

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(The High Court of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)

**Preliminary Examination (OMR based objective type multiple choices) in connection with
Direct Recruitment to Grade-III of Nagaland Judicial Service, 2018****Total Marks: 100****Duration: 2 hours****Date: 04.11.2018 (Sunday)****Time: 11 AM to 1 PM**

[Total number of questions: 100. Each question carries 1 mark]

1. Meaning of "Eloquence":

(A) quality of using excess words	(B) elegance in word usage	(C) expressiveness in use of words	(D) persuasiveness and forcefulness in use of words
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2. Meaning of "condonation":

(A) act of overlooking, or of forgiving, an offence or transgression.	(B) act of pacifying.	(C) act of turning hostility or anger into friendly feelings.	(D) good deed, or act of charity.
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3. Meaning of "dorsal":

(A) unable to fall asleep.	(B) pertaining to one of the chambers of the heart	(C) referring to front or belly side.	(D) referring to the back side.
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4. Meaning of "homicide":

(A) excessive patriotism.	(B) Murder of a person.	(C) murder of one's father.	(D) murder of one's mother.
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5. Meaning of "virtuoso":

(A) loud mouthed woman.	(B) a beginner.	(C) an accomplished musician.	(D) filmy.
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6. Meaning of "credence":

(A) belief, trust.	(B) skepticism.	(C) tirelessness.	(D) inexperience.
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7. Civil Procedure Code is of which year:

(A) 1901	(B) 1908	(C) 1973	(D) 2002
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8. Nagaland Judicial Service Rules is of which year:

(A) 2000	(B) 2002	(C) 2004	(D) 2006
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9. Naga Hills District was formed in the year:

(A) 1882	(B) 1866	(C) 1962	(D) 1963
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10. State of Nagaland was formed vide State of Nagaland Act. The Act is of which year:

(A) 1947	(B) 1955	(C) 1962	(D) 1968
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11. Who is the Chief Justice of India:

(A) Mr. Justice Dipak Misra.	(B) Mr. Justice Ranjan Gogoi.	(C) Mr. Justice Kurian Joseph.	(D) Justice Madan B. Lokur.
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12. Who is the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court:

(A) Mr. Justice Ajit Singh.	(B) Mr. Justice A.S. Bopanna.	(C) Mr. Justice Arup Kumar Goswami.	(D) Mr. Justice V.P. Singh.
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13. Who is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of ICICI Bank:

(A) Mrs. Chanda Kochhar.	(B) Chandra Shekhar Ghosh.	(C) Sandeep Bakhshi.	(D) Shyam Srinivasan.
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14. Which provisions of Civil Procedure Code provides for power of the Court to award costs for causing delay:

(A) Section 34	(B) Section 35	(C) Section 35-A	Section 35-B
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15. Under which provision the Supreme Court of India has the jurisdiction to entertain original suits:

(A) Article 131 of Constitution of India.	(B) Article 136 of Constitution of India.	(C) Section 9 of Civil Procedure Code.	(D) Section 24 of Civil Procedure Code.
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16. Doctrine of pleasure was introduced in:

(A) Article 310	(B) Article 312	(C) Article 317.	(D) None of (A), (B) and (C)
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17. Which of the provisions in Civil Procedure Code provides for the power of the Court for ordering restitution:

(A) 125	(B) 141	(C) 144	(D) 151
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18. On first date, Civil Court can issue summons to the defendant to be published in one English newspaper and one local language newspaper:

(A) Permissible under Order V Rule 20 CPC.	(B) Not permissible under Order V Rule 20 CPC.	(C) Permissible under Section 151 CPC	(D) Permissible under Order V Rule 10 CPC.
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19. In a money suit:

(A) Plaint must state the precise amount claimed.	(B) Plaint need not state the precise amount claimed.	(C) It is the duty of Court to calculate the precise amount while passing the decree.	(D) Plaintiff can state the amount claimed at the time of giving his evidence after considering the defence taken by the defendant(s).
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20. During the pendency of appeal against the decree of divorce:

(A) the parties are competent to contract another marriage.	(B) the parties are not competent to contract another marriage and their incapacity to do so is absolute.	(C) the parties may contract another marriage with the leave of the Court.	(D) the parties may contract another marriage after entering into an agreement with the estranged spouse.
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21. Power of the Court to record such remark as it thinks material respecting the demeanour of any witness while under examination:

(A) Yes, under the provisions of Order XVIII Rule 12 CPC.	(B) There is no power to record demeanour of witness under CPC.	(C) Demeanour of witness may be recorded under Evidence Act.	(D) None of above.
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22. A plaintiff has filed a suit for claiming damages for suffering defamation. During the pendency of the suit, he dies. Whether his legal representatives can continue the suit or not is a principle governed by the legal maxim of:

(A) <i>jura sanguinis nullo jure civili dirimi possunt</i> ; meaning – Rights of blood cannot be destroyed by the provision of the civil law.	(B) <i>Boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem</i> ; meaning – It is the duty of a judge to extend his jurisdiction.	(C) <i>Actio personalis moritur cum persona</i> ; meaning - A personal right of action dies with the person.	(D) none of above.
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23. The maxim "*audi alteram partem*" means:-

(A) to direct parties to submit written argument.	(B) to provide opportunity of being heard.	(C) to allow alternative relief.	(D) Believe in God.
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24. Cognizable offence under Criminal Procedure Code has been defined under

(A) Sec.2(a)	(B) Sec.2(c)	(C) Sec.2(i)	(D) Sec.2(l)
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25. Sentence which a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass:

(A) Any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.	(B) a sentence of death.	(C) sentence of imprisonment for a term not one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or both.	(D) a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.
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26. Search of an arrested person by a police officer is provided under:

(A) Sec.49	(B) Sec.50	(C) Sec.51	(D) 54
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27. Statements recorded under Section 161 of Criminal Procedure Code can be used during trial:

(A) for corroborating the witness.	(B) for contradicting the witness.	(C) Both (A) and (B)	(D) Only if accused had previously given a statement.
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28. Which provisions of Criminal Procedure Code provides for the power of the Court to alter charge:

(A) Sec.216	(B) Sec.224	(C) Sec.228	(D) Sec.311.
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29. When charge is altered:

(A) Court has suo motu power to call further witness whom the Court may think to be material.	(B) the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon any witness who may have been examined.	(C) Court has no power to examine any witness on alteration of charge. The case must be decided on the basis of evidence available on record.	(D) Both (A) and (B).
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30. Affidavits to be used before any Court under Cr.P.C. may be sworn or affirmed before:

(A) any Judge or any Judicial or Executive Magistrate.	(B) any Commissioner of Oaths appointed by a High Court or a Court of Sessions.	(C) any Notary appointed under the Notaries Act, 1952.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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31. Does a Court exercising jurisdiction under Criminal Procedure Code has the power to dispense attendance of the witness and to issue commission for examination of witness:

(A) Yes	(B) No.	(C) Court has to compel appearance of witness by issuing warrant.	(D) None of above.
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32. 'Complaint' as defined in Section 2(d) of the Code of Criminal Procedure means:

(A) any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate.	(B) any allegation made orally in writing to a Magistrate or a police officer.	(C) any allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate or a Judge.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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33. The following section in Code of Criminal Procedure makes it mandatory for the police to give information about the arrest of the person as well as the place where he is being held to any one nominated by him is:

(A) Section 50A	(B) Section 50B	(C) Section 53A	(D) Section 53B
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34. If in a case one or more of the offence is cognizable and the rest are non cognizable, the whole case shall be deemed to be:

(A) non- cognizable	(B) cognizable	(C) depends upon the punishment provided for the cognizable offence	(D) none of above
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35. A person is accused of theft of goods having maximum retail selling price of Rs.1,000/-. Court has the power to try the offence summarily:

(A) The case must be tried as a summons case.	(B) Court has the power to try the offence summarily.	(C) The case must be tried as a warrant case.	(D) The case must be tried as a Sessions case.
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36. Under Section 436 Cr.P.C., if an arrested and detained person in a bailable offence is indigent and is unable to furnish surety that what procedure will be adopted by the court or the Officer-in-charge of the police station:

(A) such a person shall be released on bail.	(B) such a person shall be discharged on his executing a bond, without sureties.	(C) such person shall be released on his executing a bond with one surety.	(D) such person shall be released on his executing a bond with or without sureties.
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37. Generally in ordinary criminal trials:

