

Kerala Judiciary - Prelims 2019

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

Q1. Which of the following statements relating to the definition of "decree" in 8.2(2) CPC are untrue?

- (a) Decree means a formal expression of an adjudication conclusively determining the rights of the parties.
- (b) It shall be deemed to include the rejection of a complaint.
- (c) It shall be deemed to include the determination of any question within 8.47 CPC.
- (d) It shall be deemed to include the determination of any question within 8.144 CPC.

Q2. Which provision deals with the situation in which a court can direct to take off the plaintiff with costs to be paid by the pleader to the defendant?

- (a) O.IX R.9 CPC
- (b) O.XXXII R.2 CPC
- (c) S.35A CPC
- (d) O.VII R.11 CPC

Q3. Which of the following is not a condition for removal of the next friend of a minor?

- (a) Where the next friend is found to be not a relative of the minor plaintiff.
- (b) Where the interest of the next friend is adverse to that of the minor.
- (c) Where the next friend is so connected with the defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor.
- (d) Where the next friend ceases to reside within India.

Q4. Which of the following is not a condition for withdrawal of permission to sue as an indigent person?

- (a) If the indigent person is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit.
- (b) If it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as an indigent person.
- (c) If he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject matter of the suit under which any other person has obtained an interest.
- (d) If he refuses to take the help of a pleader assigned by the court.

Q5. All questions between the parties to a suit in which the decree was passed or their representatives and relating to them shall be determined by the court executing the decree..

- (a) execution of the decree
- (b) satisfaction of the decree
- (c) discharge of the decree
- (d) execution, discharge and satisfaction of the decree

Q6. Which of the following is not a reason for issuing an order of arrest before judgement under O.XXXVII1 R.1 CPC?

- (a) The defendant has absconded or left the local limits of jurisdiction of the court.
- (b) The defendant is about to abscond or leave the local limits of jurisdiction of the court.
- (c) When the defendant has committed waste in the plaintiff's scheduled property.
- (d) When the defendant has disposed of or removed from the local limits of jurisdiction of the court his property.

Q7. Where an injunction has been granted without giving notice to the opposite party, the court shall make an endeavour to finally dispose of the application within days from the date on which the injunction was granted?

- (a) 30
- (b) 60
- (c) 45
- (d) 90

Q8. Which among the following is not a requirement under O.XXI Rule 66 CPC in a proclamation for sale?

- (a) Details of the title documents, including the number, year and name of the SRO.
- (b) The revenue assessed upon the estate to be sold.
- (c) Any encumbrance to which the property is liable.
- (d) Amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

Q9. General rule regarding production of original documents under O.XIII R.1 CPC, if they are not produced along with the pleadings, is that

- (a) the parties or their pleader shall produce them on or before adducing evidence in the case.
- (b) the parties or their leader shall produce them on or before the settlement of issues.
- (c) the parties or their pleader shall produce them at the time of final hearing.
- (d) the parties or their pleader shall produce them before reserving the case for judgement.

Q10. Death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate

- (a) if the plaintiff or defendant has a legal representative.
- (b) if the suit is one to vindicate a public right.
- (c) if the right to sue survives.
- (d) if the plaintiff or the defendant had assigned the property pending suit.

Q11. What are the prerequisites for abandoning a suit, instituted by a minor plaintiff, under O.XXIII R.1 CPC?

- (a) It can be abandoned with or without the leave of the court.
- (b) A simple application for leave of the court is enough.
- (c) An application for leave shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the next friend stating the reasons for abandonment.
- (d) An application for leave shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the next friend and also by a certificate of the pleader to the effect that the abandonment proposed is, in his opinion, for the benefit of the minor.

Q12. Which of the following persons is not a "tenant" within the definition of 8.2(6) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965?

- (a) A person by whom rent is payable for a building.
- (b) A person on whose account rent is payable for a building.
- (c) A person placed in occupation of a building by its tenant.
- (d) Heirs of a deceased tenant.

Q13. Choose the wrong option given below: Nothing contained in 8.11 of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 shall apply to a tenant whose landlord is

- (a) the State Government
- (b) the public authorities notified under the Act
- (c) the Central Government
- (d) a trust coming under the purview of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882

Q14. The principles of constructive res Judicata in S.11 CPC are applicable to the proceedings under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965. This statement is

- (a) true
- (b) partly true insofar as S.11(3) of the Act is concerned.
- (c) false
- (d) partly true to the extent of S.11 (8) of the Act is concerned.

Q15. On the death of an original tenant under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 his legal heirs succeeded to the tenancy as

- (a) joint tenants
- (b) tenants-in-common
- (c) co-tenants
- (d) co-owners

Q16. Which of the following powers the Rent Control Court does not possess?

- (a) Discovery and inspection
- (b) Enforcing the attendance of witnesses
- (c) Reception of evidence taken on affidavit
- (d) Issue an order of temporary injunction

Q17. What is the remedy of a respondent against whom execution of an order of eviction under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 has been ordered by a Munsiff's Court?

- (a) The respondent can file an appeal.
- (b) The respondent can file a revision to the court to which the appeals ordinarily lie against the decisions of the Munsiff.
- (c) The respondent can file a writ petition before the High Court.
- (d) The respondent can file an application under 8.47 CPC before the executing court itself.

Q18. What are the provisions in the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 requiring a notice before initiation of an eviction proceedings?

- (a) 8.11(2) and 8.11(3)
- (b) 8.11(2) and 8.11(8)
- (c) 8.11(2) and 8.11(4)(i)
- (d) 8.11(4)(i) and 8.11(8)

Q19. When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtain the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make

- (a) a proposal
- (b) a promise
- (c) an offer
- (d) a consent

Q20. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a

- (a) void contract
- (b) voidable contract
- (c) unilateral contract
- (d) rescinded contract

Q21. Which is the wrong answer: Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by

- (a) coercion
- (b) undue influence
- (c) fraud
- (d) misunderstanding

Q22. "A" and "B" jointly owe ₹1,00,000/- to 'O'. "A" alone pays the amount to "C" and "B", not knowing this fact, pays ₹50,000/- over again to "C". Is "C" bound to repay the amount, if so, to whom?

