

SECTION – I
(Question Nos. 1-50)

GENERAL ENGLISH
(Question Nos. 1-30)

Directions (Questions 1-3): For the word given at the top of each table, match the dictionary definitions on the left (a, b, c, d) with their corresponding usage on the right (e, f, g, h). Out of the four possibilities given below the table, select the one that has all the usages correctly matched.

1. Run down

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
a	Trace	e	My cat was run down by a bus.
b	Criticize	f	Have you run down those addresses I asked for last week?
c	Hit with a car	g	Suraj is running for president of the club.
d	Campaign for a government position	h	My father runs everyone down.

- (1) ah, bf, ce, dg
- (2) ah, be, cf, dg
- (3) ag, bf, ce, dh
- (4) af, bh, ce, dg

2. Wind up

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
a	Finish	e	She just thinks it's a big wind-up.
b	to tighten the spring of (a clockwork mechanism)	f	He wound up the toy top and set it on floor.
c	to become nervous, tense, etc; excited	g	If he doesn't get his act together, he is going to wind up in prison.
d	An act or instance of teasing	h	The kids always get wound up to when uncle Ronnie comes over.

- (1) ae, bg, cf, dh
- (2) ae, bf, cg, dh
- (3) ag, bf, ch, de
- (4) ah, bg, cf, de

3. Run off

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
a	Make leave	e	Would you mind running off 20 copies of this document for me?
b	Reproduce	f	You shouldn't swim where the dirty water runs off into the ocean.
c	Leave quickly	g	Why did you run off after the dinner?
d	To flow	h	The new government is trying to run the criminals off.

(1) ah, be, cg, df

(2) af, bh, cg, de

(3) af, bh, ce, dg

(4) ag, be, ch, df

Directions (Questions 4-8): Fill in the blank(s) with the most appropriate word.

4. If I _____ a more reliable car, I _____ to Surat rather than fly.
 (1) had; would drive (2) would have; would drive
 (3) had; had driven (4) would have had; would drive
5. I first met Sohan on a beach _____ Kochi. I later found out that he had been a carpenter and a dustman, _____ other things.
 (1) by; among (2) near; between
 (3) by; between (4) near; among
6. 'When did you last hear _____ Don?' 'He phoned me just this morning, He's coming to Delhi next week, so we agreed _____ a time and place to meet.'
 (1) from; on (2) about; on
 (3) from; at (4) of; to
7. Perhaps because something in us instinctively distrusts such displays of natural fluency, some readers approach John Updike's fiction with _____.
 (1) suspicion (2) bewilderment
 (3) veneration (4) recklessness
8. Despite the mixture's _____ nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory, we could dramatically reduce its tendency to vaporize.
 (1) volatile (2) resilient
 (3) insipid (4) acerbic

Directions (Questions 9-13): Read the statements and then answer the questions by selecting the best option which follows each question:

- (a) The manager gave vent to his rage when he heard that none of the sales targets that he had set were achieved by his team.
- (b) Though Sakshi was a beautiful woman she did not attract men because she was keen on books and learning.
- (c) Sanjay could not believe that Ria had cheated him, so innocent was her demeanor.
- (d) After vacations Sumit was in a distracted, dreamy state of mind in his office for a week.
- (e) Akshay always got into trouble and it was Sana's job to bail him out every time.
- (f) The lawyer assured the client that the opposite party's arguments will carry no weight at all, and will get easily demolished.
- (g) By looking at Aman's high-class lifestyle, it is difficult to believe that he is concerned about the labour class.

9. Who is a "whited sepulchre"?

- (1) Akshay (2) Sumit (3) Sanjay (4) Ria

10. Who made the "air turn blue"?

- (1) Ria (2) Lawyer (3) Manager (4) Sana

11. What will fall like "the wall of Jericho"?

- (1) Opposing party's arguments (2) Team's morale
(3) Sanjay's confidence (4) Akshay's life

12. Who was a "blue stocking"?

- (1) Sakshi (2) Manager (3) Sana (4) Rohan

13. Who is in a "brown study"?

- (1) Sakshi (2) Sumit (3) Aman (4) Lawyer

Directions (Questions 14-17): Find the odd one out.

14. (1) gusto (2) verve (3) burst (4) zest

15. (1) trappings (2) orifice (3) egress (4) vent

16. (1) wary (2) gullible (3) credulous (4) naive

17. (1) beatific (2) diatribe (3) blithe (4) ecstatic

Directions (Questions 18-26): *Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

Rural manual workers comprise the single largest occupational category in India. In 1991, according to the National Commission on Rural Labour, 60 percent of the workers in rural India were manual workers and they numbered more than 160 million. The changes in the working and living conditions of rural labourers are thus central to changes in the welfare of the rural population and of the country as a whole. The structure and working of rural labour markets in India is complex; as is well known, there is great diversity across regions and across segments of the labour market. This article brings together an interesting body of research that seeks to understand and explain the types of changes that have accrued in the structure of rural labour markets over the last few decades.

The 1980s were characterised by an explosion of the rural labour force, slow employment growth in agriculture and a rise in the share of non-agricultural employment. The decade was also characterized by a growing casualisation of the work force (for a relative rise in casual employment as opposed to regular employment).

