# Arunachal Pradesh Judicial Service Grade III Prelims 2025: Solution

Gauhati High Court · 31 August 2025 · 100 questions · 2 hours

**1. Roberto Benigni, who co-wrote the film with Vincenzo Cerami, plays Guido Orefice, a Jewish Italian bookshop owner, who employs his imagination to shield his son from the horrors of internment in a Nazi concentration camp. Which movie?**

(A) Schindler's List
(B) The boy in the striped pajamas
(C) Life is beautiful
(D) The pianist

**Answer: (C)**

Life Is Beautiful is the film in which Roberto Benigni plays Guido and uses imaginative play to protect his son emotionally in a concentration camp. Benigni also directed and co-wrote the Italian film with Vincenzo Cerami. The other three options depict different stories and protagonists.

**2. Which one is the first novel written by Jane Austen?**

(A) Pride and Prejudice
(B) Sense and Sensibility
(C) Mansfield Park
(D) Emma

**Answer: (B)**

Sense and Sensibility was published in 1811, Austen's first novel to appear in print. Its early draft was called Elinor and Marianne, preceding the draft of Pride and Prejudice. Distinguish first publication from composition, which involved considerable revision of her early manuscripts.

**3. Who is the author of the book "Neither roses nor thorns"?**

(A) Justice Vivian Bose
(B) Justice Y V Chandrachud
(C) Justice H R Khanna
(D) Justice P N Bhagawati

**Answer: (C)**

Neither Roses nor Thorns is the autobiography of Justice Hans Raj Khanna. It recounts aspects of his life and judicial career, including his relationship with the judiciary during a difficult constitutional period. The other three judges are not the author of this work.

**4. Who is author of the book "Roses in December"?**

(A) M.C. Chagla
(B) K. R. Narayanan
(C) Jaswant Singh
(D) Kuldip Singh

**Answer: (A)**

Roses in December is the autobiography of M. C. Chagla, a distinguished judge, diplomat and minister. His career included service as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The title should not be confused with the separate autobiographical work by Justice H. R. Khanna.

**5. "Youth is happy because it has the capacity to see beauty. Anyone who keeps the ability to see beauty never grows old." Who said so?**

(A) Franz Kafka
(B) William Shakespeare
(C) H W Long Fellow
(D) William Wordsworth

**Answer: (A)**

The quotation is commonly attributed to Franz Kafka, whose name is associated with the observation that receptiveness to beauty sustains youthfulness of mind. It is not a passage ordinarily attributed to Shakespeare, Longfellow or Wordsworth. The exact wording is widely circulated in translation.

**6. "Rashmirathi" an epic poem is written by which renowned Hindi poet?**

(A) Mahashweta Devi
(B) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
(C) Harivansh Rai Bachhan
(D) Surya Kant Tripathi Nirala

**Answer: (B)**

Rashmirathi was composed by Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, a major Hindi poet. The narrative poem centres on Karna from the Mahabharata and explores questions of honour, social exclusion and duty. Neither Mahashweta Devi, Harivansh Rai Bachchan nor Suryakant Tripathi Nirala wrote this particular poem.

**7. The phrase "Hakuna Matata" which means there are no troubles, reminds us of which movie?**

(A) Alice in the wonderland
(B) The Jurassic Park
(C) The Lion King
(D) The Silence of the Lambs

**Answer: (C)**

The phrase Hakuna Matata, meaning no worries in Swahili, is associated with The Lion King. It is also the title of a song in that film, introduced by the characters Timon and Pumbaa. The other listed films have no equivalent association with the expression.

**8. Who played Gangubai Kathiawadi in the movie of the same name?**

(A) Deepika Padukone
(B) Alia Bhatt
(C) Manisha Koirala
(D) Rasmika Mandana

**Answer: (B)**

Alia Bhatt portrayed the title character in Gangubai Kathiawadi, directed by Sanjay Leela Bhansali. The film follows a woman who becomes a prominent figure in Kamathipura. The question concerns the actor who portrayed the protagonist rather than the supporting cast or director.

**9. Who received the Dadasaheb Phalke award for the year 2024?**

(A) Mithun Chakraborty
(B) Rekha
(C) Asha Parekh
(D) Amitabh Bachchan

**Answer: (A)**

Mithun Chakraborty received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award at the October 2024 National Film Awards ceremony. Strictly, that award was designated for 2022, rather than the award year 2024. Among the listed choices he is the intended recipient at the ceremony held in 2024.

**10. Who played the lead role in the web series "Black Warrant"?**

(A) Kunal Kapoor
(B) Rajat Kapoor
(C) Zahan Kapoor
(D) Ranbir Kapoor

**Answer: (C)**

Zahan Kapoor plays Sunil Kumar Gupta, the central character in the 2025 series Black Warrant, which dramatizes experiences of a prison officer. The question distinguishes him from other actors with the Kapoor surname. The series is named after the work on which it is based.

**11. Pick out the adjective: "He comes here every day."**

(A) Here
(B) comes
(C) every
(D) day

**Answer: (C)**

Every qualifies the noun day by indicating each individual day within the relevant series. Traditional grammar classifies it as a distributive adjective, while modern grammar typically calls it a determiner. Here functions adverbially, comes is a verb and day is a noun.

