Kerala Munsiff-Magistrate Prelims 2020

High Court of Kerala · Held 28 February 2021 · 100 questions · 150 minutes · 200 marks · 1 mark deducted for each wrong answer

Preliminary Examination

Part A

1. Which among the following is not an ingredient of Res Judicata?

(A) Both the suits are between same parties
(B) First suit is tried and finally decided by the court.
(C) Former suit is decided by a court competent to try the subsequent suit
(D) The matter in issue in the previous suit directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit.

2. Which among the following transfers under the Transfer of Property Act is an exception to “nemo dat quod non habet”.?

(A) Transfer by a co-owner (S.44).
(B) Transfer by an ostensible owner (S.41)
(C) Transfer for benefit of unborn person (S.13).
(D) Transfer of property pending suit (S.52)

3. A suit for specific performance in relation to purchase of a residential house was filed in 2019, before the Munsiff Court. Defendant appeared and contended that the suit is liable to be tried by a special court under Section 20B of amended Specific Relief Act. Is that contention sustainable ?

(A) Yes. Since the amendment came into force prior to 2019.
(B) No. Since the amendment has no retrospective operation.
(C) Yes. Subject matter in the suit is one covered by S.20B of the Act.
(D) No. Since subject matter in the suit is not one covered by S.20B of the Act.

4. Which among the following is true? In a civil proceeding defendant is entitled to set up:

(A) Inconsistent defences till the end of trial.
(B) Mutually contradictory defences.
(C) Mutually destructive defences.
(D) Alternative defences.

5. Which among the following statements is true in relation to the term 'Legal representative' as defined under the Code of Civil Procedure ?

(A) Term legal representative is wider than the legal heir.
(B) All legal heirs include legal representatives.
(C) Legal heirs and legal representatives constitute a distinct and separate group of persons.
(D) Both terms are synonymous and denote a common group of persons.

6. Pending proceedings in a representative suit, the dispute is settled between plaintiff and defendants. They jointly filed an application to record settlement which was allowed. Suit was decreed in terms of the settlement. Is there any procedural irregularity?

(A) No
(B) Yes. Court ought to have conducted an inquiry about the genuineness of settlement.
(C) Yes. Court should have granted leave to settle, being a representative suit.
(D) Yes. Court cannot grant permission,being a representative suit.

7. The right available to a mortgagee in a usufructuary mortgage for recovery of mortgage money is ....?

(A) a suit for redemption
(B) a suit for foreclosure
(C) a suit for accounts
(D) by retaining possession

8. Doctrine of Election under S.35 of the Transfer of Property Act is based on which among the following principles?.

(A) Principle of nemo dat quod non habet
(B) One cannot approbate and reprobate
(C) Principle of estoppel
(D) Principle of equity

9. Which among the following is not correct in relation to substituted performance of a contract under S.20 of the Specific Relief Act?.

(A) A person who suffers due to non-performance of a contract is entitled to invoke the above provision
(B) It cannot be invoked unless 30 days notice in writing is given to the opposite party
(C) A person who exercises the option of substituted performance is entitled to seek specific performance of contract
(D) Exercise of substituted service will not prevent such person from seeking compensation from the party in breach

10. A suit for mandatory injunction under S.39 of the Specific Relief Act, is dismissed holding that the plaintiff is not entitled for the discretion. Can the plaintiff sue for damages?.

(A) No. In the light of S.40(3) of above Act.
(B) Yes. In the light of S.39(2) of the Act.
(C) No. In the light of S.41 of the Act.
(D) Yes. In the light of S.39(1) of the Act.

11. 'A' took a building on rent from 'B', terminable by giving one month's notice from either side. 'C, an unauthorised person gives notice of termination to A'. 'B' ratifies the act of 'C. Is the ratification valid under the contract Act. If so, why?

(A) No. unauthorised act which may injure 3rd party cannot be ratified.
(B) Yes. Principal is entitled to ratify any act of any person.
(C) Yes. By subsequent ratification, the act becomes authorised.
(D) Yes. Act was done by C for the benefit of B, on assumed agency.

