# Madhya Pradesh Civil Judge (Prelims) 2019 Phase I, Shift II

High Court of Madhya Pradesh · Civil Judge Class-II (Entry Level) Online Preliminary Examination · 23 February 2019, 2–4 pm · 150 questions

## Preliminary Examination

1. Constitution of India :- Which Article in the Constitution of India relates to the subject-matter of laws made by Parliament to give effect to treaties and international agreements?

(1) Article 247
(2) Article 246
(3) Article 254
(4) Article 253

2. Constitution of India:- Who among of these determines the question whether a member of Lok Sabha has become subject to disqualification on the ground of defection in term of the 10th schedule of the Constitution -

(1) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
(2) The President of India
(3) The Election Commission of India
(4) A Special Committee formed by the parliament for this purpose only

3. Constitution of India:- Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc. until the Parliament otherwise provides shall be-

(1) Proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English Language.
(2) Proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in Hindi Language.
(3) Proceedings in the Supreme Court will be in English but in every High Court, the language shall be Regional.
(4) Proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be in English and in High Court language will be Hindi or as per choice of parties

4. Constitution of India:- A Professor of University, who is an eminent jurist, is eligible to be appointed as a judge of the -

(1) in High court
(2) in High court & Supreme Court both
(3) in Supreme court
(4) Neither in the Supreme court nor in High court

5. Constitution of India :- Who among the following holds his office at the pleasure of the president?

(1) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(2) Attorney General of India
(3) Comptroller & Auditor general of India
(4) Chairman of the union public service commission

6. Constitution of India :- In the following which dispute is not covered in original jurisdiction of Supreme court?

(1) between the government of India and one or more states
(2) between the government of India and any state or states one side and one or more other states on the other
(3) between two or more states
(4) pre constitutional treaty or agreement

7. Constitution of India:- As per Constitution 'Khap Panchayats have no authority to order honour killing' is held in-

(1) Shanti Vahini Vs Union of India
(2) Shanti Bhooshan Vs Supreme court of India
(3) Rup jan Begum Vs Union of India
(4) Lalita Vs State of Chhatisgarh

8. Constitution of India:- Which of the following Writs can be issued only against Judicial or Quasi Judicial authorities?

(1) Habeas corpus
(2) Mandamus
(3) Certiorari
(4) Quo warranto

9. Article 24 of the Constitution speak about -

(1) No child below the age of 14 year shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or other hazardous employment

(2) No child below the age of 12 year shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or other hazardous employment

(3) No child below the age of 16 year shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or other hazardous employment

(4) No child below the age of 10 year shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or other hazardous employment

10. Which Article of Constitution of India provides provisions of Uniform Civil Code?

(1) Article 42
(2) Article 43
(3) Article 51-A
(4) Article 44

11. Under Order XXXII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a next friend of a minor can be removed:

(1) if he ceases to reside in India during the pendency of the suit

(2) where his interest becomes adverse to that of the minor

(3) where he does not fulfil his duty / obligations

(4) for any of these reasons

12. Which sections of the Code of Civil Procedure code, 1908 embraces the principle of restitutions?

(1) Sec. 134
(2) Sec. 144
(3) Sec. 148-A
(4) Sec. 151

13. Under Civil Procedure Code, when application for review is dismissed -

(1) appeal can be filed against the Order

(2) no appeal lies

(3) with the permission of Court, appeal can be filed against the order

(4) None of these

14. Civil Procedure Code:- Where in order allowing amendment, no time is prescribed then amendment can be made from the date of order in -

(1) In reasonable time
(2) Fourteen Days
(3) Sixty Days
(4) three days

15. Civil Procedure Code:- 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.

(1) Fifteen days
(2) Thirty days
(3) Sixty Days
(4) Ninety days

16. Civil Procedure Code:- No arrest and detention in civil imprisonment can be made if the decree is for payment of-

(1) not exceeding Rs.2000
(2) not exceeding Rs. 3000
(3) not exceeding Rs.4000
(4) not exceeding Rs.5000

