

DO NOT BREAK THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**QUESTION BOOKLET****SERIES : I****Subjects : General English, General Knowledge & Aptitude
and Law****Full Marks : 350****Time Allowed : 2½ Hours****Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This Booklet contains 175 questions to be answered in a separate OMR Answer Sheet using Black Ballpoint Pen in the following three Parts :

Part—A : General English	: 25 questions
Part—B : General Knowledge & Aptitude	: 50 questions
Part—C : Law	: 100 questions

2. All questions are compulsory.
3. You will be supplied the Answer Sheet separately by the Invigilator. You must complete the details of particulars asked for.
4. Answer must be shown by completely blackening the corresponding circle in the Answer Sheet against the relevant question number by Black Ballpoint Pen. OMR Answer Sheet without marking Series shall not be evaluated.

Example :

Suppose the following question is asked :

The Capital of Meghalaya is

- (A) Guwahati
(B) Kohima
(C) Shillong
(D) Delhi

You will have four alternatives in the Answer Sheet for your response corresponding to each question of the Question Booklet as below :

(A) (B) (C) (D)

In the above illustration, if your chosen response is alternative (C), i.e., Shillong, then the same should be marked on the Answer Sheet by blackening the relevant circle with a Black Ballpoint Pen only as below :

(A) (B) ● (D)

The example shown above is the only correct method of answering.

5. Answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Some questions may be difficult and others easy. Do not spend too much time on any one question.
6. There will NOT be any negative marking for wrong answers.
7. The Answer Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.
8. No Rough Work is to be done on the Answer Sheet. Space for Rough Work has been provided in the Question Booklet.

PART—A : GENERAL ENGLISH

(Marks : 50)

Each question carries 2 marks

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-10) : Choose the correct meaning of the words or phrases and idioms given below.

1. Abandon

- (A) Start
- (B) Leave
- (C) Adopt
- (D) Allow

2. Abundant

- (A) Limited
- (B) Plentiful
- (C) Scarce
- (D) Clumsy

3. Diligent

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Careless
- (C) Hardworking
- (D) Negligent

4. That which cannot be read

- (A) Negligible
- (B) Ineligible
- (C) Illegible
- (D) Incurable

5. A person who is always hopeful and looks upon a brighter side of things

- (A) Optimist
- (B) Artist
- (C) Painter
- (D) Atheist

6. A person who brings goods illegally into the country

- (A) Importer
- (B) Exporter
- (C) Fraud
- (D) Smuggler

7. Lend an ear

- (A) Pay attention to
- (B) Be good for a particular thing
- (C) Having all authority
- (D) To keep a secret

8. Hold your horses

- (A) Aim high
- (B) Slow down
- (C) Do not get upset
- (D) Fight for your right

9. Bad blood

- (A) Ill feeling
- (B) Poor quality
- (C) Low status
- (D) Bad luck

10. Wild goose chase

- (A) Fruitful hunting
- (B) Futile search
- (C) Ideal seeking
- (D) Genuine effort

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-15) : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition from the options given.

11. He asked _____ a holiday.

- (A) for
- (B) from
- (C) to
- (D) between

12. The candidate won a victory _____ his rival.

- (A) over
- (B) against
- (C) among
- (D) to

13. Henry was guilty _____ a grave offence.

- (A) on
- (B) of
- (C) in
- (D) to

14. England grew prosperous _____ Queen Victoria's reign.

- (A) in
- (B) on
- (C) during
- (D) since

15. He walked ten miles _____ foot.

- (A) by
- (B) with
- (C) from
- (D) on

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20) : In these questions, fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs from the options given.

16. One of my friends _____ gone to Delhi.

- (A) has
- (B) have
- (C) was
- (D) were

17. He and I _____ at Oxford together.

- (A) was
- (B) were
- (C) had
- (D) have

18. Oil and water _____ not mix.

- (A) do
- (B) does
- (C) have
- (D) are

19. Neither Lucy nor Mary _____ any right to the property.

- (A) have
- (B) has
- (C) are
- (D) were

20. Either Peter or John _____ responsible for this.

- (A) were
- (B) is
- (C) are
- (D) have

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-25) : In these questions, select the one which is opposite in meaning from the options given.

