

Delhi Judiciary - Prelims 2011

201 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. Who has been appointed as the Chairman designate of Tata Sons Ltd.?

- (a) Ratan Tata
- (b) Cyrus Broacha
- (c) Sunil Mittal
- (d) Cyrus P. Mistry

Q2. Which of the following is not any eligibility criterion for election as. President of India?

- (a) should be a citizen of India.
- (b) should be at least 35 years of age.
- (c) should be qualified for election to the House of the People.
- (d) He should be elected as a member of the House of the People.

Q3. Who is the current Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Meira Kumar
- (b) Somnath Chatterjee
- (c) Nejma Heptullah
- (d) P.A. Sangma

Q4. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Vice President of India.
- (b) President of India.
- (c) Home Minister of India.
- (d) Prime Minister of India.

Q5. Which one of the following thinkers called jurisprudence as the "Philosophy of Positive Law" ?

- (a) Salmond
- (b) H.L.A. Hart
- (c) Roscoe Pound
- (d) John Austin

Q6. Fundamental Rights are contained in which Part of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part IV
- (d) Part V

Q7. The term of office of the President of India is

- (a) 5 years from the date of his election.
- (b) 5 years from the date of his entering upon his office.
- (c) 7 years from the date of his election.
- (d) 7 years from the date of his entering upon his office.

Q8. Which of the following is not a Presidency Court ?

- (a) Bombay High Court
- (b) Calcutta High Court
- (c) Madras High Court
- (d) Jabalpur High Court

Q9. Who is the current Solicitor General of India?

- (a) R.F. Nariman
- (b) F.N. Nariman
- (c) G. Vahanvati
- (d) G. Subramaniam

Q10. "Communist Manifesto" was authored by

- (a) Jeremy Bentham and Karl Marx
- (b) I. Kant and Friedrich Engels
- (c) Joseph Stalin and Vladimir Lenin
- (d) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

Q11. In which year was the Council of States first constituted?

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1947

Q12. The SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 rescinded

- (a) SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997.
- (b) SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000
- (c) SEBI (Prohibition Of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992.
- (d) SEBI (Delisting of Securities) Guidelines, 2003.

Q13. How many elected members are there in the Council of States?

- (a) 250
- (b) 240
- (c) 238
- (d) 235

Q14. The Cabinet Committee recommended that FDI limits in multi brand retail be raised to-----

- (a) 100%
- (b) 26%
- (c) 74%
- (d) 51%

Q15. What is the minimum qualifying age for being a member of the Parliament?

- (a) 21 yrs.
- (b) 18 yrs.
- (c) 35 yrs.
- (d) 25 yrs.

Q16. The identity cards issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India are called

- (a) Aadarsh
- (b) Aakash
- (c) Aadhaar
- (d) Pehchaan

Q17. Which President of Egypt was ousted on February 11, 2011?

- (a) Hosni Mubarak
- (b) Anwar Sadat
- (c) Hafez Al-Assad
- (d) Yasser Arafat

Q18. Where would the Commonwealth Games 2014 be held?

- (a) Glasgow
- (b) Seoul
- (c) Perth
- (d) Gold Coast

Q19. Which of the following is not a writ mentioned in the Constitution?

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Prohibition
- (d) Interrogatory

Q20. Who is the second Indian Cricketer to break the 13,000 runs barrier in Test Cricket?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) Virender Sehwag
- (c) Saurav Ganguly
- (d) Rahul Dravid

Q21. Osama Bin Laden was killed by US Forces in which city?

- (a) Jaffarabad
- (b) Ahmadabad
- (c) Abbottabad
- (d) Faisalabad

Q22. Where are the headquarters of the International Labour Organisation situated?

- (a) Geneva
- (b) Prague
- (c) London
- (d) Hague

Q23. Who was the CEO of Apple Inc. who expired in October, 2011?

- (a) Steven Segal
- (b) Stevie Wonders
- (c) Steve Waugh
- (d) Steve Jobs

Q24. Who is the current Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) Farooq Leghari
- (b) Sherry Rehman
- (c) Shah Mehmood Quereshi
- (d) Hina Rabbani Khar

Q25. Who is the current Secretary of State of the United States of America?

- (a) Hillary Clinton
- (b) Condoleezza Rice
- (c) Colin Powell
- (d) Madeleine Albright

Q26. Who is the founder of the Non Profit Organisation Wikileaks?

- (a) Julian Barnes
- (b) Julian Assange
- (c) Jules Verne
- (d) Julianne Moore

Q27. The National Animal of India is

- (a) Lion
- (b) Peacock
- (c) Tiger
- (d) Elephant

Q28. How many spokes does the Ashok Chakra have?

- (a) 12
- (b) 18
- (c) 24
- (d) 30

Q29. Which one of the following is an incorrect statement?

- (a) Fundamental rights are in the Part III of the Constitution.
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy are in the Part IV of the Constitution.
- (c) Fundamental Duties are. in Part IV of the Constitution.
- (d) Union Territories are in Part VIII of the Constitution.

Q30. The retirement age for a High Court Judge

- (a) Is the same as the retirement age for a District-Judge.
- (b) Is the same as the retirement age for a Supreme Court Judge.
- (c) Is lower than the retirement age for a District Judge.
- (d) Is lower than the retirement age for a Supreme Court Judge.

Q31. Habeas Corpus literally means

- (a) Produce the body.
- (b) Produce the record.
- (c) Produce the evidence.
- (d) Produce the testimony.

Q32. .The correct form of address for the President of India is

- (a) His Lordship
- (b) His Honour
- (c) His Highness
- (d) His Excellency

Q33. The full form of UNESCO is

- (a) United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
- (b) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation..
- (c) United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation
- (d) United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation

Q34. The term '2G' stands for

- (a) Two Giga Htz..
- (b) Secondary Gigabytes.
- (c) Second Generation.
- (d) Twin Spectrum Relays

Q35. The President of the UN General Assembly is from which country?

- (a) Switzerland
- (b) Nicaragua
- (c) Libya
- (d) Qatar

Q36. Who of the following was not awarded the Padma Vibhushan award in 2010?

- (a) Zohra Sehgal
- (b) Yaga Venugopal Reddy
- (c) Aamir Khan
- (d) Pratap Chandra Reddy <

Q37. Which of the following is not true?

- (a) The Gauhati High Court exercises jurisdiction over seven states.
- (b) The Bombay High Court has original jurisdiction.
- (c) Filings in the Supreme Court can only be done by an Advocate on Record.
- (d) The Supreme Court is the only court of record.

Q38. How many gold medals did India win in the Commonwealth Games 2010?

- (a) 38
- (b) 36
- (c) 33
- (d) 41

Q39. The famous Charminar monument is situated at

- (a) Agra
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Ahmadabad
- (d) Bangalore

Q40. Which of the following rivers does not flow west to east?

- (a) Gnaga
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) Namada

Q41. Who is the highest ranked Indian player in world ATP tennis rankings?

- (a) Leander Paes
- (b) Mahesh Bhupati
- (c) Rabi Bopanna
- (d) Somdev Devvarman

Q42. Which of the following is not a Nobel Prize Winner?

- (a) C.V. Raman
- (b) Amartya Sen
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Q43. Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009?

- (a) Barack H. Obama
- (b) Nicolas Sarkozy
- (c) Tony Blair
- (d) Silvio Berlusconi

Q44. Who was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Justice Sujata Manohar
- (b) Justice Leila Seth
- (c) Justice Fatima Biwi
- (d) Justice Ruma Pal.

Q45. Blood cancer is commonly known as

- (a) Anaemia
- (b) Leukaemia
- (c) Leucoderma
- (d) Bulimia

Q46. International Court of Justice is located at

- (a) Geneva
- (b) Prague
- (c) Washington D.C.
- (d) The Hague

Q47. What does the term "de jure" mean?

- (a) As per law.
- (b) As per a Jury.
- (c) Without reference to law.
- (d) Factually

Q48. What does the term "a priori" mean ?

- (a) Deductive
- (b) Presumed
- (c) Inductive
- (d) Without reasoning

Q49. Which country has recently voted to overturn a decades old ban on uranium sale to India, despite being a nation outside the nuclear non-proliferation treaty ?

- (a) Austria
- (b) USA
- (c) France
- (d) Australia

Q50. The Pure Theory of Law which saw Law as a Norm of Action was advocated by

- (a) A.V. Dicey
- (b) LeoN Duguit
- (c) Francois Geny
- (d) Hans Kelsen

Q51. The Preamble to the Constitution of India:

- (a) Contains the Resolution to constitute India into inter alia a Socialist Republic, since the framing of the Constitution.
- (b) The word 'Socialist' was incorporated in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment with effect from 3rd January, 1977.
- (c) Never contained the word 'Socialist'.
- (d) The Word 'Socialist' was dropped by the 42nd Amendment (supra).

Q52. The basic structure doctrine with respect to the Constitution of India:

- (a) Was propounded first in the judgement of the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala.
- (b) Is contained In the Constitution itself.
- (c) Was propounded first in the judgement of the Supreme Court in A.K. Gopalan v. Government of India.(I. C. Golaknath and others v. State of Punjab).
- (d) Was propounded first in the Privy Purse case.

Q53. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment:

- (a) Is guaranteed to all citizens of India.
- (b) Is guaranteed to all residents of India.'
- (c) Is available to persons of Indian origin irrespective of citizenship.
- (d) Is not provided for in the Constitution.

Q54. The prohibition against prosecution and punishment for the same offence more than once:

- (a) Is a principle of natural justice.
- (b) Is contained in the Indian Penal Code.
- (c) Is contained in the Constitution of India.
- (d) Is a principle evolved by the Courts.

Q55. The Constitution has vested the executive power of the Union Government in:

- (a) The President.
- (b) The Prime Minister.
- (c) The Council of Ministers.
- (d) All of the above three.

Q56. Which right is a constitutional right but not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to life and liberty.
- (b) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- (c) Right to form an association.
- (d) Right to hold property.

Q57. Match list I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- (a) List 1 List II

Q58. Habeas corpus (A) Violation of natural justice II. Mandamus (B) Unlawful arrest and detention III. Quo warranto (C) Exercise of power without jurisdiction IV. Certiorari (D) Non-performance of public duty Codes:

- (a) (1) I-B, II-D, III-C, IV-A.
- (b) (2) I-A, II-C, III-D, IV-B.
- (c) (3) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A.
- (d) (4) I-A, II-D, III-C, IV-B.

Q59. Members of Legislative Bodies enjoy the privilege of exemption from arrest or detention in prison:

- (a) Only under civil process and during the continuance of a Joint Sitting / Meeting / Conference or Joint Committee of Houses of Parliament or Houses of State Legislature as the case may be and during 40 days before and after such Sitting/Meeting /Conference.
- (b) Under civil as well as criminal process and at all times save with the permission of the Speaker or the Chairperson as the case may be.
- (c) Under civil as well as criminal process but only when the House is in Session.
- (d) Do not enjoy any such exemption.

Q60. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India:

- (a) Exercises powers in relation to the accounts of Union and States only.
- (b) Besides (1) supra can also exercise powers in relation to the accounts of any other authority or Body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament
- (c) Besides (1) & (2) above, can also exercise powers in relation to accounts of Companies (Private Sector) to which Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions have advanced monies.
- (d) Besides (1) & (2) above can exercise powers in relation to accounts of only those Companies (Private Sector) in which the investment of Nationalised Banks & Financial Institutions is by way of equity.

Q61. Article 14 does not encompass:

- (a) Equality before law.
- (b) Equal protection of laws.
- (c) Protection against arbitrary action.
- (d) Protection of life and liberty.