17. As per Sec. 148 of CPC, the Court may enlarge the prescribed period for-

(1) 15 days
(2) 30 days
(3) 60 days
(4) 90 days

18. Civil Procedure Code:- 'Even after ex-party proceeding, the defendant can take part in further proceedings of the suit. This principle was pronounced by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of -

(1) State of Bombay Vs United Motors
(2) State of Rajasthan Vs Vidyawati
(3) Vijay Vs R.N. Gupta education society
(4) Arjun singh Vs Mohindar kumar

19. Civil Procedure Code - Judgement and decree passed by the court which lacks inherent jurisdiction -

(1) Is a nullity
(2) Would never operate as res judicata
(3) Can be challenged in subsequent suit
(4) All of these are correct

20. Civil Procedure Code:- Under which provision, Decreed amount may be directed for payment in instalments after passing the decree ?

(1) Rule 10 of Order 20 of C.P.C
(2) Rule 11 of Order 20 of C.P.C
(3) Rule 12 of Order 20 of C.P.C
(4) Rule 10 of Order 21 of C.P.C

21. Suits for declaration & injunction in respect of public nuisances under section 91 of Civil Procedure Code can be instituted by -

(1) An individual without the leave of the court
(2) An individual with the leave of the court
(3) Two or more persons without the leave of the court
(4) Two or more persons with the leave of the court

22. Dismissal of suit by court under order 17 Rule 3 Civil Procedure Code, only remedy available to plaintiff is to file -

(1) An appeal
(2) Application u/s. 151 CPC
(3) Application under Order 9 Rule 9 CPC
(4) All of the these.

23. Civil Procedure Code:- Suit was filed on 20.11.2012 and it has been specifically pleaded that cause of action arose on 06.10.2012. Defendant appeared and without filling written statement he filed an application under Order 7 Rule 11 C.P.C. on the ground that suit is barred by Limitation. State what is the correct legal position?

(1) Application under O-7 R-11 C.P.C. is not maintainable because written statement should be filed firstly.
(2) Plaint shall be rejected because suit is barred by Law of Limitation.
(3) Dismissed of application will be proper. Objection could not be decided without recording evidence of parties
(4) Application should be allowed because plaint does not disclose correct cause of action.

24. Civil Procedure Code - A civil suit was repeatedly fixed by the trial court for examination of the defendant's witnesses but the said opportunity was not availed by the defendant, therefore on 18.11.2016 when neither the defendant nor his counsel had appeared, the trial court had proceeded exparte and heard the final arguments and reserved the case for judgement. On 28.11.2016 the defendant had filed an application under Order 9 Rule 7 read with section 151 of the C.P.C. which is -

(1) Maintainable
(2) Non-maintainable
(3) Matter of discretion of the court to accept or not
(4) matter of inherent power of the court to accept or not

25. Civil Procedure Code - Which one comes in the preview of "formal defect" for withdrawal of suit under Order 23 Rule 1(3) of C.P.C.?

(1) Want of notice under Section 80 C.P.C.
(2) Confusion regarding identification of suit property
(3) Improper valuation of suit
(4) All of these

26. Transfer of Property Act :- Transfer of ownership of immovable property in exchange for a price paid or promised or partly paid or partly promised is called as –

(1) Mortgage
(2) Lease
(3) Sale
(4) Exchange

27. Transfer of Property Act :- A gives a lakh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, the right to take back at pleasure Rs. 10,000 out of the lakh. The gift in respect of Rs. 10,000 -

(1) Is Valid
(2) Is void
(3) Is in force
(4) Is voidable

28. Transfer of Property Act:- Improvements to mortgaged property is provided in which of following section of T.P. Act-

(1) Section 63
(2) Section 63A
(3) Section 65
(4) Section 65A

29. Transfer of Property Act:- In the absence of a contract or local law or usage to contrary, a lease of immovable property for manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be-

(1) for 5 years
(2) from year to year
(3) from month to month
(4) for a reasonable period

30. Transfer of Property Act :- A lease of immovable property from year to year or exceeding one year can be made only-

(1) before Notary
(2) executed before Magistrate
(3) Agreement made by parties
(4) by a registered instrument

31. Transfer of Property Act :- What is the effect of "Holding over"?

(1) The lease becomes illegal
(2) The lease is renewed
(3) The lease becomes extinguished
(4) The lease becomes void

32. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act is related to the oral transfer?

