Madhya Pradesh Civil Judge (Prelims) 2022

High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur · Civil Judge, Junior Division (Entry Level) · Exam-2022, held 14 January 2024 · 150 questions · English version

Law

1. Constitution of India - Under Article 332 of the Constitution of India, seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of ....., in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

(1) Assam
(2) Nagaland
(3) Mizoram
(4) Tripura

2. Constitution of India - Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India provides that "at any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside" ?

(1) Article 94
(2) Article 96
(3) Article 97
(4) Article 98

3. Constitution of India - According to the verdict given by Supreme Court in the case of Rajbala Vs State of Haryana (2016) 2 SCC 445, after introduction of Part IX of the Constitution of India "Right to vote" and "Right to contest election" is a -

(1) Fundamental Right
(2) Constitutional Right
(3) Democratic Right
(4) Democratic Right only and not a fundamental or constitutional right

4. Constitution of India- In which of the following judgments it was held that the jurisdiction conferred upon the High Courts under Article 226 can be supplanted by the Administrative Tribunal if it is not less efficacious than the High Court ?

(1) S.P. Sampath Kumar Vs Union Of India & Ors (1987) 1 SCC 124
(2) L Chandra Kumar Vs Union of India (1997) 3 SCC 261
(3) In re Special Courts Bill (1979) 1 SCC 380
(4) S. R. Bommai Vs Union of India (1994) 3 SCC 1

5. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - At the first hearing of the suit, the court -

(1) can only frame the issues.
(2) may permit cross-examination of either party by the other party.
(3) shall, with a view to elucidating matters in controversy in the suit, examine, orally such of the parties to the suit appearing in person or present in court.
(4) will grant leave to deliver interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party.

6. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in case of dismissal of the suit, the plaintiff shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit on the same cause of action -

(1) under Order IX Rule 2
(2) under Order XI Rule 21
(3) under Order IX Rule 3
(4) under Order XI Rule 3

7. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - A 'Garnishee' is -

(1) the judgment debtor
(2) judgment debtor's debtor
(3) judgment debtor's creditor
(4) Financier to the judgment Debtor

8. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 bars entertainment of any application to review an order made on an application for a review or a decree or order passed or made on a review ?

(1) Section 11
(2) Section 10
(3) Order XLVII Rule 9
(4) Order IX Rule 9

9. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - A suit may be defeated due to the reason of -

(1) Non-joinder of a proper party.
(2) Misjoinder of a necessary party.
(3) Non-joinder of a necessary party.
(4) Misjoinder of a proper party.

10. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which provision prescribes that every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action ?

(1) Order 2 Rule 7
(2) Order 2 Rule 1
(3) Order 2 Rule 2
(4) Order 2 Rule 6

11. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following words has not been defined in the Code of Civil Procedure?

(1) Suit
(2) Prescribed
(3) Rules
(4) Foreign

12. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Under Order VII Rule 1 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a plaint shall not contain the following particulars :-

(1) The Facts constituting the cause of action.
(2) Statement of evidence.
(3) The Facts showing that the court has jurisdiction.
(4) The name of the court in which the suit is brought.

13. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - In which of the following cases, the Court may not issue a commission ?

(1) To examine any person.
(2) To perform any ministerial act.
(3) For scientific, technical or expert investigation.
(4) For collection of evidence.

14. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following conditions must be satisfied for application of the doctrine of res judicata between co-defendants?
I. There must be a conflict of interest between the defendants concerned.
II. It must be necessary to decide the conflict to give the reliefs which the plaintiff claims.
III. The question between the defendants must have been finally decided.
IV. The co-defendants were the necessary or proper party in the former suit.

(1) Only I, II and III
(2) Only II, III and IV
(3) Only I, II and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

15. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - An order made under Rule 46B, Rule 46C or Rule 46E of order XXI shall be -

(1) Appealable as an order.
(2) Appealable as a decree.
(3) The order shall be appealable subject to discretion of the Court.
(4) Only revision against the order shall lie.

16. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 -
A transfers Rs. 5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D, and E. Among which of the following conditions it shall be deemed that he has fulfilled it substantially -
(1) B marries without the consent of C, D and E, but obtains their consent after the marriage.
(2) E dies then B marries with the consent of C and D.
(3) B marries without the consent of C, D and E, and did not obtain their consent after the marriage.

(1) Only (1) and (2)
(2) Only (2) and (3)
(3) Only (2)
(4) Only (1)

17. Transfer of Property Act, 1882- Choose the correct option to be filled in the blank space - Where the terms of a transfer of property direct that the income arising from the property shall be accumulated either wholly or in part during a period than the life of the transferor, or a period of ..... from the date of transfer, such direction shall be void to the extent the period during which the accumulation is directed exceeds the longer of the aforesaid periods.

(1) 18 years
(2) 16 years
(3) 21 years
(4) 24 years

18. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - Where a gift consists of the donor's whole property, to what extent the donee is personally liable for all the debts due by and liabilities of the donor at the time of the gift?

(1) to the extent of the property comprised in gift.
(2) Not liable for any extent.
(3) Only to the extent of the property, which is burdened by obligation.
(4) To the extent of all liabilities of the donor.

19. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - A property can be transferred for perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of .....

(1) Religion, knowledge, commerce, health.
(2) Religion, knowledge, sale & purchase.
(3) Religion, knowledge, defence and sale & purchase.
(4) Commerce, health, sale & purchase.

20. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - In which case it was decided that a contract made on telephone becomes complete at the place where acceptance is heard?

(1) Satyabrata Ghose Vs Mugneeram Bangur and Company and another
(2) Carlill Vs Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
(3) Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia Vs Girdharilal Purushottamdas & Company and other
(4) State of West Bengal Vs B.K. Mondal & Sons

21. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Whether a suit is maintainable to recover the amount of subscription under an agreement entered into for any sum of money to be awarded to the winner of any horse race?

(1) Yes, only if the amount is not more than 500 Rs.
(2) Yes, only if the amount is 500 Rs. Or upwards.
(3) No, as the agreement by way of wager is void.
(4) No, as it is an offence under section 294-A of the Indian Penal code (45 of 1860)

22. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - 'A' has been dispossessed by his brother 'B' from the ancestral property denying his title. A suit for mere declaration -

(1) is maintainable.
(2) is maintainable with relief of compensation.
(3) is beyond civil jurisdiction.
(4) is maintainable only with further reliefs to which plaintiff is able to seek.

23. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - The specific relief Act,1963 extends to -

(1) The whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
(2) The whole of India.
(3) only to capital cities of the States.
(4) the whole of India except the Union Territories.

24. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - The specific performance of a contract shall be enforced by the court subject to the provisions contained in .....

(1) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (3) of section 12, section 14 A and section 15 of the Specific relief Act,1963
(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (2) of section 12, section 13 and section 15 of The specific relief Act,1963
(3) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (2) of section 11, section 14 and section 16 of The specific relief Act,1963
(4) Subject to the provisions contained in sub section (1) of section 11, section 12 and section 13 of The specific relief Act,1963

25. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of movable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in which of the following cases?

(1) When the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the plaintiff.
(2) When compensation in money would afford the plaintiff adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed.
(3) When it would be extremely easy to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss.
(4) When the possession of the thing claimed has been rightfully transferred from the plaintiff.

26. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Special provisions for contract relating to infrastructure project is prescribed under which section ?

(1) Section 20
(2) Section 20A
(3) Section 21
(4) Section 22

27. Limitation Act, 1963 - Which provision of the Limitation Act, 1963 is related with 'Legal Disability' ?

(1) Section 5
(2) Section 6
(3) Section 13
(4) Section 4

28. Limitation Act, 1963 - Where the defendant has filed a claim by way of a set off, it shall be deemed to have been instituted on the same date -

(1) as the date of filing of written Statement.
(2) as the date of Service of Summons on defendant.
(3) as the date of the suit in which the set off is pleaded.
(4) as the date of First hearing of the suit.

29. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - Any proceeding before the Rent Controlling Authority shall be deemed to be a 'judicial proceeding' within the meaning of which of the following sections :-

(1) Section 180 & 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act No. V of 1898)
(2) Section 180 & 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1973)
(3) Section 193 & 228 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. XLV of 1860)
(4) Section 186 & 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1973)

30. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - Which one of the following is not a ground for second Appeal against any order passed in First appeal ?

(1) That the decision is contrary to law.
(2) That the decision is contrary to usages having the force of law.
(3) That there has been a substantial error in procedure as prescribed by this act, which may possibly have produced error in the decision of the case upon merit.
(4) That, the decision has failed due to inappropriate appreciation of the facts of the case.

31. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - If on an application for fixing the standard rent is made under section 10, The Rent Controlling Authority shall pending final decision on the application, make provisional order specifying the amount of which rent ?

(1) Interim rent
(2) Final rent
(3) Lawful rent
(4) Standard rent

32. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - Where an order for the eviction of a tenant is made on the ground specified in clause (e) of sub-Section (1) of Section12, the landlord shall not be entitled to obtain possession thereof before expiration of which period ?

(1) One month from the date of the order.
(2) Six months from the date of the order.
(3) Three months from the date of the order.
(4) Two months from the date of the order.

33. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 - If any landlord re-lets or transfers the whole or any part of any accommodation in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 23-G, he shall be punishable with which one of the following penalties ?

(1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
(2) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
(3) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both.
(4) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, which may extend to three thousand rupees or with both.

34. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - What will be the effect of transfer by a Bhumiswami of any trees, except the produce, standing in any land comprised in his holding ?

(1) Transfer shall be void unless the land itself is transferred.
(2) Transfer is valid.
(3) Transfer is valid to the extent of land covered under tree.
(4) Subject to order of the Court, valid.

35. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a member of the Board of Revenue unless he -

(1) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast five years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.
(2) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast ten years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.
(3) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast three years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.
(4) has been a Revenue officer, & has held, for atleast seven years, an office not lower in rank than that of a collector.

36. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - Permission of which revenue officer is necessary under clause (ii) of sub section (6) of section 165 ?

