

SECTION – I
(Question Nos. 1-50)

GENERAL ENGLISH
(Question Nos. 1-30)

Directions (Questions 1-5): *Study the passage given below to answer these questions.*

When talks come to how India has done for itself in 50 years of Independence, the world has nothing but praise for our success in remaining a democracy. On other fronts, the applause is less loud. In absolute terms, India has not done too badly, of course, life expectancy has increased. So has literacy. Industry, which was barely a fledgling, has grown tremendously. And as far as agriculture is concerned, India has been transformed from a country perpetually on the edge of starvation into a success story held up for others to emulate. But these are competitive times when change is rapid, and to walk slowly when the rest of the world is running is almost as bad as standing still or walking backwards. Compared with large chunks of what was then the developing world South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, China and what was till lately a separate Hong Kong-India has fared abysmally.

It began with a far better infrastructure than most of these countries had. It suffered hardly or not at all during the Second World War. It had advantages like an English speaking elite, quality scientific manpower (including a Nobel laureate and others who could be ranked among the world's best) and excellent business acumen. Yet, today, when countries are ranked according to their global competitiveness, it is tiny Singapore that figures at the top. Hong Kong is an export powerhouse. So is Taiwan. If a symbol was needed of how far we have fallen back, note that while Korean Cielos are sold in India, no one in South Korea is rushing to buy an Indian car.

The reasons list themselves. Topmost is economic isolationism. The government discouraged imports and encouraged self-sufficiency. Whatever the aim was, the result was the creation of a totally inefficient industry that failed to keep pace with global trends and, therefore, became absolutely uncompetitive. Only when the trade gates were opened a little did this become apparent. The years since then have been spent in merely trying to catch up.

That the government actually sheltered its industrialists from foreign competition is a little strange. For in all other respects, it operated under the conviction that businessmen were little more than crooks who were to be prevented from entering the most important areas of the economy, who were to be hamstrung in as many ways as possible, who were to be tolerated in the same way as an inexcisable wart. The high expropriatory rates of taxation, the licensing laws, the reservation of whole swathes of industry for the public sector, and the granting of monopolies to the public sector firms were the principle manifestations of this attitude. The government forgot that before wealth could be distributed, it had to be created. The government forgot that it itself could not create, but only squander wealth.

Some of the manifestations of the old attitude have changed. Tax rates have fallen. Licensing has been all but abolished. And the gates of global trade have been opened wide. But most of these changes were first by circumstances, partly by the foreign exchange bankruptcy of 1991 and the recognition that the government could no longer muster the funds to support the public sector, leave alone expand it. Whether the attitude of the government itself, or that of more than handful of ministers, has changed, is open to question. In many other ways, however, the government has not

changed one bit. Business still has to negotiate a welter of negotiations. Transparency is still a longer way off. And there is no exit policy. In defending the existing policy, politicians betray an inability to see beyond their noses. A no-exit policy for labour is equivalent to a no-entry policy for new business. If one industry is not allowed to retrench labour, other industries will think a hundred times before employing new labour.

In other ways too, the government hurts industries. Public sector monopolies like the department of telecommunications and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. make it possible for Indian business to operate only at a cost several times that of their counterparts abroad. The infrastructure is in a shambles partly because it is unable to formulate a sufficiently remunerative policy for private business, and partly because it does not have the stomach to change market rates for services. After a burst of activity in the early nineties, the government is dragging its feet. At the rate it is going, it will be another fifty years before the government realizes that a pro-business policy is the best pro-people policy. By then of course, the world would have moved even farther ahead.

1. The writer is surprised at the government's attitude towards its industrialists because
 - (1) the government did not need to protect its industrialists.
 - (2) the issue of competition was non-existent.
 - (3) the government looked upon its industrialists as crooks.
 - (4) the attitude was a conundrum.
2. According to the writer, India should have performed better than the other Asian nations because
 - (1) it had adequate infrastructure
 - (2) it had better infrastructure
 - (3) it had better politicians who could take the required decisions.
 - (4) All these
3. One of the factors of the government's protectionist policy was
 - (1) encouragement of imports.
 - (2) discouragement of imports.
 - (3) encouragement of exports.
 - (4) discouragement of exports.
4. The example of the Korean Cielo has been presented to highlight
 - (1) India's lack of stature in the international market.
 - (2) India's poor performance in the international market.
 - (3) India's lack of creditability in the international market
 - (4) India's disrepute in the international market.
5. According to the writer
 - (1) India's politicians are myopic in their vision of the country's requirements.
 - (2) India's politicians are busy lining their pockets.
 - (3) India's politicians are not conversant with the needs of the present scenario.
 - (4) All these