(A) The accused can be convicted on preponderance of probabilities.	(B) The accused has to prove that he is innocent.	(C) the prosecution has to prove the charge against the accused.	(D) The greater the number of witnesses examined will determine whether the case is proved.
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38. The Transfer of Property Act is of the year:

(A) 1882.	(B) 1908.	(C) 1963.	(D) 1973.
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39. The donor gives a gift of all his immovable property worth Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five lakh only) to the donee. However, the donor has also left behind a debt of Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten lakh only):

(A) As per Section 128 of Transfer of Property Act, the donee is liable to the extent of the property comprised in the gift.	(B) If the gift was accepted by a registered instrument, then the donee must settle and pay the debt of the donor.	(C) The donee may elect to forgo the gift and return the gift back to the donor.	(D) The donee gets the gift exclusively. He is not required to pay the debt of the donor at all.
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40. As per The Transfer of Property Act, "immovable property":

(A) consists of land alone.	(B) includes standing timber.	(C) includes standing crops.	(D) does not consist of standing timber, standing crops or grass.
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41. A transfers Rs.5,000/- to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C, D & E. E dies. B marries with consent of C and D:

(A) B is deemed to have fulfilled the condition.	(B) The transfer of money on consideration of marriage is void.	(C) Once the money is transferred, the compliance of the condition is not essential.	(D) B has not fulfilled the condition of the agreement.
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42. A lets out a field to B at a rent of Rs.50/-, and then transfers the field to C. B having no notice of the transfer, in good faith pays the rent to A:

(A) B continues to be chargeable with the rent, though paid to A.	(B) B is not chargeable with the rent so paid.	(C) B is deemed to have notice of transfer of property let out to him.	(D) There being no agreement between B and C for payment of rent, C cannot charge B for any rent.
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43. Transfer of property pending suit relating thereto:

(A) The transfer confers absolute right on the purchaser.	(B) The transfer extinguishes all the rights and liabilities of the vendor.	(C) The transfer is void ab initio.	(D) The transfer does not affect the right of a person under the decree or order which may be made therein.
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44. Sale of immovable property is contracted for a sum of Rs.5,000/-. But after sale deed is executed and registered, the purchaser has not paid any money to the vendor:

(A) Sale is valid.	(B) Sale is void ab initio.	(C) The sale is voidable at the option of the vendor.	(D) Sale is vitiated by fraud.
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45. An agreement to sell immovable property:

(A) creates title in favour of the buyer.	(B) does not create title in favour of the buyer.	(C) The title of the vendor gets extinguished.	(D) extinguishes right of the buyer to repudiate the agreement to sell.
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46. Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act envisages following types of mortgage::

(A) 5 (five) types.	(B) 6 (six) types.	(C) 7 (seven) types.	(D) 8 (eight) types.
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47. Under Section 106 of Transfer of Property Act, duration of lease in the absence of written contract or local usage:

(A) a lease of immovable property for agricultural purpose shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year.	(B) a lease of immovable property for manufacturing purpose shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year.	(C) a lease of immovable property for all other purpose shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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48. Rights of a lessee is prescribed in the following Section of The Transfer of Property Act:

(A) Section 106.	(B) Section 107.	(C) Section 108.	(D) Section 109.
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49. On exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him:

(A) Genuineness of money is not given by purchaser.	(B) is provided for under Section 121 of Transfer of Property Act.	(C) There is no legal duty to give warranty of genuineness of money.	(D) The seller must take adequate care to ascertain the genuineness of money.
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50. Which of the following agreements are contracts:

(A) Agreement made by free consent of the parties, out of which one party is a minor.	(B) Agreement by A to transfer of a valuable property to B if B commits a murder.	(C) Agreement made by free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with lawful object.	(D) Agreement signed willingly, but under threat that his family members may be harmed if he does not enter into the agreement.
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51. Display of all articles in a showroom with price tag is:

(A) an offer to sell articles at price mentioned.	(B) a counter offer.	(C) an invitation to offer.	(D) a mere advertisement.
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52. *A*, who is the attorney of *B* enters into an agreement to sell the land of *B* to *C*. However, prior to such agreement, *B* had already died, but *A* and *C* were ignorant of the death of *B*.

