Andhra Pradesh Civil Judge (Screening Test) 2019

High Court of Andhra Pradesh · Civil Judge (Junior Division) Screening Test, held 04.08.2019 (shift 2) · 100 questions

Screening Test

1. What is the minimum number of witnesses required in any case as a proof to prove a particular fact?
   (1) 3
   (2) 5
   (3) 7
   (4) No such number is defined

2. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 came into force on:
   (1) 1 September, 1872
   (2) 1 March, 1872
   (3) 1 June, 1872
   (4) 1 December, 1872

3. Which of the following is correct?
   (1) Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then re-examined, then cross-examined
   (2) Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then cross-examined, then re-examined
   (3) Witnesses shall be first cross-examined, then examined-in-chief, then re-examined
   (4) Witnesses shall be first cross-examined, then re-examined, then examined-in-chief

4. According to Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a fact is said not to be proved:
   (1) when it is neither proved nor disproved
   (2) on the discretion of the court
   (3) when it is not proved
   (4) when it is disproved

5. Which of the following is correct?
   (1) Witnesses to character can not be cross-examined
   (2) Witnesses to character can not be re-examined
   (3) Leading questions can not be asked in cross-examination
   (4) A person summoned to produce a document cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness

6. Confidential communications between legal adviser and client are privileged and protected under:
   (1) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
   (2) Section 129 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
   (3) Section 135 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
   (4) Section 134 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

7. An agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession is:
   (1) enforceable
   (2) void
   (3) voidable
   (4) valid

8. Section 59 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that:
   (1) all facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records, may be proved by oral evidence.
   (2) all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.
   (3) all facts may be proved by oral evidence.
   (4) all facts, except the contents of electronic records, may be proved by oral evidence.

9. Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that an agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is:
   (1) void
   (2) valid
   (3) voidable
   (4) enforceable

10. Section 124 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that the gift of future property is:
   (1) valid
   (2) void
   (3) voidable
   (4) enforceable

11. Which of the following is not an immovable property?
   (1) house
   (2) pond
   (3) river
   (4) standing timber

12. Which of the following is correct?
(1) Stipends allowed to military can be transferred
(2) An easement can be transferred together with the dominant heritage.
(3) A mere right to sue can be transferred.
(4) A public office can be transferred.

13. According to Section 53(2) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, every transfer of immovable property made without consideration with intent to defraud a subsequent transferee is:
(1) void
(2) valid
(3) enforceable
(4) voidable at the option of such transferee

14. Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides:
(1) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void
(2) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is valid
(3) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is voidable
(4) if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is enforceable

15. Which of the following is incorrect?
(1) A proposal, when accepted, becomes an agreement.
(2) An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.
(3) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
(4) The person making the proposal is called the "promisor"

16. Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act provides that finder of goods is subject to the same responsibility as:
(1) bailee
(2) debtor
(3) creditor
(4) bailor

17. A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is:
(1) enforceable
(2) void
(3) valid
(4) voidable

18. "period of limitation" is the period of limitation prescribed by the Schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963 for:
(1) suit only
(2) suit or appeal only
(3) suit or application only
(4) suit, appeal or application

19. What is the period of limitation prescribed for a suit to recover movable property pawned from a pawnee (by the Limitation Act, 1963)?
(1) 6 years
(2) 3 years
(3) 1 year
(4) 2 years

20. Where the prescribed period for a suit expires on a day when the court is closed, the suit can be instituted:
(1) within a month from the date of reopening of the court
(2) within a week from the date of reopening of the court
(3) within two weeks from the date of reopening of the court
(4) on the day when the court reopens

21. What is the period of limitation prescribed for a suit to establish a periodically recurring right (by the Limitation Act, 1963)?
(1) 2 years
(2) 6 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 3 years

22. Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with:
(1) continuing breaches and torts
(2) effect of acknowledgment in writing
(3) acquisition of easement by prescription
(4) computation of time mentioned in instruments

23. According to Section 37 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, _____ has the power to make rules.
(1) the State Government
(2) the High Court
(3) the Supreme Court
(4) the Central Government

24. Which of the following Sections of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 defines domestic violence?

(1) section 2(m)
(2) section 3
(3) section 2(p)
(4) section 7

25. The offence under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is:

(1) cognizable and non-bailable
(2) non-cognizable and non-bailable
(3) cognizable and bailable
(4) non-cognizable and bailable

26. _____ appoints Protection Officers under Section 8 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

(1) The High Court
(2) The State Government
(3) The Supreme Court
(4) The Central Government

27. The Registration Act, 1908 came into force on:

(1) 1 January, 1909
(2) 1 January, 1908
(3) 1 May, 1909
(4) 1 May, 1908

28. _____ of the Registration Act, 1908 deals with documents of which registration is optional.