Directions (Questions 6-8): Each of these questions consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

6. ERADICATE

- (1) Put-up (2) Remove (3) Soften (4) Suppress

7. ADHERE

- (1) Act reluctantly (2) Give Allegiance (3) Wave frequently (4) React promptly

8. INFER

- (1) Derive (2) Calculate (3) Debate (4) Suggest

Directions (Questions 9-11): Each of these questions consists of a word which is underlined in the given sentence. It is followed by four words. Select the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word.

9. Kapil's bowling yesterday proved very costly.

- (1) economical (2) frugal (3) thrifty (4) expensive

10. The wise say that life is meant not merely to accumulate wealth but for self-realization.

- (1) amass (2) produce (3) scatter (4) gather

11. Mala is always defiant in her behavior.

- (1) obedient (2) rebellious (3) meek (4) friendly

Directions (Questions 12-14): Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. Keeping the first sentence first and the last sentence last, arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence.

12. (i) On the basis of experiments with rats,
(ii) health experts here say that
(iii) exercise more and consume vitamins,
(iv) they will live up to 100 years or more.
(v) if humans eat less
(vi) and be vigorous in their eighties and nineties

- (1) (ii),(iii),(v),(iv) (2) (ii),(v),(iii),(iv)
(3) (ii), (v), (iv),(iii) (4) (iv),(v),(ii),(iii)

13. (i) The problem of food is intimately connected with population.
(ii) Wages will seldom rise in proportion to the rising prices.
(iii) The market is governed by demand and supply.
(iv) Without enough food, such people lack health, strength of efficiency.
(v) If too many people demand goods to go round, prices will rise and poor classes will starve.
(vi) They fall an easy prey to all sorts of diseases.

- (1) (iii), (v), (ii), (iv) (2) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) (3) (iv), (ii), (v), (iii) (4) (v), (iii), (iv), (ii)

14. (i) India's message has always been one of love and peace.
(ii) Our Buddha was the light of Asia.
(iii) It has been a source of light and wisdom to the rest of the world.
(iv) Ashoka, moved by the horrors of Kalinga War, adopted the message of non-violence.
(v) The greatest apostle of nonviolence in recent years was Mahatma Gandhi.
(vi) He shook the foundation of the British rule in India through non-violence.
(1) (ii),(v),(iii),(iv) (2) (iv),(ii),(iii),(v) (3) (v),(iv),(iii),(ii) (4) (iii),(ii),(iv),(v)

Directions (Questions 15-17): *In each of these questions four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.*

15. To be at cross-purposes
(1) missed each other (2) work against each other
(3) dislike each other (4) misunderstand each other
16. A fool's paradise
(1) a foolish idea (2) an imaginary idea
(3) an unexpected gain (4) false hopes for a foolish person
17. The murder of the king
(1) homicide (2) matricide (3) patricide (4) regicide

Directions (Questions 18-23): *Given below are legal phrases. Choose the correct answer option.*

18. Sine die
(1) without fixing a fixed date (2) voice vote
(3) secret ballot (4) capitation fee
19. De jure
(1) here and there (2) as per law (3) small details (4) at the same place
20. Infructuous
(1) fruitful (2) unfruitful (3) effective (4) subjective
21. Mesne
(1) Intermediate (2) Mental (3) Moral (4) Profit
22. Persona non grata
(1) Person with disability (2) An unacceptable person
(3) Legal Person (4) Artificial Person
23. Sui generis
(1) The only one of its kind (2) On its own
(3) Generic (4) In one's own name

Directions (Questions 24-25): In each of these questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by a pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to the one expressed in the original pair.

24. Dulcet: Raucous

(1) Sweet: Song

(3) Palliative: Exacerbating

(2) Sweet : ShriII

(4) Theory: Practical

25. Convict: Imprisonment

(1) Student : School

(3) Delinquent : Orphanage

(2) Exile : Banishment

(4) Prisoner : Court

Directions (Questions 26-27): In each of the following questions, there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of :: and one word is given on another side of :: Choose the suitable word to put on the other side from the given alternatives to show a similar relationship.

