Assam Judicial Service Grade III Prelims 2020

Gauhati High Court · 22 November 2020 · 100 questions · 2 hours · no negative marking

1. India's 2nd Private train is-
   (A) Delhi-Lucknow Tejas Express
   (B) Ahmadabad - Mumbai Tejas Express
   (C) Delhi -Patna Tejas Express
   (D) Delhi Amritsar Tejas Express

2. The metal whose salts are sensitive to light is-
   (A) Zinc
   (B) Silver
   (C) Copper
   (D) Aluminum

3. Which of the following is not a nuclear power center?
   (A) Narora
   (B) Tarapur
   (C) Chamera
   (D) Kakrapar

4. The team of the Indian Consulate has defeated which team in Diplomat Cup Cricket Championship 2020 in Dubai to lift the Cup-
   (A) The Pakistan Consulate
   (B) The New Zealand Consulate
   (C) The Sri Lanka Consulate
   (D) The Bangladesh Consulate

5. Khelo India Youth Games 2020 was held in-
   (A) Guwahati
   (B) Pune
   (C) Delhi
   (D) Kolkata

6. Federation Cup, World Cup and Allwyn International Trophy are awarded to winners of-
   (A) Basketball
   (B) tennis
   (C) Cricket
   (D) Volleyball

7. Deepika Padukone was honored with the annual Crystal Award at World Economic Forum (WEF) 2020 in Davos, Switzerland for her contribution in spreading awareness about-
   (A) Mental Health
   (B) Gender inequality
   (C) Educate women
   (D) Child labour

8. Vedas are divided into-
   (A) Sruti
   (B) Smiriti
   (C) Samhitas
   (D) None of these

9. Sisseri River Bridge is in
   (A) East Siang District
   (B) Dibrugarh District
   (C) Lakhimpur District
   (D) Dibang Valley District

10. 'Dhekiakhowa Bornamghar' houses the lamp which has never been turned off since-
   (A) 1461
   (B) 1673
   (C) 1187
   (D) 1835

11. Last King of Ahom Kingdom in Assam-
   (A) Rudra Sinha
   (B) Purandar Singha
   (C) Sukafa
   (D) Jogeswar Singha

12. Roger Penrose was awarded Nobel Prize in physics 2020-
   (A) For the discovery of a super massive compact object at the centre of our galaxy
   (B) For the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity
   (C) For both
   (D) None of above

13. Which of the following is not the principal organ of UN Organization?
   (A) Trusteeship Council
   (B) Economic and Social Council
   (C) International Court of Justice
   (D) Human Right Commission

14. Which of the following mountain ranges separates Europe from Asia?
   (A) Andes
   (B) Alps
   (C) Ural Mountains
   (D) Rocky Mountains

15. Spaceship, Rickshaw, Tractor, ... Cycle. Which of the following words best fits the blank?

(A) Ritz
(B) Corolla
(C) Lancer
(D) Scorpio

16. Complete the sequence: A, Air, Area, Audio, Abstemious?

(A) Autocratic
(B) Automation
(C) Auction
(D) Autumn

17. Directions for Q.17–18: In a joint family A, B, C, D, E and F are the members. B is the son of C. A and C are husband and wife. C is not the mother of B. E is the brother of C. D is the daughter of A and F is the brother of B. Which of the following is a pair of females in the family?

(A) AD
(B) DF
(C) BD
(D) AE

18. Who is the mother of B?

(A) F
(B) D
(C) A
(D) E

19. Which of the following statements are false?

(A) Most of the structure of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Government of India Act, 1935.
(B) The provisions of the Indian Constitution were borrowed from the British Constitution, Constitutions of US, Canada, French, Germany and other countries.
(C) The original constitution had 10 schedules.
(D) Article 368 is related to the constitutional amendment.

20. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

(A) Right to Equality: Article 14-18
(B) Right against exploitation: Article 20-22
(C) Right to Religious freedom: Article 25-28
(D) Right to Culture and Education freedom: Article 29-30

21. Which of the following articles cannot be suspended during National Emergency?

(A) Article 14-18
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 20, 21
(D) Article 29, 30

22. Under which article Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to goods and services taxes where the supply of goods, or of services, or both takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

(A) Article 248(1)
(B) Article 368
(C) Article 246(A)
(D) None of the above

23. By which Constitutional Amendment Act Right to Property ceased to be a Fundamental Right?

(A) The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(B) The 43rd Amendment Act, 1977
(C) The 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) The 97th Amendment Act, 2011

24. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and States Assemblies is extended by —

(A) The 101st Amendment Act, 2017
(B) The 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
(C) The 103rd Amendment Act, 2019
(D) The 104th Amendment Act, 2019

25. Under Article 32 a writ petition can be made to the Supreme Court by a person who himself has suffered only. Under which of the following, a relative or friend of a person aggrieved can file a writ petition-

(A) Certiorari
(B) Mandamus
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) All of the above.

26. The right guaranteed under Article 32 can be suspended —

(A) By the Supreme Court of India
(B) By the Parliament
(C) By the State Legislature
(D) When proclamation of emergency is in operation

27. The motive under section 81 IPC should be-

(A) Prevention of harm to person
(B) Prevention of harm to property
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) both (A) and (B)

28. A knowing that some property was in possession of deceased B at the time of his death and it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to. A dishonestly misappropriate it. It is dealt under-

(A) Section 403 IPC
(B) Section 404 IPC
(C) Section 405 IPC
(D) Section 408 IPC

29. The defence of 'Consent' applies to-

(A) Private wrongs
(B) Public wrongs
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

30. Which of the following is false of section 34 and section 149 IPC-

(A) Section 34 IPC requires at least five persons who must share the common intention while section 149 IPC requires at least two persons to share the common intention
(B) Section 34 does not by itself create any specific offence whereas section 149 IPC does so.
(C) Some active participation in crime is required in section 34 IPC while it is not needed in Section 149 IPC
(D) Section 34 speaks of common intention while section 149 contemplates common object.

31. What is the minimum term of punishment under section 376 IPC?

(A) four years
(B) Five years
(C) Seven years
(D) ten years

32. Which of the following does not amount to criminal conspiracy?

(A) An agreement to do an illegal act coupled with some act to carry out that agreement.
(B) An agreement to commit an offence without doing any act to carry out that agreement.
(C) An agreement to do an illegal act without doing any act to carry out that agreement.
(D) Mere agreement to pay bribe to a Public Servant.

33. Where an offence is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, the term for which the court can direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of fine shall not exceed-

(A) Half of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.
(B) One fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.
(C) One fourth of the term of imprisonment to which the offender has been sentenced.
(D) None of the above.

34. Under the provision of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 cognizance can be taken of-

(A) Accused
(B) Offence
(C) Offence and offenders
(D) None of the above

35. In rape cases, under which provisions of Cr.P.C. the Investigating Officer can collect DNA sample from the body of the accused and the victim-

(A) Section 53
(B) Section 53A and 164 A
(C) Section 53 and 164A
(D) None of the above.

36. Which of the following statements is not true under section 164 Cr.P.C.-

(A) Magistrate can record the statement of a person who independently approached him.
(B) Magistrate can record statement only of a person produced by the police or investigating agencies
(C) Statement of the accused may also be recorded by audio-video electronic means in the presence of the advocate of the accused
(D) The accused should not be sent back to police custody as soon as the confession is recorded.

37. The order of compensation under section 250 Cr.P.C. can be made —

(A) Where the offences are compounded
(B) When there is no reasonable ground for making the accusation
(C) Where discharge or acquittal was not made
(D) By the successor in office

38. Bar of taking cognizance of an offences under section 344 IPC after lapse of period of limitation-

(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Three years
(D) No limitation

39. No appeal lies in petty cases as per provision of -

(A) Section 375 Cr.P.C.
(B) Section 376 Cr.P.C.
(C) Section 373 Cr.P.C.
(D) Section 374 Cr.P.C.

40. Which of the following is true under Section 31 Cr.P.C.?

(A) It relates to the quantum of punishment that the Court has jurisdiction to pass where the accused is convicted of two or more offences at one trial.
(B) It is the rule of procedural law.
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) Both (A) and (B)

41. Which of the following statements in NOT true regarding the charge sheet made under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1973?

