KERELA JUDICIAL PRELIMINARY EXAM 2012

1. **Choose the one which does not go with the other three.**
   (A) mere right to sue
   (B) actionable claim
   (C) public office
   (D) right to future maintenance

2. **A phrase which is not seen in Sec. 53A T.P. Act**
   (A) by registered document
   (B) transfer for consideration
   (C) has done some act in furtherance of the contract
   (D) willing to perform his part of the contract

3. **Waiver of forfeiture : Lease Subrogation :?**
   (A) Co-ownership
   (B) Mortgage
   (C) Exchange
   (D) Gift

4. **Which of the following is not a duty of the seller of an immovable property?**
   (A) To disclose to the other party any material defect in the property of which he is aware and the other party is not.
   (B) To answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the other party.
   (C) To take care of the property between the date of the contract of sale and the delivery of the property.
   (D) To pay interest on the sale consideration paid in advance.

5. **Which of the following is not a requirement for a valid equitable mortgage?**
   (A) Delivery of title deeds to the creditor in a notified town
   (B) Delivery of title deeds to the creditor by the title holder
   (C) The property is in a notified town
   (D) The delivery of title deeds is made with intent to create a security thereon

6. **Which of the following documents requires attestation by two witnesses?**
   (A) Exchange deed
   (B) Sale deed
   (C) Gift deed
   (D) Partition deed

7. **Which of the following statements is wrong?**
   In the case of lis pendens
   (A) the suit or proceedings should be pending in a court in India
   (B) the suit or proceedings should not be collusive
   (C) the property cannot be transferred even under the authority of the court.
   (D) transfer shall not be effected so as to affect the rights of any other party to the suit or proceedings under the decree or order which may be made therein.

8. **Which of the following statements is wrong?**
   (A) The surety is discharged by an omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of
   which is the discharge of the principal debtor.
   (B) A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor by which the creditor promises not to sue the principal debtor discharges the surety.
   (C) A contract between the creditor and a third person by which the creditor agrees to give time to the principal debtor discharges the surety.
   (D) Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor does not discharge the surety.

9. By a letter posted on 1-1-2012 Kumar proposed to sell his car to Prabhu. Prabhi1 received the letter on 5-1-2012. By a letter written on 6-1-2012 and posted on 7-1-2012 Prabhu accepted the proposal. Kumar received it on 10-1-2012. As against Kumar the communication of acceptance was complete on
(A) 5-1-2012
(B) 6-1-2012
(C) 7-1-2012
(D) 10-1-2012.

10. The amount which a tenant is required to deposit in the court or to pay the landlord u/s.
(1) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease & Rent Control) Act is admitted arrears of rent upto the date of
(A) deposit or payment
(B) the Rent Control Petition
(C) notice
(D) filing of the objection

11. Under an agreement of tenancy the rent for each calendar month is payable on the 15th day of each succeeding month. What is the period within which the tenant should fail to make the payment to enable the landlord to issue a demand notice u/s. 11 (2) (b) of Kerala Buildings (Lease & Rent Control) Act.
(A) within 15 days from the end of the calendar month for which the rent is payable
(B) within 15 days from the 16th day of the end of the calendar month for which the rent is payable
(C) within 30 days from the 16th day of the end of the calendar month for which the rent is payable
(D) within 45 days from the 16th day of the end of the calendar month for which the rent is payable

12. A tenant whose building has been renovated under sub section (5) of Sec. 11 of the Kerala Buildings (Lease & Rent Control) Act is liable to pay
(A) the rent he was paying for the old building plus 15% of it
(B) the rent he was paying for the old building plus 25 % of it
(C) enhanced rent so as to assure the landlord a rent equal to the rent for a similar building with similar amenities in the locality
(D) 15 % in excess of the rent he was paying for the old building and the property tax assessed by the local authority

13. Identify the correct statement. If the buyer fails to pay the balance sale consideration after a decree for specific performance of agreement for sale is passed
(A) the vendor may file an application on the trial side to rescind the contract
(B) the vendor may file an application on the execution side to rescind the contract
(C) the decree should be ignored
(D) the seller should challenge the decree in appeal

14. Choose the correct statement.
(A) Mandatory injunction cannot be granted on an interlocutory application
(B) Mandatory injunction and damages shall not be granted at the same time.
(C) In a suit for perpetual injunction damages may be granted to the plaintiff in
substitution of the injunction though no relief for damages is prayed for in the plaint.
(D) After the dismissal of a suit for injunction filed to prevent breach of an obligation the plaintiff is not entitled to file a suit for damages for such relief.

