



Rajasthan Junior Legal Officer – 2013-14 (Paper-IV- English & Hindi)

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. संधि किसे किसे कहते हैं ? (1) दो शब्दों के मेल को (2) दो वर्णों के मेल को (3) दो वाक्यों के सम्मिलन को (4) दो अनुच्छेदों के मिलन को | (1) अनायास (2) मिठास (3) जायस (4) सहवास | Ans [2] |
| 2. 'यशोभिलाषी' शब्द का सही संधि-विच्छेद (1) यश + अभिलाषी (2) यशः + अभिलाषी (3) यश + ओ + अभिलाषी (4) यशो + अभिलाषी | 11. 'जगन्नाथ' शब्द किस संधि से बना है ? (1) व्यंजन संधि से (2) स्वर संधि से (3) विसर्ग संधि से (4) गुण संधि से | Ans [1] |
| 3. 'हितोपदेश' शब्द में सही समास है (1) तत्पुरुष समास (2) द्वन्द्व समास (3) अव्ययीभाव समास (4) कर्मधारय समास | 12. सम्बंधबोधक अव्यय का सही उदाहरण है (1) सप्तक (2) कबीरपंथी (3) लड़कपन (4) तार्किक | Ans [*] |
| 4. इनमें से किस शब्द में अव्ययीभाव समास है ? (1) बीचोंबीच (2) देशभक्ति (3) शुभागमन (4) यापज्जीवन | 13. हिन्दी में अपनाये गये 'तत्सम' शब्दों की स्रोत भाषा है (1) अरबी (2) अंग्रेजी (3) संस्कृत (4) फारसी | Ans [3] |
| 5. 'उत्थान' शब्द में उपसर्ग (1) उथ् (2) उत् (3) उता (4) उ | 14. 'बच्चा' शब्द का भाववाचक संज्ञा रूप है - (1) बचकानापन (2) लड़कपन (3) बालकपन (4) बचपन | Ans [4] |
| 6. 'दर्शनीय' शब्द में प्रत्यय है (1) य (2) ईय (3) नीय (4) अनीय | 15. इनमें तद्भव शब्द है (1) कलंक (2) धीरज (3) बधिर (4) तिमिर | Ans [3] |
| 7. किस शब्द में 'नि' उपसर्ग नहीं है ? (1) न्यून (2) निकाय (3) निवेदन (4) निर्देशक | 16. इनमें 'विदेशज' शब्द है (1) प्रोफेसर (2) वैद्य (3) शिक्षक (4) चालक | Ans [1] |
| 8. 'एक कम' के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाला उपसर्ग है (1) उन (2) अन (3) न (4) बिन | 17. किस शब्द समूह में एक भी तद्भव शब्द नहीं है ? (1) दाँत, प्रान्त, शान्त (2) कान्त, बुद्ध, पीठ (3) अखिल, मीठा, पीपल (4) हस्त, श्रान्त, शुद्ध | Ans [*] |
| 9. 'लोकप्रिय' शब्द का समास विग्रह होगा — (1) लोक से प्रिय (2) लोक और प्रिय (3) लोक के समान प्रिय (4) लोक में प्रिय | 18. इनमें कौन सा शब्द सूर्य का पर्यायवाची नहीं है ? (1) भास्कर (2) विभाकर (3) प्रभाकर (4) तमस्कर | Ans [4] |
| 10. इनमें 'आस' प्रत्यय से बनने वाला शब्द है | 19. इनमें कौन सा शब्द अविकारी है ? (1) क्योंकि (2) आँख (3) डाकू (4) विद्रोह | Ans [1] |
| | 20. इनमें से 'उन्मुख' शब्द का विलोम शब्द है | |