26. Arguing: Litigation :: Courting :

(1) Judiciary

(3) Romance

(2) Adjudication

(4) Arbitration

27. Guest: Invitation :: Summons :

(1) Police

(3) Complainant

(2) Witness

(4) Prosecution

28. Words are divided into parts of speech according to

(1) the work that they do in a sentence.

(3) the meaning of a sentence.

(2) the position they occupy in a sentence.

(4) the number of letters in each word.

29. An adverb adds something to the meaning of a/an _____.

(1) Noun

(3) Verb

(2) Adjective

(4) Pronoun

30. In, "Neither accusation is true", the word "neither" is a

(1) Distributed numeral adjective

(3) Numeral adjective

(2) Demonstrative adjective

(4) Interrogation adjective

GENERAL APTITUDE / AWARENESS

(Question Nos. 31-50)

31. Legal Information and Management Based System(LIMBS) is a Govt of India web based tool for monitoring of _____.
(1) Central laws (2) State Laws (3) e-governance (4) Court Cases
32. Udaan is a Central Govt. scheme for _____.
(1) training pilots
(2) enabling girl students to enter technical institutions
(3) subsidising rural education
(4) None of these
33. The first genetically modified crop approved in India is _____.
(1) Cotton (2) Rice (3) Maize (4) Potato
34. The Taj Mahal Protection Mission has been launched pursuant to orders of the _____.
(1) Union of India (2) State of Uttar Pradesh
(3) Supreme Court (4) Allahabad High Court.
35. The Ramsar Convention 1982 is for the protection of _____.
(1) Seas (2) Air (3) Wetlands (4) Mountains
36. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, to deal with environmental cases is headed by a retired judge of _____.
(1) Supreme Court (2) High Court (3) District Court (4) Tribunal
37. The money approved as demand for grants by the Lok Sabha can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India by the Union of India only when Parliament allows through a
(1) President's order. (2) Cabinet resolution.
(3) Appropriation Bill. (4) Bill to amend the Income Tax Act.
38. A gram sabha can exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as provided by the
(1) Governor (2) Chief Minister
(3) Law made by the State Legislature (4) Chief Minister and his Cabinet.
39. The financial position of panchayats must be reviewed every fifth year by _____.
(1) Finance Commission. (2) Auditor General.
(3) Comptroller & Auditor General. (4) State Legislature.
40. The President can issue directions for reduction of salaries and allowances of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts during the period of a proclamation declaring that the
(1) financial credit of India is threatened.
(2) states are not complying with the directions of the Union.
(3) the security of India is threatened by war.
(4) the security of India is threatened by armed rebellion

41. The disqualification of an MP is decided by the President of India only after consultation with the
 (1) Prime Minister.
 (2) Governor of the State of domicile of the MP.
 (3) Election Commission of India.
 (4) State Election Commission.
42. The acquisition by the State of any agricultural land, which is within the ceiling limit for a person, can be done only by paying its
 (1) market value. (2) purchase value.
 (3) collateral security value. (4) productivity potential.
43. Asia's largest optical telescope is located at _____.
 (1) Nainital (2) Kyoto (3) Hawaii (4) Honolulu
44. The Headquarters of the World Customs Organisation is at _____.
 (1) Brussels (2) Amsterdam (3) Frankfurt (4) New Delhi
45. Article of the Constitution which provides for the fundamental right to a life of human dignity is _____.
 (1) 301 (2) 57 (3) 14 (4) 21
46. The first Indian woman member of the International Olympic Committee is _____.
 (1) Arundhati Roy (2) Sania Mirza (3) Nita Ambani (4) Deepika Padukone
47. Which Indian woman was awarded the 2016 UN International Maritime Organisation Award?
 (1) Captain Radhika Menon (2) Dr. N. Rajam
 (3) Dr. Sarojini Sahoo (4) Sou. Sindhutai Sapkal
48. The Supreme Court judgment expanded the collegium for the selection of high court and Supreme Court judges in which case?
 (1) A.K.Gopalan vs State of Madras
 (2) Bennett Coleman vs Union of India
 (3) A.K. Roy vs Union of India
 (4) Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association vs Union of India.
49. National Science Day is celebrated in the honour of _____.
 (1) K.M.Cariappa (2) Brijmohan Lall Munjal
 (3) Dr. C.V.Raman (4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
50. One of the most famous painters of India, known for his depiction of Hindu deities and characters is/was _____.
 (1) Ravi Varma (2) M.F. Hussain
 (3) Rabindranath Tagore (4) Dr. Karan Singh

