

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening. There are 20 pages including the cover pages.
5. The duration of the test is 1 hour 30 minutes.
6. There are 125 objective type questions. Each question has four or less answer options marked (1), (2), (3) and (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate option and darken the circle completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only Blue/Black ball point pen to darken the circle for answering.
10. Do not darken more than one circle against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. Once an oval is darkened as answer to the question, it is final. Answer option once darkened cannot be changed.
12. Each question carries Two marks. There is 25% Negative Marking for each wrong answer.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided / used for rough work.
14. Mobile, electronic gadgets, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Candidate may take the Question Booklet after the completion of the test.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.
18. Do not seek clarification on any item in the question booklet from the test invigilator. Use your best judgment.

THE ANSWER SHEET IS TO BE RETURNED ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST.

Important: Please refer to your Admit Card while filling in details in this Question Booklet and in the Answer Sheet.

Roll No. :
(Nine Digits)

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Application No.:
(Six Digits)

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Name:

Signature:

1. Between January 2009 and February 2013, Hillary Clinton was
 - (1) The Secretary of State for the U.S.A.
 - (2) The Vice President of the U.S.A.
 - (3) Senator of New York
 - (4) In active law practice
2. The runner up in the 2015 Wimbledon Men's Singles was
 - (1) Novak Djokovic
 - (2) Roger Federer
 - (3) Andre Murray
 - (4) Rafael Nadal
3. The ace footballer Cristiano Ronaldo plays for which team
 - (1) Real Madrid
 - (2) Atletico Madrid
 - (3) Barcelona FC
 - (4) Juventus
4. The 2016 Olympic Games will be held in
 - (1) Buenos Aires
 - (2) Barcelona
 - (3) Rio de Janeiro
 - (4) Porto Allegre
5. Which of the following is not a Permanent Member of the Security Council of the United Nations?
 - (1) France
 - (2) China
 - (3) Australia
 - (4) Russian Federation
6. The CEO of Facebook is
 - (1) Bill Gates
 - (2) Mark Zuckerberg
 - (3) Sundar Pichai
 - (4) Tim Cook
7. The European Organization for Nuclear Research also known as CERN which operates the world's largest particle physics laboratory is based in
 - (1) Geneva in Switzerland
 - (2) Zurich in Switzerland
 - (3) Frankfurt in Germany
 - (4) Milan in Italy
8. The Zika virus is spread by
 - (1) The Aedes mosquito
 - (2) The Anopheles mosquito
 - (3) By wasps
 - (4) By chicken
9. The winner of the 41st Ranji Trophy in February 2016 was
 - (1) Saurashtra
 - (2) Karnataka
 - (3) Delhi
 - (4) Mumbai
10. The nuclear power plant in Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu has been built with technical collaboration provided by
 - (1) Russian federation
 - (2) Germany
 - (3) France
 - (4) United States of America
11. Which of these states is not going to the polls in 2016?
 - (1) West Bengal
 - (2) Assam
 - (3) Goa
 - (4) Kerala
12. Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar whose birthday is celebrated on April 14 every year was awarded his first Ph.D in Economics by the University of London in 1923. He was awarded a second Ph.D in 1927 by
 - (1) Stanford University
 - (2) Yale University
 - (3) Columbia University
 - (4) Harvard University

13. The Vice-Chairman of the Niti Aayog is
 (1) Dr Arvind Subramaniam (2) Dr Arvind Panagariya
 (3) Dr Subramaniam Swamy (4) Dr Raghuram Rajan
14. 'Unexceptionable' means
 (1) unacceptable (2) inadmissible
 (3) not open to objection (4) sudden
15. 'Sanguine' means
 (1) optimistic, confident (2) pessimistic, negative
 (3) arrogant (4) wise, sagely
16. Which of these do not describe the underlined word: Propriety?
 (1) Ownership (2) Civility (3) Correctness (4) Decency

Directions (Questions 17-21): Fill in the blanks.

17. The witness could _____ be doubted. What she was saying was indeed _____.
 (1) hardly, true (2) hardly, doubtful (3) surely, true (4) not, untrue
18. There is no _____ infirmity in the order under appeal. The appeal is _____.
 (1) illegal, dismissed (2) legal, allowed (3) illegal, allowed (4) legal, dismissed
19. The adverse _____ of the Government's policies was beginning to adversely _____ the company's profitability.
 (1) effect, effect (2) affect, affect (3) effect, affect (4) affect, effect
20. Rahul was prepared to _____ his colleague Rakesh but the latter would not accept anyone's _____.
 (1) advise, advise (2) advice, advice (3) advise, advice (4) advice, advise
21. He realised he was _____ on her for emotional support. But he resented being a _____.
 (1) dependent, dependent (2) dependant, dependence
 (3) dependant, dependent (4) dependent, dependant

Directions (Questions 22-24): Supply the missing words in these famous quotes.