At the same time, it was a period when agricultural wages increased in real terms and when income poverty declined. There was what may be called "the tension between the estimated decline in poverty on the one hand, and the slow growth of agricultural employment and increased casualisation of the labour force on the other". Some of the trends in the development of rural labour over for this period are a source of concern. These include, as Radhakrishnan and Sharma note, the continuous widening of the gap between labour productivity in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, the burgeoning mass of rural casual workers who have no social security safety net, and the increasing number of women employed at very low wages in agriculture. Another matter for concern, one that emerges from a desegregation of data on rural unemployment by age groups, is that the incidence of unemployment is higher for persons in the age group of 15-29 than for any other age group. In other words, unemployment is typically high among new entrants to the workforce.

In her review of trends in wages, employment and poverty, Sheila Bhalla shows that the real wages of agricultural labourers stagnated from the time of independence to the mid 1970s and then began to rise in all parts of the country. This was also the period in which the incidence of rural poverty began to decline. The rise in wages was not limited to the more prosperous agricultural zones, and Bhalla argues that the movement in real wages was co-related with the increase in the share of non-agricultural employment in total employment. As wages in non-agricultural work are typically higher than wages in agriculture, the expansion of non-farm work could also explain some of the decline in rural poverty. In the 1990s, the improvement in real wages and the decline in poverty were reversed while agricultural employment expanded. Economic development all over the world has been associated with a rise in the share of employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy and a fall in the share of the agricultural sector. In India, changes in the composition of the rural workforce in the 1990s points to a "structural retrogression".

18. The author does not say
- (1) in 1991, about 3/5 of the workers in rural India were manual workers.
 - (2) the decade of 1980s was characterised by a relative rise in casual employment as opposed to regular employment.
 - (3) there is no gender bias among workers in agriculture sector.
 - (4) wages in agricultural employment have been lesser than those in non-agricultural employment in the 1990s.
19. How does Bhalla explain the fact that the real wages of agricultural labourers began to rise in all parts of the country after mid-70s?
- (1) Economic development increased for both the sectors across the world.
 - (2) Economic liberalization in India led to the development of the agricultural sector.
 - (3) The agricultural labourers became rich due to successive good crops during the time of Green Revolution.
 - (4) There was a mass outflow of agricultural labourers into the non-agricultural sectors and the remaining labourers, who were lesser in number, now apportioned the existing agricultural sector wealth, getting richer individually.
20. What sort of tension exists between the decline of poverty and the slow growth of agricultural employment and the increased casualisation of the labour force?
- (1) A decline in rural poverty is only possible when there is increased agricultural employment and lower casualisation of the labour force.
 - (2) The tension exists in the fact that an increased casualisation of the labour force would increase poverty.
 - (3) When there is a decline in poverty, there should be faster growth of agricultural employment and the decreased casualisation of the labour force.
 - (4) Both (2) and (3)
21. The author does not say which of the following statements in the passage?
- (1) The National Commission on Rural Labour gives data on the activities of rural labourers in India.
 - (2) Economic development basically means a rise in the share employment in the agricultural sector at the expense of the secondary and the tertiary sectors.
 - (3) In India, employment was higher among the new entrants to the workforce in the 1980s.
 - (4) Real wages of the agricultural labourers started showing an upward trend from the 1970s.

22. Which of the following is an appropriate title to the passage?
- (1) The complex labour markets in India
 - (2) Matters of concern in rural agriculture
 - (3) The agricultural and non-agricultural sectors: Changing perspective
 - (4) The Changing Structure of Rural labour market
23. Why is the increasing gap between labour productivity in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations a cause of concern, according to Radhakrishnan and Sharma?
- (1) This would increase the wages of agricultural sector.
 - (2) This would lead to pressure on both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors as whichever sector expands at the expense of the other, there would be increased labour pressure on that sector and lesser economic development in the other.
 - (3) This would indirectly mean a pressure on agricultural sector in terms of higher wages.
 - (4) This would indirectly mean a pressure on non-agricultural sector in terms of higher wages.
24. What is the most important problem in understanding the condition of rural labour markets in India?
- (1) The rural labour markets are uneconomic in nature.
 - (2) The rural labour markets are very complex and there exists great diversity across regions and across segments of such markets.
 - (3) The rural labourers are a reticent lot; not forthcoming with their problems, not very open to suggestions on how to improve their lifestyle.
 - (4) They are lazy and want doles from the government without undertaking any productive activities.
25. What sort of passage is this?
- (1) Political
 - (2) Social commentary
 - (3) Economic
 - (4) Philosophical

26. Why changes in the working and living conditions of rural manual workers are of utmost significance to the country as a whole?
- (1) Rural workers migrate a lot to the cities, adding to the already burgeoning population of these places and so any improvement in their living conditions which would stall this trend would benefit.
 - (2) The rural workers live in abject poverty and a change in their working and living conditions is therefore very crucial.
 - (3) They form the bulk of the rural workers and so any change in their living standards augurs well for the country as a whole.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
27. Which set of words are only nouns?
- (1) Pompous, ridiculous, photographic
 - (2) Penance, science, porous
 - (3) Analysis, praxis, thesis
 - (4) Poisonous, vocalize, stupidity
28. In which set each word is a noun, adjective and verb also?
- (1) Delegate, defeat, temporary, tertiary
 - (2) Chronic, incumbency, parent, proponent
 - (3) Topic, alacrity, android, auditory
 - (4) Square, precipitate, collect, free
29. In which of the following clusters, all the words mean 'ignoring existence of God'?
- (1) Pantheism, Agnosticism, Secularism
 - (2) Atheism, Agnosticism, Secularism
 - (3) Deism, Secularism, agnosticism
 - (4) Atheism, Deism, Secularism
30. Which set of words are only adjectives?
- (1) Ridiculous, native, psychologise
 - (2) Astronomy, sympathy, privacy
 - (3) Nation, action, privacy
 - (4) Chemical, mathematical, French

