

SECTION – I
(Question Nos. 1-50)

GENERAL ENGLISH
(Question Nos. 1-30)

Directions (Questions 1-4): *Read the following passage carefully to answer these questions.*

The great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all round them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" "On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part, we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greater, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

If machines disable men from thinking and acting, then human beings have no future. The possible consequence of the Internet of things would be physically and mentally immobile humans. This would change the very meaning of the word human.

1. What does 'being civilized' mean?
 - (1) Making and linking beautiful things
 - (2) Thinking freely
 - (3) Living rightly to maintain justice between man and man
 - (4) All these

2. How can machines help us?
 - (1) By saving time
 - (2) By saving human energy
 - (3) By giving us time to be civilized
 - (4) By creating a demand for more machines

3. What's the possible end result of machine dependency?
 (1) Joy (2) Sadness (3) Immobile humans (4) Better humans
4. Why have machines become our masters?
 (1) Because we cannot manage our machines.
 (2) Because we do not know what to do with themselves.
 (3) Because they rule us like we rule animals.
 (4) Because they consume too much.

Directions (Questions 5-6): *In each of these questions, choose the option which is correctly punctuated.*

5. I came to earth not to be served but to serve
 (1) I came to earth, not to be served but to serve
 (2) I came to earth not to be served, but to serve
 (3) I came to earth, not to be served but to serve.
 (4) I came to earth, not to be served, but to serve.
6. Bacon says Reading makes a full man writing an exact man speaking a ready man
 (1) Bacon says, Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, speaking a ready man".
 (2) Bacon says, "Reading makes a full man writing an exact man speaking a ready man".
 (3) Bacon says "Reading makes a full man writing an exact man speaking a ready man".
 (4) Bacon says, "Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, speaking a ready man".

Directions (Questions 7-10): *In each of these questions, choose the word which can be substituted for the given sentence/words.*

7. Plurality of wives
 (1) Polygamy (2) Polyandry (3) Adultery (4) Pornography
8. That which is fit for drinking
 (1) Wine (2) Water (3) Juice (4) Potable
9. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
 (1) Encyclopedia (2) Dictionary (3) Anthology (4) Directory
10. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war
 (1) Truce (2) Armistice (3) Accord (4) Retreat

Directions (Questions 11-13) : *In each of these questions, choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the idiom /phrase underlined in the sentence.*

11. The politician got into hot water because of his hate speech.
 (1) enjoyment (2) happiness (3) trouble (4) sadness

12. Old editions of law books are a drag on the market.
(1) in demand (2) a prize (3) unsaleable (4) invaluable

13. I trusted him and he played me false.
(1) betrayed me (2) was truthful (3) told lies (4) did nothing

Directions (Questions 14-15): *In each of these questions, choose the option that best describes the usage of underlined word in the sentence as noun, adverb, verb or adjective.*

14. He is still in business.
(1) Noun (2) Adverb (3) Verb (4) Adjective

15. Her sobs could be heard in the still of the night.
(1) Noun (2) Adverb (3) Verb (4) Adjective

Directions (Questions 16-19): *Choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the given word.*

16. Probity
(1) Benefit (2) Goodness (3) Straight (4) Principle

17. Covert
(1) Fraudulent (2) Retreat (3) Secret (4) Tricky

18. Non-plussed
(1) Puzzled (2) Frustrated (3) Astonished (4) Cross

19. Resolution
(1) Choice (2) Decision (3) Law (4) Amendment

Directions (Questions 20-21): *Make a single simple sentence.*

20. He jumped up. He ran away.
(1) He ran (2) He jumped to run
(3) He jumped up and ran away (4) None of these

21. The sun rose. The fog lifted. The mountain climbers decided to delay no longer. They ordered the sherpas to advance.
(1) The mountain climbers ordered the sherpas to advance as they decided to delay no longer because the sun had risen and the fog had lifted.
(2) The fog lifted with the sun to make the mountain climbers delay and order the sherpas to advance
(3) The fog, the sun, the mountain climbers ordered the sherpas to advance
(4) The sherpas advanced with the mountain climbers the sun and the lifting of the fog

