Assam Judicial Service Grade III Prelims 2011

Gauhati High Court · 24 July 2011 · 100 questions · 2 hours

1. Fill up the blank — (1(i)) I'd rather have wine _____ beer.
   (A) instead than
   (B) instead from
   (C) instead to
   (D) instead of

2. (1(ii)) If you don't go, I won't go _____.
   (A) also
   (B) too
   (C) either
   (D) all of the above

3. (1(iii)) You can trust John to have everything _____.
   (A) over control
   (B) through control
   (C) for control
   (D) under control

4. Choose the correct idiom to replace the underlined word — (2(i)) Repairing television sets and radios is his livelihood.
   (A) ups and downs
   (B) apple for his eye
   (C) bee in his bonnet
   (D) bread and butter

5. (2(ii)) Her problem is not that serious; she is just exaggerating.
   (A) making a mountain out of a molehill
   (B) telling a white lie
   (C) giving you the cold shoulder
   (D) minding her P's and Q's.

6. Choose the correct answer and fill in the blank — (3(i)) A _____ of wild horses was grazing in the field.
   (A) stack
   (B) choir
   (C) flock
   (D) stud

7. (3(ii)) The earth is part of a _____ of stars.
   (A) flight
   (B) bale
   (C) galaxy
   (D) host

8. Choose the nearest meaning — (4(i)) HUDDLE
   (A) disclose
   (B) erect
   (C) closet
   (D) scatter

9. (4(ii)) FIASCO
   (A) success
   (B) flawless
   (C) cacophony
   (D) order

10. (5) Find out which part of the sentence has an error. Judging by what he tells me, / I don't think he has made a good impression / to the manager of the company where he works. / No error.
   (A) Judging by what he tells me.
   (B) I don't think he has made a good impression
   (C) to the manager of the company where he works.
   (D) No error.

11. Choose the most suitable word — (6(i)) My very _____ thoughts were like the rustle of dead leaves.
   (A) lively
   (B) funny
   (C) welcome
   (D) ghostly

12. (6(ii)) The blood-bath that _____ the assassination is now part of history.
   (A) follow
   (B) led
   (C) ensued
   (D) anticipated

13. (7) Which one of the following is not a feature of the Govt. of India Act of 1935?
   (A) Dyarchy at the centre as well as in the provinces
   (B) A bicameral legislature
   (C) Provincial autonomy
   (D) All India Federation

14. (8) Entomology is the science that studies
(A) Behaviour of human beings
(B) Insects
(C) The origin and history of technical and scientific terms
(D) The formation of rocks

15. (9) Exposure to sunlight helps a person improve his health because
(A) the infrared light kills bacteria in the body
(B) resistance power increases
(C) the pigment cells in the skin get stimulated and produce a healthy tan
(D) the ultraviolet rays convert skin oil into Vitamin D

16. (10) Guarantee to an exporter that the importer of his goods will pay immediately for the goods ordered by him, is known as
(A) Letter of Credit (L/C)
(B) Laissez-faire
(C) Inflation
(D) None of the above

17. (11) Dumping is
(A) selling of goods abroad at a price well below the production cost at the home market price
(B) the process by which the supply of a manufacturer's product remains low in the domestic market, which fetches him better price
(C) prohibited by regulations of GATT
(D) All of the above

18. (12) Where did Jasmine Revolution originate?
(A) Egypt
(B) China
(C) Tunisia
(D) Libya

19. (13) India's first ocean wave's energy project was launched in
(A) 1981
(B) 1991
(C) 1995
(D) 2000

20. (14) In 1945, fifty nations met to phrase the basic charter for a world organisation which would "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". This conference took place at _____
(A) Dumbarton Oaks
(B) London
(C) San Francisco
(D) Yalta

21. (15) The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of Preamble from the
(A) Italian Constitution
(B) Canadian Constitution
(C) French Constitution
(D) Constitution of USA

22. (16) In which case, it was held by the Supreme Court that 'Preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution'?
(A) In re: Golaknath case
(B) In re: Maneka Gandhi
(C) In re: Swarn Singh
(D) In re: Keshwananda Bharti

23. (17) Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to
(A) the President
(B) the Parliament
(C) the People
(D) the Executant, Judiciary and Legislature

24. (18) The word 'socialist secular' and 'unity and integrity of the Nation' were made to our Constitution by
(A) 42nd Amendment of the Constitution
(B) 44th Amendment of the Constitution
(C) 46th Amendment of the Constitution
(D) None of the above

25. (19) The concept of Directive Principle of State policy is borrowed from —
(A) Germany
(B) France
(C) Ireland
(D) USA