- (a) "C" is not bound to repay the amount to anyone.
- (b) "C" is bound to repay ₹50,000/- each to "A" and "B".
- (c) "C" is bound to repay the amount to "B".
- (d) "C" is bound to repay the amount to "A".

Q23. "A" contracts to repair "B's house in a particular manner and receives payment in advance. "A" repairs the house, but not according to the contract. What is "B's right?

- (a) "B" is entitled to recover from "A" the costs of making the repairs conform to the contract.
- (b) "B" is not entitled to recover any amount as "A" has affected repairs to the house.
- (c) "B" is entitled to recover the entire money paid to "A" in advance with interest as he made a breach of the contract.
- (d) "B" is entitled to recover the entire money from "A" without any interest.

Q24. "A" contracts with "B" to pay ₹1,000/- if he fails to pay "B" Rs. 500/- on a given date. "A" fails to pay "B" Rs. 500/- on that day. What is the remedy of "B"?

- (a) "B" is entitled to recover Rs. 500/- only from "A".
- (b) "B" is entitled to recover any amount as compensation from "A".
- (c) "B" is entitled to recover from "A" such compensation not exceeding ₹500/- as the court considers reasonable.
- (d) "B" is entitled to recover from "A" Rs. 500/- with reasonable rate of interest.

Q25. In a suit for specific performance of agreement for sale of immovable property, the plaintiff acquires title to the property when

- (a) the sale consideration is paid
- (b) the suit is filed
- (c) the sale deed is executed
- (d) the decree is passed

Q26. Pick up the wrong answer: When the defendant invades or threaten to invade the plaintiffs right or enjoyment of property, the court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases, viz.,

- (a) Where the defendant is a trustee of the property for the plaintiff
- (b) Where the invasion is such that compensation in money would not afford adequate relief
- (c) When the defendant, who is a co-owner, attempts to trespass into the co-ownership property
- (d) When the injunction is necessary to prevent multiplicity of judicial proceedings

Q27. State whether true or false: A minor may draw, endorse, deliver and negotiate a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque so as to bind all parties except himself.

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly true, a minor can only draw such a negotiable instrument and it binds all parties including himself.
- (d) Partly true, a minor may negotiate such instruments binding all parties including himself.

Q28. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to

- (a) a banker
- (b) a banker to whom it is crossed
- (c) an agent of the banker
- (d) the drawee

Q29. Under 8.3 of the TP Act, 1882, "instrument" means

- (a) a non-testamentary instrument
- (b) a testamentary instrument
- (c) a sale deed
- (d) a gift deed

Q30. "A" contracts to sell a property to "B". While the contract is still in force, he sells the property to "C" who has notice of the contract. Can "B" enforce the contract against anyone? What is the extent of its enforceability?

- (a) "B" cannot enforce the contract against "A".
- (b) "B" can enforce the contract only against "A", but to the full extent.
- (c) "B" may enforce the contract against "C" only to a limited extent.
- (d) "B" may enforce the contract against "C" to the same extent as against "A".

Q31. Which of the following is a wrong statement:

- (a) The seller is bound to disclose to the buyer any material defect in the property or in the seller's title thereto of which the seller is and the buyer is not aware and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover.
- (b) The settler is bound to produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power.
- (c) The seller is bound to answer to his best of information all relevant questions put by the buyer.
- (d) The seller is bound to handover possession of the property in all cases at the time of executing the contract for sale.

Q32. A forfeiture of lease under 8.111(g) of TP Act, 1882 may be waived by

- (a) acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture
- (b) distress for such rent
- (c) an act on the part of the lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting
- (d) All the above

Q33. What is the effect of material alteration of a negotiable instrument?

- (a) It is voidable as against anyone who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration
- (b) It is void as against anyone who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto
- (c) It is void against all persons
- (d) It is voidable against all persons

Q34. Choose the most appropriate answer: No suit under 8.6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be brought against

- (a) the Central Government
- (b) the State Government
- (c) the Government
- (d) the statutory corporations

Q35. "A" , without authority, buys goods for "B". Afterwards "B" sells them to "C" on his own account. "B's conduct implies

- (a) a ratification of the purchase made for him by "A"
- (b) a consent given to "A" to make the purchase
- (c) an agreement authorising "A" to purchase the goods for "B"
- (d) an unauthorised act on the part of "A"

Q36. Every transfer of immovable property made, with an intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be, at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.

- (a) void
- (b) Nonest
- (c) voidable
- (d) invalid

Q37. A relief claimed in the plaint was not expressly granted by the decree; the relief is deemed to have been

- (a) impliedly granted
- (b) granted
- (c) refused
- (d) did not arise for consideration

Q38. Right to appeal is a

- (a) statutory right
- (b) inherent right
- (c) natural right
- (d) fundamental right

Q39. S.62 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with

- (a) contract of indemnity
- (b) novation
- (c) joint liability
- (d) contract of guarantee

Q40. An application was filed by the plaintiff to withdraw a suit with permission to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action. The Munsiff refused permission and dismissed the suit. The order is

- (a) legal
- (b) improper
- (c) proper
- (d) illegal

Q41. A Magistrate dismisses a complaint after inquiry holding that the identity of the accused is not disclosed in the complaint. The order is

- (a) correct, since it is mandatory to describe the identity of the accused in the complaint
- (b) correct, even if the identity is disclosed in the inquiry as it is not revealed from the complaint
- (c) incorrect, since it is not mandatory to describe the identity of the accused in the complaint
- (d) incorrect, since the proper course for the Magistrate was to reject the complaint

Q42. A person went to a police station and gave a statement that he killed his wife. On the basis of that statement a crime for offence punishable under 8.302 IPC was registered. That statement is

- (a) admissible in evidence as a confession since gave before registration of the crime
- (b) admissible in evidence as an admission of the accused regarding death of his wife
- (c) not admissible in evidence since barred under 8.25 of the Evidence Act
- (d) not admissible in view of bar under 8.162 Cr.PC.