21. Obscure

- (A) Implicit
- (B) Obnoxious
- (C) Explicit
- (D) Pedantic

22. Ambiguous

- (A) Responsible
- (B) Auxiliary
- (C) Clear
- (D) Salvageable

23. Genuine

- (A) Unnatural
- (B) Sham
- (C) Synthetic
- (D) Real

24. Arrogant

- (A) Gentlemanly
- (B) Proud
- (C) Overbearing
- (D) Humble

25. Industrious

- (A) Vehement
- (B) Powerful
- (C) Vibrant
- (D) Lazy

PART—B : GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & APTITUDE

(Marks : 100)

Each question carries 2 marks

26. Gol Gumbaz, a tomb with the world's second largest dome (St. Paul's Church in Rome being the world's largest) was built by
- (A) Imad Shahi dynasty
 - (B) Barid Shahi dynasty
 - (C) Qutb Shahi dynasty
 - (D) Adil Shahi dynasty
27. 'Wahdat-ul-wajood' implies
- (A) a unity of being
 - (B) the whole is greater than sum of its parts
 - (C) the existence of soul
 - (D) None of the above
28. In the first quarter of the seventeenth century, in which of the following was/were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located?
- (A) Broach
 - (B) Chicacole
 - (C) Trichinopoly
 - (D) Calcutta
29. Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of
- (A) peasant resistance of the oppressive conduct of planters
 - (B) its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions
 - (C) national leader's opposition to the cultivation of indigo
 - (D) government control over the planters
30. In the Northern Hemisphere, the longest day of the year normally occurs in the
- (A) first half of the month of June
 - (B) second half of the month of June
 - (C) first half of the month of July
 - (D) second half of the month of July
31. In the grassland, trees do not replace the grasses as a part of an ecological succession because of
- (A) insects and fungi
 - (B) limited sunlight and paucity of nutrients
 - (C) water limits and fire
 - (D) None of the above

32. Through which States does Tropic of Cancer pass?

- (A) Jharkhand, Tripura, Manipur
- (B) West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram
- (C) Rajasthan, West Bengal, Manipur
- (D) None of the above

33. The most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous waste is

- (A) air pollution
- (B) contamination of groundwater
- (C) increased use of landfills
- (D) destruction of habitat

34. Which of the following strategies is not a correct approach to reduce global warming?

- (A) Reducing greenhouse gas emission by limiting the use of fossil fuels
- (B) Increasing the vegetation cover particularly the forest for photo-synthetic utilization of CO_2
- (C) Minimizing the use of nitrogen fertilizers in agriculture for reducing NO_2 emission
- (D) Increasing the use of air conditioners, refrigeration unit and production of plastic

35. Which of the following is the best example of sustainable consumption?

- (A) Preparing a meal at home with raw materials/ingredients bought at the local farmers market
- (B) Car-pooling rather than riding the subway, because it is more convenient
- (C) Purchasing five pairs of shoes at a local minority owned business
- (D) None of the above

36. Recently there was a proposal to translocate some of the lions from their natural habitat in Gujarat to which one of the following sites?

- (A) Corbett National Park
- (B) Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary
- (C) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary
- (D) Sariska National Park

37. Which of the following Amendment Acts amended the Preamble?

- (A) 44th Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) 56th Amendment
- (D) It has never been amended

38. The Constitution of India has introduced single citizenship on the pattern of

- (A) Britain
- (B) Canada
- (C) USA
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

39. Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Prime Minister of India
- (C) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- (D) The Supreme Court of India

40. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is not designed to address the issue of

- (A) declining sex ratio
- (B) empowerment of women through a life cycle continuum
- (C) prevention of child marriages, prevent female infanticide
- (D) None of the above

41. Which one of the following best describes the term 'Greenwashing'?

- (A) Conveying a false impression that a company's products are ecofriendly and environmentally sound
- (B) Non-inclusion of ecological/environmental costs in the annual financial statements of a country
- (C) Ignoring the disastrous ecological consequences while undertaking infrastructure development
- (D) Making mandatory provisions for environmental costs in a government project/programme

42. Which one of the following situations best reflects 'Indirect Transfers' often talked about in the media recently with reference to India?