26. (20) The term "law in force" in clause (3) of Article 13 means
(A) only statutory law
(B) customs and usages only
(C) both (a) & (b)
(D) newly formed public order only

27. (21) Right to work in India is
(A) fundamental right
(B) directive principle
(C) is not a fundamental right but it can be claimed after employment
(D) constitutional duty

28. (22) Right to education is a fundamental right emanating from right to
(A) freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a)
(B) culture and education under Articles 29 and 30
(C) life and personal liberty under Article 21
(D) equality before law and equal protection of law under Article 14

29. (23) Which one of the under mentioned right is guaranteed to citizens as freedom of religion under Article 19?
(A) right to vote
(B) right to citizenship
(C) right to contest election
(D) right to assemble peacefully without arms.

30. (24) Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are
(A) directory
(B) mandatory
(C) non-mandatory
(D) discretionary

31. (25) Res-judicata does not operate
(A) between co-defendants
(B) between co-plaintiffs
(C) against a per-forma defendant
(D) none of the above

32. (26) Validity of a foreign judgment can be challenged under section 13 of CPC
(A) in a civil court only
(B) in a criminal court only
(C) in both civil and criminal court
(D) neither in civil nor in criminal court

33. (27) A plaint can be rejected
(A) under Order VII, Rule 10 of CPC
(B) under Order VII, Rule 10A of CPC
(C) under Order VII, Rule 11 of CPC
(D) all the above

34. (28) Under Order VI, Rule 15 of CPC pleading must be verified by
(A) all the parties
(B) any one of the parties
(C) all the parties if there are more than one or any one of the parties
(D) only (a) & not (b)

35. (29) In a written statement, a defendant can claim
(A) set-off
(B) counter-claim
(C) both set-off & counter claim
(D) either (a) or (b)

36. (30) An executing court
(A) can modify the terms of the decree
(B) can vary the term of the decree
(C) can modify and vary the terms of the decree
(D) can neither modify nor vary the terms of the decree

37. (31) Attachment before judgment, in a suit dismissed in default
(A) revives automatically on the restoration of the suit
(B) does not revive automatically on the restoration of the suit
(C) may or may not revive depending on the facts & circumstances of the case
(D) neither (a) nor (b)

38. (32) A person can be appointed as a guardian under Order XXXII, Rule 4 of CPC
(A) on his oral consent
(B) on his consent in writing
(C) either (a) or (b)
(D) neither (a) nor (b)

39. (33) Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the term “attested” means
(A) attested by two or more witnesses
(B) attested by one witness only
(C) attested by two witnesses only
(D) no condition prevails

40. (34) Chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act shall not be deemed to effect any rule of
(A) Mohammadan law
(B) Christian law
(C) Parsi law
(D) None of the above

41. (35) Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, an easement cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage.

(A) the statement is true
(B) the statement is false
(C) the statement is partly true
(D) none of the above

42. (36) Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer for his benefit:

(A) upon his birth
(B) 7 days after his birth
(C) 12 days after his birth
(D) No such provision is made in the Act

43. (37) Section 38 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, has no application

(A) to previous transfer where the transaction is still incomplete
(B) to succeeding transfer where the transaction is to be completed in future
(C) to perpetuity transfer
(D) none of the above

44. (38) Section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 applies to voluntary transfers and has no application to:

(A) court sale
(B) contingent sale
(C) perpetuity sale
(D) price less sale

45. (39) Rule of lis pendens is applicable to suits for specific performance of contracts to transfer immovable property. The statement is:

(A) true
(B) false
(C) partly true
(D) none of the above

46. (40) The term 'sale' in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is defined in section

(A) 53
(B) 54
(C) 55
(D) 56

47. (41) When the mortgagor's right to redeem accrues, the mortgagee has a right to enforce:

(A) his security
(B) his interest
(C) only (b) is correct
(D) none of the above

48. (42) A lease of immovable property:

(A) can be determined
(B) cannot be determined
(C) can be determined as per section 110 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
(D) can be determined as per section 109 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882

49. (43) If only a part of the consideration or object is unlawful, the contract under section 24 shall be

(A) valid
(B) voidable
(C) void
(D) illegal

50. (44) An agreement by way of wager under section 30 is

(A) void
(B) voidable
(C) valid
(D) unenforceable

51. (45) What is a reasonable time for performance of a contract

(A) is a question of fact
(B) is a question of law
(C) is a mixed question of fact & law
(D) is a question of prudence

52. (46) A person enjoying the benefits of a lawful non-gratuitous act of another