GENERAL APPITUDE / AWARENESS

(Question Nos. 31-50)

31. Who joined International Monetary Fund (IMF) as its 11th chief economist, thus becoming the first woman to occupy the post, on 8th January 2019?
(1) Mallika Jayanth (2) Sakshi Roy (3) Gita Gopinath (4) Priyanka Mayank
32. Which country's spacecraft became the first ever to land on face of the Moon not seen from the Earth, on 3rd January 2019?
(1) United States of America (USA) (2) Japan
(3) China (4) South Korea
33. _____ has been appointed the new Information Chief Commissioner by the Government of India.
(1) Raghav Sanghvi (2) Sudhir Bhargava (3) Ajay Mishra (4) Ram Mathur
34. Which of the following mobile applications was launched by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to upload podcast on Class 10, 12 exam evaluation process?
(1) Umang (2) MooFarm (3) ReUnite (4) Shiksha Vani
35. Macedonia was renamed as _____ on 11th January 2019, on a mutual agreement with Greece to put an end to a 27-year rivalry?
(1) Republic of North Macedonia (2) Democratic Republic of Macedonia
(3) Republic of South Macedonia (4) Democratic Republic of West Macedonia
36. Name the road safety robot introduced by Chennai Traffic Police on 14th January 2019 to help in traffic management and assist citizens?
(1) ROADEO (2) VAHANA (3) INSPECT (4) TRAFBOT
37. Who took charge as India's new ambassador to China on 8th January 2019?
(1) Ajay Bisaria (2) Lakshmi Ramakrishnan
(3) Vikram Misri (4) Atul Goel
38. According to Global Economic Outlook by Fitch ratings, what is the growth projection of Indian economy?
(1) 6.5% (2) 6.8% (3) 7.2% (4) 7.5%
39. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has turned down which of the following bank's proposal to change its name recently?
(1) IDBI Bank (2) Dena Bank (3) Bank of Baroda (4) Vijaya Bank
40. Which of the following is the UPI-Based Payments App launched by the Xiaomi in India?
(1) Trans Pay (2) UPI Pay (3) Xi Pay (4) Mi Pay
41. New cases of Kyasanur Forest Disease (KFD) also known as monkey fever was reported in which state in December 2018?
(1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Haryana (3) Bihar (4) Karnataka

42. Name the head of the task force that has been constituted by Ministry of Human Resource Development to look into the circumstances of reported suicides of 49 students of residential Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) between 2013 and 2017?
 (1) Dr. Navjeet Singh (2) Dr. Jitendra Nagpal
 (3) Dr. Raghav Natwar (4) Dr. Mithila Yadav
43. Veer Savarkar International Airport located in _____ has been declared as an authorized Immigration Check post.
 (1) Guwahati, Assam (2) Cuttack, Odisha
 (3) Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands (4) Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
44. NSEIT acquired Global cyber security company Aujas recently. NSEIT is a subsidiary of _____.
 (1) Bombay Stock Exchange (2) National Stock Exchange
 (3) London Stock Exchange (4) New York Stock Exchange
45. Which state government became the first to implement 10 % quota for Economically Weaker sections of general category in educational institutions and government jobs with effect from January 14, 2019?
 (1) Rajasthan (2) Uttar Pradesh (3) Gujarat (4) Kerala
46. Union Cabinet approved the re-issuance of an ordinance making the practice of instant triple talaq a criminal offence. The earlier ordinance would expire (has expired) on _____.
 (1) January 22, 2019 (2) March 25, 2020 (3) June 1, 2019 (4) February 16, 2020
47. Who was appointed the Secretary General of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on January 11, 2019?
 (1) Jaideep Govind (2) J Rama Krishna Rao
 (3) Sudeep Singh (4) Mathew Johannes
48. Australia became one of the few countries to formally recognize which city as the capital of Israel, on 15th December 2018?
 (1) West Jerusalem (2) Tel Aviv (3) Haifa (4) Eilat
49. Where is the headquarter of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) located?
 (1) Mumbai (2) Delhi (3) Kolkata (4) Karnataka
50. Name the Indian personality who was not in the list of world's 100 Most Influential People in Climate Policy for 2019.
 i. Piyush Goyal ii. Harsh Vardhan
 iii. Mukta Tilak iv. Narendra Modi
 v. Sunita Narain
 (1) All options excluding i (2) All options excluding ii
 (3) All options excluding iii (4) All options excluding iv

SECTION – II
(Question Nos. 51-150)

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
(Question Nos. 51-70)

51. The basic principle under Article 246 of the Constitution of India is that State Legislatures enjoy absolute legislative power relating to the subjects enlisted in the State List but there are four circumstances where under Parliament enjoys power to make laws on any subject mentioned in the State List. These circumstances are provided in Articles _____.
- (1) 249, 250, 251 and 252
 - (2) 250, 251, 252 and 253
 - (3) 251, 252, 253 and 254
 - (4) 249, 250, 252 and 253
52. Article 13(2)
- (1) includes law amending the Constitution.
 - (2) does not include a law amending the Constitution.
 - (3) states that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights.
 - (4) None of these
53. The principle of 'post-decisional hearing' was not followed in
- (1) *Swadeshi Cotton Mills v. Union of India*.
 - (2) *Tata Oil Mills v. Union of India*.
 - (3) *H.L. Trehan v. Union of India*.
 - (4) *K. L. Shephard v. Union of India*.
54. The Supreme Court of India laid down the foundation of a 'solidaristic welfare state' in
- (1) *Inamdar case*.
 - (2) *Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan case*.
 - (3) *T.M.A. Pai case*.
 - (4) *Subhashchandra Agarwal case*.
55. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (1) Tax may be imposed by way of ordinance.
 - (2) Preventive detention may be authorized by way of ordinance.
 - (3) An ordinance promulgated by the President has its operation for a period of 6 months.
 - (4) Ordinance may be promulgated by the President for any matter for which Parliament has power to make laws.