SECTION – II
(Question Nos. 51-150)

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
(Question Nos. 51-70)

51. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
“Full faith and credit” clause of the Constitution does not apply to _____.
- (1) Public records (2) Judicial proceedings
(3) Acts of Corporations (4) Public acts
52. Joint-session of the Parliament was summoned by the President of India to pass _____.
- (1) Dowry Prohibition Act (2) Banking Service Commission Act
(3) POTA (4) All these
53. By which Constitutional Amendment, Article 51-A(K) which provides for the eleventh duty of a citizen was added?
- (1) The Constitution [Ninety-Third Amendment] Act
(2) The Constitution [Ninety-First Amendment] Act
(3) The Constitution [Eighty Sixth Amendment] Act
(4) The Constitution [Eighty Fourth Amendment] Act
54. “Nemo debet vis Vexari” principle is related to _____.
- (1) Self-incrimination (2) Ex-post facto law
(3) Retrospective Operation (4) Double Jeopardy
55. Which one of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?
- (1) Direct Taxes Bill and Indirect Taxes Bill (2) Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
(3) Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill (4) Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
56. Finance Commission in India is set up from time to time
- (1) to lay down financial policy of Union Government.
(2) to evolve a satisfactory tax structure for economic development of the country.
(3) to promote foreign trade.
(4) for transfer of economic resources from centre to state.
57. Under which constitutional provision, Union Government has the power to give direction to the State Government regarding any of the provisions of the Constitution?
- (1) Article 368 (2) Article 362 (3) Article 365 (4) Article 367

58. Law of preventive detention can provide for detention of any person
- (1) at any time during peace or war irrespective of the fact whether proclamation of emergency has or has not been made.
 - (2) only when a proclamation of internal emergency is made.
 - (3) only when a proclamation of national emergency is made.
 - (4) only when India is at war with any country.
59. Who, among the following, expressed the view that the Indian Constitution is federal in as much as it establishes what may be called a Dual Polity?
- (1) H. M. Seervai
 - (2) K. C. Wheare
 - (3) B. R. Ambedkar
 - (4) Ivor Jennings
60. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office
- (1) by the Chief Justice of India.
 - (2) by the President of India.
 - (3) on the basis of resolution of the Cabinet.
 - (4) on the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both the houses of the Parliament.
61. In which judgement, popularly known as the Gandhi Judgement, Supreme Court held that in the name of artistic freedom or critical thinking or generating the idea of creativity, a poet or a writer cannot put into the voice or image of a "historically respected personality" like Mahatma Gandhi, such language, which may be obscene?
- (1) Devidas v. State of Maharashtra 2015(6) SCC 1
 - (2) PUCL v. Union of India
 - (3) ABC v. State (NCT of Delhi) 2015 (10) SCC 1
 - (4) Common Cause v. Union of India, 2015(7) SCC 1
62. For constitutional amendment of which one of the following provisions, is ratification by not less than half of the state Legislatures are not required?
- (1) Fundamental Rights
 - (2) Schedule VII
 - (3) Representation of States in the Parliament
 - (4) Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
63. A member of a House is disqualified if
- (1) he resigns from his party.
 - (2) he becomes a Speaker of the House.
 - (3) he is expelled from his party.
 - (4) All these grounds are correct.
64. The harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles was laid down by the Supreme Court in the _____.
- (1) A.K. Gopalan's case
 - (2) Golaknath case
 - (3) Minerva Mills case
 - (4) Champakam Dorairajan case