**12. Pick out the adjective: "Some dreams are like reality."**

(A) Some
(B) dreams
(C) like
(D) reality

**Answer: (A)**

Some qualifies dreams by indicating an indefinite number or quantity. Traditional grammar describes this use as an indefinite adjective; it is also classified as a determiner. Dreams and reality are nouns, whereas like introduces the comparison with reality in this particular sentence.

**13. Fill up the blank with appropriate preposition: "He agreed .... my proposal".**

(A) to
(B) with
(C) from
(D) for

**Answer: (A)**

Agree to a proposal means consent to it or accept it. Agree with typically refers to sharing a person's opinion or concurring with a statement. In this sentence the object is a proposal put forward for acceptance, making to the conventional and most natural preposition.

**14. Fill up the blank with appropriate conjunction: "Be just .... fear not".**

(A) and
(B) but
(C) lest
(D) unless

**Answer: (A)**

And joins the two parallel imperative clauses, be just and fear not. The expression encourages justice together with fearlessness. But would introduce an unnecessary contrast, while lest and unless would transform the relationship between the commands in a way that does not fit the idiom.

**15. Fill up the blank with appropriate conjunction: "It is a great loss to a man .... he cannot laugh".**

(A) and
(B) if
(C) for
(D) while

**Answer: (B)**

If introduces the condition under which the described situation becomes a great loss: a man cannot laugh. The conditional clause supplies the circumstance of the statement. And would merely coordinate clauses, for suggests a reason and while usually expresses time or contrast.

**16. Put the following in direct speech: "She**

**asked Rahul to go with her".**

(A) She said to Rahul, "come with me"
(B) She told Rahul to come with her.
(C) She asked Rahul "come with her"
(D) She said to Rahul to come with me.

**Answer: (A)**

In direct speech the speaker addresses Rahul in her own words, using me rather than the third-person her. "Come with me" expresses the request from her perspective. Option A is the only choice that supplies a suitable direct quotation and changes the pronoun appropriately.

**17. Choose appropriate synonym of "cognitive".**

(A) Intellectual
(B) Physical
(C) Intimate
(D) Emotional

**Answer: (A)**

Cognitive relates to mental processes such as perception, reasoning, memory, understanding and knowing. Intellectual is the closest option, although not every cognitive process is consciously intellectual. Physical refers to bodily matters, intimate to closeness, and emotional to feelings rather than cognition as such.

**18. Choose most appropriate preposition: "blessed ...".**

(A) to
(B) by
(C) with
(D) of

**Answer: (C)**

Blessed with conventionally introduces a favourable quality, possession or circumstance, as in blessed with good health. Blessed by can instead identify an agent who gives a blessing. Without further context the ordinary collocation tested here is blessed with, making option C the intended choice.

**19. Choose most appropriate preposition: "married ...".**

(A) to
(B) by
(C) with
(D) of

**Answer: (A)**

Married to introduces the spouse of the person described. Married by can refer to the person officiating at a wedding but does not identify the spouse. The standard relationship construction is therefore married to, not married with, when stating whom someone has married.

**20. Choose most appropriate preposition: "surprised ...".**

(A) to
(B) by
(C) with
(D) of

**Answer: (B or C)**

Surprised by identifies a cause of surprise, such as surprised by the news. Surprised with can describe being presented with something unexpected, such as a surprise gift. Both constructions are grammatical in suitable contexts, although by is the more usual general collocation without additional words.

**21. A "misanthrope" is someone who hates:**

(A) Marriage
(B) men
(C) women
(D) everyone

**Answer: (D)**

A misanthrope is someone characterized by dislike, distrust or hatred of humankind generally. The word does not specifically indicate opposition to marriage or dislike of only men or only women. Everyone is the closest option because the object of misanthropy is humanity broadly.

**22. Choose most appropriate preposition: "ashamed ...".**

(A) to
(B) by
(C) with
(D) of

**Answer: (D)**

Ashamed of introduces the conduct, characteristic or circumstance that causes a feeling of shame, such as ashamed of one's behaviour. Ashamed to can precede an infinitive, but of is the usual preposition before a noun or pronoun. The other choices are not the normal collocation.

**23. Choose most appropriate equivalent word for "very slow".**

(A) fleeting
(B) sweltering
(C) sluggish
(D) serene

**Answer: (C)**

Sluggish describes a person, process or movement that is slow, inactive or lacking energy. Fleeting describes something short-lived, sweltering denotes oppressive heat, and serene means calm or peaceful. Sluggish is the only option that directly expresses slowness of movement or response.

**24. Choose most appropriate word: "Pallavi is a**

**singer. She sings ...".**

(A) beauty
(B) beautifully
(C) with beauty
(D) beautiful

**Answer: (B)**

Beautifully is an adverb modifying the verb sings. It describes the manner in which Pallavi sings. Beauty is a noun and beautiful is an adjective. With beauty could convey a similar idea in some contexts but is less idiomatic than the single adverb.

