Kerala Judicial Service (Prelims) 2017

High Court of Kerala · Preliminary Examination, held 04.03.2018 · 100 questions

PART A

1. What are the materials on which the court can depend, for its decision under Order VII Rule 11 CPC?

(A) Pleadings of the plaintiff
(B) Pleadings of the plaintiff and the defendant
(C) Pleadings of both sides and all materials produced by both sides.
(D) None of the above.

2. Transfer by ostensible owner is dealt with in which among the following provisions of the Transfer of Property Act ?

(A) Section 35.
(B) Section 39
(C) Section 41
(D) section 43.

3. Plaintiff, the owner of a property, filed a suit for injunction to restrain a temple from conducting annual festival in his property. The temple contended that it was conducted as a part of religious rites and ceremonies carried out annually, since time immemorial and hence, hit by section 9 of CPC. Is the suit maintainable. ?

(A) Not maintainable, since religious rites and ceremonies are to be adjudicated.
(B) Maintainable, in the light of explanation I of section 9 CPC .
(C) Maintainable, since religious rites and ceremonies do not arise.
(D) Maintainable in the light of Explanation II of Section 9 CPC.

4. Lis Pendens will apply if, in the suit, right to immovable property

(A) Directly and substantially in issue.
(B) Directly and specifically in issue
(C) Substantially and specifically in issue
(D) Not directly, but collaterally in issue.

5. After how much period of notice can a suit against Government be filed ?

(A) 60 days from date of despatch
(B) 90 days from the date of delivery.
(C) Two months from the date of delivery or leaving at the office.
(D) Three months from the date of despatch.

6. If value of improvements of mortgaged property is ordered to be recovered under section 63 A of Transfer of Property Act, in the absence of a contract, what is the rate of interest that is entitled to be granted ?

(A) 9%
(B) 6%
(C) 10%
(D) 11%.

7. What is the attachable portion of salary in a decree for maintenance?

(A) 1/3rd of the salary
(B) 1/4 of the salary
(C) ½ of the salary
(D) Remainder after deducting first Rs. 1000/- and 2/3rd of the remainder.

8. One of the essential difference between Review under section 114 CPC and Revision under Section 115 CPC is that:

(A) Review is possible on limited grounds provided in O 47 Rule 1, whereas revision is on wider grounds.
(B) Review lies to the same court, whereas revision lies to any court.
(C) Scope of review is wider, whereas scope of revision is limited.
(D) Review can be filed only if the order is not appealable. But, revision can be filed only in appealable cases.

9. Which among the following is the essential difference between O 17 Rule 2 CPC and O 17 Rule 3 of CPC, relating to the appearance of parties?

(A) Rule 2 relates to the date of first appearance, but Rule 3 deals with adjourned date.
(B) Rule 3 relates to non appearance of either party on the first day of appearance, whereas Rule 2 relates to adjourned date.
(C) Rule 2 relates to failure of one party, who was granted time for production of evidence, whereas Rule 3 deals with failure of any party to appear on any adjourned day.
(D) Rule 2 relates to non appearance of the party on any adjourned date, but Rule 3 relates to default on an adjourned date posted for evidence or production of witnesses.

10. Can compensation be awarded in a suit under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act for specific performance of a contract, if the plaintiff has failed to claim it in the plaint ?

(A) No.
(B) Yes.
(C) Yes. At the discretion of court
(D) Yes. If orally requested at the time of evidence.

11. Transfer of which one among the following, is not barred under section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act ?

(A) Spes Successionis.
(B) Transfer of vested Right.
(C) Mere Right to Sue.
(D) Easement without dominant heritage.

12. Which one among the following does not form the basis of doctrine of Res Judicata?

(A) No person shall be vexed twice for the same cause.
(B) It is a principle of convenience for both sides.
(C) In the interest of both sides, there should be an end to litigation.
(D) A judicial decision must be accepted as correct.

13. Select one among the following, which is not an ingredient of vested interest under section 19 of Transfer of Property Act ?

(A) Not subject to any condition or if subject to a condition, one which must happen.
(B) It is heritable and alienable.
(C) Will not be defeated by the death of the transferee, before he obtains possession.
(D) Can take place only on the happening of a specified uncertain event.

14. In a suit for redemption of mortgage, suit was decreed granting 8% interest on the principal amount adjudged, from the date of decree till date of payment, being the agreed rate of interest. Defendant challenges decree, inter alia, on a ground that the future interest exceeds the rate fixed by section 34 CPC. Is that contention sustainable?