15. Which of the following statements is not true. Perpetual injunction
(A) is granted by a decree
(B) can never be granted without notice to and hearing the defendant.
(C) is granted on merits only
(D) can be granted to restrain the defendant from filing a petition u/s. 12 of the PWDV Act.

16. Which of the following statements is true.
In the Specific Relief Act
(A) settlement includes a Will.
(B) settlement includes a codicil.
(C) an instrument by which devolution of successive interests in immovable property is disposed of is a settlement.
(D) an instrument by which successive interests in movable property is disposed of is not a settlement.

17. Identify the wrong statement.
(A) A decree for specific performance of part of a contract may be passed only if the
plaintiff relinquishes his right to compensation for the loss caused to him by the default of the defendant.
(B) A person who has only a temporary right to the present possession of a movable property is not entitled to sue for its recovery.
(C) A person dispossessed of an immovable property may file a suit for its recovery on the basis of his title instead of filing a suit for recovery of its possession under Sec. 6 of the Specific Relief Act.
(D) A contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers cannot be enforced.

18. A and B entered into a contract for sale of an immovable property. A filed a suit for specific performance of a contract. The court found that it is not enforceable at the instance of B. On that ground alone it dismissed the suit. The decree is
(A) illegal
(B) legal
(C) proper
(D) null and void

19. Which of the following is not an instrument payable on demand?
(A) Antedated cheque
(B) Cheque
(C) Post dated cheque
(D) Promissory note in which no time for payment is specified

20. When is notice of dishonour of a cheque necessary?
(A) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled to it.
(B) when the party could not suffer damage for want of notice.
(C) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found.
(D) in the case of a promissory note which is negotiable.

21. Identify the wrong statement.
Until the contrary is proved a presumption shall be made that
(A) when a negotiable instrument was transferred, it was transferred for consideration.
(B) a negotiable instrument was transferred after its maturity.
(C) the indorsements appearing on a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear on it.
(D) a lost promissory note was duly stamped. 22. The provision in the CPC which was amended in 2002 is
(A) Sec. 21 A
(B) Sec. 35 A
(C) 0.21 rule 32
(D) 0.21 rule 66

23. Which of the following is not part of the definition of decree?
(A) formal expression of an adjudication
(B) conclusively determines the rights of the parties
(C) any of the matters in controversy in the suit
(D) the determination of any question within Sec. 148 A

24. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) A court cannot decide its own jurisdiction.
(B) Even if the court finds that it has no jurisdiction to entertain a suit, it may grant injunction till the plaint is represented in the proper court.
(C) A suit for fixation of boundary alone is not maintainable.
(D) By an agreement, the parties cannot confer jurisdiction on a court which does not have it.

25. The pecuniary jurisdiction of a Munsiff Court in executing a decree is
(A) Upto Rs. 1 lakh
(B) Below Rs. 1 lakh
(C) No limit
(D) Upto Rs. 2 lakhs

26. Which of the following statements is not true?
A question relating to satisfaction of a decree shall be determined by the executing court.
(A) if it arises between the plaintiff and the defendant even if the suit is dismissed.
(B) if it arises between the plaintiff and the defendant when the suit is decreed.
(C) if it is with regard to the delivery of possession of properties to an auction purchaser in a court auction.
(D) if it arises between the decree holder and a creditor of the judgment debtor.

27. A judgment debtor was ordered to be detained in civil prison for four weeks in execution of a decree for money. Which of the following is not a ground to release him before the expiration of the said period.
(A) The decree against him is otherwise fully satisfied.
(B) Government fails to deposit the subsistence allowance.
(C) The decree holder makes a request to the court that he may be released.
(D)The judgment debtor pays the amount mentioned in the warrant to the officer in charge of the prison.