- (A) An Indian company investing in a foreign enterprise and paying taxes to the foreign country on the profits arising out of its investments
- (B) A foreign company investing in India and paying taxes to the country of its base on the profits arising out of its investments
- (C) An Indian company purchases tangible assets in a foreign country and sells such assets after their value increases and transfers the proceeds to India
- (D) A foreign company transfers shares and such shares derive their substantial value from assets located in India

43. In which case, does the potential energy decrease?
- (A) On compressing a spring
 - (B) On stretching a spring
 - (C) On moving a body against gravitational force
 - (D) On rising of an air bubble in water
44. In SONAR, we use
- (A) ultrasound waves
 - (B) radio waves
 - (C) infrasonic waves
 - (D) audible sound waves
45. A raindrop falls near the surface of the earth with almost uniform velocity because
- (A) its weight is negligible
 - (B) the force of surface tension balances its weight
 - (C) the force of viscosity of air balances its weight
 - (D) the drops are charged and atmospheric electric field balances its weight
46. In radioactive decay, the emitted electrons come from the
- (A) innermost shell of an atom
 - (B) K-shell of an atom
 - (C) outermost shell of an atom
 - (D) conversion of neutrons to protons
47. Iron pipes lying under acidic soil are often attached to blocks of magnesium for protection from rusting. Magnesium offers protection to iron against corrosion because it
- (A) is more readily converted into positive ion
 - (B) is more stable than iron
 - (C) forms a corrosion resistance alloy with iron
 - (D) prevents air from reaching the surface of iron
48. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a measure of organic material present in water. BOD value less than 5 ppm indicates a water sample to be
- (A) highly polluted
 - (B) rich in dissolved oxygen
 - (C) not suitable for aquatic life
 - (D) poor in dissolved oxygen
49. Which of the following sets of organelles contains organelles that store genetic information?
- (A) Mitochondria, plastids and nucleus
 - (B) Nucleus, mitochondria and ribosomes
 - (C) Nucleus, chloroplasts and Golgi bodies
 - (D) Nucleus, plastids and ribosomes

50. When the bark of a tree is removed in a circular fashion all around near its base it gradually dries up and dies because

- (A) water from the soil cannot rise to aerial parts
- (B) roots are starved of energy
- (C) tree is infected by soil microbes
- (D) roots do not receive oxygen for respiration

51. Lisa Pathfinder, a mission led by the European Space Agency (ESA) with contributions from NASA, has successfully tested a key technology needed to build a space-based observatory for detecting gravitational waves. It was formally known as

- (A) Lunar Crater Observation and Sensing Satellite (LCROSS)
- (B) Small Missions for Advanced Research in Technology-2 (SMART-2)
- (C) Selenological and Engineering Explorer (SELENE)
- (D) Mu Space Engineering Spacecraft-A (MUSES-A)

52. 'MALABAR' is a naval exercise between India, Japan and

- (A) Singapore
- (B) USA
- (C) China
- (D) Britain

53. Golden rice is a promising transgenic crop. When released for cultivation it will help in

- (A) pest resistance
- (B) producing a petrol-like fuel from rice
- (C) alleviation of vitamin A deficiency
- (D) herbicide tolerance

54. An artificial satellite orbiting around the earth does not fall down. This is so because the attraction of the earth

- (A) does not exist at such a distance
- (B) is neutralized by the attraction of the moon
- (C) provides the necessary speed for its steady motion
- (D) provides the necessary acceleration for its motion

55. Which of the following defines inflationary gap?

- (A) When the potential GDP is higher than the real GDP, the gap is referred to as inflationary gap
- (B) It is the difference between inflation and deflation
- (C) The real GDP exceeding the potential GDP, resulting in an inflationary gap
- (D) None of the above

56. Find out the wrong number in the following series :

12, 25, 52, 107, 218, 440

- (A) 25
- (B) 52
- (C) 218
- (D) 440

57. Rahul was asked to multiply a number by 15. He instead multiplied by 50 and got the answer 420 more than the correct answer. The number to be multiplied was

- (A) 11
- (B) 12
- (C) 13
- (D) 14

58. The number $(10^{10} - 7)$ is divisible by

- (A) 3
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 10

59. One side of a right-angled triangle is 8 cm. The difference between the hypotenuse and the other side is 4 cm. The length of the hypotenuse is