(A) Yes, being contrary to section 34 CPC
(B) No. it being the agreed rate and it can exceed interest rate even under section 34 CPC
(C) Nominee it is within the discretion of court under section 34 CPC.
(D) No. Since suit of this nature is not covered by section 34 CPC.

15. Which one among the following is not correct with respect to the right of redemption of a mortgage?

(A) It arises at any time after the principal money has become due.
(B) Right of Redemption is a valuable right available to a mortgagor.
(C) It can be exercised at any time before the right is extinguished by order of court or by act of parties.
(D) It is a valuable right available to mortgagee.

16. What is the limit of compensation which court can grant under section 95 CPC?

(A) Rs.10,000/-
(B) Rs.25,000/-
(C) Rs.50,000/-
(D) Rs.75,000/-

17. What is donatio mortis causa, under section 129 of Transfer of Property Act?

(A) Gift of movables for charitable purposes.
(B) Gift of movables in contemplation of death.
(C) Gift of immovables in contemplation of death.
(D) Any gift for conducting funeral expenses.

18. A suit for foreclosure is a remedy available to which among the following mortgages?

(A) A mortgagee in a mortgage by conditional sale.
(B) A mortgagor in a mortgage by conditional sale.
(C) A mortgagee in an English mortgage.
(D) A mortgagor in an English mortgage.

19. A decree is sent to another court of competent jurisdiction for executing under section 39 CPC. The transferee court found that the judgment debtor has expired after the date of decree. Proceedings are initiated against the legal representatives. They contend that the transferee court cannot proceed against the legal representatives since the decree was transferred for executing the decree against the judgement debtor only. What is the legal position?

(A) It cannot proceed since the judgement debtor does not include legal representatives.
(B) It can proceed under section 42(2) of CPC.
(C) It cannot proceed. Decree should be sent back to the Transferor Court.
(D) It cannot proceed without further order of the transferor court under section 50 CPC.

20. In a suit for specific performance of contract, what are the defences available to the defendant?

(A) All defences available to him under any law relating to contracts.
(B) All defences available to him under the Specific Relief Act.
(C) All defences available to him under the Specific Relief Act and Indian Contract Act.
(D) All defences available to him under any Statute.

21. Which among the following will not be a bar in granting the Specific Performance of a Contract?

(A) If he violates any essential part of the contract to be performed by him.
(B) If he has become incapable of performing the contract.
(C) If he fails to aver and prove that he was ready and willing to perform the essential part of the contract.
(D) If he fails to voluntarily deposit the money in court to prove his readiness and willingness.

22. Which among the following is not correct in relation to consideration of Order 21 Rule 90 CPC ?

(A) There must be a material irregularity or fraud in the sale.
(B) It must relate to conduct of sale alone.
(C) The applicant must have sustained substantial injury.
(D) Such injury must have been caused by material irregularity or fraud.

23. Which among the following contract is specifically enforceable?

(A) A contract which is in its nature determinable.
(B) A contract, for non performance of which compensation in terms of Money is an adequate relief.
(C) A contract which runs into minute or numerous details.
(D) A contract, for non performance of which compensation in terms of money would not afford adequate relief.

24. In which among the following cases is the injunction refused?

(A) When the defendant is a trustee of the property of the plaintiff.
(B) When compensation in terms of money would not be the adequate relief.
(C) To restrain any person from applying to any legislative body.
(D) An injunction to prevent multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

25. What is the meaning of the term"determinable" used in section 14 (c) of the Specific Relief Act.?

(A) The damage in case of a breach of contract cannot be determined in terms of money.
(B) A contract which can be terminated by either party without assigning any reason.
(C) A contract, the terms of which cannot be ascertained with precision.
(D) A contract, the terms of which can be ascertained with precision.

26. An order is issued to a garnishee to deposit in court the money payable to the judgment Debtor. The garnishee fails to comply and to respond. Court orders attachment of salary of garnishee. Is it proper?

(A) Correct and legal.
(B) No. Court should conduct enquiry regarding means of garnishee.
(C) No. Court should order the garnishee to comply with the notice
(D) None of the above.

27. What is the liability of the principal on a contract, where the agent exceeds the authority?

(A) Principal is not liable.
(B) Principal is liable.
(C) Principal is fully liable even if the act done with authority and without authority can be separated.
(D) Principal is liable to the extent the agent did with authority, if that can be segregated from the remaining part.