28. The monthly salary of a judgment debtor against whom a decree for maintenance has been passed is Rs. 12,000/-. In execution of the decree what is the maximum amount which may be attached.
(A) Rs. 12,000/
(B) Rs. 4,000/
(C) Rs. 3,666/
(D) Rs. 8,000/

29. Under the CPC commencement of the Constitution means
(A) 26-11-1949
(B) 26-1-1950
(C) 1-1-1950
(D) None of the above

30. Identify the wrong statement.
(A) Substituted service of summons may be ordered when the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service.
(B) Substituted service of summons by affixture is effected by affixing a copy of the summons in a conspicuous part of the court house or the last residence of the defendant.
(C) Substituted service of summons by affixture is effected by affixing a copy of

the summons in a conspicuous part of the courthouse and in the house in which the defendant is last known to have resided.
(D) Service of summons cannot be effected by substituted service for the reason that
the defendant has only a business agent within the jurisdiction of the court and the defendant is not residing within the jurisdiction.

31. A court ordered striking out a matter in a written statement, which it held, might delay the fair trial. The order is
(A) illegal
(B) legal
(C) improper
(D) none of the above

32. When the court orders that summons be served on the defendant, it shall direct the
plaintiff to present as many copies of the plaint as there are defendants
(A) within 7 days from the date of such order
(B) within 30 days from the date of such order
(C) within 7 days from the date of the filing of the plaint
(D) within 15 days from the date of the filing of the plaint

33. On 20-1-2006 A borrowed from B Rs. 1 lakh. On 20-1-2008 B filed a suit for recovery of the amount. The suit was posted to 20-3-2008 for appearance of the defendant. On that day the suit was dismissed for the reason that B had not taken steps to serve summons on the defendant. On 1-6-2008 B filed a fresh suit for recovery of the said amount instead of filing an application to set aside the dismissal. The court held that the suit was maintainable. The finding is
(A) illegal
(B) legal
(C) improper
(D) irregular

34. The provision in the first schedule of CPC. relating to Sec. 89 of the Code is in
(A) Order 10
(B) Order 23
(C) Order 9
(D) Order 20

35. The court framed five issues in a suit. Issue number 1 related to the jurisdiction. The suit was tried. issue No. 1 was found against the plaintiff. In the light of the finding on issue number 1, the court did not answer the other issues. The procedure adopted by the court is
(A) legal
(B) illegal
(C) only improper
(D) only irregular

36. In a suit for partition the 2nd defendant admitted the plaintiff's claim that the property is partible and the plaintiff and the 2nd defendant are entitled to 14 share each. The other defendants denied the plaintiff's claim. On the basis of the admission the court passed a preliminary decree in favour of the plaintiff and the 2nd defendant. The procedure is
(A) legal
(B) irregular
(C) illegal
(D) only improper

37. In a suit for partition, the Munsiff, after passing the preliminary decree, adjourned the case sine die. The procedure adopted is
(A) irregular
(B) illegal
(C) legal
(D) improper