- (A) 9 cm
- (B) 10 cm
- (C) 11 cm
- (D) 12 cm

60. How many 3-digit numbers are divisible by 9?

- (A) 80
- (B) 90
- (C) 100
- (D) 110

61. The HCF of two numbers is 37. Which of the following can never be their LCM?

- (A) 333
- (B) 407
- (C) 444
- (D) 485

62. A sum of ₹ 12,600 was divided among A, B and C such that $A : B : C = 5 : 6 : 7$. The share of C was
- (A) ₹ 3,500
(B) ₹ 4,200
(C) ₹ 4,900
(D) ₹ 5,000
63. The ratio of two numbers is $4 : 5$. If their LCM is 120, their HCF is
- (A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
64. Kitbok's father is 5 years more than three times the age of Kitbok. If his father's age is 65 years, then the age of Kitbok is
- (A) 15 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 20 years
(D) 25 years
65. If the difference between 15% profit and 10% loss is ₹ 375, then the cost price of the article is
- (A) ₹ 1,050
(B) ₹ 1,200
(C) ₹ 1,250
(D) ₹ 1,500
66. A single discount equivalent to two successive discounts of 20% and 10% is
- (A) 28%
(B) 30%
(C) 32%
(D) 35%
67. The length of a tangent from a point A at a distance of 10 cm from the centre is 8 cm. The radius of the circle is
- (A) 4 cm
(B) 5 cm
(C) 6 cm
(D) 7 cm
68. The ratio between the length and breadth of a rectangular plot is $7 : 5$. If the perimeter of the plot is 240 m, its area is
- (A) 3200 m^2
(B) 3500 m^2
(C) 3550 m^2
(D) 3580 m^2
69. The average weight of 25 students is 42 kg. If the weight of a teacher is included, the average weight increases to $42\frac{1}{2}$ kg. The weight of the teacher is
- (A) 55 kg
(B) 56 kg
(C) 58 kg
(D) 60 kg

70. A mother is twice as old as her daughter. If 10 years ago, the age of the mother was 3 times the age of the daughter, the present age of the mother is

- (A) 38 years
- (B) 40 years
- (C) 45 years
- (D) 50 years

71. What is the compound interest on ₹ 2,500 for 2 years at 4% rate of interest?

- (A) ₹ 200
- (B) ₹ 204
- (C) ₹ 208
- (D) ₹ 210

72. A man can row a boat at 10 km/hr in still water. If the speed of the stream is 5 km/hr, the time taken to row a distance of 45 km downstream is

- (A) 2 hours
- (B) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours
- (C) 3 hours
- (D) 4 hours

73. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 km/hr in 5 hours. To cover the same distance in 3 hours, it must travel at a speed of

- (A) 350 km/hr
- (B) 400 km/hr
- (C) 450 km/hr
- (D) 500 km/hr

74. A pipe can fill an empty tank in 10 hours. Another pipe can fill it in 15 hours. Both the pipes can fill the empty tank in

- (A) 5 hours
- (B) 6 hours
- (C) 7 hours
- (D) 8 hours

75. Three cubes of sides 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm respectively are melted to form a new cube. The side of the new cube is

- (A) 6 cm
- (B) 6.5 cm
- (C) 7 cm
- (D) 8 cm

PART—C : LAW

(Marks : 200)

Each question carries **2** marks

76. The age of criminal liability in India is

- (A) 7 years
- (B) 9 years
- (C) 11 years
- (D) 18 years

77. A 'child' is a person below the age of

- (A) 16 years
- (B) 18 years
- (C) 15 years
- (D) 25 years

78. "The offence of rape in India is gender neutral." The statement is

- (A) true
- (B) false
- (C) partly true
- (D) Cannot say

79. Rape of men and bestiality is an offence under

- (A) Section 375 of the IPC 1860
- (B) Section 299 of the IPC 1860
- (C) Section 300 of the IPC 1860
- (D) Section 377 of the IPC 1860

80. How many kinds of punishments are available under the IPC 1860?

- (A) 4 punishments
- (B) 3 punishments
- (C) 5 punishments
- (D) None of the above

81. The punishment for attempt to murder is provided under

- (A) Section 511 of the IPC 1860
- (B) Section 300 of the IPC 1860
- (C) Section 299 of the IPC 1860
- (D) Section 307 of the IPC 1860

