

**Section I: English Including Comprehension**

1. **Professor Ahmed ..... teaching us ..... August, 201**  
(a) has been, for  
(b) was, for  
(c) has been, since  
(d) had been, since  
**Ans. [c]**
2. **A thief does not ..... the door.**  
(a) knock to  
(b) knock  
(c) knock at  
(d) knock on  
**Ans. [c]**
3. **If you promise..... angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.**  
(a) not getting  
(b) get not  
(c) not get  
(d) not to get  
**Ans. [d]**
4. **There is a lot of work ..... hand. Let's cancel..... picnic.**  
(a) in, a  
(b) in, the  
(c) upon, the  
(d) on, a  
**Ans. [b]**
5. **It's unfortunate that he died ..... cancer.**  
(a) with  
(b) of  
(c) from  
(d) by  
**Ans. [b]**
6. **They always give the available seats to .....comes first.**  
(a) whichever  
(b) whoever  
(c) whomever  
(d) whom  
**Ans. [b]**
7. **The method and practice of teaching is called..... .**  
(a) paediatrics  
(b) pedagogy  
(c) philately  
(d) training  
**Ans. [b]**
8. **I like reading journals..... novels.**  
(a) more than  
(b) most than  
(c) the best  
(d) the less than  
**Ans. [a]**



9. There isn't ..... water in the overhead tank.  
(a) some  
(b) any  
(c) lot of  
(d) little

Ans. [b]

10. A fire broke ..... in the neighbourhood.  
(a) away  
(b) off  
(c) out  
(d) from

Ans. [c]

11. Mani, along with his friends, ..... for basketball practice every morning.  
(a) go  
(b) are going  
(c) were going  
(d) goes

Ans. [d]

12. They returned home..... a taxi.  
(a) with  
(b) on  
(c) from  
(d) in

Ans. [d]

13. Her parents have arrived ..... the airport.  
(a) in  
(b) on  
(c) at  
(d) to

Ans. [c]

14. I have never come ..... any one as rude as him.  
(a) across  
(b) to  
(c) around  
(d) at

Ans. [a]

15. I can't bear ..... late.  
(a) being  
(b) been  
(c) be  
(d) to

Ans. [a]

**Direction (16 to 20):** Choose the correct spellings in questions given below:

16.  
(a) berrister  
(b) barrister  
(c) barisster  
(d) berister

Ans. [b]

(2)



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- 17.
- (a) deceive
  - (b) diecieve
  - (c) deceive
  - (d) deceive

Ans. [d]

- 18.
- (a) collaborate
  - (b) collaborat
  - (c) collaborate
  - (d) colaborate

Ans. [a]

- 19.
- (a) sacribegous
  - (b) sacrilegious
  - (c) sacrilegious
  - (d) saereligious

Ans. [b]

- 20.
- (a) integrity
  - (b) integerety
  - (c) integrity
  - (d) intigerity

Ans. [c]

**Direction (21 to 25):** Choose the correct option for each of the following questions:

**21. Choose the correct option**

- (a) Please stop interfering with my romantic life.
- (b) Please stop interfering for my romantic life.
- (c) Please stop interfering into my romantic life.
- (d) Please stop interfering in my romantic life.

Ans. [d]

**22. Choose the correct option**

- (a) The Titanic did not reach it's destination.
- (b) The Titanic did not reach their destination.
- (c) The Titanic did not reach her destination.
- (d) The Titanic did not reach his destination.

Ans. [c]

**23. Choose the correct option**

- (a) Your grammar is very good but you need to work on managing your pronunciation.
- (b) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on correcting your pronunciation.
- (c) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on modifying your pronunciation.
- (d) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on repairing your pronunciation.

Ans. [b]

**24. Choose the correct option**

- (a) The Film Star got out of the car and smiled at the people.
- (b) The Film Star climbed off the car and smiled at the people.
- (c) The Film Star got off the car and smiled at the people.
- (d) The Film Star come out of the car and smiled at the people.

Ans. [a]

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**Direction (25 to 28):** Choose the most appropriate option for each of the following questions:

25. "Amicus curiae" means:

- (a) A friend of the court
- (b) One among the parties to the dispute
- (c) One of the judges of the court
- (d) One among the expert witnesses in a case

Ans. [a]

26. "Ab initio" means:

- (a) in continuation with
- (b) in connection with the future
- (c) from the beginning
- (d) in defense of a comment

Ans. [c]

27. "Faux pas" means:

- (a) fake identity
- (b) social blunder
- (c) false
- (d) expected to happen

Ans. [b]

28. "To bury the hatchet" means:

- (a) to hide some treasure
- (b) to cremate carcass of an animal
- (c) to end a feud with an enemy
- (d) to plant grass in the field

Ans. [c]

**Direction (29 to 30):** Complete the proverb, in the following questions:

29. When..... is bliss, it is ..... to be wise.

- (a) knowledge, better
- (b) romance, boring
- (c) ignorance, folly
- (d) bachelorhood,

Ans. [c]

30. .... waters run .....

- (a) Hot, fast
- (b) Still, deep
- (c) Stagnant, leisurely
- (d) Muddy, slow

Ans. [b]

**Direction (31 to 40):** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given after the passage:

1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention or nature; and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with a large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges; he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons; his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.
3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and as he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was being used for destructive purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to



institute Nobel Prizes. Besides honouring men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, he wished to honour people who worked for the promotion of peace.

4. It's strange that the very man whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin D Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impression that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.
6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommended making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life: it's certain that nothing is certain in life.
31. **The paradox, 'it's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's**
- scientific mind
  - persuasive nature
  - hatred for scientists
  - analytical mind

Ans. [d]

32. **In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means.....**
- made an effort to do something.
  - won awards.
  - completed successfully.
  - worked hard.

Ans. [c]

33. **The Manhattan Project was initiated.....**
- to carry out nuclear research.
  - to protect the Nazis.
  - to bomb Hiroshima.
  - in honour of Einstein.

Ans. [a]

34. **Alfred established the Nobel Prizes to .....**
- honour only those people who are intelligent.
  - ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind.
  - use his wealth for hard working people.
  - remind people of his achievements.

Ans. [b]

35. **Einstein had the impression that the Germans would.....**
- be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb.
  - be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb.
  - work for humanity.
  - bomb Hiroshima.

Ans. [a]

36. **The passage is .....**
- an argumentative essay
  - a descriptive essay.
  - a process essay.



(d) an expository essay.

Ans. [b]

37. Immanuel's interest in dynamites influenced Alfred's inclination for working..... .

- (a) with contradiction
- (b) for the Nobel Peace Prize
- (c) for humanity
- (d) with explosives

Ans. [d]

38. Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass..... .

