

SECTION – I
(Question Nos. 1-50)

ENGLISH
(Question Nos. 1-30)

1. Which gives the correct meaning of the sentence, "Soon the sun will set"?
(1) Immediately the sun will set (2) The sun will set slowly
(3) In a short time, the sun will set (4) In no time the sun will set
2. Which is the principal clause in the sentence, "I think that he destroyed the letter which you sent there"?
(1) I think (2) that he destroyed the letter
(3) which you sent there (4) None of these
3. Which one of the following is an exclamative sentence?
(1) What a shame!
(2) The motto of the market is 'Let the buyer beware'.
(3) Never lecture children.
(4) But it's understated violence, isn't it?
4. Which is the correct combination?
(1) I, ourselves (2) We, myself (3) She, himself (4) They, themselves
5. Naught is the synonym of
(1) zero. (2) naughty. (3) hundred. (4) note.
6. Which is the correct male and female pair of nouns?
(1) Monk – nun (2) Bachelor – mother (3) Spinster – husband (4) Brother – daughter
7. Which of the following is the correct sentence?
(1) The sceneries here are very good.
(2) He gave me a piece of advice.
(3) He is taller than I.
(4) I am one of those who believe everything I hear.
8. The gender of which of the following is neuter?
(1) Man (2) Woman (3) Pen (4) None of these
9. A group of words which forms part of a sentence is a clause if it contains a
(1) subject. (2) predicate.
(3) subject and a predicate. (4) None of these

10. In, "Neither accusation is true", the word "neither" is a/an
 (1) distributed numeral adjective. (2) demonstrative adjective.
 (3) numeral adjective. (4) interrogation adjective.
11. "The mason is building the wall", is a sentence in
 (1) active voice. (2) passive voice.
 (3) neither in active nor in passive voice. (4) imperative mood.
12. In the sentence, "Only graduates are eligible for the post", the preposition is
 (1) graduates. (2) post. (3) for. (4) None of these
13. "Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more" has the conjunction
 (1) that. (2) loved. (3) not. (4) more.
14. What kind of sentence is, "The horse reared and the rider was thrown"?
 (1) Simple (2) Compound (3) Complex (4) None of these
15. In the idiom "The ship was cast away on the coast of Goa", the word 'cast' means
 (1) made. (2) floated. (3) launched. (4) wrecked.
16. "He is not a great lawyer, but he has the gift of the gab," means a lawyer who
 (1) gives gifts. (2) takes gifts.
 (3) talks about a gift. (4) has a talent for speaking.
17. "Variety is the spice of life" is a
 (1) Metaphor. (2) Simile. (3) Euphemism. (4) Oxymoron.
18. Precis writing is an exercise in
 (1) expansion of the subject matter.
 (2) compression of the subject matter with all essential points.
 (3) compression of the subject matter without all essential points.
 (4) writing the opposite of what the subject matter states.
19. "It was getting darker", is a
 (1) present continuous tense. (2) past continuous tense.
 (3) present tense. (4) past tense.
20. "He turns even his errors to account", means he
 (1) notes down his errors. (2) puts a monetary value on his errors.
 (3) uses his errors to profit by them. (4) ignores his errors.

21. "D.Litt", stands for
 (1) Doctor of Literature (2) Doctor of Letters
 (3) Doctor of Languages (4) Doctor of Lighting
22. In the sentence "The cautious are not always cowards", which adjective has been used as a plural noun?
 (1) Cowards (2) Are (3) Cautious (4) Always
23. Which of the following is the correct sentence?
 (1) Honesty is the best policy. (2) An honesty is the best policy.
 (3) The honesty is the best policy. (4) Any honesty is the best policy.
24. Which is the active voice of the sentence "She was handed a cheque"?
 (1) A cheque was handed to her. (2) He handed her a cheque.
 (3) He gave her a cheque. (4) A cheque was given to her.
25. In the sentence, "The ship is going slowly", the adverb is
 (1) ship. (2) the. (3) going. (4) slowly.
26. The conjunction in the sentence, "After the shower was over the sun shone out again" is
 (1) after. (2) shower. (3) over. (4) out.
27. In the sentence, "He came before me", the word "before" is a/an
 (1) adverb. (2) preposition. (3) conjunction. (4) None of these
28. Which is the correct change in the form of the sentence, "The news is too good to be true"?
 (1) The news is so good that it cannot be true. (2) The news is false.
 (3) The news is true. (4) The news is neither good nor true.
29. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
 (1) His story, was in several ways improbable.
 (2) His story was, in several ways improbable.
 (3) His story was, in several ways, improbable.
 (4) His story was in several ways, improbable.
30. 'Euphemism', is the description of a/an
 (1) disagreeable thing by an agreeable name. (2) agreeable thing.
 (3) disagreeable thing. (4) None of these