28. Presumption under section 118 of Negotiable Instruments Act shall not be drawn in which among the following cases?

(A) , of consideration.
(B) as to stamp affixed.
(C) as to due execution.
(D) as to time of transfer.

29. What is a contingent contract ?

(A) A contract dependent on an unspecified event.
(B) A contract dependent on the happening of a specified event.
(C) A contract dependent on the non happening of any specified event.
(D) A contract dependent on the happening or non happening of a specified event.

30. Select one among the following, which does not constitute a ground for refusing to rescind a Contract under the Specific Relief Act.

(A) When the plaintiff has expressly or impliedly ratified the contract.
(B) Where third parties have acquired rights in good faith during the subsistence of the contract.
(C) Where a part of the contract is sought to be enforced which is not severable from the other part of the contract.
(D) Where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff.

31. When the amount payable on a Negotiable Instrument is written differently in figures and words, what is the legal effect ?

(A) It is invalid.
(B) It is not negotiable.
(C) Amount stated in words is
(D) Amount stated in figures is recognised > recognised.

32. A agrees to purchase an elephant from B. Both sides entered into an agreement without knowing that the elephant had died at the time of agreement. What is the legal effect?

(A) Agreement is valid.
(B) Agreement is void
(C) Agreement is voidable
(D) None of the above.

33. What is the effect of material alteration under section 87 of the Negotiable Instrument Act ?

(A) Instrument is voidable.
(B) Instrument is void.
(C) Instrument is valid.
(D) None of the above.

34. Which among the following does not constitute an ingredient of endorsement?

(A) Maker or holder of a Negotiable Instrument signs the instrument.
(B) It is signed otherwise as a maker.
(C) It is for the purpose of negotiation.
(D) It is signed otherwise than for the purpose of negotiation.

35. Which among the following constitute the essential difference between a mortgage by conditional sale and sale by a condition to repurchase. ?

(A) Sale with a condition to repurchase is a purported mortgage.
(B) Both are the same with common features.
(C) Mortgage by conditional sale is a purported sale.
(D) Mortgage by conditional sale is a mortgage whereas sale with clause to repurchase is a completed sale with a condition .

36. In a Rent Control Petition, Landlord filed an application under section 12 of BRC Act. Tenant filed another application contending that rent control petition is not maintainable in law since tenancy agreement is unenforceable, though he admitted the Landlord tenant relationship. Which petition is to be considered first?

(A) Both should be considered simultaneously.
(B) Section 12 petition.
(C) Petition challenging maintainability
(D) None of the above.

37. Which among the following definition in the Building(Lease and Rent Control) Act, refers to sub letting?

(A) Tenant
(B) Landlord.
(C) Building
(D) None of the above.

38. Who is a statutory tenant?

(A) A tenant in possession during the tenancy period.
(B) A tenant of a building not covered by the Rent Control Act.
(C) A tenant to whom the building is sublet in accordance with terms of letting.
(D) A tenant who continues in possession after determination of or expiry of tenancy period and governed by Rent Control Act.

39. When the Negotiable Instrument can be construed either as a promissory note or a bill of exchange, what is the legal effect?

(A) It is invalid.
(B) Holder can construe it as a promissory note.
(C) He can construe it either as a promissory note or a bill of exchange.
(D) He can construe it as a bill of exchange

40. Rent deed permitted the tenant to sub let the tenanted premises. Accordingly, building was sub let and sub tenant was put in possession . He started a business without giving notice to the landlord. Landlord filed a Rent Control Petition without implementing a sub tenant, and obtained an order of eviction . Sub tenant alleged fraud and collusion by a separate action and that he was a necessary party. Is it sustainable ?

(A) Yes, since subletting was permitted under the tenancy.
(B) No, since under section 21 of BRC Act, sub tenant is bound to give notice to the landlord.
(C) Yes, since under section 21 of BRC Act he is to be a party to proceedings.
(D) No. Section 21 provides that a sub tenant permitted under contract is entitled to be a party only if he has given notice to the landlord.

PART B

41. Which one among the following statement is incorrect in relation to proof of motive as an ingredient of an offence. ?

(A) It is not an important ingredient of an offence.
(B) Absence of proof regarding motive will result in acquittal.
(C) Proof of motive only supports the prosecution case.
(D) If motive is proved, that will add to the chain of circumstances.