(A) The agreement is void.	(B) The agreement is valid.	(C) Voidable.	(D) None of above
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53. *A* contracts with *B* to build his house at a fixed price, on condition that *B* will supply iron and cement. *B* does not provide iron and cement. The work could not be executed:

(A) <i>A</i> is bound to do the work and make a claim for iron and cement.	(B) <i>A</i> is not bound to do the work and can seek compensation from <i>B</i> .	(C) <i>B</i> is not liable for any compensation as <i>A</i> did not do the work.	(D) All of above.
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54. While recruiting a staff/ employee, the employer puts a condition in the contract for employment that the staff/ employee cannot sue the employer for enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract:

(A) the agreement is void.	(B) the agreement is valid.	(C) the agreement cannot preclude the staff/ employee to file a writ petition before High Court or Supreme Court.	(D) the agreement is voidable at the option of the employer.
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55. *A* owes *B* five thousand rupees. *C* pays to *B* one thousand rupees, and *B* accepts them in satisfaction of his claim on *A*.

(A) the debt of <i>A</i> does not get discharged.	(B) the debt of <i>A</i> stands discharged.	(C) the payment made by <i>C</i> can be repudiated by <i>A</i> as well as by <i>B</i> .	(D) the payment made by <i>C</i> can be appropriated by <i>B</i> as part satisfaction of his dues.
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56. *A* contracts to deliver 200 bags of rice weighing 50 kg. each to *B* before 01.05.2018. *A* delivers 100 bags of rice weighing 50 kg. each to *B* before 01.05.2018. *B* retains 100 bags of rice beyond 01.05.2018:

(A) As <i>B</i> has retained the rice, he has to pay for 100 bags of rice.	(B) As <i>A</i> did not deliver the rice as per the contract, <i>B</i> is not required to make payment for 100 bags of rice.	(C) the agreement has become void.	(D) the agreement is hit by principle of frustration of contract.
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57. What does the maxim "*res ipsa loquitur*" denote:

(A) a point, governed neither by any decision nor by any rule of law, which must be decided upon principle.	(B) The thing speaks for itself.	(C) a thing adjudicated is received as the truth.	(D) no one can have easement over property of others.
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58. Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid a concept which is derived from which Article of the Constitution of India:

(A) Article 14	(B) Article 19	(C) Article 21	(D) Article 39-A.
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59. President's Rule imposed under Article 356 of the Constitution of India may remain valid for a maximum period of:

(A) Pleasure of the President.	(B) six months	(C) one year	(D) three years.
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60. Which Articles of the Constitution of India deals with regulation of the subordinate Courts:

(A) Articles 78 to 101	(B) Articles 145 to 148	(C) Articles 233 to 237	(D) Articles 246 to 253
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61. Which Articles of the Constitution of India provides for Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland:

(A) Article 370	(B) Article 371	(C) Article 371A.	(D) Article 371C.
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62. The principle of "repugnancy" would arise within cases:

(A) where decisions are given by Courts in a civil suit.	(B) where accused is prosecuted under a repealed Act.	(C) where the State enacts a law which is repugnant to another law of the State.	(D) where both the pieces of legislation deal with the same matter.
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63. The rule of law upon which the decision is founded in a case is:

(A) decision incurium	(B) Ratio decidendi	(C) obiter dicta	(D) None of above
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64. The Constitution of India gets its name from which Article in the Constitution of India:

(A) Preamble.	(B) First Schedule.	(C) Article 1.	(D) Article 393.
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65. X having sufficient food does not provide some food to a beggar, who dies of hunger. X is guilty of:

(A) no offence	(B) attempt to murder.	(C) murder	(D) causing death by rash and negligent act.
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66. A citizen of India, commits a murder in Nepal. He can be tried and convicted of murder:

(A) in any place in India in which he may be found.	(B) in Nepal only where he is alleged to have committed the crime.	(C) either (A) or (B).	(D) None of above. It would be International Court of Justice.
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67. Use of violence by an unlawful assembly or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly will constitute:

(A) affray.	(B) assault.	(C) unlawful assembly.	(D) rioting.
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68. A takes a girl out of the custody of her lawful guardians. Which of the following is a complete defence if A is charged under Section 361 I.P.C. for kidnapping on the ground that the girl was below the age of 18 years when she was taken away.