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- (1) प्रमुख (2) विमुख
(3) सुमुख (4) प्रतिमुख
- 21. कारतूस शब्द हैं**
(1) तत्सम् (2) तद्भव
(3) विदेशज (4) देशज
- 22. आगत का विलोम शब्द है**
(1) अनागत (2) दिगत
(3) अभ्यागत (4) विभागत
- 23. जिसका कोई उपाय न हो उसे कहते हैं**
(1) निरूपाय (2) अनन्योपाय
(3) असहाय (4) उपायविहीन
- 24. इनमें शुद्ध शब्द कौन सा है ?**
(1) ऐतिहासिक (2) एतिहासिक
(3) इतिहासीक (4) ऐतिहासिक
- 25. 'भिखारी' को देखकर उसे उस पर..... आ गयी। वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान पर शब्द आएगा**
(1) कृपा (2) अनुकम्पा
(3) दया (4) करुणा
- 26. 'दुर्भेद्य' शब्द का अर्थ है**
(1) जिसे कठिनाई से भेदा जा सके
(2) जिसे सरलता से भेदा जा सके
(3) जिसका भेद कोई न जान सके
(4) जिसे भेदा ही न जा सके
- 27. इनमें कौन सा शब्द 'पवन' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है ?**
(1) अनिल (2) अनल
(3) समीरण (4) वात
- 28. इनमें 'नग' शब्द के सही अर्थ कौन से हैं ?**
(1) पहाड़, एक अदद (2) सूर्य, नंगा
(3) चाव, सूर्य (4) अंचल, चन्द्रमा
- 29. उदर शब्द का अर्थ पेट है तो उदक शब्द का अर्थ होगा**
(1) प्रेरणा (2) पाणि
(3) पानी (4) व्यर्थ

Ans [2]

Ans [3]

Ans [1]

Ans [*]

Ans [1]

Ans [3]

Ans [1]

Ans [2]

Ans [1]

Ans [3]

- 30. इनमें कौन सा विलोम युग्म सही नहीं है ?**
(1) जय - पराजय (2) उर्वर - अनुर्वर
(3) अनिष्ट - अभीष्ट (4) निर्जर - अजर
- 31. 'अमूल्य' शब्द का अर्थ है**
(1) जिसका मूल्य आँका ही न जा सके
(2) जिसका कोई मूल्य न हो
(3) जिसका मूल्य बहुत अधिक हो
(4) जिसका मूल्य बढ़ता हुआ हो
- 32. जो काम आसान हो उसके लिए शब्द है**
(1) बाँये हाथ का (2) दाँये हाथ का
(3) हस्तान्तर्गत (4) सुकर
- 33. इनमें चन्द्रमा का पर्यायवाची कौन सा शब्द नहीं है ?**
(1) निशाकर (2) निशाचर
(3) हिमकर (4) हिमांशु
- 34. किस क्रमांक में सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं ?**
(1) उद्योगिक, रचयित्री, राष्ट्रीय
(2) चातुर्य, प्रभुता, वयस्क
(3) मधुरता, द्रष्टा, वयस्क
(4) लब्धप्रतिष्ठित, अतिचार, सदृच्छा
- 35. सही शब्द है**
(1) आशीर्वाद (2) आशिर्वाद
(3) आशींवाद (4) अशीर्वाद
- 36. इनमें शुद्ध शब्द है**
(1) कवियत्री (2) कवीयत्री
(3) कवयित्री (4) कवयित्री
- 37. इनमें कौन सा शब्द शुद्ध नहीं है ?**
(1) विस्थापन (2) व्यापक
(3) व्यवस्थित (4) व्यग्रता
- 38. इनमें कौन सा शब्द शुद्ध है ?**
(1) उच्छवासा (2) उछवास
(3) ऊच्छंवास (4) उच्छवास
- 39. इनमें कौन सा शब्द शुद्ध नहीं ?**
(1) पुरस्कार (2) पुरुष्कार

Ans [4]

Ans [1]

Ans [4]

Ans [2]

Ans [*]

Ans [1]

Ans [4]

Ans [3]

Ans [*]

