Kerala Judicial Service (Prelims) 2019

High Court of Kerala · Preliminary Examination, held 26.05.2019 · 100 questions

Part-A

1. Which of the following statements relating to the definition of "decree" in S.2(2) CPC is untrue?

(A) Decree means a formal expression of an adjudication conclusively determining the rights of the parties.
(B) It shall be deemed to include the rejection of plaint.
(C) It shall be deemed to include the determination of any question within S.47 CPC.
(D) It shall be deemed to include the determination of any question within S.144 CPC.

2. Which provision deals with the situation in which a court can direct to take off the plaint with costs to be paid by the pleader to the defendant?

(A) O.IX R.9 CPC
(B) O.XXXII R.2 CPC
(C) S.35A CPC
(D) O.VII R.11 CPC

3. Which of the following is not a condition for removal of next friend of a minor?

(A) Where the next friend is found to be not a relative of the minor plaintiff.
(B) Where the interest of the next friend is adverse to that of the minor.
(C) Where the next friend is so connected with the defendant whose interest is adverse to that of the minor.
(D) Where the next friend ceases to reside within India.

4. Which of the following is not a condition for withdrawal of permission to sue as an indigent person?

(A) If the indigent person is guilty of vexatious or improper conduct in the course of the suit.
(B) If it appears that his means are such that he ought not to continue to sue as an indigent person.
(C) If he has entered into any agreement with reference to the subject matter of the suit under which any other person has obtained an interest.
(D) If he refuses to take the help of a pleader assigned by the court.

5. All questions between the parties to a suit in which the decree was passed or their representatives and relating to the ..... shall be determined by the court executing the decree

(A) execution of the decree
(B) satisfaction of the decree
(C) discharge of the decree
(D) execution, discharge and satisfaction of the decree

6. Which of the following is not a reason for issuing an order of arrest before judgment under O.XXXVIII R.1 CPC?

(A) The defendant has absconded or left the local limits of jurisdiction of the court.
(B) The defendant is about to abscond or leave the local limits of jurisdiction of the court.
(C) When the defendant has committed waste in the plaint schedule property.
(D) When the defendant has disposed of or removed from the local limits of jurisdiction of the court his property.

7. Where an injunction has been granted without giving notice to the opposite party, the court shall make an endeavour to finally dispose of the application within ..... days from the date on which the injunction was granted?

(A) 30
(B) 60
(C) 45
(D) 90

8. Which among the following is not a requirement under O.XXI Rule 66 CPC in a proclamation for sale?

(A) Details of the title documents, including the number, year and name of the SRO.
(B) The revenue assessed upon the estate to be sold.
(C) Any encumbrance to which the property is liable.
(D) Amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

9. General rule regarding production of original documents under O.XIII R.1 CPC, if they are not produced along with the pleadings, is that

(A) the parties or their pleader shall produce them on or before adducing evidence in the case.
(B) the parties or their pleader shall produce them on or before the settlement of issues.
(C) the parties or their pleader shall produce them at the time of final hearing.
(D) the parties or their pleader shall produce them before reserving the case for judgment.

10. Death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate

(A) if the plaintiff or defendant has a legal representative.
(B) if the suit is one to vindicate a public right.
(C) if the right to sue survives.
(D) if the plaintiff or the defendant had assigned the property pending suit.

11. What are the pre-requisites for abandoning a suit, instituted by a minor plaintiff, under O.XXIII R.1 CPC?

(A) It can be abandoned with or without the leave of the court.
(B) A simple application for leave of the court is enough.
(C) An application for leave shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the next friend stating the reasons for abandonment.
(D) An application for leave shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the next friend and also by a certificate of the pleader to the effect that the abandonment proposed is, in his opinion, for the benefit of the minor.

12. Which of the following persons is not a "tenant" within the definition of S.2(6) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965?

(A) A person by whom rent is payable for a building.
(B) A person on whose account rent is payable for a building.
(C) A person placed in occupation of a building by its tenant.
(D) Heirs of a deceased tenant.