82. In which of the following offences mens rea is irrelevant?

- (A) Theft
- (B) Murder
- (C) Extortion
- (D) Public nuisance

83. Which Section of the IPC 1860 defines 'Public Prosecutor'?

- (A) Section 25
- (B) Section 26
- (C) Section 24
- (D) Section 27

84. The meaning of 'fraudulently' as contained in the IPC 1860 is

- (A) doing anything with intent to defraud but not otherwise
- (B) doing anything with intent to defraud
- (C) to cheat anyone intentionally
- (D) to cause loss to someone

85. "Sedition is no longer an offence under the IPC 1860." The statement is

- (A) true
- (B) false
- (C) partly true
- (D) Cannot say

86. Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides for the general rule that

- (A) no consideration, no contract
- (B) illegal contract
- (C) valid contract
- (D) void contract

87. Which of the following is correct about void and illegal contract?

- (A) Both are unenforceable
- (B) Void contracts are unenforceable but illegal contracts are enforceable
- (C) Illegal contracts become enforceable when illegality is removed
- (D) All of the above

88. A minor's contract is void ab initio. It means the contract is

- (A) unenforceable
- (B) voidable
- (C) enforceable at a later date
- (D) None of the above

89. *Hadley vs. Baxendale* is a leading case on

- (A) void contract
- (B) measure of damages
- (C) frustration
- (D) apportionment of payment

90. 'Coercion' is defined under

- (A) Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (B) Section 44 of the Indian Penal Code
- (C) Section 13 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (D) Section 14 of the Land Acquisition Act, 2013

91. A contract in restraint of marriage is

- (A) voidable
- (B) void
- (C) valid
- (D) None of the above

92. A contract collateral to some event happening or not happening is called

- (A) quasi-contract
- (B) voidable contract
- (C) contingent contract
- (D) nullity of contract

93. Novation of contract means

- (A) rescission of contract
- (B) cancellation of a contract
- (C) illegality of contract
- (D) alteration of a contract

94. Compensation for loss or damage caused by breach of contract is provided in

- (A) Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act
- (B) Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act
- (C) Section 24 of IPC
- (D) Section 68 of the TP Act, 1882

95. A party rightfully rescinding a contract

- (A) can claim for quantum meruit
- (B) cannot claim compensation
- (C) can claim compensation
- (D) None of the above

96. Who is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?
- (A) The President of India
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The Supreme Court of India
(D) The Prime Minister of India
97. The total number of members nominated to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is
- (A) 12 + 2 respectively
(B) 8 + 10 respectively
(C) 14 + 6 respectively
(D) 2 + 12 respectively
98. The minimum age required to contest the Presidential Election in India is
- (A) 25 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 35 years
(D) 18 years
99. Under which Article of the Constitution, the President's Rule is promulgated on the State?
- (A) 326
(B) 370
(C) 380
(D) 356
100. Recognition to a political party is accorded by
- (A) the Election Commission of India
(B) a Committee of Whips
(C) the Ministry of Parliament Affairs
(D) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
101. Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States in India are conducted on the basis of
- (A) single transferable vote
(B) proportional representation
(C) limited suffrage
(D) adult franchise
102. The first General Election in India was held in the year
- (A) 1950–1951
(B) 1945–1946
(C) 1954–1955
(D) 1947–1948

103. Which of the following is **not** an essential qualification for appointment as a Governor?

- (A) He/She must not be a member of either House of the Parliament
- (B) He/She should be a domicile of the State to which he/she is being appointed
- (C) He/She should be a citizen of India
- (D) He/She must have completed the age of 35 years

104. What is the position of a Minister of State in the Central Government?

- (A) He/She is a Minister of the Central Government but not a member of the Cabinet
- (B) He/She looks after the interests of the State Cabinet
- (C) He/She is the nominee of the State Governor
- (D) He/She is the nominee of the State Cabinet

105. Who among the following has the power to form a new State within the Union of India?

- (A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (B) The President
- (C) The Prime Minister
- (D) The Supreme Court of India

106. A lease of immovable property is

- (A) a sale of property for a certain time period
- (B) a transfer of property but not to use the property
- (C) a transfer of a right to enjoy such property
- (D) None of the above

107. Beside the mortgagor, the person who redeem or institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property is

- (A) any creditor of the mortgagor who has a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property
- (B) any surety for the payment of the mortgage debt or any part thereof
- (C) any person (other than the mortgagee of the interest sought to be redeemed) who has any interest in, or charge upon, the property mortgaged or in or upon the right to redeem the same
- (D) All of the above