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- (3) स्थायी (4) अभिषेक
Ans [2]
40. शब्द के अंत में लगनेवाले अक्षर समूह को कहते हैं
(1) परसर्ग (2) उपसर्ग
(3) वाघ्य (4) अव्यय
Ans [1]
41. वाक्य के दो प्रमुख अवयव होते-
(1) कर्त्ता और क्रिया (2) योजक और सम्बंधसूचक
(3) संज्ञा और विशेषण (4) उद्देश्य और विधेय
Ans [4]
42. जिस वाक्य में एक उद्देश्य और एक विधेय हो उसे कहते हैं
(1) सरल या साधारण वाक्य (2) मिश्रित वाक्य
(3) संयुक्त वाक्य (4) निषेधात्मक वाक्य
Ans [1]
43. इनमें से किस वाक्य में 'पूर्वकालिक' क्रिया है ?
(1) वह नहाया और मंदिर गया ।
(2) वह नहाने के बाद मंदिर गया ।
(3) वह नहाकर मंदिर गया ।
(4) वह तालाब में नहाने गया ।
Ans [3]
44. 'दार' परसर्गयुक्त किस शब्द का अर्थ स्वाभिमानी होता है ?
(1) सरदार (2) जिम्मेदार
(3) खुदर (4) दमदार
Ans [3]
45. इनमें कौन सा शब्द पुल्लिंग नहीं है ? ..
(1) ज्ञानी (2) नानी
(3) ध्यानी (4) यानी
Ans [2]
46. इनमें पदक्रम की दृष्टि से कौन सा वाक्य सही नहीं है ?
(1) वह पुत्रवत स्नेह करता है अपने विद्यार्थियों से ।
(2) मत पढ़ो किताब स्नान करने से पहले ।
(3) कई विद्यालय के छात्र पकड़े गये नकल करते हुए ।
(4) प्रधानमंत्री के साथ तीन मंत्री और चार सांसद थे ।
Ans [*]
47. इनमें इच्छावाचक वाक्य कौन सा है ?
(1) आप अच्छे हैं न ? (2) तुम्हारी उन्नति हो ।
(3) आप प्रातःकाल उठें । (4) अपना काम स्वयं करो ।
Ans [2]
48. 'वह अच्छा खेला परन्तु हार गया' यह वाक्य किस प्रकार का है ?
(1) संयुक्त वाक्य (2) मिश्रित वाक्य
(3) सरल वाक्य (4) निषेधात्मक वाक्य
Ans [1]

49. 'ग्रह सूर्य के चारों ओर घूमते हैं और उपग्रह अपने - अपने ग्रह के ' इस वाक्य में संयोजक शब्द है
(1) चारों ओर (2) अपने-अपने
(3) और (4) ग्रह
Ans [3]
50. 'आपका सब काम गलत होता है' वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप क्या होगा ?
(1) आपके सारे काम गलत होता है ।
(2) आपके सब काम गलत होते हैं ।
(3) आपका सब काम गलत होते हैं ।
(4) आपके काम गलत होता है ।
Ans [2]
51. 'इस संसार में न जाने कितने बेशुमार जीव पैदा होकर मर जाते हैं' वाक्य में निरर्थक शब्द है
(1) संसार (2) बेशुमार
(3) पैदा होकर (4) कितने
Ans [2]
52. 'तुमने रात को भोजन कहाँ किया ।' वाक्य में अशुद्धि-
(1) पूर्ण विराम के स्थान पर प्रश्नवाचक विराम चिन्ह की
(2) पूर्ण विराम चिन्ह की
(3) क्रिया के काल की
(4) कर्त्ता की
Ans [1]
53. विराम चिन्हों का अध्ययन व्याकरण में किस कारण किया जाता है ?
(1) इनकी उपयोगिता के कारण (2) इनके स्वरूप के कारण
(3) इनके प्रयोग के कारण (4) इनकी सुन्दरता के कारण
Ans [1]
54. अल्पविराम का सही चिन्ह है
(1) , (2) ।
(3) ? (4) ;
Ans [1]
55. इनमें से विस्मयादिसूचक अथवा आश्चर्य बोधक भाव के लिए कौन सा विराम चिन्ह प्रयुक्त होता है ?
(1) ? (2) !
(3) ; (4) ।
Ans [2]
56. व्याकरण की दृष्टि से इनमें कौन सा वाक्य अशुद्ध है
(1) मोर बोल रहे हैं ।
(2) खेत में बैल चर रहे हैं ।
(3) उसने उपयुक्त समय पर यह कदम उठाया ।
(4) उसने बेझिझक कागज़ पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिया ।
Ans [4]
57. व्याकरण की दृष्टि से कौन सा वाक्य शुद्ध है ?
(1) विंध्याचल पर्वत सबसे पुराना है ।

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- (2) संकट के अन्दर घबराओ मत
(3) राम गाँव को जाता है।
(4) वह सदैव ही विलम्ब से आता है।

Ans [3]

58. 'मैं अपनी स्वेच्छा से घर जाऊंगा' वाक्य में किस अंश में अशुद्धि है ?