(1) Sec.8
(2) Sec.9
(3) Sec.10
(4) Sec.11

33. Indian Contract Act: A promise to pay time barred debt is -

(1) Not enforceable
(2) Enforceable at the discretion of debtor
(3) Enforceable
(4) None of these

34. Indian Contract Act :- Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement then -

(1) Agreement can be enforced.
(2) Agreement can not be enforced.
(3) Agreement is void.
(4) Agreement is voidable at the option of any Party.

35. Indian Contract Act:- When the agent contracts without disclosing name and existence of his principal, in such a case on knowing the principal, the third party may file a suit against-

(1) Principal alone
(2) agent alone
(3) either agent or principal or both
(4) None of these

36. Indian Contract Act:- Active Concealment of fact is associated with-

(1) Coercion
(2) Fraud
(3) Misrepresentation
(4) Mistake

37. Indian Contract Act :- The delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the person is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them is known as

(1) Guarantee
(2) Bailment
(3) Indemnity
(4) None of these

38. Indian Contract Act :- A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery and B promises to restore the value of things taken. The agreement is -

(1) Legal and proper
(2) Void
(3) Voidable
(4) None of these

39. Indian Contract Act:- 'A' promises to deliver goods to 'B' on a certain day at a certain day on the payment of Rs. 1000/- 'A' dies before that day -

(1) the contract is void
(2) A's representatives are not bound to deliver the goods to B
(3) B is not bound to pay Rs.1000/- to A's representatives
(4) A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay Rs.1000/- to the representatives of 'A'.

40. Indian Contract Act:- An agreement entered into with free consent and lawful but with inadequate consideration then such

(1) unlawful
(2) lawful
(3) void
(4) voidable

41. Under Specific Relief Act 1963 Specific Relief can be granted-

(1) For the purpose of enforcing individual Civil Rights.
(2) For Public interest litigation.
(3) For enforcing penal laws
(4) All of these

42. Section 20A was inserted in to the Specific Relief Act in respect of special provisions of contracts which are-

(1) Infrastructure projects
(2) Land agreements
(3) Mergers and Acquisitions
(4) None of these

43. Specific Relief Act: Declaratory decree is binding only on -

(1) parties to the suit
(2) parties and their representative claiming through them
(3) trustee
(4) All of these

44. Which of the following is not the essential condition for applicability of Section 8 of the Specific Relief Act 1963?

(1) The article must be movable property
(2) The article must be possession or control of the defendant
(3) The Defendant must be owner of the property
(4) The Plaintiff must be entitled to immediate possession of the article

45. Which of the following facts is not correct under Sec- 14-A of Specific Relief Act?

(1) The Report of expert shall form part of the record
(2) The opinion of expert may not form part of the record
(3) The court may require or direct any person to give relevant information to expert
(4) The expert shall be entitled to such fee, cost or expense as the court may fix

46. Specific Relief Act:- In a suit for specific performance of contract, in which compensation has not been claimed. Fresh suit for compensation

(1) is maintainable
(2) is barred
(3) is maintainable if filed with in limitation
(4) None of these

47. Limitation Act:- Where the prescribed period of limitation for any application is expiring on a holiday, the application -

(1) should be made a day prior to holiday
(2) may be made on the day when the Court re-opens
(3) may be made within thirty days of re-opening of the Court
(4) may be made on any day after the Court re-opens

48. Any suit for which no period of Limitation is provided elsewhere in Limitation Act 1963 the period for filling a suit is -

(1) Three months from the date when the right to sue accrues
(2) One year from the date when the right to sue accrues
(3) Three years from the date when the right to sue accrues
(4) Twelve years from the date when the right to sue accrues