**25. Choose most appropriate option: "He always comes ... home late".**

(A) to
(B) at
(C) both a & b
(D) none of preceding three options

**Answer: (D)**

Home functions as an adverb of direction after verbs such as come and go, so no preposition is required. The standard sentence is "He always comes home late." At home expresses location in other constructions, but neither to nor at fits this sentence.

**26. The Constitution of India came into effect on:**

(A) 15/08/1947
(B) 26/11/1949
(C) 26/01/1950
(D) 26/10/1949

**Answer: (C)**

The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and generally commenced on 26 January 1950, when India became a republic. Article 394 made certain provisions effective immediately on adoption, but 26 January remains the date of commencement of the Constitution as a whole.

**27. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble by:**

(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) 52nd Amendment

**Answer: (B)**

The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 added Socialist and Secular to the description of India in the Preamble and added Integrity to the reference to the unity of the Nation. The concept of religious equality and freedom was already reflected in the original constitutional provisions.

**28. Which Schedule contains the division of powers between Centre and States?**

(A) 6th
(B) 7th
(C) 9th
(D) 10th

**Answer: (B)**

The Seventh Schedule contains the Union List, State List and Concurrent List. Article 246 distributes legislative competence by reference to those lists, subject to other constitutional provisions. The Sixth Schedule concerns certain tribal areas, while the Ninth and Tenth Schedules deal with different subjects.

**29. The President can declare Financial Emergency under:**

(A) Article 352
(B) Article 355
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 360

**Answer: (D)**

Article 360 permits a proclamation of financial emergency if the President is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened. Articles 352 and 356 concern other emergencies, while Article 355 specifies a Union duty.

**30. In Minerva Mills v. Union of India, the Supreme Court:**

(A) Upheld the 42nd Amendment
(B) Struck down parts of the 42nd Amendment
(C) Struck down parts of the 44th Amendment
(D) Struck down parts of the 25th Amendment

**Answer: (B)**

The decision invalidated portions of the Forty-second Amendment that sought to confer unlimited amending power and extend the priority of Directive Principles over specified fundamental rights. The reasoning emphasized limited constitutional amendment power and the importance of harmony between fundamental rights and Directive Principles.

**31. Which Article grants special provisions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?**

(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15(4)
(C) Article 16(2)
(D) Article 16(4)

**Answer: (B)**

Article 15(4) expressly permits special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 16(4) specifically concerns reservation in public employment for inadequately represented backward classes. The broad wording and express reference make Article 15(4) preferable.

**32. Which Schedule contains the forms of oaths and affirmations for constitutional authorities?**

(A) 2nd
(B) 3rd
(C) 4th
(D) 5th

**Answer: (B)**

The Third Schedule sets out forms of oaths or affirmations for specified constitutional offices, including ministers, legislators and judges. Certain offices, notably President and Governor, have oath provisions in the constitutional articles themselves. The Second, Fourth and Fifth Schedules concern other constitutional arrangements.

**33. If A is brother of B, B is sister of C, and C is father of D, how is A related to D?**

(A) Uncle
(B) father
(C) brother
(D) cousin

**Answer: (A)**

A and C are siblings because both are siblings of B in the intended family relationship. C is D's father, so A is the brother of D's father, making A the paternal uncle. The relationship described does not make A D's parent or sibling.

**34. Which does not belong to the group?**

(A) Plaintiff
(B) appellant
(C) defendant
(D) witness

**Answer: (D)**

Plaintiff, appellant and defendant are labels for parties in legal proceedings. A witness ordinarily supplies testimony concerning relevant facts rather than being a party merely by reason of giving evidence. Although a party may also testify as a witness, the classification distinguishes their procedural roles.

**35. If the day before yesterday was Wednesday, what day will it be two days after tomorrow?**

(A) Saturday
(B) Sunday
(C) Monday
(D) Tuesday

**Answer: (C)**

The day before yesterday being Wednesday makes yesterday Thursday and today Friday. Tomorrow is Saturday. Counting two days after tomorrow gives Sunday followed by Monday. Thus the correct day is Monday; the phrase two days after tomorrow is not the same as the day after tomorrow.

**36. Find the missing number: 3, 6, 11, 18, ?, 38.**

(A) 24
(B) 25
(C) 26
(D) 27

**Answer: (D)**

The successive increases are odd numbers beginning with three: 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11. Adding nine to eighteen gives twenty-seven, and adding eleven to twenty-seven gives thirty-eight. This maintains the regular increase in the difference between successive terms throughout the sequence.

**37. Find next term: A1, C3, E5, G7, ...?**

(A) H11
(B) I9
(C) J9
(D) K11

**Answer: (B)**

The alphabetic sequence advances by two positions at each step, from A to C to E to G and then I. The numbers also increase by two, from 1 through 3, 5 and 7 to 9. Combining the two patterns yields I9.

**38. A train 300 m long passes a man in 12 seconds. Speed in km/h?**

(A) 60
(B) 75
(C) 90
(D) 100

**Answer: (C)**

Passing a stationary man requires the train to travel its own length, namely 300 metres. Dividing that distance by 12 seconds gives 25 metres per second. Multiplication by 3.6 converts metres per second to kilometres per hour, giving a speed of 90 km/h.