22. Which is the negative sentence?
 (1) I will buy some mangoes (2) I will not buy any mangoes
 (3) Have you bought any mangoes? (4) None of these
23. In which one of the following options 'some' represents a request?
 (1) Will you have some cake? (2) Could you lend me some money?
 (3) Did you buy some handkerchiefs? (4) None of these
24. Mark the Synonym of
 Despot
 (1) Monarch (2) Tyrant (3) Ruler (4) Democrat
25. Which one denotes position?
 (1) Late (2) Later (3) Latest (4) Latter
26. Choose the phrase which best expresses the meaning of the words in bold.
 He decided to **bury the hatchet**
 (1) keep it a secret (2) fool everyone (3) make peace (4) bury his wealth
27. Neuter gender denotes a _____.
 (1) male (2) female (3) transgender (4) thing without life
28. The plural of advocate general is _____.
 (1) Advocate generals (2) Counsels general
 (3) Advocates general (4) Councillors general
29. Oxymoron is a special form of antithesis whereby two
 (1) contrary qualities are predicted.
 (2) contrary qualities are predicted of different things.
 (3) contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing.
 (4) contradictory qualities are predicted at different times of the same thing.
30. Which is the countable noun?
 (1) Book (2) Honesty (3) Truth (4) Oil

GENERAL APTITUDE / AWARENESS

(Question Nos. 31-50)

31. The "Ease of Doing Business Index" is prepared and published by _____.
- (1) World Trade Organisation (2) World Bank Group
(3) United Nations (4) European Union
32. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- Railway Zone : Headquarters
- (1) North Eastern Railway : Gorakhpur
(2) South Eastern Railway : Bhubaneswar
(3) Eastern Railway : Kolkata
(4) South East Central Railway : Bilaspur
33. Government of India in its Budget 2018 announced "Saubhagya Yojana." It is connected with _____.
- (1) LPG Gas Connection to poor households
(2) Electricity connection to poor households
(3) Free maternity benefits
(4) Health Insurance up to ₹5 lakh to every family
34. _____ was on March 3, 2018 elected as the first-ever Hindu Dalit woman Senator in the upper house of the Muslim-dominated Pakistan.
- (1) Meena Kohli (2) Krishna Kumari Kohli
(3) Ragini Kumari (4) None of these
35. Who has been appointed as the new Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- (1) Ashok Lavasa (2) Om Prakash Rawat
(3) Sunil Arora (4) Achal Kumar Jyoti
36. The Headquarters of World Trade Organisation (WTO) is at _____.
- (1) Geneva (Switzerland) (2) Washington D.C. (USA)
(3) London (United Kingdom) (4) Beijing (China)
37. How many States have Legislative Councils in India?
- (1) 4 (2) 7 (3) 5 (4) 8

38. Who won the Men's Singles title in Australian Open 2018?
 (1) Dylan Alcott (2) R. Nadal
 (3) Roger Federer (4) Marin Cilic
39. Which one of the following War Games conducted by Indian Navy concluded recently?
 (1) MILAN (2) ENCORE
 (3) BHISMA (4) VARUN
40. In which verdict, the Supreme Court in a significant judgement on November 11, 2016 made it mandatory for all cinema theatres to play the national anthem before a movie begins during which the national flag is to be shown on the screen?
 (1) Shyam Narayan Chouksey v. Union of India
 (2) State of Himanchal Pradesh v. Sanjay Kumar @Sunny
 (3) Hiral P Harsora and ors Vs. Kusum Narottamdas Harsora
 (4) Swaraj Abhiyan vs. Union of India
41. Who is the author of book "Theatres of Democracy" which provides fascinating insights into science, religion, politics, society, cricket and films in the contemporary India?
 (1) K. Sachidanandan (2) Romila Thapar
 (3) Amitav Ghosh (4) Shiv Visvanathan
42. What is the India's rank in the world in terms of military power, as per Global Fire Power Index (GFPI-2017)?
 (1) 8th (2) 6th (3) 4th (4) 5th
43. Who is the first woman defence minister of Independent India?
 (1) Nirmala Sitharaman (2) Indira Gandhi
 (3) Sushma Swaraj (4) Sheila Dixit
44. Which of the following movies won the Best Movie Oscar Award 2018?
 (1) The Shape of Water (2) Call Me by Your Name
 (3) Darkest Hour (4) Dunkirk

