Assam Judicial Service Grade III Prelims 2019

Gauhati High Court · 27 April 2019 · 100 questions · 2 hours · no negative marking

1. India has successfully tested its first-ever Anti-Satellite (A-SAT) Missile capability under which of the following missions?

(A) Mission Avatar
(B) Mission Parakram
(C) Mission Shakti
(D) Mission Talwar

2. Which of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency (Areawise)?

(A) Arunachal West
(B) Ladakh
(C) Barmer
(D) Kutch

3. The headquarters of International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is situated in

(A) United States of America
(B) Italy
(C) England
(D) France

4. Golan Heights is the disputed region between which of the following countries?

(A) Iran & Israel
(B) Afghanistan & Pakistan
(C) Syria & Israel
(D) Iraq & Israel

5. Mankading, recently in the news during the Indian Premier League, is associated to which of the following sports?

(A) Basketball
(B) Football
(C) Cricket
(D) Hockey

6. Which movie has been crowned Best Picture at the 91st Academy Awards?

(A) Bohemian Rhapsody
(B) Green Book
(C) The Favourite
(D) Roma

7. As per the Model Code of Conduct for the guidance of Political Parties and Candidates by Election Commission of India they can't hold public meetings during the period of _____ hours ending with the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

(A) 12
(B) 24
(C) 36
(D) 48

8. Which of the following is/are the Official language(s) of Nagaland?

(A) Nagamese
(B) Assamese
(C) English
(D) English and Nagamese

9. Which technology giant has launched India-specific tools to boost election engagement?

(A) Facebook
(B) Microsoft
(C) Google
(D) Twitter

10. Which Ahom King built the Dhodar Ali?

(A) Purandar Singha
(B) Gadadhar Singha
(C) Rudra Singha
(D) Siva Singha

11. A short quotation or saying at the beginning of a book or chapter, intended to suggest its theme

(A) Anecdote
(B) Epithet
(C) Epigraph
(D) Adage

12. Describe in one word: The act of a parent killing his or her son or daughter

(A) Matricide
(B) Filicide
(C) Parricide
(D) Uxoricide

13. Identify the synonym: Prognosis

(A) Identification
(B) Scheme
(C) Preface
(D) Forecast

14. Penchant
(A) Eagerness
(B) Disability
(C) Like
(D) Dislike

15. Abnegation
(A) Self-criticism
(B) Self-praise
(C) Self-sacrifice
(D) Self-denial

16. Invidious
(A) Weak
(B) Flourishing
(C) Unpopular
(D) Starving

17. Identify the antonym: Dearth
(A) Extravagance
(B) Abundance
(C) Scarcity
(D) Sufficiency

18. Precarious
(A) Dangerous
(B) Cautious
(C) Safe
(D) Easy

19. Communicative
(A) Primitive
(B) Dumb
(C) Passive
(D) Reticent

20. Indulge
(A) Avoid
(B) Forego
(C) Abstain
(D) Neglect

21. Odometer is to mileage as compass is to
(A) Speed
(B) Hiking
(C) Needle
(D) Direction

22. Marathon is to race as hibernation is to
(A) Winter
(B) Bear
(C) Dream
(D) Sleep

23. Play is to actor as concert is to
(A) Symphony
(B) Musician
(C) Piano
(D) Percussion

24. Embarrassed is to humiliated as frightened is to
(A) Terrified
(B) Agitated
(C) Courageous
(D) Reckless

25. Sponge is to porous as rubber is to
(A) Massive
(B) Solid
(C) Elastic
(D) Inflexible

26. Waiting : Boredom :: Education : ?
(A) Class
(B) Enlightenment
(C) School
(D) College

27. Disease : Health :: Freedom : ?
(A) Slavery
(B) Pleasure
(C) Plight
(D) Beauty

28. Every mature citizen of India exercises adult franchise. Assumption I: Children are entitled to cast their votes. Assumption II: Adult suffrage is related to those who are grown up.
(A) Assumption I is implicit
(B) Assumption II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither of them is implicit

29. Opening a sports centre in Guwahati is of no use. Assumption I: Inhabitants of Guwahati have no interest in games. Assumption II: Sports have lost its credibility today.
(A) Assumption I is implicit
(B) Assumption II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither of them is implicit

30. Go by aeroplane from Delhi to Chennai to reach quickly. Assumption I: Delhi and Chennai are connected by air services. Assumption II: There is no other means of going from Delhi to Chennai.

(A) Assumption I is implicit
(B) Assumption II is implicit
(C) Both I and II are implicit
(D) Neither of them is implicit

31. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the four states of

(A) Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland
(B) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland
(C) Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura
(D) Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland

32. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution is an important fundamental right as it provides protection in respect of conviction for offences. The safeguard which is not provided to the persons accused of crime under Article 20 is:

(A) Ex-Post facto law
(B) Double jeopardy
(C) Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours
(D) Prohibition against self-incrimination

33. "Socialist" was implicit in the constitution, but made explicit by?