(1) Section 37
(2) Section 30
(3) Section 27
(4) Section 18

29. Section 12 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 deals with:

(1) Examination and impounding of instruments
(2) Cancellation of adhesive stamps
(3) Bill and notes drawn out of India
(4) Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law

30. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with the specific performance of a part of a contract?

(1) Section 5
(2) Section 8
(3) Section 12
(4) Section 7

31. A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed after:

(1) 15 days from the date of dispossession
(2) 6 months from the date of dispossession
(3) 3 months from the date of dispossession
(4) 4 months from the date of dispossession

32. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with rectification of instruments?

(1) Section 35
(2) Section 36
(3) Section 25
(4) Section 26

33. Which of the following Sections of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with contracts not specifically enforceable?

(1) Section 36
(2) Section 35
(3) Section 14
(4) Section 25

34. Which of the following is correct?

(1) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against the Government.
(2) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against a corporation.
(3) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against a firm.
(4) A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 cannot be filed against a minor.

35. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with grievous hurt?

(1) Section 320
(2) Section 310
(3) Section 303
(4) Section 294

36. _____ of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deal with General Exceptions.

(1) Sections 68 to 103
(2) Sections 64 to 111
(3) Sections 76 to 106
(4) Sections 73 to 118

37. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the offence of wrongful restraint?

(1) 1 month
(2) 3 months
(3) 6 months
(4) 1 year

38. What is the minimum number of persons required to constitute the offence of dacoity?

(1) 5 persons
(2) 4 persons
(3) 6 persons
(4) 7 persons

39. Punishment for mischief is provided under:

(1) Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(2) Section 426 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(3) Section 419 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(4) Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

40. Which of the following Sections of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with offences by companies?

(1) Section 119
(2) Section 127
(3) Section 141
(4) Section 139

41. Section 142A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 was inserted by

(1) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1947
(2) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1934
(3) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1955
(4) the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015

42. Section 147 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 provides that every offence punishable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is:

(1) bailable
(2) non-bailable
(3) compoundable
(4) non-compoundable

43. Which of the following Sections of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 deals with cognizance of offences?

(1) Section 142
(2) Section 124
(3) Section 116
(4) Section 137

44. Section 5 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 defines:

(1) Promissory note
(2) Bill of exchange
(3) Cheque
(4) Inland Instrument

45. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 deals with suit for disturbance of easement?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 17
(3) Section 22
(4) Section 33

46. The Indian Easements Act, 1882 came into force on:

(1) 1 March, 1883
(2) 1 February, 1883
(3) 1 July, 1882
(4) 1 September, 1882

47. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 deals with extinction of easement by revocation?

(1) Section 39
(2) Section 36
(3) Section 34
(4) Section 25

48. What is the time period provided under Section 15 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 for acquisition by prescription?

(1) 20 years
(2) 13 years
(3) 3 years
(4) 6 years

49. Which of the following Sections of the Indian Easements Act, 1882 deals with extinction of useless easement?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 42
(3) Section 52
(4) Section 53

50. _____ has the power to make rules under Section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905.

(1) The Central Government
(2) The State Government
(3) The High Court
(4) The Supreme Court

51. What is the time period provided under Section 11 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Encroachment Act, 1905 for filing an appeal?
(1) 30 days
(2) 60 days
(3) 45 days
(4) 90 days

52. Section 2(12) of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 defines:
(1) excise revenue
(2) excise tree
(3) export
(4) foreign liquor

53. What is the maximum period of imprisonment prescribed under Section 41 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968?
(1) 1 year
(2) 6 months
(3) 2 years
(4) 3 months

54. What is the time period prescribed under Section 46C of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 for filing an appeal?
(1) 30 days
(2) 60 days
(3) 45 days
(4) 90 days

55. According to Section 2(35) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "juvenile" means a child below the age of:
(1) 16 years
(2) 18 years
(3) 19 years
(4) 15 years