56. Supreme Court of India is different from its counterpart in USA in its
- (1) role as guardian of the Constitution.
 - (2) advisory role.
 - (3) role as supreme authority in judicial field in the country.
 - (4) writ jurisdiction.
57. In which case it has been held by Supreme Court that the appointment of the candidates in excess of the notified vacancies is a denial of fundamental right under Article 14 read with Article 16(1) of the Constitution?
- (1) *Kerala Public Service Commission v. Dr. Kanjamma Alex*
 - (2) *Ashok Kumar v. Chairman, Banking Service Recruitment Board*
 - (3) *State of Karnataka v. A.B. Ongale*
 - (4) *M. D. Kasekar v. Vishnath Pandu Barde*.
58. Advertisement is a "Commercial Speech" was laid down in
- (1) *Humdard Dawakhana v. Union of India*.
 - (2) *Express Newspapers (P) Ltd. v. Union of India*.
 - (3) *Bennet Coleman and Co. v. Union of India*.
 - (4) *Tata Press Ltd. v. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.*
59. As amended by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1973, Article 31C made Fundamental Rights superseded by all Directive Principles but after the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India*, the Directive Principles which superseded the Fundamental Rights are the directives contained in Articles _____.
- (1) 38 and 39
 - (2) 39(b) and 39(d)
 - (3) 39(b) and 39(c)
 - (4) 38 and 41
60. In India, the doctrine of immunity of instrumentality means
- (1) Union and States cannot tax each other properties.
 - (2) State cannot levy taxes on the Union's properties.
 - (3) Union cannot levy custom duty on the State.
 - (4) None of these

61. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
A. Right to live with human dignity enshrined in Article 21 derives life breath from directive principles of State policy clauses (e) and (f) of Articles 39, 41 and 42	1. Bhagwati J. in <i>Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. UOI</i>
B. Speedy trial is an essential ingredient of just, fair and reasonable procedure guaranteed by Article 21	2. P. N. Bhagwati J. in <i>Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar</i>
C. In P.I.L., a total stranger to a trial cannot be permitted to question the correctness of conviction of the accused	3. Ahmadi J. in <i>Simranjit Singh v. UOI</i>
D. In case of helplessness or disability, any member of the public can maintain an allocation for an appropriate order, direction or writ, if there is violation of constitutional right.	4. Bhagwati J. in <i>S. P. Gupta v. UOI</i>

Codes

(1) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

(2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

(3) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

(4) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

62. In which case it was held that "taking specimen fingerprints and handwritings from accused is not hit by Article 20(3) as being "witness against himself"?

(1) *State through SPE & CBI, A.P. v. M. Krishna Mohan*

(2) *Jaya Sinha v. State of Karnataka*

(3) *Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Raj Kumari*

(4) None of these

63. In which one of the following cases, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has held that the Constitution (Ninety-Third Amendment) Act, 2005 inserting clause (5) of Article 15 of the Constitution and the Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserting Article 21A do not alter the basic structure of the Constitution?

(1) *Pramati Educational & Cultural Trust v. UOI.*

(2) *English Medium Students Parents Association v. State of Karnataka.*

(3) *State of Karnataka v. Associated Management of Govt. Recognised – unaided – Primary Schools.*

(4) None of these

64. Which of the following statements is correct concerning the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme as per Citizenship Amendment Act, 2015?
- I. It seeks to merge the Person of Indian Origin (POI) and Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) schemes.
- II. It seeks to give equal rights to the OCC card holder as an NRI.
- (1) Both I and II (2) Only I (3) Only II (4) Neither I nor II
65. Article 75(1 A) inserted by the Constitution (Ninety-First Amendment Act, 2003) provides that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed _____ percent of the total number of members of the House of People.
- (1) 10 (2) 12.5 (3) 15 (4) 18
66. The decision in *Additional District Magistrate, Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla* has been overruled in
- (1) *Victim Families Association and anr. v. UOI.*
- (2) *UOI v. Bhanudas Krishna Gawde.*
- (3) *Mahipal Singh Rana v. State of Uttar Pradesh.*
- (4) *Justice K.S. Puttuswamy v. UOI.*
67. It has been said in many cases viz., *Devadasan v. UOI*, that Article 16 should be read with _____.
- (1) Articles 45 and 332 (2) Articles 46 and 335
- (3) Articles 15 and 332 (4) Articles 46 and 332
68. Delhi High Court referred to _____ of Constitution of India to hold that Lieutenant Governor is the administrative head of the NCT of Delhi.
- (1) Article 239 (2) Article 239AA
- (3) Article 239 and 239 AA (4) Article 239A
69. 'Doctrine of unjust enrichment' was laid down by the Supreme Court in which one of the following cases?
- (1) *Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India* (2) *Mafatlal Industries Ltd. v. Union of India*
- (3) *Chander Mohan v. U.O.I* (4) *Unni Krishnan v. State of A.P.*
70. 'Provisions relating to fundamental duties cannot be enforced by writs. They can be only promoted by constitutional methods. But they can be used for interpreting ambiguous statutes'. In which of the cases was this principle enunciated?
- (1) *Motilal v. State of UP* (2) *Civil Rights Committee v. UOI*
- (3) *West Bengal Head Masters v. UOI* (4) *Magan Bhai v. UOI*