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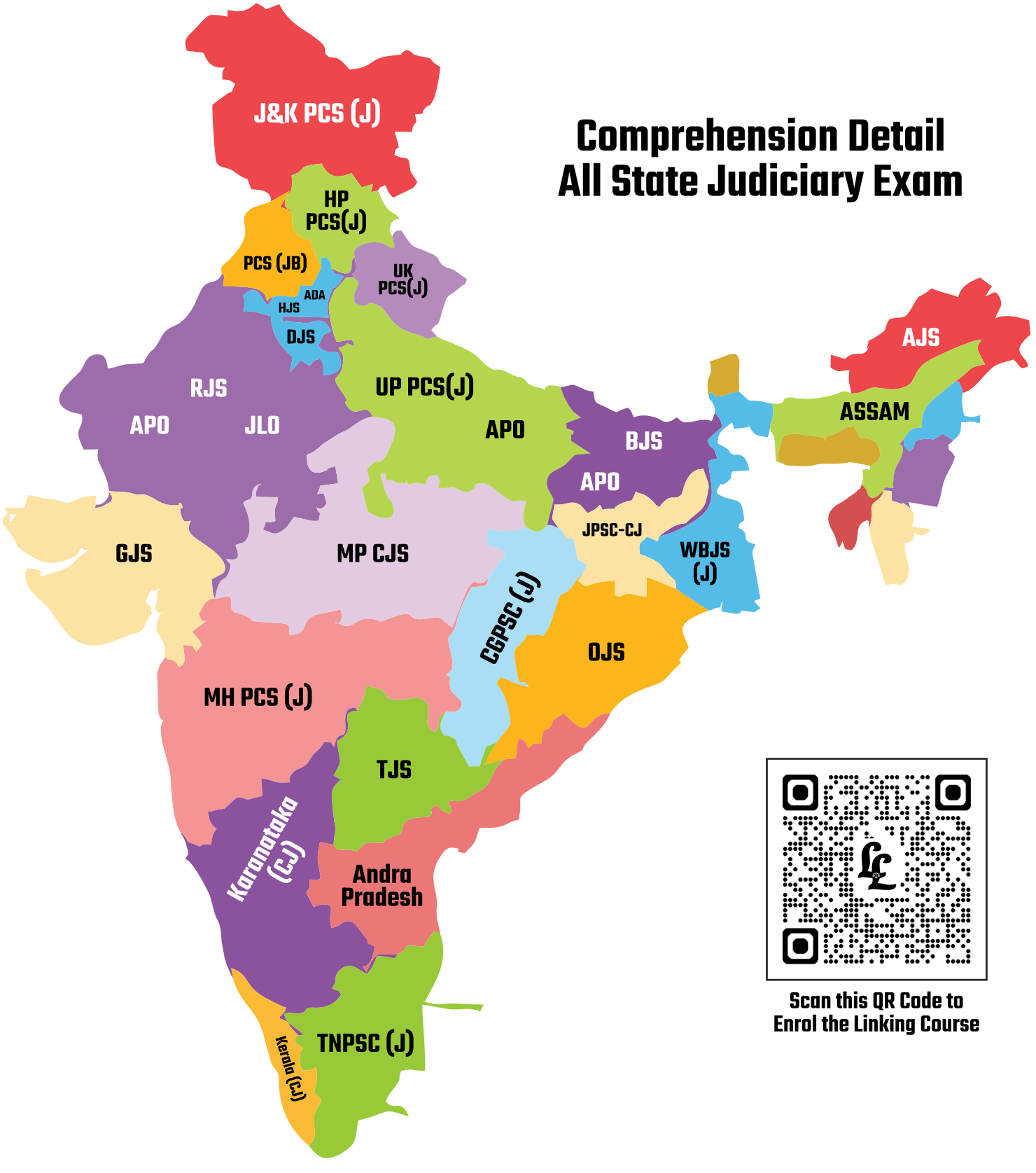

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38. The document which need not be sent to the transferee court when a decree is sent for execution is
(A) copy of the judgment
(B) copy of the decree
(C) certificate of non satisfaction
(D) copy of the order for the execution of the decree

39. Mesne profits means
(A) share of profits earned by one of the co-owners
(B) the profits received or might have received by a person in wrongful possession of an immovable property
(C) profits arising from an immovable property
(D) amount paid for equalization of shares

40. The provision in the CPC under which notice is issued to the judgment debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed against him when E.P. is filed more than two years after the date of the decree is
(A) 0.21 rule 16
(B) 0.21 rule 50
(C) 0.21. rule 22
(D) 0.21 rule 37

41. The period within which the deposit should be made u/0. 21 r. 89 CPC to set aside sale in execution is
(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

42. Which of the following is illegal? The court extended the time
(A) fixed in the decree for specific performance of agreement for sale to deposit the balance sale consideration.
(B) for the purchaser at court auction in execution to make the initial deposit of 25 % of the purchase money.
(C) for the plaintiff to carry out amendment in the plaint.
(D) beyond 60 days to file objection to the notice issued under 0.21 rule 66 CPC.

43. Which of the following was in violation of the provisions in the CPC?
(A) The court did not fix upset price for the property sought to be sold in execution of a money decree.
(B) The executing court did not fix reserve price though it granted leave to the mortgagee to bid in court auction.
(C) When it dismissed the E.P the court did not direct that the attachment of property
would continue for a certain period.
(D) The court postponed the sale of property in execution of the money decree to enable the judgment debtor to raise money by private sale of the property.

44. The court pronounced judgment notwithstanding the fact that the defendant died after the conclusion of the hearing of the suit. The procedure was
(A) illegal
(B) improper
(C) legal
(D) irregular

45. Which of the following statements is correct? in a suit
(A) the court appoints next friend for a minor plaintiff.
(B) the plaintiff appoints next friend for a minor defendant.
(C) the court appoints guardian for a minor plaintiff.
(D) the court appoints guardian for a minor defendant.