12. Which among the following is not a mandate for applying S.92 of C.P.C.?

(A) Suit must relate to a trust created for public purpose
(B) There must be allegations of breach of trust.
(C) Suit must be filed by any statutory authority.
(D) Relief claims must be one or other mentioned in Section 92.

13. A suit with leave of court is instituted at a place where one among the three defendants reside. Other defendants after appearance raise objections that they do not reside,work or carry on business within the jurisdiction of that Court. Is the objection sustainable?

(A) No, in the light of S.20(b) CPC
(B) Yes. In the light of S.21 (1) CPC
(C) No. In the light of S. 15 of CPC
(D) Yes. In the light of S.22 (1) of CPC

14. A Judgement debtor is brought under arrest in execution of a decree for payment of money. Which among the following is the duty cast on the execution Court?

(A) Enquire from the Judgement debtor whether he has the means to pay the decree debt.
(B) Inform the Judgement debtor that he is entitled to apply to be declared as insolvent.
(C) Enquire whether he can offer immovable property as security for release.
(D) Enquire whether he has solvent sureties, so that he can be released on bail.

15. An advocate commissioner appointed by court at the request of The plaintiff conducted a local inspection with notice to the defendant. Defendant filed objections to the report. In the trial, the advocate commissioner was not examined. After trial, on request of the plaintiff, the report was marked by the Court as Ext.C1.ls the procedure correct. ?

(A) No. Commissioner has to be examined.
(B) Yes. Commissioner being an officer of court need not be examined.
(C) No. Plaintiff has to examine the commissioner.
(D) Yes. Since the report forms part of the record, it is the duty of the party who files an objection to establish his objection.

16. A Landlord obtains an order of eviction under S.11(4)(iv) of the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act. Landlord fails to reconstruct within the time fixed. Which among the following is the relief that cannot be granted to the tenant on his application.

(A) To direct the landlord to pay the rent which tenant had to pay for another building he is occupying consequent to eviction.
(B) In appropriate cases to put the tenant back to possession.
(C) Pay fine not exceeding Rs.500/-.
(D) Issue direction for reconstruction.

17. In which among the following circumstances a memorandum of title deed in a mortgage by deposit of title deed is liable to be registered ?

(A) When the memorandum evidences the details of property mortgaged.
(B) When a mortgage is created by the memorandum of deposit of title deed.
(C) When a mortgagee undertakes to retain a portion of mortgage money to be repaid later.
(D) When a mortgage by deposit of title deed is created in an area outside the notified town.

18. Under the CPC, in one situation the contract of engagement of a lawyer by the party to suit will be deemed to continue even after the death of that party. Which is that situation ?

(A) Till the pleader informs the court about the death of the party.
(B) Till the legal heirs engage a new lawyer.
(C) Till an application for impleadment of legal heirs is filed.
(D) Till the legal heirs are brought on record.

19. Which among the following is the consequence of recession of a voidable contract ?

(A) Party rescinding the contract, if he has received any benefit thereunder, should restore such benefit.
(B) Party rescinding will be under an obligation to continue to perform his part.
(C) The party rescinding will be entitled to ask the opposite party to perform his part.
(D) None of the above.

20. In a proceeding under S.138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, the trial court ordered interim compensation under S.143A of the Act. The drawer of the cheque was acquitted after trial. What should be the consequential order relating to interim compensation. ?

(A) The court shall direct that interim compensation shall be repaid by the complainant within 30 days.
(B) The amount paid will be repaid only after the appeal period is over.
(C) The court shall direct the complainant to repay the amount of compensation with interest at Bank rate within 60 days
(D) The interim compensation will stand forfeited.

21. Which among the following is not contemplated under S.89 CPC?

(A) Mediation
(B) Judicial settlement
(C) Conciliation.
(D) Negotiation.

22. What is the legal status of a finder of lost goods?

(A) Trustee
(B) Bailor
(C) Bailee
(D) Pawnee

23. Under the Contract Act, what is an advertisement inviting tender?

(A) An invitation to offer
(B) A standing offer
(C) An offer.
(D) None of the above

24. In what type of commercial instrument under the Negotiable Instrument Act the drawer is both debtor to one and creditor to another.

