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ASSAM JUDICIAL SERVICE (GRADE-I) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, 2017

TOTAL MARKS = 100

All questions carry equal marks

Time: 2 (two) hours

Direction : In each of the following questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes four words or phrases. From these four words or phrases, pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. CELIBATE
   (A) Tolerant
   (B) Married
   (C) Measure
   (D) Devine

2. PENCHANT
   (A) Positive
   (B) Graceful
   (C) Dislike
   (D) Angry

Direction : In each of the following questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes four words or phrases. From these four words or phrases, pick the one most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

3. DISPARITY
   (A) Connected
   (B) Sensitivity
   (C) Difference
   (D) Anticipate

4. PINNACLE
   (A) Cryptic
   (B) Peak
   (C) Priceless
   (D) Dimension

Direction- Each of the following sentence completion questions contains one or two blanks. These blanks signify that a word or a set of words has been left out. Below each sentence there are four words or a set of words. For each blank, pick the word or set of words that best reflect the overall meaning of the sentence.

5. If you carry this _____ attitude to the conference, you will _____ any supporters you may have at this moment.
   (A) belligerent --- delight
   (B) truculent --- alienate
   (C) conciliatory --- defer
   (D) supercilious --- attract

6. We must try to understand his momentary _____ for he has _____ more strain than any among us.
   (A) senility --- understood
   (B) outcry --- described
   (C) vision --- forgotten
   (D) aberration --- undergone

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7. A has 3 children. B is the brother of C and C is the sister of D. E, who is the wife of A, is the mother of D. There is only one daughter of the husband of E. What is the relationship between D and B?
(A) B is the sister of D. (B) B is the brother of D.
(C) B is the sister-in-law of D (D) none of the above.

8. Rakesh ranks 7th from the top and 28th from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?
(A) 34 (B) 35
(C) 36 (D) none of these.

9. Where is the Headquarters of UNO?
(A) Geneva (B) The Hague
(C) New York (D) none of these

10. September 8 is observed every year as
(A) World Health Day (B) International Literacy Day
(C) World Peace Day (D) none of these

11. The global community celebrates World Environment Day on
(A) June 5 (B) June 4
(C) July 6 (D) none of these

12. The term "Fourth Estate" refers to
(A) enemy property (B) parliament
(C) press (D) intelligence services

13. "Victim" in Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is defined under
(A) section 2(p) (B) section 2(u)
(C) section 2(t) (D) section 2(wa)

14. Provision relating to examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is laid down in
(A) section 52 (B) section 53-A
(C) section 54 (D) section 54-A

15. A proclamation requiring a person to appear must be published giving
(A) not less than 30 days time to the person concerned
(B) not less than 10 days time to the person concerned
(C) not less than 20 days time to the person concerned
(D) not less than 15 days time to the person concerned

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16. The investigating officer under section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cannot require attendance of a male witness at a place other than the place of residence, who is
(A) above the age of 60 years
(B) above the age of 62 years
(C) above the age of 65 years
(D) above the age of 70 years

17. Alteration or addition of a charge is provided under
(A) section 211 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(B) section 213 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) section 216 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(D) section 217 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

18. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provisions relating to Plea Bargaining are given in
(A) Chapter XX
(B) Chapter XXI
(C) Chapter XXIA
(D) Chapter XXXVII

19. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, power of court to convert summons-cases into warrant cases is available under
(A) section 254
(B) section 259
(C) section 262
(D) section 263

20. Composition of an offence under section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 results in
(A) acquittal of the accused under all circumstances
(B) acquittal of the accused only when the charge has already been framed
(C) discharge of the accused when the charge has not been framed
(D) either (A) or (B)

21. Under the Constitution of India, which of the following Articles deal with abolition of untouchability?
(A) Article 13
(B) Article 15
(C) Article 17
(D) Article 18

22. Article 21-A of the Constitution of India lays down that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of
(A) five to fourteen years
(B) five to sixteen years
(C) six to fourteen years
(D) six to sixteen years

23. Article 39-A of the Constitution of India deals with which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) equal justice and free legal aid
(B) living wage, etc., for workers
(C) uniform civil code for the citizens
(D) separation of judiciary from executive

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24. All citizens shall have the right to form co-operative societies under
(A) Article 19(1)(b)
(B) Article 19(1)(c)
(C) Article 19(1)(e)
(D) Article 19(3)

25. Fill up the blank:
The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed ____ per cent of the total number of Members of the House of the People.
(A) ten
(B) twelve
(C) fifteen
(D) none of these

26. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Council of States unless he/she is not less than
(A) twenty-five years of age
(B) twenty-eight years of age
(C) thirty years of age
(D) thirty-five years of age

27. Power of the President to consult Supreme Court is conferred under
(A) Article 142 of the Constitution of India
(B) Article 143 of the Constitution of India
(C) Article 144 of the Constitution of India
(D) Article 147 of the Constitution of India

28. Which of the following is an incorrect statement in terms of Article 124(3) of the Constitution of India?
A person shall not be qualified for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he/she
(A) is a citizen of India
(B) has been for at least seven years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession
(C) has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession
(D) is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

29. Provisions as to the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram is laid down in
(A) Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India
(B) Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India
(C) Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India
(D) none of the above

30. Money Bill can be introduced in
(A) The House of the People
(B) The Council of States
(C) Either of the two Houses
(D) none of these

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31. To establish Section 34 of IPC
(A) common intention has to be proved but not overt act
(B) both common intention and overt act have to be proved
(C) common intention need not be proved but overt act has to be proved.
(D) common intention as well as common object have to be proved

32. Nothing is an offence under section 82 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which is done by a child
(A) under five years of age
(B) under six years of age
(C) under seven years of age
(D) under eight years of age

33. In the Indian Penal Code, 1860, offences against the State are laid down in
(A) Chapter V
(B) Chapter V-A
(C) Chapter VI
(D) Chapter VII

34. Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 relates to offence of
(A) using or signing false certificate
(B) using as true a certificate known to be false
(C) causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender
(D) giving false information respecting an offence committed

35. Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court is an offence under
(A) section 225B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) section 228A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) section 229 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) section 229A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

36. Rash driving or riding on a public way is an offence
(A) under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) under section 276 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) under section 281 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

37. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc. is an offence
(A) under section 320 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) under section 326A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) under section 326B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

38. Voyeurism is an offence
(A) under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) under section 354A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) under section 354C of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) under section 354D of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

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39. How many Explanations are there in the definition of "theft" in section 378 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?
(A) three
(B) four
(C) five
(D) six

40. Dishonestly receiving stolen property is an offence
(A) under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) under section 410 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(D) under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

41. Which of the following is not a decree?
(A) an order of dismissal for default
(B) an order of rejection of a plaint
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) neither (A) nor (B)

42. Jurisdiction of civil court can be barred?
(A) expressly only
(B) impliedly only
(C) either expressly or impliedly
(D) neither expressly nor impliedly

43. Filing of application for restitution is provided under
(A) section 141 CPC
(B) section 144 CPC
(C) section 145 CPC
(D) section 148 CPC

44. When judgement is not pronounced at once, Order XX Rule 1 CPC provides that every endeavour shall be made by the court to pronounce judgement within
(A) fifteen days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded
(B) thirty days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded
(C) forty-five days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded
(D) sixty days from the date on which the hearing of the case was concluded

45. An application for substitution of the legal representatives of a defendant lies
(A) under Order XXII Rule 3 of CPC
(B) under Order XXII Rule 4 of CPC
(C) under Order XXII Rule 4A of CPC
(D) under Order XXII Rule 5 of CPC

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46. Provision relating to compromise of suit is contained in
(A) Order XXII Rule 10 CPC
(B) Order XXIII Rule 1 CPC
(C) Order XXIII Rule 3 CPC
(D) Order XXIII Rule 3-A CPC

47. Appointment of receiver has been dealt with
(A) under Order XLIV
(B) under Order XLII
(C) under Order XL
(D) under Order XLV

48. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court is provided under
(A) Order XLI Rule 24 CPC
(B) Order XLI Rule 26-A CPC
(C) Order XLI Rule 27 CPC
(D) Order XLI Rule 31 CPC

49. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant
(A) under section 5 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(B) under section 6 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(C) under section 7 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) under section 8 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

50. Public documents are mentioned in
(A) section 72 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(B) section 73 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(C) section 74 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) section 75 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

51. Presumption under section 90-A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is available in respect of electronic records purporting or proved to be
(A) three years old
(B) five years old
(C) seven years old
(D) ten years old

52. Which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that no confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of an offence?
(A) section 21
(B) section 25
(C) section 26
(D) section 31

53. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman is contained in
(A) section 111-A
(B) section 113-A
(C) section 113-B
(D) section 114-A

54. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, provision relating to proof of execution of documents required by law to be attested is contained in
(A) section 67
(B) section 67-A
(C) section 68
(D) section 69

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55. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Judge's power to put questions or order production is contained in
(A) section 161
(B) section 163
(C) section 165
(D) section 166