- (a) wealth
- (b) intelligence
- (c) popularity
- (d) enemies

Ans. [a]

39. One of the paradoxes in Alfred's life was that he was..... .

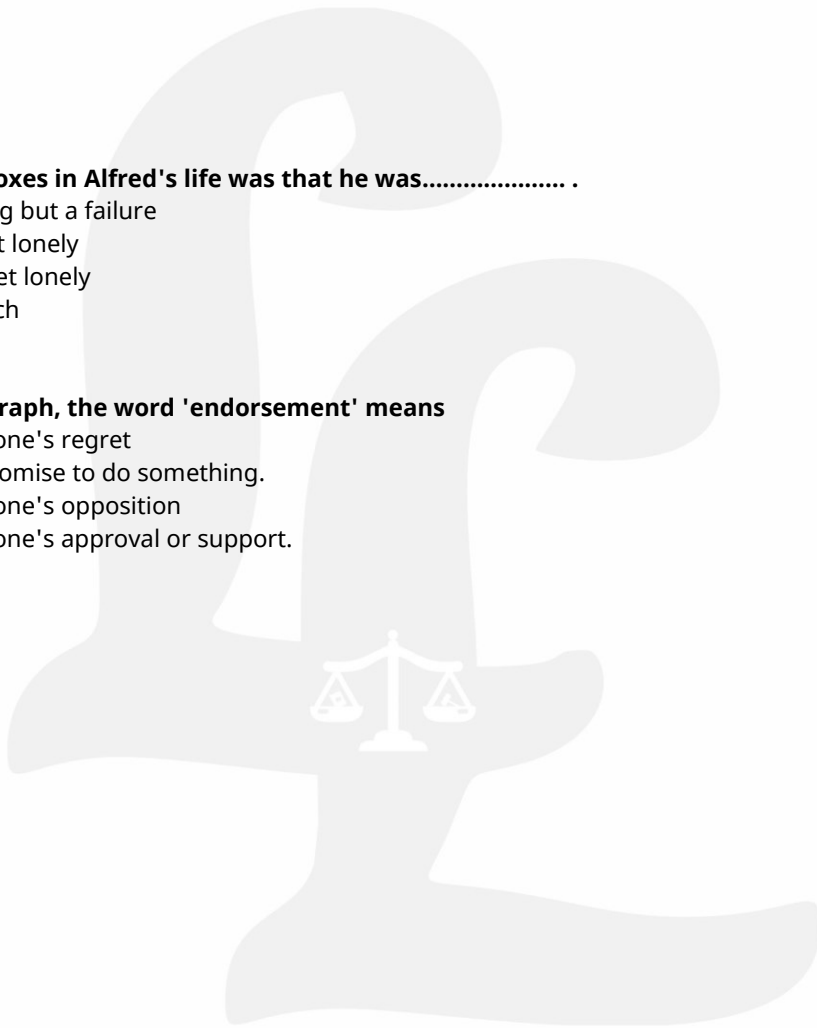
- (a) hard working but a failure
- (b) occupied yet lonely
- (c) intelligent yet lonely
- (d) lonely yet rich

Ans. [b]

40. In the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means

- (a) expressing one's regret
- (b) making a promise to do something.
- (c) expressing one's opposition
- (d) expressing one's approval or support.

Ans. [d]





**Section II: Elementary Mathematics (Numerical Ability)**

**Direction (41 to 60):** Choose the most appropriate option:

41. A man earns Rs. 20 on the first day and spends Rs. 15 on the next day. He again earns Rs. 20 on the third day and spends Rs. 15 on the fourth day. If he continues to save in this way, how soon will he have Rs. 60 in hand?  
(a) on 17th day  
(b) on 12th day  
(c) on 24th day  
(d) on 27th day
- Ans. [a]
42. A man buys Rs. 20 shares paying 9% dividend. The man expects to have an interest of 12% on his money. The market value of each share is:  
(a) Rs. 21  
(b) Rs. 18  
(c) Rs. 12  
(d) Rs. 15
- Ans. [d]
43. If the product of zeroes of the polynomial  $ax^2 - 6x - 6$  is 4, find the value of 'a'  
(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(b)  $-\frac{1}{2}$   
(c)  $\frac{3}{2}$   
(d)  $-\frac{3}{2}$
- Ans. [d]
44. What is the sum of all the natural numbers from 1 to 100?  
(a) 6000  
(b) 5050  
(c) 5000  
(d) 5052
- Ans. [b]
45. The mean of 72 items was found to be 6(c) If two of the items were mis recorded as 27 and 9 instead of 72 and 90 respectively, find the correct mean.  
(a) 64.25  
(b) 65.75  
(c) 63.25  
(d) 64.75
- Ans. [d]
46. A library has an average of 510 visitors on Sundays and 240 on other days. What is the average number of visitors per day in the month of June beginning with a Sunday?  
(a) 250  
(b) 280  
(c) 276  
(d) 285
- Ans. [d]
47. 60 kg of an alloy X is mixed with 100 kg of an alloy Y. If alloy X has lead and tin in the ratio of 3:2 and alloy Y has tin and copper in the ratio of 1:4, then the amount of tin in the new alloy is  
(a) 44 kgs.  
(b) 80 kgs.  
(c) 53 kgs.  
(d) 36 kgs.
- Ans. [a]



48. A train which is moving at an average speed of 40 kmph, reaches its destination on time. When its average speed reduces to 35 kmph, then it reaches its destination 15 minutes late. The distance travelled by the train is:
- (a) 30 kms
  - (b) 40 kms
  - (c) 70 kms
  - (d) 80 kms

Ans. [c]

49. The value of a machine depreciates every year at the rate of 10% on its value at the beginning of that year. If the present value of the machine is Rs. 729, its worth three years ago was:
- (a) Rs. 1,000
  - (b) Rs. 800
  - (c) Rs. 947.70
  - (d) Rs. 750.87

Ans. [a]

50. 12 defective pens are accidentally mixed with 132 good ones. It is not possible to just look at a pen and tell whether or not it is defective. One pen is taken out at random from this lot. Determine the probability that the pen taken out is a good one.
- (a) 9/12
  - (b) 7/12
  - (c) 11/12
  - (d) 10/12

Ans. [c]

51. Two consecutive even positive integers, sum of the squares of which is 1060 are:
- (a) 16 and 18
  - (b) 22 and 24
  - (c) 20 and 22
  - (d) 12 and 14

Ans. [b]

52. A circular park, 42 m in diameter, has a path 3.5 m wide running around it on the outside. Find the cost of gravelling the path at Rs. 4 per m
- (a) Rs. 2048
  - (b) Rs. 1672
  - (c) Rs. 1652
  - (d) Rs. 2002

Ans. [d]

53. The angle subtended by the Minor segment of a circle at the center is ..... the angle subtended by the Major segment at the center of the circle.
- (a) greater than
  - (b) lesser than
  - (c) not related to
  - (d) equal to

Ans. [b]

54. A shop gives 15% discount on the purchase of a T.V. If paid for in cash immediately, a further discount of 12% is given. If the marked price is Rs. 15,000, what is the price of the T.V if cash purchase is made?
- (a) Rs. 10,950
  - (b) Rs. 12,750
  - (c) Rs. 11,475
  - (d) Rs. 11,220

Ans. [d]



55. A patient in a hospital is given soup daily in a cylindrical bowl of diameter 7 cm. If the bowl is filled with soup to a height of 4 cm, how much soup the hospital has to prepare daily to serve 250 patients?

- (a) 38 litres
- (b) 40 litres
- (c) 38.5 litres
- (d) 39.5 litres

Ans. [c]

56. The angles between the hands of a clock when the time is 4:25 am is:

- (a)  $12\frac{1}{2}$  degrees
- (b)  $13\frac{1}{2}$  degrees
- (c)  $14\frac{1}{2}$  degrees
- (d)  $17\frac{1}{2}$  degrees

Ans. [d]

57. A part of monthly hostel charges is fixed and the remaining depends on the number of days one has taken food in the mess. When a student A takes food for 20 days, she has to pay Rs. 1000 as hostel charges whereas a student B, who takes food for 26 days, pays Rs. 1180 as hostel charges. Find the fixed charges and the cost of food per day.