22. "Orders are not like _____ wine becoming better as they grow _____. " - Justice Krishna Iyer
 (1) new, older (2) old, older (3) new, newer (4) old, newer
23. "Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true _____ spirit."
 Mahatma Gandhi
 (1) religious. (2) democratic (3) patriotic (4) nationalistic
24. "The Life of the law has not been logic. It has been _____"- Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
 (1) Jurisprudence (2) Learning (3) Experience (4) Knowledge

Directions (Questions 25-45): Specific context is given against each of these questions. Read the context and choose the appropriate decision/action.

25. 'A', in or about the year 2015, files a suit against his father and two brothers pleading that his grandfather had in the year 1960 purchased the house in which all the parties to the suit were residing and that the grandfather had died in the year 2000 bequeathing the said house to his father and claiming partition of the suit house, being ancestral property. One of the two brothers of 'A' impleaded as defendant supports the case of 'A' and the other brother is proceeded against ex-parte. The father files an application under Order 7 Rule 11 of CPC for rejection of the plaint stating that 'A' or his other son/s have no share in the house.
- (1) The said application will be allowed and the plaint rejected.
 - (2) The said application will be dismissed with costs.
 - (3) The decision on the application will be postponed to the time of decision of the suit
 - (4) An issue along with other issues arising in the suit will be framed to the effect, whether the plaint is liable to be rejected.
26. Plaintiff files a suit under Order 37 of CPC. The Court issues ordinary summons for framing of issues and the said summons along with copy of the plaint are served on the defendant and the defendant files a written statement on the date for which summons were issued. The plaintiff realising the mistake committed by the Court applies for summons under Order 37 CPC to be issued.
- (1) The written statement having been filed, the suit will be tried as an ordinary suit.
 - (2) The defendant having along with the summons for framing of issues received the copy of the plaint showing it to be under Order 37 of CPC and having within the prescribed time not entered appearance, the suit will be decreed.
 - (3) The Court will correct its mistake by issuing fresh summons under Order 37 of CPC
 - (4) The plaint will be rejected.
27. 'A' files a complaint of offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 against 'B', 'C' and 'D' averring that 'B' and 'D' had drawn a cheque on a joint account with 'C' in favour of 'A' and which cheque had been returned dishonoured for the reasons of insufficiency of funds and 'B', 'C' and 'D' inspite of notice of demand had not made the payment within the prescribed time. 'C' contends the complaint to be not maintainable against him because though he was a joint account holder with 'B' and 'D' but as per instructions to Bank cheques could be issued with signature of any two of them and the cheque in question was not drawn/signed by him. 'D' also contends the complaint to be not maintainable against him because he had severed his relationship with 'B' and 'C' and in pursuance to which the account was opened.
- (1) The complaint against 'C' is not maintainable and will proceed against 'B' and 'D'.
 - (2) Contention of both 'C' and 'D' will not be accepted.
 - (3) The complaint against 'D' is not maintainable and will proceed against 'B' and 'C'
 - (4) The complaint against all 'B', 'C' and 'D' is not maintainable.
28. 'A' files a suit for ejectment of 'B' from the premises earlier in the tenancy of 'B' under 'A' in Delhi at a rent of ₹ 10,000/- per month and after determining the tenancy of 'B' with respect thereto. 'B' defends the suit pleading that 'A' had orally agreed to sell the premises to 'B' for a total sale consideration of ₹ 60 lacs and of which ₹ 5 lacs had been paid in cash and for specific performance of which agreement he, though after the institution of suit for ejectment but before

filing the written statement in the suit for ejectment, had filed a suit which was pending. 'B' contends that since his entitlement as an agreement purchaser is to be decided in the suit filed by him, the suit for ejectment filed by 'A' should be stayed.

- (1) The suit will be so stayed.
- (2) The application of 'B' for stay of suit shall be dismissed.
- (3) The trial in the suit will proceed but the execution of the decree if any for ejectment shall await the judgment in the suit for specific performance
- (4) The suit for ejectment will be summarily dismissed as premature.

29. 'A', on 7th January, 2014 files a suit for recovery of possession of immovable property and *mesne* profits from 'B' contending that he had let out the property to 'B' by a registered Lease Deed dated 20th January, 2012 for a period of one year and after expiry of said one year also 'B' was allowed to continue as a tenant on the same terms and conditions as contained in the registered Lease Deed though without executing a fresh Lease Deed and that the tenancy of 'B' had been terminated by a notice dated 11th November, 2013 under Section 106 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882. 'B' contends the suit to be not maintainable because the notice of termination of tenancy was of 10 days only instead of 15 days as required by law. The suit remains pending for over two years.