56. When consent to an agreement is caused by misrepresentation, the agreement under section 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is
(A) valid
(B) void
(C) voidable
(D) none of the above

57. Under Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the co-sureties are liable to contribute
(A) equally
(B) unequally
(C) according to their capacity
(D) either (A) or (B) or (C)

58. Under the provision of Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a mere right of re-entry for breach of a condition subsequent cannot be transferred to anyone except the owner of the property affected thereby.
(A) the statement is true
(B) the statement is false
(C) the statement is partly true
(D) none of the above

59. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 the condition restraining alienation is provided in
(A) section 10
(B) section 9
(C) section 8
(D) section 7.

60. The provision of fraudulent transfer is dealt under
(A) section 49 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(B) section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(C) section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(D) section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

61. Rights and liabilities of parties to anomalous mortgage is dealt under
(A) section 93 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(B) section 94 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(C) section 96 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(D) section 98 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

62. Section 17(1)(d) of the Registration Act, 1908 applies to a lease of immoveable property
(A) from year to year or for any term exceeding one year
(B) reserving a yearly rent
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) (A) only

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63. Which provision of the Registration Act, 1908 lays down that every person presenting any document at the proper registration office shall affix his passport size photograph and fingerprints to the document?
(A) 23A (B) 32
(C) 32A (D) 40

64. Under the Registration Act, 1908, a will can be presented for registration within
(A) four months of execution (B) one year of execution
(C) three years of execution (D) at any time

65. Exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in court without jurisdiction while computing the period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 is provided under
(A) section 12 (B) section 13
(C) section 14 (D) section 15

66. The period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 for a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and not on title, when the plaintiff while in possession of the property has been dispossessed is
(A) three years from date of dispossession
(B) twelve years from date of dispossession
(C) thirty years from date of dispossession
(D) none of the above.

67. Period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 for a suit for compensation for libel is
(A) one year (B) two years
(C) three years (D) none of the above

68. Period of limitation under the Limitation Act, 1963 for a suit to cancel or set aside an instrument or decree or for rescission of a contract is
(A) one year (B) two years
(C) three years (D) twelve years

69. Fill up the blank:
An application for setting aside an arbitral award may not be made after _____ months have elapsed from the date on which the party making that application had received the arbitral award.
(A) two (B) three
(C) four (D) six

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70. In which of the following judgements the Supreme Court of India had held that power exercised by the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Chief Justice of India under section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is not an administrative power but a judicial power?
(A) Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. and Others vs. Mehul Construction Co.
(B) Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd. and Another vs. Rani Construction (P) Ltd.
(C) SBP & Co. vs. Patel Engineering Ltd. and Another
(D) none of the above

71. State which of the following statements as contained in (i), (ii) and (iii) is/are true under section 25 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:
Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, where, without showing sufficient cause, -
(i) the claimant fails to communicate his statement of claim in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 23, the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings;
(ii) the respondent fails to communicate his statement of defence in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 23, the arbitral tribunal shall continue the proceedings without treating that failure in itself as an admission of the allegations by the claimant and shall have the discretion to treat the right of the respondent to file such statement of defence as having been forfeited;
(iii) a party fails to appear at an oral hearing or to produce documentary evidence, the arbitral tribunal may continue the proceedings and make the arbitral award on the evidence before it.
(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (ii) and (iii)
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

72. Choose the wrong statement:
A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it, except
(A) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.
(B) if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent.
(C) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.
(D) with the written authorization from the author of the trust.

73. 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 interests.

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74. Degrees of prohibited relationship under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 are provided under
(A) Section 3(c)
(B) Section 3(e)
(C) Section 3(f)
(D) Section 3(g)

75. Under Section 4(a) of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 minor means a person who has not completed the age of
(A) 15 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 18 years
(D) none of the above

76. The amount of fee payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870 in respect of a suit for a declaratory decree and consequential relief will be
(A) according to the market value as on the date of presenting the plaint
(B) according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal
(C) according to the amount claimed
(D) none of the above

77. Which Section of the Court Fees Act, 1870, lays down the procedure where net profit or market-value is wrongly estimated?
(A) Section 6
(B) Section 7
(C) Section 8
(D) Section 10

78. In terms of Section 2(ra) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, unfair labour practice means any of the practices specified in the
(A) The Second Schedule
(B) The Third Schedule
(C) The Fourth Schedule
(D) The Fifth Schedule

79. In the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the provisions relating to penalties are laid down under
(A) Chapter V
(B) Chapter V-C
(C) Chapter VI
(D) Chapter VII

80. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 came into force on
(A) 26.09.2013
(B) 27.09.2013
(C) 01.01.2014
(D) none of these

81. Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of amount of compensation to be awarded under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 are prescribed under
(A) Section 23
(B) Section 28
(C) Section 30
(D) Section 31

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82. Grant of a mandatory injunction is regulated
(A) under section 36 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
(B) under section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
(C) under section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
(D) under section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963

83. Under Section 6(2)(a) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, no suit shall be brought after expiry of
(A) 6 months from the date of dispossession
(B) 1 year from the date of dispossession
(C) 2 years from the date of dispossession
(D) 3 years from the date of dispossession

84. In Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, "total disablement" is defined under
(A) section 2(f)
(B) section 2(i)
(C) section 2(l)
(D) section 2(m)

85. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 provides for appeal to the High Court under
(A) section 26
(B) section 28
(C) section 30
(D) section 30-A

86. Claims Tribunals under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are constituted under
(A) section 162
(B) section 163
(C) section 164
(D) none of these

87. No appeal shall lie against any award of a Claims Tribunal under Section 173 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, if the amount in dispute is less than
(A) Rupees five thousand
(B) Rupees ten thousand
(C) Rupees twenty-five thousand
(D) Rupees fifty thousand

88. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, a woman married under Muslim Law shall be entitled to obtain a decree for dissolution of the marriage if the whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of
(A) two years
(B) four years
(C) seven years
(D) twelve years

89. "The Province of Jurisprudence Determined" is a book written by
(A) John Austin
(B) Edmund Burke
(C) Friedrich Carl von Savigny
(D) None of the above

90. "Nature of Judicial Process" is a book written by
(A) Justice Benjamin Nathan Cardozo
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Justice Oliver Windell Holmes
(D) None of the above

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91. কেৰেঁটুৱাই তামোল খায়, নেউলক বান্ধি কিলায়।
(A) কৰোঁতাৰ ওপৰতহে কামৰ ভাল-বেয়া নির্ভৰ কৰে।
(B) এজনে কৰা দোষৰ বাবে ভুলতে অন্য এজনে শাস্তি পোৱা।
(C) সময়ত কেতিয়াবা শত্রুও মিত্র হৈ পৰে।
(D) সহজ-সৰল মানুহক বেয়া বস্তুকে ভাল বুলি দি ঠগা।

92. নিজৰ নাক কাটি সতিনীৰ যাত্রা ভঙ্গ কৰা।
(A) নিজে কাম সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰি আনৰ ওপৰত দোষ জাপি দিয়া।
(B) খাবলৈ যে নাটেই, শুঙি চাবলৈকো নাটে।
(C) নিজৰ অপকাৰ কৰিও আনৰ অপকাৰ কৰা।
(D) নিজেই নিজৰ বিপদ মাতি অনা।

93. 'মহঙা' শব্দটোৰ ইংৰাজী অর্থ হ'ব
(A) Scarce (B) Dull
(C) Expensive (D) Proud

94. তলৰ বানানবোৰৰ ভিতৰত শুদ্ধ বানানটো হৈছে
(A) কাৰ্ৰুকার্য্য (B) জঞ্জলিয়া
(C) পদ্মবিভূষন (D) পৰিতুষ্টি

95. তলৰ কোনটো বানান অশুদ্ধ
(A) শিৰশ্চেদ (B) জময
(C) বিশুদ্ধ (D) এলেন্ধুৱা

96. 'ভাবুক' শব্দটোৰ সন্ধি ভাঙিলে হব
(A) ভাব + উক (B) ভৌ + উক
(C) ভো + উক (D) ভোঃ+ উক

97. 'উদ্ধত' শব্দটোৰ সন্ধি ভাঙিলে হব
(A) উৎ + ধত (B) উত + হত
(C) উত + ঢত (D) উৎ + হত

98. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা জতুবা ঠাঁচ বা খণ্ডবাক্যৰ অর্থ হব ঃ
হাত দীঘল
(A) অস্বাভাৱিক (B) উন্নতি কৰা
(C) চোৰ স্বভাৱযুক্ত (D) ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন

99. কাণে কাণ মাৰি
(A) সমনীয়া (B) চৰ মৰা
(C) কোনোমতে (D) বৰকৈ মিনতি কৰা

100. তলৰ কোনটো 'পৃথিৰী' শব্দৰ প্রতিশব্দ নহয়।
(A) ধৰা (B) মেদিনী
(C) ধৰিত্রী (D) নীৰদ

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