Q43. A complaint alleging offence punishable under 8.500 IPC was sent by the Magistrate under 8.156(3) Cr.PC. for investigation. That order is

- (a) irregular, since police can investigate only if a complaint is filed directly before Police
- (b) incorrect, since Magistrate cannot take cognizance of an offence under 8.500 IPC on the basis of a final report filed by police
- (c) correct, since Magistrate has every power to order investigation with respect to any offence
- (d) correct, because only if a Magistrate orders, police get jurisdiction to investigate into an offence under 8.500 IPC 15

Q44. Which among the following statements is incorrect ? A Magistrate may discharge the accused after

- (a) considering the police report and documents thereto
- (b) considering the police report and documents thereto and hearing the accused
- (c) considering the police report and documents thereto and documents produced by the accused
- (d) considering the police report and documents thereto and examining the accused

Q45. In a warrant case instituted otherwise than on a police report the complainant and all the witnesses cited were examined and all the documents were considered before issuing summons to the accused. On appearance of the accused which among the following shall be the proper procedure?

- (a) Magistrate may decide to discharge or frame charge on the basis of the statements and documents aforementioned
- (b) Magistrate may decide to convict or acquit the accused on the basis of the statements and documents aforementioned
- (c) Statements of the witnesses recorded under S.202 Or.PC after their cross examination can be used as evidence at the trial
- (d) Magistrate shall record evidence on the side of the prosecution before deciding to discharge or frame charge

Q46. A Magistrate convicts an accused and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for a term of one month for stealing an article worth ,000/- under S.379 IPC. The judgement will be correct if...

- (a) the conviction is on the basis of plea of guilt
- (b) the accused is below the age of 18 years
- (c) the trial is a summary trial
- (d) the accused is a woman

Q47. During the trial of a case the accused was found to be a person of unsound mind. Magistrate on inquiry found that the accused was incapable of making his defence. Magistrate on examining the materials on record, discharged the accused finding that no prima facie case was made out. The decision of the Magistrate is

- (a) correct
- (b) wrong
- (c) wrong since the Magistrate could do so only after recording a finding that the accused became capable of making his defence
- (d) correct, only if it is done after recording evidence on the side of the prosecution

Q48. While a Munsiff was hearing a case the plaintiff in that case quarrelled with the defendant inside the court causing interruption to the proceedings. The Munsiff

- (a) may take cognizance of the offence and after hearing the offender sentence him to pay fine
- (b) may forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offender
- (c) may on his discretion discharge the accused, if he tenders an apology
- (d) All the above are correct

Q49. A person committed theft at different places in Ernakulam on 10.01.2018, 01.10.2018 and 25.12.2018. He

- (a) may be charged together with one composite charge and tried at one trial
- (b) shall be charged for each offence and tried separately on each such charge
- (c) may be charged separately for each offence and tried at one trial
- (d) None of the above is correct

Q50. Which among the following statements is incorrect

- (a) Any number of persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of same transaction can be tried together
- (b) Different persons accused of offences of theft of an article, receiving of it and concealing of it can be tried together
- (c) all persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction can be tried together
- (d) all persons accused of criminal misappropriation committed by them jointly during a period of 24 months can be tried together

Q51. Prosecution wants to admit a report issued by the Assistant Director of the State Forensic Science Laboratory in evidence without examining its author. The accused objects to it. The report

- (a) can be admitted in evidence without examining its author as a witness in court
- (b) can be admitted in evidence only if its author is examined as a witness in court
- (c) cannot be admitted in evidence even if its author is examined
- (d) cannot be admitted unless Director of the State Forensic Science Laboratory is examined as a witness in Court

Q52. A person was tried and convicted for offences punishable under 8s.279 and 338 IPC. Later the injured died as a result of the injuries sustained in the incident. Can the accused be tried for an offence punishable under S.304A IPC ?

- (a) cannot be tried since it amounts to double jeopardy
- (b) can be tried and it does not amount to double jeopardy
- (c) can be tried only if the State Government consents
- (d) can be tried only if the accused was acquitted in the first trial

Q53. During investigation of a case involving offence punishable under S.302 IPC who is competent to tender pardon to an accused ?

- (a) Sessions Judge
- (b) Sub Divisional Magistrate
- (c) Judicial First Class Magistrate
- (d) Chief Judicial Magistrate

Q54. During examination-in-chief a prosecution witness stated that it was he and not the accused who committed the offence under trial. What shall then the Magistrate do?

- (a) shall implead that witness and try him together with the accused
- (b) proceed with the trial of the accused and decide it
- (c) stop the proceedings
- (d) initiate a separate case against the witness and try him separately for that offence

Q55. A Magistrate convicted and accused. Which among the following is legally incorrect ?

- (a) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay fine
- (b) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay compensation
- (c) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay fine and compensation
- (d) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay fine and to pay a part of fine as compensation

Q56. A complaint alleging an offence exclusively triable by a court of session is filed before a Magistrate. As to the procedure on such a complaint, which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- (a) Orders investigation under S. 156(3) Cr.P.C.
- (b) Orders investigation under 8.202 Cr.P.C.
- (c) Decides to hold inquiry by the Magistrate himself
- (d) After examination on oath of the complainant calls upon him to produce all his witnesses

Q57. A person accused of an offence punishable under 8.302 I PC has been in judicial custody. Identify the correct statement ?

- (a) The Magistrate has discretion to grant bail at any time during the period of judicial custody
- (b) The Magistrate shall grant bail if final report is not filed within 90 days of the judicial custody
- (c) The Magistrate shall grant bail if final report is not filed within 60 days of judicial custody
- (d) High Court alone has jurisdiction to grant bail to the accused.

