Kerala Judicial Service (Prelims) 2013

High Court of Kerala · Preliminary Examination, held 23.06.2013 · 100 questions

Part-A

1. If performance or occurrence of a condition precedent is to be pleaded,

(A) it shall be distinctly specified in the pleading
(B) it shall be implied in the pleading
(C) it depends on the nature of the pleading
(D) it is really a matter for evidence and not pleading

2. Mark the odd one keeping in mind the rights of the parties to a mortgage

(A) Simple mortgage
(B) Mortgage by conditional sale
(C) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
(D) Usufructuary mortgage

3. In calculating what is the reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour,

(A) date of dishonour may be excluded
(B) date of dishonour shall be excluded
(C) public holidays may be excluded
(D) public holidays shall be excluded

4. A contract grounded on an erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred under Article 1 of the Limitation Act (Act 36 of 1963) is

(A) Valid
(B) Voidable
(C) Void
(D) Vacuous

5. Which among the following is the correct statement?

(A) No injunction shall be granted to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting a suit
(B) No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted u/s.6 of the Specific Relief Act and therefore the aggrieved party shall either apply for review of the order/decree or prefer a revision.
(C) A contract which is in its nature determinable cannot be specifically enforced.
(D) The jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary but the court should not deny such relief if it is lawful to grant it.

6. Which one among the following is not a ground for eviction u/s.11 (4) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act?

(A) Reconstruction
(B) Renovation
(C) Reduction in value or utility
(D) Cessation of occupation

7. The Court may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out any matter in any pleading

(A) which may be doubtful
(B) which may be unnecessary
(C) which may be untrue
(D) which may be illegal

8. Which among the following is the document which is not compulsorily attestable?

(A) Sale deed
(B) Gift deed
(C) Mortgage deed
(D) Unprivileged Will

9. When a negotiable instrument is silent as to the rate of interest, court may grant interest at a rate not exceeding

(A) 6% per annum
(B) 9% per annum
(C) 12% per annum
(D) 18% per annum

10. A proposal is revoked

(A) by the death of the proposer
(B) by the insanity of the proposer
(C) by the death of the proposer if the death comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance
(D) by the insanity of the proposer if the insanity does not come to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance

11. Specific relief can be granted

(A) only for the purpose of enforcing individual rights and not at all for the purpose of enforcing a penal law.

(B) only for the purpose of enforcing individual civil rights and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

(C) only for the purpose of enforcing a civil right, whether or not individual, and not at all for the purpose of enforcing a penal law.

(D) only for the purpose of enforcing a civil right, whether or not individual, and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

12. A judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree directing payment of four thousand rupees. What is the maximum period for which he may be detained in civil prison?

(A) Six weeks

(B) Four weeks

(C) Two months

(D) Three months

13. One among the following four provisions in the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act is different from the other three. Identify it?

(A) Sec. 11 (8)

(B) Sec. 11 (7)

(C) Sec. 11 (3)

(D) Sec. 11 (2)

14. Under Section 111 of the Transfer of Property Act, a lease of immovable property determines

(A) where the lessor transfers his interest in the property to a third party and the landlord or his transferee gives notice thereof in writing to the lessee.

(B) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person and the lessor gives notice in writing to the lessee of his intention to determine the lease.

(C) in case the lessee acquires a fractional interest in the property and gives notice in writing to the lessor of his intention to determine the lease.

(D) where the lessee keeps rent in arrears for a period exceeding two years and the lessor gives notice in writing of his intention to determine the lease.

15. A contract for sale of immovable property may be lawfully rescinded by the seller

(A) even after a decree for specific performance is made

(B) only before the institution of a suit for specific performance

(C) even after a suit for specific performance is filed but before a decree is passed

(D) only if the contract expressly or impliedly permits such recession.