13. Choose the wrong option given below: Nothing contained in S.11 of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 shall apply to a tenant whose landlord is .....

(A) the State Government
(B) the public authorities notified under the Act
(C) the Central Government
(D) a trust coming under the purview of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882

14. The principles of constructive res Judicata in S.11 CPC are applicable to the proceedings under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965. This statement is

(A) true
(B) partly true insofar as S.11(3) of the Act is concerned.
(C) false
(D) partly true to extent of S.11 (8) of the Act is concerned.

15. On the death of an original tenant under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 his legal heirs succeeded to the tenancy as

(A) joint tenants
(B) tenants-in-common
(C) co-tenants
(D) co-owners

16. Which of the following powers the Rent Control Court does not possess?

(A) Discovery and inspection
(B) Enforcing the attendance of witnesses
(C) Reception of evidence taken on affidavit
(D) Issue an order of temporary injunction

17. What is the remedy of a respondent against whom execution of an order of eviction under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 has been ordered by a Munsiff's Court?

(A) The respondent can file an appeal.
(B) The respondent can file a revision to the court to which the appeals ordinarily lie against the decisions of the Munsiff.
(C) The respondent can file a writ petition before the High Court.
(D) The respondent can file an application under S.47 CPC before the executing court itself.

18. What are the provisions in the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 requiring a notice before initiation of an eviction proceedings?

(A) S.11(2) and S.11(3)
(B) S.11(2) and S.11(8)
(C) S.11(2) and S.11(4)(i)
(D) S.11(4)(i) and S.11(8)

19. When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtain the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make .....

(A) a proposal
(B) a promise
(C) an offer
(D) a consent

20. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a

(A) void contract
(B) voidable contract
(C) unilateral contract
(D) rescinded contract

21. Which is the wrong answer: Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by .....

(A) coercion
(B) undue influence
(C) fraud
(D) misunderstanding

22. “A” and “B” jointly owe ₹1,00,000/- to 'C'. “A” alone pays the amount to “C” and “B”, not knowing this fact, pays ₹1,00,000/- over again to “C”. Is “C” bound to repay the amount, if so, to whom?

(A) “C” is not bound to repay the amount to anyone.
(B) “C” is bound to repay ₹50,000/- each to “A” and “B”.
(C) “C” is bound to repay the amount to “B”.
(D) “C” is bound to repay the amount to “A”.

23. “A” contracts to repair “B's house in a particular manner and receives payment in advance. “A” repairs the house, but not according to the contract. What is “B's right?

(A) “B” is entitled to recover from “A” the costs of making the repairs conform to the contract.
(B) “B” is not entitled to recover any amount as “A” has effected repairs to the house.
(C) “B” is entitled to recover the entire money paid to “A” in advance with interest as he made a breach of the contract.
(D) “B” is entitled to recover the entire money from “A” without any interest.

24. “A” contracts with “B” to pay ₹1,000/-if he fails to pay “B” ₹500/- on a given date. “A” fails to pay “B” ₹500/- on that day. What is the remedy of “B”?

(A) “B” is entitled to recover ₹500/- only from “A”.
(B) “B” is entitled to recover any amount as compensation from “A”.
(C) “B” is entitled to recover from “A” such compensation not exceeding ₹1,000/- as the court considers reasonable.
(D) “B” is entitled to recover from “A” ₹500/- with reasonable rate of interest.

25. In a suit for specific performance of agreement for sale of immovable property, the plaintiff acquires title to the property when when .....

(A) the sale consideration is paid
(B) the suit is filed
(C) the sale deed is executed
(D) the decree is passed

26. Pick up the wrong answer: When the defendant invades or threaten to invade the plaintiffs right or enjoyment of property, the court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases, viz.,

(A) Where the defendant is a trustee of the property for the plaintiff
(B) Where the invasion is such that compensation in money would not afford adequate relief
(C) When the defendant, who is a co-owner, attempts to trespass into the co-ownership property
(D) When the injunction is necessary to prevent multiplicity of judicial proceedings

27. State whether true or false: A minor may draw, endorse, deliver and negotiate a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque so as to bind all parties except himself.