49. Limitation Act :- Legal disabilities are

(1) minority
(2) insanity
(3) idiocy
(4) All of these

50. Limitation Act:- What is the Limitation for foreclosure?

(1) 1 year
(2) 3 years
(3) 12 years
(4) 30 years

51. If a tenant under the M.P. Accommodation Control Act 1961, Section 13(1), fails to deposit or pay any amount as required by this section, the Court may order the defence against eviction to be struck out under which Section of the Act -

(1) Section 13(1)
(2) Section 13(2)
(3) Section 13(3)
(4) Section 13(6)

52. Under MP accommodation control Act 1961 which one of the following is not member of family?

(1) Married Sister
(2) Grand Father
(3) Brother
(4) Brother's son

53. For the purpose of chapter III-A M.P. Accommodation control Act land lord does not include -

(1) physically handicapped person
(2) retired government servant
(3) widow or divorced wife
(4) retired employee in private company

54. MP accommodation control Act :- The Standard Rent shall be fixed for tenancy of -

(1) 6 months
(2) 11 months
(3) 12 months
(4) no limit

55. MP Accommodation Control Act:- A Revision against a final order passed by the Rent Controlling Authority on an application submitted by a retired government servant for eviction of his tenant, on the ground of bona fide requirement, shall be presented to -

(1) The High Court
(2) The Court of District Judge
(3) The Court of Civil Judge
(4) The Commissioner

56. Under chapter 9 of M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959 all entries made under this chapter in the land records shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved -

(1) Section 113 M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959
(2) Section 114 M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959
(3) Section 115 M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959
(4) Section 117 M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959

57. M.P. Land Revenue Code:- Agricultural land by Bhumisawami may lease for a period of -

(1) Two years a time
(2) One year a time
(3) Three years a time
(4) Five years a time

58. Section 131 of the M.P. Land revenue code relates to -

(1) Penalty of destruction, injury or removal of boundary or survey marks
(2) Rights of way and other private easements
(3) Demarcation of boundaries of survey number
(4) Recovery of Land revenue

59. Which of the following Revenue Authority does not confer with the revisional powers under the M.P. Land Revenue Code 1959?

(1) Board of Revenue.
(2) Settlement Commissioner.
(3) Settlement Officer.
(4) Sub-Divisional Officer.

60. M.P. Land Revenue Code: If a Bhumiswami belonging to aboriginal tribe is dispossessed of his land otherwise than in due course of law during year 2005, he can make application for restoration of possession within -

(1) 2 months
(2) 2 years
(3) 5 years
(4) 12 years

61. In which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provision as to refresh memory has been given:-

(1) Section 141
(2) Section 149
(3) Section 159
(4) Section 158

62. Indian Evidence Act:- What minimum number of witnesses are required to prove offence of Dacoity in a trial-

(1) 5
(2) 8
(3) Judge will direct how many witnesses are to be examined-
(4) No particular number of witnesses is prescribed for proving any fact

63. Indian Evidence Act:- 'A' prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C-

(1) 'A' must prove the admission
(2) 'C' must prove the admission
(3) 'A' & 'C' must prove the admission
(4) All of these

64. Under section 145 of Indian Evidence Act, a witness may be cross examined as to previous statement in writing -
(1) after proving the same and showing the same to the witness
(2) without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness
(3) after proving the same and reading the same to the witness
(4) without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness

65. Indian Evidence Act:- Admissions are not conclusive proof of the facts admitted but they may operate as -
(1) Res Judicata
(2) Estoppels
(3) Resgestae
(4) All of these

66. Under section 32(1) of Evidence Act, statements made by whom of these are relevant?
(1) Persons who are dead
(2) Persons who are incapable of giving evidence
(3) Persons whose attendance cannot be procured without delay or expense
(4) All of these