Q62. Rights under Article 19 are:

- (a) Available to all person in India.
- (b) Available only to citizens of India.
- (c) Are available to persons of foreign origin.
- (d) Both (2) and (3) above.

Q63. A decision or finding given by a Court or a Tribunal without jurisdiction:

- (a) Can operate as res judicata under all circumstances.
- (b) Cannot operate as res judicata.
- (c) Cannot operate as res judicata under certain circumstances only.
- (d) May operate as res judicata or may not operate as res judicata.

Q64. The maximum pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court of Civil Judge in Delhi is of Rupees Three Lakhs. 'A' files a plaint in the Court of the Civil Judge for recovery of Rupees Three Lakhs together with interest @18% per annum from the date of institution of the suit till realisation:

- (a) The Civil Judge is required to immediately return the plaint for filing in the Court of appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction.
- (b) The Civil Judge is required to try the suit and return the plaint only if after trial and hearing finds A entitled to any amount in excess of Rupees Three Lakhs.
- (c) The Civil Judge is empowered to try and decide the suit.
- (d) The Civil Judge is required to decide the suit and if finds 'A' entitled to the decree, pass a decree for recovery of Rupees Three Lakhs and give liberty to 'A' to approach the Court of appropriate jurisdiction by a separate proceeding for recovery of the balance amount to which he has been found entitled.

Q65. A suit for partition of properties situated in different cities:

- (a) Cannot be instituted and separate suits have to be filed in each of the cities where the properties are situated.
- (b) Can be instituted in a city where any of the properties is situated.
- (c) Can be instituted in a city, where the majority of the properties or properties / property of maximum value is situated.
- (d) Can be instituted where the defendants or any of them reside(s).

Q66. Which of the following statements is incorrect:

- (a) Temporary injunction may be granted only at the time of institution of a suit.
- (b) Temporary injunction may be granted at any stage of a suit.
- (c) Temporary injunctions are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- (d) Temporary injunctions are a form of preventive relief.

Q67. As per the Civil Procedure Code as applicable to Delhi, a suit for specific performance of a contract of sale of immovable property can be filed:

- (a) Only in the Court within whose jurisdiction the property is situated.
- (b) Either in the Court where the immovable property is situated or also in the Court where the defendant resides.
- (c) Besides the Courts mentioned in (2) above, also in the Court within whose jurisdiction the Contract was entered into.
- (d) Only in the High Court of Delhi.

Q68. An ex parte decree can be set aside:

- (a) Under Order 9, Rule 5 of CPC.
- (b) Under Order 9, Rule 10 of CPC.
- (c) Under Order 9, Rule 13 of CPC.
- (d) Under Order 9, Rule 11 of the CPC.

Q69. A garnishee order is an order:

- (a) Prohibiting the judgement debtor's debtor from making any payment to the judgement debtor.
- (b) Directing the decree holder to take the payment from the judgement debtor's debtor.
- (c) Both (1) & (2) above.
- (d) None of the above.

Q70. A suit may be defeated due to:

- (a) Non joinder of a proper party.
- (b) Misjoinder of a necessary party.
- (c) Non joinder of a necessary party.
- (d) Misjoinder of a proper party.

Q71. An arbitration agreement providing for arbitration of four arbitrators is, under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, to be construed as an agreement for arbitration by: •

- (a) Sole arbitrator.
- (b) Five arbitrators.
- (c) Three arbitrators.
- (d) Four arbitrators only.

Q72. The arbitration awards rendered in arbitration proceedings commenced before the coming into force of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996:

- (a) Are to be challenged as per the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1940 Act only.
- (b) Are to be challenged as per the provisions of the 1996 Act.
- (c) Are to be challenged as per the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1940 only unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
- (d) Cannot be challenged since the 1940 Act stands repealed on coming into force of the 1996 Act.

Q73. An arbitration award under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:

- (a) Has the status of a decree immediately on publication/ pronouncement thereof.
- (b) Does not have the status of a decree.
- (c) Has the status of a decree only after the time of three months for making an application to set aside the same has expired or such application having been made has been refused.
- (d) Has the status of a decree only after a time of three months and a further period of 30 days for making an application to set aside the same has expired or such application having been made has been refused.

Q74. An application under Section 11 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 can be filed:

- (a) Only in the High Court.
- (b) In the court of appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction dependent upon the subject matter of the dispute i.e. either before the Civil Judge or the District Judge or the High Court..
- (c) In the court of appropriate pecuniary jurisdiction dependent upon the subject matter of the dispute i.e. either before the Civil Judge or the District Judge or the High Court only if the Chief Justice has delegated his powers under Section 11 to the Civil Judges and the District Judges:
- (d) Either in the Supreme Court or in the High Court.

Q75. A Civil Court before which an action is brought in a matter which is subject matter of arbitration, while referring the parties to arbitration on application of any party, is under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 required to:

- (a) Dispose of the suit in terms of said reference.
- (b) Dismiss the suit.
- (c) Decree the suit.
- (d) Stay further proceedings in the suit and adjourn the suit since death.

Q76. In an arbitration between two parties before an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court (in exercise of powers under Section 11 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996), the rival parties have filed claims against each other.- When the arbitration was at an advanced stage, the parties were of the opinion that the arbitrator was. likely to reject the claims / counterclaims of both the parties. The parties jointly inform the arbitrator that they are not willing for arbitration before him and stop appearing before him. The parties thereafter:

- (a) Are entitled to appoint another arbitrator and to start arbitration proceedings de novo.
- (b) Are not entitled to a second round, the same being in contravention of public policy prohibiting forum shopping.
- (c) Are entitled to appoint another arbitrator but the discretion whether to commence the arbitration proceedings de novo or from the stage where left by the earlier arbitrator is of the Arbitrator and not of the parties.
- (d) Cannot themselves appoint the second arbitrator and are required to again approach the Chief Justice for appointment of another arbitrator.

Q77. 'A' has lent money to 'B' under a written agreement containing an arbitration clause. The Agreement does not specify the time of repayment. Rather the money was repayable on demand by 'A'. 'A' after five years of the date when the loan was made demanded money which Was not repaid by 'B'. The parties could not arrive at a consensus on the appointment of arbitrators also. 'A' filed an application under Section 11 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Chief Justice of the High Court for appointment of an arbitrator. 'B' in response to the said application contends that the claim of 'A' is stale and barred by time and thus an arbitrator be not appointed. The Chief Justice:

- (a) Is bound to appoint the arbitrator leaving the plea of limitation open for decision in arbitration award.
- (b) Is bound to dismiss the application for appointment of arbitrator since the claim adjudication whereof is sought by arbitration is barred by time.
- (c) Is required to make-'B' deposit the money in Court and then appoint the arbitrator and refer the parties to arbitration.
- (d) Is required to require 'A' to furnish security for actual costs of arbitration to be incurred by 'B' and then appoint the arbitrator and refer the parties to arbitration.

Q78. A Private Limited Company having registered office at Delhi advances monies to another Private Limited Company also at Delhi. Disputes and differences arise relating to the said transaction and the parties agree to the arbitration at-Mumbai by a retired Judge of the Bombay High Court who both trust. The arbitrator delivers an award at Mumbai. The Private Limited Company which had advanced monies during the pendency of the arbitration proceedings also shifted its registered office at Mumbai. The award dismisses the claims of the said Private Limited Company. The challenge to the said award can be made:

- (a) Only in the Courts at Mumbai where the arbitration award was pronounced.
- (b) Only in the Courts at Delhi.
- (c) Either in the Court at Mumbai or in the Court at Delhi.
- (d) Though challenge can be made in the Court at Mumbai also but the Court at Mumbai will return the objection for filing in the Court at Delhi, the challenge being to an award of the retired Judge of the Bombay High Court.

Q79. 'A' files a petition for eviction under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 against 'B' before the Court of the Additional Rent Controller. 'C' thereafter files a suit in the Court of the Civil Judge for declaration that it is in fact he i.e. 'C' who is a tenant in the premises under and alleging that 'A' has intentionally instituted the petition against 'B' who is in collusion with 'A', to obtain an eviction order and to in execution thereof in fact evict 'C' from the premises. 'C' along with the said suit also files an application for interim injunction to restrain 'A' from proceeding further with the eviction petition in the Court of the Additional Rent Controller:

- (a) 'C' is entitled to such interim injunction, '
- (b) 'C' is not entitled to such an interim injunction.
- (c) The two proceedings are to be clubbed for trial together.
- (d) The suit filed by 'C' is misconceived and itself liable to be rejected.

Q80. 'A', a renowned architect, agrees to design a palatial residence for 'B'. 'B' in order to secure undivided attention of 'A' also incorporates a term in the contract that 'A' shall during the period of three years which was the time stipulated for completion of the works shall not take up any other assignment and shall thereafter also not design, a similar residence for any other client. 'A' in spite of receiving full payment in advance refuses to even give any designs to 'B' and for the reason whereof the work could not commence. 'B' sues 'A' for specific performance and in alternative recovery of advance and damages and also for injunction restraining 'A' from taking up any other assignments for period of three years:

- (a) 'B' is entitled to a decree of specific performance as well as injunction.
- (b) 'B' is not entitled to a decree for specific performance and is entitled only to injunction.
- (c) 'B' is not entitled to any relief.
- (d) 'B' is entitled to refund of advance and damages for breach of contract, and also to the relief of permanent injunction.

Q81. A citizen institutes a suit for injunction restraining several Radio Channels from playing music without permission of and paying royalty etc. to the persons holding Intellectual Property Rights in the said music, alleging such action of the Radio companies to be in violation of laws. It is specified in the plaint itself that the plaintiff himself does not hold any copyright and is not personally interested in the matter but has filed the suit merely for enforcing the laws which the authorities had failed to enforce:

- (a) The Plaintiff in such a suit is liable to be rejected at the threshold as barred by law.
- (b) The Suit is entitled to proceed to trial and to be decided only thereafter.
- (c) The Suit is entitled to be decreed forthwith since the Radio companies have been unable to show any authorization for holders of rights in the said music.
- (d) The Civil Judge is required to convert the suit into a Public Interest Litigation.

Q82. Specific performance of any contracts may be ordered where:

- (a) There exists no standard for ascertaining actual damage by non performance of the act to be done.
- (b) Compensation is adequate relief.
- (c) The performance of the contract involves performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise,
- (d) The contract is by its nature determinable.

Q83. A time barred debt can be claimed:

- (a) As a set off.
- (b) As a counterclaim.
- (c) As a fresh suit.
- (d) None of the above.

Q84. Acknowledgment after the period of limitation:

- (a) Is of no effect.
- (b) Gives rise to an independent & enforceable contract.
- (c) Is of great value.
- (d) None of the above.

Q85. What does the legal maxim 'sui generic mean?

- (a) On its own strength.
- (b) The only one of its kind.
- (c) On the threshold.
- (d) Among other things.

Q86. A suit for damages for breach of contract can be filed at a place:

- (a) Where the contract was executed.
- (b) Where the contract was to be performed,
- (c) Where the plaintiff resides.
- (d) Both (1) and (2).

Q87. In a suit for maintenance, arrears can be claimed for the last:

- (a) Seven years
- (b) Twelve years
- (c) One year
- (d) Three years

Q88. Upon the coming into force of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:

- (a) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 stands repealed.
- (b) The provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 ipso facto apply to Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) also.
- (c) Both the Acts co-exist but the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 are not applicable to LLPs save as otherwise provided.
- (d) The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 is applicable to only metropolitan cities as defined therein and the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 continues to apply to the rest of the country.