108. 'Immovable property' does not include

- (A) growing crops
- (B) standing timber
- (C) growing grass
- (D) All of the above

109. 'Transfer of property' means

- (A) an act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons, or to himself and one or more other living persons; and 'to transfer property' is to perform such act
- (B) an act by which a living person conveys property, to one or more other living persons
- (C) an act by which a living person conveys property, to one or more other living persons, or to himself and one or more other living persons; and 'to transfer property' is to perform such act
- (D) an act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons

110. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor

- (A) shall be voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed
- (B) shall be void ab initio
- (C) shall be opposed to the public policy
- (D) shall not be lawful

111. Where property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or any person claiming under him from parting with or disposing of his interest in the property, the condition or limitation is

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

112. What are the rights and liabilities of the lessor?

- (A) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that, if the latter pays the rent reserved by the lease and performs the contracts binding on the lessee, he may hold the property during the time limited by the lease without interruption
- (B) The lessor is bound to disclose to the lessee any material defect in the property, with reference to its intended use, of which the former is and the latter is not aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover
- (C) The lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property
- (D) All of the above

113. What is the difference between sale and exchange?

- (A) In sale, the price is not essential, while in exchange, one specific property is transferred for another
- (B) In case of sale, the price is to be paid by cheque only, while in exchange, no cheque is required
- (C) In case of sale, the price is not the sole consideration, while in exchange, the properties are the main consideration
- (D) In case of sale, the price is paid in money, while in exchange, one specific property is transferred for another

114. For the purpose of making a gift of movable property, the transfer may be effected

- (A) either by a registered instrument signed as aforesaid or by delivery
- (B) by affidavit
- (C) by a registered instrument
- (D) by delivery

115. Who is competent to transfer property according to Section 7 of the TPA?

- (A) Only the owner of the property
- (B) Any person competent to contract and entitled to transfer property
- (C) Only the owner if authorized by law
- (D) Any competent person

116. The law of torts deals with

- (A) injuries to person or property caused by failure to take reasonable care
- (B) money transactions
- (C) partnerships
- (D) injury by accident

117. Which of the following is **not** correctly matched?

- (A) Injuria sine damnum—Injury without damage
- (B) Damnum sine injuria—Damage without injury
- (C) Res ipsa loquitur—Things speak for themselves
- (D) Ubi jus ibi remedium—Where there is a right there is damage

118. When the master is held liable for the wrong of his servant, the liability is called

- (A) strict liability
- (B) vicarious liability
- (C) tortious liability
- (D) absolute liability

119. The act of unlawfully entering into another's property is called

- (A) trespass
- (B) encroachment
- (C) wrongful restraint
- (D) None of the above

120. Forgery is defined in the IPC under

- (A) Section 468
- (B) Section 463
- (C) Section 465
- (D) Section 467

121. 'No fault liability' means

- (A) liability for damages caused by negligence
- (B) liability for damages caused due to fault
- (C) absolute liability without any fault
- (D) no liability at all

122. Which one of the following is an example of vicarious liability?

- (A) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent
- (B) Liability of partners for each others
- (C) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant
- (D) Liability of the parents for the wrongs of children

123. In an action for negligence, which of the following is **not** required to be proved?

- (A) There is damage
- (B) Breach of duty owed to the plaintiff
- (C) Breach of duty owed to someone
- (D) Duty situation arises

124. "Battery is a crime as well as a tort." The statement is

- (A) true
- (B) false
- (C) Cannot say
- (D) None of the above

125. The common remedy for torts is

- (A) an action for liquidated damages
- (B) an action for unliquidated damages
- (C) exemplary damages
- (D) extraordinary damages

126. The term 'res judicata' means

- (A) further proceeding
- (B) a matter already adjudicated
- (C) stay of proceeding
- (D) bar the proceedings

127. Which Section of the CPC, 1908 deals with the transfer of decree?

- (A) Section 43
- (B) Section 62
- (C) Section 39
- (D) Section 33

128. Preliminary decree is one

- (A) which determines the rights of the parties with regard to some or one of the matters in controversy in the suit but does not finally dispose of the suit
- (B) which determines the rights of the parties with regard to some or one of the matters in controversy in the suit, which may have the effect of final disposal of the suit
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

