 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for
(A) custody of minor children
(B) maintenance of minor children
(C) education of minor children
(D) All of the above
178. Muta under Mohammedan law means
(A) a temporary marriage
(B) a permanent marriage
(C) a joint venture
(D) an illegal marriage
179. Marriage in Islam is
(A) a Contract
(B) a Sacrament
(C) a Contract as well as sacrament
(D) either a contract or a sacrament
180. A marriage forbidden by reason of foster age is
(A) irregular
(B) void
(C) valid
(D) Either (A) or (B)

[Please Turn Over]

- 181.** The Limitation Act came into force on
 (A) 26th November, 1964
 (B) 1st January, 1964
 (C) 15th December, 1963
 (D) 5th October, 1963
- 182.** The term 'period of limitation' means
 (A) the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by the schedule under this Act.
 (B) the period limited for application.
 (C) the period of limitation prescribed for suit only.
 (D) the period prescribed for suit but not applicable for appeal.
- 183.** The 'Promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages
 (A) a specified sum at any time.
 (B) absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at any time therein limited, or on demand or at sight.
 (C) absolutely to pay sum of money to another on demand but not at sight.
 (D) to pay sum of money to any one on demand but not otherwise.
- 184.** Tick the right answer.
 (A) 'Delay in obtaining copies' is sufficient cause for condonation of delay.
 (B) 'Delay in obtaining copies' is insufficient cause for delay.
 (C) Delay insufficient in cause for delay condonation cases.
 (D) Delay in obtaining copies is not at all any cause for any application or suit.
- 185.** Section 9 of the Limitation Act is applicable to
 (A) only suits
 (B) only applications
 (C) not to suits
 (D) not only suits but also applications.

- 186.** Part-III of the Limitation Act deals with
 (A) inclusion of period in any application.
 (B) exclusion of time in illegal proceedings.
 (C) computation of period of limitations.
 (D) computation of unlimited times.
- 187.** Tick the correct answer.
 Section _____ deals with exclusion of the time on certain other cases.
 (A) 15
 (B) 12
 (C) 11
 (D) 10
- 188.** Tick the right answer.
 Section _____ of the Limitation Act deals with effect of acknowledgment in writing.
 (A) 12
 (B) 9
 (C) 18
 (D) 3
- 189.** 'In the case of a continuing breach of contract or in the case of a continuing tort, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the breach or the tort, as the case may be continues' — provided under the Limitation Act section
 (A) 21
 (B) 22
 (C) 20
 (D) 25
- 190.** Tick the correct answer.
 Section _____ would apply only to a case where one of the several persons jointly entitled to institute a suit is under any such disability and discharge cannot be given without the concurrence of such person.
 (A) 12
 (B) 15
 (C) 7
 (D) 2

191. Section _____ of the Limitation Act provides for legal disability.

- (A) 3
- (B) 2
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

192. Section _____ provides for the suits against trustees and their representatives under the Limitation Act in India.

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 10
- (D) 12

193. In suits relating to immovable property, to recover possession of mortgaged property and afterwards transferred by the mortgagee for a valuable consideration, the period of limitation is

- (A) 3 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) 24 years

194. The limitation period for suit for the execution of any decree other than a decree granting a mandatory injunction or order of any Civil Court as per the Schedule of the Limitation Act is

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 12 years

195. The limitation period for the suit to enforce a right of pre-emption whether the right is founded on law or general usage or on special contract is

- (A) 1 year
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 12 years

196. The limitation period for leave to appeal as a pauper to the High Court under the Schedule of the Limitation Act is

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 60 days
- (C) 90 days
- (D) 120 days

197. Under the Limitation Act applicant includes

- (A) a petitioner
- (B) Public Protection Officer
- (C) Welfare Officer
- (D) Court Officer

198. The period of limitation for the suit of compensation for libel under the Schedule of the Limitation Act in India is

- (A) 4 years
- (B) 3 years
- (C) 2 years
- (D) 1 year

199. The period of limitation for a suit to set aside a transfer of movable property comprised in a Hindu, Muslim or Buddhist religions or charitable endowment, made by a manager thereof for a valuable consideration under the Schedule of the Limitation Act is

- (A) 12 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 3 years
- (D) 1 year

200. The period of limitation for a suit on a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given under the Schedule of the Limitation Act is

- (A) 3 years
- (B) 6 years
- (C) 9 years
- (D) 12 years

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Space for Rough Work