GENERAL AWARENESS

(Question Nos. 31-50)

31. The appointment, posting and promotion of district judges in a State must be made by the
(1) Governor.
(2) High Court.
(3) Chief Minister.
(4) Governor in consultation with the High Court.
32. The Government of India announces the Minimum Support Prices for food grains on the recommendations of the
(1) Forward Markets Commission.
(2) Union Ministry of Agriculture.
(3) Union Ministry of Finance.
(4) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.
33. The National Calendar of India is based on
(1) Saka Era. (2) Vedic Era. (3) Christian Era. (4) None of these
34. Under the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015, commercial courts can be created by the State Govt. where
(1) High Courts have ordinary civil jurisdiction.
(2) there are District Courts.
(3) High Courts have no ordinary original civil jurisdiction.
(4) there are special courts.
35. The Ministries of the Govt. of India are created by the President under
(1) Allocation of Business Rules. (2) Transaction of Business Rules.
(3) Cabinet Secretariat Rules. (4) Right to Information Act.
36. The Inter-State Council is headed by
(1) Prime Minister. (2) President.
(3) Home Minister. (4) Law & Justice Minister.
37. Every year, the National Voters Day is celebrated on
(1) November 14. (2) January 26. (3) August 15. (4) January 25.
38. The Constituent Assembly adopted and enacted the Constitution of India on
(1) November 26, 1949. (2) August 15, 1947.
(3) January 26, 1950. (4) August 4, 1942.
39. The schedule of Elections to the Legislatures of States is decided by
(1) State Legislatures. (2) State Election Commissions.
(3) Election Commission of India. (4) President of India.

40. Fundamental duties in the Constitution of India bind all
 (1) persons. (2) foreigners.
 (3) persons of Indian origin. (4) citizens.
41. The Council of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, cannot exceed the total number of members of the Lok Sabha by
 (1) fifty percent. (2) ten percent. (3) fifteen percent. (4) None of these
42. Elections to panchayats are held under the superintendence of the
 (1) Election Commission of India. (2) President of India.
 (3) State Election Commission. (4) Central Government.
43. The Supreme Court laid down the doctrine of the basic structure of the Constitution of India in
 (1) Kesavananada Bharati vs. State of Kerala (2) Aruna Roy vs Union of India
 (3) St. Xavier's College vs State of Gujarat (4) Air India vs Nargesh Meerza
44. The Fundamental Right to Free and Compulsory Education is given by the Constitution of India to all children of the age of
 (1) 0 to 14. (2) 3 to 12. (3) 6 to 14. (4) 4 to 16.
45. Judges to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India are selected by the
 (1) Supreme Court Collegium. (2) National Judicial Council.
 (3) Prime Minister. (4) President.
46. World Environment Day is on
 (1) January 30. (2) December 25. (3) January 1. (4) June 5.
47. The Controlling Authority of the Indian Corporate Law Service is
 (1) Ministry of Law. (2) Ministry of Finance.
 (3) Ministry of Home. (4) Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
48. President's rule can be imposed on a State when the State is faced with
 (1) external aggression. (2) armed rebellion.
 (3) failure of constitutional machinery. (4) internal disturbance.
49. Under the Constitution of India the President of India has the power to
 (1) set aside a conviction. (2) order a retrial.
 (3) commute a death sentence. (4) None of these
50. The legal right to information is available only against
 (1) a public authority. (2) private individuals.
 (3) foreign countries. (4) international organizations.