INDIAN PENAL CODE

(Question Nos. 71-90)

71. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is based on the recommendations of _____.
- (1) Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report
 - (2) Justice Usha Mehta Committee Report
 - (3) Justice M.B. Shah Committee Report
 - (4) Justice Mailmath Committee Report

72. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Instigation to commit an offence	1. Criminal conspiracy
B. Agreement to commit an offence	2. Necessity
C. Grave and sudden provocation	3. Abetment
D. Act done without criminal intention to prevent other harm	4. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
	5. Attempt

	A	B	C	D
(1)	2	4	5	3
(2)	3	1	4	2
(3)	2	1	4	3
(4)	3	4	5	2

73. In which case the Supreme Court held that if a student and teacher fall in love with each other, it does not mean that the teacher has taken undue advantage of his official position?
- (1) *Geejaganda Somaiah v. State of Karnataka* (2007)
 - (2) *Sanjay v. State of Maharashtra* (2007)
 - (3) *Omkar Prasad Verma v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2007)
 - (4) *Kailash v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2007)
74. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that "Doctors cannot be held guilty only because something has gone wrong"?
- (1) *Maniben v. State of Gujarat*, AIR 2010 SC 1261
 - (2) *Southern Railway Officer v. Union of India*, AIR 2010 SC 1241
 - (3) *Tameshwar v. Ramvishal*, AIR 2010 SC 1209
 - (4) *Malaya Kumar Ganguly v. Sukumar*, AIR 2010 SC 1162
75. Section 326B in IPC was added by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, refers to
- (1) Grievous Hurt.
 - (2) Trafficking of people.
 - (3) Attempting to throw acid.
 - (4) Sexual Assault.

76. A, a blacksmith is seized by a gang of dacoits and compelled by threat of instant death to force open the door of Z's house to enter and plunder it. While committing dacoity, one of the dacoits kills Z's son. A is guilty of
- (1) murder.
 - (2) dacoity with murder.
 - (3) abetment of dacoity.
 - (4) no offence.
77. Which of the following provisions is based on the rule of *volenti non fit injuria*?
- (1) Section 87 of the I.P.C.
 - (2) Section 92 of the I.P.C.
 - (3) Section 94 of the I.P.C.
 - (4) Section 81 of the I.P.C.
78. The draft of the I.P.C. was prepared by
- (1) Dr. Hari Singh Gaur
 - (2) Lord Macaulay
 - (3) B. R. Ambedkar
 - (4) Kennedy
79. A entered the room of a girl B aged about eight months who was sleeping and injured her private part. In this case, A has committed
- (1) no offence.
 - (2) an offence under Section 354 of the I.P.C.
 - (3) an offence of rape.
 - (4) an offence of house-trespass.
80. As per section 195A of IPC which was inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 the offence of threatening any person to give false evidence, is punishable with
- (1) Imprisonment up to 7 years or with fine or with both.
 - (2) Imprisonment up to 5 years or with fine or with both.
 - (3) Imprisonment up to 3 years or with fine or with both.
 - (4) Imprisonment up to 1 year or with fine or with both.
81. Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 was issued by the President on _____.
- (1) 3rd February, 2013
 - (2) 4th February, 2013
 - (3) 5th February, 2013
 - (4) 1st January, 2013
82. If a police officer commits rape in the premises of any police station, he can be punished under _____.
- (1) Section 376(1)
 - (2) Section 376(2)(a)
 - (3) Section 376(2)(b)
 - (4) Section 376(2)(c)
83. Under Section 43 of the I.P.C., the word 'illegal' is not applicable to everything
- (1) which is an offence.
 - (2) which is prohibited by law.
 - (3) causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person.
 - (4) which furnishes ground for a civil action.

84. A and B who are cadets in the Indian Air Force take out from the Jodhpur Aerodrome an aircraft, without the authority of the commandant and fly it away to Pakistan, what offence has been committed by them?
- (1) Theft (2) Criminal breach of trust
(3) Criminal misappropriation (4) Sedition
85. A allows an illegal marriage to be solemnized by B, a priest in his house. Here
- (1) B is liable for abetting the offence. (2) A is liable for abetment.
(3) Both A and B are liable for abetment. (4) None of these
86. In which case Supreme Court held that the defence of drunkenness can be availed of only when intoxication produces such a condition as the accused loses the requisite intention for the offence?
- (1) *Appa Salved v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 2007 SC 763
(2) *Bablu @Mubarik Hussain v. State of Rajasthan*, AIR 2007 SC 697
(3) *Neetu v. State of Punjab*, AIR 2007 SC 758
(4) *Kamala Devi v. Khushal Kanwar*, AIR 2007 SC 663
87. A finds a watch on the floor of a state transport bus while he was leaving it as a last passenger. He picked it up and put it in his pocket instead of returning it to the state transport authorities. The next day he sold it, A is liable for
- (1) theft. (2) extortion.
(3) criminal misappropriation. (4) criminal breach of trust.
88. Which of the following combinations are not correctly matched?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sherras Rutezen v. De Rutezen | - Mens Rea |
| 2. Barendra Kumar Ghose v. Emperor | - Intoxication |
| 3. Abhayanand Misra v. State of Bihar | - Right to die |
| 4. Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab | - Criminal attempt |
- Select the correct answer using the code given below
- (1) 2, 3 and 4 (2) 1, 2 and 3 (3) 1, 3 and 4 (4) 1, 2 and 4
89. 'Common intention' means
- (1) similar intention. (2) same intention.
(3) sharing of intention by all persons. (4) common plans.
90. Preparation for the commission of a crime is
- (1) punishable under the IPC.
(2) not punishable under the IPC.
(3) punishable when the preparation is with the intention of waging war against the Government of India or preparation to commit dacoity.
(4) punishable only when the preparation is with the intention of waging war.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(Question Nos. 91-110)