16. In the State of Kerala which Court is a Principal Court of Original Jurisdiction?

(A) Any Munsiff's Court

(B) Any Court of the Subordinate Judge

(C) Any District Court

(D) The High Court

17. A condition absolutely restraining alienation is void. Is there any exception?

(A) No

(B) Yes, in the case of a gift where the condition is for the benefit of the donee j

(C) Yes, in the case of a lease where the condition is for the benefit of the lessor

(D) Yes, in the case of a sale where the seller reserves a right of pre-emption.

18. If the indorser signs his name only,

(A) the indorsement is said to be in blank

(B) the indorsement is said to be in full

(C) there is no indorsement at all

(D) here is indorsement but defective, and it may be cured with the express consent of the indorsee.

19. A property was attached under a precept. The Court which issued the precept did not extend the period of the attachment. Nor was the decree transferred to the Court to which the precept was issued. How long will the attachment continue?

(A) Till the attachment is terminated by the Court which issued the precept

(B) Six months

(C) Two months '

(D) One month

20. A contract is broken. Ten thousand rupees is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach. The party complaining of the breach sues the party who has broken the contract for fifteen thousand rupees as compensation. To what compensation the plaintiff is entitled?

(A) He is entitled to fifteen thousand rupees if he proves that he sustained damage or loss to that extent

(B) He is entitled to ten thousand rupees if he proves that he sustained damage or loss to that extent or more

(C) He is entitled to ten thousand rupees whether or not actual damage or loss is proved by him

(D) He is entitled to a reasonable compensation not exceeding ten thousand rupees whether or not actual damage or loss is proved by him.

21. 'A is the landlord. 'B' is the tenant. 'A' sells the building to 'C'. Then,

(A) 'C' cannot seek eviction u/s.11 ofAct 2/1965 until the expiry of one year from the date of the sale deed.

(B) 'C' cannot seek eviction u/s.11 (3) of Act 2/1965 until the expiry of one year from the date of the sale deed

(C) 'C' cannot seek eviction u/s.11 (8) of Act 2/1965 until the expiry of one year from the date of the sale deed

(D) 'C' cannot seek eviction u/s.12 (3) ofAct 2/1965 until the expiry of one year from the date of the sale deed

22. One of the following is a power of civil courts which shall not be exercised suo motu. Mark it.

(A) Amendment of judgments, decrees or orders u/s.152 of the Code of Civil Procedure

(B) Review of decrees or orders u/s.114 read with rule 1 of Or.XLVIl of the Code of Civil Procedure

(C) Judgement on admission under rule 6 of Or.XII of the Code of Civil Procedure

(D) Impleadment of a party under rule 10 (2) of Or.I of the Code of Civil Procedure

23. Which statement is wrong?

(A) No court can cancel an instrument in part and allow it to stand for the residue

(B) A person entitled to the possession of specific movable or immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure.

(C) A contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief cannot be specifically enforced.

(D) The court may not only decree the relief of specific performance but also decree the claim for compensation for its breach.

24. Until the contrary is proved it shall be presumed that a lost promissory note was

(A) unstamped

(B) insufficiently stamped

(C) duly stamped

(D) time barred

25. Accepting the contention of the defendant the court finds that it has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The court makes an order to return the plaint for presentation in a court having the jurisdiction. The plaintiff files an application under rule 10 A (2) of Order VII of the Code of Civil Procedure. What shall the court do?

(A) The court shall fix a time within which the plaintiff shall be presented in the court in which the plaintiff is proposed to be presented.

(B) The court shall fix a date for the appearance of the parties in the court in which the plaint is proposed to be presented.

(C) The court shall fix a time for the presentation of the plaintiff or fix a date for the I appearance of the parties according to the specific prayer in the application of the plaintiff. '

(D) The court shall fix a time for the presentation of the plaintiff and shall also fix a date for the appearance of the parties in the court in which the plaintiff is proposed to be presented.