- (a) 300, 30
- (b) 400, 40
- (c) 400, 30
- (d) 200, 20

Ans. [c]

58. The traffic lights at three different signal points change after every 45 seconds, 75 seconds and 90 seconds respectively. If all change simultaneously at 7:20:15 hours, then they will change again simultaneously at

- (a) 7:27:50 hours
- (b) 7:27:30 hours
- (c) 7:28:00 hours
- (d) 7:27:45 hours

Ans. [d]

59. If a boy is standing at the top of the tower and another boy is at the ground at some distance from the foot of the tower, then the angle of elevation and depression between the boys when both look at each other will be:

- (a) Angle of depression will be greater
- (b) Cannot be predicted for relation
- (c) Angle of elevation will be greater
- (d) Equal

Ans. [d]

60. The number of 'three digit numbers' which are multiples of 9 are:

- (a) 98
- (b) 100
- (c) 99
- (d) 101

Ans. [b]





**Section III: Logical Reasoning**

**Direction (61 to 63):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

A and B are good in driving bus and car. C and A are good in driving car and scooter. C, D and E are good in driving scooter and tractor. E and C are good in driving scooter and auto-rickshaw. D and B are good in driving bus and tractor.

**61. Who is good in driving scooter, tractor and auto-rickshaw but not good in driving car?**

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) C

Ans. [b]

**62. Who is good in driving tractor, scooter, car and auto-rickshaw but not bus?**

- (a) B
- (b) A
- (c) D
- (d) C

Ans. [d]

**63. Who is good in driving scooter, tractor and bus?**

- (a) D
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) C

Ans. [a]

**Direction (64 to 66):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

In each question, there is a statement and two assumptions numbered as I and II. Read the statement and find which of the given assumptions is implicit:

- (A) If assumption I is implicit.
- (B) If assumption II is implicit.
- (C) If neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.
- (D) If both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.

**64. Statement: The next meeting of the executive board of a company will be held after six months.**

**Assumptions: I. Existing executive board will be dissolved before six months**

**II. The company will remain in function after six months**

- (a) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.
- (b) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.
- (c) Assumption I is implicit.
- (d) Assumption II is implicit.

Ans. [d]

**65. Statement: To attend a convocation ceremony scheduled to be held on Thursday at GM University, Chennai, Mr X left for Chennai on Tuesday by train.**

**Assumptions: I. Mr. X may reach home on Saturday**

**II. Mr. X may reach the University on Wednesday**

- (a) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.
- (b) Assumption I is implicit.
- (c) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.
- (d) Assumption II is implicit.

Ans. [d]

**66. Statement: In the State of Zuminisia, people prefer to travel by X airline instead of Y airline, as X airline has advanced German security system and 99% on time operations.**

**Assumptions: I. Airline X with advanced German security system and record on time operation is perceived better than airline Y.**





- II. Had advanced German security system and on time performance record of Y airline been implemented, it would have been preferred over airline X.
- (a) Assumption I is implicit.  
(b) Assumption II is implicit.  
(c) Both Assumption I and Assumption II are implicit.  
(d) Neither assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit.

Ans. [a]

**Direction (67 to 68):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

In a joint family, A, B, C, D, E, and F are the members. B is the son of C. A and C are husband and wife. C is not the mother of B. E is the brother of C. D is the daughter of A and F is the brother of B.

67. Which of the following is a pair of females in the family?

- (a) DF  
(b) BD  
(c) AD  
(d) AE

Ans. [c]

68. Who is the mother of B?

- (a) A  
(b) F  
(c) E  
(d) D

Ans. [a]

**Direction (69 to 70):** Read the following information carefully and choose the most appropriate option:

In each of the questions, two statements are numbered as I and II. There may be a cause and effect relationship between the two statements. The statements may be the effect of the same cause or an independent cause. The statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and mark your answer as:

- (a) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.  
(b) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
(c) If both statements I and II are independent causes.  
(d) If both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

69. **Statement I: In last two years, there is a considerable reduction in cancellation of flights due to fog in North India.**

**Statement II: In last two years, there is a considerable improvement in passenger amenities on all airports of North India.**

- (a) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
(b) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.  
(c) Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.  
(d) Both statements I and II are independent causes.

Ans. [c]

70. **Statement I: The Government, by legislation has decided to make all public information available to general public.**

**Statement II: Before passing of legislation, general public did not have access to public information.**

- (a) Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.  
(b) Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.  
(c) Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.  
(d) Both statements I and II are independent causes.

Ans. [b]

**Direction (71 to 100):** Choose the most appropriate option:

71. There is some relationship between the figures given in the series. Find out the missing one from the alternatives given below.





- (a)  (b)   
(c)  (d) 

Ans. [a]

72. A 2100 member team consisting of Team Leaders and Athletes is attending a National Athletic Meet. For every 20 Athletes, there is one Team Leader. How many Team Leaders would be there in the team?

- (a) 105  
(b) 95  
(c) 100  
(d) 110

Ans. [c]

73. A, B, C and D have got some money with them. If A gives 8 rupees to B, B will have as much as C has and A will have 3 rupees less than what C has. Also if A takes 6 rupees from C, A will have twice as much money as D. If B and D together have 50 rupees, how much money does A and B have respectively?

- (a) 29,32  
(b) 32, 29  
(c) 40, 27  
(d) 27, 40

Ans. [c]

74. If it is false that 'There is at least one octogenarian in the room', then which one of the following is probable?

- (a) One person in the room is not an octogenarian.  
(b) No one in the room is an octogenarian.  
(c) All those who are in the room are octogenarians.  
(d) Some people in the room are not octogenarians.

Ans. [b]

75. Mr. X, the President of a club arrived in a meeting at 10 minutes to 12 30 hrs. Mr X came earlier by 20 minutes than the other participating members in the meeting, who arrived late by 30 minutes. At what time was the meeting scheduled?

- (a) 1210 hrs  
(b) 1220 hrs  
(c) 1250 hrs  
(d) 1240 hrs

Ans. [a]

76. Find the odd one out from the following group.  
WINDSHIELD, SPARK PLUG, CLUTCH PEDAL, CAR, ENGINE

- (a) Spark Plug  
(b) Windshield  
(c) Engine  
(d) Car

Ans. [d]

77. Identify the statement which cannot be false.

- (a) All radii of any given circle are of equal length.  
(b) Democracy is the best form of government.  
(c) Water evaporates at 100° C.  
(d) Myopia is a congenital disorder.

Ans. [a]

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78. **If Oceans are Deserts, then Waves are:**

- (a) Powerful
- (b) Ripples
- (c) Sand Dunes
- (d) Water

Ans. [c]

79. **Identify the argument which cannot be accepted.**

- (a) All rainy days are wet days. Therefore, all wet days are rainy days.
- (b) All unmarried women are spinsters. Therefore, all spinsters are women.
- (c) All equilateral triangles are equiangular. Therefore, all equiangular triangles are equilateral.
- (d) All wives are married. Therefore, all married people are wives.

Ans. [d]

80. **Four statements are given below. Group two of them in such a way that one is logically incorrect and the other is verifiable as a matter of fact**

- a. **The Sun does not rise in the East.**
  - b. **A straight line is the shortest distance between any two points.**
  - C. **Every circle has a centre.**
  - d. **The maximum duration of a total solar eclipse is about 7.5 minutes.**
- (a) [a, d]
  - (b) [a, c]
  - (c) [c, d]
  - (d) [a, b]

Ans. [a]

81. **In a bag, there are some diamonds. In another bag, there are one fourth the number more than the number of diamonds in the first bag. If the difference in the number of diamonds in the first and second bag is 3, how many diamonds are there in the first bag?**

- (a) 12
- (b) 16
- (c) 10
- (d) 8

Ans. [a]

82. **Assume that both premises, 'No innocent person should be punished' and 'Socrates is innocent' are true. Then which one of the following options is necessarily true?**

- (a) Socrates is not punished.
- (b) Socrates may not be punished.
- (c) Socrates should not be punished.
- (d) It is not proper to punish Socrates.