91. Surety can be sentenced to civil imprisonment in default of payment of penalty under the surety bond for a maximum period of _____.
(1) six months (2) three months (3) two months (4) one month
92. Propositions as regards the liability of the surety under the surety bond are
I. the liability of the surety is mutually exclusive of the liability of the accused under his personal bond.
II. the liability of the surety is contingent on the liability of the accused under his personal bond the liability of the surety.
III. limited to the amount of the surety bond.
- Which of the following are correct?
(1) I and III are correct (2) I and II are correct
(3) II and III is correct (4) I, II and III, all are correct
93. A Magistrate not empowered by law to order, under section 155 of Cr PC, the police to investigate an offence, orders the police to investigate the offence. Such order is
(1) illegal and cannot be protected under section 460 of Cr PC.
(2) irregular and is protected under section 460 of Cr PC.
(3) illegal but not liable to be set aside unless it amounts to miscarriage of justice.
(4) irregular but liable to be set aside.
94. A stepmother can claim maintenance under section 125 of Cr PC from her stepson
(1) provided she is childless and widow.
(2) provided she is childless, and her husband is incapable of supporting and maintaining her.
(3) provided she is childless though her husband is capable of supporting and maintaining her.
(4) Both (1) and (2)
95. Before issuance of process against the accused in a complaint case, the accused has
(1) a right to participate in the proceedings.
(2) no right to participate in the proceedings.
(3) a right to watch the proceedings.
(4) Both (2) and (3)
96. Compensation can be ordered to be paid under section 357 of Cr PC
(1) when fine does not form part of the sentence.
(2) when fine forms part of the sentence.
(3) either (1) or (2)
(4) only (2) and not (1)

97. Power to re-call any witness(es) under section 311 of Cr PC can be exercised
- (1) even after the evidence of both the sides is closed.
 - (2) after the evidence of the prosecution is closed, but before the evidence of defence is closed.
 - (3) before the evidence of the prosecution is closed, if the witness is to be called on the motion of the prosecution.
 - (4) after the evidence of the prosecution is closed if the witness is called on the motion of the defence.
98. Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall formulate Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing fund for compensation to victims falls under section 357A of Cr.P.C. with effect from 31-12-2009. This section was inserted by
- (1) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009).
 - (2) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005).
 - (3) Criminal Procedure Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006).
 - (4) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001 (50 of 2001).
99. In a complaint disclosing commission of offence(s) exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions, it is necessary
- (1) that the complainant and some of the witnesses be examined on oath.
 - (2) to examine the complainant on oath and no witness need be examined on oath.
 - (3) to examine the complainant and all the witnesses of the complainant on oath.
 - (4) Either (1) or (2)
100. In a non-bailable offence triable by a Magistrate, application for bail under Section 437 of Cr PC can be moved before the Court of
- (1) Magistrate competent to try and entertain the case.
 - (2) Chief Judicial Magistrate or additional Chief Judicial Magistrate.
 - (3) Court of Sessions.
 - (4) Only (1) and (3)
101. Joint trial of several persons is permissible under _____.
- (1) section 219 of Cr PC
 - (2) section 223 of Cr PC
 - (3) section 221 of Cr PC
 - (4) section 222 of Cr PC
102. Period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term of two years as per section 468 of Cr PC is _____.
- (1) six months
 - (2) one year
 - (3) two years
 - (4) three years
103. Period of limitation shall commence from the date of
- (1) offence generally.
 - (2) knowledge of the commission of the offence if not known earlier.
 - (3) establishment of the identity of the accused if not known at the time of commission of the offence.
 - (4) All these

104. For non-payment and non-recovery of penalty from the surety under the surety bond, the surety can be sentenced to
(1) simple imprisonment only. (2) rigorous imprisonment only.
(3) civil imprisonment only. (4) All these
105. Within the meaning of provisions under section 41C (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code which was inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) every State Government shall establish a Police Control Room (PCR) in
(1) every district. (2) State level only.
(3) both District and at State level. (4) State Secretariat only.
106. Continuation of investigation, in a summons case triable by a Magistrate, beyond the period of six months from the date of arrest of the accused without the previous permission of the Magistrate
(1) shall render the entire investigation vitiated and bad and the accused is liable to be discharged.
(2) shall not render the entire investigation bad but the accused is liable to be discharged.
(3) shall not render the entire investigation bad, but the prosecution cannot rely on the investigation so carried out and the evidence so collected shall not be admissible.
(4) Either (1) or (2)
107. The person seeking suspension of conviction should specifically draw the attention of the Appellate Court to the consequences that may arise if the conviction is not stayed as held by the Supreme Court in
(1) *Sheo Prasad Bhor v. State of Assam*, AIR 2007 SC 918.
(2) *P.V. George v. State of Kerala*, AIR 2007 SC 1034.
(3) *Navjot Singh Sidhu v. State of Punjab*, AIR 2007 SC 1003.
(4) *Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India*, (2006) 7 SCC 1.
108. The judgment delivered by a court in cases of plea bargaining is
(1) final.
(2) appealable and appeal lies to the High Court.
(3) final and no appeal except SLP under Article 136 and writ petition under Articles 226 & 227 lies.
(4) appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court.
109. Bail amount fixed by the Magistrate can be reduced by the
(1) Magistrate. (2) Court of Sessions. (3) High Court. (4) Only (2) and (3)
110. After dismissal of a complaint under Section 203, Cr PC a fresh similar complaint on the same facts
(1) is banned.
(2) is not banned but will be entertained only in exceptional circumstances.
(3) is not banned and will be entertained in all circumstances.
(4) Either (1) or (3)