65. Assertion (A): An accused person cannot be compelled to give his thumb impression, except for comparison.
Reason (R): It amounts to self-incrimination.
Codes:
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
66. Consider the following Judgments of the Supreme Court which dealt with the appointment and transfer of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts:
a. S. P. Gupta Vs. Union of India
b. Sankal Chand Vs. Union of India
c. President's Special Reference No. 1
d. Supreme Court Advocate on Record Association Vs. Union of India
Which one of the following is correct chronological order in which the above judgments were delivered?
(1) a b c d (2) b a c d (3) b a d c (4) a b d c
67. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that allowing medical examination of a woman to prove her virginity, amounts to violation of her right to privacy, guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution?
(1) Surjeet Singh Thind v. Kanwaljit Kaur
(2) Phillipa Anne v. State of Tamil Nadu
(3) Hameeda Sarfaraj v. M. S. Kashekar
(4) Kavita v. State of Maharashtra
68. "Right to life includes right to die" was held in _____.
(1) State v. Sanjay Kumar
(2) Maruti Sripati Dubal v. State of Maharashtra
(3) Jagdishwar v. State of Andhra Pradesh
(4) P. Rathinam v. Union of Inida
69. In which one of the following cases was it held that a law made under Article 368 would be subject to Article 13(2) like any other law?
(1) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India (2) Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
(3) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (4) Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India
70. In the Islamic Academy of Education case, guidelines were laid down for
(1) fixing fees by private educational institutions.
(2) State Government Committee to conduct admission test.
(3) admissions by minority professional institutions to admit students of their own community.
(4) All these

78. Section 25 providing for a Directorate of Prosecution was inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, by the _____.
- (1) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005)
 - (2) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006)
 - (3) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010 (41 of 2010)
 - (4) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (13 of 2013)
79. Any private person may arrest any person who in his presence commits an offence which is _____.
- (1) non-cognizable
 - (2) compoundable
 - (3) Bailable
 - (4) non-bailable and cognizable
80. Which of the following witnesses can be compelled by police officer to present himself/herself for investigation before such an officer?
- (1) Male person above the age of 65 years
 - (2) Male person below the age of 65 years
 - (3) Woman person above age the of 62 years
 - (4) Woman person below the age of 58 years
81. A person may be charged and tried at one trial for not more than 3 offences of the same kind, if committed within a space of _____.
- (1) twenty four months
 - (2) eighteen months
 - (3) twelve months
 - (4) six months
82. At what stage in a Trial of Warrant case by Magistrate, can accused be convicted on plea of guilty?
- (1) Before Framing of Charge
 - (2) Before Prosecution leads evidence
 - (3) After Prosecution leads evidence
 - (4) After Defence closes evidence
83. In a summary trial, a sentence of imprisonment cannot exceed _____.
- (1) one year
 - (2) six months
 - (3) three months
 - (4) one month
84. No appeal by a convicted person shall be allowed where a High Court passes a sentence of
- (1) imprisonment of one year only.
 - (2) imprisonment of six months only.
 - (3) fine of Three Thousand Rupees only.
 - (4) fine of Two Thousand Rupees only.

85. To confine the prisoner in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with
- (1) court which passed the sentence of imprisonment.
 - (2) district & sessions judge of the concerned jurisdiction.
 - (3) jailor of the jail.
 - (4) office of the Commissioner of Police of the concerned jurisdiction.
86. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court laid down the principle – “Blanket Order of Anticipatory Bail should not generally be passed”?
- (1) Salauddin Shaikh vs State of Maharashtra, (1196) 1 SCC 667
 - (2) Balchand Jain vs State of Madhya Pradesh, (1976) 4 SCC 572
 - (3) Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia vs State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565
 - (4) Som Mittal vs Government of Karnataka, (2008) 3 SCC 753
87. 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.
88. What is minimum number of judges of the High Court required to sign a confirmation of a death sentence?
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| (1) Seven | (2) Five | (3) Three | (4) Two |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
89. Court cannot take cognizance of any offence committed by any member of the Armed Force of the Union in discharge of his official duty, without the consent of _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Supreme Court | (2) High Court |
| (3) concerned State Government | (4) Central Government |
90. Who is empowered under the Code of Criminal Procedure to prohibit carrying arms in procession or mass drill or mass training with arms for maintenance of public peace or safety?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (1) Judge of the Sessions Court | (2) Judicial Magistrate of First Class |
| (3) Chief Judicial Magistrate | (4) District Magistrate |