46. Choose the correct statement.
Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, a complaint

(A) can be made only in writing
(B) can be made to a police officer also
(C) can be made only against a known person
(D) can be made only to a Magistrate

47. A word or expression which is not defined in Sec. 2 Cr.P.C. is
(A) Trial
(B) Victim
(C) Judicial proceedings
(D) Officer in-charge of a police station

48. Choose the wrong statement
(A) Summons issued under the Cr.P.C. may be signed by an authorized officer
(B) Summons issued under the Cr.P.C. may be served by a police officer
(C) Service of summons on a society registered under the Societies Registration
Act may be effected by a letter sent by registered post addressed to the chief officer of the Society.
(D) Where a person summoned cannot, by the exercise of due diligence, be found the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with any adult member of his family.

49. Choose the wrong statement.
A requirement which is not mandatory by the procedure prescribed for the proclamation for an absconding person is
(A) publicly reading it in some conspicuous place of the town or the village in which that person ordinarily resides.
(B) affixing it to some conspicuous part of the house in which such person ordinarily resides.
(C) affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of the courthouse.
(D) publishing a copy of it in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides.

50. Choose the wrong statement.
(A) The first information may be reduced to writing under the direction of the officer
in-charge of police station.
(B) The first information statement shall be read over to the informant after it is reduced to writing.
(C) The substance of the first information statement shall be entered in a book prescribed by the government.
(D) If the officer in-charge of a police station refuses to record the first information statement, the only remedy of the aggrieved person is to file a complaint before a Magistrate.

51. Choose the wrong statement
(A) The statement u/s. 161 Cr.P.C. may be recorded by audio-video electronic means
(B) An accused person shall not be examined u/s. 161 Cr.P.C.
(C) The person examined u/s. 161 Cr.P.C. is not bound to answer questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge.
(D) A statement recorded u/s. 161 Cr.P.C.may be used in evidence if it falls u/s. 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act.

52. Which one of the following is a wrong statement. U/s. 164 Cr.P.C. the Magistrate
(A) shall explain to the accused that he is not bound to make a confession.
(B) shall warn the accused that the confession he may make may be used as evidence against him.
(C) shall record the confession whether it is made voluntarily or not
(D) shall not authorise detention of the accused in police custody if he is not willing to make a confession.

53. Choose the wrong statement.
In a summary trial

(A) the accused shall not be sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months.
(B) a judgment is not necessary if the accused is acquitted.
(C) the Magistrate shall record only the substance of the evidence.
(D) the Magistrate shall briefly state the reasons for his finding.

54. Choose the wrong statement.
(A) An accused is not bound to respond to the questions put u/s. 313 Cr.P.C.
(B) An accused who is sentenced to imprisonment is entitled to a free copy of the judgment immediately after its pronouncement.
(C) When the judgment is pronounced the accused need not be present if his personal attendance has been dispensed with and the sentence is fine only.
(D) When an accused is examined as a witness oath shall be administered to him.

55. Choose the wrong statement.
If a criminal court is satisfied that bond for appearance has been forfeited
(A) it is mandatory for the court to record the grounds of proof of forfeiture.
(B) it is mandatory for the court to give an opportunity to be heard to the sureties before penalty is imposed on them.
(C) it is not mandatory for the court to realise the whole bond amount
(D) inspite of the death of the surety before the bond is forfeited, the court shall order realisation of the bond amount from his estate.

56. Choose the wrong statement.
Under the Indian Evidence Act court includes
(A) Judges
(B) Magistrates
(C) Arbitrators
(D) Persons legally authorised to take evidence

57. Choose the wrong statement
(A) Evidence may be given of facts in issue
(B) Evidence may be given of facts declared relevant by the Indian Evidence Act.
(C) When the conduct of a person is relevant any statement made to him which affects his conduct is relevant.
(D) To attract the principle of res gestae the relevant fact and the fact in issue should occur at the same time and place.

58. Choose the correct statement.
(A) A fact which is only inconsistent with a relevant fact is irrelevant.
(B) A fact which is only inconsistent with a fact in issue is irrelevant.
(C) A fact which makes non-existence of a relevant fact highly probable or improbable is relevant.
(D)The conduct of an accused is irrelevant even if such conduct influences any relevant fact.

59. Choose the wrong statement.
(A) An admission by an agent of a party to a proceedings, though he was only impliedly authorised to make it, is relevant.
(B) A statement made by a defendant sued in a representative capacity is admission only if it was made while he was holding that character.
(C) An admission made by a party can never be proved by him.
(D) An admission may be proved by a party making it if it is relevant otherwise than as
an admission.