Q58. In a case instituted otherwise than on a police report charge is not framed. On a date of its hearing the complainant is absent. The Magistrate may then discharge the accused if

- (a) the offence is lawfully compoundable or non-cognizable
- (b) the offence is bailable
- (c) the offence is lawfully compoundable and non-cognizable
- (d) the offence is bailable and lawfully compoundable

Q59. Identify the incorrect statement. Period of limitation for taking cognizance of the offence is

- (a) six months if the offence is punishable with fine only
- (b) one year if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year
- (c) Two years if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding two years.
- (d) Three years if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.

Q60. Complainant is a Minister in the State Cabinet. Offence alleged is under S.500 IPO. The Sessions Court is trying the offence. The Court shall follow the procedure for

- (a) Summary trial
- (b) Trial of summons cases
- (c) Sessions trial
- (d) Trial of warrant cases

Q61. "A" and "B" together decided to kill "X". In pursuance thereof "B" along with "C" committed murder of "X". On the above facts which among the following statements is correct ?

- (a) "A" committed an offence punishable under S.302 read with S.34 IPC
- (b) "A" committed an offence punishable under S.302 read with S.149 IPO
- (c) "A" did not commit any offence
- (d) "A" committed an offence of conspiracy punishable under S.120B IPC

Q62. One of the following is not a punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code. Identify ?

- (a) Imprisonment for life
- (b) Forfeiture of property
- (c) to pay compensation
- (d) to pay fine

Q63. A person accused of an offence claims benefit of 8.84 IPC. Of the following, what shall not be a consideration for deciding that question ?

- (a) The person was of unsound mind at the time of doing the act
- (b) By reason of unsound mind he was incapable of knowing the nature of the act, he was doing
- (c) By reason of unsoundness of mind he was incapable of knowing that the act he was doing is either wrong or contrary to law
- (d) The person is of unsound mind at the time of trial

Q64. "A" beats "B" to kill "X". In consequence thereof "B" stabs "X". "X" recovers from the wound. If "B" is guilty of attempting to commit murder to what offence is "A" liable for ?

- (a) Attempt to commit murder
- (b) Abetment to commit murder
- (c) Abetment to commit attempt to commit murder
- (d) None of the above

Q65. An offence under 8.294 IPC will be constituted if a person utters obscene words

- (a) to the annoyance of others
- (b) in a public place
- (c) in a public place and to the annoyance of others
- (d) in a public place ignoring objection by others

Q66. At trial it is proved that the accused voluntarily inflicted the victim of an injury using a knife. No evidence is adduced to prove that the weapon used is a dangerous weapon. For what offence can the accused be convicted ?

- (a) 8.323 IPC
- (b) 8.324 IPC
- (c) 8.325 IPC
- (d) 8.326 IPC

Q67. One of the following is not a necessary ingredient of offence of robbery;

- (a) Two or more persons conjointly had committed the offence
- (b) in committing extortion the person is put in fear
- (c) commission of either theft or extortion
- (d) in carrying away the stolen property, voluntarily caused hurt

Q68. A person is entrusted with a property and he dishonestly converts that property for his own use. The offence thereby constituted is

- (a) Extortion
- (b) Criminal Breach of trust
- (c) Criminal misappropriation
- (d) Cheating

Q69. A person sneaks into a house to steal. The offence thereby he committed is

- (a) Lurking house trespass
- (b) House trespass
- (c) House breaking
- (d) Criminal trespass

Q70. Which among the following is a necessary part of 'forgery' under 8.463 IPC, but an unnecessary part of making a false document under 8.464 IPC ?

- (a) Makes a document
- (b) Dishonest intention
- (c) intention of causing it to believe that the document was made by authority of a person, but in fact not under the authority of that person
- (d) Intention to cause damage or injury to a person or public

Q71. At the trial of an offence punishable under 8.324 IPC which among the following is not a fact in issue

- (a) Accused caused hurt to the injured
- (b) Accused and the injured were in inimical terms
- (c) Hurt was caused not on grave and sudden provocation
- (d) A dangerous weapon was used to cause hurt

Q72. The prosecution has proved that based on a statement of the accused the weapon of offence was recovered. One of the following facts need not necessarily be proved for the recovery relevant under 8.27 of the Evidence Act. Identify ?

- (a) The accused was in police custody
- (b) The police officer shall depose the statement of the accused in Court
- (c) At least one independent witness shall state in Court about the recovery
- (d) Information contained in the statement of the accused lead to discovery of the fact

Q73. A confession recorded by whom is barred under 8.25 of the Evidence Act ?

- (a) An officer in charge of a police station
- (b) A Customs Officer
- (c) A Forest Officer
- (d) A Drug Inspector

Q74. A birth certificate is relevant under 8.35 of the Indian Evidence Act because it is

- (a) made by a public servant
- (b) part of a register regularly kept in the ordinary course of business
- (c) a public document
- (d) made by a public servant in performance of his duty under a special law

Q75. Signature of the Principal of a college is to be proved. He is not available. A teacher worked along with him deposed in court identifying his signature. Opinion of the teacher is relevant under the Evidence Act.

- (a) 45
- (b) 46
- (c) 47
- (d) 73

Q76. A gift deed is produced in Court. Its execution can be proved even if one of the attesting witnesses, is not called, provided

- (a) it is registered
- (b) it is registered and its execution is denied
- (c) it is registered and its execution is admitted
- (d) it is not registered, but its execution is admitted

Q77. If an agreement is produced in Court and proved, which among the following oral evidence cannot be permitted

- (a) To prove that the agreement is vitiated by fraud
- (b) To prove that one of the terms in the agreement was incorrect
- (c) To prove that there was a separate oral agreement between the parties
- (d) To prove a custom which has a bearing on the terms of the agreement

Q78. A suit for partition is filed by the heirs of a person whose whereabouts are not known for more than 7 years. In the suit,

- (a) if the plaintiff proves that nothing has been heard about the person by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden to prove that he is alive is shifted to the defendants
- (b) if the defendants proves that nothing has been heard about the person by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden to prove that he is alive is shifted to the plaintiff
- (c) if the defendants proves that the person was alive within 30 year the burden to prove his whereabouts have not been known for the last 7 years is shifted to the plaintiff
- (d) None of the above