Ans. [c]

83. **Choose the pair of words from the options that best represents a similar relationship as the one expressed in the following pair of words.**

- (a) Teacher: School
- (b) Driver: Car
- (c) Author: Book
- (d) Actor: Acting

Ans. [a]

84. **Examine the series and identify the missing number:**

**46, 44, 40, 38, 34, ...**

- (a) 32
- (b) 26



- (c) 28
- (d) 30

Ans. [a]

85. Geeta is twice the present age of Seema. If age of Seema is 20 years now, how many years ago Geeta was three times Seema's age?

- (a) 9
- (b) 12
- (c) 10
- (d) 8

Ans. [c]

86. In a class, student X has 8th position from the top and 84th from the bottom. How many students are there in the class?

- (a) 98
- (b) 91
- (c) 88
- (d) 96

Ans. [b]

87. This question consists of a related pair of words, followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best represents a similar relationship as the one expressed in the given pair of words:

**SANDERLING: BIRD**

- (a) Cat: Mare
- (b) Water Fish
- (c) Frog: Toad
- (d) Mastiff: Dog

Ans. [d]

88. If it is true that 'Good governance implies law and order in society' then identify the statement which has to be accepted along with the given statement?

- (a) A healthy society is governed by maximum number of laws.
- (b) An able government very effectively uses laws to promote peace.
- (c) Law is indispensable for the society.
- (d) A strong government uses force to impose laws.

Ans. [b]

89. If it is true that 'All humans are imperfect', then which one of the following is necessarily true?

- (a) Some humans are not imperfect.
- (b) All imperfect beings are humans.
- (c) Every human is imperfect.
- (d) No humans are imperfect.

Ans. [c]

90. In certain code MAIL is written as ZNVY then how will FILM be written in that code?

- (a) SVYZ
- (b) XLMP
- (c) NORV
- (d) MLIF

Ans. [a]

91. Examine the following numbers and identify the next number:

45; 43; 40; 36; 31; 25; ....

- (a) 17
- (b) 29
- (c) 18



(d) 23

Ans. [c]

92. An old woman decided to divide her gold among her daughter and daughters-in-law. She first kept exactly half of the gold for her daughter. Then she divided the rest of her gold among her daughters-in-law. The eldest one got 26 grams more than the youngest daughter-in-law. The middle one got twice as the youngest one. If the eldest daughter-in-law got 66 grams of gold, how much was received by the daughter?

- (a) 172 grams
- (b) 192 grams
- (c) 186 grams
- (d) 194 grams

Ans. [c]

93. If it is true that 'Religious fundamentalism is dangerous to the society', then which one of the following statements can also be true?

- (a) Belief in any religion is dangerous to the society.
- (b) Disrespect for other religions is dangerous to the society.
- (c) Religion without reason is dangerous to the society.
- (d) Religious pluralism is dangerous to the society.

Ans. [b]

94. If it is false that 'Men always pray to God', then which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) All men pray to God.
- (b) Some men pray to God.
- (c) Men seldom pray to God
- (d) Men always pray to God.

Ans. [c]

95. Who among the following is the odd one in the following group of persons?  
Chief Justice of India, Attorney General of India, Solicitor General, Advocate General

- (a) Attorney General of India
- (b) Solicitor General.
- (c) Chief Justice of India.
- (d) Advocate General.

Ans. [c]

96. From among the given options, identify the statement which means the same as the statement 'The dual nature of light is an enigma'.

- (a) Two contradictory descriptions of light presuppose a third description.
- (b) Light has distinct properties which makes it unique.
- (c) The nature of light is an enigma.
- (d) Light is mysterious.

Ans. [c]

97. Which word in the following group DOES NOT belong to the others?  
PROSPER, EXCITE, THRIVE, FLOURISH

- (a) Excite
- (b) Thrive
- (c) Prosper
- (d) Flourish

Ans. [a]

98. You are given a 60-inch long ribbon, and you are instructed to cut 61-inch long strips out of this ribbon. The time taken to cut one strip is one second. So how long will it take to cut 60 strips?

- (a) 30 seconds
- (b) 1 minute and 1 second

(15)



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- (c) 1 minute
- (d) 59 seconds

Ans. [b]

99. If it is false that 'Animals are seldom aggressive', then which one of the following statements conveys the same meaning?

- (a) All animals are always aggressive.
- (b) At least one animal is aggressive.
- (c) Sometimes animals are aggressive.
- (d) All animals are aggressive.

Ans. [c]

100. Identify the statement which cannot be true.

- (a) Snow is white.
- (b) Black body radiation is a physical phenomenon.
- (c) Every natural number has a successor.
- (d) All bachelors are faithful to their wives.

Ans. [d]





**Section IV: Legal Aptitude**

The question numbers (101 to 135): In this section consist of legal proposition(s)/ principle(s) (hereinafter referred to as 'principle') and facts. Such principles may or may not be true in the real and legal sense, yet you have to conclusively assume them to be true for the purposes of this Section. In other words, in answering the following questions, you must not rely on any principle except the principles those are given herein below for every question. Further, you must not assume any facts other than those stated in the question. The objective of this section is to test your interest towards study of law, research aptitude and problem solving ability, even if the "most conclusion" arrived at may be absurd or unacceptable for any other reason.

To answer a question, the given principle is to be applied to the given facts so as to arrive at most reasonable conclusion. Only one of the options, i.e., (A), (B), (C), or (D) is the most reasonable conclusion.

**101. Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under twelve years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.**

**Facts: Himesh, 11 years old boy, picks up a gold ring worth Rs 5000/ lying on a table in his friend's house and immediately sells it for Rs 2000/, and misappropriates the money.**

- (a) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because, irrespective of the age, stealing is an offence.
- (b) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was not sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.
- (c) Himesh would be protected under the principle stated above because he is below 12 years of age.
- (d) Himesh would not be protected under the principle stated above because his acts show that he was sufficiently mature to understand the nature and consequences of his conduct.

**Ans. [d]**

**102. Principle: Whoever by words or writing conveys to others any imputation concerning any person's reputation is said to defame that person.**

**Facts: During a marriage ceremony, 'A' circulated a pamphlet saying that 'S', sister of the bride, is a thief, she has stolen the shoes of the bridegroom.**

- (a) 'A' did not defame 'S' as he never intended it.
- (b) 'A' has defamed the bridegroom.
- (c) 'A' defamed the bride.
- (d) 'A' has defamed 'S'.

**Ans. [d]**

**103. Principles: A servant is one who is employed to do some work for his employer (master). He is engaged under a contract of service. He works directly under the control and directions of his master. In general, the master is vicariously liable for those torts (wrongful acts) of his servant which are done by the servant in the course of his employment.**

**Facts: 'M' appointed 'D' exclusively for the purpose of driving his tourist vehicle. 'M' also appointed 'C' exclusively for the purpose of performing the work of a conductor for the tourist vehicle. During one trip, at the end of the journey, 'C', while 'D' was not on the driver's seat, and apparently for the purpose of turning the vehicle in the right direction for the next journey, drove it through the street at high speed, and negligently injured 'P'.**

- (a) 'M' is not liable as he was not present at the time of accident.
- (b) 'M' could not be made liable for the act of 'C', as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was not in the course of his employment.
- (c) 'M' could be made liable for the act of 'C', as his (C's) act of driving the vehicle was within his scope of employment.
- (d) 'M' could be made liable for the act of 'C', as 'C' was employed under a contract of service.

**Ans. [b]**

**104. Principle: Nothing is an offence, which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.**

**Facts: 'A' takes up a gun, not knowing whether it is loaded or not, points it playfully at 'B' and pulls the trigger. Consequently, 'B' falls dead.**

- (a) B's death is accidental, as 'A' had no intention to kill 'B'.
- (b) B's death is not accidental, as there was want of proper care and caution on the part of 'A'.