(A) 38th Amendment Act
(B) 42nd Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) 50th Amendment Act

34. As per the provisions of the Article 94 of the Constitution of India, whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the office of the Speaker becomes vacant at which among the following time?

(A) Immediately after Lok Sabha is dissolved
(B) Immediately after the New Government is Elected
(C) Immediately after election for new Lok Sabha is completed
(D) Immediately before the first session of the next Lok Sabha

35. Which among the following terms does not get a place in Constitution of India?

(A) Attorney General
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General
(C) Budget
(D) Cabinet

36. The Election Commission of India is not concerned with the elections of/to the:

(A) President
(B) Vice President
(C) Panchayats and Municipalities in the State
(D) All of the above

37. The President of India can proclaim National Emergency under Article 352 in the entire country or in any part of it, on the grounds of:

(A) External Aggression
(B) Armed Rebellion
(C) Internal Disturbance
(D) Both [A] and [B]

38. Who among the following decides on the matter of disqualification of a Member of Rajya Sabha?

(A) Parliament of India by resolution
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) President by advice of Parliament
(D) President by advice of Election Commission

39. The Constitution of India gives a right to audience in all courts of India, to whom among the following?

(A) President of India
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Attorney General of India
(D) Solicitor General of India

40. Which among the following article throws all public places to all citizens?

(A) Article 15 (2)
(B) Article 16 (2)
(C) Article 17
(D) Article 18

41. An offence of affray under Section 159 of Indian Penal Code is attracted

(A) when there is exchange of abuses without exchange of blows
(B) when there is exchange of abuses with exchange of blows
(C) when there is exchange of abuses only
(D) when there is mere quarrel

42. The right of private defence of the body —

(A) commences as soon as reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit the offence and it continues as long as such apprehension of the danger to the body continues.

(B) commences as soon as reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit the offence and it continues even after that apprehension ceases.

(C) commences only when the assault is actually done and continues during the period of assault.

(D) commences only when the assault is actually done and continues even after the assailant has left.

43. Age of minor for kidnapping should be—

(A) Under 16 years

(B) Under 18 years

(C) Under 16 years of age if a male and under 18 years of age if a female

(D) Under 21 years of age if a male and under 18 years of age if a female

44. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under:

(A) Section 326A

(B) Section 326B

(C) Section 228A

(D) Section 228

45. Under Section 65 of Indian Penal Code sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine shall be limited to:

(A) one-third of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

(B) one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

(C) one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

(D) equal to the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

46. Which one of the following brings out the distinction between Section 34 and Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code

(A) Section 34 creates a specific offence whereas Section 149 does not

(B) Section 34 as well as Section 149 creates specific offences.

(C) Section 149 creates a specific offence whereas Section 34 does not.

(D) Section 34 as well as Section 149 does not create specific offence

47. Making preparation to commit dacoity is punishable in the Indian Penal Code 1860 under —

(A) Section 393

(B) Section 395

(C) Section 398

(D) Section 399

48. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child of —

(A) Eight years

(B) Ten years

(C) Seven years

(D) Twelve years

49. Promoting hatred among classes is an offence:

(A) under section 121A, Indian Penal Code.

(B) under section 124A, Indian Penal Code.

(C) under section 153A, Indian Penal Code.

(D) under section 153B, Indian Penal Code.

50. Which of the following are grievous hurt:

(A) emasculation

(B) permanent disfiguration of face

(C) privation of any member or joint

(D) all the above

51. Which of the following statements does NOT hold true for the confessions made to the Magistrate under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

(A) it is the duty of the Magistrate to exclude the presence of the police officer from the place where the confession is recorded.

(B) It is obligatory for the Magistrate to warn the accused, before recording his confession that he is not bound to make it and that if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him.

(C) The accused should be sent back to police custody as soon as the confession is recorded.

(D) It is necessary for the confession to be signed by the accused.

52. The Magistrate under the provisions of section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can dismiss a complaint—

(A) Even if the proceedings against the accused have commenced
(B) Even if there is sufficient ground for proceeding
(C) Even if enquiry under section 202 of CrPC is not done
(D) Even if the complainant is not examined

53. Which section of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides that no statement made by any person to police officer in course of an investigation shall, if reduced to writing be signed by person making it?