- (1) मैं (2) अपनी स्वेच्छा से
(3) घर (4) जाऊंगा

Ans [*]

59. 'बाजार में सब भारी मंहगे हैं' वाक्य में किसकी अशुद्धि है ?

- (1) संज्ञा की (2) परसर्ग की
(3) क्रिया की (4) विशेषण की

Ans [4]

60. 'हो सकता है आज वर्षा हो' वाक्य में कौन सा काल है ?

- (1) अपूर्ण भविष्यत् काल (2) पूर्ण भविष्यत् काल
(3) सम्भाव्य भविष्यत् काल (4) सामान्य भविष्यत् काल

Ans [3]

61. 'आम के आम और गुठलियों के दाम' का सही अर्थ है

- (1) एक वस्तु के अनेक लाभ मिलना
(2) आम खाने के बाद गुठलियों को बेच देना
(3) गुठलियों के दाम मिलने पर ही आम बेचना
(4) आमों के दाम के साथ गुठलियों के दाम भी मिल जाते हैं।

Ans [1]

62. इनमें से डींग हॉकने के लिए कौन सा मुहावरा प्रयुक्त होता है ?

- (1) गाल फुलाना
(2) गाल बजाना
(3) गाल भरना
(4) कान भरना

Ans [2]

63. 'बिल्ली के गले में घंटी बाँधना' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ

- (1) बिल्ली से दोस्ती करना
(2) असमंजस में पड़ना
(3) कठिन काम सम्पन्न करना
(4) भलाई करना

Ans [3]

64. 'बिना नुकसान के काम हो जाने के लिये प्रयुक्त होने वाली लोकोक्ति है

- (1) नौ की लकड़ी नब्बे खर्च
(2) साँप मरे ना लाठी टूटे
(3) पाँचों उँगलियाँ घी में
(4) आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम

Ans [2]

65. 'बाल बाँका न होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ संकेतित करने वाली लोकोक्ति कौन सी है ?

- (1) जिन खोजांतिन पाइयाँ, गहरे पानी पैठ

- (2) जाको राखे साईयाँ, मारि सके ना कोई
(3) जब तक साँस, तब तक आस
(4) जाके पैर फटी न बिवाई, वो क्या जाने पीर परायी

Ans [2]

66. 'अभयदान देना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है

- (1) निर्भिक हो जाना (2) उत्साह कर देना
(3) विजयी होना (4) रक्षा को कवच देना

Ans [4]

67. इनमें से लोकोक्ति कौन सी है ?

- (1) नाक चढ़ाना (2) अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा
(3) पौबारह होना (4) तान कर सोना

Ans [2]

68. इनमें से मुहावरा कौन सा है ?

- (1) चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका (2) गरजे सो बरसे नहीं
(3) कमर कसना (4) साँप मरे ना लाठी टूटे

Ans [3]

69. 'छाती पर साँप लोटने' का अर्थ है

- (1) अभिमान करना (2) तृप्त होना
(3) द्रवित होना (4) ईर्ष्या करना

Ans [4]

70. 'विभति टिप्पणी' के लिए उपयुक्त अंग्रेजी शब्द है

- (1) Note of Dissent
(2) Note of Refusal.
(3) Note of Sanction.
(4) Note of Negation

Ans [*]

71. SINE DIE के लिए उपयुक्त हिन्दी शब्दावली है

- (1) आकस्मिक मृत्यु (2) आकस्मिक स्थगन
(3) अनिश्चित काल के लिए (4) आकस्मिक प्रवाद

Ans [3]

72. DEFENDANT शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त हिन्दी शब्द है

- (1) सुरक्षात्मक (2) सुरक्षाकर्मी
(3) प्रगतिवादी (4) प्रतिवादी

Ans [4]