- (c) B's death is accidental, as 'A' was just pointing the gun playfully at 'B'.
- (d) B's death is accidental, as 'A' did not have the knowledge that the gun is loaded.

Ans. [b]

**105. Principle: Intentional application of force to another person is actionable in law.**

**Facts: 'P' and 'D' are unknown to each other. When 'P' is about to sit on a chair, 'D' intentionally pulls it away as a result of which 'P' falls on to the floor and is injured.**

- (a) 'D' is not liable as such jokes are common in the society.
- (b) 'D' is not liable as 'P' is not seriously injured.
- (c) 'D' is liable as he intentionally caused injury to P.
- (d) 'D' is not liable as the injury is not directly caused.

Ans. [c]

**106. Principle: One who dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use or sells any movable property belonging to another, is guilty of the offence of misappropriation.**

**Facts: 'A' takes property belonging to 'Z' out of Z's possession, in good faith, believing when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. Subsequently, 'A', on discovering his mistake, without disclosing the actual facts, dishonestly sells the property to a stranger.**

- (a) 'A' is not guilty as the property can be recovered from the stranger.
- (b) 'A' is guilty of an offence of misappropriation.
- (c) 'A' may be guilty of theft but not for misappropriation.
- (d) 'A' is not guilty because when he took the property, he believed in good faith that it belonged to him.

Ans. [b]

**107. Principle: In cases where there is an infringement of legal right even without any actual loss or damage, the person whose right is infringed has a cause of action.**

**Facts: 'P' was wrongfully prevented by the Returning Officer from exercising his vote in an assembly election. However, the candidate for whom he wanted to cast his vote won the election. Still, he ('P') brought an action claiming damages. Which of the following derivations is correct?**

- (a) 'P' would succeed in his action, as he was wrongfully prevented from exercising his legal right of voting in that election.
- (b) 'P' would succeed in his action, as it is mandatory to cast vote.
- (c) 'P' would not succeed in his action, as the candidate for whom he wanted to give his vote won the election.
- (d) 'P' would not succeed in his action, as he did not suffer any loss in that election.

Ans. [a]

**108. Principle: Defamation is the publication of a statement which tends to lower reputation of a person in the estimation of other members of the society generally.**

**Facts: 'A' writes a highly offensive and derogatory letter about 'B', and sends it directly to 'B' in a sealed cover.**

- (a) A is not liable to 'B' for defamation, since there is no publication to any other person in whose estimation the reputation of 'B' could be brought down.
- (b) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as it has hurt his (B's) self-esteem.
- (c) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as the letter is highly offensive and derogatory and is directly sent to 'B'.
- (d) 'A' is liable to 'B' for defamation, as the letter is highly offensive and derogatory.

Ans. [a]

**109. Principle: A person, who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally normal, may make a contract when he is not of unsound mind.**

**Facts: 'A' generally remains in the state of unsound mind and rarely becomes capable of understanding the things.**

- (a) A can make a contract when normal.
- (b) 'A' can make a contract only for his own benefit.
- (c) 'A' can never make a contract.
- (d) 'A' can make a contract at any time whenever he pleases.

Ans. [a]

**110. Principle: Sale of liquor is illegal. All agreements relating to prohibited items do not exist in the eyes of law.**



**Facts: 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' for the sale of liquor. 'A' failed to supply the agreed quantity of liquor to 'B'.**

- (a) 'A' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
- (b) 'B' cannot bring any legal action against 'A'.
- (c) 'B' can bring a legal action against 'B'.
- (d) 'A' and 'B' can initiate appropriate legal proceeding against each other.

Ans. [b]

**111. Principle: Law does not penalise for wrongs which are of trivial nature.**

**Facts: In the course of a discussion, 'A' threw a file of papers at the table which touched the hands of 'B'.**

- (a) 'A' is liable for his act, as it assaulted 'B'.
- (b) 'A' is liable for his act, as the file touched 'B's hand.
- (c) 'A' is liable for insulting 'B'.
- (d) 'A' is not liable for his act, as it was of trivial nature.

Ans. [d]

**112. Principle: Killing is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self control by intense and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation.**

**Facts: 'A', a man found his girl friend sleeping, in her own bed room, with another man named 'B'. 'A' did not do anything but went to his home, picked a gun and cartridges, returned to the girl friend's bed room with loaded gun but found the place empty. After fifteen days he saw his girl friend dining in a restaurant. Without waiting for even a second, 'A' fired five bullets at his girl friend who died on the spot.**

- (a) 'A' did not kill his girl friend under intense and sudden provocation.
- (b) 'A' could have killed 'B' instead of his girl friend.
- (c) 'A' could have killed both 'B' and his girl friend.
- (d) 'A' killed his girl friend under intense and sudden provocation.

Ans. [a]

**113. Principle: Consent is a good defence in a civil action for tort but the act should be the same for which consent was given.**

**Fact: 'B' was formally invited by 'A' to his house. 'B' after sitting for some time in drawing room, moved to the bed room of the house. 'A' sued 'B' for trespass.**

- (a) 'B' has interfered with privacy of 'A'
- (b) 'B' has committed trespass as there was no consent of 'A' for entry in the Bed room.
- (c) 'B' has committed no trespass as he entered the house with 'A's consent.
- (d) 'B' has offended 'A' by moving to bed room.

Ans. [b]

**114. Principle: Consent is a good defence for civil action in tort. But consent must include both knowledge of risk and assumption of risk, i.e, readiness to bear harm.**

**Facts: A lady passenger was aware that the driver of the cab, in which she opted to travel was little intoxicated. The cab met with an accident and lady got injured.**

- (a) Driver can take the plea that he was lightly intoxicated.
- (b) Lady is not entitled to claim compensation as she had knowledge of the risk.
- (c) Lady is entitled to claim compensation as she only knew about risk and there was no assumption of risk.
- (d) Lady can refuse to pay the fare as she had suffered injuries.

Ans. [c]

**115. Principle: Causing of an effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is an offence.**

**Facts: 'A' confined her daughter 'D' in a room. 'A' also did not provide any food to her daughter 'D'. Consequently, died of starvation.**

- (a) 'A' committed the offence of confining 'D'.
- (b) 'A' committed no offence.
- (c) 'A' committed the offence of causing death of 'D'.
- (d) 'A' committed the offence of not providing food to 'D'.

Ans. [c]





116. **Principle: Acceptance of proposal must be the exact mirror image of the proposal.**

**Facts: 'A' made a proposal to 'B' to sell a chair for Rs. 500. 'B' expressed his desire to buy the said chair for Rs. 400.**

- (a) It is not clear whether 'B' has accepted the proposal of 'A' or not.
- (b) 'B' has not accepted the proposal of 'A'.
- (c) It is not clear whether A made a proposal to 'B'.
- (d) 'B' has accepted the proposal of 'A'.

Ans. [b]

117. **Principle: Mere silence as to facts likely to affect the decision of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud.**  
**Facts: 'A' sells to 'B' (A's daughter who is minor) a horse which 'A' knows to be unsound. 'A' says nothing to 'B' about the unsoundness of the horse.**

- (a) 'A' has committed fraud.
- (b) 'A' has not committed fraud.
- (c) 'B' can take plea of fraud because she is minor.
- (d) There cannot be a contract between a father and daughter.

Ans. [b]

118. **Principle: Import means bringing some consignment into India from a foreign country.**

**Facts: A consignment from Sri Lanka entered the territorial waters of India. However, this consignment never crossed the Indian custom barrier nor did it enter into the stream of commerce in India.**

- (a) The consignment was not imported into India.
- (b) The consignment will only be imported into India when it enters into the stream of commerce in India.
- (c) The consignment will only be imported into India when it crosses the Indian custom barrier.
- (d) The consignment was imported into India.