26. Which one among the following is not common to mortgage and charge?

(A) Security for the payment of money

(B) Right to redeem

(C) No merger in case of subsequent encumbrance

(D) Transfer of interest in immovable property

27. Mark the odd one.

(A) Coercion
(B) Undue influence
(C) Fraud
(D) Misrepresentation

28. A simple mortgagee files a simple suit for money and obtains a decree. He

(A) shall be entitled to bring the mortgaged property to sale in execution of the said decree
(B) shall be entitled to bring the mortgaged property to sale in execution of the said decree only if he obtains special leave of the court, and the court shall grant such leave only if it is satisfied that there are special reasons for not instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage.
(C) shall not be entitled to bring the mortgaged property to sale otherwise than by instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage, and he may institute such suit and bring the mortgaged property to sale in execution of that decree.
(D) shall not be entitled to bring the mortgaged property to sale otherwise than by instituting a suit for sale in enforcement of the mortgage, and he cannot institute such a suit subsequently since he has forfeited his such right and also in view of the bar contained in rule 2 of Or. 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

29. A suit for the rectification of an instrument/document is not maintainable if it is

(A) a memorandum of association of a company to which the Company's Act, 1956 applies
(B) an articles of association of a company to which the Company's Act, 1956 applies
(C) a partnership deed of a partnership firm to which the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 applies
(D) a document of contract other than a partnership deed of a partnership firm to which the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 applies

30. In which of the following cases issuance of notice under rule 22 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure is not mandatory?

(A) Where an application for execution is made more than two years after the date of the decree
(B) Where an application is made for the execution of a decree of any of the superior courts of any reciprocating territory.
(C) Where an application is made for the execution of a decree passed against the Government or a public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity.
(D) Where an application for execution is made against the assignee or receiver in insolvency, where the party to the decree has been adjudged to be an insolvent.

31. Choose the correct statement.

(A) Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.
(B) Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may not cross it specially.
(C) Where a cheque is crossed generally but not specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable".
(D) Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may not again cross it specially to another banker for collection.

32. An appeal has been preferred against a decree passed ex parte. The appeal is dismissed. Thereafter an application is filed under rule 13 of Order IX of the Code of Civil Procedure for setting aside the ex parte decree. Will such an application lie?

(A) No application shall lie after the dismissal of the appeal
(B) No application shall lie unless the dismissal of the appeal was before the appearance of the respondent in the appeal
(C) No application shall lie unless the leave of the appellate court is obtained within two weeks from the date of dismissal of the appeal
(D) No application shall lie unless the dismissal of the appeal was on the ground that the appellant had withdrawn the appeal.

33. What is the principle embodied in Sec.43 of the Transfer of Property Act?

(A) Rule against perpetuity
(B) Feeding the grant by estoppel I
(C) Doctrine of absolute necessity
(D) Doctrine of election

34. In one of the following grounds a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree may apply to the court to set aside the sale. Identify it. |

(A) The property was held under a mortgage in favour of another person j

(B) There was an irregularity in conducting the sale

(C) The judgement-debtor had no saleable interest in the property sold

(D) The judgement-debtor had no absolute title to the property

35. What happened to Secs.76 to 123 of the Indian Contract Act?

(A) Repealed by Sec.42 of the Specific ReliefAct, 1963

(B) Repealed by Sec.65 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930

(C) Repealed by Sec.72 of the Arbitration Act, 1940

(D) Repealed by Sec.85 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

36. Identify the order from which no appeal shall lie.

(A) An order granting compensatory costs.

(B) An order granting compensation for effecting an arrest before judgement on insufficient grounds.

(C) An order allowing an application to set aside a decree passed ex parte.

(D) An order allowing an application seeking review of a judgement.

37. Mark the incorrect statement.

(A) Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person is void.

(B) Every agreement, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, is void.

(C) Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

(D) Every contingent agreement to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, is void.

38. For the purpose of Sec.39 of the Code of Civil Procedure which is a court of competent jurisdiction to which a decree may be sent for execution by the court which passed the decree?