(A) In case of offence of a rape of a child the charge sheet must be submitted within three months of the FIR
(B) After submission of the charge sheet there cannot be any further investigation in to the case by the police.
(C) The right to be released on bail is lost once the charge sheet is filed.
(D) Charge sheet against the absconding accused can be filed even if the accused is not arrested.

42. When cash is withdrawn by a customer of a bank from Automatic Teller Machine, the contract is-

(A) Tacit Contract
(B) Executed Contract
(C) Executory Contract
(D) Implied Contract

43. When a party to a contract fails to perform a contract within the fixed time-

(A) Such contract remains valid provided the promise is fulfilled whether at the time of performance or later
(B) Such contract becomes void
(C) Such contract becomes voidable at the option of the promise, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of essence of the contract
(D) Such a contract becomes voidable at the option of the promisor or promise and the intention of the parties does not matter.

44. Unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property to the prejudice of any person making him to enter into an agreement amount to-

(A) Coercion
(B) Mistake
(C) Undue Influence
(D) Misappropriation

45. An Agent's authority can be created —

(A) Only by implication
(B) Only by expressly writing the terms thereof
(C) Only by expressly writing the terms thereof and registering the same
(D) Either expressly or impliedly

46. As per which provision of CPC a plaintiff may bring a fresh suit or Court may restore the suit to file after dismissal of the suit under Rule 2 or 3 of Or 9 CPC

(A) Order 9 R 5
(B) Order 9 R 4
(C) Order 9 R 13
(D) None of the above

47. A decree holder —

(A) Need not be a party to the suit
(B) the term is not confined to plaintiff
(C) Neither (A) nor (B)
(D) both (A) and (B)

48. The Court may at any stage of the proceeding order to be struck out or amended any matter in pleading as per provision of-

(A) Or.6 R.16 CPC
(B) Or 6 R17 CPC
(C) Or 6 R15
(D) None of the above

49. Counter-claim by defendant-

(A) Or 8 R6A
(B) Or 8 R6
(C) Or 8 R2
(D) Or 8 R3

50. No attachment under a precept shall continue for more than-

(A) One month
(B) Two months
(C) Three months
(D) None of the above

51. A decree against Government can be executed if it remains unsatisfied for a period of-

(A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) One year

52. In a Suit preliminary decree can be passed —

(A) For partition and separate possession
(B) For account between principal and agent
(C) For dissolution of partnership
(D) All above

53. Transposition of defendants as plaintiffs may be permitted as per provision of -

(A) Or 23 Rule 1A CPC
(B) Or 1 R 1
(C) Or 1 R3
(D) None of these

54. A lease is made for a certain period. In the deed it is mentioned that the lease can be terminated before the expiration of the lease without mentioning at whose option. In such a situation who can opt for termination of the lease-

(A) Both lessor and lessee
(B) Lessee only
(C) Lessor only
(D) Both (B) and (C)

55. Which one of following is correct?

(A) An easement right can be transferred
(B) A mere right to sue can be transferred
(C) A public office can be transferred
(D) None of the above

56. At what rate default interest is payable under Section 63 and 63 A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882-

(A) 6% PA
(B) 8% PA
(C) 9% PA
(D) None of the above.

57. Where the mortgage is illegal for want of registration but the mortgagee continues in possession of the mortgaged property, a valid mortgage comes in existence after expiry of-

(A) 5 years
(B) 12 years
(C) 10 years
(D) 20 years

58. Where several co-owner of immovable property transfer a share therein without specifying that the transfer is to take effect on any particular share or shares of the transfers, the transfer, as among such transferors, takes effect on such share-

(A) Equally where the share were equal and where they are unequal proportionately to the extent of such shares
(B) In equally where the shares were equal and where they are unequal proportionately to the extent of such shares
(C) Only b is correct
(D) None of the above

59. Which of the following is nearest to meaning of the phrase “English mortgaged” as defined by the transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(A) Where on payment of certain sum by the mortgagee the property passed to him
(B) where there are two sales made, one at the start of mortgage with condition that after the mortgage amount is paid back, the property will be sold back,
(C) Where the mortgage is made by submitting the title deed
(D) None of the above.