Ans. [d]

119. **Principle.**

- 1. **Wagering agreements are void.**
- 2. **Collateral agreements to wagering contracts are valid.**

**Facts: XYZ Bank lends Rs. 40, 000 to Sabu in order to enable him to award as prize to Randeep who is the winner of horse race. Later Sabu refuses to pay the prize stating that horse racing is wagering agreement. Can XYZ Bank recover money from Sabu?**

- (a) Bank can recover money from Sabu so that payment of prize money can be made to Randeep.
- (b) No, as it is a wagering contract.
- (c) Horse racing is illegal and therefore XYZ Bank cannot recover anything from Sabu.
- (d) Yes, as it is only a collateral agreement to horse racing and therefore the bank can recover the money from Sabu.

Ans. [d]

120. **Principle: Whoever does not arrest the killer and report the matter to the concerned authorities commits an offence.**

**Facts: 'A', a woman, sees 'B', another woman, killing a third woman 'C'. 'A' neither attempted to arrest 'B' nor informed the concerned authorities.**

- (a) 'A' has committed an offence.
- (b) 'B' has not committed an offence.
- (c) 'A' has not committed an offence.
- (d) 'B' has committed an offence.

Ans. [a]

121. **Principles:**

- 1. **A person is said to abet the doing of a thing when he instigates any other person to do that thing.**
- 2. **Mere acquiescence, however, does not amount to instigation.**

**Facts: 'A' says to 'B': I am going to kill 'C'." And, 'B' replies: "Do as you wish and take the consequences"; whereafter 'A' kills 'C'.**

- (a) 'B' abetted 'A' to kill 'C'.

(20)



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- (b) 'B' has abetted 'A' by conspiracy.
- (c) 'B' has not abetted 'A' to kill 'C'.
- (d) 'B' is jointly liable with 'A' for killing 'C'.

Ans. [a]

**122. Principle: A condition to a contract can also be complied with after the happening of the event to which such a condition is attached.**

**Facts: 'A' promises to pay Rs. 5000 to 'B' on the condition that he shall marry with the consent of 'C', 'D' and 'E'. 'B' marries without the consent of 'C', 'D' and 'E', but obtains their consent after the marriage.**

- (a) 'B' has fulfilled the condition.
- (b) The condition is illegal.
- (c) 'B's marriage is not valid.
- (d) 'B' has not fulfilled the condition.

Ans. [a]

**123. Principle: Law never enforces an impossible promise.**

**Facts: 'A' made a promise to 'B' to discover treasure by magic.**

- (a) Law will enforce the promise.
- (b) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of 'B'.
- (c) Law will not enforce the promise
- (d) Law will enforce the promise only at the option of 'A'.

Ans. [c]

**124. Principle: An agreement without free consent can be enforced only at the option of the party whose consent was not free.**

**Facts: A obtains the consent of 'B' to enter into an agreement by putting a gun on the head of B's girl friend.**

- (a) 'B' cannot enforce the agreement.
- (b) 'B' can enforce the agreement.
- (c) 'A' can enforce the agreement.
- (d) Neither 'A' nor 'B' can enforce the agreement.

Ans. [b]

**125. Principle: Whoever takes away any moveable thing from the land of any person without that person's consent, he is said to have committed theft.**

**Facts: During his visit to the house of 'C', 'A' asked 'B', the son of 'C', to accompany 'A' to the forest. Neither 'A' nor 'B' informed 'C' in this regard. 'B' accompanied 'A' to the forest.**

- (a) 'A' has not committed theft till 'B' did not accompany him.
- (b) 'A' has committed theft.
- (c) 'A' has not committed theft.
- (d) 'A' has committed theft as soon as he entered the house of 'C'.

Ans. [c]

**126. Principle: An agreement may be entered into orally or in writing, or by conduct.**

**Facts: 'A' went to the shop of 'B' and picked a toothbrush and gave a cheque of Rupees twenty to 'B' and left the shop.**

- (a) 'A' did not enter into an agreement with 'B'.
- (b) There was an agreement between 'A' and 'B'.
- (c) Payment of toothbrush cannot be made through a cheque.
- (d) 'A' should have carried a currency note of Rupees twenty to make the payment.

Ans. [b]

**127. Principle: Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so or to provide gratuitously, and such other person takes the benefit of that; the latter is bound to compensate the former for something done or thing provided, or to restore, the thing so delivered.**

**Facts: Trader 'A' delivers certain eatables at B's house by mistake. 'B' consumed the eatables without asking anything. Which of the following derivations is correct?**

(21)



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- (a) It is the discretion of 'B' to make payment to 'A'
- (b) 'B' is not bound to pay 'A' for the eatables.
- (c) 'B' can be made liable to pay for the eatables, only if 'A' establishes an express contract between 'A' and 'B'.
- (d) 'B' is bound to pay 'A' for the eatables.

Ans. [d]

**128. Principles: An independent contractor is one who is employed to do some work of his employer. He is engaged under a contract for services. He undertakes to produce a given result, and in the actual execution of the work, he is not under the direct control or following directions of his employer. He may use his own discretion in execution of the work assigned. In general, an employer is not liable for the torts (wrongful acts) of his independent contractor. But, the employer may be held liable if he directs him to do some careless acts.**

**Facts: Ramesh hired a taxi-cab to go to Delhi Airport. As he started late from his home, he kept on urging the taxi- driver to drive at a high speed and driver followed the directions; and ultimately due to high speed an accident took place causing injuries to a person.**

- (a) Ramesh would not be held liable for damages because Ramesh did not know the consequences of such rash driving.
- (b) Ramesh would not be held liable for damages because the driver was an independent contractor and not his servant.
- (c) Ramesh would not be liable as car was not owned by him.
- (d) Ramesh would be held liable for damages as he exercised the control by giving directions to the driver.

Ans. [d]

**129. Principle: A person is said to have committed assault when an apprehension is caused in the mind of a person that he is about to use physical force against his body.**

**Facts: 'A' abuses 'B' while he was sitting in a moving train, by aggressively shaking his fists when 'B' was standing on the railway platform at a distance.**

- (a) 'A' has caused fear of assault in the mind of 'B'.
- (b) 'A' has caused apprehension of assault in the mind of 'B'.
- (c) 'A' has committed assault against 'B'.
- (d) A has not committed assault against 'B'.

Ans. [d]

**130. Principle: The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.**

**Facts: 'A' sent a letter making a proposal to 'B' to purchase the house of 'B'.**

- (a) The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife received it.
- (b) The communication of proposal is complete when 'B' reads the letter.
- (c) The communication of proposal is complete when B's wife handed over the letter to 'B'.
- (d) The communication of proposal is complete when A sent the letter.

Ans. [b]

**131. Principle: False imprisonment is a tort (wrong) which means the total restraint of a person's liberty without lawful justification.**

**Facts: A part of a public road had been closed for spectators of a boat race. 'P' wanted to enter but he was prevented by 'D' and other policemen because he had not paid the admission fee. 'P' was able to enter the enclosure by other means but was unable to go where he wanted to go. The policemen refused access to where he wanted to go but allowed him to remain where he was or to go back. 'P' remained within the enclosure and refused to leave. Subsequently, 'P' sued 'D' for false imprisonment.**

- (a) 'D' could not be made liable for false imprisonment as he has not touched him.
- (b) 'D' could not be made liable for false imprisonment, as he did not totally restrict P's movements.
- (c) 'D' could be made liable for false imprisonment, as he did restrict P's movements.
- (d) It was a case of false imprisonment, but 'D' could not be made liable for it.