60. Choose the correct statement.

When an accused is arrested and detained in custody and investigation cannot be completed within 24 hours.
(A) the officer in-charge of the police station shall transmit to the Magistrate copies of the entries in the case diary.
(B) the officer in-charge of the police station shall forward the accused to the Magistrate having jurisdiction only.
(C) the Magistrate before whom the accused is produced can order detention of the accused in police custody for more than 15 days but not exceeding 60 days.
(D) the Magistrate before whom the accused is produced can grant bail though he has no jurisdiction to enquire into or try the case.

61. In which of the following cases taking cognizance by a criminal court is barred.
(A) A complaint filed by the father of a man with whose wife the accused has committed adultery.
(B) A complaint filed by the father on behalf of a woman whose husband has committed the offence of bigamy.
(C) A complaint filed by the mother of a woman whose husband has committed the
offence u/s. 498 A IPC.
(D) A complaint filed by a plaintiff against the defendant on the allegation that in the suit the defendant dishonestly used as genuine a fabricated document.

62. A section in Cr.P.C. which was inserted by amendment in 2006
(A) Section 198 A
(B) Section 265 A
(C) Section 433 A
(D) Section 446 A

63. Choose the wrong statement.
(A) A court empowered by Cr.P.C. to issue a summons for the appearance of a person may issue a warrant for his arrest if after the issue of the summons it has reasons to
believe that he has absconded.
(B) In a summons case the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused if he fails to appear in spite of service of summons.
(C) In a warrant case the Magistrate shall issue only a warrant for the arrest of the accused.
(D) In a summons case the Magistrate shall issue summons for the attendance of the :
accused.

64. A phrase which finds a place in Sec. 27 Evidence Act is
(A) in the immediate presence of a Magistrate
(B) whether it amounts to confession or not
(C) after the impression caused by any such inducement
(D) It was made under a promise of secrecy

65. Which of the following is a substantive piece of evidence
(A) Dying declaration
(B) Confession of co-accused
(C) Entries in books of account maintained by a plaintiff
(D) Statement made to a police officer u/s. 161 Cr.P.C. by a witness

66. A judgment which operates as res judicata in a suit is relevant under section .....of the Indian Evidence Act.
(A) 41
(B) 21
(C) 44
(D) 42

67. A plaintiff may not show that the judgment in a previous suit produced by the defendant to prove that it will operate as res judicata

(A) was obtained by fraud
(B) was delivered by an incompetent court
(C) was obtained by producing false evidence
(D) was obtained by collusion.

68. In a suit for partition the defendants did not dispute the title of the deceased predecessor of themselves and the plaintiff. Still the Munsiff directed the plaintiff to adduce evidence to prove the title of the predecessor. The direction is
(A) legal
(B) illegal
(C) improper
(D) none of the above

69. Which of the following is not a secondary evidence
(A) Certified copy of a public document
(B) Copy compared with the original
(C) Counter part of a document as against the party who has executed it
(D) Copy made from the original

70. Plaintiff's advocate tendered in evidence a copy of the notice sent by him to the defendant. The court admitted it in evidence overruling the objection of the defendant that he had not been given notice to produce the original notice. The order of the court is
(A) illegal
(B) legal
(C) improper
(D) none of the above

71. A word which is not defined in the IPC
(A) Public servant
(B) Woman
(C) Enquiry
(D) Movable property

72. A section in the IPC which was introduced by the amendment of 2006
(A) Sec. 195 A
(B) Sec. 363 A
(C) Sec. 376 A
(D) Sec. 304 A

73. A hurt which is not grievous
(A) Permanent privation of the sight of one eye
(B) Privation of a joint
(C) Disfiguration of the head
(D) Destruction of the powers of a joint

74. An instrument which is not a dangerous weapon
(A) Instrument for cutting
(B) Instrument which used as a weapon of offence is likely to cause hurt
(C) Instrument for stabbing
(D) Instrument for shooting

75. A phrase which does not find a place in the definition of mischief in the IPC is
(A) putting in fear of injury
(B) destruction of any property
(C) change in any property
(D) wrongful loss or damage

76. The number of exceptions in Sec. 499 IPC is
(A) 8
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 9

77. A dishonest concealment of facts is a.....within the meaning of cheating
(A) fraud
(B) deception
(C) inducement
(D) none of the above