45. Who will be the head of the National Committee constituted to formulate a Commemoration Programme of 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi?
- (1) President (2) Prime Minister
(3) Finance Minister (4) Lok Sabha Speaker
46. Which platform has been launched by the Union Government on the occasion of 2018 International Women's Day?
- (1) Women Entrepreneurship Platform (2) Women Combat Platform
(3) Women Power Platform (4) Women Literacy Platform
47. Which football club has clinched the I-League title (2017-18)?
- (1) Churchill Brothers (2) Gokulam Kerala
(3) Minerva Punjab (4) Indian Arrows
48. Which one of the following is an extra-constitutional body?
- (1) Election Commission of India
(2) Finance Commission of India
(3) National Institution for Transforming India
(4) Union Public Service Commission
49. Which one of the following is essentially a solo dance?
- (1) Kuchipudi (2) Kathak
(3) Manipuri (4) Mohiniattam
50. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (1) Within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles there is at least one day in the year during which the sun does not set and at least one day on which it never rises.
(2) At the North Pole there is darkness for half the year.
(3) At the summer solstice, the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn.
(4) The sun shines vertically over the Equator twice in the year.

SECTION – II
(Question Nos. 51-150)

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
(Question Nos. 51-70)

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

| List –I (Constitutional Provision) | List-II (Source) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. Amendment of Constitution | (i) Constitution of Germany |
| B. Directive Principles of State Policy | (ii) Constitution of Canada |
| C. Emergency Powers of the President | (iii) Constitution of South Africa |
| D. Centre-State Relations | (iv) Irish Constitution |

Code:

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------|------|------|-------|
| (1) | (i) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) |
| (2) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (3) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) |
| (4) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |

52. Which of the following has been rightly arranged according to the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

- (1) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.
- (2) Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic.
- (3) Sovereign Socialist Democratic Secular Republic.
- (4) None of these

53. Which one of the following privileges is guaranteed to the President of India under Article 361 of the Constitution?

- (1) Not to participate in the Parliamentary proceedings.
- (2) He is answerable to the chief Justice of India.
- (3) He is not to be answerable to any court during the term of his office.
- (4) Can address both the Houses of Parliament at the time of joint session.

54. The word Socialist was added by the _____ Constitutional Amendment Act.

- (1) 44th (2) 42nd (3) 25th (4) 24th

55. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I

- A. Doctrine of Repugnancy
- B. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- C. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- D. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction

List II

- (i) State of Bombay v. F M Balsara
- (ii) Prafulla Kumar v. Bank of Commerce
- (iii) K C G Narayan Deo v. State of Orissa
- (iv) M Karunanidhi v. Union of India

A B C D

- (1) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
- (2) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
- (3) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)
- (4) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

56. In which one of the following decisions, the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutional validity of 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, introducing Article 15(5)?

- (1) M Nagraj v. Union of India
- (2) Ashok Kumar Thakur v. Union of India
- (3) T M A Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka
- (4) Indra Sawhny v. Union of India

57. Minimum number of judges which can give an advisory opinion to President under Article 143 is _____.

- (1) one-third of total strength of Supreme Court
- (2) five
- (3) half of the total strength of Supreme Court
- (4) seven

58. Which Supreme Court judgement discussed the basic features of the Constitution of India for the first time?

- (1) Keshvanand Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (2) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- (3) Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
- (4) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India

59. Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provisions for

- (1) reservation in employment for freedom fighters.
- (2) women and children.
- (3) reservation in employment for physically handicapped persons.
- (4) relaxation of minimum qualifying marks to SC and ST category.

60. Who has the power to dissolve the House of the People?
(1) The Council of Ministers (2) The Prime Minister
(3) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha (4) The President
61. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by
(1) VII Schedule to the Constitution. (2) Judicial decision.
(3) Directive Principles. (4) Preamble.
62. Besides its permanent seat at Delhi, the Supreme Court can also meet at any other
(1) Union Territory.
(2) place as decided by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with the President.
(3) metropolitan city.
(4) major city.
63. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the
(1) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
(2) Chief Minister of the concerned state.
(3) President on the recommendation of the Collegium.
(4) President on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
64. If the Supreme Court can be asked by the President to give advice on a question of law of fact, under Article 143, the Supreme Court
(1) is bound to give advice.
(2) may refuse to give advice.
(3) may dismiss the Presidential Reference as non-sense.
(4) None of these
65. The Supreme Court of India has adopted a new approach for the interpretation of the concept 'Equality' and held that "*Equality is antithesis of arbitrariness*" in _____.
(1) State of West Bengal V. Anwar Ali Sarkar
(2) E P Royappa V. State of Tamil Nadu
(3) Keshavanand Bharati V. State of Kerala
(4) State of Karnataka V. Appa Balu Ingale