67. In which case section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act was held to be valid under Article-14 of Constitution of India?
(1) Ashok kumar Vs state of U.P
(2) Natthu Vs State of U.P
(3) state of U.P Vs deoman upadhyaya
(4) moh.inayathulla Vs state of Maharashtra

68. Indian Evidence Act:- 'Evidence of a witness in a previous proceeding would be admissible under Sec-33 of the evidence act only if the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross- examine the witness'. The statement is?
(1) True
(2) False
(3) Partly correct
(4) None of these

69. A party can ask questions to his own witness under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(1) Section 156
(2) Section 154
(3) Section 158
(4) Section 39

70. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 has been inserted by the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act. 1986?
(1) Section 111A
(2) Section 113A
(3) Section 113B
(4) Section 114A

71. Under Indian Evidence Act evidence may be given in respect of -
(1) Fact in issue only
(2) Relevant fact only
(3) Fact in issue & relevant fact
(4) None of these

72. Indian Evidence Act:- A disputed handwriting can be proved -
(1) by calling hand-writing expert
(2) by examining a person acquainted with the hand writing of the writer of the questioned document
(3) by comparison of the two admitted and disputed document
(4) All of these

73. Indian Evidence Act:- Confession of an accused is admissible against Co-accused
(1) If they are tried jointly for the same offences
(2) If they are tried jointly for different offences
(3) if they are tried for different offences and not jointly
(4) if they are tried for the same offences but not jointly

74. Indian Evidence Act:- The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant –
(1) Under Section 5 of Evidence Act.
(2) Under Section 6 of Evidence Act.
(3) Under Section 7 of Evidence Act.
(4) Under Section 8 of Evidence Act.

75. In case of wills, under section 90 of Evidence Act the period of thirty years shall run -
(1) from the date of the will
(2) from the date of the death of the testator
(3) from the date of registration of the will, if registered
(4) When stamp for will was purchased.

76. Under Indian Penal Code if the offence is punishable with fine only. the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall be -
(1) Rigorous
(2) Simple
(3) According to discretion of Court
(4) Partly rigorous & partly simple

77. Indian Penal Code:- An offence is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine the maximum punishment in default of fine which can be given is -
(1) Not more than half of the prescribed punishment.
(2) More than one fourth of the prescribed punishment.
(3) Not more than one fourth of the maximum prescribed imprisonment for the offence
(4) None of these

78. Indian Penal Code:- "A" agree with "B" that he will help "B" in copying in his examination this is an act of-
(1) Criminal conspiracy
(2) Abetment
(3) Common intention
(4) Common object

79. Indian Penal Code:- 'A' is seventeen years old daughter of 'B', 'C' without consent of 'B' takes 'A' for a tour of south India 'C' has committed the offence of -
(1) Kidnapping
(2) Abduction
(3) Wrongful confinement
(4) wrongful restraint

80. Indian Penal Code :- In Joseph shine Vs Union of India Supreme Court of India declared which section of I.P.C ultra-vires ?
(1) section 494
(2) Section 495
(3) Section 498
(4) Section 497

81. Indian Penal Code:- Right of private defence is not available -
(1) against an insane
(2) against child
(3) where, there is a sufficient time to take recourse of public authorities
(4) All of these

82. Indian Penal Code:- A finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. A sells it immediately without attempt discover its owner. A is guilty of offence under section ..... Indian penal Code.
(1) 403
(2) 379
(3) 406
(4) 384

83. Indian Penal Code :- 'Nothing is an offence which is done by child under seven years of age' is based on legal maxim of -
(1) Doli capax
(2) Doli incapax
(3) Di minimis non curat lex
(4) None of these

84. Indian Penal Code :- A knowing that B has murdered Z, against B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable under section -
(1) 302
(2) 109
(3) 204
(4) 201

85. Indian Penal Code:- A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. For doing aforesaid A voluntarily caused wrongful restraint to Z. A committed -
(1) Theft
(2) Robbery
(3) Dacoity
(4) Cheating

86. Indian Penal Code:- "A" instigated "B" to murder "C" who refuses to do so. "A" is guilty of-
(1) no offence
(2) abetment to commit murder
(3) criminal conspiracy
(4) abetment to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder

87. Indian Penal Code:- 'A' & 'B' are good friends; 'A' proposes 'B' for marriage, but she denies. 'A', in suspicion of B's love affair with someone else, monitored her Mobile Phone and email account used by 'B'. What offence has been committed by 'A'?
(1) Outrage the modesty.
(2) Voyeurism.
(3) Stalking.
(4) None of these

88. Indian Penal Code:- An act which is done by a Judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law than act of Judge-

(1) Is an offence because Judge should have knowledge of law.
(2) Is not offence
(3) Is punishable
(4) Is unpardonable and maximum punishment should be imposed

89. Indian Penal Code:- 'A' poor student finds a latter on the road containing a bank-note from the content and direction of later he learns whom the note belongs 'A' uses that note for buying some books 'A' has committed-

(1) the offence of dishonest Misappropriation of property
(2) the offence of theft
(3) No offence
(4) the offence of criminal breach of trust

90. Indian Penal Code:- Out of these offences against property, the right of private defence is not available ?

(1) Criminal breach of trust
(2) Criminal trespass
(3) Robbery
(4) attempt to commit mischief

91. Under Section 313 of Criminal Procedure Code the statement of the accused -

(1) Is recorded on oath
(2) Is recorded without oath
(3) Either on oath or without oath as per the discretion of the court
(4) Court can exempt from oath

92. Anticipatory Bail under Sec. 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 can be invoked in cases of?

(1) Bailable offences
(2) Non-bailable offences
(3) Bailable offences and Non-bailable offences both
(4) None of these

93. Under chapter XXI of Criminal Procedure Code, what is the maximum sentence of imprisonment which can be imposed for an offence tried as summary trial ?

(1) 1 month
(2) 2 months
(3) 3 months
(4) 6 months

94. Under Criminal Procedure Code in which provision examination of accused is made after the prosecution evidence?

(1) Section 311
(2) Section 313
(3) Section 315
(4) Section 317

95. Criminal Procedure Code:- Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of fine of 100 Rupees only. appeal can be made to -

(1) Sessions Court
(2) High Court
(3) Chief Judicial Magistrate Court.
(4) No appeal can be made

96. Under section 167 of Criminal Procedure Code the longest period for which an accused can be remanded to police custody is-

(1) 15 days
(2) 14 days
(3) 20 days
(4) 07 days

97. As per provision of Sub section 3 of section 389 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973, the trail court shall release a convicted person on bail, who intends to present an appeal. In which of the case of these, trial court can release the convicted person?

(1) The person is convicted for offence under section 435 IPC is sentenced for Seven years
(2) The person is convicted for offence under section 327 IPC is sentenced for Five years
(3) The person is convicted for offence under section 457 IPC is sentenced for Four years
(4) None of these

98. As per section 372 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973, A victim shall have a right to prefer an appeal but he can not file against the order which is...

(1) The court has acquitted the accused
(2) The court has convicted for a lesser offence
(3) The court has imposed inadequate sentence
(4) The court has imposed inadequate compensation

99. Which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure mandates that no court, when it has signed its judgment or final order disposing of a case shall alter or review the same except to correct a clerical or arithmetical error?

(1) Sec 463
(2) Sec361
(3) Sec 362
(4) Sec 363

100. Criminal Procedure Code:- A person is convicted for life imprisonment for the offence of section 302 of IPC, the appropriate government may commute the sentence for the minimum period of

(1) 30 years
(2) 20 years
(3) 14 years
(4) 7 years

101. Besides section 209 Criminal Procedure Code, which other section also provides for committal of cases to the Sessions Court?

(1) 315
(2) 318
(3) 323
(4) 326

102. Criminal Procedure Code:- Which irregularities vitiate proceeding, if any magistrate not being empowered -

(1) issue a search warrant under section 94 of Cr.P.C.
(2) hold an inquest under section 176 of Cr.P.C.
(3) Tries an offender Summarily
(4) tender a pardon under section 306 of Cr.P.C.