129. When the High Court calls for the record of any case decided by a subordinate court and passes an appropriate order, it is called

- (A) reference
- (B) review
- (C) revision
- (D) appeal

130. An interpleader suit is one where the real dispute is between the

- (A) plaintiffs
- (B) defendants
- (C) interveners
- (D) respondents

131. The jurisdiction of a court, refers to the power or the extent of the authority of the court to administer justice, with reference to

- (A) the local limits
- (B) the subject matter of litigation
- (C) the pecuniary value
- (D) All of the above

132. Litigating parties to a suit by mutual consent

- (A) cannot confer or can take away jurisdiction of court
- (B) can confer or can take away jurisdiction of court
- (C) cannot confer but can take away jurisdiction of court
- (D) can confer but cannot take away jurisdiction of court

133. Generally dying declarations are admissible as evidence under

- (A) Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (B) Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (C) Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

134. Which of the following Sections prescribes the method of proof of signature?

- (A) Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (B) Section 46 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (C) Section 47 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

135. Admissible evidence is that which is

- (A) relevant
- (B) not excluded by any rule of law or practice
- (C) Either (A) or (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

136. Section 15 of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the application of the general principle laid down in

- (A) Section 7 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1882
- (B) Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1882
- (C) Section 12 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1882
- (D) Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1882

137. Declaration as to custom is admissible under

- (A) Section 32(1) of the Evidence Act
- (B) Section 32(2) of the Evidence Act
- (C) Section 32(4) of the Evidence Act
- (D) Section 32(7) of the Evidence Act

138. Opinions of experts are relevant under

- (A) Section 45 of the Evidence Act, 1872
- (B) Section 46 of the Evidence Act, 1872
- (C) Section 47 of the Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Section 48 of the Evidence Act, 1872

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

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

140. What is **not** true about leading question?

- (A) It is mentioned under Section 141
- (B) May be asked about disputed matter
- (C) Asked about the matter which, in opinion of the courts, have been already proved
- (D) It is the question which suggests an answer which the person putting the question wishes to receive it

141. The purpose of cross-examination is

- (A) to test the veracity of witness by impeaching his credit
- (B) to bring the suppressed facts, during the examination in chief, in focus
- (C) to impeach the credit of the witness
- (D) All of the above

142. Which type of communication is protected as privileged communication under the Indian Evidence Act?

- (A) Official communications made under Section 124
- (B) Professional communications made under Section 126
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

143. Who is not competent to become a witness?

- (A) Any adult whose body/mind is not functioning
- (B) Lunatic who is not prevented by his lunacy from understanding the question
- (C) Child who is intellectually sufficiently developed to answer
- (D) Dumb person who is intelligent in understanding and answer the question

144. Fact in issue means the fact, the existence or non-existence of which is

- (A) admitted by the parties
- (B) disputed by the parties
- (C) not disputed by the parties
- (D) None of the above

145. Select the correct statement.

- (A) A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if caused by any inducement, threat or promise.
- (B) No confession made to the police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.
- (C) No confession made by a person in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.
- (D) All of the above

146. Which of the following is **not** correct?
- (A) Human rights are universal
 - (B) Human rights are subjective
 - (C) Human rights are constitutional
 - (D) Human rights are incontrovertible
147. Human rights are
- (A) Eastern cultural concept
 - (B) Western cultural concept
 - (C) Third World concept
 - (D) Marxian concept
148. The National Women Commission is a/an
- (A) judicial body
 - (B) constitutional body
 - (C) executive body
 - (D) statutory body
149. Who was the first person to use the term 'Dalit' in the context of Dalit Movement in India?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) Jyotiba Phule
 - (C) Narayana Guru
 - (D) B. R. Ambedkar
150. The first document of Human Rights is
- (A) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
 - (B) the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
 - (C) the Bill of Rights
 - (D) protocol amending the Slavery Convention
151. 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' are the slogans of
- (A) American Revolution
 - (B) French Revolution
 - (C) Russian Revolution
 - (D) Glorious Revolution
152. Which writ is used by the court for directing a person to perform to public duties?
- (A) Prohibition
 - (B) Certiorari
 - (C) Habeas corpus
 - (D) Mandamus