(1) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate
(2) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Collector
(3) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Commissioner
(4) Revenue officer of not below the rank of Tehsildar

37. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - Where a partition proceeding is filed before Tehsildar and a question of title is raised in it, the Tehsildar -

(1) shall proceed to partition in accordance with the entries in the record of rights
(2) shall stay the proceedings for a period of 3 months to facilitate the institution of a civil suit for determination of question of title.
(3) shall send the proceeding to the civil court for appropriate decision of title and partition of holding accordingly.
(4) shall dismiss the partition proceeding as partition is not possible until decision of title.

38. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A agrees to sell to B, for Rs.100,000 "my white car". A has two white cars. To clarify which car he intended evidence -

(1) May be given
(2) May not be given
(3) Shall not be given
(4) Can be only documentary

39. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Consider the following statements with regard to law relating to Dying Declaration in India :-
i. A Dying Declaration can only be recorded by a Magistrate.
ii. Narration of the whole incident is not necessary.
iii. Certification of Doctor regarding mental state of the witness, adds up to its reliability.
iv. It keeps the statement of the dead at par with the oral testimony of an eye-witness.

(1) Only i, ii & iii are correct.
(2) Only ii & iii are correct.
(3) Only i and iii are correct.
(4) Only ii, iii & iv are correct.

40. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A acquired following documents to be used as a proof in the court. Which of these documents are not admissible in evidence:
I. Document procured by improper means.
II. Document procured by illegal means.

(1) I and II both
(2) Only I
(3) Only II
(4) Neither I and nor II

41. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - If a custom is to be proved in a court, the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 becomes relevant:
I. Section 32(4)
II. Section 32(7)
III. Section 48

(1) Only I and II
(2) Only I
(3) Only III
(4) I, II and III

42. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Section 69 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 may be invoked in the following situation:
I. If no such attesting witness can be found.
II. Only when the absence of the attesting witness cannot be sufficiently accounted for.

(1) Only I
(2) Only II
(3) Both I and II
(4) Neither I nor II

43. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A and B were allotted the same hostel room. On one fateful night, both A and B were sleeping in the room, which was locked from inside. B was found dead on the next morning. A is thereafter prosecuted for murder. The prosecution has shifted the burden of proof for explaining the facts which is within the knowledge of A in respect of murder of B, under the following provision of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 -

(1) Section 110
(2) Section 115
(3) Section 105
(4) Section 106

44. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Whether a book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered ?

(1) No, because he has forgotten the particular transactions.
(2) No, because it cannot be presumed that he kept the books correctly.
(3) Yes, if he knows that the books were correctly kept.
(4) Cannot testify to facts recorded by him.

45. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - An accused in police custody informs to the Station House Officer that the key by which he opened the safe and committed theft is kept by him in the patio of his house. To what extent this information can be proved?

(1) That he committed the offence of theft.
(2) That he opened lock of safe.
(3) That he committed theft by opening safe and destroying evidence.
(4) That he kept the key in patio of house.

46. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A woman subjected to rape gives a statement under Section 164 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 implicating the accused for the offence. She commits suicide some time later but before her testimony could be recorded at the trial. Such Statement recorded under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 would be:

(1) Admissible as a substantive piece of evidence.
(2) Admissible under Section 32 of the Evidence Act.
(3) Admissible under Section 33 of the Evidence Act.
(4) Inadmissible in evidence.

47. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - A Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court in Cement Corporation of India Ltd. Vs Purya and other, (2004) 8 SCC 270 has explained the propositions of which concept?

(1) Hostile witness
(2) Primary and secondary evidence
(3) Primary evidence only
(4) Secondary evidence only

48. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - If a witness is intended to be contradicted during cross examination by his previous statement in writing, the same can be done -

(1) without such writing being shown to him.
(2) after proving such writing.
(3) his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of its which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.
(4) the previous written statement of the witness can not be contradicted at all.

49. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Which of the following statement with reference to section 3 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is not correct ?

(1) A man heard something is a fact.
(2) Words lithographed are documents.
(3) A caricature is not a document.
(4) A man said certain words, is a fact.

50. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B, accordingly instigates C to murder Z and C commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation. A -

(1) is not guilty of any offence.
(2) is not guilty of abetting murder.
(3) is guilty of abetment by conspiracy.
(4) is guilty of abetting murder.

51. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - 'A', knowing that 'B' has murdered 'Z' assists 'B' to hide the body with the intention of screening 'B' from punishment. A is liable to be punished with -

(1) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Seven Years and shall also be liable to fine.
(2) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Ten Years and shall also be liable to fine.
(3) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Five Years and shall also be liable to fine.
(4) Imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to Three Years, or with fine or with both.

52. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z and intending to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. In such circumstances which one is correct -

(1) Both A and B are guilty of murder.
(2) Both A and B are guilty of Culpable Homicide.
(3) A is guilty of Culpable Homicide and B is guilty of Abetment of Murder.
(4) A is guilty of Culpable Homicide and B is guilty of Murder.

53. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - When the right of private defence of the body does not extend to causing death ?

(1) An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust.
(2) An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting.
(3) An act of throwing or administering acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act.
(4) An Assault with intent to outrage modesty of women.

54. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. A is punishable under which section ?

(1) Under Section 115 of Indian Penal Code.
(2) Under Section 116 of Indian Penal Code.
(3) Under Section 117 of Indian Penal Code.
(4) Under Section 118 of Indian Penal Code.

55. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - 'A' dies in possession of a diamond ring and a gold chain. His servant 'B', before the said ring and gold chain comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriates the same. 'B' has committed an offence defined under which section?

(1) Section 403 of Indian Penal Code
(2) Section 379 of Indian Penal Code
(3) Section 404 of Indian Penal Code
(4) Section 409 of Indian Penal Code

56. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A introduces water into an ice-house belonging to Z and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed which offence?

(1) Breach of Trust
(2) Nuisance
(3) Mischief
(4) Misappropriation

57. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - Dislocation of tooth by a fist blow is an offence punishable under which Section?

(1) Under Section 325 of Indian Penal Code
(2) Under Section 323 of Indian Penal Code
(3) Under Section 324 of Indian Penal Code
(4) Under Section 326 of Indian Penal Code

58. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A knowing that Z labouring under such as disease that a blow is likely to cause his death strikes him with the intention of causing bodily injury. Z dies in consequence of the blow. A is guilty of -

(1) Murder
(2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(3) Grievous hurt
(4) Negligently causing death of Z

59. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - Section 377 Indian Penal Code, is:

(1) Partially unconstitutional only with respect to criminalizing consensual sexual conduct between adults.
(2) Wholly unconstitutional
(3) Partially unconstitutional only with respect to criminalizing non-consensual sexual conduct between adults.
(4) Wholly constitutional

60. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - In which of the following cases the accused is liable for the punishment of offence of hurt:
I. Dragging by hair in aggressive manner
II. Fisting on face in the course of attack
III. Forceful kick on the back
IV. A push to disbalance the other

(1) Only I
(2) Only I and II
(3) Only I, II and III
(4) I, II, III and IV

61. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning B unless B gives him an amount of 10,000 Rupees. A thus induces B to give him 10,000 Rupees. A has committed which offence under Indian Penal Code?

(1) Theft
(2) Extortion
(3) Dacoity
(4) Misrepresentation

62. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - A boy, X, was born on 01.08.2017 to Mrs. B and Mr. C, on 12.09.2023 the family of three watched a thriller movie. Imitating a scene from the movie, X picked a knife and proceeds towards C. While walking towards C he narrated the dialogues, “I will cut you into pieces” and actually stabs C thereafter causing his death. X is -

(1) not guilty of murder of C, under Section 82 of Indian Penal Code.
(2) guilty of murder of C, as X had attained maturity of understanding the consequences of his conduct and the act.
(3) guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
(4) guilty of causing death by negligence.

63. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - In Part II of the First Schedule of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, if an offence against other laws is punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but not more than seven years, has been classified as -

(1) Cognizable and non-bailable
(2) Non-cognizable and non-bailable
(3) Cognizable and bailable
(4) Non-cognizable and bailable

64. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Every Police officer while making an arrest shall prepare a memorandum of arrest under Section 41B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 which shall be -

(1) attested by at least two witnesses, one of whom should be a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made.
(2) attested by at least one witness, who is a member of the family of the person arrested or a respectable member of the locality where the arrest is made.
(3) attested by at least two witnesses, one of whom should be gazetted officer.
(4) attested by at least one witness.

65. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Written proclamation under Section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requiring a person to appear at a specified place and at a specified time shall not be for less than ..... from the date of publishing such proclamation -

(1) 7 days
(2) 15 days
(3) 30 days
(4) 60 days

66. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - The affidavit of Disclosure of Assets and Liabilities shall be filed by the parties in all maintenance proceedings. This direction was made by the Supreme Court in -

(1) Surya Dev Rai Vs Ram Chander Rai, (2003) 6 SCC 675
(2) Shakuntala Devi & Ors. Vs Chamru Mahto & Anr., (2009) 3 SCC 310
(3) V. D. Bhanot Vs Savita Bhanot, (2012) 3 SCC 183
(4) Rajnesh Vs Neha, (2021) 2 SCC 324

67. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - In which case Chief Judicial Magistrate may stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any Judgement under Section 258 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) warrant case instituted otherwise than upon a complaint.
(2) warrant case instituted on a police report.
(3) summons case instituted otherwise than upon complaint.
(4) summons case instituted otherwise than a police report.

68. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in the case, a error -

(1) material.
(2) merely an irregularity.
(3) not material as A has not been misled.
(4) irrelevant.

69. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - Which of the following will be "promissory note" ?

(1) I promise to Pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall become due to him.
(2) I promise to Pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C.
(3) I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received.
(4) I, promise to Pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum.

70. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - Which among the following case is decided by Constitutional Bench of Supreme Court on Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881?

(1) In re: Expeditious Trial of Cases Under Section 138 of N.I. Act, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 354
(2) Dashrathbhai Trikambhai Patel Vs Hitesh Mahendrabhai Patel and Another, (2023) 1 SCC 578
(3) Dilip Hariramani Vs Bank of Baroda, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 579
(4) Gajanand Burange Vs Laxmi Chand Goyal, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 1711

71. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - In which case the Supreme Court held that - The object of introducing Section 138 and other provisions of chapter XVII in the act in the year 1988 was to enhance the acceptability of cheques in the settlement of liabilities. The drawer of cheque is made liable to prosecution on dishonour of cheque with safeguards to prevent harassment of honest drawers.