42. Which one among the following is fully correct in relation to "Res Gestae"?

(A) Facts relating to circumstances surrounding the relevant facts are admissible.
(B) Even facts which are otherwise inadmissible, become relevant under the principle.
(C) Contemporaneity of a statement to the incident is the determining test of Res Gestae.
(D) Even hearsay evidence is admissible if they relate to the fact in issue.

43. Every member of an unlawful assembly is guilty of offence done in prosecution of---- ?

(A) , common purpose.
(B) common object.
(C) common intention.
(D) common aim.

44. An admission, as defined under sections 17 to 20 and fulfilling requirement of section 21 is.....?

(A) Binding and conclusive as against all.
(B) Substantive evidence.
(C) Conclusive proof.
(D) Not admissible in evidence.

45. In a dispute between A and B regarding the validity of a deed, A asserts that it is genuine. B asserts that it is forged. Is evidence regarding a previous statement of B that the document is genuine relevant?

(A) No, under section 23 of the Evidence Act. 14
(B) Yes, under section 21 of the Evidence Act.
(C) No, under section 24 of the Evidence Act.
(D) Yes, under section 18 of the Evidence Act.

46. An accused, immediately after apprehension, is taken to a Government Doctor. He explains that injuries on his body were caused by the murdered before his death. Is the statement by the doctor touching on this, admissible in evidence?

(A) No, since the accused was in police custody.
(B) No, since it is a confession hit by section 26 of Evidence Act.
(C) No, since it is self incriminatory.
(D) Yes, since it is not a confession hit by section 26 of Evidence Act.

47. Can dying declaration be the sole basis of evidence?

(A) No, unless it is corroborated.
(B) No, it cannot be substantive evidence.
(C) Yes, if it is found to be true, voluntary and believable.
(D) Yes, only if you get assurance from other materials.

48. Which among the following is not an ingredient of stalking under section 354D of IPC?

(A) Following a woman.
(B) Capturing the image of a woman.
(C) Contacting a woman.
(D) Monitoring the use of the internet by a woman.

49. When does the previous conviction of a person become relevant under section 14 of Evidence Act, when he is tried of an offence ?

(A) When the previous commission of an offence by that person is under consideration.
(B) 'When he is faced with multiple charges.
(C) To show that the criminal mind of the person existed even earlier.
(D) To prove his ill will.

50. When .....is used by an unlawful assembly, being member of the unlawful assembly is guilty of offence of rioting?

(A) Threat or coercion.
(B) Force or violence
(C) Assault or intimidation.
(D) Intimidation or criminal force.

51. What is the limitation period for an appeal by a victim under proviso to section 372 Cr.P.C. from an order of acquittal

(A) 30 days.
(B) 60 days.
(C) No period prescribed , but within a reasonable time.
(D) None of the above.

52. A child is brought to the Hospital with grievous injuries. The doctor who sees him in the operation table finds that an operation is to be performed urgently to save the child. He performed the surgery in good faith, but failed to obtain the consent of the father who had brought the child, due to lack of time. Child dies. Has he committed any offence , If so, which offence?

(A) Section 304A IPC
(B) 304 IPC
(C) No offence.
(D) None of the above.

53. One of the important ingredient to constitute an offence of affray is:

(A) Two or more persons attack each other
(B) Three or more in a public place disturbing public persons attack public peace. disturbing public peace.
(C) Fight in a public place without disturbing others
(D) Fight in a public place disturbing public peace.

54. In a fire, a person pulls down a home without any criminal intention, to prevent fire from spreading. He is prosecuted for the act. Which is the statutory defence which the accused is entitled to set under IPC.?

(A) Section 76
(B) Section 81
(C) Section 77
(D) Section 82.

55. An entry in any public or other official book or register stating a fact in issue or relevant fact and made by a public servant in discharge of his official duty is itself----------

(A) irrelevant.
(B) not admissible
(C) a relevant fact
(D) not a fact in issue

56. Which among the following is not primary evidence.

(A) copies of a common original.
(B) one part of a document executed in several parts.
(C) Each counter part of a document executed in counterparts.
(D) None of the above.

57. How many types of punishments are contemplated under section 53 of IPC?

(A) three
(B) four
(C) five
(D) six

58. A contract which is required by law to be in writing is proved in evidence by the plaintiff by providing the original contract itself. The defendant will be permitted to bring in oral evidence to prove which among the following?

(A) want of capacity of any party.
(B) contradicting the terms of the contract.
(C) varying the terms of contract.
(D) adding or subtracting from the terms of contract.

59. A child is born during the subsistence of a valid marriage between husband and wife. What is the method of disproving the statutory presumption that the child is the legitimate child of the husband?