(A) Every civil court shall be deemed to be a court of competent jurisdiction

(B) A court shall be deemed to be a court of competent jurisdiction if, at the time of filing of the suit in which the decree was granted, such court would have jurisdiction to try the suit.

(C) A court shall be deemed to be a court of competent jurisdiction if, as on the date of the decree, such court would have jurisdiction to try the suit

(D) A court shall be deemed to be a court of competent jurisdiction if, at the time of making the application for the transfer of the decree to it, such court would have jurisdiction to try the suit in which such decree was passed.

39. Sec.15 of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act is founded on what principle?

(A) Sub Judice

(B) Res Judicata

(C) Estoppel

(D) Forfeiture

40. Which among the following is not common to set off and counter-claim?

(A) Should not exceed the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the court.

(B) Liable to payment of court fees

(C) Must relate to monetary claims

(D) The plaintiff is expected to file written statement

Part B

41. A person accused of a bailable offence is arrested and brought before a Court. He is remanded to judicial custody as he is unable to furnish surety. He is entitled to be released on bail as an indigent person if he is unable to give bail

(A) within a month of the date of his arrest
(B) within a fortnight of the date of his arrest
(C) within ten days of the date of his arrest
(D) within a week of the date of his arrest

42. An investigating officer conducts an identification parade at the police station. A witness correctly identifies the accused from a row of ten persons by touching his body. Is it admissible in evidence?

(A) Yes, it is admissible under Sec.9 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) No, it is hit by Sec. 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
(C) Yes, it is admissible u/s.32 of the Indian Evidence Act if the witness dies before he could be examined in court
(D) No, it is hit by Sec. 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

43. Among the following persons who shall not be charged and tried together?

(A) Persons accused of the same offence committed within the space of twelve months.
(B) Persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction.
(C) Persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction.
(D) Persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of such offence.

44. Identify the one which is not common to summons case and summary trial?

(A) The Magistrate need only to make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence.
(B) The Magistrate may act on the evidence recorded by his predecessor-in-office.
(C) The Magistrate need not hear the accused on the question of sentence.
(D) The Magistrate need not frame a formal charge.

45. A Magistrate who is not competent by law to tender a pardon tenders a pardon to an accomplice under Sec.306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The proceedings of the Magistrate

(A) is void.
(B) is not void but liable to be set aside on the application of an aggrieved person.
(C) shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.
(D) shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered if he acted erroneously in good faith.

46. Which of the following does not vitiate the proceedings? A Magistrate not being empowered by law in this behalf

(A) attaches and sells property under Sec. 83 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(B) takes cognizance of an offence under Sec. 190 (1) (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(C) tries an offender summarily.
(D) orders investigation by police under Sec. 155 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

47. The period of limitation for taking cognizance of the offence under Sec.323 IPC is

(A) six months
(B) one year.
(C) two years
(D) three years

48. Which among the following is a non-compoundable offence?

(A) Sec. 147 IPC
(B) Sec.298 IPC
(C) Sec.334 IPC
(D) Sec.491 IPC

49. Identify the wrong statement.

(A) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence is under Sec. 324 IPC.
(B) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence is under Sec. 354 IPC.
(C) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence is punishable under any of the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act.
(D) Application for plea bargaining is not maintainable if the offence is punishable under Sec. 23 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.

50. Identify the correct statement.

(A) The court shall not take the help of the defence counsel in preparing the questions to be put under Sec. 313 Cr.P.C.
(B) Oath shall be administered to the accused when he is examined under Sec. 313 Cr.P.C.
(C) An accused is liable to be punished if he gives false answers to the questions put under Sec. 313 Cr.P.C.
(D) An accused is not liable to be punished if he refuses to answer any question put under Sec. 313 Cr.P.C.