Q79. A child of 11 years of age is competent to testify in a Court of Law since the child is

- (a) above the age of 10 years
- (b) competent as per 8.118 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (c) competent as per 8.4 of the Oaths Act
- (d) found competent by the investigating officer

Q80. If a former statement of a witness is proved to be inconsistent with his statement in Court as per 8.145 of the Evidence Act

- (a) his evidence shall be excluded from consideration
- (b) he becomes an accomplice
- (c) he ceases to be a witness
- (d) his credit may be impeached

Q81. Ipso Jure means

- (a) Law of the land
- (b) Law is supreme
- (c) By the law itself
- (d) In the absence of law

Q82. Rigour mortis means

- (a) Putrefaction of body
- (b) Colour change of dead body
- (c) Skeletonisation of dead body
- (d) Stiffening of muscles after death

Q83. A lover of mankind

- (a) Philatelist
- (b) Philanthropist
- (c) Prophet
- (d) Anthropologist

Q84. 'Make up your mind' means

- (a) To make a decision
- (b) To express a desire
- (c) To make an admission
- (d) To think about an issue

Q85. 'Actus Curiae Neminem Gravabit means

- (a) The practice of the Court is the Law of the Court
- (b) A Court has nothing to do with which is not before it
- (c) An act of the Court shall prejudice no one
- (d) Where there is a wrong there is a remedy

Q86. A judge of a High Court is appointed underof the Constitution of India

- (a) Article 279
- (b) Article 217
- (c) Article 170
- (d) Article 234

Q87. When can an ad hoc Judge be appointed in the Supreme Court of India

- (a) whenever the Chief Justice of India deems it appropriate
- (b) whenever the President of India deems it appropriate
- (c) if post of a Judge remains vacant for more than three years
- (d) if a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court is not available to hold any sitting of the Court

Q88. Right to education of all children between 6 and 14 years of age has become a fundamental right as per Article of the Constitution of India.

- (a) Article 21 A
- (b) Article 20 A
- (c) Article 23 A
- (d) Article 25 A

Q89. Power to issue writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari could be exercised by any court other than Supreme Court of India and High Courts if

- (a) the Supreme Court of India empowers
- (b) the President of India empowers
- (c) the Parliament by law empowers
- (d) None of the above

Q90. The Ex-Officio Chairman of the Council of States is

- (a) the Speaker
- (b) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- (c) the Prime Minister
- (d) the Vice President of India

Q91. A High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution of India shall have superintendence over throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction

- (a) District Courts
- (b) all Courts
- (c) all Courts and Tribunals
- (d) all Tribunals

Q92. Who has not functioned as Attorney General of India ?

- (a) Mukul Rohatgi
- (b) Tushar Mehta
- (c) K.K. Venugopal
- (d) G. E. Vahanvati

Q93. The Chief Election Commissioner of India cannot be removed except by which process

- (a) Resignation
- (b) Presidential Order
- (c) Impeachment
- (d) Judicial Decision

Q94. The obligation under Article 22 of the Constitution of India to produce every person arrested before the nearest Magistrate within a period of 24 hours is not applicable in the case of persons

- (a) arrested under preventive detention laws
- (b) arrested under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
- (c) arrested under the Foreigners Act
- (d) arrested for the offence of sedition

Q95. In which decision the Supreme Court of India approved the Principle of prospective overruling ?

- (a) Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala
- (b) Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India
- (c) Golak Nath Vs. State of Punjab
- (d) Indira Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain

Q96. Laugh is to Weep, what pride is to ?

- (a) Humility
- (b) Sorrow
- (c) Pleasure
- (d) Pity

Q97. Find out the odd one ?

- (a) Tall-short
- (b) Laugh-cry
- (c) Big-huge
- (d) Enormous-tiny

Q98. Four friends were seated around a square table. Meera was to the right of Padmam and Veena was to the left of Krishna. Who among the following faced each other ?

- (a) Padmam and Krishna
- (b) Veena and Padmam
- (c) Krishna and Meera
- (d) Krishna and Veena Find out the conclusion/s which will logically follow from the given statement. (Common to Q.Nos.99 and 100)

Q99. Statement: The Laws framed by the Government for the purpose of giving equal treatment to every citizen on implementation will perpetuate a corrupt working system. Conclusions: I. The laws should be framed but they should not be implemented to avoid a corrupt working system. II. There should be obvious method to investigate corrupt working system

- (a) conclusion I follows
- (b) conclusion II follows
- (c) either I or II follows
- (d) neither I nor II follows

Q100. Statement: If all players play to their full potential, the team will win the match. The team has won the match. Conclusions: I. All players played to their full potential. II. Some players did not play to their full potential.

- (a) only conclusion I follows
- (b) only conclusion II follows
- (c) either I or II follows
- (d) neither I nor II follows

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: B

S.2(2) CPC deems a decree to include rejection of a 'plaint' (O.VII R.11), not rejection of a 'complaint'. Hence (b) is the untrue statement; the question asks which is untrue.

Q2. Answer: B

Under O.XXXII R.2 CPC, where a suit is instituted on behalf of a minor without a next friend, the court can order the plaint to be taken off the file with costs to be paid by the pleader or other person who presented it.

Q3. Answer: A

O.XXXII R.9 CPC allows removal of a next friend whose interest is adverse to the minor, who is connected with an adverse defendant, or who ceases to reside in India. Merely not being a relative of the minor (a) is not a ground for removal.

Q4. Answer: D

O.XXXIII R.9 CPC lists grounds for revoking indigent-person permission: vexatious/improper conduct, sufficient means, or assigning interest in subject matter. Refusing a pleader's help (d) is not a listed ground.

Q5. Answer: D

S.47 CPC: all questions between parties to the suit relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree are to be determined by the executing court, not by separate suit.

Q6. Answer: C

O.XXXVIII R.1 CPC permits arrest before judgment where the defendant has absconded, is about to abscond, or has disposed of/removed property to obstruct execution. Committing waste in scheduled property (c) is a ground for attachment/injunction, not arrest before judgment.