153. The Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act enacted in India in the year

- (A) 2003
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2006

154. Articles 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution provides for

- (A) social and political rights
- (B) cultural and educational rights
- (C) religious and cultural rights
- (D) economic and legal rights

155. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with

- (A) abolition of untouchability
- (B) abolition of titles
- (C) right to freedom
- (D) right to religion

156. Who amongst the following said, "International law is vanishing point of jurisprudence"?

- (A) Austin
- (B) Maine
- (C) Oppenheim
- (D) Holland

157. Which one of the following is **not** a source of international law?

- (A) International customs and practice
- (B) Treaties
- (C) International convention
- (D) Constitution of sovereign States

158. The United Nations Day is celebrated every year on

- (A) November 20, 1944
- (B) October 24, 1944
- (C) October 24, 1945
- (D) January 1, 1945

159. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are

- (A) United States, Germany, France, Britain and Russian Federation
- (B) Russian Federation, United States, Britain, France and China
- (C) China, Russian Federation, Japan, Germany and United States
- (D) United States, France, Canada, Japan and Britain

- 160.** Which of the following is **not** an agency of UN?
- (A) Food and Agriculture Organization
 - (B) International Monetary Fund
 - (C) International Committee of the Red Cross
 - (D) International Labour Organization
- 161.** Who is the first Indian Judge to get a full six-year term at the ICJ since Independence?
- (A) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - (B) Justice R. S. Pathak
 - (C) Justice Nageswara Rao
 - (D) Justice S. H. Kapadia
- 162.** The most important essential of a 'State' is
- (A) permanent population
 - (B) defined territory
 - (C) sovereignty
 - (D) None of the above
- 163.** The smallest country in the world is
- (A) Vatican City
 - (B) Monaco
 - (C) Nauru
 - (D) None of the above
- 164.** According to which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an arrest can be made by a private person also?
- (A) Section 41
 - (B) Section 42
 - (C) Section 43
 - (D) Section 44
- 165.** According to which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Assistant of Session Court may pass sentence?
- (A) Section 28(1)
 - (B) Section 28(2)
 - (C) Section 28(3)
 - (D) Section 28(4)
- 166.** District Executive Magistrates are under control and subordinate to
- (A) the Court Sessions
 - (B) the Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (C) the High Court
 - (D) the State Government
- 167.** Section 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the provision relating to
- (A) service of summon on witness by post
 - (B) proof of service of summon
 - (C) service of summon on government servant
 - (D) service of summon outside the local limits of jurisdiction

- 168.** When the police register a case regarding commission of a cognizable offence, the registration of the case is under
- (A) Section 154 of the CrPC 1973
 - (B) Section 155 of the CrPC 1973
 - (C) Section 156(3) of the CrPC 1973
 - (D) Section 190 of the CrPC 1973
- 169.** Section 133 to Section 143 of the CrPC deals with
- (A) dispute cases as to immovable property
 - (B) unlawful assemblies
 - (C) public nuisance
 - (D) private nuisance
- 170.** Section 128 of the CrPC 1973 deals with
- (A) maintenance procedure
 - (B) order of maintenance
 - (C) alteration in allowance
 - (D) execution of order of maintenance
- 171.** Which of the following provides for the right of person against whom proceedings are instituted to be defended?
- (A) Section 265 of the CrPC
 - (B) Section 387 of the CrPC
 - (C) Section 303 of the CrPC
 - (D) Section 289 of the CrPC
- 172.** The power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction is provided under
- (A) Section 350 of the CrPC
 - (B) Section 368 of the CrPC
 - (C) Section 365 of the CrPC
 - (D) Section 289 of the CrPC
- 173.** According to Section 436 of the CrPC 1973, bail can be granted
- (A) by Police
 - (B) by the Magistrate
 - (C) by the Court of Sessions
 - (D) by the High Court
- 174.** Section 362 of the CrPC 1973 deals with
- (A) court not to alter the judgment
 - (B) order to pay compensation
 - (C) language of the Court
 - (D) content of the judgment
- 175.** Which of the following deals with the summary procedure for punishment for non-attendance by a witness in obedience to summons?
- (A) Section 399 of the CrPC 1973
 - (B) Section 287 of the CrPC 1973
 - (C) Section 388 of the CrPC 1973
 - (D) Section 350 of the CrPC 1973