73. विधि क्षेत्र में 'प्रत्यास्थापन' शब्द के लिए अंग्रेजी में उचित शब्द

- (1) Replacement (2) Plantation
(3) Restoration (4) Restitution

Ans [4]

74. CONTENTION के लिए विधिक क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त शब्द है-

- (1) प्रतिविरोध (2) अटल
(3) निर्विवाद (4) नियम सम्मत

Ans [1]

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75. 'समझौता' के लिए उपयुक्त अंग्रेजी शब्द है

- (1) Agreement
- (2) Achievement
- (3) Establishment
- (4) Acknowledgement

Ans [1]

Choose the grammatically correct and meaningful option from the alternatives provided:

76. I.....able to use the car unless someone mends the puncture.

- (1) will be
- (2) shall be
- (3) will not be
- (4) will not have been

Ans [3]

77. If I..... the Principal, I would change the process of teaching.

- (1) is
- (2) are
- (3) was
- (4) were

Ans [4]

78. As soon as he..... the poem he sat down.

- (1) had recited
- (2) has recited
- (3) recited
- (4) will recite

Ans [1]

79. Neither praise nor blame..... to affect her.

- (1) is seem
- (2) was seem
- (3) seem
- (4) seems

Ans [4]

80. I.....the train shunting in the yard all night everyday.

- (1) will be hearing
- (2) hear
- (3) am hearing
- (4) was hearing

Ans [2]

81. I asked him not to give any statement until he..... his lawyers.

- (1) does see
- (2) had seen
- (3) did seen
- (4) had saw

Ans [2]

82. The child as well as his parents..... disappeared suddenly.

- (1) were
- (2) are

- (3) have
- (4) has

Ans [3]

83. If I..... to Mumbai, I will visit my friends.

- (1) went
- (2) go
- (3) will go
- (4) am going

Ans [2]

84. He usually.....his promises.

- (1) keep
- (2) keeps
- (3) is keeping
- (4) was kept

Ans [2]

85. Did he..... the work that was given to him?

- (1) had finished
- (2) finishing
- (3) finished
- (4) finish

Ans [4]

86. As soon as he.....any money he..... it.

- (1) earns; spends
- (2) was earning; spending
- (3) spending; earning
- (4) was spending, earning

Ans [1]

87. He..... for her since the morning.

- (1) waited
- (2) waiting
- (3) has been waiting
- (4) be waiting

Ans [3]

88. Why..... there yesterday?

- (1) you went
- (2) did go
- (3) did you go
- (4) did you went

Ans [3]

89. It..... very cold lately but it is just beginning to get warmer.

- (1) is being
- (2) being
- (3) had been
- (4) has been

Ans [4]

90. He spoke for two hours but the audience..... not tired.

- (1) was
- (2) did
- (3) are

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- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| (4) would | Ans [1] | (3) latter | (4) later | Ans [2] |
| 91. Were there..... girls at the fair ? | | 100. I have already met..... person. | | |
| (1) much | | (1) these | (2) this | |
| (2) more | | (3) those | (4) what | Ans [2] |
| (3) many | | | | |
| (4) the few | Ans [3] | 101. The soaring prices of eatables has made it difficult to make both ends meet. | | |
| 92. I cannot forget.....kindness with which he treated me. | | "To make both ends meet" means: | | |
| (1) a | (2) an | (1) to exceed the limits of one's income | | |
| (3) less | (4) the | (2) to spend above one's income | | |
| | Ans [4] | (3) to live within one's income | | |
| 93.one hundred horse- power tractor can do the work of a large number of horses. | | (4) to save money | | Ans [3] |
| (1) a | (2) an | 102. "To lead a cat and dog life" means : | | |
| (3) zero article | (4) the | (1) to be always quarrelling | | |
| | Ans [1] | (2) to live like a cat | | |
| 94. There has been..... criticism of the Government's policies. | | (3) to live like a dog | | |
| (1) any | (2) few | (4) to live like a cat and a dog | | Ans [1] |
| (3) much | (4) most | | | |
| | Ans [3] | 103. You cannot always appearances. | | |
| 95. What kind of..... man is he? | | (1) go on | (2) go with | |
| (1) a | (2) any | (3) go from | (4) go by | Ans [4] |
| (3) an | (4) the | | | |
| | Ans [1] | 104. His vices have his downfall. | | |
| 96. Mr. Ghosh is..... honour to the teaching profession. | | (1) brought about | | |
| (1) a | (2) an | (2) brought around | | |
| (3) the | (4) zero article | (3) brought with | | |
| | Ans [2] | (4) brought by | | Ans [1] |
| 97. I don't think she can walk..... further. | | 105. His master..... an explanation. | | |
| (1) more | (2) very | (1) called upon | | |
| (3) any | (4) little | (2) called at | | |
| | Ans [3] | (3) called for | | |
| 98. Twelve inches make..... foot. | | (4) called about | | Ans [3] |
| (1) zero article | (2) an | | | |
| (3) the | (4) a | 106. Life has its..... | | |
| | Ans [4] | (1) ups and downs | | |
| 99. Please read the..... page of the book. | | (2) up and about | | |
| (1) latest | (2) last | (3) up with | | |
| | | (4) together with | | Ans [1] |
| | | 107. "Up to the mark" means: | | |