51. Which of the following is illegal?

(A) A Magistrate who has no jurisdiction to try a case records confession of an accused
(B) A Magistrate who has no jurisdiction to conduct an inquiry in a case records the statement of a person conversant with the facts of the case in the course of an investigation.
(C) A Magistrate before recording confession of an accused administers oath to him.
(D) A Magistrate records confession of an accused who has voluntarily surrendered * before him. '

52. An accused in police custody confesses the crime to the duty doctor at the hospital. Is the confession admissible in evidence, and why?

(A) Yes, since it is an extra judicial confession
(B) No, since it is hit by Sec.26 of the Indian Evidence Act.
(C) Yes, since it is saved by Sec.33 of the Indian Evidence Act.
(D) No, since it is hit by Sec.25 of the Indian Evidence Act.

53. Identify the term which is not specifically defined in the Indian Evidence Act.

(A) Admission
(B) Confession
(C) Document
(D) Relevant

54. Identify the ingredient which is not common to Secs.32 and 33 of the Indian 4 Evidence Act? The person who has given the evidence or statement

(A) is dead
(B) cannot be found '
(C) cannot be produced in court without unreasonable delay.
(D) is kept out of the way by the adverse party.

55. Which among the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act is an exception to the general rule that hearsay evidence is not admissible in evidence?

(A) Sec.22
(B) Sec.27
(C) Sec.32
(D) Sec.47

56. 'A' owns a land. Alleging trespass and seeking injunction he institutes a suit against 'B' and another suit against 'C'. Both 'B' and 'C' allege the existence of a public right of way over As land. The suit against 'B' is dismissed accepting his contention. In the other suit, the existence of such a decree

(A) is relevant
(B) is irrelevant
(C) is conclusive proof
(D) operates as res Judicata

57. Mark the primary evidence?

(A) Counterpart of a document as against the parties executing it
(B) Counterpart of a document as against parties who did not execute it.
(C) A photograph of an original
(D) AII the above

58. Throughout the Indian Penal Code

(A) only definition of an offence shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions".
(B) only penal provision shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions".
(C) only illustration of an offence shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions".
(D) every definition of an offence, every penal provision, and every illustration of every such definition or penal provision shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions".

59. Mark the wrong statement.

(A) The word "person" includes only an incorporated body.
(B) "India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(C) The word "public" includes any class of the public, or any community.
(D) The words 'a will" denote any testamentary document.

60. Identify the words which do not find a place in the definition of "document" in the Indian Penal Code?

(A) any matter expressed or described upon any substance
(B) by means of letters, figures or marks
(C) intended to be used as evidence
(D) which shall be used as evidence

61. A woman gave consent to a man to capture her image, but he sent the image to third persons. He has committed

(A) no offence
(B) the offence of stalking
(C) the offence of voyeurism
(D) the offence of sexual harassment

62. 'A finds an envelope on the road, containing a signed cheque. He understands that the payee is his neighbour. He encashes it and appropriates its proceeds. He has committed an offence under

(A) Sec.379 IPC
(B) Sec.403 IPC
(C) Sec.406 IPC
(D) Sec.384 IPC

63. 'A, being executor to the Will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the Will, and appropriates them to his own use. 'A has committed

(A) no offence
(B) a civil wrong
(C) the offence u/s.406 IPC
(D) the offence u/s. 403 IPC

64. A person is said to make a false document if he makes a document with the intention of causing it to be believed that it was made by a person whom he knows that it was not made. Which is the missing part in the definition?

(A) dishonestly
(B) fraudulently
(C) dishonestly or fraudulently
(D) dishonestly and fraudulently

65. For which offence no express provision is made in the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of its attempt?