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

(Question Nos. 111-130)

111. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) O. 1, R. 13 provides that all objections on the ground of non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties or multifariousness of suit shall be taken at the earliest opportunity.
 - (2) O. 1, R. 9 provides that no suit is liable to be defeated by reason of non-joinder or mis-joinder of necessary parties.
 - (3) O. 1, R. 9 provides that a suit is bad for non-joinder of a necessary party.
 - (4) All these
112. O. 6, R. 16, CPC empowers the court at any stage of the pleadings, to strike out any matter contained in it if it
- (1) is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious.
 - (2) tends to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of suit.
 - (3) is an abuse of the process of the court.
 - (4) All these
113. Suits in respect of immovable property, where the entire relief sought can be obtained through the personal obedience of the defendant, can be instituted in a court within whose local jurisdiction the
- (1) property is situated.
 - (2) defendant voluntarily resides or carries on business.
 - (3) defendant voluntarily resides or personally works for gain.
 - (4) All these
114. The expression 'former suit' in Sec. 11 implies a suit which has been
- (1) decided prior to the suit in question.
 - (2) instituted prior to the suit in question.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) None of these
115. Any court will order a party who resides outside the local limits of the court's ordinary original jurisdiction, to appear in person, if he resides within
- (1) India.
 - (2) the local limits of that State in which the court is situated.
 - (3) certain limits from the place where the court is situated.
 - (4) the local limits of that District in which the court is situated.
116. Under O. 8, R. 10, CPC where any party from whom a written statement is required fails to present the same within the time permitted by the court the court
- (1) shall pronounce judgment against him.
 - (2) shall make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.
 - (3) can struck-off the defence of the defendant.
 - (4) All these

117. The application of *res judicata* is that matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit must have been heard and finally decided by the court in the first suit. In which of the following cases, a matter will be said to have been finally decided the
- (1) decision in the former suit was on the merits.
 - (2) former suit was disposed of *ex parte*.
 - (3) former suit was dismissed for failure to produce evidence when time was allowed to do so.
 - (4) All these.
118. Any amount which a court will order to be paid as compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences, shall not exceed the amount of _____ or the amount within its pecuniary jurisdiction whichever is less.
- (1) two thousand rupees
 - (2) three thousand rupees
 - (3) four thousand rupees
 - (4) five thousand rupees
119. Where the local limits of the jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain, the place of institution of suit shall be decided according to the provision of _____.
- (1) Sec. 17, CPC
 - (2) Sec. 18, CPC
 - (3) Sec. 19, CPC
 - (4) Sec. 20, CPC
120. If a party who has obtained an order for leave to amend pleading does not amend the same within how many days, he shall not be permitted to do without leave of the court?
- (1) Fifteen days
 - (2) Fourteen days
 - (3) Twenty days
 - (4) Thirty days
121. The rule of constructive *res judicata* is
- (1) a product of judicial interpretation.
 - (2) a rule of equity.
 - (3) contained expressly in the Code.
 - (4) a part of Supreme Court Rules.
122. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) In set-off, court-fee is payable by the defendant.
 - (2) O. 8, R. 6, CPC deals with legal set-off.
 - (3) Legal set-off can be claimed as of right, the equitable set-off is dependent on the court's discretion.
 - (4) All these
123. In which of the following writs, the doctrine of *res judicata* is not applicable?
- (1) Habeas corpus
 - (2) Certiorari
 - (3) Mandamus
 - (4) Quo warranto

124. Under Sec. 148, CPC, the civil court has power to enlarge time not exceeding _____ in total.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) 30 days | (2) 60 days |
| (3) 90 days | (4) 120 days |
125. Where the appellant has withdrawn the appeal preferred against a decree passed *ex parte*, the application under O. 9, R. 13 shall be
- (1) rejected.
 - (2) returned.
 - (3) maintainable.
 - (4) referred for opinion to the Appellate Court.
126. If due to default of the plaintiff, a suit has been completely or partially dismissed, then the plaintiff could
- (1) not file a new suit in respect of the dismissed claim or its part.
 - (2) file a new suit in respect of the dismissed claim or its part.
 - (3) file a new suit in respect of the partially dismissed claim.
 - (4) file a new suit in respect of the completely dismissed claim.
127. The main aim of interrogatories is to
- (1) obtain information as to all material facts or documents relevant to the issue.
 - (2) maintain one's own case.
 - (3) ruin the case of the adversary.
 - (4) All these
128. An *ex parte* proceeding against a defendant implies the
- (1) court may proceed with the case in the absence of the defendant.
 - (2) court may proceed with the case in the absence of the defendant on the particular day of hearing on which the defendant remains absent.
 - (3) court may proceed with the case in the absence of the plaintiff.
 - (4) defendant cannot be allowed to appear at all in the subsequent proceedings of the suit.
129. Period of detention in civil prison under Order XXXIX Rule 2A of CPC shall not exceed
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) one month. | (2) two months. |
| (3) three months. | (4) six months. |
130. Future interest, i.e., from the date of the decree till realization can be awarded under CPC,
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) @ 6% per annum. | (2) @ 9% per annum. |
| (3) @ 12% per annum. | (4) prevailing bank rates. |