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- (1) in the same level
- (2) quite satisfactory
- (3) influential
- (4) in tune with

Ans [2]

108. "Need of the hour" means

- (1) timely help
- (2) requirement of a given time
- (3) hourly requirement
- (4) future decisions.

Ans [2]

109. "Through thick and thin" means:

- (1) through dense forests.
- (2) losing and gaining weight
- (3) at night and in the day.
- (4) through good times and bad

Ans [4]

110. "To come to light" means:

- (1) to illuminate
- (2) to reveal
- (3) to show hidden power
- (4) to begin the day

Ans [2]

111. "To come to terms" means:

- (1) to take revenge
- (2) to terminate an agreement
- (3) to make an agreement
- (4) to prepare a constitution

Ans [3]

112. "An open question" is

- (1) a question put to all
- (2) a permanent problem
- (3) a clearly written statement
- (4) a question without any agreed answer

Ans [4]

113. He..... in the middle of his speech.

- (1) break open
- (2) brake failed
- (3) break down
- (4) broke down

Ans [4]

114. The High Court..... the decree of the lower court.

- (1) set away
- (2) set aside

- (3) aside set
- (4) away set

Ans [2]

115. He did it on the spur of the moment. "On the spur of the moment" means:

- (1) on impulse
- (2) a little later
- (3) no sooner than
- (4) in his office hours.

Ans [1]

116. The passive voice of "I remember them taking me to the Court". is:

- (1) I remember being taken to the Court by them.
- (2) I was taken to the Court by them.
- (3) I remember that they took me to the Court.
- (4) I was being taken to the Court I remember.

Ans [1]

117. The passive sentence for "The Prime Minister was to have made a speech to the Nation." will be:

- (1) A speech to the Nation is to made by the Prime Minister.
- (2) A speech to the Nation was to have been made by the Prime Minister.
- (3) A speech to the Nation will have made by the Prime Minister.
- (4) A speech to the Nation shall have been made by the Prime Minister.

Ans [2]

118. The active sentence for "A high salary will be offered to a really suitable applicant". will be:

- (1) We shall offer a high salary to a really suitable applicant.
- (2) A really suitable applicant will be offered a high salary.
- (3) We shall have offered high salary to a really suitable applicant.
- (4) We may offer high salary to a really suitable applicant.

Ans [1]

119. The active of "Let the child be brought in" will be:

- (1) The child should be brought in
- (2) Bring in the child
- (3) Let us bring the child.
- (4) Let us brought the child in

Ans [2]

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120. The passive of "We have not heard of this decision." is

- (1) This decision has not been heard of (by us).
- (2) This decision is not known to us.
- (3) We are unaware of this decision.
- (4) This decision is not heard of (by us).

Ans [1]

121. He left in a taxi..... he got the news.

- (1) No sooner
- (2) Soon
- (3) As soon as
- (4) No sooner than

Ans [3]

122. The regulations are..... very precise and very detailed.

- (1) neither (2) either
- (3) both (4) nor

Ans [3]

123.is he handsome, he is also brilliant.