(A) Attempt to commit robbery
(B) Attempt to commit murder
(C) Attempt to commit culpable homicide
(D) Attempt to commit theft

66. An age of a person which does not find a place in Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code dealing General Exceptions is

(A) five
(B) seven
(C) twelve
(D) eighteen

67. A convict under Sec.354 of the Indian Penal Code

(A) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.
(B) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.
(C) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.
(D) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

68. Identify the word which is not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure?

(A) Offence
(B) India
(C) Cognizance
(D) Charge

69. Choose the wrong statement?

(A) An officer in charge of a police station cannot summon a document from the office of a court for the purpose of an investigation.
(B) An officer in charge of a police station can order production of a thing for the purpose of an investigation
(C) A court can summon a document from another court
(D) A court can summon a document from the custody of a police officer for the purpose of an enquiry.

70. When an arrested accused is produced before a Magistrate, he may under Sec. 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure remand the accused

(A) to police custody for fifteen days from the date of arrest
(B) to police custody for fifteen days from the date of production before him
(C) to judicial custody for fifteen days from the date of arrest
(D) to judicial custody for sixty days from the date of production before him

71. Identify the wrong statement? It is mandatory under Sec.82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that

(A) the proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the village in which the accused ordinarily resides.
(B) the proclamation shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the accused ordinarily resides.
(C) a copy of the proclamation may be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house.
(D) the court may, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which the accused ordinarily resides.

72. Mark the correct statement?

(A) The court has no jurisdiction to require that an admitted fact should be proved otherwise than by such admission.
(B) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it, is secondary evidence.
(C) AII facts including contents of electronic records and excluding contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence.
(D) Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is secondary evidence of the document.

73. Who is allowed by the Indian Evidence Act to put even an irrelevant question to a witness?

(A) The Judge
(B) The Public Prosecutor and not the Assistant Public Prosecutor
(C) The Public Prosecutor as well as the Assistant Public Prosecutor
(D) The defence counsel

74. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act states so?

(A) Sec.104
(B) Sec. 105
(C) Sec.106
(D) Sec.107

75. One of the following is not an ingredient of Sec.112 of the Indian Evidence Act. Identify it?

(A) The person whose legitimacy is disputed must be born during the continuance of a marriage
(B) It must be a valid marriage
(C) It must be between his mother and the man who is alleged to be his father.
(D) He must be born within 280 days after the marriage.

76. Which offence is non-cognizable and bailable?

(A) Sec.352 IPC
(B) Sec.353 IPC
(C) Sec.354 IPC
(D) Sec.365 IPC

77. In a prosecution under clause (a) of Sec.376 of the Indian Penal Code the prosecutor states in her evidence that she did not consent for sexual intercourse with the accused. The court

(A) shall presume that she did not consent
(B) may presume that she did not consent
(C) shall presume that she did not consent where sexual intercourse by the accused is proved by the prosecution
(D) may presume that she did not consent where sexual intercourse by the accused is proved by the prosecution.

78. 'A threatens 'Z' that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement unless Z' pays Rs. 10 lakh. 'Z' pays the amount. What offence did 'A' commit?

(A) Sedition
(B) Extortion
(C) Theft
(D) Affray

79. In a complaint case PW1 deposes in Court that an investigation by police is in progress in relation to the same offence. What shall the Magistrate do?

(A) He shall examine all the witnesses and dispose of the case
(B) He shall examine all the witnesses and wait for the police report
(C) He shall stop the trial and report the matter to the CJM forthwith
(D) He shall stay the proceedings of such trial and call for a report on the matter from the police officer conducting the investigation.

80. The basic idea embodied in Sec.27 of the Indian Evidence Act is

(A) the doctrine of confirmation by subsequent conduct
(B) the doctrine of admission by subsequent conduct
(C) the doctrine of confirmation by subsequent event
(D) the doctrine of admission by subsequent event

Part-C

81. New States are established by

(A) the Central Government
(B) the Parliament
(C) the Central Government with the approval of 50% of the State Governments
(D) the Parliament with the approval of 50% of the State Legislatures.