66. After which one of the following decisions of the Supreme Court, the special provision for socially and educationally backward classes was introduced in article 15 of the Constitution?
- (1) Balaji v. State of Mysore
 - (2) E. P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu
 - (3) State of Madras v. Smt. Champkam Dorairajan
 - (4) Periakaruppan v. State of Tamil Nadu
67. Consider the following statements about '*per incuriam*' and choose the correct answer:
- (1) The doctrine '*per incuriam*' was evolved by English courts in relaxation of the rule of *stare decisis*.
 - (2) a decision is *per incuriam* when the court has acted in ignorance of a previous decision of its own or of a court of coordinate jurisdiction which covered the case before
 - (3) a decision is *per incuriam* when the court has given decision in ignorance of the terms of a statute.
 - (4) All these
68. Constitution of India under _____ of the Constitution provides that a case which involves a "substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution" will be decided by a five-judge bench only.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Article 145(3) | (2) Article 145(1) |
| (3) Article 144 | (4) Article 145(2) |
69. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (1) Colourable legislation: What cannot be done directly can be done indirectly.
 - (2) Pith and substance: Incidental encroachment on the field of another legislature is permissible.
 - (3) Territorial nexus: Subject of legislation must have territorial connection with the state.
 - (4) Repugnancy: A situation in which a law made by the Union is in conflict with a law made by a state.
70. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court has ruled the Narco-analysis, brain mapping and other scientific techniques are violative of Article 20(3) of the Constitution?
- (1) Kedar Nath v. Union of India
 - (2) Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab
 - (3) Smt. Selvi Devi v. State of Karnataka
 - (4) State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Ogadh

**Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(Question Nos. 71-90)**

71. A police officer cannot require the attendance of a male person who may be acquainted with the facts of the case, at any place other than the place in which such male person resides, if he is under the age of _____.
- (1) 15 (2) 16 (3) 18 (4) 21
72. When the High Court on appeal reverses an order of acquittal of an accused person and convicts him and sentences him to death, such a person may appeal to the _____.
- (1) President of India (2) Supreme Court
(3) National Human Rights Commission (4) State Human Rights Commission
73. Where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, it may be inquired into or tried by
- (1) only a court in whose jurisdiction offence was first committed.
(2) only a court in whose jurisdiction offence was last committed.
(3) court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.
(4) court empowered in that behalf by the High Court.
74. Under Section 428 of Code of Criminal Procedure, which of the following periods of detention undergone by the accused shall be set-off against the sentence of imprisonment in a case?
- (1) Period of detention undergone in default of payment of fine.
(2) Period of detention undergone during investigation, inquiry or trial of the same case.
(3) Period of detention undergone during investigation and trial of a similar case.
(4) All these
75. If a conviction on trial is held by any court other than the Magistrate, to which court can a Public Prosecutor present an appeal against the sentence on the ground of its inadequacy?
- (1) Supreme Court (2) High Court
(3) Sessions Court (4) Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
76. Which of the following sentences can be passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge?
- (1) Sentence of death
(2) Imprisonment for life
(3) Imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 years
(4) Imprisonment for a term less than 10 years

77. A person can be appointed as a Public Prosecutor, only if he has been in a practice as an advocate for not less than _____.
- (1) 10 years (2) 8 years (3) 7 years (4) 5 years
78. On a declaration of forfeiture of a book by the State Government under Section 95 of Code of Criminal Procedure, the application to set aside lies to the _____.
- (1) Chief Judicial Magistrate (2) District Magistrate
(3) District and Sessions Judge (4) High Court
79. When the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal to _____ for the purpose of forwarding to the proper Appellate Court.
- (1) investigating officer of case (2) officer in charge of jail
(3) public Prosecution (4) district Legal Services Authority
80. When the application for plea bargaining is filed in a case instituted on a police report, the Court shall issue notice to _____, to participate in the meeting to work out a satisfactory disposition of the case.
- (1) Public Prosecutor
(2) police officer who has investigated the case
(3) accused and victim of the case
(4) All these
81. From the date of recording of information, the investigation into the rape of a child must be completed within _____.
- (1) 3 months (2) 6 months (3) 9 months (4) 12 months
82. A warrant case means a case relating to an offence punishable with
- (1) imprisonment for less than 1 year. (2) imprisonment for 1 year.
(3) fine. (4) imprisonment for life.
83. Where the period of limitation expires on a day when the court is closed, the court may take cognizance on the
- (1) last working day of the new commencing week.
(2) suitable day fixed by the court.
(3) deposit of the prescribed in that behalf.
(4) day on which court reopens.