(A) Hundi
(B) Promissory Note
(C) Bill of Exchange
(D) Cheque with endorsement

25. What is the legal status of a contract prohibited by law?

(A) Void contract
(B) Voidable contract
(C) Illegal contract
(D) Ratifiable contract.

26. Under S.34 of the Specific Relief Act ,what is the prerequisite for filing a suit for declaration of status or right?

(A) He must be entitled to any legal character or to any right to property.
(B) He must be entitled to any legal or a statutory right.
(C) He must be a person whose legal status is offended.
(D) None of the above.

27. In which among the following instances the property of a receiver appointed under Order 40 CPC can be attached and sold in execution?

(A) When he commits delay in payment of dues.
(B) When he fails to hand over the charge.
(C) When he occasions loss to property due to his wilful default or gross negligence.
(D) When the subject matter is alienated by the receiver.

28. Parties interested in the decision on a question of fact or law enter into an agreement to refer such matter to court and to comply with the decision of court. What is the name given to such proceedings?

(A) An interpleader suit.
(B) Special case under OXXXVI
(C) Supplemental proceedings
(D) Reference.

29. Under Section 11 (11) of Rent Control Act, a tenant engaged in any notified essential service is exempted from eviction under the Act. What is the statutory exception to that ?

(A) Where the landlord has no other building of his own.
(B) Where the landlord himself is employed in such notified employment.
(C) Where landlords bona fide require the building for his own use.
(D) Where the landlord himself is engaged in such notified employment and he requires the building for his own occupation.

30. Under the Contract Act, a guarantee which extends to a series of transactions is known as

(A) Perpetual guarantee
(B) Unlimited guarantee
(C) Continuing guarantee
(D) Limited guarantee

31. “Might and Ought” Principle relates to?

(A) S.11 CPC.
(B) S.10 CPC
(C) S.47 CPC
(D) S.151 CPC

32. A has a cause of action against B to sue for malicious prosecution. Can it be assigned to another for consideration. ?

(A) Yes. There is no legal embargo
(B) No . It amounts to a contract of Champerty
(C) No. It is hit by Section 6 (e) of Transfer of Property Act.
(D) Yes. It is a voidable contract.

33. Company as referred to in S.141 of the Negotiable Instrument Act does not include.....?

(A) A firm
(B) Any body corporate
(C) An association of individuals
(D) Joint Hindu Family.

34. In relation to invasion into the enjoyment of property, which among the following is a ground for refusing perpetual injunction under the Specific ReliefAct?

(A) Where the defendant is the Trustee of the property.
(B) Where it is necessary to prevent multiplicity of proceedings.
(C) Where compensation in terms of money would afford adequate relief
(D) Where there is no standard for ascertaining actual damage caused

35. Any order under S.47 CPC can be reversed or modified only if

(A) There is any error.
(B) There is any defect
(C) There is any irregularity in proceedings
(D) If any of the above has prejudicially affected the decision of the case.

36. Puisne mortgage is ...?

(A) Multiple mortgages by mortgagee
(B) 2nd mortgage of the same mortgaged property by the mortgagor
(C) 2nd mortgage of the same mortgaged property by the mortgagee
(D) Mortgage of multiple properties by the mortgagor.

37. Which among the following is not true in relation to Vested Rights?

(A) Vested rights are not subject to any condition and if at all there is a condition, it is a specified certain event.
(B) Vested rights are heritable and alienable
(C) Vested rights are revocable after transfer.
(D) Vested rights are not defeated by the death of a transferee before acquiring it.

38. Among the following, in which case a person detained in civil prison in execution of decree, cannot be prematurely released ?

(A) The decree passed against such a person is fully satisfied
(B) On the request of the family members of the judgement debtor
(C) On the deposit of the amount mentioned in the warrant with the officer in charge of civil prison
(D) On failure of decree holder to remit subsistence allowance

39. Summons ordered from a Court are returned with an endorsement of the serving officer on the ground that the defendant refused to accept the summons. The court is bound to examine the serving officer under Order5 Rule 19 CPC, if.... ?

(A) The Court has doubt regarding the endorsement
(B) The serving officer has not verified it by an affidavit.
(C) The Court is informed that the address of the defendant is wrong.
(D) None of the above.