103. Criminal Procedure Code:- Whether before conclusion of the Trial and before disposal of the appeal accused can be asked to execute bail bonds to appear before the Higher Court?

(1) Yes, as per sec. 437-A Cr.P.C.
(2) Yes, as per sec. 439 Cr.P.C.
(3) Yes, as per sec 436 Cr.P.C.
(4) No such provision

104. The "protection against double jeopardy" is contained in which Section of Criminal Procedure Code -

(1) Sec. 302
(2) Sec. 300
(3) Sec. 308
(4) Sec. 304

105. Under which Section of Criminal Procedure Code- an accused person can himself be a competent witness?

(1) Section 312
(2) Section 313
(3) Section 314
(4) Section 315

106. Nothing in Section 138 Negotiable Instruments Act shall apply unless -

(1) Cheque is presented within one month from the date of issuance of cheque.
(2) Cheque is presented within three month from the date of issuance of cheque.
(3) The cheque has been presented to the bank within a period of six months or within the period of its validity whichever is earlier from the date of issuance
(4) None of these

107. Negotiable Instruments Act:- If in a cheque amount ordered to paid is written differently in figure and in words -

(1) the cheque will be void
(2) the amount written in words shall be undertaken or ordered to be paid
(3) it will be presumed that it was altered
(4) none of these

108. Negotiable Instruments Act:- Which is not a negotiable instrument?

(1) Bond
(2) Promissory note
(3) Bill of exchange
(4) Cheque

109. Proceedings under section 138 Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 which defence shall not be allowed?

(1) the cheque is not signed by drawer
(2) complainant is not holder or holder in due course
(3) drawer had no reason to believe when he issued the cheque it may be dishonoured
(4) he had not issued the cheque in discharge of legal liability

110. Under section 23 of Negotiable Instruments Act, a promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August, 2018 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the .....?

(1) 30 November 2018
(2) 31 November 2018
(3) 1 December 2018
(4) 3 December 2018

111. Which river of Madhya Pradesh is known as "Golden river"?

(1) Son
(2) Chambal
(3) Betwa
(4) Narmada

112. In which district of M.P. Birth Place of Chandra Shekhar Azad is situated?

(1) Alirajpur
(2) Jhabua
(3) Dhar
(4) Badwani

113. Kuchipudi Dance is connected to which State -

(1) Kerala
(2) Tamil Nadu
(3) Andhra Pradesh
(4) Assam

114. Where is Chandoli National Park ?

(1) Kerala
(2) Maharashtra
(3) West Bengal
(4) Haryana

115. "G4" group of Nations does not include -

(1) India
(2) Germany
(3) Sri Lanka
(4) Japan

116. Palpur Kuno sanctuary is in -

(1) Sheopur M.P.
(2) Mandla M.P.
(3) Jodhpur Rajasthan
(4) Nainital Uttatakhand

117. Who was the chief guest of 70th republic day function?

(1) Singapore President Halimah Yacob
(2) Vietnam Prime Minister Nguyễn Xuân Phúc
(3) South African president Cyril Ramaphosa
(4) Thailand Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha

118. Who were the first Europeans to set up sea trade centers in India -

(1) The English
(2) The French
(3) The Portuguese
(4) The Dutch

119. The first Asian Games were held at-

(1) Manila
(2) Tokyo
(3) New Delhi
(4) Jakarta

120. Who designed the Indian flag?

(1) Alluri Sitarama Raju.
(2) Pinglai Venkayya
(3) Sarojini Naidu.
(4) Potti Sreeramulu

121. Writer of Book Oliver Twist is -

(1) George Orwell
(2) Henry Miller
(3) Charles Dickens
(4) Gunter Grass

122. Unit for measuring flow of electricity is-

(1) Ampere
(2) Kelvin
(3) Candela
(4) Mole

123. Light-year' is a unit of -

(1) time
(2) distance
(3) light
(4) intensity of light

124. Saka Era was introduced -
(1) in 58 A.D.
(2) in 58 B.C.
(3) in 76 A.D.
(4) in 78A.D.

125. On which date the National Anthem was adopted by the constituent Assembly?
(1) 1st Jan 1950
(2) 24 Jan 1950
(3) 26 Jan 1950
(4) 26 Nov 1949