84. In the case of a continuing offence
- (1) period of limitation does not apply.
 - (2) period of limitation is counted from the time when the commission of the offence first began.
 - (3) period of limitation is fixed by the Sessions Court.
 - (4) fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of the time during which the offence continues.
85. No appeal by a convicted person shall be allowed where a court of session passes only sentence of
- (1) imprisonment of 6 months.
 - (2) imprisonment of 3 months.
 - (3) fine of Two Thousand rupees.
 - (4) fine of One Thousand rupees.
86. Any proceeding in the course of which evidence is taken on oath is called _____.
- (1) Sworn statement
 - (2) Investigation
 - (3) Judicial proceeding
 - (4) Inquiry
87. In any conviction made in summary Trial, the sentence of imprisonment for a term cannot exceed _____.
- (1) 1 year
 - (2) 6 months
 - (3) 3 months
 - (4) 1 month
88. Under Section 308 of Cr.P.C. a person who does not comply with the conditions of pardon, may be prosecuted and tried separately for the offence of giving false evidence, but with the sanction of _____.
- (1) Sessions Court
 - (2) High Court
 - (3) State Government
 - (4) Chief Justice of India
89. A woman alleging rape or attempt to rape shall be examined by the medical practitioner within _____ hours from the time of receiving the information of such offence.
- (1) 72
 - (2) 48
 - (3) 36
 - (4) 24
90. Who is empowered to direct that the bail required by a police officer or Magistrate be reduced?
- (1) Superintendent of Police
 - (2) Sessions Court
 - (3) District Magistrate
 - (4) Commissioner of Police

Law of Evidence, 1872
(Question Nos. 91-110)

91. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution
- (1) shall not be proved by other evidence.
 - (2) may not be proved by other evidence.
 - (3) may be proved by other evidence.
 - (4) depends on the discretion of the court.
92. The issue of admissibility of contemporaneous tape-record was decided in which case?
- (1) Aghnoo Nagesia vs. State of Bihar
 - (2) Khushal Rao vs. State of Bombay
 - (3) R.M. Malkani vs. State of Maharashtra
 - (4) Hanumant vs. State of Madhya Pradesh
93. Which of the following is incorrect statement of law?
- (1) Examination-in-chief need not relate to relevant facts
 - (2) Cross examination must relate to relevant facts
 - (3) Cross examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief
 - (4) Witnesses to character may be re-examined
94. Which of the following is the correct statement of law according to the Indian Evidence Act?
- (1) Confession by accused while in custody of police may be proved against him
 - (2) Confession by accused while in custody of police shall be proved against him
 - (3) Confession by accused while in custody of police not to be proved against him
 - (4) Confession by accused while in custody of police can be proved against him with the permission of the court
95. Which of the following is the correct statement of law in Indian Evidence Act?
- (1) Facts judicially noticeable shall be proved
 - (2) Facts judicially not noticeable cannot be proved
 - (3) Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved
 - (4) Facts judicially noticeable are listed in Section 56 of the Indian Evidence Act.

96. The credit of a witness may be impeached by the
 (1) Court.
 (2) party who calls a witness, without the consent of the Court.
 (3) party who calls a witness, with the consent of the Court.
 (4) appellate Court.
97. Bentham has classified facts into _____ types.
 (1) five (2) four
 (3) three (4) two
98. For what purpose, can a witness be allowed to refer to his own writing while under examination, if the court considers it necessary to allow?
 (1) To contradict his writing (2) To refresh his memory
 (3) To deny his writing (4) All these
99. X, a sculptor, agrees to sell to Y, "all my mods". X has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show
 (1) at what price 'X' meant to sell? (2) why 'X' wanted to sell?
 (3) which items 'X' meant to sell? (4) how many items 'X' meant to sell?
100. When the cause of a person's death comes into question, then his statement is relevant if it relates to the cause of
 (1) his own death.
 (2) someone else's death.
 (3) family disputes having nothing to do with his demise.
 (4) None of these
101. What is the minimum age of a child witness under the Indian Evidence Act?
 (1) 12 years (2) 10 years (3) 7 years (4) No age
102. Admissions under the Indian Evidence Act are:
 (1) conclusive proof.
 (2) cannot operate as estoppel.
 (3) not conclusive proof and may operate as estoppel.
 (4) None of these
103. Facts judicially noticeable
 (1) may be proved. (2) may be disproved.
 (3) need not be proved. (4) not a relevant fact.