**39. The first uniform Code of civil procedure was enacted in which year?**

(A) 1859
(B) 1877
(C) 1882
(D) 1908

**Answer: (A)**

The first general codification of civil procedure in British India was Act VIII of 1859. Later civil procedure codes were enacted in 1877 and 1882 before the present Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The question asks about the first code, not the current enactment.

**40. The first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 contains ... Orders.**

(A) 48
(B) 50
(C) 51
(D) 52

**Answer: (C)**

The First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure is arranged into numbered Orders I to LI, together with inserted orders and rules introduced by amendment. In conventional enumeration there are fifty-one numbered Orders. They provide detailed procedural rules supplementing the sections of the Code.

**41. Principle of res sub judice is enshrined in Section ... of Civil Procedure Code 1908.**

(A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 11
(D) 12

**Answer: (B)**

Section 10 restricts trial of a later suit where the matter directly and substantially in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the relevant parties before a competent court. It bars trial, rather than institution, of the later suit.

**42. Section ... CPC provides every suit shall be instituted in the court of lowest grade competent to try it.**

(A) 9
(B) 15
(C) 16
(D) 20

**Answer: (B)**

Section 15 directs that every suit be instituted in the lowest-grade court competent to try it. Competence depends upon the relevant territorial, pecuniary and subject-matter jurisdiction. Sections 16 and 20 concern places of suing, while section 9 addresses civil jurisdiction in general.

**43. In Kailash vs. Nanhku the Apex Court primarily dealt with the provision contained in:**

(A) Order VIII Rule 1
(B) Order VIII Rule 4
(C) Order VIII Rule 6A
(D) Order VIII Rule 10

**Answer: (A)**

Order VIII Rule 1 prescribes the time for presenting a written statement. The decision addressed whether the ordinary procedural time limit is mandatory or directory, recognizing exceptional judicial discretion. The special statutory regime for commercial disputes has stricter limits and must be distinguished from ordinary proceedings.

**44. Judgment on admission is provided under ... CPC.**

(A) Order X Rule 5
(B) Order XII Rule 6
(C) Order XI Rule 4
(D) Order XII Rule 7

**Answer: (B)**

Order XII Rule 6 empowers a court to pronounce judgment on admissions of fact made in pleadings or otherwise, orally or in writing. It may act on a party's application or on its own motion, without awaiting determination of remaining disputed questions.

**45. Withdrawal of suit with leave of court is provided under ... CPC.**

(A) Order XXIII Rule 1
(B) Order XXIII Rule 2
(C) Order XXIII Rule 3
(D) Order XXIII Rule 4

**Answer: (A)**

Order XXIII Rule 1 regulates abandonment and withdrawal of suits. Sub-rule 3 allows the court, on satisfaction regarding a formal defect or other sufficient grounds, to permit withdrawal with liberty to institute a fresh suit on the same subject matter, subject to appropriate terms.

**46. A friendly suit is provided for under which provision of CPC?**

(A) Section 90 & Order XXXVI
(B) Section 89 & Order XXXV
(C) Section 91 & Order XXXVII
(D) Section 92 & Order XXXVIII

**Answer: (A)**

Section 90 and Order XXXVI govern cases stated for the opinion of the court by agreement of interested persons. Parties may obtain a judicial determination of a question in a consensually stated case. This procedure is conventionally referred to as a friendly suit or special case.

**47. An interpleader suit is provided for under which provision of CPC?**

(A) Section 88 & Order XXXV
(B) Section 89 & Order XXXVI
(C) Section 90 & Order XXXVII
(D) Section 91 & Order XXXVIII

**Answer: (A)**

Section 88 and Order XXXV provide for an interpleader suit by a stakeholder facing adverse claims to the same debt, money or property. The stakeholder claims no interest other than charges or costs and seeks determination of which claimant is entitled to receive the property.

**48. Application for condonation of delay in an**

**appeal filed after limitation is provided under:**

(A) Order XLI Rule 3A
(B) Order XLI Rule 4
(C) Order XLI Rule 5
(D) Order XLI Rule 6

**Answer: (A)**

Order XLI Rule 3A requires a time-barred appeal to be accompanied by an application supported by affidavit setting out the facts relied upon to establish sufficient cause for delay. The court considers the delay question in accordance with the procedure before proceeding with the appeal.

**49. Appellate court's power to finally decide a case is provided in ... CPC.**

(A) Section 107(1)(a)
(B) Section 107(1)(b)
(C) Section 107(1)(c)
(D) Section 107(1)(d)

**Answer: (A)**

Section 107(1)(a) authorizes an appellate court to determine a case finally, subject to prescribed conditions and limitations. The subsequent clauses concern remanding a case, framing issues and referring them for trial, and taking additional evidence or requiring such evidence to be taken.

**50. Which CPC provision provides for the doctrine of restitution?**

(A) Section 141
(B) Section 142
(C) Section 143
(D) Section 144

**Answer: (D)**

Section 144 provides restitution when a decree or order is varied, reversed, set aside or modified. On application, the court seeks to place the entitled parties in the position they would have occupied but for the affected decree or order, including appropriate consequential relief.