(A) True
(B) False
(C) Partly true, a minor can only draw such a negotiable instrument and it binds all parties including himself.
(D) Partly true, a minor may negotiate such instruments binding all parties including himself.

28. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to .....

(A) a banker
(B) a banker to whom it is crossed
(C) an agent of the banker
(D) the drawee

29. Under S.3 of the TP Act, 1882, "instrument" means

(A) a non-testamentary instrument
(B) a testamentary instrument
(C) a sale deed
(D) a gift deed

30. "A" contracts to sell a property to "B". While the contract is still in force, he sells the property to "C" who has notice of the contract. Can "B" enforce the contract against anyone? What is the extent of its enforceability?

(A) "B" cannot enforce the contract against "A".
(B) "B" can enforce the contract only against "A", but to the full extent.
(C) "B" may enforce the contract against "C" only to a limited extent.
(D) "B" may enforce the contract against "C" to the same extent as against "A".

31. Which of the following is a wrong statement:

(A) The seller is bound to disclose to the buyer any material defect in the property or in the seller's title thereto of which the seller is and the buyer is not aware and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover.
(B) The settler is bound to produce to the buyer on his request for examination all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power.
(C) The seller is bound to answer to his best of information all relevant questions put by the buyer.
(D) The seller is bound to handover possession of the property in all cases at the time of executing the contract for sale.

32. A forfeiture of lease under S.111(g) of TP Act, 1882 may be waived by .....

(A) acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture
(B) distress for such rent
(C) an act on the part of the lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting
(D) All the above

33. What is the effect of material alteration of a negotiable instrument?

(A) It is voidable as against anyone who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration
(B) It is void as against anyone who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto
(C) It is void against all persons
(D) It is voidable against all persons

34. Choose the most appropriate answer: No suit under S.6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be brought against

(A) the Central Government
(B) the State Government
(C) the Government
(D) the statutory corporations

35. "A" , without authority, buys goods for "B". Afterwards "B" sells them to "C" on his own account. "B's conduct implies

(A) a ratification of the purchase made for him by "A"
(B) a consent given to "A" to make the purchase
(C) an agreement authorising "A" to purchase the goods for "B"
(D) an unauthorised act on the part of "A"

36. Every transfer of immovable property made, with an intend to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be, at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.

(A) void
(B) Nonest
(C) voidable
(D) invalid

37. A relief claimed in the plaint was not expressly granted by the decree; the relief is deemed to have been

(A) impliedly granted
(B) granted
(C) refused
(D) did not arise for consideration

38. Right to appeal is a .....

(A) statutory right
(B) inherent right
(C) natural right
(D) fundamental right

39. S.62 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with .....

(A) contract of indemnity
(B) novation
(C) joint liability
(D) contract of guarantee

40. An application was filed by the plaintiff to withdraw a suit with permission to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action. The Munsiff refused permission and dismissed the suit. The order is

(A) legal
(B) improper
(C) proper
(D) illegal

Part-B

41. A Magistrate dismisses a complaint after inquiry holding that the identity of the accused is not disclosed in the complaint. The order is

(A) correct, since it is mandatory to describe the identity of the accused in the complaint
(B) correct, even if the identity is disclosed in the inquiry as it is not revealed from the complaint
(C) incorrect, since it is not mandatory to describe the identity of the accused in the complaint
(D) incorrect, since the proper course for the Magistrate was to reject the complaint

42. A person went to a police station and gave a statement that he killed his wife. On the basis of that statement a crime for offence punishable under S.302 IPC was registered. That statement is .....

(A) admissible in evidence as a confession since gave before registration of the crime
(B) admissible in evidence as an admission of the accused regarding death of his wife
(C) not admissible in evidence since barred under S.25 of the Evidence Act
(D) not admissible in view of bar under S.162 Cr.PC.