- (1) The suit will be dismissed because the notice is of 10 days only instead of 15 days as required by law.
- (2) Institution of the suit itself amounts to termination of tenancy and since the suit had remained pending for more than 15 days, the defect in the notice was immaterial.
- (3) Because of defect in notice though 'A' will be entitled to decree for possession but not for *mesne* profits
- (4) The suit on the averments made in the plaint and the notice filed as Annexure therewith should have been rejected at the outset under Order VII Rule 11 of the CPC.

30. Suit filed by 'A' for recovery of possession of immovable property is defended by 'B' contending that though he was in adverse possession of immovable property for a period of five years only prior to the institution of the suit but before the said five years 'C' was in adverse possession of the property to the knowledge of 'A' for a period of 20 years and thus the suit filed after 25 years of first 'C' and then 'B' being in adverse possession of the property was barred by time.

- (1) 'B' is not entitled to claim the benefit of the period for which 'C' was in adverse possession and the suit is within time.
- (2) 'B' is entitled to the benefit of the period for which 'C' was in adverse possession and the suit is barred by time.

31. 'A' obtains from the Courts at Bombay a decree against 'B' for recovery of money and has the said decree transferred to Delhi for execution against the properties of 'B' at Delhi. However 'B' dies though after transfer of decree to Delhi but before service of notice of execution issued on 'B'.

- (1) The application for substitution of legal heirs of 'B' has to be filed in the Courts at Bombay.
- (2) The application for substitution of legal heirs of 'B' can be filed in the Courts at Delhi to which the decree has been transferred.
- (3) The application for substitution cannot be filed in either of the Courts as the decree, because of death of 'B', has become invalid
- (4) The application for substitution will have to be filed in the Supreme Court of India.

32. 'A' files a suit under Order 37 of the CPC for recovery of money from 'B' pleading that 'A' had given on loan a sum of ₹ 5 lacs to 'B' vide cheque which was duly encashed in the account of 'B' but 'B' had failed to return the said amount received by him by cheque.
- (1) The suit is maintainable under Order 37 of the CPC.
 - (2) The suit is not maintainable under Order 37 of the CPC because 'A' has not filed the cheque by which payment was made along with the plaint.
 - (3) The record of the Banks on which the cheque was issued and in which the cheque was encashed shall be called and if payment is indeed found to be made by cheque the suit would be entertained under Order 37 of the CPC
 - (4) The suit as per averment made in the plaint is not maintainable under Order 37 of the CPC.
33. 'A' tenant in a premises at Delhi at a rent at excess of Rs.3,500/- per month contests the suit, filed by the landlord for his ejection and for *mesne* profits, on the ground that the suit had been filed prior to the expiry of the term of the registered Lease Deed and was premature. The suit is entertained and put to trial. During the pendency of the suit the term of the registered Lease Deed expires.
- (1) At the time of final decision of the suit the suit will be dismissed as premature having been filed before the expiry of the term of the registered Lease Deed.
 - (2) Notwithstanding the suit being premature, since the period of lease has expired the suit will be decreed for ejection and for *mesne* profits for the period after the expiry of the term of the registered Lease Deed.
 - (3) The suit will be decreed for ejection as well as for *mesne* profits from the date of institution of the suit.
34. One of the conditions laid down in the Agreement to Sell was that sale would be subject to the seller being able to settle with its labour and the labour agreeing to the sale. The labour did not agree to the sale. However certain other terms of the Agreement of obtaining permission under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and of conversion of the property from industrial zone to residential use were implemented. The purchaser contended that he waives the term relating the consent of labour and therefore the sellers cannot take advantage of a stipulation which the party for whose benefit it was made had expressly waived, and sues for specific performance.
- (1) The purchaser is entitled to a decree for specific performance.
 - (2) The purchaser is not entitled to a decree for specific performance.
35. A plaintiff during the pendency of a suit amended the plaint to include a prayer for compensation and on which relief additional court fees was required to be paid. However, neither did the plaintiff pay the additional court fees nor did the court give opportunity to the plaintiff to pay the same. The suit including for the relief claimed by way of amendment was decreed. In appeal, the defendant / appellant contended that the decree, insofar as granting the relief claimed by way of amendment and on which no court fees has been paid, was bad.
- (1) The appellate court will set aside the decree granting the relief on which no court fees had been paid, only on the said ground.
 - (2) The appellate court will grant an opportunity to the respondent / plaintiff to make up the deficiency in court fees as the powers of the appellate court are the same as the powers of the trial court.
 - (3) The powers of the appellate court are only to correct the errors in the judgment of the trial court and not the same as of the trial court.