Ans. [b]

**132. Principle: Letters or words not describing quality of things can be registered as a trade mark.**





**Facts: Ram made an application for registration of alphabet 'B' written in a fancy style as trade mark to be applied on packets and cartons of shoes manufactured by him.**

- (a) The alphabet 'B' can be registered as trade mark because it describes the quality of things.
- (b) The alphabet 'B' cannot be registered as trade mark because it is an English letter.
- (c) The alphabet 'B' can be registered as trade mark.
- (d) The alphabet 'B' cannot be registered as trade mark because it belongs to humanity.

Ans. [c]

**133. Principle: Existence of all the alleged facts is relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.**

**Facts: 'A', a citizen of England, is accused of committing murder of 'B' in India by taking part in a conspiracy hatched in England.**

- (a) The facts that 'A' citizen of England of commission of murder in India and of conspiracy hatched England are relevant facts.
- (b) Only the fact that 'A' citizen of England is accused of committing murder of 'B' in India is relevant.
- (c) 'A' citizen of England cannot be tried in India.
- (d) Only the fact that 'A' is accused of conspiracy hatched in England is relevant.

Ans. [a]

**134. Principle: Copyright law protects only work. 'Work' means cinematographic film but does not include performance by an actor in a cinematographic film.**

**Facts: Alia Bhatt acted in a movie.**

- (a) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law only as an artistic work.
- (b) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected under copyright law as professional work.
- (c) The acting of Alia Bhatt can be protected as film producer's work.
- (d) The acting of Alia Bhatt cannot be protected under copyright law.

Ans. [d]

**135. Principle: There are certain acts which, though harmful, are not wrongful in law; therefore, do not give legal right to bring action in law, to the person who suffers from such acts.**

**Facts: 'Prakash' has a rice mill. His neighbour, Shanti, sets up another rice mill and offers a tough competition to Prakash. As a consequence, Prakash's profits fall down. He brings a suit against Shanti for damages.**

- (a) Prakash can succeed in his claim as it is a case of actual damages.
- (b) Prakash cannot succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of damage without infringement of any legal right.
- (c) Prakash may succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of loss to his business.
- (d) Prakash can succeed in his claim for damages, as it is a case of damage as a result of infringement of his legal right.

Ans. [b]

**Direction (136 to 150): Choose the most appropriate option:**

**136. The Supreme Court of India has struck down the Constitution (Ninety ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 as unconstitutional.**

**It is related to**

- (a) Land Exchange between India and Bangladesh
- (b) National Judicial Appointment Commission
- (c) Religious Rights
- (d) Jallikattu (Bull Fighting)

Ans. [b]

**137. 'alibi' means a plea by an accused person that he**

- (a) was present elsewhere.
- (b) remained in judicial custody.
- (c) was facing trial.
- (d) underwent preventive detention.

Ans. [a]

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138. 'lis pendens' means

- (a) Awaited information.
- (b) Decision awaited.
- (c) On the basis of evidence.
- (d) A pending suit.

Ans. [d]

139. 'audi alteram partem' means

- (a) A transferee cannot retransfer.
- (b) Not connected to facts.
- (c) Giving opportunity of hearing of the other side.
- (d) Following the substantive law.

Ans. [c]

140. As per law the minimum age for the marriage of a boy and a girl in India is

- (a) 18 years and 21 years respectively
- (b) 18 years in both cases
- (c) 21 years in both cases
- (d) 21 years and 18 years respectively

Ans. [d]

141. 'persona non grata' means

- (a) Nonperson.
- (b) Nonperformance of promise.
- (c) Ungrateful person.
- (d) An unacceptable person

Ans. [d]

142. Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy under Part IV of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Promotion of adult education.
- (b) Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- (c) Promotion of International peace and security.
- (d) Organisation of village panchayats.

Ans. [a]

143. 'obiter dicta' means

- (a) An opinion given by the court not necessary for the decision.
- (b) Basis of judicial decision.
- (c) Direction by a judge.
- (d) Judgment of a court in the case before it.

Ans. [a]

144. Which among the following was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution of India"?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Freedom of Religion
- (c) Right to move throughout the territory of India.
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Ans. [d]

145. Which among the following does not belong to the 'right to freedom of religion'?

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression
- (b) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
- (c) Freedom from attending religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions
- (d) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

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Ans. [a]

146. If an authority is holding information about another in a 'fiduciary capacity', the information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 may not be obtainable. 'Fiduciary relationship' is based on:

- (a) Law
- (b) Trust
- (c) Authority
- (d) Contract

Ans. [b]

147. The object of which one of the following writs is to prevent a person to hold public office which he is not legally entitled to hold?

- (a) Prohibition
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Quo warranto
- (d) Certiorari

Ans. [c]

148. Under the Constitution of India 'Right to Pollution Free Environment' has emerged as a fundamental right from the right

- (a) Conserve culture under Article 29
- (b) Freedom of movement under Article 19
- (c) Equality under Article 14
- (d) Life and personal liberty under Article 21

Ans. [d]

149. Under the Constitution of India restriction on freedom of religion cannot be placed on the ground of

- (a) Social justice
- (b) Public order
- (c) Morality
- (d) Health

Ans. [a]

150. Which Indian State has prescribed minimum educational qualification for candidates contesting panchayat polls?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Gujarat

Ans. [c]





**Section V: General Knowledge and Current Affairs**

**151. Which country is the first developed nation to default on debt of IMF?**

- (a) USA
- (b) Greece
- (c) UK
- (d) Japan

Ans. [b]

**152. Who is the author of "Crime & Punishment"?**

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Harold Joseph Laski
- (c) Fyodor Dostoevsky
- (d) Geoffrey Chaucer

Ans. [c]

**153. Who is the Union Finance Minister of India?**

- (a) Mr. Rajnath Singh
- (b) Ms. Sushma Swaraj
- (c) Mr. D.V. Sadananda Gowda
- (d) Mr. Arun Jaitley

Ans. [d]

**154. "Beyond the Lines -An Autobiography" is authored by:**

- (a) Mr. Kuldip Nayar
- (b) Justice Krishna Iyer
- (c) Mr. Arun Shourie
- (d) Mr. Soli Sarab Ji

Ans. [a]

**155. India signed the "Paris Agreement on Climate Change" in April, 2016 at:**

- (a) New York
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Paris
- (d) Geneva

Ans. [a]

**156. How many Indian Universities/Institutes figure among the top 200 in BRICS rankings?**

- (a) 20
- (b) 16
- (c) 26
- (d) 6

Ans. [b]

**157. The direction to hold floor test to prove majority in the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand, to be held on 10th May, 2016 has been given on 6th May, 2016, by :**

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The High Court of Uttarakhand
- (c) The Supreme Court of India
- (d) The Governor of Uttarakhand

Ans. [c]

**158. Name the Indian Gymnast who has become the first female Indian Gymnast to qualify for the Olympics.**

- (a) Dipa Karmakar
- (b) Anjubala
- (c) Bisweshwari Nandi
- (d) Rupinder Kaur

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Ans. [a]

159. Mars is also known as the:

- (a) Blue planet
- (c) Green Planet
- (b) Red Planet
- (d) Brown Planet

Ans. [b]

160. In case the President of India wants to resign, he shall address his resignation to the:

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Chief Election Commissioner
- (d) Prime Minister

Ans. [b]

161. In an attempt to curb black money, the Government has made PAN mandatory for all financial transactions exceeding Rupees:

- (a) 1 lakhs
- (b) 3 lakhs
- (c) 2 lakhs
- (d) 4 lakhs

Ans. [c]

162. Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, in March, 2016, launched an ambitious programme "Setu Bharatam". The programme is aimed at:

- (a) Making all National Highways railway level crossing free by 2019.
- (b) Linking all major cities and towns by rail, air and road by 2019.
- (c) Providing travel concession to women and children throughout India.
- (d) Providing travel concession to senior citizens throughout India.