43. A complaint alleging offence punishable under S.500 IPC was sent by the Magistrate under S.156(3) Cr.PC. for investigation. That order is

(A) irregular, since police can investigate only if a complaint is filed directly before Police
(B) incorrect, since Magistrate cannot take cognizance of an offence under S.500 IPC on the basis of a final report filed by police
(C) correct, since Magistrate has every power to order investigation with respect to any offence
(D) correct, because only if a Magistrate orders, police get jurisdiction to investigate into an offence under S.500 IPC 15

44. Which among the following statements is incorrect ? A Magistrate may discharge the accused after

(A) considering the police report and documents thereto
(B) considering the police report and documents thereto and hearing the accused
(C) considering the police report and documents thereto and documents produced by the accused
(D) considering the police report and documents thereto and examining the accused

45. In a warrant case instituted otherwise than on a police report the complainant and all the witnesses cited were examined and all the documents were considered before issuing summons to the accused. On appearance of the accused which among the following shall be the proper procedure?

(A) Magistrate may decide to discharge or frame charge on the basis of the statements and documents aforementioned
(B) Magistrate may decide to convict or acquit the accused on the basis of the statements and documents aforementioned
(C) Statements of the witnesses recorded under S.202 Cr.PC after their cross examination can be used as evidence at the trial
(D) Magistrate shall record evidence on the side of the prosecution before deciding to discharge or frame charge

46. A Magistrate convicts an accused and sentences him to undergo imprisonment for a term of one month for stealing an article worth ₹1,000/- under S.379 IPC. The judgment will be correct if...

(A) the conviction is on the basis of plea of guilt
(B) the accused is below the age of 18 years
(C) the trial is a summary trial
(D) the accused is a woman

47. During the trial of a case the accused was found to be a person of unsound mind. Magistrate on inquiry found that the accused was incapable of making his defence. Magistrate on examining the materials on record, discharged accused finding that no prima facie case was made out. The decision of the Magistrate is

(A) correct
(B) wrong
(C) wrong since the Magistrate could do so only after recording a finding that the accused became capable of making his defence
(D) correct, only if it is done after recording evidence on the side of the prosecution

48. While a Munsiff was hearing a case the plaintiff in that case quarrelled with the defendant inside the court causing interruption to the proceedings. The Munsiff

(A) may take cognizance of the offence and after hearing the offender sentence him to pay fine
(B) may forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offender
(C) may on his discretion discharge the accused, if he tenders an apology
(D) All the above are correct

49. A person committed theft at different places in Ernakulam on 10.01.2018, 01.10.2018 and 25.12.2018. He

(A) may be charged together with one composite charge and tried at one trial
(B) shall be charged for each offence and tried separately on each such charge
(C) may be charged separately for each offence and tried at one trial
(D) None of the above is correct

50. Which among the following statements is incorrect

(A) Any number of persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of same transaction can be tried together
(B) Different persons accused of offences of theft of an article, receiving of it and concealing of it can be tried together
(C) all persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction can be tried together
(D) all persons accused of criminal misappropriation committed by them jointly during a period of 24 months can be tried together

51. Prosecution wants to admit a report issued by Assistant Director of the State Forensic Science Laboratory in evidence without examining its author. The accused objects it. The report

(A) can be admitted in evidence without examining its author as a witness in court
(B) can be admitted in evidence only if its author is examined as a witness in court
(C) cannot be admitted in evidence even if its author is examined
(D) cannot be admitted unless Director of the State Forensic Science Laboratory is examined as a witness in Court

52. A person was tried and convicted for offences punishable under Ss.279 and 338 IPC. Later the injured dies as a result of the injuries sustained in the incident. Can the accused be tried for offence punishable under S.304A IPC ?

(A) cannot be tried since it amounts to double jeopardy
(B) can be tried and it does not amount to double jeopardy
(C) can be tried only if the State Government consents
(D) can be tried only if the accused was acquitted in the first trial

53. During investigation of a case involving offence punishable under S.302 IPC who is competent to tender pardon to an accused ?