60. ..... are words, which appear innocent, but have a latent defamatory meaning-

(A) Libel
(B) Slander
(C) Innuendo
(D) None of the above

61. Assult and nuisance are-
(A) Wrong under Criminal Law
(B) Wrong under Tort
(C) Wrong under neither
(D) Wrong under both

62. The standard of care generally used in cases of negligence is the-
(A) Skill and care of a professional person
(B) Care taken by an intelligent and prudent man
(C) Foresight of a prudent man
(D) Skill and foresight of an ordinary person of prudence and competence

63. Unliquidated damages mean-
(A) Damage to something solid
(B) Damage caused by a firm which has gone in liquidation
(C) Damage to a firm in the hands of receiver
(D) Damages to be assessed by a Court as these are not pre-determined

64. When the master is held liable for the wrongful of his servant, the liability is called-
(A) Strict liability
(B) Vicarious liability
(C) Tortuous liability
(D) Absolute liability

65. The act of unlawfully entering into another's property constitutes
(A) Trespass
(B) Restraint
(C) Appropriation
(D) Encroachment

66. Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning: Ambiguity
(A) Lucidity
(B) basal
(C) Dull
(D) Necessity

67. Impalpable
(A) Visible
(B) Audible
(C) Tangible
(D) Fearless

68. Perennial
(A) Frequent
(B) Regular
(C) Lasting
(D) Rare

69. Endemic
(A) Decorative
(B) frustrating
(C) Terrorizing
(D) Universal

70. Choose the word most nearly the same in meaning: Consummate
(A) One of zenith of perfection
(B) Existing from birth
(C) Constant; always present
(D) A history

71. Dialectic
(A) Argumentative
(B) Instructive
(C) Constructive
(D) Destructive

72. Charlatan
(A) Monster
(B) Pre-historic man
(C) Quack
(D) An ex-convict

73. Aberration
(A) Deviation
(B) Embarrassment
(C) Abhorrence
(D) Absence

74. Choose the exact meaning of the idioms/phrases: Alpha and Omega
(A) Related to science
(B) The beginning and the end
(C) A to Z
(D) none of these

75. to rain cats and dogs
(A) A time of difficulty
(B) To rain heavily
(C) Unfair treatment
(D) to be angry

76. To clip one's wings
(A) Capture
(B) To accompany
(C) To agree
(D) To deprive one of power

77. To pick holes
(A) To cut some part of an item
(B) To find some reason to quarrel
(C) To destroy something
(D) To criticize some one

78. In a case accused has taken plea of alibi.
(A) The burden of proof is on the Police
(B) The burden of proof is on Accused
(C) The burden of proof on the court
(D) None of the above

79. Under the provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 for an admission to be considered as substantive evidence-
(A) Need not be voluntary
(B) Must be binding to the question of law
(C) Need not be writing
(D) Must be judicial admission

80. A creditor invited the debtor to make proposals for paying the debt. The debtor's agent wrote letters to the creditor acknowledging the debt and offering to pay smaller amount. The creditor brought proceedings for recovery of debt and relied on the letters to defeat the defence of limitation. The letters-
(A) will not be admissible as evidence as protection of Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will apply
(B) will not be admissible as evidence as protection of Section 22 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will apply
(C) Will be admissible as evidence under Section 22 of the Indian Act, 1872
(D) Will be admissible as evidence and protection of section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 will not apply

81. Under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, confession -
(A) Of the co-accused can be treated as substantive evidence
(B) Must either be accepted as a whole or rejected as a whole
(C) Is same as admission
(D) Obtained by spiritual exhortations are not admissible as evidence

82. For dying declaration to be reliable-
(A) It must be made before the Magistrate
(B) It must be accompanied by a doctor's certificate
(C) Must be in the language understood by the person making the declaration
(D) It need not be corroborated

83. Which of the following are admissible under section 27 of the Indian evidence act, 1872-
(A) Recovery of weapon of offence as lead by the accused when he was not in police custody
(B) Recovery of articles buried at the public road as lead by the accused
(C) Recovery of the weapon made as lead by the accused while he was handcuffed
(D) The weapon of offence found lying in the house when the house was opened