Q7. Answer: A

Proviso to O.XXXIX R.3 CPC requires that where an injunction is granted ex parte (without notice), the court shall make an endeavour to finally dispose of the application within 30 days from the date the injunction was granted.

Q8. Answer: A

O.XXI R.66(2) CPC requires the sale proclamation to specify the property, revenue assessed, encumbrances, and the amount for recovery. It does not require details of title documents/SRO number and year (a).

Q9. Answer: B

O.XIII R.1 CPC (pre-2002 / Kerala-applicable form) requires the parties or their pleaders to produce documentary evidence on or before the settlement of issues, if not produced with the pleadings.

Q10. Answer: C

Under O.XXII R.1 CPC, the death of a plaintiff or defendant does not cause the suit to abate if the right to sue survives.

Q11. Answer: D

O.XXXII R.7 read with O.XXIII R.1 CPC: a minor's suit cannot be abandoned/withdrawn without leave of the court, and the application for leave must be accompanied by the next friend's affidavit and the pleader's certificate that the abandonment is for the minor's benefit.

Q12. Answer: D

Under the original S.2(6) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act 1965, 'tenant' included a person by/on whose account rent is payable and a person placed in occupation by the tenant, but did not generically include 'heirs of a deceased tenant' (the original clause covered only surviving spouse/son/daughter living with the tenant). Hence (d) is not within S.2(6).

Q13. Answer: D

S.11 of the Kerala Rent Act exempts tenants whose landlord is the Government (State/Central) or notified public authorities. A trust under the Indian Trusts Act (d) is not within the exemption, so it is the wrong option.

Q14. Answer: A

The general principles of res judicata, including constructive res judicata under S.11 CPC, apply to proceedings under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act 1965; the statement is true.

Q15. Answer: B

On the death of a statutory/original tenant under the Kerala Rent Act, the legal heirs succeed to the tenancy as tenants-in-common (not as joint tenants), each holding a divisible share.

Q16. Answer: D

The Rent Control Court has the powers of a civil court for discovery/inspection, enforcing attendance of witnesses, and reception of evidence on affidavit, but it does not possess power to issue an order of temporary injunction (d).

Q17. Answer: B

Where a Munsiff's Court (as executing court) orders execution of an eviction order under the Kerala Rent Act, the remedy of the aggrieved respondent is a revision to the court to which appeals against the Munsiff's decisions ordinarily lie.

Q18. Answer: C

S.11(2) (eviction for arrears of rent, after notice) and S.11(4)(i) (eviction for sub-letting, after notice) of the Kerala Rent Act require notice before initiating eviction proceedings.

Q19. Answer: A

S.2(a) of the Indian Contract Act 1872: when one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the other's assent, he is said to make a 'proposal'.

Q20. Answer: B

S.2(i) of the Indian Contract Act 1872 defines a voidable contract as an agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties but not at the option of the others.

Q21. Answer: D

S.14 of the Indian Contract Act: consent is free when not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake. 'Misunderstanding' (d) is not a listed vitiating factor, so it is the wrong answer.

Q22. Answer: D

S.69/illustration principle (and S.43-type liability): since A had already discharged the joint debt, B's second payment to C was made under a mistake; C is bound to repay it. As the illustration to the Contract Act provides, C must repay the amount to A (the joint debtor who actually paid).

Q23. Answer: A

S.73 Contract Act (illustration): where A repairs B's house but not according to the contract, B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

Q24. Answer: C

S.74 Contract Act: where a sum is named in the contract as payable on breach (penalty/liquidated amount), the aggrieved party is entitled to reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named (Rs.1,000), as the court considers reasonable.

Q25. Answer: C

In a suit for specific performance of an agreement to sell immovable property, a decree does not by itself transfer title; the plaintiff acquires title only when the sale deed is executed (and registered) pursuant to the decree.

Q26. Answer: C

Under S.38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, perpetual injunction may be granted where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff, where money compensation is inadequate, or to prevent multiplicity of proceedings. A co-owner attempting to enter co-ownership property is not a listed ground, so (c) is the wrong answer the question seeks.

Q27. Answer: A

S.26 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 expressly provides that a minor may draw, endorse, deliver and negotiate a negotiable instrument so as to bind all parties except himself. The statement is therefore True.

Q28. Answer: A

Under S.126 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, where a cheque is crossed generally the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Q29. Answer: A

Under S.3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, 'instrument' means a non-testamentary instrument.

Q30. Answer: D

Under S.19 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific performance may be enforced against a subsequent transferee who took with notice of the prior contract. Since C had notice, B may enforce the contract against C to the same extent as against A.

Q31. Answer: D

Under S.55(1) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the seller is bound to give possession to the buyer at the time of completion (on payment of price/execution of conveyance), not at the time of executing the contract for sale. Statement (d) is wrong.

Q32. Answer: D

Under S.112 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a forfeiture under S.111(g) is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, by distress for such rent, or by any act of the lessor showing intention to treat the lease as subsisting. Hence all of the above.

Q33. Answer: B

Under S.87 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a material alteration renders the instrument void as against anyone who was a party at the time of making the alteration and did not consent thereto.

Q34. Answer: C

Under S.6(3) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (suit for possession on dispossession), no suit shall be brought against the Government. The most appropriate answer is 'the Government'.

Q35. Answer: A

Illustration to S.197 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872: where A without authority buys goods for B and B afterwards sells them on his own account, B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

Q36. Answer: C

Under S.53(1) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay creditors is voidable at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.

Q37. Answer: C

Under O.II R.2 / O.VIII and settled CPC principle (and O.XX), where a relief claimed in the plaint is not expressly granted by the decree, it is deemed to have been refused.

Q38. Answer: A

Right of appeal is a creature of statute; it is a statutory right and not an inherent or natural right (settled law, e.g., Garikapati Veeraya v. N. Subbiah Choudhry).

Q39. Answer: B

S.62 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with the effect of novation, rescission and alteration of contract.