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

(Question Nos. 131-150)

131. Under section 116 of Evidence Act, the tenant is stopped
- (1) from denying the title to the property, of the landlord.
 - (2) from denying the title to the property, of the actual owner.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Only (2) and not (1)
132. Admissibility of the evidence under section 122 of Evidence Act has to be adjudged in the light of the status on the date when the
- (1) communication was made.
 - (2) communication is sought to be tendered in court.
 - (3) evidence is to be given in the court.
 - (4) All these
133. While under examination, a witness may refresh his memory by
- (1) referring to any writing made by himself or by any other person at the time of the transaction in question.
 - (2) reference to professional treatise by an expert.
 - (3) using a copy of document to refresh memory with the permission of the Court.
 - (4) All these
134. Which of the following is the wrong statement in respect of leading questions?
- (1) Leading questions must not be asked in examination-in-chief, cross-examination or re-examination.
 - (2) Leading questions must not be asked in cross-examination.
 - (3) Leading questions may not be asked in examination-in-chief, or re-examination, if objected by the adversary.
 - (4) Leading questions shall be permitted by the Court in examination-in-chief, or re-examination as to matters which are introductory or undisputed or which have already been sufficiently proved.

135. Communication made 'without prejudice' is protected under
- (1) section 22 of Evidence Act.
 - (2) section 23 of Evidence Act.
 - (3) section 24 of Evidence Act.
 - (4) section 21 of Evidence Act.
136. Under section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be contradicted as to previous statement in writing
- (1) without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness.
 - (2) without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness.
 - (3) after proving the same may be before showing the same to the witness.
 - (4) after proving the same and showing the same to the witness.
137. Which of the following statements is not admissible in evidence?
- (1) Entry in the birth register as recorded by the public authority.
 - (2) Report of Naib Tahsildar on the basis of spot inspection.
 - (3) Entry relating to date of death of a person as recorded in municipal records.
 - (4) High school Certificate.
138. If any married woman commit suicide within a period of 10 years from the date of her marriage
- (1) the presumption is that suicide was abetted by her husband.
 - (2) the presumption is that suicide was abetted by the relative of her husband.
 - (3) there is no presumption as to abetment by the husband or his relative.
 - (4) None of these
139. Maxim '*omnia proesumuntur rite esse acta*' means all acts are presumed to be
- (1) rightly done.
 - (2) not rightly done.
 - (3) wrongly done.
 - (4) None of these

140. A retracted confession
- (1) may form the legal basis of conviction if court satisfied that it was true and voluntarily made.
 - (2) requires corroboration.
 - (3) is relevant.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
141. When the medical evidence gives the age of the victim girl between 17 and 18 years but documentary evidence shows the age to be about 18 years, the advantage of the conflict will go in favour of
- (1) the victim girl, and she will be held to be a minor.
 - (2) the accused, and the victim girl cannot be held to be minor.
 - (3) both accused and the victim equally.
 - (4) no advantage can be drawn by accused or victim girl.
142. Though the contempt proceedings are judicial proceedings, the strict rules of evidence contained in the Evidence Act do not apply to proceedings under the Contempt of Courts Act because
- (1) of summary nature of inquiry.
 - (2) contempt matters are governed by special Acts.
 - (3) contempt of courts does not require enquiry and the investigation.
 - (4) contempt proceedings are tried in higher judiciary.
143. *Falsus in uno, falsus in omni bus* is
- (1) a rule of evidence.
 - (2) a rule of criminal law.
 - (3) a rule of evidence in criminal trial.
 - (4) not a rule of evidence in criminal trial.
144. Whenever the Act provides that the Court "may presume" a fact, the Court may
- (1) regard such fact as proved unless and until it is disproved.
 - (2) call for proof of it.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct
 - (4) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct

145. Section 92 of Evidence Act is applicable to disputes between
- (1) the parties to instrument only.
 - (2) a party to the instrument and a stranger.
 - (3) two strangers where the document is in question.
 - (4) All these
146. The principle of estoppels says that a person, who by his declaration or conduct, intentionally causes another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief,
- (1) may be allowed to deny the same in any suit between him and such person.
 - (2) shall not be allowed to deny the same in any suit between him and such person.
 - (3) may be allowed to deny the same in any suit.
 - (4) None of these
147. Which of the following admissions is no evidence?
- (1) An admission by one of the several defendants in a suit against another defendant.
 - (2) An admission by a guardian-*ad- litem* against a minor.
 - (3) An admission by one of the partners of a firm against the firm or other partners.
 - (4) Only (1) and (2)
148. Which confession needs a closer scrutiny?
- (1) Confession made to officers under NDPS Act.
 - (2) Confession made to private citizens.
 - (3) Confession made to officials who do not have investigation powers under NDPS Act.
 - (4) When confessional statement found voluntary and free from pressure.
149. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under _____.
- (1) oral evidence
 - (2) documentary evidence
 - (3) hearsay evidence
 - (4) scientific evidence
150. Which statement is true in relation to a child witness?
- (1) A child of tender age can be allowed to testify if he has intellectual capacity to understand questions and give rational answers thereto.
 - (2) A child witness may be easy prey of tutoring and when it is established that he is under the influence of tutoring, it is not safe to solely rely on his evidence.
 - (3) The law recognizes the child as a competent witness but a child of a tender age of six years is not considered by the Court to be a witness whose sole testimony can be relied without other corroborative evidence.
 - (4) All these statements are true