**51. Under the Transfer of Properties Act, 1882, an easement cannot be transferred apart from ...**

(A) dominant heritage
(B) servient heritage
(C) right to way
(D) right to use

**Answer: (A)**

Section 6(c) prohibits transfer of an easement apart from the dominant heritage. An easement benefits the dominant land and burdens the servient land. It follows the beneficial heritage rather than existing as an independently transferable right detached from the property to which it is appurtenant.

**52. A right of transfer is incidental to and inseparable from beneficial ownership of property is enshrined in which provision of TPA?**

(A) Section 9
(B) Section 10
(C) Section 11
(D) Section 12

**Answer: (B)**

Section 10 generally renders void a condition or limitation absolutely restraining the transferee or anyone claiming under the transferee from disposing of the transferred interest. Its rationale is that alienability ordinarily accompanies ownership. The section contains specified exceptions, including certain conditions in leases.

**53. Rule against perpetuity is enshrined in which provision of TPA?**

(A) Section 13
(B) Section 14
(C) Section 15
(D) Section 16

**Answer: (B)**

Section 14 prevents a transfer from creating an interest that takes effect beyond the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of transfer and the minority of a person in existence at their expiration to whom the interest is to belong.

**54. Exception to rule against perpetuity is enshrined in which provision of TPA?**

(A) Section 17
(B) Section 18
(C) Section 19
(D) Section 20

**Answer: (B)**

Section 18 exempts transfers for public benefit, including advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety and other objects beneficial to mankind, from specified restrictions in sections 14, 16 and 17. It therefore supplies the relevant public-benefit exception to the rule against perpetuity.

**55. Section 41 TPA deals with transfer by ... owner.**

(A) actual
(B) original
(C) ostensible
(D) subsequent

**Answer: (C)**

Section 41 protects a transferee for consideration who takes from an ostensible owner with the express or implied consent of persons interested in the property, provided the transferee takes reasonable care to ascertain the transferor's power and acts in good faith. All conditions are material.

**56. Which TPA provision deals with prohibition on transfer or otherwise dealing with property**

**during pendency of a suit?**

(A) Section 50
(B) Section 51
(C) Section 52
(D) Section 53

**Answer: (C)**

Section 52 embodies lis pendens. During a non-collusive proceeding directly concerning rights to immovable property, a party cannot deal with that property so as to prejudice rights under the resulting decree or order, except under court authority. Such a transfer is subject to the litigation's outcome.

**57. Where mortgagor binds himself to repay on a certain date and transfers property absolutely subject to retransfer on repayment, the transaction is called:**

(A) Simple Mortgage
(B) Usufructuary Mortgage
(C) English Mortgage
(D) Anomalous Mortgage

**Answer: (C)**

An English mortgage is defined in section 58(e). Its distinctive elements are a personal covenant to repay on a certain date and absolute transfer of the mortgaged property subject to a proviso for retransfer upon payment as agreed. The stated transaction contains those elements.

**58. Under Indian Contract Act, 1872, communication of proposal is complete when it comes to knowledge of the ...**

(A) proposer
(B) person to whom it is made
(C) witness
(D) guarantor

**Answer: (B)**

Section 4 states that communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made. Merely sending or formulating a proposal does not complete its communication. The section provides separate rules for acceptance and revocation.

**59. Under section 14 Contract Act, which is not a fact tainting free consent?**

(A) Coercion
(B) Fraud
(C) Misrepresentation
(D) Delay

**Answer: (D)**

Section 14 identifies coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation and mistake subject to the relevant provisions as factors affecting free consent. Delay is not itself one of these statutory factors. Delay may have other contractual consequences but does not of itself amount to a defect in consent.

**60. Ram does some service to Shyam at his desire. After a month Shyam promises to compensate Ram for the service. It is a ...**

(A) present consideration
(B) future consideration
(C) past consideration
(D) none of preceding options

**Answer: (C)**

The act was performed at the promisor's desire before the subsequent promise. It is past consideration recognized by section 2(d), which encompasses what the promisee or any other person has done at the promisor's desire. The service is neither simultaneous nor promised for the future.

**61. Radha offers to sell her car to Rukmini for Rs 2,50,000. Rukmini agrees to buy the car offering Rs 2,15,000. What is Rukmini's proposal called?**

(A) Invitation to offer
(B) Counter offer
(C) Standing offer
(D) None of preceding options

**Answer: (B)**

Section 7 requires acceptance to be absolute and unqualified. By proposing a lower price, Rukmini does not accept the original offer on its stated terms; she makes a counter-offer. A contract on the altered terms requires Radha's assent to the new proposal.

**62. Which of the following was not a punishment under IPC 1860?**

(A) Solitary confinement
(B) Imprisonment for life
(C) Community service
(D) Forfeiture of property

**Answer: (C)**

Community service was introduced as a listed punishment under section 4 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita. The Penal Code recognized life imprisonment and forfeiture of property, and sections 73 and 74 regulated solitary confinement as an incident of imprisonment rather than a separately listed section 53 punishment.

**63. Which is a new offence under section 69 BNS, not there in IPC?**

(A) Gang rape
(B) Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means
(C) Sexual intercourse by husband with wife during separation
(D) Disclosure of identity of victim of rape

**Answer: (B)**

Section 69 creates a distinct offence of sexual intercourse by deceitful means or by making a promise to marry without intention of fulfilling it, where the intercourse does not amount to rape. The other listed offences had counterparts under the previous Indian Penal Code.