(A) Sessions Judge
(B) Sub Divisional Magistrate
(C) Judicial First Class Magistrate
(D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

54. During examination-in-chief a prosecution witness stated that it was he and not the accused who committed the offence under trial. What shall then the Magistrate do?

(A) shall implead that witness and try him together with the accused
(B) proceed with the trial of the accused and decide it
(C) stop the proceedings
(D) initiate a separate case against the witness and try him separately for that offence

55. A Magistrate convicted an accused. Which among the following is legally incorrect ?

(A) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay fine
(B) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay compensation
(C) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay fine and compensation
(D) sentences him to undergo imprisonment and to pay fine and to pay a part of fine as compensation

56. A complaint alleging an offence exclusively triable by a court of session is filed before a Magistrate. As to the procedure on such complaint which of the following statements is incorrect ?

(A) Orders investigation under S. 156(3) Cr.P.C.
(B) Orders investigation under S.202 Cr.P.C.
(C) Decides to hold inquiry by the Magistrate himself
(D) After examination on oath of the complainant calls upon him to produce all his witnesses

57. A person accused of an offence punishable under S.302 IPC has been in judicial custody. Identify the correct statement ?

(A) The Magistrate has discretion to grant bail at any time during the period of judicial custody
(B) The Magistrate shall grant bail if final report is not filed within 90 days of the judicial custody
(C) The Magistrate shall grant bail if final report is not filed within 60 days of judicial custody
(D) High Court alone has jurisdiction to grant bail to the accused.

58. In a case instituted otherwise than on a police report charge is not framed. On a date of its hearing the complainant is absent. The Magistrate may then discharge the accused if .....

(A) the offence is lawfully compoundable or non-cognizable
(B) the offence is bailable
(C) the offence is lawfully compoundable and non-cognizable
(D) the offence is bailable and lawfully compoundable

59. Identify the incorrect statement. Period of limitation for taking cognizance of the offence is .....

(A) six months if the offence is punishable with fine only
(B) one year if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year
(C) Two years if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding two years.
(D) Three years if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.

60. Complainant is a Minister in the State Cabinet. Offence alleged is under S.500 IPC. Sessions Court is trying the offence. The Court shall follow the procedure for .....

(A) Summary trial
(B) Trial of summons cases
(C) Sessions trial
(D) Trial of warrant cases

61. "A" and "B" together decided to kill "X". In pursuance thereof "B" along with "C" committed murder of "X". On the above facts which among the following statements is correct ?

(A) "A" committed an offence punishable under S.302 read with S.34 IPC
(B) "A" committed an offence punishable under S.302 read with S.149 IPC
(C) "A" did not commit any offence
(D) "A" committed an offence of conspiracy punishable under S.120B IPC

62. One of the following is not a punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code. Identify ?

(A) Imprisonment for life
(B) Forfeiture of property
(C) to pay compensation
(D) to pay fine

63. A person accused of an offence claims benefit of S.84 IPC. Of the following, what shall not be a consideration for deciding that question ?

(A) The person was of unsound mind at the time of doing the act
(B) By reason of unsound mind he was incapable of knowing the nature of the act, he was doing
(C) By reason of unsoundness of mind he was incapable of knowing that the act he was doing is either wrong or contrary to law
(D) The person is of unsound mind at the time of trial

64. "A" abets "B" to kill "X". In consequence thereof "B" stabs "X". "X" recovers from the wound. If "B" is guilty of attempt to commit murder to what offence is "A" liable ?

(A) Attempt to commit murder
(B) Abetment to commit murder
(C) Abetment to commit attempt to commit murder
(D) None of the above

65. An offence under S.294 IPC will be constituted if a person utters obscene words .....

(A) to the annoyance of others
(B) in a public place
(C) in a public place and to the annoyance of others
(D) in a public place ignoring objection by others

66. At trial it is proved that the accused voluntarily inflicted the victim an injury using a knife. No evidence is adduced to prove that the weapon used is a dangerous weapon. For what offence can the accused be convicted ?