40. A for natural love and affection, promises to give his son B, a sum of Rs.1 Lakh. A reduced that into writing and registered it. Is it a valid enforceable contract? Which is the relevant section?

(A) Valid contract. S.25 Contract Act
(B) Voidable Contract. S.24 Contract Act.
(C) Void Contract. S.26 Contract Act.
(D) Illegal Contract. S.27 Contract Act.

Part B

41. Estoppel is a..... ?

(A) Rule of Procedure.
(B) Rule of evidence.
(C) Rule of substantive law.
(D) Rule of convenience.

42. Which among the following is the essential ingredient of S.300 fourthly of IPC?

(A) Intention to cause death.
(B) Knowledge that the act is imminently dangerous that in all probability it will cause death.
(C) Intention to cause bodily injury which is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.
(D) Intention to cause such bodily injury as the offender knows is likely to cause death.

43. Which among the following is incorrect in relation to issue estoppel ?.

(A) It applies only if both proceedings are criminal proceedings.
(B) Where an issue of fact is tried by a competent court on a former occasion, and finding is rendered, it would constitute issue estoppel.
(C) The estoppel is against reception of evidence to disturb an earlier finding of fact.
(D) Issue estoppel will act as a bar against trial and conviction of the same accused even for a different and distinct offence than the first one.

44. One person enticed 'A' from his home to be offered in sacrifice to a Goddess. Which among the following is the offence committed by that person?

(A) S.365 IPC
(B) S.364 IPC
(C) S.359 IPC
(D) S.363 IPC

45. In the course of interrogation of an accused in police custody he confesses “the murder was committed by me using a sharp knife. After that, I washed the knife in the pond near the temple. I have hid the knife beneath the culvert. If I am taken there, I will show it to you”. The knife is recovered from the spot as shown by the accused. To what extent of the extracted portion the confession is admissible in a criminal trial?

(A) The entire extracted portion.
(B) “After that, show it to you”.
(C) “I have hid....show it to you”.
(D) None of the above.

46. In a trial for committing murder of A by B, PW2 gave evidence that a few days prior to the incident, he saw A and B consuming liquor in a bar and thereafter they went together. PW2 did not see A thereafter. What is the most logical deduction the Court can arrive at?

(A) The "last seen theory" can be applied
(B) B might have murdered A
(C) B, in all probability might have murdered A
(D) A and B were friends

47. A woman Revenue Officer tries to enter property of X, to effect attachment in execution of Revenue Recovery Proceedings. When this is disclosed, X pulls the officer by hand. Which among the following offences is committed by X?

(A) S.354 IPC
(B) S.353 IPC
(C) S.355 IPC
(D) S.352 IPC

48. The object of examining the accused under S.313 Cr.P.C. is to ....?

(A) Explain personally his defence.
(B) Explain the allegations brought out against him in evidence.
(C) Answer the charges framed against him.
(D) To personally explain the circumstances appearing in the evidence against him.

49. Who among the following is entitled to invoke the power under S.321 of Cr.P.C.?

(A) Any public prosecutor.
(B) Any Assistant Public Prosecutor.
(C) Public prosecutor or assistant public prosecutor in charge of that case.
(D) District Government Pleader.

50. The presumption under S.112 of Evidence Act can be displaced by husband by establishing which among the following facts?.

(A) Parties had no access during the relevant period.
(B) Husband was abroad for a long period.
(C) Husband was temporarily disabled for a long period.
(D) Wife was abroad continuously for a long period.

51. In the course of trial of an offence under S. 324 IPC, the doctor who had examined the injured and issued a wound certificate deposed that the injury was sufficient to cause death. What is the option available to the Magistrate?

(A) Address the Chief Judicial Magistrate for necessary action.
(B) Stop the trial and order further investigation.
(C) Commit the case to Sessions Court for trial.
(D) Request the Sessions Judge to exercise power of Suo moto revision.

52. Is the protection applicable to a judge under S.77 of IPC under General Exception, applicable to a Magistrate ? If so, under which provision?

(A) No.
(B) Yes. In view of S.19 IPC.
(C) No. In the light of S.22 IPC.
(D) Yes. In the light of explanation under S.77 IPC.