SECTION – II
(Question Nos. 51-150)

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
(Question Nos. 51-70)

51. The President can issue a proclamation of emergency only on receiving a
- (1) request from the Prime Minister.
 - (2) request from the Union Home Minister.
 - (3) written decision of the Union Cabinet.
 - (4) written decision of the Union Law Minister.
52. An amendment of the definition of 'State' in the Fundamental Rights Chapter of the Constitution, must be passed by each House of Parliament
- (1) by at least two thirds of those present and voting.
 - (2) by a majority of its total membership.
 - (3) by both (1) & (2).
 - (4) and ratified by at least 50% of State legislatures.
53. The power to legislate on none of the subjects mentioned in List II or List III of the Constitution is with
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| (1) Union. | (2) States. |
| (3) Union & States. | (4) Finance Commission. |
54. Which one of the following doctrines is related to Fundamental Rights?
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| (1) Doctrine of emanation | (2) Doctrine of severability |
| (3) Doctrine of colourable legislation | (4) Doctrine of pith and substance |
55. Whom must the President consult before deciding the question of disqualification of a Member of Parliament?
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| (1) Comptroller & Auditor General | (2) Speaker of the Lok Sabha |
| (3) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha | (4) Election Commission |
56. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of the Lok Sabha is
- (1) one-fifth of the total number of members.
 - (2) one-tenth of the members directly elected from the states.
 - (3) one-fourth of the members directly elected from States & Union Territories.
 - (4) one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

57. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the
 (1) House of People.
 (2) Council of States.
 (3) Council of States and then in the House of People.
 (4) simultaneously in the House of People and the Council of the States.
58. Whether a law or an action violates a fundamental right depends on
 (1) the direct object of the law or action. (2) the direct effect of the law or action.
 (3) both the direct object and the direct effect. (4) None of these
59. The Supreme Court has held that the freedom of speech for a newspaper lies
 (1) only in the volume of its circulation.
 (2) only in the volume of news and views.
 (3) both in the volume of circulation and that of news and views.
 (4) only in its advertising.
60. The Supreme Court had laid down that the guiding principle for handcuffing a prisoner is the
 (1) nature of the offence against him.
 (2) manner in which he committed the offence.
 (3) danger of his escaping from police custody.
 (4) kind of family he comes from.
61. The Supreme Court has held that the doctrine of distributive justice is contained in
 (1) Article 21. (2) Article 16 (2). (3) Article 38 and 39. (4) Article 30.
62. The Supreme Court has ordered that marriages in India must be
 (1) optionally registered.
 (2) compulsorily registered.
 (3) registered subject to the bride's consent.
 (4) compulsorily registered irrespective of the religion of the couple.
63. A convict applying to the President for pardoning of his death sentence, has
 (1) a right to an oral hearing before the President.
 (2) no right to an oral hearing before the President.
 (3) a right to an oral hearing before the Prime Minister.
 (4) None of these
64. The Prime Minister has a constitutional duty to communicate to the President
 (1) only decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration of the affairs of the Union.
 (2) only proposals for legislation.
 (3) only those decisions of the Council of Ministers which involve public funds.
 (4) decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.

65. In which case did the Supreme Court direct the setting up of a Criminal Injuries Compensation Board?
- (1) Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan
 - (2) Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum vs Union of India
 - (3) Delhi Judicial Service vs. State of Gujarat
 - (4) Common Cause vs Union of India
66. If a question arises as to whether the President is required by or under the Constitution to act in his own discretion, then the decision of the President in his discretion is
- (1) final.
 - (2) subject to approval by the Cabinet.
 - (3) subject to approval by the Parliament.
 - (4) None of these
67. The validity of anything done by the Governor pursuant to his decision that he ought or ought not to act in his discretion on a matter under the Constitution
- (1) can be challenged in a court.
 - (2) can be challenged in the Legislative Assembly.
 - (3) can be challenged before the President.
 - (4) cannot be challenged.
68. A disagreement between the Union and a State Govt. as to the sum to be paid to the State for complying with a Union Government's direction for the protection of a railway, is decided by
- (1) mediation.
 - (2) an arbitrator appointed by the parties.
 - (3) an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India.
 - (4) the Supreme Court.
69. An Act is not invalid if the Bill for it was introduced in Parliament without obtaining the mandatory previous sanction of the President, if
- (1) President gives assent to the Act.
 - (2) Parliament condones the absence of the sanction.
 - (3) Council of Ministers condones the absence of the sanction.
 - (4) None of these
70. On the failure of a State to comply with directions given by the Union Government in exercise of its executive power, the break down of constitutional machinery in that State can be declared by
- (1) Governor.
 - (2) Parliament.
 - (3) President.
 - (4) State Legislature.