126. Telangana is the ..... State of India.
(1) Twenty sixth
(2) Twenty seventh
(3) Twenty eighth
(4) Twenty Nineth

127. Dr S. Chandrasekhar was awarded Nobel Prize in the year 1983 in the field of -
(1) Chemistry
(2) Physics
(3) Biology
(4) Literature

128. Who was the youngest revolutionary to be awarded death sentence?
(1) Khudiram Bose
(2) Bhagat singh
(3) Sukhdev
(4) Rajguru

129. Who was the viceroy of India when the Rowlatt Act was passed?
(1) Lord Irwin
(2) Lord Reading
(3) Lord Chelmsford
(4) Lord Wavell

130. Bansagar Project is situated on which river?
(1) Sone
(2) Narmada
(3) Chambal
(4) Ken

131. Which of the following is the largest unit of storage -
(1) GB
(2) KB
(3) MB
(4) TB

132. Which of the following can be used to select documents?
(1) CTRL + A
(2) CTRL + S
(3) SHIFT + A
(4) ALT + F5

133. MICR is -
(1) Magnetic ink Character Recognition
(2) Magnetic ink Code Recognition
(3) Material ink Code Recognition
(4) None of these

134. The most frequently used piece of hardware for inputting data is -
(1) Keyboard
(2) floppy disk
(3) cursor
(4) hardware

135. Which of the following medium is used between CPU & RAM to speed up the processing power of a CPU?
(1) Virtual Memory
(2) D RAM
(3) Flash Memory
(4) Cache Memory

136. Function Key ..... provides help topics and tips to accomplish our task
(1) F1
(2) F2
(3) F10
(4) F8

137. What kind of operations can a computer carry out?
(1) Arithmatic and logical
(2) Verbal and logical
(3) logical and cognitive
(4) verbal and arithmetic

138. Which of the following is the processing unit of the computer?
(1) CPU
(2) memory
(3) Graphic Card
(4) mother board

139. Who is considered as the father of the computer?
(1) William Thomson
(2) Lord Kelvin
(3) Charles Babbage
(4) pierre Jaquet-Droz

140. Which of the following is the basic function of a computer?
(1) input
(2) storage
(3) processing
(4) All of these

141. Choose the correct passive voice of the given sentence:- The child broke the mirror.
(1) The mirror is broken by the child.
(2) The mirror was broken by the child.
(3) The mirror was broken.
(4) The mirror has been broken.

142. Reprobate means:-
(1) a person without moral scruples.
(2) a person on probation.
(3) an animal species.
(4) a person who joins probe.

143. A person genuinely interested in the welfare and emancipation of women is-
(1) Feminist
(2) Masculism
(3) Misogynist
(4) Both 2nd & 3rd Option

144. Antonyms of TRANSPARENT is
(1) Coloured
(2) Childlike
(3) Opaque
(4) Imminent

145. "Adulation" Means ?
(1) Initiation
(2) Immigration
(3) Humble
(4) Admiration

146. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of idiom/phrase 'SEE EYE TO EYE"
(1) State at each other
(2) Agree
(3) Depend on
(4) Make an effort

147. Give the synonyms of the word Abutting .....
(1) Similar
(2) Distant
(3) Adjoining
(4) Alternative

148. ..... is one of the best and one of the worst states to be in -
(1) Facile
(2) Probable
(3) Anticipation
(4) wretchedness

149. Which of the following means the same," a person with whom one shares a private matter, trusting them to not repeat to other"?
(1) Confident
(2) Confidant
(3) Spy
(4) Detective

150. Choose the one which expresses the meaning of the given word: Prodigal
(1) Huge
(2) Prodigious
(3) Enormous
(4) Wasteful