(1) Kalamani Tex and Another Vs P. Balasubramanian, (2021) 5 SCC 283
(2) Meters and Instruments Private Limited and Another Vs Kanchan Mehta, (2018) 1 SCC 560
(3) Goa Plast Pvt. Ltd Vs Chico Ursula D'Souza (2004) 2 SCC 235
(4) N Parameswaran Unni Vs G. Kannan & Anr. (2017) 5 SCC 737

72. Information Technology Act, 2000 - Which Section of the Information Technology Act, 2000 is related to authentication of electronic records?

(1) Section 2(1)(r)
(2) Section 3
(3) Section 5
(4) Section 7

73. Information Technology Act, 2000 - The "reasonable security practices" mentioned in Section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 are primarily aimed at whose protection?

(1) Data of individuals.
(2) National security.
(3) Trade secrets of companies.
(4) Integrity of government database.

74. Information Technology Act, 2000 - What are the penal provisions under section 66E for violation of privacy?

(1) Imprisonment which may extend to one years or with fine not exceeding one lakh rupees or with both.
(2) Imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.
(3) Imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding one lakh rupees or with both.
(4) Imprisonment which may extend to one years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.

75. What do you understand by 'key pair', under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(1) It is a private key having both symmetric and asymmetric crypto features.
(2) It is a public key having both symmetric and asymmetric crypto features.
(3) A private key and its mathematically related public key.
(4) It is an electronic key in form of two passwords.

76. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Which of the following authority has been vested with the power to declare a child is in need of care and protection under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015?

(1) The Child Welfare Committee
(2) The District Magistrate
(3) The Juvenile Justice Board
(4) The Principal District Judge of the district where the child ordinarily resides

77. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - Which one of the following is not Aggravated penetrative sexual assault -

(1) Being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in the course of his duties.
(2) Being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child otherwise from the course of his duties.
(3) Being a police officer, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child where he is known as a police officer.
(4) Commits penetrative sexual assault on a child of 13 years.

78. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - In which of the following case it has been held by Supreme Court that 'it is not required to prove "skin to skin" contact for the purpose of proving the charge of sexual assault under section 7 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012'?

(1) Attorney General for India Vs Satish and Another
(2) Afjal Ansari Vs State of Uttar Pradesh
(3) Pradeep Kumar Vs State of Haryana
(4) Jayant and Others Vs State of Madhya Pradesh

79. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - Which of the following provisions of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 shall not apply to recording of statement of a child by Magistrate under Section 25 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012?

(1) First proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.
(2) First proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.
(3) Sub-section (6) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.
(4) Sub-section (3) of Section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, so far it permits the presence of the advocate of the accused.

80. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 who may not be designated as a Child Welfare Police Officer?

(1) Head Constable
(2) Assistant Sub-Inspector
(3) Sub-Inspector
(4) All of the above

81. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - Which of the following definition of different kinds of offences was amended by Act no. 23 of 2021 in the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 ?

(1) Petty offence
(2) heinous offence
(3) Serious offence
(4) None of these

82. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - What are the presumptions applied to all negotiable instruments?

(1) That every negotiable instrument was made or drawn for consideration.
(2) That a lost promissory note was not duly stamped.
(3) That every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made on such date.
(4) Both 1 & 3

83. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 - Under Section 91 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a dishonour by non-acceptance occurs when:

(1) The drawee is incompetent to contract.
(2) The acceptance is qualified.
(3) The presentment is excused and the bill is not accepted.
(4) All of the above.

84. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - If a complaint is withdrawn under Section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate shall -

(1) acquit the accused.
(2) discharge the accused.
(3) acquit the accused after the charge has been framed and discharge before the charge has been framed.
(4) None of the above

85. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following is incorrect as per the guidelines for arrest without a warrant issued in the case of Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014) SCC 273 ?

(1) Notice of appearance in terms of Section 41A of Cr.P.C. be served on the accused within seven days from the date of institution of the case, which may be extended by the Superintendent of Police of the District for the reasons to be recorded in writing.
(2) Failure to comply with the directions aforesaid shall, apart from rendering the Police officers concerned liable for departmental action, they shall also be liable to be punished for contempt of Court to be instituted before the High Court having territorial jurisdiction.
(3) Authorizing detention without recording reasons as aforesaid by the Judicial Magistrate concerned shall be liable for departmental action by the appropriate High Court.
(4) None of the above is incorrect.

86. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - In which recent Judgment Supreme Court has briefly summarised the legal proposition followed from previous pronouncements on Section 313 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) C.B.I. Vs Vikas Mishra @ Vikash Mishra (2023) 6 SCC 49
(2) Ankit Kothari Vs State of M.P. I.L.R. 2023 MP 1783
(3) Premchand Vs. State of Maharashtra (2023) 5 SCC 522
(4) Omprakash Sahni Vs Jai Shankar Choudhary & Anr. (2023) 6 SCC 123

87. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following statements is false with respect to tender of pardon to accomplice under Section 306 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) A Chief Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate may tender a pardon at any stage of investigation or inquiry or trial.
(2) A Judicial Magistrate of First class may tender a pardon at any stage of inquiry or trial.
(3) Tender of pardon is not permissible if the offence is punishable with imprisonment of a term exceeding seven years.
(4) None of these.

88. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - The judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of K. K. Mishra vs. State of Madhya Pradesh, 2018 SCC OnLine SC 374 explains -

(1) The rationale for special procedure provided in Section 199 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
(2) The powers of a Court of Sessions in matter of bail.
(3) The distinction between interim bail and regular bail.
(4) none of the above.

89. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following statements is true with respect to Chapter XXI-A of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on Plea Bargaining ?

(1) It does not apply where such offences has been committed against a child below the age of eighteen years.
(2) It does not apply where such offences has been committed against women.
(3) It does not apply where such offences is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years.
(4) All of the above.

90. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following proceeding shall be void under Section 461 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?

(1) A Judicial Magistrate of Second Class tenders a pardon under Section 306 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
(2) A Judicial Magistrate of Second Class tries an offence summarily.
(3) A Judicial Magistrate of Second Class issues a search warrant under Section 94 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
(4) none of the above.

91. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - To constitute the offence of riot under Section 146 of Indian Penal Code, there shall be -

(1) Use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly
(2) Creation of a distinct or unusual force by an unlawful assembly
(3) Possession of a deadly weapon by an unlawful assembly
(4) All of above

92. Indian Penal Code, 1860 - The case of Virsa Singh vs. State of Punjab, 1958 SCC Online SC 37 is related with which offence ?

(1) Murder
(2) Rape
(3) Abetment of suicide
(4) None of these

93. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - Which of the following provision of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended by the Madhya Pradesh legislature through Madhya Pradesh Act No. 21 of 1995 ?

(1) Section 24
(2) Section 27
(3) Section 31
(4) None of these

94. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - It shall be lawful for any police officer to arrest without warrant, a person -

(1) Who has been proclaimed as an offender.
(2) Who commits, in the presence of a police officer, a non-cognizable offence.
(3) Who has a released convict.
(4) None of these

95. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Under section 8 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 -

(1) Motive is relevant.
(2) Preparation is relevant.
(3) Conduct is relevant.
(4) All of the above.

96. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Doctrine of Estoppel provided under Section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 can be applicable by:

(1) by Silence
(2) by Negligence
(3) by Election
(4) All of the above

97. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Indian Evidence Act applies to -

(1) Proceedings before Courts-martial convened under the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict, C. 58)
(2) Proceedings before the arbitrator
(3) Judicial proceedings in courts
(4) All of the above

98. M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 - What remedy is available to a party aggrieved by the confirmation of demarcation report by Tehsildar under sub section (4) of section 129 ?

(1) Application for revision
(2) Appeal
(3) Both 1 and 2
(4) None of these

99. Limitation Act, 1963 - Which of the following statement is correct regarding the duty of Court in case of condonation of delay ?

(1) Pragmatic approach should be adopted by the Courts.
(2) A distinction is to be made between the cases in which the delay is inordinate.
(3) Hypertechnical approach must be avoided.
(4) All of the above.

100. Limitation Act, 1963 - During computation of the period of limitation certain facts are considered. Which of the following fact is incorrect ?

(1) In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned, shall be excluded.
(2) In computing the period of limitation for an appeal, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree shall be excluded.
(3) In computing the period of limitation for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall not be excluded.
(4) None of them.

101. Specific Relief Act, 1963 - Under section 16, of specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person -

(1) who has obtained substituted performance of contract under section 20.
(2) who has become incapable of performing, or violates any essential term of, the contract.
(3) who acts in fraud of the contract, or wilfully acts at variance with, or in subversion of, the relation intended to be established by the contract.
(4) All of the options.

102. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Which of the following options are correct regarding the contingent contract?

(1) A "contingent contract" is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.
(2) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens can be enforced by law till that event has not happened.
(3) Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the event has happen.
(4) All of the above

103. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - A sub-agent is a person:

(1) Who is employed by the principal to assist the agent.
(2) Who is employed by the original agent for his personal work.
(3) Who is employed by, and acts under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.
(4) None of these

104. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - How an agency can be terminated?

(1) by the principal revoking his authority.
(2) by the business of the agency being completed.
(3) principal being adjudicated an insolvent.
(4) All of the above

105. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Consent is said to be free even when it is caused by which one of the following mistake of both the parties?

(1) An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which form subject matter of the agreement.
(2) A mistake as to a law not in force in India.
(3) Mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement.
(4) All of the above

106. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised and M embezzles, what will be position of A in respect of guarantee?