(A) S.323 IPC
(B) S.324 IPC
(C) S.325 IPC
(D) S.326 IPC

67. One of the following is not a necessary ingredient of offence of robbery;

(A) Two or more persons conjointly had committed the offence
(B) in committing extortion the person is put in fear
(C) commission of either theft or extortion
(D) in carrying away the stolen property, voluntarily caused hurt

68. A person is entrusted with a property and he dishonestly converts that property for his own use. The offence thereby constituted is .....

(A) Extortion
(B) Criminal Breach of trust
(C) Criminal misappropriation
(D) Cheating

69. A person sneaks into a house for stealing. The offence thereby he committed is

(A) Lurking house trespass
(B) House trespass
(C) House breaking
(D) Criminal trespass

70. Which among the following is a necessary part of 'forgery' under S.463 IPC, but unnecessary part of making a false document under S.464 IPC ?

(A) Makes a document
(B) Dishonest intention
(C) intention of causing it to believe that the document was made by authority of a person, but in fact not under the authority of that person
(D) Intention to cause damage or injury to a person or public

71. At the trial of an offence punishable under S.324 IPC which among the following is not a fact in issue

(A) Accused caused hurt to the injured
(B) Accused and the injured were in inimical terms
(C) Hurt was caused not on grave and sudden provocation
(D) A dangerous weapon was used to cause hurt

72. The prosecution has proved that based on a statement of the accused the weapon of offence was recovered. One of the following facts need not necessarily be proved for the recovery relevant under S.27 of the Evidence Act. Identify ?

(A) The accused was in police custody
(B) The police officer shall depose the statement of the accused in Court
(C) At least one independent witness shall state in Court about the recovery
(D) Information contained in the statement of the accused lead to discovery of the fact

73. A confession recorded by whom is barred under S.25 of the Evidence Act ?

(A) An officer in charge of a police station
(B) A Customs Officer
(C) A Forest Officer
(D) A Drug Inspector

74. A birth certificate is relevant under S.35 of the Indian Evidence Act because it is .....

(A) made by a public servant
(B) part of a register regularly kept in the ordinary course of business
(C) a public document
(D) made by a public servant in performance of his duty under a special law

75. Signature of the Principal of a college is to be proved. He is not available. A teacher worked along with him deposed in court identifying his signature. Opinion of the teacher is relevant under S. ..... of the Evidence Act.

(A) 45
(B) 46
(C) 47
(D) 73

76. A gift deed is produced in Court. Its execution can be proved even if one of the attesting witnesses, is not called, provided

(A) it is registered
(B) it is registered and its execution is denied
(C) it is registered and its execution is admitted
(D) it is not registered, but its execution is admitted

77. If an agreement is produced in Court and proved, which among the following oral evidence cannot be permitted .....

(A) To prove that the agreement is vitiated by fraud
(B) To prove that one of the terms in the agreement was incorrect
(C) To prove that there was a separate oral agreement between the parties
(D) To prove a custom which has a bearing on the terms of the agreement

78. A suit for partition is filed by the heirs of a person whose whereabouts are not known for more than 7 years. In the suit,

(A) if the plaintiff proves that nothing has been heard about the person by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden to prove that he is alive is shifted to the defendants
(B) if the defendants proves that nothing has been heard about the person by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden to prove that he is alive is shifted to the plaintiff
(C) if the defendants proves that the person was alive within 30 year the burden to prove his whereabouts have not been known for the last 7 years is shifted to the plaintiff
(D) None of the above

79. A child of 11 years of age is competent to testify in a Court of Law since the child is

(A) above the age of 10 years
(B) competent as per S.118 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) competent as per S.4 of the Oaths Act
(D) found competent by the investigating officer

80. If a former statement of a witness is proved to be inconsistent with his statement in Court as per S.145 of the Evidence Act .....