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

91. Which of the following provisions was amended by way of substitution by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 after Nirbhaya's case?
- (1) Presumption as to dowry death
 - (2) Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape
 - (3) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman
 - (4) Presumption as to legitimacy of a child born during marriage
92. Five principles relating to circumstantial evidence were laid down in the landmark case of
- (1) Hanumant vs State of Madhya Pradesh, AIR 1952 SC 343
 - (2) Aghnoo Nagesia vs State of Bihar, AIR 1966 SC 119
 - (3) Laxman vs State of Maharashtra 2002 SCC (Cri) 1491
 - (4) State of Maharashtra vs Praful B. Desai (Dr.), 2003 (4) SCC 601
93. Which of the following Law Professors has written a textbook on Law of Evidence published by Eastern Book Company?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Prof. Upendra Baxi | (2) Prof. B. B. Pande |
| (3) Prof. I. P. Massey | (4) Prof. Vepa P. Sarathi |
94. Admissions made by a party are evidence against privies in
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) blood only. | (2) law only. |
| (3) estate only. | (4) All these |
95. Witness to the character may be
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) only examined. | (2) only re-examined. |
| (3) only cross-examined. | (4) cross-examined and re-examined. |
96. The case of RM Malkhani vs State of Maharashtra is related to which of the following?
- (1) Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction
 - (2) Documentary evidence
 - (3) Leading question
 - (4) Accomplice
97. To prove the execution of a document required by law to be attested, the minimum number of witnesses must be _____.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| (1) three | (2) two | (3) one | (4) None |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|

98. The latest amendment in the Indian Evidence Act was made by the
- (1) Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2002.
 - (2) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005.
 - (3) Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008.
 - (4) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.
99. Which one of the following is not legally authorized to take evidence under the Indian Evidence Act?
- (1) Judicial Magistrate Second Class
 - (2) Executive Magistrate
 - (3) District Magistrate
 - (4) Arbitrators
100. Whose opinion will be a relevant fact in a matter relating to information transmitted or stored in computer resource or any electronic or digital form?
- (1) Professor of Computer Science
 - (2) Examiner of Electronic Evidence
 - (3) Software Engineer
 - (4) Officer of National Informatics Centre
101. 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
102. In absence of any law to regulate the order of production and examination of witnesses, it shall be done by the discretion of
- (1) Prosecution.
 - (2) Defence.
 - (3) Court.
 - (4) Oath Commissioner.
103. When a document is executed in several parts, which part(s) is/are the primary evidence of the document?
- (1) Only first two parts and none other.
 - (2) Only first and the last part, and none other.
 - (3) Each part of the document.
 - (4) Only the biggest part of the document and none other.

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. Person who calls a witness can ask him any question which might be put in cross-examination by an adverse party
- (1) with the permission of adverse party.
 - (2) without the permission of adverse party.
 - (3) with the permission of the court.
 - (4) without the permission of the court.
106. A police diary can be used
- (1) for corroborating a police officer.
 - (2) as substantive evidence.
 - (3) for contradicting a police officer.
 - (4) None of these
107. 'A' is tried for riot and is proved to have marched as 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.
108. Which of the following must relate to relevant facts?
- (1) Only examination-in-chief
 - (2) Only cross-examination
 - (3) Only re-examination
 - (4) Both examination-in-chief and cross-examination
109. If Court is of the opinion that a question was asked without reasonable grounds by any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, the court may report the circumstances of the case to
- (1) The President of India.
 - (2) Central Bureau of Investigation.
 - (3) nearest Police Station.
 - (4) High Court.
110. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he can anytime afterwards use the document as evidence
- (1) without the consent of the other party.
 - (2) with the consent of the other party.
 - (3) without the consent of his witnesses.
 - (4) with the consent of his witnesses.

Indian Penal Code
(Question Nos. 111-130)

111. In which one of the following offences, it is punishable at all the four stages?
(1) Robbery (2) Dacoity (3) Murder (4) Sedition
112. Which of the following statements is correct?
(1) Sec. 34 of I.P.C. is only a rule of evidence.
(2) Sec. 34 of I.P.C. does not create a substantive offence.
(3) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
(4) None of these
113. 'A' a child is in a house with 'Z' which has caught fire. Neighboring people spread a blanket to save the child. 'Z' in the interest of child throws him on the blanket, but the child dies. 'Z' has committed which offence?
(1) Murder
(2) Culpable homicide
(3) Culpable homicide covered under exception to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code
(4) Not committed any offence
114. Assertion (A): Homicide is the killing of a human being by a human being.
Reason (R) : Homicide is always unlawful.
Codes:
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false but (R) is true
115. A person is stated to be partially *in capax* under section 83, IPC if he is aged above seven years and under _____.
(1) twelve years (2) ten years (3) sixteen years (4) eighteen years
116. In which of the following offences 'Mens rea' is not an essential ingredient?
(1) Murder (2) Theft (3) Robbery (4) Bigamy