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

71. A person standing surety for an accused person for his release on bail, shall declare before the court only
- (1) the number of persons for whom he has stood surety already.
 - (2) whether he has stood surety for the accused earlier.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2) above with relevant particulars.
 - (4) None of these
72. Where the period of limitation expires on a day when the court is closed, the court may take cognizance on the
- (1) suitable day fixed by the court.
 - (2) day on which the court reopens.
 - (3) next Wednesday of the week.
 - (4) deposit of fee prescribed in that behalf.
73. Under Section 6 of Criminal Procedure Code , 1973, every State must have _____ classes of criminal courts besides the High Court and the courts constituted under any laws.
- (1) five
 - (2) six
 - (3) four
 - (4) two
74. The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass
- (1) any sentence of imprisonment upto ten years.
 - (2) any sentence of imprisonment upto seven years.
 - (3) a death sentence.
 - (4) a life imprisonment sentence.
75. Anticipatory bail can be granted by
- (1) any criminal court.
 - (2) Sessions court or High Court.
 - (3) Judicial Magistrate First Class.
 - (4) High court only.
76. When is an arrested person entitled to meet an advocate of his choice?
- (1) During interrogation
 - (2) After interrogation
 - (3) Throughout interrogation
 - (4) All the above are correct
77. Who can record confessions and statements under section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure?
- (1) Any Executive Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate.
 - (2) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate irrespective of his jurisdiction.
 - (3) Any District Magistrate.
 - (4) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction in case.

78. In case of the information as to non-cognizable cases, a police officer is bound to
- (1) only enter the information in his diary.
 - (2) only refer the informant to the Magistrate.
 - (3) arrest the accused.
 - (4) enter the information in his diary and refer the informant to the Magistrate.
79. Police report under the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973 is a/an
- (1) report made to the police.
 - (2) Report of police officer on completion of investigation sent to a competent Magistrate.
 - (3) preliminary report.
 - (4) ad-hoc report.
80. Before a judgment is pronounced, the prosecution of offences against a person can be withdrawn by
- (1) the State Government.
 - (2) Public Prosecutor in charge of a case with permission of the court.
 - (3) Public prosecutor in charge of a case without permission of the court.
 - (4) All these
81. A court can take cognizance beyond one year from the date of the offence punishable with imprisonment of one year, if it is shown to the court that
- (1) offence was not a continuing offence.
 - (2) delay was due to astrological advice.
 - (3) it is necessary to do so in the interests of justice.
 - (4) no prejudice would be caused to the accused.
82. If in the first information report an offence is cognizable and the other offence is non-cognizable, then the offence shall be deemed to be
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| (1) Non-cognizable. | (2) Cognizable. |
| (3) Warrant case. | (4) Summons case. |
83. Any proceedings in the course of which evidence is taken on oath is called
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| (1) Inquiry. | (2) Investigation. |
| (3) Sworn statement. | (4) Judicial proceeding. |

84. The question whether a statement was recorded in the course of investigation is a
- (1) question of law.
 - (2) question of fact.
 - (3) mixed question of law and fact.
 - (4) question of fact or question of law depending on the facts and circumstances .
85. A court can take cognizance of the offence of adultery on the complaint made by the
- (1) husband.
 - (2) husband with the leave of the court.
 - (3) wife of the adulterer.
 - (4) adulteress.
86. When it appears to a court that some evidence is essential for the just decision of a case, then it can
- (1) summon any person as a witness.
 - (2) examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness.
 - (3) recall and re- examine any person already examined.
 - (4) All these
87. While dismissing a complaint made under Section 200 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, a Magistrate must record
- (1) brief reasons.
 - (2) no reason.
 - (3) detailed reasons.
 - (4) the demeanour of the complainant.
88. No offence shall be compounded if the accused is by reason of a previous conviction liable to
- (1) enhanced punishment.
 - (2) punishment of a different kind for the offence.
 - (3) Neither (1) nor (2).
 - (4) Both (1) and (2).
89. A warrant case means a case relating to an offence punishable with
- (1) imprisonment for one year.
 - (2) fine.
 - (3) imprisonment for one year and fine.
 - (4) life or more than two years imprisonment.
90. The High Court shall commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life in case of a woman when woman is found to
- (1) have children below 2 years.
 - (2) be sole bread earner of family.
 - (3) be pregnant.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)