84. Generally, which of the following statements are NOT true?
(A) Admissions made in previous criminal proceedings are binding on civil proceedings
(B) A decision of Criminal case is not binding on the Civil cases
(C) A decision of the Civil Court is NOT binding on the Criminal proceedings
(D) All of the above

85. The fact in issue and relevant facts must be proved by evidence, either oral or documentary. Which of the following situations/facts will be exception to this rule?
(A) Facts published in the news papers
(B) Sale deeds are generally undervalued
(C) General customs of the land
(D) If alternative accommodation is available for the purpose of eviction of tenant

86. Section 58 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with-
(A) The rule that the facts in issue and relevant fact must be proved by evidence, either oral or documentary
(B) The facts of which court can take judicial notice
(C) Admitted facts need not be proved
(D) The facts which show the character of the parties

87. Law of Evidence is-
(A) Lex tallienis
(B) Lex fori
(C) Lex loci solutions
(D) Lex situs

88. Facts which are necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts of place, name, date relationship and identity of parties are relevant-
(A) Under section 8 of the evidence Act
(B) Under section 9 of the Evidence Act
(C) Under section 10 of the Evidence Act
(D) under section 11 of the Evidence Act

89. Section 14 of Evidence Act makes relevant the facts which show the existence of
(A) Any state of mind
(B) Any state of body or bodily feeling
(C) Either states of mind or body or bodily feeling
(D) A particular statement of mind and a state of body

90. In which of the following cases will the evidence NOT be regarded as hearsay?
(A) Evidence of identification of a suspect by a witness who was not present at the crime scene
(B) The testimony of the witness in the murder case, who heard many villagers claiming that the accused has committed the offence
(C) A news item which showed that the deceased was being mistreated in her in-laws house
(D) The testimony of person who saw the pitiable condition of a young woman in her in-laws home where she met her death

91. তলত দিয়া শব্দবোৰৰ কোনটো ভুলকৈ দিয়া আছে?
(A) কনিষ্ঠ
(B) গধুৰ
(C) নাইকিয়া
(D) পদুলি

92. অশুদ্ধ বাক্যটো বাছি উলিওৱা
(A) এই কিতাপখন মোৰ কি কামত লাগিব।
(B) এই কিতাপখন মোৰ কি কামত আহিব?

93. তলৰ কোনটো শব্দৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ ভুলকৈ দিয়া হৈছে?
(A) জনক – জননী
(B) দঁতাল – মাখুন্দী
(C) শিক্ষক – শিক্ষিকা
(D) জেঠপেহা – জেঠাই

94. কিতাপ কি লিংগ?
(A) পুংলিংগ
(B) স্ত্রীলিংগ
(C) ক্লীৱলিংগ
(D) উভয়লিংগ

95. এটা শব্দত প্রকাশ কৰা – অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতে হোৱাৰ আশা নাই
(A) সুদূৰপৰাহত
(B) অভূতপূর্ব
(C) অদৃশ্য
(D) এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়

96. অথাই সাগৰৰ অর্থ কি?
(A) ভয়ংকৰ বিপদ
(B) নিমিলা অংক
(C) ভৰঘুৰা
(D) এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়

97. তলত দিয়া স্বৰসন্ধিৰ কোনটো অশুদ্ধ-
(A) ল'ৰা+লি=লৰালি
(B) খ+অ=খাৰ
(C) উলু+অনি=উলুৱনি
(D) নাও+অৰীয়া=নাৱৰীয়া

98. শুদ্ধ প্রতিশব্দ বাছি উলিওৱা
(A) অক্সিজেন=অম্লজান
(B) অধনী=অচিন
(C) অজাতি=অন্ত
(D) অপূর্ণ=অনল

99. বিশেষ্য পদটো বাছি উলিওৱা
(A) অংশ
(B) আংশিক
(C) অন্তিম
(D) অগ্রিম

100. ফৰিয়াদী শব্দটোৰ অর্থ কি?
(A) আচামী
(B) গুচৰীয়া
(C) বিবাদী
(D) এটাও শুদ্ধ নহয়