- (1) And; only
- (2) not only; but
- (3) but; not only
- (4) not only; but also

Ans [2]

124 "Her silence proves her guilt"

Choose the correct sentence with a "that" clause to change the above sentence into a complex sentence.

- (1) Her silence proves that her is guilty.
- (2) Her silence proves that she is guilty.
- (3) Her silence proves that she is guilt.
- (4) Her silence proves her guilty.

Ans [2]

125it is only a week since you joined, you have learnt a lot.

- (1) Considering that
- (2) Nevertheless
- (3) Moreover
- (4) As much as

Ans [1]

126. This is the person..... I was talking about.

- (1) Whose
- (2) Whom
- (3) Who

(4) Which

Ans [3]

127. he will come or not is a big question.

- (1) When
- (2) Whether
- (3) Weather
- (4) Whenever

Ans [2]

128. he was very tired, he continued to sit up to finish the work.

- (1) Whenever (2) Although
- (3) However (4) Obviously

Ans [2]

129.he is mad or he pretends to be.

- (1) either (2) neither
- (3) else (4) though

Ans [1]

130. He is diligent,he will succeed.

- (1) Although (2) Therefore
- (3) Yet (4) Still

Ans [2]

131. The policeman said to the stranger, "Please keep to your left and do not stand in the middle of the road". Change into indirect speech:

- (1) The policeman requested the stranger that he should keep to his left and not stand in the middle of the road.
- (2) The policeman requested the stranger to keep his left and not stand in the middle of the road.
- (3) The policeman ordered the stranger to keep to his left and not standing in the middle of the road.
- (4) The policeman requested the stranger to keep his left in the middle of the road.

Ans [*]

132. Ram said, "You are mistaken". The indirect narration would be:

- (1) Ram said to me that he had been mistaken.
- (2) Ram said that a mistake had been committed.
- (3) Ram said that he was mistaken.
- (4) Ram said that I was mistaken.

Ans [4]

133. The teacher said, "The earth moves round the Sun". The indirect narration would be:

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- (1) The teacher said that the earth moved round the Sun,
- (2) The teacher said that the earth moves round the Sun.
- (3) The teacher told that the earth moved round the Sun.
- (4) The teacher said that the earth is moving round the Sun.

Ans [2]

134. She asked me what I was doing next Sunday. The direct narration is:

- (1) She said, "What are you doing next Sunday?"
- (2) She asked, "What I am doing next Sunday?"
- (3) She requested, "Are you busy next Sunday?"
- (4) She told me, "What I am doing next Sunday?"

Ans [1]

135. He said that he would not have to go. The direct narration will be:

- (1) He said, "I will not have to go".
- (2) He told me, "You will not go".
- (3) He said, "I needn't go".
- (4) He said to me that, "You will need to go".

Ans [1]

136. you mind opening the door? (Polite request)

- (1) Should (2) Would
- (3) Could (4) Shall

Ans [2]

137. Reference books..... be taken away from the reading room. (Prohibition)

- (1) must not
- (2) should not
- (3) will not
- (4) might not

Ans [1]

138. You better take an umbrella. It..... rain before evening. (Possibility)

- (1) may
- (2) would
- (3) should
- (4) must

Ans [1]

139. The criminal..... go out for fear of being recognized by the police. (Reason)

- (1) used to (2) will not

- (3) dare not (4) can not

Ans [3]

140. I..... not have heard him properly as it was terribly noisy outside. (Probability)

- (1) should (2) would
- (3) could (4) may

Ans [4]

141. When I was in Delhi, I..... go to India Gate every evening. (Past condition)

- (1) can (2) will
- (3) would (4) may

Ans [3]

142. However hard he, tries, he not please everyone. (Concession)

- (1) should (2) can
- (3) must (4) dare

Ans [2]

143. I have a copy of the letter issued to my client ? (Request)

- (1) shall (2) dare
- (3) may (4) should

Ans [3]