Law of Evidence
(Question Nos. 91-110)

91. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he can use the document as evidence later
(1) without the consent of the other party. (2) without the order of the court.
(3) with consent of the other party. (4) None of these
92. The Evidence Act, 1872 applies to
(1) proceedings before tribunals. (2) proceedings before an arbitrator.
(3) judicial proceedings. (4) None of these
93. The Law of Evidence is
(1) substantive law. (2) adjectival law. (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
94. A confession made by a conspirator involving other members, is relevant against the co-conspirator jointly tried with him and is admissible under of Evidence Act.
(1) Section 8 (2) Section 104 (3) Section 30 (4) Both (2) and (3)
95. When the court has to form an opinion as to the electronic signature of any person, opinion of _____ is relevant.
(1) any person conversant with digital technology
(2) person who has created the electronic signature of the person
(3) certifying authority issuing the electronic signature certificate
(4) None of these
96. Even if the adverse party objects, leading questions can be asked without the permission of the court in
(1) examination-in-chief. (2) re-examination.
(3) cross examination. (4) None of these
97. Whether in criminal proceedings, is the previous good character of an accused person relevant?
(1) No (2) Yes
(3) At the discretion of the court (4) Depends on the offence alleged
98. Whether the contents of documents or electronic records, can be proved by oral evidence?
(1) Yes (2) No
(3) At the discretion of the court (4) When the witness is an expert witness

99. Secondary evidence of documents is
- (1) an oral account of a copy compared with the original.
 - (2) an oral account of a photograph of the original.
 - (3) an oral account of a machine copy of the original.
 - (4) copies made from and compared with the original.
100. A confession by an accused made while in police custody, be proved against him only when made in the immediate presence of
- (1) a doctor.
 - (2) a lawyer.
 - (3) a judicial magistrate.
 - (4) family members.
101. A is tried for riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are
- (1) irrelevant.
 - (2) relevant but not explanatory of the nature of the transaction.
 - (3) relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.
 - (4) hearsay evidence.
102. An admission is the best evidence against the maker if it is
- (1) oral only.
 - (2) documentary only.
 - (3) in electronic form only.
 - (4) either oral, or documentary or contained in electronic form.
103. A witness, who is unable to speak, gives his evidence in writing or by signs in the open court; evidence so given shall be deemed to be
- (1) inadmissible.
 - (2) hearsay evidence.
 - (3) documentary evidence.
 - (4) oral evidence.
104. A conviction based on the testimony of an accomplice is
- (1) necessarily legal.
 - (2) necessarily illegal.
 - (3) not illegal merely because the testimony is uncorroborated.
 - (4) None of these

105. The statement of a solitary witness
- (1) can be relied upon by a Court.
 - (2) cannot be relied upon by a court.
 - (3) can be relied upon if the Court concludes it to be correct and true.
 - (4) None of these
106. A public officer who has been communicated any information in official confidence, shall not be compelled to disclose such communication, when he considers
- (1) he will be suspended by such disclosure.
 - (2) it is unethical to disclose such information.
 - (3) the public interests would suffer by such disclosure.
 - (4) he would not be promoted because of such disclosure.
107. Which is the correct order of examination of witnesses?
- (1) Cross-examination, examination-in-chief, re-examination
 - (2) Examination-in-chief, re-examination, cross-examination
 - (3) Examination-in-chief, cross-examination, re-examination
 - (4) None of these
108. 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
109. When a person is in possession of anything and ownership is in dispute, the burden of proof as to ownership is on
- (1) the person who is in possession.
 - (2) the person who affirms that such person is not the owner.
 - (3) both of them equally.
 - (4) None of these
110. A dying declaration is admissible when it is made before a
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| (1) magistrate | (2) police officer |
| (3) doctor | (4) All these |

Indian Penal Code
(Question Nos. 111-130)