(1) A is Liable to B on his guarantee.
(2) A is not liable to B on his guarantee.
(3) A is liable to B only to the extent of loss.
(4) None of the above

107. Indian Contract Act, 1872 - Which of the following agreement shall be void in restrain of legal proceeding?

(1) An Agreement to refer to arbitration any question between the parties which has already arisen.
(2) An Agreement to refer to arbitration any dispute which may arise between parties in respect of any subject.
(3) An Agreement which extinguishes the rights of any party thereto, under or in respect of any contract on the expiry of a specified period but it does not restrict any party from enforcing his rights.
(4) None of the above

108. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - In which case Supreme Court has held that Possession of demised property after the termination of lease renders the status of the lessee to that of a trespasser?

(1) Ram Bharosey Lal Gupta (dead) by LRs and others Vs Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and another, (2013) 9 SCC 714
(2) Pawan Kumar Gupta Vs B. R. Gupta, (2017) 14 SCC 541
(3) Ambica Prasad Vs Mohd Alam and another, (2015) 13 SCC 13
(4) State Bank of India and another Vs Metta Chandra Sekhar Rao and others, (2017) 16 SCC 777

109. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 - Which of the following fact is incorrect about the onus of proof in a suit under Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, to set aside a sale?

(1) The onus to prove that the transfer is made with intent to defeat or delay the creditor is on the "Creditor".
(2) The onus to prove that the transfer is made with intent to defeat or delay the creditor is on the "Transferee."
(3) If the intent to defeat or delay the creditor is proved, the onus to prove that the transfer is in good faith and for consideration is on the "Transferee."
(4) All options are correct.

110. Transfer of Property Act, 1882- A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purpose of his security -

(1) B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.
(2) B is entitled to the house only.
(3) B is entitled to the plot only.
(4) B is not entitled to the house or the plot.

111. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - The provision relating to execution in case of cross-decrees is:

(1) Order XXI Rule 18
(2) Order XXI Rule 14
(3) Order XXI Rule 11(2)
(4) Order XXI Rule 5

112. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following statement is not true ?

(1) An order returning a plaint to be presented to the proper court, is appealable.
(2) The plaint shall show the grounds for exemption from limitation.
(3) The plaint can not be returned to be presented to the court in which the suit should have been instituted, after the trial begins.
(4) None of these.

113. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - In which of the following case the phrase “substantial question of law” under Section 100 of Code of Civil Procedure had been explained ?

(1) State Bank of India and Others Vs S.N. Goyal (2008) 8 SCC 92
(2) Pathumma & other Vs Kuntalan Kutty & others (1981) 3 SCC 589
(3) Deewan Singh and Others Vs Rajendra Ardevi and Others (2007) 10 SCC 528
(4) None of these

114. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following statement is true ?

(1) No application for amendment of pleadings shall be allowed under any circumstances after commencement of trial.
(2) The court may, at any stage of proceedings, order to be struck out or amended any matter in any pleading which may be unnecessary.
(3) There is no time limit to amend pleadings after order for leave to amend has been obtained by a party.
(4) None of these.

115. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following is a suit of civil nature ?

(1) Suit against expulsion from cast
(2) Suit for upholding a person's dignity and honour
(3) Suit for restitution of conjugal rights
(4) All of the above

116. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following is not a “decree”?

(1) An order of dismissal for default.
(2) An order rejecting the plaint for non-payment of the court fees.
(3) An order of court holding that the right to sue does not survive.
(4) None of these.

117. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Mark the incorrect statement -

(1) A statute ousting the jurisdiction of a Court must be strictly construed.
(2) Every Court has inherent power to decide the question of its own jurisdiction.
(3) Consent can neither confer nor take away the jurisdiction of a Court.
(4) None of them is incorrect.

118. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - A sues B for recovery of possession of immovable property. The defence is that B is the owner of the property. During the pendency of the suit, B is adjudged insolvent and his estate vests in the official assignee, because the order of assignment operates -

(1) as a statutory transfer of the interest of the insolvent in the subject-matter of the suit to the official assignee
(2) as a non-statutory transfer of the interest of the insolvent in the subject-matter of the suit to the official assignee
(3) Both (1) & (2) option
(4) None of these

119. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Which of the following case(s) lays down the principle for governing the exclusion of jurisdiction of the Civil Court -

(1) Dhulabhai & Ors Vs State of Madhya Pradesh and Another AIR 1969 SC 78
(2) Premier Automobiles Ltd. Vs Kamaleshwar Shantaram Wadke (1976) 1 SCC 496
(3) Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation and Another Vs Krishna Kant and Others (1995) 5 SCC 75
(4) All of the above

120. Constitution of India - —At the commencement of the Constitution of India every person shall be a citizen of India, who has his domicile in the territory of India and .....

(1) who was born in the territory of India.
(2) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India.
(3) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement.
(4) All of the above.

General Knowledge

121. General Knowledge - The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an intergovernmental mutual-security organization which was founded in 2001 by the leaders of which countries ?

(1) China, Malaysia, Vietnam
(2) China, Singapore, Russia, Indonesia and Kyrgyzstan
(3) China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
(4) China, South Korea, Singapore, Russia and Myanmar

122. General Knowledge - Variable Reserve rates and Open market Operations are the instruments of which Policy ?

(1) Fiscal Policy
(2) Monetary Policy
(3) Planetary Policy
(4) Financial Policy

123. General Knowledge - Where is the "World Health Organization - Global Centre for Traditional Medicine" established in India ?