78. Dominion over property is an ingredient of the offence of
(A) Extortion
(B) Cheating
(C) Dishonest Misappropriation ofProperty

(D) Criminal Breach of Trust

79. Theft in a dwelling house is an offence punishable u/s..... IPC
(A) 379
(B) 380
(C) 381
(D) 382

80. Choose the wrong statement.
(A) Examination -in-chief and cross examination must relate to relevant facts
(B) Cross-examination should be confined to the facts the witness testified in his examination-in-chief.
(C) Re-examination should be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in the cross-examination.
(D) If new matter is introduced in re-examination the adverse party may further cross examine upon that matter.

81. Which of the following procedures is legal?
(A) A Magistrate allowed the A.P.P to contradict a prosecution witness with his former statement though the A.P.P. had not obtained leave of the court.
(B) A Munsiff allowed the plaintiff's counsel to introduce a new fact in the re-examination without taking leave of the court.
(C) A Magistrate admitted in evidence a wound certificate prepared by a Doctor to corroborate his testimony without taking leave of the court.
(D) On the ground that the plaintiff had not obtained leave of the court, the Munsiff did not permit him to adduce evidence to prove that one of the defence witnesses had been bribed.

82. Mark the odd one
(A) Sec. 379 IPC
(B) Sec. 324 IPC
(C) Sec. 498 A IPC
(D) Sec. 376 IPC

83. A provision in the IPC which does not mention deadly or dangerous weapon
(A) Sec. 144
(B) Sec. 324
(C) Sec. 325
(D) Sec. 326

84. Which of the following statements is wrong?
(A) The executive power of the Union of India is vested in the President.
(B) The President of India is elected by the elected and the nominated members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the states.
(C) The President of India shall notwithstanding the expiration of his term continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
(D) The President of India shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

85. Mark the odd one,
(A) Cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
(B) Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
(C) Secure a uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
(D) Defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

86. Which of the following statements is wrong?
(A) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court to be Attorney General of India.
(B) The Attorney General gives advice to the Government of India upon legal matters.

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(C) The Attorney General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
(D) The Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

87. An autobiography by an Indian lawyer
(A) A Constitutional Miscellany
(B) My Experiments with Truth
(C) Discovery of India
(D) Adventures in Law and Justice

88. Mark the odd one.
(A) Sec. 12 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
(B) Sec. 125 Criminal Procedure Code
(C) Sec. 3 Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act
(D) Sec. 2 Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act

89. Mark the odd one.
(A) Transfer of Property Act
(B) KBLR Act
(C) Indian Contract Act
(D) Civil Procedure Code

90. Diagnosis ; Tests
Presumption : ?
(A) Facts
(B) Evidence
(C) Inference
(D) Burden

91. Choose the one which does not go with the other three.
(A) Doctrine of Estoppel
(B) Doctrine of Eclipse
(C) Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(D) Doctrine of Pleasure

92. parens patriae means
(A) paternal grandfather
(B) both parents of father
(C) the state in its capacity as parent
(D) parents' parents

93. quid pro quo means
(A) tit for tat
(B) something for something
(C) illegal gratification
(D) possessory title

94. Identify the odd one
(A) All India Reporter
(B) Supreme Court Reporter
(C) Supreme Court Cases
(D) Criminal Law Journal

95. "Judge not, lest you be judged" is taken from
(A) Bible
(B) Geetha
(C) Koran
(D) 'Shakespeare

96. Forensic Science means
(A) Application of law in science
(B) Application of science in law
(C) Application of technology in law
(D) Applicability of a foreign law

97. Three of the following belong to a group. Which one does not belong to that group?
(A) Tibia
(B) Fibula
(C) Femur
(D) Radius

98. One of the following groups is distinct from the other three in a certain way. Which is that?
(A) student, pupil, disciple
(B) juvenile, child, infant
(C) priest, monk, nun
(D) teacher, guide, instructor

99. Three of the following are similar in one respect. Which is the one having no such similarity?
(A) Limitation Act
(B) Specific Relief Act
(C) Indian Contract Act

(D) Transfer of Property Act

100. A said to B: "The man who is receiving the award is the brother of my uncle's daughter". What is the relationship of A and the man getting the award?
(A) son
(B) brother in-law
(C) cousin
(D) nephew