144. The bank closes at 2 but the manager allow you to get in. (Remote possibility)

- (1) used to (2) should
- (3) might (4) dare to

Ans [3]

145. You..... respect local customs. (Obligation)

- (1) will (2) shall
- (3) should (4) may

Ans [3]

146. These buildings are falling apart, they..... Be very old. (Strong probability)

- (1) must (2) can
- (3) may (4) used to

Ans [1]

147. Cars..... not be parked here between 5 to 8 pm. (Obligation)

- (1) shall (2) will
- (3) need (4) be

Ans [*]

148. They..... get married soon. (Intention)

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- (1) going to
(3) will
- (2) can
(4) need

Ans [3]

149 If you were to start early tomorrow morning, you
..... be at your destination by evening.
(Condition).

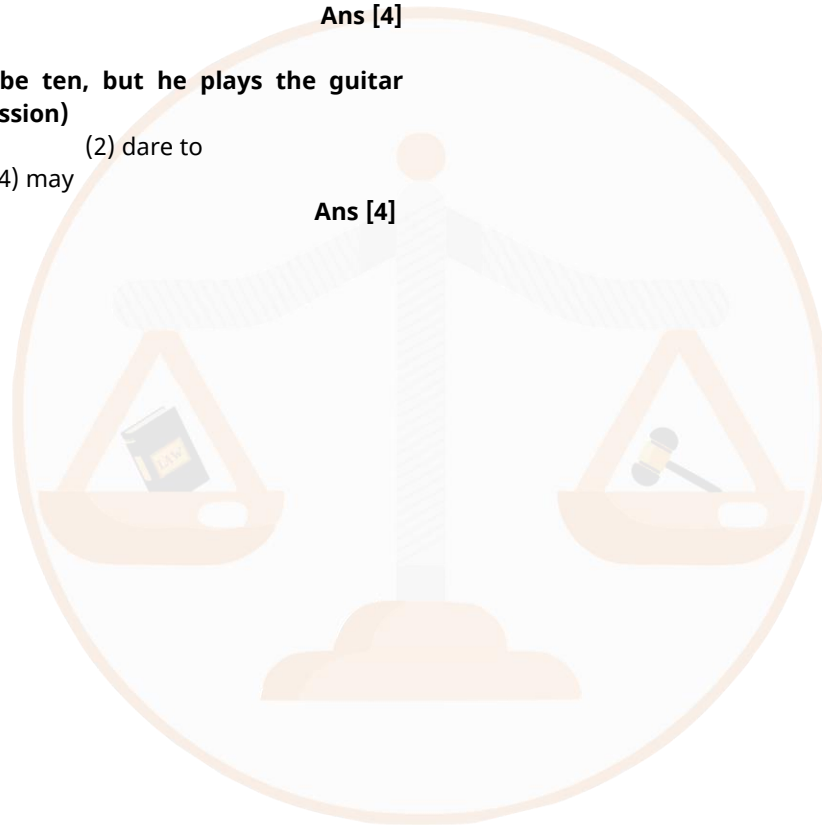
- (1) shall
(3) can
- (2) will
(4) would

Ans [4]

150. He..... only be ten, but he plays the guitar
beautifully. (Concession)

- (1) must
(3) should
- (2) dare to
(4) may

Ans [4]



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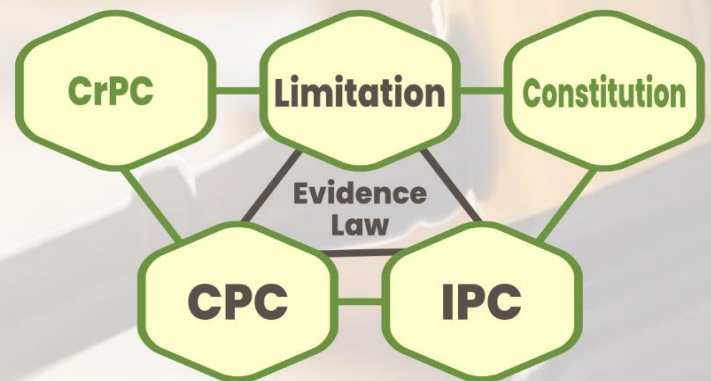
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