**64. Offences relating to human body were dealt with in chapter XVI IPC. Which BNS chapter deals with the same now?**

(A) Chapter IV
(B) Chapter V
(C) Chapter VI
(D) Chapter VII

**Answer: (C)**

Chapter VI of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita contains offences affecting the human body, including homicide, hurt and other relevant offences. Chapter V separately deals with offences against women and children. The chapter numbering differs substantially from that of the Indian Penal Code.

**65. What is corresponding penal provision of section 377 IPC in BNS?**

(A) Section 75
(B) Section 76
(C) Section 77
(D) None

**Answer: (D)**

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita does not reproduce the former section 377 of the Indian Penal Code as an equivalent standalone provision. Sections 75, 76 and 77 instead concern sexual harassment, assault or criminal force with intent to disrobe, and voyeurism respectively.

**66. Mob lynching has been recognized as an offence under which BNS provision?**

(A) Section 103(1)
(B) Section 103(2)
(C) Section 103(3)
(D) Section 103(4)

**Answer: (B)**

Section 103(2) addresses murder committed by a group of five or more persons acting in concert on specified discriminatory grounds, including race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or similar grounds. It prescribes punishment for each member of the group.

**67. Which of following BNS offences is gender neutral?**

(A) Section 98 selling child for purpose of prostitution
(B) Section 63 rape
(C) Section 75 sexual harassment
(D) Section 78 stalking

**Answer: (A)**

Section 98 applies to whoever sells, lets to hire or otherwise disposes of any child for specified exploitative purposes, irrespective of the child's sex. The other listed offences are framed by reference to a man as offender and a woman as victim.

**68. For qualifying as "continuing unlawful activity" under section 111 BNS, at least ... charge sheet(s) must have been filed before a competent court within preceding 10 years and cognizance taken.**

(A) one
(B) more than one
(C) two
(D) more than two

**Answer: (B)**

The statutory definition requires more than one charge-sheet filed before a competent court within the preceding ten years and cognizance taken by the court, alongside the other specified conditions. Two is the numerical minimum, but more than one reproduces the statutory wording and is preferable.

**69. Terrorist act has been defined under section ... BNS.**

(A) 111
(B) 112
(C) 113
(D) 114

**Answer: (C)**

Section 113 defines and penalizes terrorist acts, while sections 111 and 112 deal with organised crime and petty organised crime respectively. Section 114 opens the provisions dealing with hurt. The distinction is one of statutory classification, and each offence has its own specified ingredients.

**70. BNS removes the offence of ... from the statute.**

(A) Gambling
(B) Sedition
(C) Endangering sovereignty of India
(D) Cruelty against wife

**Answer: (B)**

The offence bearing the title sedition under section 124A IPC has not been reproduced under that title in the BNS. Section 152 instead creates an offence concerning acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. The provisions are not identical and must be separately applied.

**71. Which no longer remains an offence under BNS?**

(A) Counterfeiting
(B) Impersonation
(C) Adultery
(D) Cruelty

**Answer: (C)**

Adultery is not included as a criminal offence in the BNS. The former IPC adultery provision had already been invalidated on constitutional grounds. Adultery may still have matrimonial consequences under applicable civil law, but those consequences must be distinguished from criminal punishment.

**72. Maximum imprisonment for uttering words etc. with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings under BNS?**

(A) 1 year
(B) 2 year
(C) 3 year
(D) 4 year

**Answer: (A)**

Section 302 addresses deliberate intention to wound another person's religious feelings by specified words, sounds, gestures or placing an object in sight. It provides imprisonment of either description up to one year, or fine, or both. More serious distinct offences have different punishments.

**73. For an offence committed on 30/6/2024, FIR filed on 02/07/2024. Which procedural law applies to investigation?**

(A) CrPC 1973
(B) BNSS 2023
(C) Any one of preceding options
(D) None of preceding options

**Answer: (B)**

The BNSS commenced on 1 July 2024. Its saving provision preserves proceedings including investigations already pending before commencement. On the stated facts investigation begins after commencement, so the new procedural code applies, while liability for pre-commencement conduct is assessed under the applicable substantive law.

**74. Concept of Zero FIR incorporated in section ... BNSS.**

(A) 173
(B) 174
(C) 175
(D) 176

**Answer: (A)**

Section 173 provides for information relating to commission of a cognizable offence to be given to an officer in charge of a police station irrespective of the area where the offence is committed. This permits initial recording despite territorial jurisdiction being elsewhere, followed by appropriate transfer.

**75. Under section 230 BNSS, after appearance of accused, copies of police report and other documents furnished to:**

(A) accused
(B) victim
(C) both accused & victim
(D) prosecution

**Answer: (C)**

Section 230 requires the Magistrate to furnish specified documents free of cost to the accused and the victim, if represented by an advocate, within the prescribed time. The provision extends the earlier framework by expressly including the represented victim in the supply of documents.