104. A magistrate can be compelled to answer questions on his own conduct as a Magistrate in Court by
- (1) another Magistrate.
 - (2) a police officer.
 - (3) a revenue officer.
 - (4) an order of a court to which he is subordinate
105. Court will presume an abetment of suicide by a married woman, when it is shown that she committed suicide within a period of _____ years of her marriage.
- (1) three
 - (2) five
 - (3) seven
 - (4) ten
106. The Evidence Act, 1872 applies to
- (1) proceedings before Tribunals.
 - (2) proceedings before an Arbitrator.
 - (3) judicial proceedings.
 - (4) None of these
107. In the Evidence Act, 1872, the confession of an accused is admissible against the other accused under _____.
- (1) Section 28
 - (2) Section 29
 - (3) Section 30
 - (4) Section 31
108. 'X' sells to 'Y' by deed, "my house in Delhi". X has no house in Delhi, but it appears that he had a house at Gurugram, of which 'Y' had been in possession since the execution of the deed. Now, these facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the _____.
- (1) house in Delhi
 - (2) house at Gurugram
 - (3) price of the house
 - (4) date of execution of the deed
109. The famous case of Palvinder Kaur vs. State of Punjab, relates to
- (1) admissibility of Admission alone.
 - (2) dying declaration.
 - (3) confession statement containing both inculpatory and self-exculpatory matter.
 - (4) testimony of an accomplice.
110. Whose judgment in Pakala Narayan Swami vs. Emperor became famous legal position in Indian Evidence law?
- (1) Lord Atkin
 - (2) Lord Denning
 - (3) Justice Blackburn
 - (4) Justice Frankfurter

Indian Penal Code
(Question Nos. 111-130)

111. Consider the followings:

- I. Entrustment
- II. Misappropriation or conversion to one's own use
- III. Misappropriation, conversion or disposal with dishonest intention

In which one of the following offences are the above essential ingredients?

- (1) Cheating
- (2) Criminal Breach of Trust
- (3) Criminal Misappropriation
- (4) Extortion

112. Section 82 of IPC enunciates a

- (1) presumption of fact.
- (2) rebuttable presumption of law.
- (3) conclusive or irrebuttable presumption of law.
- (4) None of these

113. Under Indian Penal Code, sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine shall be limited to _____ of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence.

- (1) one-third
- (2) one-fourth
- (3) one-fifth
- (4) one-half

114. *Locus poenitentiae* test is applied to trace which one of the following?

- (1) Criminal misappropriation
- (2) Attempt
- (3) Sedition
- (4) Conspiracy

115. Which one of the following is the example of an Inchoate Offence?

- (1) Attempt
- (2) Abetment
- (3) Criminal Conspiracy
- (4) All these

116. Which one of the following set of Sections of I.P.C. provides for the right of private defence?

- (1) Sections 107 to 120
- (2) Sections 121 to 133
- (3) Sections 76 to 105
- (4) Sections 96 to 106

117. Consider the following statements.

- I. The Malimath Committee recommended that in respect of offences for which death is a punishment, the sentence of "imprisonment for life without commutation or remission" be prescribed as an alternative sentence.
- II. When a woman who is pregnant or has a child below 7 years is sentenced to any term of imprisonment, a provision shall be made to give effect to that sentence by directing that she shall remain under house arrest during that period.
- III. The Committee recommends that a suitable provision should be made empowering the court to prescribe an alternative to default sentence, community service for a specified time.
- IV. The Committee recommends that a statutory Committee be constituted to lay down sentencing guidelines to regulate the discretion of the court in imposing sentences for various offences under the IPC and Special Local Laws.

Which of the following are the recommendations of the Malimath Committee with respect to Indian Penal Code?