(1) Jaipur
(2) Delhi
(3) Jamnagar
(4) Haridwar

124. General Knowledge - Raja Todar Mal introduced standard weights and measures, a land survey and settlement system, revenue districts and officers during Akbar's reign. Raja Todarmal served which other ruler?

(1) Shershah Suri
(2) Birbal
(3) Raja Mansingh
(4) Mohammad Bin Tughluk

125. General Knowledge - Gypsum, Chalk & Limestone are examples of which kind of rock?

(1) Residuary Rocks
(2) Igneous Rocks
(3) Sedimentary Rocks
(4) Metamorphic Rocks

126. General Knowledge - Which of the following lake is shared by two States of India?

(1) Chilka
(2) Lonar
(3) Pulicat
(4) Sambhar

127. General Knowledge - Space craft Aditya L-1, for studying the solar atmosphere, which is recently launched by ISRO is positioned at the point between the Earth and the Sun known as -

(1) Lagrange Point
(2) Shivshakti Point
(3) Suryashakti Point
(4) Centripetal Point

128. General Knowledge - Stockholm Conference on "Human Environment" was held in which year ?

(1) 1973
(2) 1972
(3) 1992
(4) 1942

129. General Knowledge - "Hinglajgarh fort" is situated in which district of Madhya Pradesh ?

(1) Burhanpur
(2) Mandsaur
(3) Chhatarpur
(4) Tikamgarh

130. General Knowledge - The author of book "Rajtarangini" is:

(1) Vishakhdutta
(2) Kalhana
(3) Bhasa
(4) Kalidasa

Computer Knowledge and English Knowledge

131. Computer Knowledge - Ctrl, Alt and Shift are called which type of ..... Keys.

(1) Modifier
(2) Function
(3) Alphanumeric
(4) Adjustment

132. Computer Knowledge - Full form of GUI is-

(1) Google usual Internet
(2) Google user Interface
(3) Graphical user Interface
(4) Global user Internet

133. Computer Knowledge - An alternative name for the completely interconnected network topology is:

(1) Mesh
(2) Tree
(3) Star
(4) Ring

134. Computer Knowledge - Size of IP address in Ipv4 is -

(1) 32 bit
(2) 128 bit
(3) 64 bit
(4) 16 bit

135. Computer Knowledge - What are the two parts of e-mail address:

(1) User name and street address
(2) Legal name and phone number
(3) Initials and password
(4) User name and domain name

136. Computer Knowledge - Trace Mechanism is a -

(1) File Compression
(2) Disk Fragmentation
(3) File Encryption
(4) Debugging Tool

137. Computer Knowledge: Amongst of these, Which is the largest unit of storage?

(1) YB
(2) EB
(3) ZB
(4) PB

138. Computer Knowledge - A special type of device which uses an ordinary telephone with a computer is

(1) Light pen
(2) Mouse
(3) Acoustic coupler
(4) Touch panel

139. English Knowledge - I gave him a piece of my mind.

(1) Expressed anguish
(2) Trusted him
(3) Expressed Love
(4) Fell in love

140. English Knowledge - Person leading a life of strict self-discipline is -

(1) Hedonist
(2) Disciplinarian
(3) Atheist
(4) Ascetic

141. English Knowledge - The concluding part of a literary work is called -

(1) Conclusion
(2) Epilogue
(3) Epigraph
(4) Epitaph

142. English Knowledge - Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition : Her blonde hair was hidden ..... a cap.

(1) Above
(2) Underneath
(3) on
(4) at

143. English Knowledge - Identify the tense in the given Sentence : He had been keeping it in a safety deposit box at the Bank of America.

(1) Past Perfect
(2) Past Perfect Continuous
(3) Simple Past
(4) Present Perfect

144. English Knowledge - Choose the correct spelling from the given words -

(1) Labyrinth
(2) Labirinth
(3) Lebyrenth
(4) Labyrieth

145. English Knowledge - Identify the Sentence in the Active Voice -

(1) Researchers usually classify elements as metals or non-metals.
(2) Elements are usually classified as Metals or Non-Metals.
(3) He was arrested by the police.
(4) The rat was killed by the cat.

146. English Knowledge - The faculty for myth is innate in the human race. "Faculty" in the above sentence most nearly:

(1) Capacity
(2) Breach of learning
(3) Authority
(4) Teaching

147. English Knowledge - Although Lily was a tractable young woman, she had a streak of defiance. In the above sentence, "Tractable" is closest in the meaning -

(1) malleable
(2) willful
(3) inelastic
(4) steady

148. English Knowledge - _____, we should spend more money on education.

(1) In my thinking
(2) As my opinion
(3) According to me
(4) In my opinion

149. Computer Knowledge - Which of the following is used to close a tab on a browser ?

(1) Ctrl + Y
(2) Ctrl + A
(3) Ctrl + W
(4) Ctrl + T

150. Computer Knowledge - The output quality of a printer is measured by

(1) Data per Sq. Inch
(2) Dot per inch
(3) Dots printed per unit time
(4) All of the options