**76. Under BNSS anticipatory bail is not available to accused of offence under section ... BNS.**

(A) 64
(B) 65
(C) 66
(D) 67

**Answer: (B)**

Section 482(4) BNSS excludes anticipatory bail under that section for accusations of offences under section 65 and section 70(2) BNS. Section 65 among the given choices concerns specified rape offences involving minors. The exclusion does not extend indiscriminately to every listed offence.

**77. Which class of criminal court no longer exists under BNSS?**

(A) Judicial Magistrate second class
(B) Executive Magistrate
(C) Assistant Sessions Judge
(D) Additional Sessions Judge

**Answer: (C)**

The scheme of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita does not retain the former category of Assistant Sessions Judge. It continues to provide for Judicial Magistrates of first and second class and Executive Magistrates, and provides for Additional Sessions Judges within the sessions court framework.

**78. During investigation whether accused can be medically examined by applying force?**

(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Yes, with prior approval of Magistrate
(D) Yes, with prior approval of Superintendent of police

**Answer: (A)**

Section 51 BNSS permits examination of an accused by a registered medical practitioner in the prescribed circumstances where examination may afford evidence of an offence. Reasonably necessary force is authorized for the examination subject to statutory safeguards; the authorization is not unlimited or arbitrary.

**79. Under section 48 BNSS police officer making arrest bound to furnish grounds of such arrest to ...**

(A) arrestee
(B) relative or friend of arrested person
(C) person nominated by arrested person
(D) both b and c

**Answer: (D)**

Section 48 requires information regarding the arrest and place where the arrested person is held to be provided to a relative, friend or other person nominated or disclosed by the arrested person. Strictly, section 47 requires

communication of grounds to the arrestee; section 48 concerns notification.

**80. The grounds of arrest are to be disclosed to arrested person:**

(A) in writing
(B) orally
(C) either orally or in writing
(D) is not mandatory

**Answer: (A)**

Article 22(1) mandates communication of the grounds of arrest so the arrested person can challenge the arrest and consult counsel. Written communication ensures meaningful and demonstrable compliance; constitutional decisions increasingly emphasize this safeguard. The precise procedural timing and form must be assessed under applicable law.

**81. Section ... BNSS is a new provision enabling trial and proceedings to be held in electronic mode.**

(A) 529
(B) 530
(C) 531
(D) 532

**Answer: (B)**

Section 530 permits trials, inquiries and proceedings, including specified procedural acts such as examination of witnesses and recording evidence, to be conducted in electronic mode through electronic communication or audio-video electronic means. It provides statutory support for appropriate remote and digital criminal procedure.

**82. Under first proviso to section 480 BNSS, which is not included in the category of persons who may be granted bail in respect of circumstances in (i) and (ii) of section 480(1)?**

(A) woman
(B) child
(C) old person
(D) infirm

**Answer: (C)**

The first proviso to section 480(1) allows the court to release a child, woman, sick or infirm person on bail despite the specified restrictions. Old age is not expressly a separate category, although an elderly person's infirmity or other circumstances may be relevant.

**83. Section ... BNSS enables trial court to hold enquiry, trial and deliver judgment in absentia of a proclaimed offender.**

(A) 353
(B) 354
(C) 355
(D) 356

**Answer: (D)**

Section 356 creates a procedure for inquiry, trial or judgment in absentia of a proclaimed offender who satisfies the statutory conditions. It requires specified procedural protections and findings before proceedings can continue without the person's presence. It is distinct from ordinary exceptions to personal attendance.

**84. Facts forming part of same transaction relevant under section ... BSA.**

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7

**Answer: (A)**

Section 4 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam makes facts connected with a fact in issue as part of the same transaction relevant, whether occurring at the same or different times and places. It corresponds to the former principle expressed in section 6 Evidence Act.

**85. As per section 8 Evidence Act any fact relevant which shows or constitutes motive or ... for fact in issue or relevant fact.**

(A) intention
(B) preparation
(C) purpose
(D) indication

**Answer: (B)**

Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act makes facts showing or constituting motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact relevant. It also addresses specified previous and subsequent conduct. Preparation is the statutory term paired with motive in its opening provision.

**86. As per section 22 BSA confession irrelevant if caused by inducement, threat, coercion or ...**

(A) force
(B) promise
(C) allurement
(D) compulsion

**Answer: (B)**

Section 22 refers to inducement, threat, coercion or promise having reference to the charge, proceeding from a person in authority and meeting the remaining statutory conditions. A confession affected in the prescribed manner is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding unless the applicable exception operates.

**87. As per section 25 BSA, admissions are not conclusive proof but may operate as ...**

(A) estoppel
(B) waiver
(C) renunciation
(D) abandonment

**Answer: (A)**

Section 25 states that admissions are not conclusive proof of matters admitted but may operate as estoppels under the later provisions of the Adhiniyam. An evidentiary admission generally remains open to explanation, whereas estoppel can preclude denial when its separate statutory conditions are established.

**88. Section 27 Indian Evidence Act incorporates theory ... facilitating a link to chain of events.**

(A) discovery of facts
(B) confirmation by subsequent facts
(C) verification
(D) repetition of facts

**Answer: (B)**

Section 27 rests on confirmation by subsequent facts: discovery consequent upon information received from an accused in police custody supports the admissibility of so much of that information as distinctly relates to the discovered fact. Discovery of facts describes its operation, but option B expresses the underlying rationale.