(A) Section 164
(B) Section 163
(C) Section 162
(D) Section 161

54. Point out incorrect response under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 —

(A) Inquiry is conducted by the Court
(B) Inquiry is conducted after framing of charge
(C) Inquiry is conducted prior of framing of charge
(D) Inquiry is conducted by the Magistrate

55. The procedure for inquest is mentioned in section _____, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(A) 173
(B) 174
(C) 176
(D) 172

56. The Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a

(A) Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 7 years
(B) Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years
(C) Sentence for life imprisonment
(D) Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 7 years but not exceeding 10 years

57. The term "taking cognizance" under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 means —

(A) Starting a trial
(B) Completing preliminary requirements for starting a Criminal trial
(C) Taking notice of the matter judicially
(D) An administrative action to decide if criminal trial is required

58. The power to direct investigation under section 156(3) of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 can be exercised by

(A) a Magistrate
(B) a Session Judge
(C) both (a) and (b)
(D) either (a) or (b)

59. A fact is said to be 'not proved'—

(A) When it is Disproved.
(B) When, after considering the matters before it, the court believes that it does not exist.
(C) When a prudent man considers that the fact does not exist.
(D) When it is neither proved nor disproved.

60. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant

(A) under section 5 of Evidence Act
(B) under section 6 of Evidence Act
(C) under section 7 of Evidence Act
(D) under section 8 of Evidence Act

61. Communication made 'without prejudice' are protected

(A) under section 22 of Evidence Act
(B) under section 23 of Evidence Act
(C) under section 24 of Evidence Act
(D) under section 21 of Evidence Act

62. Propositions under Evidence Act are — I. Presumptions of facts are always rebuttable II. Presumption of facts can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable III. Presumption of law are always irrebuttable IV. Presumption of law can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable. Which is true of the aforesaid propositions?

(A) I & III are correct but II & IV are incorrect
(B) I & IV are correct but II & III are incorrect
(C) II & III are correct but I & IV are incorrect
(D) II & IV are correct but I & III are incorrect

63. "The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all was given on either side." This provision is contained in which Section of the Indian Evidence Act?

(A) Section 101
(B) Section 111
(C) Section 102
(D) Section 113

64. A disputed handwriting can be proved
(A) by calling an expert
(B) by examining a person acquainted with the handwriting of the writer of the questioned document
(C) by comparison of the two — admitted & disputed handwritings
(D) all the above

65. The principle that possession is prime facie proof of ownership is provided under —
(A) Section 109 of the Evidence Act
(B) Section 111 of the Evidence Act
(C) Section 110 of the Evidence Act
(D) Section 112 of the Evidence Act

66. Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code provides for the following —
(A) Reference
(B) Review
(C) Revision
(D) Appeal to the Supreme Court

67. Trial Court is empowered by O. XII, _____ of C.P.C to pass judgment on the basis of admissions made by parties in their pleadings or at any stage of proceedings.
(A) Rule 2
(B) Rule 4
(C) Rule 6
(D) Rule 7

68. Under which explanation of Section 11 of Civil Procedure Code Constructive Resjudicata has been explained?
(A) Explanation-I
(B) Explanation-II
(C) Explanation-III
(D) Explanation-IV

69. O. IX, Rule 13 of Code of Civil Procedure deals with
(A) Passing of ex-parte order
(B) Setting aside ex-parte decree against defendants
(C) Dismissal of plaintiff's suit due to plaintiffs failure to appear non appearance
(D) None of the above

70. Where the local limits of jurisdiction of courts are uncertain, the place of institution of suit shall be decided according to the provision of —
(A) Section 17, Code of Civil Procedure
(B) Section 18, Code of Civil Procedure
(C) Section 19, Code of Civil Procedure
(D) Section 20, Code of Civil Procedure

71. Section 21, Code of Civil Procedure cures
(A) want of subject-matter jurisdiction
(B) want of pecuniary jurisdiction
(C) want of territorial jurisdiction
(D) both (b) and (c)

72. The court can reject the plaint under Order VII, Rule 11(e) of CPC, if it is not filed in
(A) triplicate
(B) Duplicate
(C) quadruplicate
(D) only (c) and not (a) or (b)

73. Caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of
(A) 30 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 120 days

74. Parties by their consent agreement —
(A) can confer jurisdiction on a court, where there is none in law
(B) can oust the jurisdiction of the court where there is one in law
(C) can oust the jurisdiction of one of the courts when there are two courts simultaneously having jurisdiction in law
(D) all the above

75. Remedy of 'foreclosure' is available in which one of the following mortgages?
(A) Usufructuary mortgage
(B) Simple mortgage
(C) Mortgage by condition sale
(D) English mortgage

76. A owes Rs. 10,000 to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B & C that B shall henceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A for the same amount. Old debt of A is discharged and a new debt from C to B is contracted. This is:

(A) Rescission of contract
(B) Alteration of contract
(C) Change in contract
(D) Novation of contract