111. Unlawful assembly is an assembly of
- (1) five or more persons with the common object of committing an offence.
 - (2) seven or more persons to deprive a person of the enjoyment of his drink.
 - (3) ten or more persons with the common object of committing an offence.
 - (4) persons to overawe the Central or State Government by showing of criminal force.
112. Good faith means that which is done or believed with
- (1) due care.
 - (2) proper motive.
 - (3) proper care and motive.
 - (4) due care and attention.
113. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, applies to any offence committed by
- (1) any person on any ship registered abroad.
 - (2) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond Indian.
 - (3) any person on any aircraft registered abroad.
 - (4) targeting a computer resource located abroad by any person in any place without and beyond Indian.
114. Identify the punishment which is not prescribed under the category of punishments in the Indian Penal Code
- (1) Death
 - (2) Imprisonment for life
 - (3) Simple imprisonment with hard labour
 - (4) Forfeiture of property
115. 'Wrongful gain' means gain by
- (1) lawful means of property to which the person gaining is not entitled.
 - (2) unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not entitled.
 - (3) unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is entitled.
 - (4) All these
116. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all,
- (1) each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
 - (2) each of such person is liable for his own overt act.
 - (3) each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime.
 - (4) Both (2) and (3)

117. Illegal signifies only everything which
- (1) is an offence.
 - (2) is prohibited by law.
 - (3) furnishes ground for civil action.
 - (4) All these
118. Under section 498A of IPC cruelty to woman includes
- (1) only harassment of the woman.
 - (2) physical cruelty only.
 - (3) mental cruelty only.
 - (4) All these
119. The Supreme Court of India has struck down the punishment of death when a prisoner commits murder while under the sentence for life in the case of
- (1) Mithu vs. State of Punjab.
 - (2) Raghubir vs. State of Haryana.
 - (3) Bacchan Singh vs. State of Punjab.
 - (4) Maru Ram vs. State of Punjab.
120. If an offender is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding six months but not exceeding one year, then the Court may order the term of solitary confinement not exceeding
- (1) one month.
 - (2) forty-five days.
 - (3) two months.
 - (4) three months.
121. The accused is a warehouse-keeper. The complainant going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to the accused under a contract that the furniture would be returned on payment of stipulated sum for the warehouse room. The accused sells the furniture. The accused is guilty of which one of the following?
- (1) Criminal misappropriation
 - (2) Theft
 - (3) Robbery
 - (4) Criminal breach of trust
122. Which of the following acts would not amount to committing an offence of sexual harassment?
- (1) Showing pornography against the will of a woman.
 - (2) Making sexually coloured remarks.
 - (3) A request for a dinner date.
 - (4) A demand or request for sexual favours.
123. Imprisonment for criminal breach of trust can be extended to
- (1) 6 years.
 - (2) 5 years.
 - (3) 4 years.
 - (4) 3 years.
124. Imprisonment for cheating can be extended to
- (1) 4 years.
 - (2) 3 years.
 - (3) 2 years.
 - (4) 1 year.

125. In which of the following cases, it was held that the death sentence should be given only in rarest of rare case?
- (1) R. V. Govinda (2) Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
(3) Mitthu Singh v. State of Punjab (4) Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab
126. The offence of dacoity requires at least _____ persons to act conjointly for committing the offence of robbery.
- (1) five (2) four (3) three (4) two
127. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, electoral bribery is
- (1) giving of gratification to a person to induce that person to exercise the electoral right of voting.
(2) social boycott of a person for not voting.
(3) declaration of a public policy to tackle corruption.
(4) promise of public action to ensure women's safety.
128. The offence of obscenity does not apply to any representations
- (1) on or in any temple.
(2) any lascivious book which tends to deprave persons who are likely to read these.
(3) any writing, drawing, or representation that appeals to the prurient interest.
(4) imports or exports obscene objects for sale, hire or distribution.
129. Adultery is
- (1) to take or entice any woman who is the wife of another man with intent to have illicit intercourse with her.
(2) to have sexual intercourse with a person who is the wife of another man without the consent or connivance of that man.
(3) sexual intercourse with a married woman with her consent when she is under sixteen years of age.
(4) sexual intercourse with one's own wife who is less than fifteen years of age.
130. Defamation is
- (1) publication of a substantially true report of court proceedings.
(2) bona fide opinion of a court judgment.
(3) bona fide opinion concerning the conduct of a person touching any public question.
(4) imputation that harms a person's reputation by lowering the moral or intellectual character of that person in the estimation of others.