(A) his-evidence shall be excluded from consideration
(B) he becomes an accomplice
(C) he ceases to be a witness
(D) his credit may be impeached

81. Ipso Jure means .....

(A) Law of the land
(B) Law is supreme
(C) By the law itself
(D) In the absence of law

82. Riger mortis means .....

(A) Putrefaction of body
(B) Colour change of dead body
(C) Skeletonisation of dead body
(D) Stiffening of muscles after death

83. A lover of mankind .....

(A) Philatelist
(B) Philanthropist
(C) Prophet
(D) Anthropologist

84. 'Make up your mind' means .....

(A) To make a decision
(B) To express a desire
(C) To make an admission
(D) To think about an issue

85. 'Actus Curiae Neminem Gravabit' means .....

(A) The practice of the Court is the Law of the Court
(B) A Court has nothing to do with which is not before it
(C) An act of the Court shall prejudice no one
(D) Where there is a wrong there is a remedy

86. A judge of a High Court is appointed under ..... of the Constitution of India

(A) Article 279
(B) Article 217
(C) Article 170
(D) Article 234

87. When can an ad hoc Judge be appointed in the Supreme Court of India

(A) whenever the Chief Justice of India deems it appropriate
(B) whenever the President of India deems it appropriate
(C) if post of a Judge remains vacant for more than three years
(D) if a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court is not available to hold any sitting of the Court

88. Right to education of all children between 6 and 14 years of age has become a fundamental right as per Article ..... of the Constitution of India.

(A) Article 21 A
(B) Article 20 A
(C) Article 23 A
(D) Article 25 A

89. Power to issue writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari could be exercised by any court other than Supreme Court of India and High Courts if .....

(A) the Supreme Court of India empowers
(B) the President of India empowers
(C) the Parliament by law empowers
(D) None of the above

90. The Ex-Officio Chairman of the Council of States is .....

(A) the Speaker
(B) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
(C) the Prime Minister
(D) the Vice President of India

91. A High Court under Article 227 of the Constitution of India shall have superintendence over ..... through out the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction

(A) District Courts
(B) all Courts
(C) all Courts and Tribunals
(D) all Tribunals

92. Who has not functioned as Attorney General of India ?

(A) Mukul Rohatgi
(B) Tushar Mehta
(C) K.K. Venugopal
(D) G. E. Vanavahati

93. The Chief Election Commissioner of India cannot be removed except by which process

(A) Resignation
(B) Presidential Order
(C) Impeachment
(D) Judicial Decision

94. The obligation under Article 22 of the Constitution of India to produce every person arrested before the nearest Magistrate within a period of 24 hours is not applicable in the case of persons .....

(A) arrested under preventive detention laws
(B) arrested under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
(C) arrested under the Foreigners Act
(D) arrested for the offence of sedition

95. In which decision the Supreme Court of India approved the Principle of prospective overruling ?

(A) Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala
(B) Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India
(C) Golakhnath Vs. State of Punjab
(D) Indira Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain

96. Laugh is to Weep, what pride is to ?

(A) Humility
(B) Sorrow
(C) Pleasure
(D) Pity

97. Find out the odd one ?

(A) Tall-short
(B) Laugh-cry
(C) Big-huge
(D) Enormous-tiny

98. Four friends were seated around a square table. Meera was to the right of Padmam and Veena was to the left of Krishna. Who among the following faced each other ?

(A) Padmam and Krishna
(B) Veena and Padmam
(C) Krishna and Meera
(D) Krishna and Veena

Find out the conclusion/s which will logically follow from the given statement. (Common to Q.Nos.99 and 100)

99. Statement: The Laws framed by the Government for the purpose of giving equal treatment to every citizen on implementation will perpetuate corrupt working system. Conclusions:
I. The laws should be framed but they should not be implemented to avoid corrupt working system.
II. There should be obvious method to investigate corrupt working system

(A) conclusion I follows
(B) conclusion II follows
(C) either I or II follows
(D) neither I nor II follows

100. Statement: If all players play to their full potential, the team will win the match. The team has won the match. Conclusions:
I. All players played to their full potential.
II. Some players did not play to their full potential.

(A) only conclusion I follows
(B) only conclusion II follows
(C) either I or II follows
(D) neither I nor II follows