Ans. [a]

163. Who has scored the fastest century in a Test Cricket match?

- (a) Brendon McCullum, New Zealand
- (b) A B de Villiers, South Africa
- (c) Misbah Ul Haq, Pakistan
- (d) Vivian Richards, West Indies

Ans. [a]

164. The maximum number of 'Smokeless Villages' are found in the State of:

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans. [a]

165. At the Asian Indoor Athletics Championships held at Doha in February, 2016, who among women won the gold medal in Long Jump?

- (a) Mayooka Johny of India
- (b) Olga Rypakova of Khazakstan
- (c) Prajusha of India
- (d) Irina Ektova of Khazagstan

Ans. [a]

166. .... is the fastest planet to revolve around the Sun.

- (a) Mars

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- (b) Jupiter
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Venus

Ans. [c]

**167. In 2015, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launched a new campaign, "Start up India, Stand up India". The campaign is aimed at:**

- (a) Making India Digital
- (b) Promoting bank financing for start ups and offer incentives to boost entrepreneurship and job creation.
- (c) Promoting Swatch Bharat
- (d) Promoting free education to all children below the age of 14 years and assuring them jobs after obtaining higher education.

Ans. [b]

**168. In case of death of both the President and Vice President of India, who shall act as the President of India?**

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) The Parliament will nominate from among its Members
- (d) Attorney General of India

Ans. [b]

**169. Which State of India was declared in January, 2016 as the "first organic farming State of India"?**

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Sikkim

Ans. [d]

**170. In April 2016, The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited India. Their names are:**

- (a) Prince Hillery and Victoria
- (b) Prince Robert and Kateler
- (c) Prince Charles and Cathy
- (d) Prince William and Kate Middleton

Ans. [d]

**171. The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 was enacted to give effect to:**

- (a) National Judicial Appointment Commission
- (b) the transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh and transfer of certain territories from Bangladesh to India
- (c) the acquiring of territories by India from Bangladesh.
- (d) transfer of certain territories by India to Bangladesh.

Ans. [b]

**172. Who is the Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission?**

- (a) Justice D.K. Jain
- (b) Justice H.L. Dattu
- (c) Justice B.S. Chauhan
- (d) Justice Balakrishnan

Ans. [b]

**173. Which State has the largest number of foreign students in India?**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. [a]





174. **The Parliament of which country became first Parliament in the world to run entirely on Solar Power?**

- (a) Japan
- (b) India
- (c) UK
- (d) Pakistan

Ans. [d]

175. **Which organization has the motto 'Be Prepared'?**

- (a) National Cadet Corps
- (b) Boys' Scout
- (c) National Disaster Management Authority
- (d) National Service Scheme

Ans. [b]

176. **Which day is celebrated as "World Consumer Rights Day"?**

- (a) 5th September
- (b) 15th July
- (c) 15th March
- (d) 5th June

Ans. [c]

177. **Under the Constitution of India the official language of the Union is:**

- (a) English and Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Hindi in Devanagari Script
- (d) Hindi

Ans. [c]

178. **Who is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog?**

- (a) Sh. Narendra Modi
- (b) Ms. Sushma Swaraj
- (c) Ms. Sushmita Mahajan
- (d) Sh. Arun Jatley

Ans. [a]

179. **Who lit the torch from the sun's rays reflected in a parabolic mirror during the Olympic flame lighting ceremony for the Rio 2016 Olympic Games at the site of ancient Olympia in Greece on 22nd April, 2016?**

- (a) Katerina Kaif
- (b) Katerina Lehou
- (c) Ronaldo
- (d) Joanie Laureh aka Chyna

Ans. [b]

180. **Who has written the book "Indomitable Spirit"?**

- (a) Ms. Arundhati Roy
- (b) Sh. Narendra Modi
- (c) Justice Krishna Iyer
- (d) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Ans. [d]

181. **In which of the following States / Union Territories, the Election Commission has decided to hold election in a single phase on May 16, 2016?**

- (a) Assam, Kerala and Pondicherry.
- (b) West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.
- (d) West Bengal, Kerala and Assam.

Ans. [c]





182. Country's first 'visually-challenged friendly' railway station is:

- (a) Mysuru
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Varanasi
- (d) Tirupathi

Ans. [a]

183. The Currency of Thailand is:

- (a) Peseta
- (b) Baht
- (c) Ringgit
- (d) Rupee

Ans. [b]

184. The "Paris Agreement" was adopted in the twenty first session of Conference of Parties in the month of:

- (a) December, 2015
- (b) February, 2016
- (c) January, 2016
- (d) November, 2015

Ans. [a]

185. Name the country that has six Deputy Prime Ministers.

- (a) Nigeria
- (b) Nicaragua
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Maldives

Ans. [c]

186. Who is the President of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Jayavardane
- (b) Maithripala Sirisena
- (c) K. Sripavan
- (d) Ranil Wickramasinghe

Ans. [b]

187. In January, 2016, at the first stage, the Union Ministry of Urban Development unveiled the list of smart cities mission out of 98 shortlisted cities:

- (a) 20
- (b) 25
- (c) 30
- (d) 15

Ans. [a]

188. Which State has become the first State to introduce compulsory gender education at the graduate level?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Punjab

Ans. [c]

189. The largest diaspora in the world is from:

- (a) South Africa
- (b) Mexico
- (c) India
- (d) China

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Ans. [c]

190. The highest peace time gallantry award Ashok Chakra was awarded posthumously during 2016 to:

- (a) Mohan Nath Goswami
- (b) Jagdish Chand
- (c) Rajesh Atra
- (d) Mahendra Singh

Ans. [a]

191. The Rajya Sabha in April, 2016 passed two Bills, which had already been passed by the Lok Sabha earlier, repealing certain outdated/old laws. The Bills intended to repeal:

- (a) 1053 laws
- (b) 153 laws
- (c) 315 laws
- (d) 513 laws

Ans. [a]

192. Punjabi has become the..... most common language in the Parliament of Canada.

- (a) third
- (b) fifth
- (c) fourth
- (d) second

Ans. [a]

193. A Japanese maglev, which is the fastest passenger train in the world, has broken its own record in 2015. The train reached ..... kmph in the test run.

- (a) 403
- (b) 453
- (c) 603
- (d) 503

Ans. [c]

194. Parliament of India consists of:

- (a) House of the People
- (b) Council of States
- (c) President, House of the People and Council of States
- (d) House of the People and Council of States

Ans. [c]

195. Who was crowned as the winner of Femina Miss India 2016 and who will represent India at the Miss World pageant?

- (a) Sushobita Kapoor
- (b) Priyadarshini Chatterjee
- (c) Pankhuri Gidwani
- (d) Sushruthi Krishna

Ans. [b]

196. Power to summon the Houses of the Parliament is vested with:

- (a) President
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Speaker and Vice-President

Ans. [a]

197. Who was conferred the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award during August, 2015?

- (a) Virat Kohli

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- (b) Saina Nehwal
- (c) Dhoni
- (d) Sania Mirza

Ans. [d]

**198. Who is the Chairman of National Green Tribunal?**

- (a) Justice Swatanter Kumar
- (b) Justice Bhandhari
- (c) Justice Balakrishna Reddy
- (d) Justice R.C. Lahoti

Ans. [a]

**199. The country which cloned a buffalo calf first is:**

- (a) Denmark
- (b) U. S. A.
- (c) Sweden
- (d) India

Ans. [d]

**200. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian Constitution?**

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Sir B.N. Rau

Ans. [d]