(A) is liable to compensate that another
(B) is not liable to compensate that another
(C) that another cannot claim any compensation
(D) both (b) & (c)

53. (47) Executory consideration

(A) consists of a promise in future
(B) liability is outstanding on both the parties
(C) is a promise for a promise
(D) all the above

54. (48) Under section 73 of the Contract Act
(A) special damages cannot be claimed
(B) special damages can be claimed if the party breaking the contract is made known of the special circumstances at any time before the breach
(C) special damages can be claimed if the party breaking the contract is made known of the special circumstances at the time of contract
(D) none of the above

55. (49) On approval of tender
(A) a concluded contract arises immediately
(B) a concluded contract arises only when an order is placed on the basis of tender
(C) the tender is converted into a standing offer
(D) both (b) & (c)

56. (50) Mere silence is not fraud unless
(A) there is a duty to speak
(B) the silence is deceptive
(C) there is a change in the circumstances to be brought to the notice of other party
(D) all the above

57. (51) A guarantee
(A) has to be in writing
(B) can be oral
(C) can be oral or in writing
(D) neither (a) or (b)

58. (52) To establish section 34 of IPC
(A) common intention be proved but not overt act be proved
(B) common intention and overt act both be proved
(C) common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
(D) all the above

59. (53) Under section 45 of IPC, life denotes
(A) life of a human being
(B) life of an animal
(C) life of human being and of an animal both
(D) life of either human being or animal

60. (54) Section 83 of IPC lays down
(A) a presumption of fact
(B) an inconclusive or rebuttable presumption of law
(C) conclusive or irrebuttable presumption of law
(D) irrebuttable presumption of fact

61. (55) Section 84 of IPC provides for
(A) medical insanity
(B) legal insanity
(C) moral insanity
(D) unsoundness of mind of any kind

62. (56) Right to private defence is
(A) available under all circumstances
(B) available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
(C) available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
(D) all of the above

63. (57) Culpable homicide is not murder, if it is committed under
(A) grave & sudden provocation
(B) self-intoxication
(C) irresistible impulse
(D) all the above

64. (58) Assault cannot be caused by
(A) mere words
(B) mere gestures
(C) mere preparation
(D) all the above

65. (59) Criminal breach of trust on an offence signifies
(A) entrustment
(B) demand
(C) refusal
(D) all the above

66. (60) Which one of the following is not a “Public Servant”?
(A) liquidator
(B) a Civil Judge
(C) member of a panchayat assisting a Court of Justice
(D) secretary of a Co-operative Society

67. (61) Classification of offences given in the Code of Criminal Procedure under
(A) section 320
(B) the Ist Schedule
(C) the IInd Schedule
(D) section 482

68. (62) Under the Scheme of Criminal Procedure non-cognizable offences are

(A) public wrongs
(B) private wrongs
(C) both public and private wrongs
(D) none of the above

69. (63) A Magistrate has the power to direct the police to investigate in respect of an offence

(A) under the Indian Penal Code
(B) under any local or special law
(C) both (a) and (b)
(D) only (a) and not (b)

70. (64) Maintenance of a case diary by an investigating officer is

(A) directory
(B) mandatory
(C) discretionary
(D) neither (b) nor (c)

71. (65) Obtaining signature on the confession of the person making the confession, under section 164 of CrPC is

(A) mandatory
(B) directory, being procedural
(C) discretionary
(D) optional

72. (66) Taking cognizance is

(A) a judicial function
(B) an administrative function
(C) a supervisory function
(D) both (a) and (b)

73. (67) The provisions of section 195 of CrPC require

(A) a complaint in writing
(B) an oral complaint
(C) either (a) or (b)
(D) neither (a) nor (b)

74. (68) Committal proceedings under section 209 of CrPC are in the nature of

(A) aid in investigation
(B) inquiry
(C) trial
(D) either inquiry or trial

75. (69) Law of evidence is

(A) a substantive law
(B) an adjective law
(C) both (b) & (b)
(D) neither (a) nor (b)

76. (70) Under the Evidence Act, fact means

(A) factum probandum
(B) factum probans
(C) both factum probandum and factum probans
(D) none of the above

77. (71) Relevancy is

(A) question of law and can be raised at any time
(B) question of law but can be raised at the first opportunity
(C) question of law which can be waived
(D) question of procedure which can be waived

78. (72) Under section 27 of Evidence Act, 'discovery of fact' includes

(A) the object found
(B) the place from where it is produced
(C) both (a) & (b)
(D) neither (a) nor (b)

79. (73) 'Necessity rule' as to the admissibility of evidence is contained in

(A) section 31 of Evidence Act
(B) section 32 of Evidence Act
(C) section 60 of Evidence Act
(D) section 61 of Evidence Act