117. The maxim "*actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*" means:
- (1) prohibited act constitutes an offence.
 - (2) guilty intention of accused constitutes an offence.
 - (3) neither guilty intention alone nor the prohibited act alone constitutes an offence.
 - (4) prohibited act followed by guilty intention constitutes an offence.
118. A, puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has committed an offence of _____.
- (1) cheating
 - (2) false representation
 - (3) theft
 - (4) fabricating false evidence
119. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (1) Abetment of an offence is an incomplete offence.
 - (2) Abetment of an offence is a continuing offence
 - (3) Abetment of an offence is a complete offence
 - (4) Abetment of an offence is an offence depending upon circumstances of the case
120. A entered a house to commit theft. Old lady living in the house saw the thief and shouted for help. Neighbors collected near the house and caught hold of the thief who was trying to escape. The thief was beaten by the neighbours with fists and lathis. The neighbors are liable for _____.
- (1) similar intention
 - (2) common intention
 - (3) unlawful assembly
 - (4) conspiracy
121. "Common intention and similar intention" was distinguished in which of the following famous cases?
- (1) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
 - (2) Mehboob Shah v. Emperor
 - (3) Kripal Singh v. State of UP
 - (4) Rishidev Pandey v. State of UP
122. The plea of sudden and grave provocation under section 300 Exception (1) of the Indian Penal Code is a
- (1) Question of Law.
 - (2) Question of Fact.
 - (3) Mixed question of Law and Fact.
 - (4) Presumption under Law.

123. Preparation and Attempt are two stages for commission of an offence. Preparation is generally not punishable. The reason for making preparation not punishable is
- (1) lack of relationship between preparation and attempt.
 - (2) possibility of change in mind before commission of the offence.
 - (3) absence of intention.
 - (4) absence of attempt.
124. To which one of the following sections of I.P.C., Hicklin rule is related to?
- (1) Section 292
 - (2) Section 291
 - (3) Section 290
 - (4) Section 294
125. McNaughten case is related to which of the following sections of the I.P.C?
- (1) Section 83
 - (2) Section 84
 - (3) Section 85
 - (4) Section 86
126. Which of the following is not correctly matched under I.P.C?
- (1) Furnishing false information – S. 177
 - (2) Giving false evidence – S. 191
 - (3) Causing disappearance of evidence of offence – S. 205
 - (4) Counterfeiting coin – S. 231
127. Which one of the following is a case decided by Federal Court on S. 124A of I.P.C.?
- (1) Kedar Nath V/s State
 - (2) Niharendu Dutt V/s Emperor
 - (3) Q. Empress V/s Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (4) Emperor V/s Sadashivanarayan
128. 'X' along with four other armed hoodlums seizes the child of 'Y' and threaten to kill him unless 'Y' parts with his watch and diamond ring. 'X' has committed the offence of:
- (1) robbery
 - (2) dacoity
 - (3) attempt to murder
 - (4) theft
129. X intended to kill A instead killed B whom he had no intention to kill. Under which doctrine is X liable for the murder of B?
- (1) Doctrine of Transfer of Malice
 - (2) Doctrine of Extended Malice
 - (3) Doctrine of *Mens rea*
 - (4) Doctrine of diminished responsibility
130. In which set of sections of the Indian Penal Code even death can be caused in exercise of right to private defence of person and property?
- (1) Sections 100 and 101
 - (2) Sections 100 and 102
 - (3) Sections 100 and 103
 - (4) Sections 102 and 105

Civil Procedure Code
(Question Nos. 131-150)