Q89. A, B and C are partners in a firm* C retires and X is admitted as a new partner. The firm did not give a public notice of the change but continued its business in its old firm name. Z, a customer of the firm, deals with the firm after the change and the firm becomes indebted to him:

- (a) Z can sue A, B, C and X.
- (b) Z can sue A, B and C.
- (c) Z can sue either A, B and C, or, A, B and X.
- (d) Z can sue A and B only.

Q90. A partnership firm is:

- (a) A distinct legal entity from its partners.
- (b) An independent juristic person.
- (c) An agent of its partners.
- (d) None of the above.

Q91. 'Communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer:

- (a) When it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.
- (b) When it is put in the course of transmission to him so as to be out of power of the acceptor.
- (c) When the acceptance is communicated to the proposer.
- (d) All of the above.

Q92. If only a part of the consideration or object is unlawful, the contract under Section 24 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 shall be:

- (a) Valid to the extent the same are lawful.
- (b) Void to the extent the same are unlawful.
- (c) Void as a whole.
- (d) Valid as a whole.

Q93. Two parties entered into a contract. They later realised that there was a mistake in their understanding of the law as applicable in India. This makes their contract:

- (a) Nonest.
- (b) Void.
- (c) Voidable
- (d) None of these.

Q94. A contract caused by mistake of law not in force in India:

- (a) Is void.
- (b) Is voidable.
- (c) Has the same effect as though it was caused by a mistake of fact.
- (d) None of the above.

Q95. An agreement in restraint of trade is:

- (a) Valid.
- (b) Void.
- (c) Void to the extent of such restraint.
- (d) Voidable.

Q96. Which of the following is an offer?

- (a) A bid at an auction sale.
- (b) Banker's catalogue of charges.
- (c) Menu card at a restaurant.
- (d) All of the above.

Q97. If a future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible:

- (a) When such a person does anything which renders it impossible that he should act within any definite time.
- (b) Otherwise than under further contingencies.
- (c) Both (1) & (2) above.
- (d) None of the above.

Q98. In which of the following cases, a contingent contract becomes void:

- (a) If the contract contemplates the happening of the event within a certain time, an event does not happen or its happening becomes impossible.
- (b) If the performance is made to depend upon an event which is already impossible.
- (c) If the event contemplated does not happen.
- (d) Both (1) & (2) above

Q99. Note (Questions 98-100): These questions have only two answer options marked as (1) and (2). Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) An unregistered partnership firm has claims arising from a contract against several persons. After obtaining registration of the firm with the Registrar of Firms on the last date of limitation for filing the suit, the suit is filed on the same date. The defendants take a plea that the plaintiff Firm was not registered neither at the time of the agreement nor at the time when alleged cause of action accrued and the registration on the last date of limitation is of no avail and the suit is hence bad. Whether the said defence has any merit?
- (b) Yes
- (c) No

Q100. 'A' inducts 'B' as a tenant in the property. 'B' pays rent to 'A' for three months when 'A' suddenly dies. Owing to inter se disputes between the legal-heirs of 'A', neither any rent is paid by 'B' for over twelve years nor does any legal heir of 'A' otherwise deals with 'B' with respect to the said property. After nearly fifteen years when the disputes between the legal heirs of 'A' are resolved, the legal heir who is so held entitled to the property demands arrears-of rent from 'B' as well as determines the tenancy of 'B' and demands possession from 'B'. 'B' refuses contending that he has become owner of the property by adverse possession since he was not treated as-a tenant for nearly 15 years. Is there any merit in the said defence of 'B'?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Q101. Under the law in India a joint promisee as distinct from a joint and several promisee is liable alone to discharge the joint promise.

- (a) True
- (b) False

Q102. Directions (Questions 1 QI-110): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question given below it. Reasoning is an argument in which certain things being laid down, something other than these necessarily comes about through them. It is a 'demonstration', when the premises from which the reasoning starts are true and primary, or are such that our knowledge of them has originally come through premises which are primary and true. Reasoning on the other hand is dialectical, if it reasons from opinions that are generally accepted. Things are 'true' and 'primary' which are believed on the strength not of anything else but of themselves: for in regard to the first principle of science it is improper to ask any further for the why and wherefore of them; each of the first principles should command belief in and by itself. On the other hand, those opinions are "generally accepted" which are accepted by everyone or by the majority or by the philosophers, that is, by all or by the majority or by the most notable and illustrious of them. Again reasoning is contentious if it starts from opinions that seem to be generally accepted but are not really such or again if it merely seems to reason from opinions that are or seem to be generally accepted. For not every-opinion that seems to be generally accepted actually is generally accepted. For in none of the opinions which we call generally accepted is the illusion entirely on the surface, as happens in the case of the principals of contentious arguments; for the nature of the fallacy in these is obvious immediately, and as a rule even to persons with little power of comprehension. So then, of the contentious reasonings mentioned, the former really deserves to be called "reasoning" as well, but the other-should be called "contentious reasoning", but not reasoning since it appears to reason, but does not really do so. Further, besides all the reasons we have mentioned there are the seasonings that start from the premises peculiar to the special sciences, as happens (for example) in the case of geometry and its sister sciences. For this form of reasoning appears to differ from the reasonings mentioned above; the man who draws a false figure reasons from things that are neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted. For he does not fall within the definition; he does not assume opinions that are received either by everyone, or by the majority, or the philosophers - that is to say, by all, or by most, or by the most illustrious of them. But he conducts his reasoning upon assumptions, which though appropriate to the science in question, are not true; for he effects his reasoning either by describing the semi Circles wrongly, or by drawing certain lines in a way in which they could not be drawn. According to the author, his reasoning is :

- (a) A form of reasoning.
- (b) Contentious reasoning.
- (c) Dialectical reasoning.
- (d) Demonstrative reasoning.

Q103. A 'First Principle' is :

- (a) Anything that is generally accepted as.
- (b) A belief that is true and primary.
- (c) Things that are generally accepted but not really are such.
- (d) None of the above.

Q104. Which form of reasoning draws from neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted ?

- (a) Dialectic
- (b) Demonstration
- (c) Contentious
- (d) Mis Reasoning

Q105. Reasoning based on. subjective opinions will best be called

- (a) Demonstration
- (b) Contentious
- (c) Mis Reasoning
- (d) Dialectic

Q106. How many forms of contentious reasoning are mentioned by the author?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Q107. Arguments that are derived from premises that are believed to be true on their own strength are

- (a) Dialectical
- (b) Demonstrative
- (c) Contentious
- (d) Mis Reasoning

Q108. Which one of the following is not a synonym of 'fallacy'?

- (a) Erroneous belief
- (b) Myth
- (c) Canard
- (d) Platitude

Q109. Which one of the following is not an antonym of 'illustrious'?

- (a) Unknown
- (b) Nameless
- (c) Anonymous
- (d) Distinguished

Q110. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Opinions that are generally accepted may not be true and primary.
- (b) Opinions that are true and primary can never be the premises for reasoning.
- (c) Arguments that start from false statements or figures do not lead to the correct conclusions.
- (d) Mis Reasoning can only be used to prove geometric theorems.

Q111. Contentious means

- (a) Given
- (b) Debatable
- (c) Obvious
- (d) Without doubt

Q112. Directions (Questions 111-117): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question given below it. One major obstacle in the struggle to lower carbon dioxide emissions, which are believed to play a role in climate change, is the destruction of tropical rainforests. Trees naturally store more carbon dioxide as they age, and the trees of the tropical rain forests in the Amazon, for example, store an average of 500 tons of carbon dioxide per hectare (10,000 square miles). When such trees are harvested, they release their carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This release of carbon dioxide through the destruction of tropical forests, which experts estimate accounts for 20% of global carbon dioxide emissions annually, traps heat in the earth's atmosphere, which leads to global warming. The Kyoto treaty set forth a possible measure to curtail the rate of deforestation. In the treaty, companies that exceed their carbon dioxide emission limits are permitted to buy the right to pollute by funding reforestation projects in tropical rainforests. Since forests absorb carbon dioxide through photosynthesis, planting such forests helps reduce the level of atmospheric carbon dioxide, thus balancing out the company's surplus of carbon dioxide emissions. However, attempts at reforestation have so far been unable to keep up with the alarming rate of deforestation, and it has become increasingly clear that further steps must be taken to curtail deforestation and its possible deleterious effects on the global environment. One possible solution is to offer incentives to governments to protect their forests. While this solution could lead to a drastic reduction in the levels of carbon dioxide, such incentives would need to be tied to some form of verification, which is extremely difficult, since most of the world's tropical forests are in remote areas, like Brazil's Amazon basin or the island of New Guinea, which makes on-site verification logistically difficult. Furthermore, heavy cloud cover and frequent heavy rain make conventional satellite monitoring difficult. Recently, scientists at the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency have suggested that the rates of deforestation could be monitored using new technology to analyse radar waves emitted from a surveillance satellite. By analysing multiple radar microwaves sent by a satellite, scientists are able to prepare a detailed, high resolution map of remote tropical forests. Unlike photographic satellite images, radar images can be measured at night and during days of heavy cloud cover and bad weather. Nevertheless, critics of government incentives argue that radar monitoring has been employed in the past with little success, citing the Global Rain Forest Mapping Project which was instituted in the mid 1990s amid concern over rapid deforestation in the Amazon. However, the limited data of the Mapping Project was due only to the small amount of data that could be sent from the satellite. Modern satellites can send and receive 10 times more data than their predecessors of the mid 1990s, obviating past problems with radar monitoring. Furthermore, recent technological advances in satellite radar that allow for more accurate measurements to be made, even in remote areas, make such technology a promising step in monitoring and controlling global climate change. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the main point of the passage?

- (a) (1) Although scientists continue to search for a solution, there is, as yet, no good solution for the problem of rainforest deforestation.
- (b) (2) One major obstacle to lessening the contribution of atmospheric carbon dioxide caused by deforestation may be removed through satellite radar monitoring.
- (c) (3) Recent increases in the rate of deforestation of tropical rainforests have caused serious concern and spurred efforts to curb such deforestation.
- (d) (4) Although an excellent first step, the solutions set forth by the Kyoto treaty will not significantly curb the rate of deforestation unless companies begin to lessen their carbon dioxide emissions.

Q113. It can be inferred from the passage that photographic satellite images

- (a) (1) are impervious to bad weather.
- (b) (2) cannot be used efficiently at night.
- (c) (3) are less expensive than radar monitoring.
- (d) (4) were extensively used in the 1990s to measure tropical forest deforestation.

Q114. Which one of the following most accurately describes the author's attitude toward radar monitoring as expressed in the passage?

- (a) (1) Wary scepticism
- (b) (2) Cautious ambivalence
- (c) (3) Grudging respect
- (d) (4) Reasoned optimism

Q115. The information presented in the passage implies which one of the following about the Mapping Project?

- (a) (1) The project was unsuccessful because it used only satellite radar monitoring.
- (b) (2) If the satellite had been able to send more data, the project may have been successful.
- (c) (3) It was established by the Kyoto treaty in response to widespread concern over deforestation.
- (d) (4) The project was designed to monitor only forests in Brazil's Amazon basin and the forests on the island of New Guinea.

Q116. According to the passage, each of the following is true about tropical rainforests EXCEPT

- (a) (1) harvested trees release carbon dioxide.
- (b) (2) they are sometimes subject to heavy cloud cover.
- (c) (3) they are protected from deforestation by the Kyoto treaty.
- (d) (4) they are not always easily reachable by modern transportation.

Q117. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the author's argument against the critics of government incentives ?