80. (74) A dying declaration is admissible

(A) only in criminal proceedings
(B) only in civil proceedings
(C) in civil as well as criminal proceedings both
(D) in criminal proceedings alone & not in civil proceedings

81. (75) Oral evidence under section 60 of Evidence Act may be

(A) direct only
(B) hearsay
(C) both (a) & (b)
(D) either (a) or (b)

82. (76) In cases of Wills, the period of thirty years shall run
(A) from the date of the will
(B) from the date of the death of the testator
(C) from the date of registration of the Will, if registered
(D) either (a) or (b)

83. (77) Basically tort is a species of
(A) criminal injury or wrong
(B) substantial injury or wrong
(C) civil injury or civil wrong
(D) none of above

84. (78) Tort is a violation of
(A) a right in personam
(B) a right in rem
(C) both right in personam & a right in rem
(D) neither a right in personam nor a right in rem

85. (79) Law of tort has developed mainly through
(A) customs & precedents
(B) judicial decisions
(C) enactments
(D) all the above

86. (80) Malice in law means
(A) wrongful act done intentionally but without just cause or excuse
(B) wrongful act done intentionally with just cause & excuse
(C) wrongful act done intentionally with good motive
(D) wrongful act done intentionally with evil motive

87. (81) The defence of volenti non fit injuria, is not available
(A) if the consent is obtained by compulsion
(B) if the consent is obtained by fraud
(C) if the consent is obtained under a mistake
(D) all the above

88. (82) In tort the private defence is:
(A) not available
(B) is available to protect one's person as under criminal law
(C) is available to protect one's property as under criminal law
(D) both (b) & (c)

89. (83) The liability of independent tort feasors
(A) joint only
(B) several only
(C) joint & several
(D) neither joint nor several

90. (84) The term novus actus interveniens means
(A) directness of damages
(B) remoteness of damages
(C) direct & remote damages
(D) foreseeable damages

91. (85) তলৰ কোনটো শুদ্ধ?
(A) তোৰ শহুৰেৰ
(B) তোমাৰ সখিয়েৰ
(C) তাৰ শাহু
(D) তোৰ বৌৰেৰা

92. (86) এটা শব্দত প্ৰকাশ কৰা: 'দুখন হাতেৰে যি সমানে কাম কৰিব পাৰে' –
(A) সবলী
(B) সমাকুল
(C) সব্যসাচী
(D) সক্ষম

93. (87) 'ষণ্ণৱতি'ৰ সাংখ্যিক মান হ'ল
(A) ৯৯
(B) ৯৬
(C) ৯৭
(D) ৯৮

94. (88) 'মৃন্ময়' শব্দটোৰ সন্ধি ভাঙিলে হ'ব –
(A) মৃন + ময়
(B) মৃ + ময়
(C) মৃৎ + ময়
(D) মৃন + উময়

95. (89) তলৰ কোনটো শব্দ 'পদুম' শব্দটোৰ সমাৰ্থক শব্দ নহয়?
(A) পিনাকী
(B) পংকজ
(C) কমলিনী
(D) নীৰজ

96. (90) তলৰ কোনটো শব্দই 'ফান্দ' বুজায়?
(A) যুটি
(B) যুতি
(C) জুটি
(D) জুতি

97. (91) “ৰূপহ কোঁৱৰৰ চুমা পৰশতে, নাজুকী কুঁৱৰী মৰহি যায়।” — ইয়াত ‘ৰূপহ’ শব্দটো হ’ল —
(A) বিশেষ্য পদ
(B) বিশেষণ পদ
(C) সর্বনাম পদ
(D) অব্যয় পদ

98. (92) “ঘৈণীয়েকৰ বায়েকৰ গিৰীয়েক” — এই সম্বন্ধটো তলৰ কোনটো শব্দই বুজায়?
(A) জেঠেৰি
(B) শালপতি
(C) ভনী-জোঁৱাই
(D) বৰদেউতা

99. (93) তলৰ কোনটো বাক্য শুদ্ধ?
(A) ছোৱালী জনীয়ে ভাত বনাই আছে।
(B) তুমি আজি স্কুল নো যোৱা নেকি?
(C) তোমাৰ কিতাপটো মোক দিবানে?
(D) মই কালিলৈ গুৱাহাটীলৈ যাম।

100. (94) পিতলৰ বাচন-বর্তন আদি গঢ়া লোকক কোৱা হয় —
(A) সোণাৰী
(B) মুদৈ
(C) ঠঠাৰি
(D) মৰীয়া