**89. Torts, as defined by Winfield, are liabilities arising from breaches of legally established ..., encompassing essence of legal wrongs.**

(A) rights
(B) liabilities
(C) duties
(D) remedies

**Answer: (C)**

Winfield's formulation treats tortious liability as arising from breach of a duty primarily fixed by law. The duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages. Duties, rather than remedies or liabilities, completes the statement.

**90. Which landmark case established manufacturer could be liable to consumer for negligence even without direct contractual relationship?**

(A) Gloucester Grammer School case
(B) Ashby v. White
(C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(D) Ryland v. Fletcher

**Answer: (C)**

The case involving a contaminated drink established a manufacturer's duty of reasonable care towards an ultimate consumer in circumstances where the absence of a direct contract did not defeat negligence liability. It is a foundational illustration of the duty of care beyond contractual relationships.

**91. Leading case on principle of injuria sine damnum?**

(A) Gloucester Grammer School case
(B) Ashby v. White
(C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(D) Ryland v. Fletcher

**Answer: (B)**

Injuria sine damnum denotes infringement of a legal right without proof of actual damage. A qualified voter was wrongfully denied the opportunity to vote even though the election outcome was unchanged. The infringement itself supported a legal remedy, making option B the classic illustration.

**92. Leading case on principle of damnum sine injuria?**

(A) Gloucester Grammer School case
(B) Ashby v. White
(C) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(D) Ryland v. Fletcher

**Answer: (A)**

Damnum sine injuria means loss without violation of a legal right. The school case concerned economic loss to an existing school caused by lawful competition from another school. The law did not recognize that competition alone as wrongful merely because it reduced the claimant's income.

**93. "If someone willingly and knowingly puts himself at risk, he cannot later claim damages for any resulting injury." Which legal maxim?**

(A) damnum sine injuria
(B) volenti non fit injuria
(C) ubi jus ibi remedium
(D) injuria sine damnum

**Answer: (B)**

Volenti non fit injuria means that a person who freely and knowingly consents to the relevant risk may be barred from recovering for injury falling within that consent. Knowledge of danger alone does not invariably prove voluntary acceptance, and statutory or other limitations may apply.

**94. Defence of inevitable accident available when accident occurs despite defendant taking ... and precautions, unavoidable beyond control.**

(A) all care
(B) all possible care
(C) all reasonable care
(D) care

**Answer: (C)**

The standard is reasonable care rather than every conceivable precaution. An accident that could not have been avoided through reasonable care, caution and skill may negate alleged negligence. The defence depends on the facts and does not necessarily defeat strict or absolute liability without fault.

**95. Vis Major means:**

(A) major injury
(B) act of god
(C) major immorality
(D) main wrong

**Answer: (B)**

Vis major refers to an overpowering force, commonly used in tort questions for an act of God. Such a defence typically involves extraordinary natural events not reasonably foreseeable or avoidable by human care. It is distinct from ordinary accident resulting from human intervention.

**96. Qui facit per alium facit per se means:**

(A) Knowledge of injury
(B) Who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself
(C) consenting to take risk
(D) contributory negligence would minimise liability

**Answer: (B)**

The Latin maxim means that a person who acts through another is regarded as acting personally. It supports principles of agency and vicarious responsibility where the legal conditions for attribution are satisfied. It does not imply consent to injury or apportionment for contributory negligence.

**97. Respondeat superior is a legal doctrine meaning ...**

(A) let the principal be liable
(B) the respondent is always superior
(C) contributory negligence of respondent is more
(D) plaintiff's liability is minimal

**Answer: (A)**

Respondeat superior literally conveys that the superior should answer. In tort law it expresses the principle that an employer may be vicariously liable for an employee's wrongful conduct within the scope of employment. It does not mean that every act of a subordinate is automatically attributable.

**98. Intentional application of force against another without lawful justification is called:**

(A) assault
(B) battery
(C) hurt
(D) mayhem

**Answer: (B)**

Battery involves intentional direct physical contact or application of force without consent or lawful justification. Assault instead involves reasonable apprehension of imminent unlawful contact and does not necessarily involve touching. Actual physical contact in the statement therefore makes battery the appropriate tort.

**99. Res ipsa loquitur means?**

(A) thing speaks for itself
(B) action for liquidated damages
(C) plaintiff to prove his case
(D) action for unliquidated damages

**Answer: (A)**

Res ipsa loquitur means the thing speaks for itself. It permits an inference of negligence in appropriate circumstances where the occurrence ordinarily would not happen without negligence and the relevant instrumentality was under the defendant's management. It is evidentiary rather than a separate cause of action.

**100. Tortious liability arises from breach of ... primarily fixed by law.**

(A) responsibility
(B) liability
(C) duty
(D) right

**Answer: (C)**

Tortious liability rests on breach of a duty fixed by law rather than necessarily created by agreement. Particular torts protect different interests, such as bodily security, property or reputation, and have their own requirements. The conventional definition specifically uses the expression duty primarily fixed by law.