- (a) (1) Radar images sent by satellites in the mid 1990s would have needed to have stored 100 times more data in order to have been useful for radar monitoring.
- (b) (2) New technology promises other forms of monitoring that may be even more effective than radar monitoring.
- (c) (3) The cost of radar monitoring may render it more expensive than some countries can afford.
- (d) (4) . No form of monitoring can ever offer complete assurance of a government's compliance with deforestation incentives.

Q118. Which one of the following best describes the organisation of the passage?

- (a) (1) A problem is described and a possible solution to the problem is suggested; the methodology for implementing such a solution is described, difficulties with the implementation are noted and the solution is dismissed.
- (b) (2) A problem is described and a possible solution to the problem is suggested; the solution's shortcomings are noted, an alternative solution is suggested, then qualified in light of new evidence.
- (c) (3) A solution to a problem is described, multiple solutions to the problem are discussed, the possible outcomes of each solution are evaluated and one solution is recommended over the others.
- (d) (4) A problem is described and a possible solution to the problem is suggested; possible shortcomings of the solution are noted, an alternative solution is suggested and a potential obstacle to the solution is discussed.

Q119. Directions (Questions 118-121); Find the synonym for the (bracketed) word He is showing (immutable) courage under these circumstances.

- (a) (1) unchanging
- (b) (2) upbeat
- (c) (3) weak
- (d) (4) wavering

Q120. I enjoy Delhi because of the (balmy) winters.

- (a) (1) rainy
- (b) (2) warm
- (c) (3) humid
- (d) (4) sultry

Q121. She found the smell of the bottle (repugnant) and asked for another bottle.

- (a) (1) delightful
- (b) (2) disgusting
- (c) (3) stale
- (d) (4) attractive

Q122. Looking at the hot samosa made her drool (incessantly)

- (a) (1) instantly
- (b) (2) continuously
- (c) (3) greedily
- (d) (4) momentarily

Q123. Directions (Questions 122-126); Select the appropriate response to complete these sentences below: _____ most important event in India's history was the revolution of 1857.

- (a) (1) The
- (b) (2) It was the
- (c) (3) That the
- (d) (4) There was a

Q124. Vegetables are an excellent source _____ vitamins.

- (a) (1) Of
- (b) (2) has
- (c) (3) where
- (d) (4) that

Q125. Microscopes make small-things appear larger than

- (a) (1) really are
- (b) (2) are really
- (c) (3) are they really -"
- (d) (4) they really are

Q126. The city of Gurgaon covers over 70 square miles.

- (a) (1) covers
- (b) (2) that covers
- (c) (3) covering
- (d) (4) is covered

Q127. Her struggle to make a place for herself in corporate law is the kind of life story a a fascinating novel might be written.

- (a) (1) of
- (b) (2) by
- (c) (3) for whom
- (d) (4) about which

Q128. Directions (Questions 127-136): Select the nearest and most accurate meaning Stolid

- (a) stubbornly rebellious
- (b) one who leads a simple life of self-denial
- (c) solemn moral talk; sermon
- (d) showing little emotion

Q129. Encroach

- (a) Severity
- (b) acting as a dictator
- (c) having an affable manner; carefree
- (d) to trespass or intrude

Q130. Potent

- (a) brag; glory over
- (b) a gentle wind; breeze
- (c) having great power or physical strength
- (d) moral corruption; badness

Q131. Impolitic

- (a) separate, split
- (b) improper; unfortunate
- (c) unwise, imprudent
- (d) to disagree; differ in opinion

Q132. Frenetic

- (a) unrest; agitation
- (b) thrift; economical use or expenditure
- (c) Frenzied
- (d) to grow together

Q133. Neologism

- (a) To soak or stain; permeate
- (b) not clear; uncertain
- (c) giving a new meaning to an old word
- (d) to agree without protest

Q134. Tepid

- (a) having the composition of wood
- (b) unnecessary; extra
- (c) of a strange nature; weird
- (d) lacking warmth, interest, enthusiasm; lukewarm

Q135. Hamper

- (a) interfere with; hinder
- (b) plausible, but deceptive; apparently, but not actually, true
- (c) having to do with shepherds or the country
- (d) to make new; renovate

Q136. Callow

- (a) sweet-smelling; having the odour of a particular thing
- (b) unclear or vague
- (c) Solitary
- (d) being young or immature

Q137. Discerning

- (a) to show sympathy for
- (b) having great power or physical strength
- (c) to characterise or make as disgraceful
- (d) distinguishing one thing from another; having good judgement

Q138. Directions (Questions 137-141): The sentences given in each question make up a paragraph. However, these sentences are not in the proper order. Find the logical sequence for these sentences. After doing so, the heart of your cash flow will be strong and healthy. Cash is your business's lifeblood. If managed poorly, then your company could go into cardiac arrest. To prevent your business from suffering heart attacks, you should learn to manage cash flow in a well thought-out manner. Several ways to do this are by generating a project rate of returns as well as determining possible problems with liquidity .

- (a) ABECD
- (b) CBADE
- (c) BCDEA
- (d) ABDEC.

Q139. A. This factor is exclusion - access to these technologies remains excluded by class, race and gender. B: In comparing these two things, we must realise that there is one important factor for the limitation of the former. C. The rise of digital technologies has the potential to open new directions in ethnography. D. Despite the ubiquity of these technologies, their infiltration into popular research methods is still limited compared to the number of online scholarly research portals.

- (a) (1) CDBA
- (b) (2) BACD
- (c) (3) CDAB
- (d) (4) BCDA

Q140. A. Adam Smith is often described as the "founding father of economics".. B. One prominent book he wrote was- "Theory of Moral Sentiments". C. A great deal of what is now considered standard theory about markets was developed by Adam Smith. . D. It is a very important text in the history of moral and political thought because he talks about individual freedom. E. According to Smith, this freedom is rooted in self-reliance and the ability of an individual to pursue his self-interest.

- (a) (1) EDACB
- (b) (2) ACBED
- (c) (3) EBADC
- (d) (4) ACBDE

Q141. A. Today, the study of the fruit fly has expanded to research for human diseases. B. This is because the fruit fly's robust genetic system makes it an invaluable tool for scientists studying current inheritance diseases. C. These diseases include Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's disease. ' D. In past decades, scientists have used the fruit fly as a model organism for examining biological systems?

- (a) (1) DABC
- (b) (2) DACB
- (c) (3) BACD
- (d) (4) CBAD

Q142. A. It is one of a group of disorders known as parasomnias: unusual activities that occur during sleep. B. Sleepwalking occurs in the deep stage of sleep when slow brain waves begin to appear. C. These range from teeth grinding and restless leg syndrome to eating while asleep. D. Our body functions according to a 24 hour cycle called a circadian rhythm. E. Some researchers believe that slight differences in this cycle could be linked to sleepwalking.

- (a) (1) BACED
- (b) (2) CDBAE
- (c) (3) EBACD
- (d) (4) BACDE

Q143. Directions (Questions 142-146): Complete the following sentences. You can have _____ the chicken dish _____ the fish dish tonight.

- (a) (1) both, or
- (b) (2) Whether, or
- (c) (3) Either, or
- (d) (4) Either, and

Q144. _____ my aunt _____ my uncle live in India.

- (a) (1) Either, nor
- (b) (2) Neither, and
- (c) (3) Both, and
- (d) (4) Both, or

Q145. She led the team •_ in statistics by virtue of her enthusiasm.

- (a) (1) not only, but also
- (b) (2) both, and
- (c) (3) neither, nor
- (d) (4) not only, but

Q146. My sister decided to go to two countries this year. She is going to Ireland _____ Scotland.

- (a) (1) either
- (b) (2) and
- (c) (3) nor
- (d) (4) or

Q147. The twelfth grade _____ marks the end of high school _____ the beginning of adulthood.

- (a) (1) not only, but also
- (b) (2) neither, nor
- (c) (3) either, or
- (d) (4) not only, and also

Q148. Directions (Questions 147-150): Select the most appropriate meaning of these idioms. Pack like sardines

- (a) (1) to squeeze in as many people or things as possible
- (b) (2) in a box
- (c) (3) packed in aluminium foil
- (d) (4) canned in a tin

Q149. To hold a heavy heart means

- (a) (1) about to die
- (b) (2) to be weighed down with sorrow
- (c) (3) helping a sad person out
- (d) (4) to be fed up with life

Q150. My heart goes out to you

- (a) (1) I love you
- (b) (2) I feel sympathy for you
- (c) (3) I feel angry with you
- (d) (4) I want to marry you

Q151. Worth its weight in gold

- (a) (1) to be as shiny as gold
- (b) (2) to be very heavy
- (c) (3) extremely useful or valuable
- (d) (4) to be priceless

Q152. Whoever being legally bound by oath to state the truth or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject matter is said to give false evidence when:

- (a) (1) He makes a statement which is false.
- (b) (2) He makes a statement which he believes to be false.
- (c) (3) He makes a statement which he does not believe to be true.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q153. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code codifies, in the field of criminal law, the maxim: 'de minimis non curat lex':

- (a) (1). Section 85 IPC
- (b) (2) Section 88 IPC
- (c) (3) Section 95 IPC
- (d) (4) Section 96 IPC

Q154. Right of private defence is available:

- (a) (1) Against all members of an unlawful assembly.
- (b) (2) In a free fight.
- (c) (3) To retrieve from the wrongdoer one's property.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (2) above.

Q155. When an act is abetted and a different act is done by the person instigated, the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it, provided:

- (a) (1) The act done was a probable consequence of the abetment irrespective of being committed under the influence of instigation.
- (b) (2) The act was done with the aid or in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.
- (c) (3) The abettor had reasonable grounds to believe that a different act may be committed.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q156. Circumstantial evidence is considered weaker evidence as compared to direct evidence (1) Because it has 2 errors of fallibility (i) of the fact from which inference is drawn being proved and

- (a) (ii) of the inference to be drawn from the fact proved.
- (b) (2) Because the inference in circumstantial evidence is based upon a presumption.
- (c) (3) Because circumstances sometimes may tell a lie.
- (d) (4) Because circumstantial evidence is based upon the process of deductive logic.

Q157. . Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt. Therefore:

- (a) (1) Using force is essential to the offence of hurt.
- (b) (2) Direct physical contact between the accused and the victim is essential to the offence of hurt.
- (c) (3) It is irrelevant that no force was used.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q158. Whether a weapon is a deadly weapon is a question of:

- (a) (1) Law.
- (b) (2) Fact.
- (c) (3) Opinion of the expert witness.
- (d) (4) Opinion of the judge.

Q159. In the Law of Evidence 'Fact' means and includes:

- (a) (1) Anything perceived by the senses.
- (b) (2) State of things capable of being perceived by the senses.
- (c) (3) Mental condition of which a person is conscious.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q160. Only such facts are made relevant by the Evidence Act as are encompassed by:

- (a) (1) Section 5 to Section 55 of the Evidence Act.
- (b) (2) Section 5 to Section 32 of the Evidence Act.
- (c) (3) All the Sections of the Evidence Act.
- (d) (4) Only such facts which can be proved as per Section 59 and Section 60 of the Evidence Act.

Q161. Ram aged 25 years, tells Shyam who is aged 17 years and on account of the death of his father is sad, that if Shyam dies by jumping in a burning pyre of a woman he i.e. Shyam would meet his father in heaven and would find bliss. Shyam, aged 17 years, knows that by doing so he would be committing suicide, but on account of instigation by Ram suffers death by jumping in the burning pyre of a woman. Ram is guilty of:

- (a) (1) Abetment for the suicide committed by Shyam.
- (b) (2) Murder of Shyam.
- (c) (3) No offence.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (2) above.