(A) By the oral testimony of the wife.
(B) By proving that they were living separately for more than one year.
(C) By proving that the husband was out of the country for a few months prior to the birth of the child.
(D) By proving that the parties had no access to each other during the period of conceiving.

60. How is execution of a Registered will proved?

(A) By examining the Registrar.
(B) By examining one of the Registration witnesses.
(C) By examining one among the attestors.
(D) Registration itself establishes the genuineness of the document and can be received without any further proof.

61. The right of private defence extending to causing death, as provided under section 100 IPC, will not extend to which among the following offences, which occasions the exercise of right of private defence.

(A) assault with the intention of committing rape.
(B) an assault with the intention of committing theft of valuables.
(C) an assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.
(D) an assault with the intention of kidnapping or abduction.

62. What is the maximum sentence that can be imposed on a person who prints or publishes the name of the person on whom section 376 IPC is committed?

(A) two years and fine
(B) one year and fine
(C) three years and fine
(D) four years and fine

63. The Act of making the atmosphere noxious to health is made penal under which provision of law?

(A) S.274 IPC
(B) S.277 IPC
(C) S.273 IPC
(D) S.278 IPC

64. Which provision binds a police officer arresting a female to get her examined by a female medical officer?

(A) S.51 Cr.P.C
(B) S.54 Cr.P.C
(C) S.53A Cr.P.C
(D) S.54A Cr.P.C

65. A, the neighbour of B, saw B standing nude in his bedroom, seen through the window panes of the house of B. A got annoyed. What if any,is the offence committed by B?

(A) S.294 (a) IPC
(B) S.294(b)
(C) S.290 IPC
(D) None of the above offences is Committed.

66. A shakes his fist at B, knowing that by his act, B will believe that A is about to strike B. What, if any, is the offence committed by A?

(A) no offence
(B) criminal force
(C) force
(D) assault

67. Complaint means an allegation made in writing or orally to :

(A) a police officer
(B) an officer in charge of a police station.
(C) a magistrate
(D) any officer of the Government.

68. A ChiefJudicial Magistrate can be appointed in ?

(A) each sessions division
(B) each district
(C) each subdivision
(D) any metropolitan area

69. Every person is bound to aid a Magistrate or Police reasonably demanding his aid in?

(A) settling a boundary dispute between two neighbours
(B) prevention and suppression of breach of peace
(C) preventing escape of a person whom they are not authorised to arrest
(D) prevention of injury to a private way

70. When can a private person arrest a person ?

(A) if in his presence a non cognizable offence is committed
(B) if he commits a non bailable offence
(C) if he commits or attempts to commit any offence
(D) if in his presence,one commits a non bailable and cognizable offence.

71. When does rash and negligent driving on a public way become punishable under section 279 IPC?

(A) If it is likely to cause fear.
(B) If it may endanger human life.
(C) If it is driven with great speed .
(D) If it is driven recklessly.

72. When a person to whom summons is addressed could not be found in spite of due diligence, what shall the serving officer do

(A) affix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house
(B) affix the summons in the court notice board.
(C) return the summons
(D) serve summons on an adult male member residing with him.

73. When a court has reason to believe that any person to whom a warrant is issued has absconded, what is the next step?

(A) issue an order of attachment of his property.
(B) issue a proclamation requiring him to appear .
(C) issue a bailable warrant.
(D) consign the case to the long pending cases register.

74. If property of a person absconding is attached and if he does not appear within the time mentioned in the proclamation, property will be at whose disposal ?

(A) court which attached
(B) the Government
(C) The District Collector
(D) The District Magistrate

75. Who is a minor referred to in S.125 of the Cr.P.C ?

(A) A person who is less than 16 years.
(B) A person who has not crossed the age of 21 years.
(C) A person, who under the provisions of Indian Majority Act, has not attained the age of majority.
(D) None of the above.

76. In a proceeding under S.133 Cr.P.C, the person against whom a conditional order has been passed appears and denies the existence of a public right. The Magistrate finds that there is evidence in support of denial. What is the option available to the District Magistrate?

(A) vacate the conditional order.
(B) dismiss the complaint.
(C) proceed to take further evidence as a summons case.
(D) Stay the proceedings until such right is determined by a competent court.

77. In a proceeding under S.145 Cr.P.C, after inquiry, the magistrate is unable to ascertain as to which of the rival parties was in possession of the disputed land. What is the next step legally available ?