Q40. Answer: C

Under O.XXIII R.1 CPC, granting leave to withdraw with liberty to file a fresh suit is discretionary; the court may refuse permission and the suit then stands dismissed. The order refusing permission and dismissing the suit is proper.

Q41. Answer: C

There is no requirement under the CrPC that the identity of the accused be disclosed in a complaint (a complaint can even be against unknown persons); dismissing on that ground is incorrect since it is not mandatory to describe the accused's identity in the complaint.

Q42. Answer: C

A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under S.25 of the Evidence Act. The statement made at the police station confessing the killing is barred under S.25.

Q43. Answer: B

Defamation under S.500 IPC is non-cognizable and cognizance can be taken only on a complaint by the person aggrieved (S.199 CrPC); a Magistrate cannot take cognizance on a police final report. Ordering S.156(3) investigation here is incorrect for that reason.

Q44. Answer: D

Under S.239 CrPC, the Magistrate discharges after considering the police report and documents under S.173 and after giving the accused an opportunity of being heard; there is no 'examining the accused' requirement at the discharge stage. Statement (d) is incorrect.

Q45. Answer: D

In a warrant case instituted otherwise than on a police report, S.244 CrPC requires the Magistrate to record prosecution evidence after the accused appears, and only then (S.245) decide whether to discharge or frame charge. The pre-summons inquiry evidence cannot substitute; evidence must be recorded on the prosecution side first.

Q46. Answer: C

Under S.262/263 CrPC read with S.260, in a summary trial no sentence of imprisonment exceeding three months can be passed; a one-month sentence is valid only if the trial is a summary trial (the question tests when such a short imprisonment is the correct course). The judgement is correct if the trial is a summary trial.

Q47. Answer: A

Under S.328/329 CrPC, even where the accused is found of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if on examining the record he finds no prima facie case, may discharge the accused. The decision is correct.

Q48. Answer: B

An offence under S.228 IPC (intentional insult/interruption to a public servant in judicial proceeding) committed in the view of a civil court is dealt with under S.345 CrPC, but quarrelling/assault is not one the court can summarily punish under S.345; the proper course is to forward the offender to a Magistrate having jurisdiction (S.346 CrPC).

Q49. Answer: C

Under S.219 CrPC, a person may be charged with and tried at one trial for not more than three offences of the same kind committed within twelve months. The three thefts (10.01.2018 to 25.12.2018) fall within twelve months, so he may be charged separately for each offence and tried at one trial.

Q50. Answer: D

Under S.219 CrPC the twelve-month rule applies to offences of the same kind, not 24 months; and S.223 allows joint trial of persons in the situations in (a), (b) and (c). Statement (d) referring to a 24-month period for joint trial of criminal misappropriation is incorrect.

Q51. Answer: A

Under S.293(4)(e) CrPC, the Assistant Director of a State Forensic Science Laboratory is a notified Government scientific expert, so his report may be used in evidence under S.293(1) without examining its author; the court may summon him only if it thinks fit.

Q52. Answer: B

Under S.300(2)/proviso CrPC, where a consequence (death) ensues after the earlier trial, a fresh trial for the resultant offence (S.304A) is not barred; this is the principle of S.300 read with Art.20(2), so it does not amount to double jeopardy.

Q53. Answer: D

Under S.306 CrPC, at the investigation stage in an offence triable exclusively by Sessions (S.302 IPC), pardon can be tendered by the Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate; among the options the CJM is the competent authority.

Q54. Answer: B

A witness's self-incriminating statement during examination-in-chief is merely evidence to be appreciated; the Magistrate proceeds with and decides the trial of the accused before him, and cannot implead or stop proceedings on that basis.

Q55. Answer: B

Compensation under S.357(1) CrPC is payable only out of a fine imposed; a sentence of imprisonment plus a standalone order to 'pay compensation' (without any fine) is legally impermissible, making option (b) the incorrect course.

Q56. Answer: A

On a complaint of an offence exclusively triable by Sessions, S.202(1) proviso CrPC bars an order of investigation; the Magistrate must himself inquire or hold inquiry/direct investigation under S.202, and under S.202(2) must examine all witnesses on oath. Hence ordering investigation under S.156(3) is the incorrect/impermissible course.

Q57. Answer: A

For an offence under S.302 IPC (punishable with death/life), the default custody period under S.167(2)(a)(i) is 90 days, so there is no automatic default bail at 60 days; the Magistrate has discretion to grant bail at any time during judicial custody, subject to S.437. Option (a) is the correct statement.

Q58. Answer: A

Under S.249 CrPC, in a complaint case where charge is not framed and the complainant is absent, the Magistrate may discharge the accused if the offence is compoundable or non-cognizable.

Q59. Answer: D

S.468 CrPC limitation is six months (fine only), one year (imprisonment up to one year) and three years (imprisonment over one year up to three years); there is no 'two years' category, so statement (c) is wrong and (d) is the correct statement. The question asks for the incorrect statement, which is (c).

Q60. Answer: D

Defamation (S.500 IPC, max 2 years) is a warrant offence; even when tried by a Court of Session (e.g., complainant being a public servant under S.199(2)), it follows the warrant-case procedure as provided in S.237 CrPC.

Q61. Answer: A

A and B shared a common intention to kill X; B (with C) carried it out in furtherance of that common intention, so A is liable under S.302 read with S.34 IPC. S.149 requires an unlawful assembly of five or more, which is absent.

Q62. Answer: C

S.53 IPC lists punishments: death, imprisonment for life, imprisonment, forfeiture of property and fine. 'To pay compensation' is not a punishment under S.53 IPC.

Q63. Answer: D

S.84 IPC is judged by the state of mind at the time of doing the act; unsoundness of mind at the time of trial is irrelevant to the S.84 defence (it goes to capacity to stand trial under Ch.XXV CrPC, not the defence).

Q64. Answer: C

A instigated B to murder X; the act abetted (murder) was not committed but an attempt was, so under S.115/the abetment provisions A is guilty of abetment of the offence actually attempted, i.e., abetment to commit attempt to commit murder.