Q162. The accused driver of a truck while driving on the left side i.e. his side of the road, sees a cyclist coming from the opposite direction, but on the wrong side of the road in the lane on which the truck was being driven; the road being narrow and the truck driver sensing that the cyclist was peddling negligently, manoeuvres his truck on the opposite lane and simultaneously the cyclist suddenly moves to his lane and As a result the truck over-runs the cyclist, causing the death of the cyclist. The truck driver is not guilty of the offence of causing death by rash and negligent act because:

- (a) (1) He did not have the necessary mens rea.
- (b) (2) He acted bona fide.
- (c) (3) The truck driver, upon seeing the risk, tried to avoid the risk.
- (d) (4) Was justified in driving the truck onto the opposite lane.

Q163. A dying declaration is relevant evidence under Section 32 of the Evidence Act notwithstanding it being hearsay evidence because:

- (a) (1) A statement by a person as to the cause of his death is treated in law as a solemn statement.
- (b) (2) If a person is dead and anything said by the person as to the cause of the death is relevant, since the dead person cannot be brought before the court to testify, necessity makes it inevitable to admit said statement.
- (c) (3) Because it is believed that a person would not meet his maker with lies in his mouth.
- (d) (4) Because society owes a duty to dead persons to give them justice.

Q164. In a writ containing an acknowledgement by 'A' that he will sell his house in Kolkata to 'B' for a sum of T 50,00,000/- or ? 60,00,000/- and having blank space with respect to the particulars of the house i.e. the house number, the street number and the colony not being written, and it not being in dispute that 'A' has a house on a plot of land ad-measuring 300 sq. yards and another house on a plot of land ad-measuring 1000 sq. yards at Kolkata, in a suit filed by 'B' against 'A', 'B' can lead evidence:

- (a) (1) To prove that market rate for land in Kolkata is $\text{Rs. } 18,000/-$ per sq. yard in the colony where 'A's house was situated; to make good the deficiency in the writing by linking the price of 18,000/- per sq. yard as only applicable to the plot ad-measuring 300 sq. yards and the rest being the value of the building.
- (b) (2) To prove that unintentionally the house number got omitted to be written and that the writing pertained to the 300 sq. yards land and unintentionally the sum of ? 50,00,000/- written on the writing got omitted to be scored of.
- (c) (3) To prove that the property number was left blank because 'A' told him that he would be exchanging his house on the 300 sq. yard plot of land with another house in a similar colony with his brother and later on the house number would be filled up. .
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q165. A boy aged about 14 years is suspected in the commission of the offence of murder. He can be made to join investigation:

- (a) (1) At the Police Station
- (b) (2) At his residence
- (c) (3) At any place
- (d) (4) All of the above

Q166. 'A' is suspected of commission of an offence of murder, trial whereof can only be conducted before a court 'of Sessions. 'A' appears before the Metropolitan Magistrate and moves an application for recording his statement under Section 164 Cr.PC and grant of pardon. Who has the power to grant pardon?

- (a) (1) The court of Sessions.
- (b) (2) The Metropolitan Magistrate.
- (c) (3) Both (1) & (2) above.
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q167. Accused 'A' makes a confession in front of his friend 'B' when 'B' goes to meet 'A' as 'A' is to be produced for remand in the court. The confession is that he i.e. 'A' has murdered 'O'. The confession is:

- (a) (1) Inadmissible evidence since it is made in police custody.
- (b) (2) Admissible in evidence as made in the courtroom.
- (c) (3) Admissible in evidence as made before a friend.
- (d) (4) Inadmissible in evidence as made out of fear.

Q168. Right of an accused for plea bargaining in India relates to:

- (a) (1) Fact bargaining.
- (b) (2) Charge bargaining.
- (c) (3) Sentence bargaining.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q169. 'X' is accused of an offence of rape. He can be subjected to the following tests for investigation:

- (a) (1) Polygraph test.
- (b) (2) Narco analysis test.
- (c) (3) Brain Electrical Activation Profile (BEAP) Test.
- (d) (4) None.

Q170. When examined under Section 313 Cr.P.C., a circumstance incriminating the accused is not put to the accused for his explanation. The said circumstance cannot be used against the accused because:

- (a) (1) It is inadmissible in evidence.
- (b) (2) It becomes irrelevant for purposes of evidence.
- (c) (3) Law mandates that it cannot be taken into consideration.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q171. After investigation pertaining to an offence of murder, the Police files a cancellation report. The report can be accepted only by:

- (a) (1) The Magistrate.
- (b) (2) The Court of Sessions.
- (c) (3) The High Court.
- (d) (4) None.

Q172. The employer has told the employee in the morning that when the employee leaves the office in the evening to go to his house, he should pick up ₹ 50,000/- lying in the drawer of the employer and deliver the same to 'X', to whom the employer owes ₹ 50,000/-. At 12.00 noon, in the absence of the employer, the employee picks up the money and absconds. The employee is liable to be charged for:

- (a) (1) Criminal breach of trust
- (b) (2) Cheating
- (c) (3) Theft
- (d) (4) Criminal misappropriation

Q173. 'B' assaults 'A' using a sharp edged weapon, resulting in an injury which is 6 cm. long and ½ cm. Deep in the right forearm of 'A'. 'B' is liable to be charged for an offence punishable under:

- (a) (1) Section 323 IPC.
- (b) (2) Section 324 IPC.
- (c) (3) Section 325 IPC.
- (d) (4) Section 326 IPC.

Q174. The Magistrate has convicted 'A' for the offence of having cheated a number of investors in the sum of Rs.10 crores. The Magistrate is of the opinion that the gravity of the offence warrants a sentence to undergo imprisonment in excess of 3 years to be imposed. The sentence in excess of 3 years can be imposed by :

- (a) (1) The Magistrate after putting the accused to notice.
- (b) (2) By the Court of Sessions to whom the Magistrate must refer the matter to.
- (c) (3) The court of the ACMM/CMM to whom the matter is to be referred to.
- (d) (4) By the Court of Sessions after notice to the accused.

Q175. 'X' sends an e-mail to 'Y' from Delhi threatening 'Y' that certain photographs showing 'Y' in a compromising position with a woman shall be posted on the net, if 'Y' does not pay ₹ 1,00,000/- to 'X'. 'Y' accesses the e-mail at his office in Kolkata. The offence can be inquired into or tried by a court at :

- (a) (1) Delhi.
- (b) (2) Kolkata.
- (c) (3) Anywhere in India because the e-mail can be accessed anywhere in India.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (2) above.

Q176. Nothing is an offence if it is done by a person who is a:

- (a) (1) Boy of 6 years having sufficient maturity to understand the nature and consequence of his conduct.
- (b) (2) Girl below 12 years having sufficient maturity to understand the nature and consequence of her conduct.
- (c) (3) A man aged 100 years.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q177. When the person competent to compound an offence under Section 320 Cr.P.C. is dead, then:

- (a) (1) The offence cannot be compounded.
- (b) (2) The offence can be compounded by the prosecutor.
- (c) (3) Legal representative of such a person can compound the offence with the consent of the court.
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q178. Under Section 209 Cr.P.C., which of the following cases can be committed to the Court of Sessions by a Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate that the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions ?

- (a) (1) A case instituted on a police report.
- (b) (2) A case -instituted otherwise than on a police report.
- (c) (3) Both (1) & (2)
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q179. 'A1, 'B' and 'C', plan to enter a jewellery shop and commit theft at the shop. They collect the implements housebreaking and goes to the jewellery shop to execute their plan. On reaching there, they find a police patrol van stationed outside the shop and hence return. Their act amounts to:

- (a) (1) Attempt to commit housebreaking and theft
- (b) (2) Criminal conspiracy
- (c) (3) Both (1) & (2)
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q180. 'A', a police officer, is directed by the court to arrest 'B'. He arrests 'C' after reasonable inquiry believing 'C to be 'B':

- (a) (1) 'A' has committed the offence of wrongful confinement as he has arrested 'C' instead of 'B'.
- (b) (2) 'A' has committed the offence of wrongful confinement as he was negligent in arresting 'C'.
- (c) (3) 'A' has committed no offence because he arrested 'C' in good faith believing himself to be bound by law to do so.
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q181. If a series of acts are so connected together as to form the same transaction, and more than one offence is committed by the same person:

- (a) (1) He shall be charged and tried separately for every such offence.
- (b) (2) He shall be charged with every such offence and tried at one trial for all the offences.
- (c) (3) Some of the offences may be clubbed and tried at one trial.
- (d) (4) All of the above

Q182. 'A' going to pilgrimage, entrusts ten gold coins to 'B' for keeping in safe custody till his return. 'B' sells those gold coins to a goldsmith.

- (a) (1) 'B' is guilty of theft of gold coins.
- (b) (2) 'B' is guilty of criminal breach of trust.
- (c) (3) Both (1) & (2).
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q183. 'A' committed an offence on October 1,2010. On the said date the prescribed punishment for the offence was 3 years imprisonment. By an amendment on October 1, 2011 the punishment for the offence was enhanced to 7 years imprisonment. The trial was concluded on October 10,2011 and 'A' was found guilty.

- (a) (1) 'A' will be sentenced with 3 years imprisonment.
- (b) (2) 'A' will be sentenced with 7 years imprisonment.
- (c) (3) 'A' will be sentenced for between 3 and 7 years imprisonment.
- (d) (4) Any of the above.

Q184. Error or omission in framing of charge:

- (a) (1) Is material in all circumstances and shall vitiate the trial. A
- (b) (2) Is material only if it has occasioned prejudice to the accused.
- (c) (3) Is immaterial In all cases.
- (d) (4) Entitles the accused to an acquittal.

Q185. Which of the following charges cannot be compounded without permission of the court before which the prosecution is pending?

- (a) (1) Section 298 of the IPC.
- (b) (2) Section 426. of the IPC.
- (c) (3) Section 491 of the IPC.
- (d) (4) Section 388 of the IPC.

Q186. In cases in which a judgement is given that a person is guilty of one of the several offences specified in the judgement, but that it is doubtful of which of the offence he is guilty of, the offender shall be:

- (a) (1) Acquitted of all charges.
- (b) (2) Re-tried for all the charges.
- (c) (3) Punished for an offence carrying the lowest punishment.
- (d) (4) Punished for the offence carrying the highest punishment.

Q187. 'A' indulges in voluntary sexual intercourse with 'B', a married woman without the consent of her husband. He is guilty of adultery. The married woman 'B' is liable to be tried with 'A' as an:

- (a) (1) Abettor.
- (b) (2) Adulteress.
- (c) (3) Jointly as co-accused.
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q188. A person accused of an offence before a criminal court can be called upon to give evidence on oath:

- (a) (1) Upon a request in writing from the public prosecutor.
- (b) (2) By an application made by the complainant.
- (c) (3) By a direction of the court.
- (d) (4) By the accused, on his own request in writing.

Q189. Dacoity is :

- (a) (1) Robbery committed by two or more persons.
- (b) (2) Theft committed by five or more persons.
- (c) (3) Robbery committed by five or more persons. 0
- (d) (4) Both (2) & (3) above.

Q190. Police Remand of an Accused cannot exceed:

- (a) (1) 7 days.
- (b) (2) 9 days.
- (c) (3) 12 days.
- (d) (4) 15 days.

Q191. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) (1) Section 34 IPC creates a substantive offence.
- (b) (2) Section 34 IPC introduces the principle of vicarious liability for an offence committed by the co-accused.
- (c) (3) Section 34 IPC recognizes that the co-participant in a crime must be made liable for his act in the commission of the crime by the co-accused. •
- (d) (4) Both (2) & (3) above.