53. Mandatory death sentence for committing murder by a person serving life sentence under S.303 IPC was struck down by the Supreme Court in which case?

(A) R.C.Cooper v. Union of India
(B) Bachan Singh v. State
(C) Aruna Shanbag v . Union of India
(D) Mittu v . State of Punjab

54. Under Section 132 of Indian Evidence Act, answers given by a witness in cross examination can be used in one type of prosecution. Which among the following is that ?

(A) Prosecution for giving false evidence by such an answer.
(B) For Malicious prosecution.
(C) In a contempt of court procedure
(D) In a proceeding for defamation.

55. Oral evidence regarding contents of electronic evidence are not relevant under S.22A of Evidence Act,. It has an exception. Which among the following is it ?

(A) If electronic records are lost or not available.
(B) If electronic records are not produced from proper custody.
(C) If genuineness of electronic evidence produced is in question.
(D) None of the above.

56. Classic decision of the Privy Council in P. Kottayya and Other v. King Emperor (AIR 1947 PC 67) relates to which provision of Indian Law ?

(A) S.300 IPC
(B) S. 376 IPC
(C) S.27 of Indian Evidence Act
(D) S.120B of IPC.

57. Does the prohibition against privileged communication between lawyer and client under S.126 of Indian Evidence Act extend to his clerk also?

(A) Yes . Under S.127 of Evidence Act.
(B) No. Under S. 126 of Evidence Act
(C) Yes. Under S.123 of Evidence Act.
(D) No. Under S. 122 of Evidence Act.

58. Which provision of law provides for declaring a witness as hostile?

(A) Section 154 Cr.P.C.
(B) S. 154 of Evidence Act.
(C) S.150 of Cr.P.C.
(D) S.150 Evidence Act.

59. Can a District Magistrate grant an order of injunction ?

(A) No. It is in the domain of civil court.
(B) Yes. Under S.142 Cr.P.C. while conducting enquiry under S.133 Cr.P.C.
(C) Yes. Under S.143 Crpc while conducting enquiry under S.144 Cr.P.C.
(D) Yes. Under section 144 while conducting enquiry under S.133 Cr.P.C.

60. Opinion on the relationship between two persons, expressed by conduct by a member of the family and who has special means of knowledge in that capacity is not a sufficient proof in which among the following proceeding?

(A) In a proceeding for defamation.
(B) To prove marriage in any proceeding under the Divorce Act.
(C) In a proceeding under the Indian Succession Act.
(D) In a proceeding for maintenance under Section 125 Cr.P.C.

61. Which among the following is not a privileged communication?

(A) Official communication made to an officer in official confidence, if disclosure will affect public interest.
(B) Professional communication between a lawyer and his client in the course of engagement of lawyer, without client's consent.
(C) Any evidence from unpublished official records relating to affairs of State, without permission of the Head of Department.
(D) Communication between husband and wife during marriage, in a proceeding under S.498A IPC.

62. A surgeon, after checking the reports of his patient informs in good faith for the benefit of that person that he may not survive. Patient suffers a shock and dies. Has the surgeon committed any offence? Which is the provision of law applicable?

(A) No, in view of S.93 IPC.
(B) Yes, in view of S.95 IPC
(C) Yes, in view of S.92 IPC
(D) No, in view of S.88 IPC.

63. Victim's right of appeal under proviso to Section 372 Cr.P.C. does not extend to which among the following ?

(A) For enhanced sentence
(B) Acquitting the accused.
(C) Convicting for lesser offence
(D) Imposing inadequate compensation.

64. Concept of 'letter rogatory' is embedded in which among the following provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

(A) 166ACr.P.C.
(B) 156 Cr.P.C.
(C) 164 Cr.P.C.
(D) 167 Cr.P.C.

65. Under what circumstances an unmarried illegitimate child, who has attained majority, entitled to maintenance under S. 125(1) Cr.P.C.?

(A) If she is unable to maintain herself for any reason whatsoever.
(B) If she is by reason of any physical disability unable to maintain herself.
(C) If she is by reason of any physical or mental abnormality unable to maintain herself.
(D) If she by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury is unable to maintain herself.