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131. The court must ask the parties to admit or deny the allegations of fact made in their plaint and written statement at the
- (1) first hearing.
 - (2) second hearing.
 - (3) hearing for settlement of issues.
 - (4) cross-examination.
132. A court must ask the parties to a suit to opt for one of the alternative dispute resolution methods outside the court only
- (1) before recording admissions and denials of the suit parties.
 - (2) after recording the admissions and denials of the suit parties.
 - (3) after preliminary talks between the suit parties.
 - (4) after the cross-examination of the parties.
133. A plaintiff whose suit has been dismissed for failure to comply with an order for answering interrogatories is precluded from
- (1) bringing any fresh suit.
 - (2) bringing a fresh suit on the same cause of action.
 - (3) seeking more time to answer the interrogatories.
 - (4) seeking time to object to the interrogatories.
134. A bare denial of a contract alleged in a pleading shall
- (1) be construed as a denial of the legality of such contract.
 - (2) not be construed as a denial of the sufficiency of such contract.
 - (3) not be construed only as a denial of the contract.
 - (4) None of these
135. A summary procedure suit can be filed in a High Court to recover a debt on a/an
- (1) oral contract.
 - (2) written contract.
 - (3) written and registered contract.
 - (4) None of these
136. Who amongst the following is a legal representative?
- (1) A trespasser
 - (2) An intermeddler
 - (3) A creditor
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)

137. Generally, the power of the court to issue commissions includes
- (1) execution of orders.
 - (2) filing of criminal cases.
 - (3) filing of suits.
 - (4) making a local investigation.
138. The doctrine of res judicata under Section 11 Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 applies to
- (1) decision of a court without jurisdiction.
 - (2) a writ of mandamus and of certiorari.
 - (3) consent/ compromise decree.
 - (4) a writ of habeas corpus.
139. Parties can agree to have their case decided by
- (1) a court not having territorial jurisdiction.
 - (2) a court not having pecuniary jurisdiction.
 - (3) a court not having subject matter jurisdiction.
 - (4) one of two courts having jurisdiction.
140. Objections to non-joinder and mis joinder of parties in a suit can be taken
- (1) only at the earliest.
 - (2) in appeal.
 - (3) in review.
 - (4) in revision.
141. Pleadings should state
- (1) material facts.
 - (2) the law.
 - (3) the evidence.
 - (4) any facts.
142. A counter claim must
- (1) arise out of the same transaction.
 - (2) be a defence to plaintiff's claim.
 - (3) be a right for which defendant can file a separate suit.
 - (4) be more than the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court.
143. When an application to sue in forma pauperis is rejected, the remedy is
- (1) an appeal.
 - (2) review.
 - (3) revision.
 - (4) a fresh application.
144. All persons can be joined in one suit as plaintiffs' if
- (1) common question of law would arise in their separate suits.
 - (2) different questions of facts would arise in their separate suits.
 - (3) different questions of law would arise in their separate suits.
 - (4) any right to relief arising from different transactions is alleged to exist.

145. A court may order separate trials where any joinder of defendants would

- (1) not embarrass the defendants.
- (2) not delay the trial.
- (3) be expedient in the interest of justice.
- (4) None of these

146. An amendment of pleadings may be allowed by a court

- (1) at any stage of the proceedings.
- (2) only after the issues have been settled.
- (3) only after the trial has commenced.
- (4) only after the trial has commenced and despite due diligence, the issue of amendment could have been raised before the commencement.

147. When a plaint is rejected, the judge shall

- (1) make an oral order.
- (2) not record any reasons.
- (3) record an order with reasons.
- (4) impose cost.

148. Which of the following persons is entitled to exemption from personal attendance in court?

- (1) District Judge
- (2) Vice-Chancellor of the Law University
- (3) Judge of the Supreme Court
- (4) Public Information Officer

149. Who can endorse every document which has been admitted in evidence in the suit?

- (1) Both plaintiff and defendant
- (2) Court clerk
- (3) Judge recording the evidence
- (4) Lawyers of both plaintiff and defendant

150. Issues arise when a material proposition of

- (1) fact is affirmed by one party.
- (2) law is affirmed by one party.
- (3) fact or law is denied by the other party.
- (4) fact or law is affirmed by one party and denied by the other party.