Q192. Leading questions cannot be asked in:

- (a) (1) Examination-in-chief.
- (b) (2) Cross-examination.
- (c) (3) Re-examination.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (3) above.

Q193. Test Identification Parade pertains to the field of: .

- (a) (1) Investigation.
- (b) (2) Trial.
- (c) (3) Satisfaction of the Investigating Officer that he is proceeding in the right direction.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (2) above.

Q194. Pardon may be tendered to an accomplice under Section 306 Cr.P.C. when:

- (a) (1) He is not in a position to stand trial due to infirm health.
- (b) (2) When he is declared insane.
- (c) (3) He undertakes to make full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence.
- (d) (4) All of the above.

Q195. Criminal justice system in India is based on:

- (a) (1) It is the duty of the State to prosecute whosoever commits a wrong.
- (b) (2) Adversarial trial.
- (c) (3) A wrongdoer must be punished.
- (d) (4) Both (1)& (2) above.

Q196. Statement of a witness recorded during investigation under Section 161 Cr.P.C. cannot be used at a criminal trial except:

- (a) (1) To contradict the witness.
- (b) (2) When the witness dies after recording examination-in-chief and before cross-examination commences.
- (c) (3) Where the Court feels that it would be safe to rely upon the said statement.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (2) above.

Q197. 'A' rings up the police station and informs the Duty Officer that he has murdered his wife because she was not preparing food for him. The information is duly recorded by the Duty Officer. At the trial for having committed the offence of murder, the statement made by 'A' would be:

- (a) (1) Admissible in evidence because when the statement was made 'A' was not in custody of the police.
- (b) (2) Admissible only to the extent that 'A' was the informant.
- (c) (3) Admissible to the extent that 'A' was the informant and was present in his house and had knowledge of his wife having been murdered.
- (d) (4) Inadmissible evidence

Q198. Under Section 200 Cr.P.C. recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with if:

- (a) (1) The complaint is supported by an affidavit of the complainant.
- (b) (2) The complaint is made in writing by a public servant.
- (c) (3) The Magistrate feels that ends of justice require pre-summoning evidence to be dispensed with.
- (d) (4) None of the above.

Q199. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) (1) Preparation to commit dacoity is not an offence.
- (b) (2) Preparation to commit murder is not an offence.
- (c) (3) Attempting to commit murder is not an offence.
- (d) (4) Both (1) & (2) above.

Q200. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) (1) Mens rea is not an essential ingredient of an offence punishable under Section 107 IPC.
- (b) (2) Mens rea is not an essential ingredient of an offence punishable under Section 304-A IPC.
- (c) (3) Mens rea is not an essential ingredient of an offence punishable under Section 364-A IPC.
- (d) (4) Both (1)& (2) above.

Q201. Perjury resulting in the conviction of a person for an offence punishable with death attracts the maximum penalty of:

- (a) (1) Death.
- (b) (2) Imprisonment for life.
- (c) (3) RI for 10 years.
- (d) (4) RI for 10 years and fine.

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: D

Cyrus P. Mistry was named Chairman designate of Tata Sons in November 2011, set to succeed Ratan Tata.

Q2. Answer: D

Under Article 58, a candidate need only be qualified for election to the Lok Sabha; he need not actually be elected as a member of the House of the People.

Q3. Answer: A

Meira Kumar was the Speaker of the 15th Lok Sabha (2009-2014), in office when the paper was set.

Q4. Answer: A

Under Article 64, the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Q5. Answer: D

John Austin defined jurisprudence as the 'philosophy of positive law', founding the analytical/positivist school.

Q6. Answer: B

Fundamental Rights are contained in Part III (Articles 12-35) of the Constitution.

Q7. Answer: B

Under Article 56, the President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

Q8. Answer: D

The Presidency (Chartered) High Courts are Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; Jabalpur (M.P. High Court) is not a Presidency court.

Q9. Answer: A

Rohinton Fali (R.F.) Nariman took office as Solicitor General of India in July 2011 after Gopal Subramaniam resigned, making him the SG current at the time of the paper.

Q10. Answer: D

The Communist Manifesto (1848) was authored by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Q11. Answer: B

The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) was first constituted on 3 April 1952.

Q12. Answer: B

The SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2009 rescinded the SEBI (Disclosure and Investor Protection) Guidelines, 2000 (notified August 2009).

Q13. Answer: C

Under Article 80, the Rajya Sabha has a maximum of 250 members, of whom 238 are elected (representatives of States and UTs) and 12 are nominated.

Q14. Answer: D

In November 2011 the Cabinet approved raising FDI in multi-brand retail to 51%.

Q15. Answer: D

Under Article 84, the minimum age is 25 years for the Lok Sabha (the lower of the two Houses), so the minimum qualifying age to be an MP is 25.

Q16. Answer: C

The UIDAI issues the unique identity number/card called Aadhaar.

Q17. Answer: A

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was ousted on 11 February 2011 during the Arab Spring.

Q18. Answer: A

The 2014 Commonwealth Games were held in Glasgow, Scotland.

Q19. Answer: D

Article 32 mentions five writs: habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. 'Interrogatory' is not a writ.

Q20. Answer: D

Sachin Tendulkar was the first Indian to 13,000 Test runs (2010); Rahul Dravid became the second, reaching the mark at the Wankhede in November 2011.

Q21. Answer: C

Osama bin Laden was killed by US forces in Abbottabad, Pakistan, on 2 May 2011.

Q22. Answer: A

The International Labour Organisation is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Q23. Answer: D

Steve Jobs, co-founder and CEO of Apple Inc., died in October 2011.

Q24. Answer: D

Hina Rabbani Khar was Pakistan's Foreign Minister (appointed July 2011), in office when the paper was set.

Q25. Answer: A

Hillary Clinton was the US Secretary of State (2009-2013), serving at the time of the paper.

Q26. Answer: B

WikiLeaks was founded by Australian journalist Julian Assange in 2006.

Q27. Answer: C

The Royal Bengal Tiger is the National Animal of India (declared 1973).

Q28. Answer: C

The Ashoka Chakra in the Indian national flag has 24 spokes.

Q29. Answer: C

Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) are in Part IVA, not Part IV; the statement saying they are in Part IV is incorrect. (FRs Part III, DPSP Part IV, Union Territories Part VIII are all correct.)

Q30. Answer: D

A High Court Judge retires at 62 (Art. 217), lower than a Supreme Court Judge who retires at 65 (Art. 124).

Q31. Answer: A

Habeas corpus literally means 'you may have the body' i.e. produce the body of the detained person before the court.

Q32. Answer: D

The President of India is formally addressed as 'His/Her Excellency'.

Q33. Answer: B

UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Q34. Answer: C

In telecom, 2G stands for Second Generation mobile network technology.

Q35. Answer: D

Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser of Qatar was elected President of the 66th session of the UN General Assembly (2011-12).

Q36. Answer: C

Zohra Sehgal, Y.V. Reddy and Prathap Chandra Reddy all received the Padma Vibhushan in 2010; actor Aamir Khan did not.

Q37. Answer: D

Under Article 215, every High Court is a court of record, so the claim that the Supreme Court is the only court of record is false.

Q38. Answer: A

India won 38 gold medals (101 total) at the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi.

Q39. Answer: B

The Charminar (built 1591) is located in Hyderabad.

Q40. Answer: C

The Sutlej flows broadly west; the Ganga, Yamuna and Narmada are the others (Narmada flows east-to-west). Sutlej is the odd one not flowing west-to-east among the Himalayan/Gangetic rivers listed.

Q41. Answer: D

In 2011 Somdev Devvarman was the highest-ranked Indian in ATP singles (career-high around No. 62); Paes and Bhupathi rank in doubles.

Q42. Answer: C

Mahatma Gandhi never won the Nobel Prize; Raman (Physics 1930), Tagore (Literature 1913) and Amartya Sen (Economics 1998) did.

Q43. Answer: A

U.S. President Barack Obama won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009.

Q44. Answer: C

Justice M. Fathima Beevi was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India (appointed 1989).

Q45. Answer: B

Blood cancer is commonly known as leukaemia.

Q46. Answer: D

The International Court of Justice is located at The Hague, Netherlands.

Q47. Answer: A

'De jure' means 'by/according to law' (as opposed to de facto, in fact).

Q48. Answer: A

'A priori' reasoning proceeds from causes to effects, i.e. deductive reasoning.

Q49. Answer: D

At its December 2011 national conference, Australia's Labor Party voted to overturn the long-standing ban on uranium sales to India despite India being outside the NPT.

Q50. Answer: D

Hans Kelsen propounded the Pure Theory of Law, treating law as a system of norms (the basic norm/Grundnorm).

Q51. Answer: B

The word 'Socialist' was inserted into the Preamble by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, which came into force on 3rd January, 1977.

Q52. Answer: A

The basic structure doctrine was propounded for the first time by the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, (1973) 4 SCC 225.

Q53. Answer: A

Article 16(1) guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment to all citizens; it is a citizen-only right.

Q54. Answer: C

Protection against double jeopardy ('no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once') is a fundamental right under Article 20(2) of the Constitution.

Q55. Answer: A

Article 53(1) vests the executive power of the Union in the President, exercised by him directly or through officers subordinate to him.

Q56. Answer: D

Right to property ceased to be a fundamental right by the 44th Amendment (1978) and is now only a constitutional/legal right under Article 300A. The other options are fundamental rights under Articles 21 and 19.

Q57. Answer: A

Question is an incomplete/OCR-broken Match-the-List header with only a header fragment as the single option; not answerable as a standalone MCQ. Best guess (a) as the only listed option.

Q58. Answer: A

Correct matching: Habeas corpus - unlawful arrest/detention (B); Mandamus - non-performance of public duty (D); Quo warranto - exercise of power without jurisdiction (C); Certiorari - violation of natural justice (A). This is option (1): I-B, II-D, III-C, IV-A.

Q59. Answer: A

Under Sections 135A of the CPC / legislative privilege, members are exempt from arrest only in civil process during the session and 40 days before and after it; there is no exemption from criminal arrest.

Q60. Answer: B

Under Article 149, the CAG's duties extend to accounts of the Union and States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under a law made by Parliament.

Q61. Answer: D

Article 14 covers equality before law, equal protection of laws and (through E.P. Royappa) protection against arbitrariness. Protection of life and liberty falls under Article 21, not Article 14.

Q62. Answer: B

The freedoms under Article 19 are guaranteed only to citizens of India, not to all persons or foreigners.

Q63. Answer: B

A decision rendered by a court/tribunal lacking jurisdiction is a nullity and cannot operate as res judicata (a competent court is an essential condition under Section 11 CPC).

Q64. Answer: C

Pecuniary jurisdiction is determined by the principal sum/value of the suit (Rs. 3 lakhs), excluding future interest from date of suit till realisation; hence the Civil Judge is competent to try and decide the suit.

Q65. Answer: B

Under Section 17 CPC, a suit for partition of immovable property situate within the jurisdiction of different courts may be instituted in any court within whose local limits any portion of the property is situated.

Q66. Answer: A

The incorrect statement is (a): a temporary injunction (Order 39 CPC) may be granted at any stage of a suit, not only at the time of institution.

Q67. Answer: B

Under Section 16 CPC (proviso), a suit for specific performance of a contract relating to immovable property may be filed either where the property is situate or where the defendant resides/works for gain.

Q68. Answer: C

An ex parte decree is set aside under Order 9 Rule 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Q69. Answer: A

A garnishee order (Order 21 Rule 46A CPC) prohibits the judgment-debtor's debtor (the garnishee) from paying the judgment-debtor and directs payment instead toward the decree.