82. Choose the wrong statement.

(A) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.
(B) A foreigner may while he holds any office of profit under the State accept a title from any foreign State with the consent of the President.
(C) A person holding any office of profit under the State may accept any present from any foreign State with the consent of the President.
(D) A foreigner may while he holds any office of profit under the State accept a title from any foreign State.

83. No child below the age of 14 shall be employed to work in any factory or..... or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

(A) mine
(B) railway
(C) farm
(D) office Fill up with the correct word.

84. Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2) of Article 32 of the Constitution, Parliament may by law empower..... to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2)

(A) the High Court
(B) the District Court
(C) any other Court
(D) any Civil Court

85. Article 39 A of the Constitution deals with

(A) equal justice and free legal aid
(B) uniform civil code
(C) organisation of Village Panchayats
(D) just and humane conditions of works

86. Choose the one which is not a fundamental duty of a citizen under Article 51 A of the Constitution

(A) to develop scientific temper
(B) to abjure violence
(C) to encourage settlement of disputes by arbitration
(D) to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women

87. Which among the following do you not find in Article 20 of the Constitution?

(A) No person shall be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.
(B) No person shall be detained in police custody beyond the period of 24 hours without the authority of a Magistrate.
(C) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
(D) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

88. Identify the word wrongly used in the following statement Under Article 29 (1) of the Constitution any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, religion or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(A) language
(B) religion
(C) culture
(D) citizens

89. Identify the wrong statement.

(A) The State may make any law regulating or restricting any economic or financial activity which may be associated with religious practice.
(B) The State shall not make any law regulating or restricting any economic or financial activity which may be associated with religious practice.
(C) The State may regulate political activity which may be associated with religious practice.
(D) The State may make any law restricting secular activity which may be associated with religious practice.

90. The Constitution provides that the principles in a Part of it are fundamental in the governance of the country. Which is that Part?

(A) Part II
(B) Part III
(C) Part IV
(D) PartV

91. My Own Boswell is the autobiography of

(A) Justice Vivian Bose
(B) Samuel Johnson
(C) Justice Hidayatullah
(D) Lord Denning

92. Who is the first woman Judge of the Supreme Court of India?

(A) Justice Ruma Pal
(B) Justice Sujata V.Manohar
(C) Justice Anna Chandy
(D) Justice Fathima Beevi

93. Who is the first Chief Justice of the High Court of Kerala?

(A) Justice P.T.Raman Nair
(B) Justice K.T.Koshy
(C) Justice M.S.Menon
(D) Justice K.Sankaran

94. "Why does a man want to write his autobiography? This is the first question one must consider, and answer before starting to write. Is it to justify oneself to oneself, or to justify oneself to one's contemporaries, or to justify oneself to posterity". This is the opening paragraph of a celebrated autobiography. Identify it?

(A) Speak Memory
(B) Courting Destiny
(C) Roses In December
(D) My Life and Other Things

95. The inaugural address in the Constituent Assembly of India was delivered by

(A) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
(C) Lord Louis Mountbatten
(D) Dr.Rajendra Prasad

96. Pick the odd one out

(A) Endemic
(B) Niche
(C) Epidemic
(D) Rife

97. Pointing out a group photograph, R says, "To the right of the man wearing the blue suit is my mother's father's son." How is he related to R?

(A) Uncle
(B) Nephew
(C) Brother-in-law
(D) Son

98. In a certain code language 'SUPERMAN' is coded as 'USEPMRNA'. Then in that code 'ADVOCATE' is coded as:

(A) DVAOCAET
(B) DAOVCAET
(C) DAOVACET
(D) DVOACAET

99. Choose the alternative which is closely resembles the mirror image of the given combination.

MALAYALAM

(1) MALAYALAM (2) MAJAYAJAM
(3) MALAYALAM (4) MAIAYAIAM

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

100. The words in the bottom row are related in the same way as the words in the top row. For each item, find the word that completes the bottom row of words.

Daisy	Flower	Plant
Bungalow	House	?

(A) Building
(B) Cottage
(C) Apartment
(D) City