66. The Principle of vicarious liability is embedded in which among the following offences?

(A) S.107 IPC.
(B) S.153 IPC
(C) S.120B IPC
(D) S.34 IPC.

67. What is the evidentiary value of retracted confession of an accused ?

(A) Cannot form the basis of conviction.
(B) Can form a basis for conviction, even if not corroborated on material aspects.
(C) Can form the basis of conviction without corroboration, if found to be perfectly voluntary, true and trustworthy.
(D) Is weaker than direct evidence.

68. A confesses to B in a drunken condition that he has committed theft in the house of C. This was confirmed in evidence by B. Is this evidence relevant in trial?

(A) No. Since A was in a drunken condition.
(B) Yes. In view of S.29 of Evidence Act
(C) No. In view of S.26 of Evidence Act.
(D) None of the above.

69. The term “mutually satisfactory disposition” in Cr.P.C. relates to

(A) Plea bargaining.
(B) Proceedings under S.125 Cr.P.C.
(C) Pleading guilty.
(D) Trial of matrimonial offences.

70. In a prosecution under S.420 IPC, the complainant establishes that the accused offered to sell his car to the complainant and received one half of the price amount. The vehicle was not delivered within the agreed time and money was not repaid. This is established. Accused proved that on the previous day of agreed delivery,the vehicle met with an accident and it remained in the workshop till the date of lodging complaint. Accused in S.313 Cr.P.C. The questioning agreed that he can deliver the vehicle along with some compensation for damages caused. What is the next logical conclusion that the court can arrive at ?

(A) Accused had committed an offence of cheating.
(B) Accused did not commit cheating .
(C) Accused most probably committed cheating.
(D) Complainant failed to establish that the accused had an intention to cheat.

71. A person is working on a machine with necessary safety precautions. A portion of the machinery breaks off and injures another employee. Which statutory protection is available to him?

(A) S.77 IPC
(B) S.76 IPC
(C) S.80 IPC
(D) S.81 IPC

72. An adult male peeps through the keyhole of the washroom, while a woman is bathing. Which offence is committed by him?

(A) Stalking
(B) Voyeurism
(C) Outraging the modesty of a woman
(D) Social harassment

73. Which authority is competent to commute the death sentence under S.54 IPC?

(A) State Government
(B) Union Government
(C) Governor of State
(D) Appropriate Government

74. Which among the following is not an ingredient of S.304B IPC?

(A) Death caused by bodily injuries or burns.
(B) Occurs within 8 years of marriage
(C) Deceased was subjected to cruelty or harassment.
(D) Such cruelty must be in connection with demand for dowry

75. One person owns a ferocious dog. It is not properly chained. Consequently, it injures the neighbour. What is the offence committed?

(A) S.289 IPC
(B) S.324 IPC
(C) S.326 IPC
(D) S.323 IPC

76. Which among the following does not amount to personation at election?

(A) Votes in the name of another person
(B) Votes in a fictitious name
(C) Votes once again after himself voting earlier
(D) Proxy voting under authorization.

77. In the course of extortion, the victim is put to fear of instant death. What is the offence?

(A) Robbery
(B) Dacoity
(C) Theft
(D) None of the above.

78. Information regarding commission of a non-cognizable offence is disclosed to the SHO. What is his duty under S. 155(1) of Cr.P.C.

(A) Register the crime and investigate
(B) Seek permission of Court to investigate
(C) Register the crime and seek permission for investigation
(D) Record the substance of information in a book and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

79. What is the ultimate duty of an Investigation Officer conducting investigation in a cognizable offence?

(A) File report regarding exclusion of any person from array of accused
(B) File a report under S. 173(2) Cr.P.C.
(C) File report under S. 172 Cr.P.C.
(D) None of above

80. Which one among the following is correct?

(A) Sessions Court can take cognizance of a case only when it is committed to.
(B) Sessions Court may at its option, take cognizance without committal.
(C) Unless otherwise provided by Code or any other law, Sessions Court can take cognizance of cases only when it is committed to it.
(D) All the above are wrong.