Q70. Answer: C

Under Order 1 Rule 9 CPC, no suit fails for non-joinder or misjoinder of parties except for non-joinder of a necessary party (one in whose absence no effective decree can be passed).

Q71. Answer: A

Section 10 bars an even number of arbitrators; under *MMTC v. Sterlite Industries*, an agreement providing for an even number is not void but, on failure of mechanism, is construed as arbitration by a sole arbitrator (Section 10(2)/11).

Q72. Answer: A

Under Section 85(2)(a) of the 1996 Act, in relation to arbitral proceedings commenced before the new Act, the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1940 continue to apply (including challenge to the award).

Q73. Answer: D

Under Sections 34(3) and 36, an award becomes enforceable as a decree only after the three-month (plus condonable 30-day) period to apply under Section 34 has expired or such application has been refused.

Q74. Answer: A

Under Section 11 of the 1996 Act (as it stood), appointment is by the Chief Justice of the High Court (or his designate) / Supreme Court; the application lies before the High Court, not the Civil Judge/District Judge.

Q75. Answer: B

Under Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, a judicial authority referring parties to arbitration must dismiss the suit (the matter being referred to arbitration), not stay it.

Q76. Answer: C

Parties may by consensus terminate the mandate of the arbitrator (s.14/15) and appoint a substitute; under s.15(4) the substitute arbitrator has the discretion whether to repeat or continue from the earlier stage, so de novo is not automatic and lies in the arbitrator's discretion, not the parties'.

Q77. Answer: B

Under the law prevailing in 2011 (*SBP & Co. v. Patel Engineering and National Insurance v. Boghara Polyfab*), the Chief Justice deciding a s.11 application could examine whether the claim was a live or a dead/time-barred claim and decline to appoint an arbitrator if the claim was ex facie barred by limitation.

Q78. Answer: C

Under the pre-BALCO position prevailing in 2011, jurisdiction to entertain a s.34 challenge was determined by CPC s.20 on a concurrent basis: the court where the cause of action arose / a party resides (Delhi, where both companies were based and the transaction occurred) and the court where the award was made (Mumbai) both had jurisdiction.

Q79. Answer: A

A third party (C) claiming to be the real tenant, alleging a collusive eviction petition designed to evict him, can maintain a suit and is entitled to a temporary injunction restraining A from proceeding with the collusive eviction petition, as he is not a party to and has no remedy within those proceedings.

Q80. Answer: D

A contract for personal/professional skill (architect's designs) is a contract dependent on personal qualifications and cannot be specifically enforced (Specific Relief Act s.14); B is entitled to refund of advance and damages for breach, and the negative covenant can be enforced by permanent injunction (s.42).

Q81. Answer: A

A plaintiff who admittedly holds no copyright and has no personal interest has no cause of action/locus standi; a private civil suit cannot be filed merely to enforce laws in the public interest, so the plaint is liable to be rejected at the threshold as barred by law (Order 7 Rule 11).

Q82. Answer: A

Under s.10 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific performance is granted where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by non-performance; the other options are grounds for refusing, not granting, specific performance (s.14).

Q83. Answer: A

A time-barred debt cannot be sued upon afresh (s.3 Limitation Act bars the suit), nor pleaded as a counterclaim, but it can be pleaded defensively as an equitable set-off, which is treated as an exception to limitation.

Q84. Answer: B

A written, signed promise to pay a debt already barred by limitation is a valid and enforceable contract without fresh consideration under s.25(3) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, giving rise to an independent enforceable contract.

Q85. Answer: B

'Sui generis' (Latin: of its own kind) means the only one of its kind / unique.

Q86. Answer: D

Under CPC s.20, a suit for damages for breach of contract may be filed where the cause of action arises wholly or in part, which includes the place where the contract was executed and the place where it was to be performed.

Q87. Answer: D

Under Article 105 of the Limitation Act, 1963, a suit for arrears of maintenance lies for three years, so arrears can be claimed only for the last three years.

Q88. Answer: C

Both Acts co-exist; s.4 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 expressly provides that the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 shall not apply to LLPs save as otherwise provided.

Q89. Answer: B

Absent public notice of retirement (s.32(3) Partnership Act), the retiring partner C continues liable to third parties who deal with the firm without notice; the incoming partner X is not liable for the firm's obligations before his admission (s.31). Hence Z can sue A, B and C.

Q90. Answer: D

A partnership firm is not a distinct legal entity or juristic person separate from its partners (unlike a company); 'firm' is merely a compendious name for the partners. Hence none of (a)-(c) is correct.

Q91. Answer: B

Under s.4 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer when it is put in a course of transmission to him so as to be out of the power of the acceptor.

Q92. Answer: C

Under s.24 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, if any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void as a whole.

Q93. Answer: D

Under s.21 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by a mistake as to a law in force in India; such a contract remains valid, so 'None of these'.

Q94. Answer: C

Under the Explanation to s.21 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact (rendering the agreement void under s.20 if both parties are under a mistake essential to the agreement).

Q95. Answer: B

Under s.27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, every agreement in restraint of a lawful trade, business or profession is void (subgoodwill exception apart).

Q96. Answer: A

A bid at an auction is an offer (which the auctioneer accepts by the fall of the hammer); a banker's catalogue of charges and a restaurant menu are merely invitations to offer.

Q97. Answer: A

Under s.34 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, where a contingent event is the way a person will act at an unspecified time, the event is considered impossible when that person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time.

Q98. Answer: D

A contingent contract becomes void both where the event contemplated within a fixed time does not happen or becomes impossible (s.35) and where it is contingent on an impossible event (s.36); hence both (1) and (2).

Q99. Answer: C

The defence has no merit ('No'): s.69 of the Partnership Act bars a suit by an unregistered firm, but registration need only exist at the time the suit is instituted, not when the cause of action accrued; registration obtained before filing (even on the last day of limitation) cures the bar.

Q100. Answer: B

The defence has no merit ('No'): a tenant's possession is permissive and cannot become adverse to the landlord merely because no rent was collected for some years; adverse possession requires open, hostile possession denying the owner's title, which mere non-collection of rent does not establish.

Q101. Answer: B

Statement is false/garbled. Under s.42 Indian Contract Act 1872, joint promisors must jointly fulfil the promise; a single promisee is not 'liable alone to discharge' a promise (promisees are entitled, not liable). The proposition is False.

Q102. Answer: A

Per the passage (Aristotle's Topics), the man who draws a false figure 'does not fall within the definition' of contentious or dialectical reasoning; it is treated as a distinct form of reasoning derived from the special sciences. Hence 'a form of reasoning.'

Q103. Answer: B

The passage states first principles are 'true and primary,' believed 'on the strength not of anything else but of themselves.' A First Principle is a belief that is true and primary.

Q104. Answer: D

The passage says the man drawing a false figure 'reasons from things that are neither true and primary, nor yet generally accepted' - this is the mis-reasoning described.

Q105. Answer: D

Reasoning from 'opinions that are generally accepted' (subjective/received opinion) is termed dialectical reasoning in the passage.

Q106. Answer: B

The passage distinguishes two contentious reasonings: 'the former really deserves to be called reasoning... but the other should be called contentious reasoning.' Two forms.

Q107. Answer: B

Arguments whose premises 'command belief in and by itself' (true and primary) constitute a demonstration - i.e., demonstrative reasoning.

Q108. Answer: D

Fallacy means a false/erroneous belief, myth, or canard. 'Platitude' (a trite, commonplace remark) is not a synonym of fallacy.

Q109. Answer: D

'Illustrious' means famous/distinguished; antonyms are unknown, nameless, anonymous. 'Distinguished' is a synonym, not an antonym.

Q110. Answer: A

The passage notes generally accepted opinions are believed because accepted by most, whereas true-and-primary rests on themselves; thus generally accepted opinions need not be true and primary.

Q111. Answer: B

'Contentious' means causing argument; the nearest meaning is 'debatable.'

Q112. Answer: B

The passage's thrust is that satellite radar monitoring (overcoming verification difficulties) may remove a major obstacle to reducing deforestation-related CO2. Option (2) captures this main point.

Q113. Answer: B

The passage contrasts radar with photographic images, stating radar 'can be measured at night and during heavy cloud cover,' implying photographic images cannot be used efficiently at night.

Q114. Answer: D

The author rebuts critics and calls radar a 'promising step,' citing technological advances - reflecting reasoned optimism.

Q115. Answer: B

The passage attributes the Mapping Project's limited data 'only to the small amount of data that could be sent from the satellite,' implying more data might have made it successful.

Q116. Answer: C

All others are stated. The Kyoto treaty offered emissions trading/reforestation funding, not direct protection of rainforests from deforestation; (3) is the EXCEPT.

Q117. Answer: A

The author rebuts critics by noting modern satellites send '10 times more data.' If 100x more data was actually needed, that rebuttal collapses, weakening the author's argument.

Q118. Answer: D

The passage states a problem, proposes incentives/radar as solution, notes shortcomings (verification, past failures), suggests improved radar, and discusses obstacles - matching (4). It does not dismiss the solution, so (1) is wrong.

Q119. Answer: A

'Immutable' means unable to be changed; synonym is 'unchanging.'

Q120. Answer: B

'Balmy' (weather) means pleasantly mild/warm; synonym is 'warm.'

Q121. Answer: B

'Repugnant' means offensive/distasteful; synonym is 'disgusting.'

Q122. Answer: B

'Incessantly' means without interruption; synonym is 'continuously.'

Q123. Answer: A

'The most important event in India's history was the revolution of 1857' is the grammatical completion; the definite article 'The' fits.

Q124. Answer: A

'Vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins' - the correct preposition is 'of.'

Q125. Answer: D

'larger than they really are' is the grammatically correct comparative clause (subject 'they' + adverb + verb).

Q126. Answer: A

The sentence needs a finite main verb: 'The city of Gurgaon covers over 70 square miles.' Option (1) 'covers' completes the independent clause; 'that covers'/'covering' leave it a fragment.

Q127. Answer: D

A novel is written ABOUT a life story, so the relative phrase is 'about which a fascinating novel might be written.' 'About which' correctly attaches the preposition to the relative pronoun.

Q128. Answer: D

'Stolid' means calm, dependable and showing little emotion or animation.

Q129. Answer: D

'Encroach' means to intrude or trespass on the rights, property or domain of another.

Q130. Answer: C

'Potent' means powerful; having great power, strength or influence.

Q131. Answer: C

'Impolitic' means unwise or imprudent; not showing good judgement.

Q132. Answer: C

'Frenetic' means frantic, frenzied, wildly excited or uncontrolled.

Q133. Answer: C

A 'neologism' is a newly coined word or a new meaning given to an existing/old word.

Q134. Answer: D

'Tepid' means lukewarm; lacking warmth, interest or enthusiasm.

Q135. Answer: A

To 'hamper' is to hinder, impede or interfere with.

Q136. Answer: D

'Callow' means young, inexperienced or immature.

Q137. Answer: D

'Discerning' means showing good judgement; able to distinguish and appreciate one thing from another.

Q138. Answer: C

Logical order: Cash is the lifeblood -> if managed poorly, cardiac arrest -> to prevent, learn to manage cash flow -> several ways to do this -> after doing so, cash flow is strong and healthy (BCDEA).

Q139. Answer: A

C introduces digital technologies opening new directions; D notes their infiltration is limited vs scholarly portals; B says one factor limits the former; A identifies that factor as exclusion (CDBA).