- (1) Only I & II are correct
- (2) Only I, II & III are correct
- (3) Only II & III are correct
- (4) All are correct

118. The distinction between Section 299 and Section 300 was first discussed in the case of _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Om Prakash v. State of Punjab | (2) Vasudev v. State of UP |
| (3) Deo Narain v. State of UP | (4) R. V. Govinda |

119. X, a woman, who ran to a well stating that she would jump into it, was caught before she could reach it. Which one of the following statements is correct in this regard?

- (1) She is not guilty of an attempt to commit suicide although she intended to do so and prepared to carry out that intention yet she might have changed her mind.
- (2) She is guilty of committing offence of attempt to commit suicide as she categorically declared to do so.
- (3) She is guilty of no offence as whatever was done by her did not amount to preparation for committing suicide.
- (4) She is guilty of attempt to commit culpable homicide as she attempted to kill herself.

120. 'A' places man with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells 'Z' that they will fire at 'Z' if 'Z' attempts to leave the building. 'A' has committed

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) wrongful confinement of 'Z'. | (2) an offence of Wrongful restraint of 'Z'. |
| (3) an offence of criminal intimidation. | (4) mischief by fire. |

121. Which of the following cases is known as Nasik Conspiracy case?
 (1) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar's case (2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak's case
 (3) Madhu Limaye's case (4) None of these
122. The maximum '*ignorantia juris non excusat*' means _____.
 (1) ignorance of law is no excuse (2) ignorance of fact is no excuse
 (3) ignorance of law is an excuse (4) ignorance of fact is an excuse.
123. Mark the correct answer.
 'A' instigates 'B' to instigate 'C' to kill 'D'. In pursuance of that instigation B writes a letter to C to kill D. C does not read the letter. Therefore
 (1) 'A' and 'B' are liable for abetment of murder.
 (2) 'A' is liable for abetment of murder but 'B' is not liable for abetment of murder.
 (3) 'A' is liable for abetment of murder but 'B' is liable for attempt to abetment of murder.
 (4) None of these is correct
124. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such person
 (1) is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
 (2) is liable for his own overt act.
 (3) shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime.
 (4) Both (2) & (3)
125. A village Vaidya used to successfully operate wounds with shaving blade. Victim who was suffering from piles was operated with shaving blade by the Vaidya. Due to profound bleeding, the victim died and the Vaidya was prosecuted for causing death of the victim. If you are a defence lawyer under which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code you can defend the Vaidya?
 (1) Section 87 (2) Section 88
 (3) Section 92 (4) None of these
126. In which of the following Sections of I.P.C. 'preparation' is punishable?
 (1) Sections 121, 125, 398 (2) Section 122, 125, 399
 (3) Sections 122, 126, 399 (4) Sections 121, 126, 398

127. 'A', on grave and sudden provocation, fires a pistol at 'Z', under such circumstances that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. What offence 'A' has committed?
- (1) Attempt to commit culpable homicide
 - (2) Attempt to Murder
 - (3) Murder
 - (4) Culpable Homicide
128. 'A' instigates 'B' to burn Z's house. 'B' sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. Here
- (1) 'A', would be guilty of abetting the burning of the house, as well as the theft.
 - (2) A, though guilty of abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting the theft; for the theft was a distinct act, and not a probable consequence of the burning.
 - (3) A, would be guilty of committing theft.
 - (4) None of these
129. In which one of the following cases, a constitution bench of the Supreme Court had made it clear that allegedly seditious speech and expression may be punished only if the speech is an 'incitement' to 'violence', or 'public disorder.'?
- (1) Kedar Nath Singh vs State of Bihar
 - (2) Sachidanand v. State of West Bengal
 - (3) Raghubir Singh Yadav v. State of Bihar
 - (4) None of these
130. To which of the following offences the Apex Court judgement in *Abhaynand Mishra V/s State of Bihar* is related to?
- (1) Sections 420 and 511 of I.P.C.
 - (2) Section 511 of I.P.C. only
 - (3) Section 420 of I.P.C. only
 - (4) None of these

Civil Procedure Code
(Question Nos. 131-150)