77. Contingent contract to do or not to do anything on the happening of an uncertain future event:

(A) Is never enforceable
(B) Is enforceable since the time of making it
(C) Becomes enforceable in the immediate possibility of happening of that event
(D) Becomes enforceable only on the happening of that event

78. Which of these contracts has three parties consisting of creditor, principle debtor and surety:

(A) Contract of indemnity
(B) Contract of surety
(C) Contract of pledge
(D) Contract of guarantee

79. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio means

(A) From an illegal cause, no action arises
(B) From an illegal Cause action may Arise
(C) From an legal cause action may arise
(D) From an legal Cause action may not arise

80. "Agreement in restraint of Legal proceedings" is provided under _____ of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(A) Section 26
(B) Section 27
(C) Section 28
(D) Section 29

81. The doctrine of privity of contract states that ?

(A) A third party may enforce a contract only if he has an interest in the contract.
(B) A contractual term that imposes obligations on a third party is binding upon that party.
(C) Only parties to a contract may enforce a contract, and the contract only imposes obligations on the parties to it.
(D) Contractual terms are private and a contract will be unenforceable if its terms are revealed to a third party.

82. When can a proposal be revoked:

(A) Once a proposal is made, it cannot be revoked
(B) Anytime before or after the communication of acceptance is complete
(C) Anytime before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards
(D) Any time before the proposal comes to the knowledge of the other party, but not afterwards

83. Choose the correct meaning of the legal maxim: Ignorantia juris non excusat stands for

(A) Law will not punish ignorant people
(B) Law will punish illiterate people
(C) Ignorance people can excuse law
(D) Ignorance of law of land is no excuse

84. Actori Incumbit Onus Probandi

(A) The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff
(B) The burden of proof lies on the defendant
(C) Let the doer be responsible
(D) By reason of a subsequent act

85. Qui facit per alium facit per se

(A) He who acts through another acts by himself
(B) Something for something
(C) When there is a right, there is a remedy
(D) No one can be a judge of his own cause

86. Pari passu

(A) An amount
(B) In proportion
(C) In the opinion of the court
(D) On an equal footing

87. In a gift, one person voluntarily without _____ transfer his ownership.

(A) Money
(B) Property
(C) Bond
(D) Consideration

88. What is intention to deposit of title deeds in equitable mortgage?

(A) Take an interest
(B) Take a possession
(C) Create a security
(D) Take a consideration

89. Who can use the doctrine of Part Performance?
(A) Both defendant - plaintiff
(B) Only Plaintiff
(C) Only defendant
(D) Unborn Person

90. A persistent fall in the general price level of goods and services is known as:
(A) Deflation
(B) Disinflation
(C) Stagflation
(D) Depression

91. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা সমাৰ্থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ?
(A) অনল-অগ্নি
(B) ধৰিত্ৰী-বসুধা
(C) কমল-শতদল
(D) গৰ্হিত-বৈৰী

92. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা সমাৰ্থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ?
(A) খণ্ড-পৰিচ্ছেদ
(B) পান্থশালা-বিদ্যালয়
(C) আচ্ছাদন-আৱৰণ
(D) কৃপাদৃষ্টি-অনুকম্পা

93. Charge Sheet শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি?
(A) দোষপূৰ্ণ ষত্ৰ
(B) দোষচিহ্ন প্ৰদান
(C) দোষাৰোপিত
(D) দোষাৰোপ পত্ৰ

94. Bilateral শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি?
(A) দ্বিতীয়ক
(B) দ্বিপক্ষীয়
(C) দ্বিতীয় অৱস্থা
(D) দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ

95. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা বিপৰীতাৰ্থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ?
(A) গোপন-প্ৰকাশ
(B) গভীৰ-তৰাং
(C) নিঃশংক-সাহসী
(D) কৃশ-স্থূল

96. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা বিপৰীতাৰ্থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ?
(A) উদাৰ-সংকীৰ্ণ
(B) তপত-উষ্ণ
(C) বিনীত-উদ্ধত
(D) খাল-বাম

97. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা বিপৰীতাৰ্থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ?
(A) মুখ্য-শ্ৰেষ্ঠ
(B) প্ৰকৃত-কাল্পনিক
(C) প্ৰৱেশ-প্ৰস্থান
(D) সাধু-দুৰ্জন

98. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰৰ বানান ভুল?
(A) পুজনীয়
(B) কৌতুক
(C) ঈৰ্ষা
(D) অদ্ভুত

99. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰৰ বানান ভুল?
(A) গৰিয়সী
(B) কৌতূহল
(C) প্ৰতিস্থান
(D) শোভাযাত্ৰা

100. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰৰ বানান ভুল?
(A) পোটক
(B) জটুৰা
(C) জটায়ু
(D) ত্যাজ্য