(A) He may attach the property until a competent court determines the right of parties.
(B) He may stop the proceedings and direct parties to approach a civil court.
(C) He may call for a report from the Tahsildar.
(D) He may conduct further inquiry including a local inspection.

78. After perusing records and documents submitted and after hearing the accused and prosecution, the Court may discharge an accused under S.227 Cr.P.C, if it is found that---------?

(A) the allegations are baseless
(B) sufficient materials for proceeding are not collected.
(C) the allegations are groundless.
(D) there is no sufficient ground for proceeding.

79. In a summary trial, what is the maximum sentence of imprisonment that can be passed by the magistrate ?

(A) one month
(B) two months
(C) three months
(D) four months

80. Which among the following is an irregularity which will vitiate the proceeding, if taken by a magistrate, who is not authorised by law z

(A) Makes an order of maintenance.
(B) Issues search warrant under S.94.
(C) Hold an inquest under S.176.
(D) Order the police under S.155 to investigate an offence .

PART C

81. The concept of autrefois convict is embedded in which Article of the Constitution of India ?

(A) Art. 14
(B) Art. 19
(C) Art. 20
(D) Art. 22

82. Which is the Constitutional provision that provides the rights available to persons arrested ?

(A) Art.22
(B) Art.23
(C) Art.25
(D) Art.29

83. Which among the following is not enforceable by a Court?

(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Directive principles of State policy
(C) Right to freedom
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

84. In which among the following, Supreme Court cannot exercise original jurisdiction?

(A) Dispute between two or more states
(B) Between Government of India and one or more states
(C) Intra-state water dispute
(D) Between Government of India and States on one side and one or more states on the other side

85. Right to Privacy was considered by a larger Bench of the Supreme Court in ?

(A) K.S.Puttaswamy v. Union of India
(B) Independent thought v. Union of India.
(C) PUCL v. Union of India.
(D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.

86. By which writ an authority is called upon to show the authority under which power is exercised ?

(A) Mandamus
(B) Quo warranto
(C) Prohibition
(D) Certiorari

87. Subordinate Courts in the State is dealt with in which Chapter of the Constitution of India ?

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

88. Which one among the following is not a Constitutional Post?

(A) Vice President of India
(B) Governor of State
(C) Attorney General for India
(D) Solicitor General of India

89. Whao is the ex officio Chairman of the Council of States?

(A) Vice President
(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Minister of Parliamentary affairs.
(D) Prime Minister

90. Who elects the Vice President of India ?

(A) Members of the Parliament
(B) Members of both houses of Parliament
(C) Elected members of Lok Sabha
(D) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

91. Supreme Court recently issued direction for providing special centre for examination of vulnerable witnesses in which among the following cases?

(A) State of Maharashtra v. Bandu.
(B) PUCL v. State of Uttar Pradesh.
(C) State of Delhi v. Union of India .
(D) State of Rajasthan v. Sankar.

92. Special leave to appeal to Supreme Court is filed under which provison of Constitution of India?

(A) Art. 133
(B) Art. 134
(C) Art. 136
(D) Art. 138

93. Validity of Triple Talak was considered by Supreme Court recently in ?

(A) Shah Bano v. Union of India.
(B) Rahmat Bano v. State of Rajasthan.
(C) Shayara Bano v. Union of India.
(D) Women's association v. Union of India.

94. What does " Per incuriam" means?

(A) Without discussing the relevant issues involved.
(B) Without referring to a binding precedent.
(C) Without considering the relevant evidence.
(D) None of the above.

95. What is meant by the term "Dominus litis"?

(A) Dominating party in a contract.
(B) Dorment party in a contract.
(C) The person who controls the litigation.
(D) Independent party to litigation.

96. Select the odd from the following.

(A) Tibia
(B) Fibula
(C) Tympanum
(D) Femur

97. Find out the odd from the following:

(A) Pediatrics
(B) Taxonomy
(C) Oncology
(D) Orthopaedics.

98. Find out the correct answer to fill the following blank space: Bull: Cow ; Peacock : --------

(A) She bird
(B) More
(C) Peahen
(D) Pea bird.

99. Find out the correct answer to fill the following blank space. A,C,E 15,13,11; G I K =----------

(A) 21,22,23
(B) 20, 19,18
(C) 19,18,16
(D) 20,18,16

100. Find out the odd pair

(A) Gooseberry and strawberry
(B) Potato and tomato
(C) Lemon and orange
(D) Apple and Pear.