Q65. Answer: C

S.294 IPC requires that the obscene act/words be done/uttered in or near a public place AND to the annoyance of others; both ingredients are essential.

Q66. Answer: A

S.324/326 IPC require the hurt to be caused by a dangerous weapon; absent proof that the knife is a dangerous weapon, the act of voluntarily causing hurt falls under S.323 IPC.

Q67. Answer: A

Robbery (S.390 IPC) is theft or extortion aggravated by causing/attempting death, hurt or wrongful restraint or fear thereof; the requirement of 'two or more persons conjointly' is an ingredient of dacoity (S.391), not robbery.

Q68. Answer: B

Dishonest misappropriation/conversion of property entrusted to a person is criminal breach of trust under S.405 IPC; entrustment distinguishes it from criminal misappropriation.

Q69. Answer: D

Merely entering a house with intent to commit an offence (theft) is criminal trespass under S.441 IPC (house-trespass being its species). On the bare facts stated ('sneaks into a house to steal'), absent elements of lurking, breaking or built-up dwelling, criminal trespass is the basic offence committed.

Q70. Answer: C

Making a false document under S.464 IPC does not require an intention to cause belief that it was made by another's authority; that element is essential to forgery under S.463. So option (c) is necessary for forgery but unnecessary for S.464.

Q71. Answer: B

Facts in issue in a S.324 IPC trial are the ingredients: causing hurt, by a dangerous weapon, voluntarily/without grave and sudden provocation. That the accused and injured were on inimical terms is only a relevant fact (motive), not a fact in issue.

Q72. Answer: C

For S.27 Evidence Act discovery, the essentials are accused in police custody, information leading to discovery of a fact, and proof of that information; an independent witness to the recovery, though desirable, is not a legal necessity.

Q73. Answer: A

S.25 Evidence Act bars confessions made to a police officer (officer in charge of a police station/police officer); Customs, Forest and Drug officers are generally not 'police officers' for this bar.

Q74. Answer: D

S.35 Evidence Act makes an entry (e.g., birth certificate) relevant when made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty/in performance of a duty enjoined by law; option (d) captures this requirement.

Q75. Answer: C

When a person who is acquainted with another's handwriting (a co-worker who has seen the Principal sign) gives an opinion on the signature, that opinion is relevant under S.47 of the Evidence Act.

Q76. Answer: C

Under the proviso to S.68 of the Evidence Act, a registered document (other than a will) need not be proved by calling an attesting witness unless its execution is specifically denied; so if registered and execution is admitted, attesting witness need not be called.

Q77. Answer: C

Under S.92 of the Evidence Act, once a written contract is proved, oral evidence of a separate contemporaneous oral agreement contradicting/varying its terms is barred. Proviso (1) allows fraud, proviso (2) allows separate oral agreement only on points where the document is silent, and proviso (6) allows custom; a separate oral agreement contradicting the terms cannot be permitted.

Q78. Answer: A

Under S.108 read with S.107 of the Evidence Act, once the plaintiff shows the person has not been heard of for 7 years by those who would naturally have heard, the presumption of death arises and the burden of proving he is alive shifts to the party (defendants) asserting it.

Q79. Answer: B

Competency of a witness is governed by S.118 of the Evidence Act, which makes all persons competent unless prevented from understanding/answering rationally; age alone is not the test.

Q80. Answer: D

S.145 read with S.155 of the Evidence Act permits cross-examination on a previous inconsistent statement to impeach the witness's credit; the inconsistency does not exclude his evidence or make him cease to be a witness.

Q81. Answer: C

'Ipso jure' is Latin for 'by the law itself' / by operation of law.

Q82. Answer: D

Rigor mortis is the post-mortem stiffening of the muscles of the body after death.

Q83. Answer: B

A philanthropist is a lover of mankind / one who promotes the welfare of others.

Q84. Answer: A

'Make up your mind' idiomatically means to make a decision / decide.

Q85. Answer: C

'Actus curiae neminem gravabit' means an act of the court shall prejudice no one.

Q86. Answer: B

A Judge of a High Court is appointed by the President under Article 217 of the Constitution of India.

Q87. Answer: D

Under Article 127 of the Constitution, an ad hoc Judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed when there is a lack of quorum of permanent Judges to hold or continue any session of the Court.

Q88. Answer: A

Article 21A (inserted by the 86th Amendment, 2002) makes free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 a fundamental right.

Q89. Answer: C

Under Article 32(3), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within its jurisdiction the writ powers of the Supreme Court under Article 32(2), without prejudice to the powers of the SC and High Courts.

Q90. Answer: D

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

Q91. Answer: C

Article 227 confers on every High Court the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.

Q92. Answer: B

Tushar Mehta has served as Solicitor General of India, not Attorney General; Mukul Rohatgi, K.K. Venugopal and G.E. Vahanvati have all held the office of Attorney General of India.

Q93. Answer: C

Under Article 324(5) read with the proviso, the Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court, i.e. by impeachment (address of Parliament).

Q94. Answer: A

Article 22(3) exempts persons arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention from the protection of Article 22(1) and (2), including the 24-hour production rule.

Q95. Answer: C

The doctrine of prospective overruling was first introduced and approved by the Supreme Court in I.C. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967), per CJ Subba Rao.

Q96. Answer: A

Laugh and Weep are antonyms; the antonym of pride is humility.

Q97. Answer: C

The pairs (a) tall-short, (b) laugh-cry, (d) enormous-tiny are all antonyms, whereas big-huge are synonyms, making (c) the odd one out.

Q98. Answer: A

Around a square table, with Meera to Padmam's right and Veena to Krishna's left, the seating works out so that Padmam and Krishna sit opposite and face each other.

Q99. Answer: D

Conclusion I (not implement the law) is an extreme/illogical inference, and Conclusion II about a method to investigate corruption does not follow from the statement; hence neither conclusion follows.

Q100. Answer: D

The conditional 'if all play to potential, team wins' being true with the team having won does not let us affirm the antecedent (winning could occur otherwise); so neither I nor II necessarily follows.