56. According to Section 27 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, a person cannot be appointed as a member of the Child Welfare Committee for a period of more than:
(1) 2 years
(2) 3 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 4 years

57. According to Section 28 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Child Welfare Committee must meet:
(1) at least 7 days in a month
(2) at least 15 days in a month
(3) at least 20 days in a month
(4) at least 10 days in a month

58. Which of the following Sections of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 defines "gaming"?
(1) Section 1(B)
(2) Section 1(2)
(3) Section 2(B)
(4) Section 2(2)

59. What is the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed under Section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974?
(1) 1 month
(2) 2 months
(3) 3 months
(4) 6 months

60. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with restitution of conjugal rights?
(1) Section 4
(2) Section 8
(3) Section 9
(4) Section 7

61. What is the minimum age requirement prescribed for bride and bridegroom under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
(1) Bride - 18 years; Bridegroom - 18 years
(2) Bride - 16 years; Bridegroom - 21 years
(3) Bride - 16 years; Bridegroom - 16 years
(4) Bride - 18 years; Bridegroom - 21 years

62. Which of the following is a class II heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?
(1) Daughter
(2) Father
(3) Widow
(4) Son

63. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with testamentary succession?
(1) Section 30
(2) Section 29
(3) Section 28
(4) Section 27

64. Which one of the following is a class I heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

(1) Sister's son
(2) Brother's widow
(3) Father's widow
(4) Widow of a pre-deceased son

65. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with notional partition?

(1) Section 16
(2) Section 9
(3) Section 19
(4) Section 6

66. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court may adjourn the framing of issues for a period not exceeding _____ days while examining the witnesses or examining the documents presented before the court.

(1) 3
(2) 30
(3) 11
(4) 7

67. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, no second appeal shall lie from any decree, when the subject matter of the original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding:

(1) Rs. 21,000/-
(2) Rs. 50,000/-
(3) Rs. 25,000/-
(4) Rs. 75,000/-

68. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the _____ grade competent to try it.

(1) lowest
(2) highest
(3) any
(4) medium

69. As per section 23(1) of the Advocates Act, 1961, who among the following has got the Right of pre-audience over all other advocates?

(1) The Attorney-General of India
(2) Solicitor General of India
(3) Additional Solicitor-General of India
(4) Advocate-General of any State

70. The Criminal Rules of Practice lays down that no magistrate shall record any statement or confession made by an accused under Section _____, Criminal Procedure Code, until he has explained to the accused that he is under no obligation to answer any question at all and has warned the accused that it is not intended to make him an approver and that anything he says may be used against him.

(1) 163
(2) 164
(3) 161
(4) 162

71. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, Courts shall ordinarily sit from:

(1) 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.
(2) 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.
(3) 10.00 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.
(4) 10.00 A.M. to 5 P.M.

72. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, Abbreviations:

(1) can be used in Judgments or Orders.
(2) shall not be used in Judgments or Orders
(3) can be used in Judgments but not in Orders.
(4) shall not be used in Judgments but can be used in Orders.

73. A criminal case consists of one cognizable offence and one non-cognizable offence. This case shall be deemed to be:

(1) a cognizable case
(2) a non-cognizable case
(3) neither cognizable nor non-cognizable case
(4) either cognizable or non-cognizable case

74. Under Section 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a woman of seventy years of age can be required to join the investigation:

(1) at the Police station
(2) at any place decided by the investigating officer
(3) at her residence
(4) at the residence of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police station

75. Which of the following offences cannot be tried in a summary way under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(1) Offences punishable with imprisonment for life
(2) Offence under Section 454 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(3) Offence under Section 456 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
(4) Receiving or retaining stolen property, under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 where the value of the property does not exceed two thousand rupees

76. An Executive Magistrate may authorise the detention of an accused in custody for the period:

(1) not exceeding 7 days
(2) not exceeding 24 hours
(3) not exceeding 15 days
(4) not exceeding 3 days

77. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a private person may arrest a person who in his presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence?

(1) Section 43
(2) Section 42
(3) Section 41
(4) Section 44

78. Who can file an application for plea bargaining under Section 265-B of the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973?