Q140. Answer: D

A introduces Adam Smith as founding father of economics; C continues with his market theory; B names his book 'Theory of Moral Sentiments'; D explains its importance (individual freedom); E elaborates that freedom (ACBDE).

Q141. Answer: A

D: scientists used the fruit fly as a model organism; A: today expanded to human-disease research; B: because of its robust genetic system; C: these diseases include Alzheimer's etc. (DABC).

Q142. Answer: D

B: sleepwalking occurs in deep sleep; A: it is one of a group of parasomnias; C: these range from teeth grinding to eating; D: body runs on a circadian rhythm; E: differences in this cycle may link to sleepwalking (BACDE).

Q143. Answer: C

The correlative pair for two alternatives is 'either ... or': 'either the chicken dish or the fish dish.'

Q144. Answer: C

Two subjects joined affirmatively use 'both ... and': 'Both my aunt and my uncle live in India.'

Q145. Answer: A

Stem is truncated/garbled (only one blank shown), but the natural correlative reading is 'not only ... but also'; best available is option (1). Flagged for incomplete OCR of the sentence.

Q146. Answer: B

Two destinations are joined additively: 'going to Ireland and Scotland.'

Q147. Answer: A

Two true, parallel facts call for 'not only ... but also': 'not only marks the end of high school but also the beginning of adulthood.'

Q148. Answer: A

'Packed like sardines' means crammed tightly together; to squeeze in as many people or things as possible.

Q149. Answer: B

A 'heavy heart' means being weighed down with sorrow, grief or sadness.

Q150. Answer: B

'My heart goes out to you' expresses sympathy or compassion for someone's distress.

Q151. Answer: C

The idiom 'worth its weight in gold' means extremely useful or valuable; option (3) is the standard dictionary meaning.

Q152. Answer: D

Under Section 191 IPC, false evidence is given when one makes a statement that is false and which he either knows/believes to be false OR does not believe to be true; all the described situations are covered.

Q153. Answer: C

Section 95 IPC ('act causing slight harm') codifies the maxim de minimis non curat lex - the law takes no account of trifles.

Q154. Answer: A

Under Sections 96-100 IPC, the right of private defence is available against every member of an unlawful assembly; it is not available in a free fight, so (1) is correct.

Q155. Answer: A

Section 111 IPC: when one act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable in the same manner provided the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment.

Q156. Answer: A

Circumstantial evidence carries a double risk of fallibility - in proving the fact from which the inference is drawn, and in the inference itself - making it weaker than direct evidence.

Q157. Answer: C

Under Section 319 IPC, hurt includes causing disease or infirmity, which can occur without any use of force or physical contact; hence it is irrelevant that no force was used.

Q158. Answer: B

Whether a weapon is a deadly/dangerous weapon depends on the nature of the weapon and manner of use in the given facts and is a question of fact.

Q159. Answer: D

Under Section 3 of the Evidence Act, 'fact' includes things perceptible by the senses, states of things, and any mental condition of which a person is conscious - all of the above.

Q160. Answer: A

The relevancy of facts is governed by Sections 5 to 55 of the Indian Evidence Act; only facts falling within these sections are made relevant.

Q161. Answer: A

Instigating a person who voluntarily and knowingly commits suicide makes the instigator guilty of abetment of suicide under Section 305/306 IPC; Shyam knew he was committing suicide, so it is abetment, not murder.

Q162. Answer: C

The truck driver, on perceiving the danger, manoeuvred to avoid the negligently-ridden cyclist; having tried to avert the risk, his act was neither rash nor negligent.

Q163. Answer: B

A dying declaration is admitted under Section 32(1) of the Evidence Act on the principle of necessity - the declarant being dead cannot testify, so his statement as to the cause of death is admitted out of necessity.

Q164. Answer: D

Under Sections 91-92 of the Evidence Act, oral evidence cannot be led to supply material terms (property identity, price) left blank in a written contract; none of the proposed oral proofs is permissible.

Q165. Answer: B

Under Section 160 CrPC, a male person under the age of fifteen years cannot be required to attend at any place other than his residence; the 14-year-old can be made to join investigation only at his residence.

Q166. Answer: B

Under Section 306 CrPC, a Metropolitan Magistrate may tender pardon at any stage of investigation or inquiry, even where the offence is exclusively triable by Sessions; the Court of Sessions gets that power only after commitment (Section 307). Here the application is pre-commitment before the Metropolitan Magistrate, so he has the power.

Q167. Answer: C

The Section 25/26 Evidence Act bar applies only to confessions to a police officer or in police custody made to police; a confession voluntarily made to a friend is admissible.

Q168. Answer: C

Plea bargaining in India under Chapter XXIA CrPC is essentially sentence bargaining - the accused negotiates a mutually satisfactory disposition/reduced sentence, not the facts or charge.

Q169. Answer: D

Per Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010) 7 SCC 263, polygraph, narco-analysis and BEAP tests cannot be administered without consent; an accused cannot be compelled to undergo them - hence None.

Q170. Answer: C

An incriminating circumstance not put to the accused under Section 313 CrPC cannot be used against him; the law mandates that such a circumstance must be excluded from consideration.

Q171. Answer: A

A police cancellation/closure report filed under Section 173 CrPC is submitted to and can be accepted only by the Magistrate, who alone may accept or reject it or order further investigation.

Q172. Answer: C

At noon the money was still in the employer's possession and not yet entrusted to the employee (entrustment was to operate only in the evening); taking it dishonestly without consent is theft under Section 378 IPC, not breach of trust.

Q173. Answer: B

A sharp-edged/cutting weapon is an instrument for cutting; causing hurt by such a dangerous weapon is punishable under Section 324 IPC (the injury being simple hurt, not grievous, rules out 325/326).

Q174. Answer: C

Under Section 325 CrPC, a Magistrate who finds the accused guilty but cannot pass a sufficiently severe sentence (a Magistrate cannot exceed 3 years - Section 29) must forward the case to the Chief Metropolitan/Chief Judicial Magistrate, who passes sentence - not to the Court of Sessions.

Q175. Answer: D

Under Section 178/179 CrPC, where an offence is committed partly in one place and consequence ensues in another (email sent from Delhi, accessed/effect at Kolkata), it may be tried at either place - both Delhi and Kolkata.

Q176. Answer: C

Under s.82 IPC nothing is an offence done by a child under 7; s.83 protects a child 7-12 lacking maturity. A 6-year-old (option a) and a girl below 12 (option b) are excused only if they LACK maturity, so 'having sufficient maturity' makes them liable. A man of 100 has no general age exemption either, but among these the only genuinely valid statement of complete defence is none of a/b as worded; the maturity wording in (a)&(b) defeats the s.82/83 defence. Best answer is (c) - extreme old age per se is no offence-creating fact, leaving him outside any culpability described, and notably (a)/(b) are wrong because maturity removes the defence.

Q177. Answer: C

Section 320(4)(b) CrPC: when the person competent to compound is dead, the legal representative of the deceased may, with the consent of the court, compound the offence.

Q178. Answer: C

Section 209 CrPC empowers the Magistrate to commit a case triable exclusively by the Court of Session whether instituted on a police report or otherwise than on a police report.

Q179. Answer: B

Collecting implements and going to the shop is mere preparation, not an attempt (no act towards commission as they returned on seeing police). However an agreement to commit theft plus an act in pursuance makes it criminal conspiracy under s.120A/120B IPC.

Q180. Answer: C

Section 79 IPC: an act done by a person justified, or who by reason of a mistake of fact in good faith believes himself bound/justified by law, is no offence. A police officer arresting C after reasonable inquiry, in good faith believing him to be B, commits no offence (illustration to s.79).

Q181. Answer: B

Section 220 CrPC: if in one series of acts so connected as to form the same transaction more offences than one are committed, the accused may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence.

Q182. Answer: B

Property was entrusted to B in safe custody; dishonest disposal of entrusted property is criminal breach of trust under s.405/406 IPC, not theft (which requires taking without consent / moving out of possession).

Q183. Answer: A

Article 20(1) of the Constitution bars subjecting a person to a penalty greater than that prescribed under the law in force at the time of the offence. The enhanced 7-year punishment cannot apply retrospectively, so A gets the 3-year sentence prescribed on the date of the offence.

Q184. Answer: B

Section 215 CrPC: no error or omission in stating the offence or particulars in the charge is material unless the accused was in fact misled and it has occasioned a failure of justice (prejudice).

Q185. Answer: D

Sections 298, 426 and 491 IPC are compoundable WITHOUT permission of the court under the s.320(1) CrPC table. Section 388 IPC (extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death/life) is not compoundable without court permission - it is non-compoundable, so it 'cannot be compounded without permission of the court'.

Q186. Answer: C

Section 72 IPC: where it is doubtful of which of several offences the offender is guilty, he shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided (assuming the same punishment for all is not provided).

Q187. Answer: D

Under the unamended s.497 IPC, the wife was not punishable even as an abettor for adultery. So B cannot be tried as abettor, adulteress or co-accused - none of the above.

Q188. Answer: D

Section 315 CrPC: an accused may be a competent witness for the defence and may give evidence on oath only on his own written request; he cannot be compelled or called as a witness by the prosecution/court.

Q189. Answer: C

Section 391 IPC: when five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit robbery, the offence is dacoity. Hence dacoity is robbery committed by five or more persons.

Q190. Answer: D

Section 167(2) CrPC: detention in police custody (police remand) cannot in the whole exceed 15 days.

Q191. Answer: D

Section 34 IPC is not a substantive offence; it is a rule of evidence embodying constructive/joint liability for acts done in furtherance of common intention - both statements (2) and (3) correctly describe it. Statement (1) is wrong.

Q192. Answer: D

Section 142 of the Evidence Act: leading questions must not, if objected to, be asked in examination-in-chief or re-examination (they are permitted in cross-examination under s.143).

Q193. Answer: A

A Test Identification Parade is a part of the investigation conducted to aid the investigating officer; it is not substantive evidence and belongs to the investigation stage, not the trial.

Q194. Answer: C

Section 306 CrPC: pardon may be tendered to an accomplice on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relating to the offence.

Q195. Answer: D

The Indian criminal justice system is adversarial in nature, and prosecution of offences is taken up by the State as a duty - both statements (1) and (2) are correct.

Q196. Answer: A

Section 162 CrPC: a statement recorded under s.161 cannot be used for any purpose at trial except to contradict the maker witness in the manner provided by s.145 of the Evidence Act.

Q197. Answer: B

A's telephonic information to police that he has committed murder is a confession to a police officer hit by s.25 of the Evidence Act and is also the FIR; it is admissible only to the limited extent of showing that A was the informant/maker (the confessional part is inadmissible).

Q198. Answer: B

Proviso (a) to Section 200 CrPC: the Magistrate need not examine the complainant and witnesses (pre-summoning evidence) if the complaint is made in writing by a public servant acting or purporting to act in discharge of his official duties (or by a court).

Q199. Answer: B

Preparation to commit dacoity IS an offence (s.399 IPC), so (1) is wrong; preparation to commit murder is generally not a distinct offence (only attempt is, s.307), so (2) is correct; attempting murder is an offence (s.307), so (3) is wrong. Only statement (2) is correct.

Q200. Answer: B

Section 304-A IPC (death by rash/negligent act) is the classic provision where mens rea in the sense of intention/knowledge is not an essential ingredient. Section 107 (abetment) requires mens rea/intention and s.364-A (kidnapping for ransom) requires the requisite intent, so only statement (2) is correct - option (d) is wrong because it includes s.107.

Q201. Answer: A

Under IPC Section 194 (giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence), if an innocent person is thereby convicted and executed, the offender shall be punished with death. Hence the maximum penalty is death.