(A) the girl was maltreated by her guardians and A promised her a better life.	(B) the girl was a student in a college and could understand what was right or wrong for her.	(C) the girl looked more than 18 years of age and the accused had satisfied himself that she was more than 18 years of age.	(D) None of above.
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69. The offence of theft becomes robbery when it is:

(A) coupled with force.	(B) committed by two or more but less than five persons.	(C) committed by five or more persons.	(D) coupled with imminent danger to life.
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70. In case of a free fight between two parties:

(A) right of private defence is available to both parties.	(B) right of private defence is available to individual against individual.	(C) right of private defence is available to the defender.	(D) no right of private defence is available to either party.
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71. To establish Section 34 I.P.C.

(A) common intention is to be proved.	(B) overt act has to be proved.	(C) common intention and overt act both need to be proved.	(D) common intention has to be proved but no overt act need to be proved.
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72. Which of the following types of insanity is recognized as a defence under IPC:

(A) Impulsive insanity.	(B) legal insanity.	(C) medical insanity.	(D) All of above.
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73. Grave and sudden provocation:

(A) is a question of fact.	(B) is a question of law.	(C) is a mixed question of fact and law.	(D) is a presumption under the law.
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74. Section 149 of IPC:

(A) is a declaratory provision.	(B) creates a distinct offence.	(C) is a rule of evidence.	(D) all of (A), (B) and (C).
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75. X with the intention of murdering Z, instigates Y, a child to do an act which causes Z's death. Y in the absence of X in consequence of the abetment does the act and thereby causes Z's death. Now:

(A) Y is liable for murder and Z is liable for abetment.	(B) Y is not liable for murder, having no capacity to understand, but X is liable for abetment.	(C) X and Y are both liable under section 302/ 304 IPC.	(D) X and Y are both liable for conspiracy to murder Z.
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76. In respect of an alien:

(A) Alien enemies residing in India with the Central Government can sue in any Court.	(B) Alien enemies residing in India without permission of the Central Government cannot sue in any Court.	(C) Alien friends, residing in India may sue in any Court.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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77. Which one of the four propositions are correct:

(A) The wife can sue the husband for any tort committed by him.	(B) The wife cannot sue the husband for any tort committed by him.	(C) by contracting a marriage, the right of the wife to sue the husband for tort is suspended due to marriage.	(D) None of (A), (B) and (C).
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78. The shareholders of a Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 suffer losses due to some action of A.

(A) The Company can bring about a suit for tort.	(B) The right to sue shall accrue only after obtaining permission from the Registrar of Companies.	(C) The Company cannot maintain a suit for tort in respect of its shareholders.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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79. X informed the police that in the dacoity committed in the house of M, he has reasons to believe that his neighbour Y was involved. Y is arrested by the police and he was subsequently released. Y files an action for malicious prosecution:

(A) Y's action will succeed.	(B) Y's action will not succeed as Y was not prosecuted in any criminal Court.	(C) X is guilty of malicious prosecution, as he maliciously involved Y, knowing fully well that Y had nothing to do with dacoity.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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80. A person is a spectator in a stand/ gallery of a stadium to watch a Cricket match. The batsman had hit a 6 (six), but the ball landed on the leg of the spectator and he got injured.

(A) The injured can sue the batsman for tort.	(B) The injured can sue the Organising Committee for tort.	(C) The injured has to sue the owner of the stadium for tort.	(D) The suit for tort is not maintainable.
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81. A old man shouts at a young man and is coming menacingly. The young man hits the old man on the face, resulting in 5 (five) stitches on his face:

(A) The claim for tort by the old man is maintainable.	(B) the claim for tort is not maintainable because the old man had provoked the young man.	(C) The claim for tort is not maintainable as there was no pecuniary loss.	(D) None of above.
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82. A woman ran towards a well stating that she would jump in it but she was caught before she could reach it. She is guilty of:

(A) attempt to suicide.	(B) attempt to injure herself.	(C) attempt to culpable homicide.	(D) no offence.
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83. Sex with a girl through fraudulent consent amounts to:

(A) simple physical assault.	(B) molestation.	(C) attempt to rape.	(D) rape.
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84. A, a judicial officer in India has passed a judicial order recklessly, as a result of which B, an accused desires to prosecute the judicial officer:

(A) The action for tort cannot be brought about against a judicial officer.	(B) The action against the judicial officer is maintainable.	(C) the judicial officer can be prosecuted only after taking permission from the High Court.	(D) Only in appeal or revision, the competent Court can award damages against the judicial officer.
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85. A, a Member of State Legislative Assembly asks some question in the House regarding some judgment by the Supreme Court. The Member:

(A) Notwithstanding any privilege, the Supreme Court can punish him for contempt.	(B) Is not protected by any privilege.	(C) There is no law giving right to any privilege in India.	(D) Is protected by Legislative privilege.
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86. In tort:

(A) mistake of law is a defence.	(B) mistake of fact is a defence.	(C) mistake is no defence.	(D) mistake of law and of fact are defence.
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87. "ubi jus ibi remedium" means:

(A) where there is a right, there is remedy.	(B) there is no remedy without a wrong.	(C) there is no wrong without a remedy.	(D) there is no right without a remedy.
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88. A dying declaration is admissible:

(A) only in a criminal proceeding.	(B) only in civil proceeding.	(C) in civil as well as criminal proceeding.	(D) not admissible.
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89. Section 27 of Evidence Act applies to:

(A) discovery of some fact which the police had not previously learnt from other sources and was first derived from the information given by the accused.	(B) discovery of some fact which the police had previously learnt from other sources.	(C) discovery of some fact which the police had previously learnt from other sources and the accused had also given information regarding the same.	(D) all of (A), (B) and (C).
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90. Confession of a co-accused, not required to be on oath and cannot be tested by cross examination:

- i. is no evidence within the meaning of Section 3 of Evidence Act and cannot be the foundation of a conviction.
- ii. the only limited use which can be made of a confession of a co-accused is by way of furnishing an additional reason for believing such other evidence exists.
- iii. is a very weak type of evidence and, as such, is much weaker even than the evidence of an approver.

In the above proposition:

(A) all (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.	(B) only (i) and (iii) are correct.	(C) only (i) and (ii) are correct.	(D) only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
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91. Secondary evidence is admissible:

(A) where the non-production of primary evidence has not been accounted for.	(B) where the non-production of primary evidence has been accounted for.	(C) irrespective of whether the non-production of primary evidence has been accounted for or not.	(D) both (A) and (C) are correct.
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92. Period of 30 years under Section 90 of Evidence Act is to be reckoned from:

(A) the date on which the document is relied upon.	(B) the date on which the document is filed in Court.	(C) the date on which the document is tendered in evidence, when its genuineness becomes a subject matter of proof.	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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93. Burden of introducing evidence under Section 102 of the Evidence Act:

(A) never shifts.	(B) occasionally shifts.	(C) constantly shifts.	(D) shifts only once.
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94. An accomplice is:

(A) not a competent witness against an accused.	(B) a competent witness against an accused.	(C) cannot be a competent witness against an accused.	(D) competent witness only after the Court accepts him as approver.
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95. A legal advisor:

(A) can disclose the communication after death of his client.	(B) can disclose the communication after the relation with his client has ended.	(C) can disclose the communication after the client has died.	(D) cannot disclose the communication even when the relation is ended or the client has died.
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96. Leading questions can be asked during:

(A) examination in chief	(B) cross examination	(C) re-examination	(D) All of (A), (B) and (C).
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97. In Keshavananda Bharti Vs. State of Kerala, it was held:

(A) under the amended Article 368, all provisions of the Constitution of India including those enshrined fundamental rights could be amended.	(B) fundamental rights cannot be amended.	(C) fundamental rights have the primacy and supremacy than any other provisions in the Constitution.	(D) none of (A), (B) and (C).
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98. A garnishee is:

(A) the judgment debtor.	(B) judgment debtor's debtor.	(C) judgment debtor's creditor.	(D) the banker of the judgment debtor.
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99. The transfer by ostensible owner is provided in Transfer of Property Act, under following Section:

(A) Section 38.	(B) Section 39.	(C) Section 40.	(D) Section 41.
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100. A is in service, having 10 years of service left before superannuation. He plans to purchase a property at the time of his superannuation. He gifts that property to B, his wife. The gift is:

(A) void.	(B) voidable.	(C) valid.	(D) conditionally void.
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