(1) The Public Prosecutor
(2) The complainant
(3) The investigating officer
(4) The accused

79. Under section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the person competent to compound an offence is dead:

(1) the legal representative of such person can compound the offence without the permission of the Court
(2) the legal representative of such person can compound the offence with the permission of the Court
(3) the offence cannot be compounded
(4) the investigating officer can compound the offence

80. When the plaintiff dies after the conclusion of the hearing and before the pronouncement of the judgment:

(1) the suit shall not abate only if the cause of action survives.
(2) the suit shall abate
(3) the judgment may be pronounced and shall have the same effect as it has been pronounced before the death of the plaintiff.
(4) the judgment shall not be pronounced

81. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a preliminary decree:

(1) can be passed in suits for possession and mesne profits under Rule 12 of Order XX
(2) cannot be passed in suits for dissolution of the partnership under Rule 15 of Order XX
(3) cannot be passed in administration suits under Rule 13 of Order XX
(4) cannot be passed in suits for accounts between principal and agent under Rule 16 of Order XX

82. Which of the following is correct?

(1) In an interpleader suit, an immovable property can never be in dispute.
(2) The plaintiff claims full interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit.
(3) The plaintiff claims no interest in the subject matter of the interpleader suit except charges or costs.
(4) Section 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides interpleader suit.

83. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure provides a right of review?

(1) Section 113
(2) Section 114
(3) Section 108
(4) Section 101

84. Which of the following is NOT a suit of a civil nature?

(1) Suit for restitution of conjugal rights
(2) Suit for specific reliefs
(3) Suit relating to rights to property
(4) Suit involving purely religious rites or ceremonies

85. Which of the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides the rule of res judicata?

(1) Section 10
(2) Section 11
(3) Section 15
(4) Section 13

86. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to summoning and attendance of witnesses?

(1) Order XIV
(2) Order XV
(3) Order XVI
(4) Order XVII

87. Which of the following is incorrect?

(1) The plaint can be rejected if the plaint does not disclose a cause of action
(2) The plaint cannot be rejected if the plaint is not filed in duplicate
(3) The plaint can be rejected if the suit appears from the statements in the plaint to be barred by any law
(4) The plaint can be rejected if the relief claimed by the plaintiff is undervalued and the valuation is not corrected within the time fixed by the court.

88. The Magistrate should endeavour to dispose of an application made under Section 12(5) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 within a period of:

(1) 90 days from the date of its first hearing
(2) 60 days from the date of its first hearing
(3) 30 days from the date of its first hearing
(4) 45 days from the date of its first hearing

89. Which of the following Sections of the Andhra Pradesh Gaming Act, 1974 deals with presumptive proof of gaming?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 7
(3) Section 9
(4) Section 12

90. Which of the following Sections of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with judicial separation?

(1) Section 15
(2) Section 10
(3) Section 27
(4) Section 20

91. Section 13-B of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with:

(1) Voidable marriages
(2) Void marriages
(3) Divorce by mutual consent
(4) Punishment of bigamy

92. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Summons should be delivered to the defendant within __ days from the date of filing of the suit.

(1) 15 days
(2) 30 days
(3) 45 days
(4) 60 days

93. As per the latest amendment in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, any party to the suit will not be given more than _____ adjournment(s) during the hearing of any suit.

(1) one
(2) three
(3) five
(4) seven

94. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, all notices issued by the High Court under Section 385 and 422 and clause (2) of Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:

(1) shall be served in duplicate
(2) shall be served in a single copy
(3) shall be served in three copies
(4) shall be served in four copies

95. As per Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders, 1990 of Andhra Pradesh, for "Defence at State expense", the panel of Advocates shall be known as:

(1) State Brief Counsel
(2) State Brief Panel
(3) State Counsel Panel
(4) State Brief Advocates

96. Which of the following can record a confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(1) A police officer
(2) A registered medical practitioner
(3) A Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate
(4) The investigating officer

97. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the High Court has the power to confirm a sentence of death passed by the Court of Session under:

(1) Section 365
(2) Section 368
(3) Section 364
(4) Section 363

98. According to rule 3A of Order XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, where an injunction is passed without giving notice to the opposite party, the court will try to decide the application within:

(1) 30 days
(2) 40 days
(3) 45 days
(4) 10 days

99. Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with:

(1) Appeals from original decree.
(2) Reference to High Court
(3) Review
(4) Revision

100. Under which section of Hindu Marrige Act, 1955, the appropriate court may pass interim orders with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of minor children?

(1) Section 29
(2) Section 27
(3) Section 28
(4) Section 26

De Facto IAS