131. Summary procedure under Order XXXVII Rule 1 is applicable to suits in a high court arising from a
- (1) liquidated amount in money on a written contract.
 - (2) liquidated amount in goods on a written contract.
 - (3) liquidated amount in money on an oral contract.
 - (4) debt from an oral contract.
132. A claim for set-off in a suit for recovery of money
- (1) can exceed the pecuniary limits of the suit court's jurisdiction.
 - (2) cannot exceed the pecuniary limits of the suit court's jurisdiction.
 - (3) can exceed the pecuniary limits of the suit court's jurisdiction with the permission of the suit court.
 - (4) can exceed the pecuniary limits of the suit court's jurisdiction with the consent of the suit-plaintiff.
133. From the date of service of summons, the defendant must file his written statement within _____
- (1) 60 days
 - (2) 30 days
 - (3) 90 days
 - (4) 110 days
134. From the date of service of summons, the time for filing a written statement by a defendant can be extended
- (1) generally up to 30 days.
 - (2) generally up to 60 days.
 - (3) exceptionally up to 120 days.
 - (4) exceptionally up to 90 days.
135. A base denial of a contract alleged in a pleading has the legal effect of denying
- (1) only the legality of the contract.
 - (2) only the sufficiency of the contract.
 - (3) legality and sufficiency of the contract.
 - (4) only the factual denial of the express contract.
136. In the case of a defendant soldier, the summons of service with a copy to be retained by him, must be sent to the
- (1) home address of the soldier.
 - (2) Chief of the Army.
 - (3) duty station of the soldier.
 - (4) Commanding officer of the soldier.

137. Issues arise when one party to a suit affirms and the other denies
- (1) only the facts in a plaint.
 - (2) only the law in a plaint.
 - (3) facts and the law in a plaint.
 - (4) material propositions of fact or law in a plaintiff.
138. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, district means
- (1) any civil court.
 - (2) limits of the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - (3) local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a high court.
 - (4) territorial jurisdiction of a special court.
139. A suit for redemption of mortgage of immovable property must be instituted in the court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the
- (1) mortgage deed was signed by the parties.
 - (2) mortgagor resides.
 - (3) mortgagee resides.
 - (4) immovable property is situated.
140. In a suit against the Railways, it is mandatory that a two month notice be served by the plaintiff on the
- (1) Union Minister for Railways.
 - (2) Secretary, Ministry of Railways.
 - (3) Chairman of the Railway Board.
 - (4) General Manager of the concerned railway.
141. In revision, the High Court can reverse a subordinate court's
- (1) decree or order against which an appeal lies to the High Court.
 - (2) non-appealable order if such an order would have finally disposed of the suit.
 - (3) non-appealable order passed in the exercise of jurisdiction vested in it.
 - (4) non-appealable order passed by acting illegally in the exercise of its jurisdiction.
142. Jurisdictional objections as to place of suing, pecuniary limits and territorial competence of execution court can be allowed in appeal if taken in
- (1) Court of first instance.
 - (2) Court of first instance at the earliest.
 - (3) Court of first instance at any time.
 - (4) Court of first instance at the earliest and rejected, thereby causing failure of justice.
143. A person detained in execution of a decree in civil prison can be detained for a maximum period of three months if the decree for the payment of money is for a sum exceeding _____
- (1) ₹2000
 - (2) ₹1000
 - (3) ₹3500
 - (4) ₹5000

144. Upon the High Court being satisfied that a question of law in the second appeal before it, then that question is formulated by the _____
(1) Appellant (2) Respondent (3) High Court (4) Supreme Court
145. A necessary party in a suit is one where the court without that party
(1) can adjudicate and decide the suit.
(2) cannot effectively adjudicate and decide the suit.
(3) cannot completely adjudicate and decide the suit.
(4) cannot effectively and completely decide the suit.
146. Partners doing business in India can sue or be sued in the name of the firm if they are partners at the time of the
(1) acquiring of the cause of action. (2) institution of the suit.
(3) filing of the written statement. (4) settlement of issues.
147. A suit must be so drafted as to give ground on the subjects in dispute for
(1) a final decision.
(2) only passing interim orders.
(3) further litigation.
(4) a final decision and to prevent further litigation.
148. Partners instituting a suit in the name of their firm must declare in writing the names and places of residence of all partners on whose behalf the suit is filed
(1) in a local newspaper.
(2) in a national newspaper.
(3) to all their creditors.
(4) to the defendant who has by a written demand asked the plaintiff for such names and places of residence.
149. Proceedings in a suit for the validity of a marriage, must be held in camera if
(1) the court desires. (2) either party desires.
(3) nobody desires. (4) witnesses desire.
150. A court hearing a suit may refer to the High Court its point of doubt on a usage having the force of law, if a decree passed in such hearing would be subject to _____
(1) no appeal (2) no modification (3) an appeal (4) no revision