Part C

81. Name the woman who was the Judge of the Supreme Court of India as well as the Governor of a State?

(A) Justice Ruma Pal
(B) Justice M.Fathima Beevi
(C) Justice Leila Seth
(D) Justice Anna Chandy

82. What is the meaning of the maxim "ubi jus ibi remedium."?

(A) For breach of justice there is a remedy
(B) Whoever is just gets remedy
(C) Where there is right, there is remedy
(D) Justice cannot exist without remedy

83. The concept of free legal aid takes its root from which article in the Indian Constitution?

(A) Article 30
(B) Article 39
(C) Article 38
(D) Article 39A

84. The only writ which is sustainable against a private individual is?

(A) Mandamus
(B) Certiorari
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) Prohibition

85. Chair has four legs. All animals have four legs. Hence, a chair is an animal. This reasoning is known as...?

(A) Induction reasoning
(B) Syllogism
(C) Illogical reasoning
(D) Absurd reasoning

86. Statute provides that a senior citizen is liable to be maintained by a close relative like son, daughter, grand child, brother, sister etc. The question that arose is whether the daughter in law is liable to maintain. Which rule of interpretation will apply?

(A) Noscitur A Sociis
(B) Beneficial interpretation.
(C) Ejusdem generis
(D) Golden Rule of interpretation.

87. Right to privacy was considered elaborately by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court. Which is that judgement ?

(A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.
(B) Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala.
(C) Olga Tellis v. Union of India
(D) K.S.Puttaswamy v. Union of India.

88. Voir Dire is commonly related to which among the following in a judicial proceeding ?

(A) Examination of the accused.
(B) Re-examination of witnesses.
(C) Examination of Pardanashin lady witness.
(D) Examination of child witnesses.

89. In which case, Supreme Court laid down the guidelines against sexual harassment of women at workplace?.

(A) Aruna Shanbag v. union of India
(B) Narayani v. District Judge.
(C) R.C.Cooper v. Union of India.
(D) Visaka v. State of Rajasthan

90. What is meant by parol evidence?

(A) Collateral evidence
(B) Direct evidence
(C) Documentary evidence
(D) Oral evidence

91. Which is the Law journal published in Kerala under the authority of the Government of Kerala ?

(A) Kerala Law Times.
(B) Kerala High Court cases.
(C) Indian Law Reports (Kerala series)
(D) Kerala Law Journal.

92. The legality of the Narco-analysis test was considered by the Supreme Court in which among the following decisions?

(A) Umesh Kumar v. State ofAndhrapradesh
(B) Safi Mohammed v. State of Rajasthan
(C) Selvi v. State of Karnataka
(D) Shyam Lal v. State of Madhya Pradesh

93. Which State Law, involved in Kesavanda Bharathi's case?

(A) Kerala Land Reforms Act
(B) Kerala Education Act
(C) Kerala Stamp Act
(D) Kerala Abkari Act

94. PW3 deposed that in a trial under S.420 of IPC, he went to the shop of the accused, purchased an item, and hurriedly left. After reaching home, he found that the accused had not given the full balance. What is the logical deduction the Court can arrive at?

(A) Accused is in the habit of cheating.
(B) Accused did not give the full balance to PW3 either by mistake or purposefully.
(C) Accused is not trustworthy.
(D) Accused is a bad person.

95. Is the Writ Jurisdiction of the High Court wider than the Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? Examine the correct answer.

(A) Yes. Article 226 can be invoked to establish fundamental rights and any other right.
(B) No. Article 32 is wider.
(C) Both jurisdictions are identical.
(D) None of the above are true.

96. Subordinate Courts are dealt with in which chapter of Part VI of the Constitution of India ?

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

97. Lemon:Orange :: Potato :--------

(A) Carrot
(B) Apple
(C) Cabbage
(D) Pineapple

98. Butter is connected to ghee. But it is not connected to-----

(A) Sugar
(B) Curd
(C) Milk
(D) Cheese

99. Pick out the odd from the following

(A) Comptroller and Auditor General.
(B) Chief Justice of India.
(C) Attorney General of India.
(D) Ombudsman.

100. The Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction in relation to which among the following?

(A) Dispute between two States
(B) Election to the post of President of India.
(C) Appointment of Governor
(D) Inter State Water Dispute