131. Against a person disobeying a temporary injunction, granted for preventing the defeat of justice, the court may order
- (1) sending him to civil prison.
 - (2) attaching his property.
 - (3) selling his property.
 - (4) All these three punishments
132. In suits with a subject matter value up to ₹10,000 in the Court of Small Causes, the appeal from a decree arises only on
- (1) the facts.
 - (2) a question of law.
 - (3) both facts and law.
 - (4) None of these
133. Every high court must constitute a rules committee whose President shall be a person nominated by the
- (1) district judge.
 - (2) high court.
 - (3) Committee itself.
 - (4) Supreme Court.
134. A civil court of competent jurisdiction will entertain a mortgagor's suit for _____.
- (1) sale
 - (2) foreclosure
 - (3) redemption
 - (4) interest
135. The over or under valuation of a suit becomes relevant only when it results in a change of the _____.
- (1) relief sought
 - (2) forum
 - (3) parties
 - (4) court fee
136. A plaintiff's suit is liable to be dismissed for want of prosecution if he fails to comply with an order to
- (1) file relevant documents.
 - (2) give the list of witnesses.
 - (3) file the draft issues.
 - (4) answer interrogatories.
137. A judge is bound to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes if the evidence is
- (1) taken down in writing by the judge.
 - (2) taken from his dictation in court.
 - (3) recorded mechanically in his absence.
 - (4) None of these

138. The territorial limits of subordinate courts are usually fixed by_____.
- (1) Central Government (2) State Government
(3) Central & State Governments (4) High Courts
139. Suits for immovable properties can be tried by_____.
- (1) Presidency Small Causes Courts
(2) Provincial Small Causes Courts
(3) High Courts having no original jurisdiction
(4) Courts in whose territorial jurisdiction the property is situated
140. A sues B to receive certain property as the heir of C. He can amend the plaint to sue by claiming to be the adopted son of D by agreeing to give B_____.
- (1) costs (2) share in the property
(3) tenancy rights (4) None of these
141. The maximum period of time a court can grant for filing a written statement is_____.
- (1) 30 days
(2) 90 days
(3) 120 days
(4) beyond 90 days as a strict exception
142. The executing court treats which of the following as parties to the decreed suit?
- (1) Defendant against whom the suit has been dismissed
(2) Purchaser of property at the sale in execution of the decree
(3) Surety who has furnished security for the performance of the decree
(4) All these
143. A divorce suit abates if a spouse dies
- (1) after the decree of divorce is granted.
(2) during the proceedings for the divorce.
(3) after the decree of divorce and before the appeal against it.
(4) after the divorce decree and after the appeal against it.
144. One plaintiff of several may withdraw from a suit
- (1) with the permission of the court.
(2) consent of the other plaintiffs and the permission of the court.
(3) without the consent of the other plaintiffs.
(4) with the consent of the other plaintiffs but without the permission of the court.

145. A revision stays
- (1) a suit.
 - (2) the suit if so ordered by the revisional court.
 - (3) the suit if so ordered by the high court.
 - (4) the suit subject to payment of costs.
146. The sale of property in execution of a decree can be set aside by the court if the judgment debtor dies
- (1) after the proclamation of sale but before the date of the sale.
 - (2) after the date of sale.
 - (3) and the decree holder fails to substitute the LR of the deceased.
 - (4) and the decree holder's failure to substitute the LR of the deceased, prejudices the LR.
147. Attachment of the growing crop is done by affixing the warrant of attachment on the
- (1) land on which the crop is grown.
 - (2) outer door of the house where the judgment debtor ordinarily resides.
 - (3) fodder stack of the judgment debtor's house.
 - (4) land on which the crop is grown and on the outer door of the house where the judgment debtor ordinarily resides.
148. Without the leave of the court which of the following causes of action can be joined with a suit for the recovery of immovable property?
- (1) Claims for mesne profits in respect of the property claimed.
 - (2) Damages for breach of any contract whatsoever.
 - (3) Claims for arrears of rent in any property.
 - (4) Claims in which the relief sought is not based on the same cause of action.
149. Non joinder of parties is fatal to a suit when
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) a necessary party is not joined | (2) any party is missing. |
| (3) some parties are missing. | (4) None of these |
150. In the absence of a high court or a Supreme Court judgment on the validity of the Act in the case before it, if the subordinate court is of the opinion that the Act is invalid, it must :
- (1) it must be referred it to the high court
 - (2) it must be referred it to the Supreme Court.
 - (3) it must be referred it to the district judge.
 - (4) it must decide the validity.