36. A plaintiff in a suit claims that the disputes subject matter of the suit had been compromised with the defendant. The defendant disputed the compromise. The court conducted an inquiry and opined that a compromise had been legally entered into between the parties and decreed the suit in terms of the compromise pleaded by the plaintiff. The defendant appealed.
- (1) The decree being a compromise / consent decree, appeal is not maintainable.
 - (2) Since the defendant had contested that any compromise had been arrived at and the trial court on inquiry had held in favour of the plaintiff, the decree could not be said to be a consent decree and the appeal is maintainable.
37. 'A' guarantees to 'B' payment of a bill of exchange by 'C', the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by 'C'.
- (1) 'A' is liable only for the amount of the bill but not for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.
 - (2) 'A' is liable not only for the amount of the bill but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it but after 'B' has failed to recover the same from 'C'.
 - (3) 'A' is liable not only for the amount of the bill but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it
 - (4) Only 'C' is liable for the amount of the bill and for interest and charges due on it.
38. 'A' enters into an Agreement at Delhi with a builder/developer company having registered office at Delhi for purchase of a flat in a multi-storied residential building under construction at Gurgaon and makes payment of 50% of the agreed construction linked sale consideration to the builder/developer at Delhi and the builder/developer deals with 'A' from its registered office at Delhi. Upon disputes arising 'A' institutes a suit for specific performance of the Agreement against the builder/developer in the Courts at Delhi. The builder/developer contends that the Courts at Delhi have no territorial jurisdiction and that its Branch Office at Gurgaon is implementing the said project and its registered office at Delhi dealt with 'A' only because 'A' was at Delhi and on 'A's request. A preliminary issue to the said effect is framed.
- (1) The Courts at Delhi have territorial jurisdiction and the preliminary issue will be decided in favour of 'A'.
 - (2) The Courts at Delhi do not have territorial jurisdiction and the preliminary issue will be decided in favour of builder/developer and plaint returned to 'A' for filing in the Court of appropriate territorial jurisdiction.
 - (3) The issue cannot be decided as a preliminary issue and requires evidence to be led.
39. 'A' files a suit for recovery of money from 'B' before the Court of the Civil Judge, Delhi. 'B' files an application under Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 pleading that the suit is brought on a matter which is the subject matter of Arbitration Agreement. The said application is allowed and the suit dismissed. 'A' prefers an appeal to the Court of the District Judge.
- (1) The appeal is liable to be dismissed as not maintainable.
 - (2) The appeal is maintainable because it is permitted under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.
 - (3) The appeal is maintainable because the order of the Civil Judge is not of referring the parties to arbitration as is required under Section 8 but of dismissal of suit
 - (4) The appeal is maintainable because the order under Section 8 is akin to rejection of a plaint and thus a decree and is appealable.

40. 'A' files a suit in the Court of the Civil Judge, Delhi for recovery of possession of immovable property at Delhi let out to 'B' at a rent of ₹ 4,000/- per month on the expiry of the term of the registered lease and for recovery of *mesne* profits. 'B' contests the suit and issues including as to the rate of *mesne* profits are framed. The Civil Judge decrees the suit for recovery of possession as well as for recovery of *mesne* profits/damages for use and occupation at the rate of ₹ 6,000/- per month from the date of expiry of lease till the date of delivery of possession. 'B' appeals to the District Judge contending that the decree for *mesne* profits is bad as the Civil Judge under Order 20 Rule 12 of the CPC ought to have ordered an inquiry into the *mesne* profits after pronouncing on the entitlement to the reliefs therefor.
- (1) The decree for *mesne* profits is liable to be set aside and the suit remanded for conducting inquiry.
 - (2) There is no merit in the contention of 'B'.
41. 'A' files a suit in the Court of the District Judge, Delhi for specific performance of an Agreement of Sale of immovable property and for permanent injunction restraining the defendant from prosecuting a suit filed in the High Court of Delhi for ejectment and from *mesne* profits. It is the case of 'A' that the defendant had let out the property to 'A' at a rent of ₹ 15,000/- per month vide unregistered Lease Deed; that subsequently the defendant had orally agreed to sell the property to 'A' but had turned dishonest and instead of executing the Sale Deed in favour of 'A' had terminated the lease and sued for ejectment of 'A' as a tenant. 'A' also seeks interim relief restraining the defendant from prosecuting the High Court Suit.
- (1) 'A' is entitled to interim relief of injunction claimed because if before the decision of the suit for specific performance 'A' is ejected from the premises the suit for specific performance would be rendered infructuous.
 - (2) 'A' is entitled to the interim relief of injunction only subject to depositing the balance sale consideration in the Court.
 - (3) The plaint insofar as for the relief of permanent injunction will be rejected.
 - (4) The application for interim relief is liable to be dismissed with liberty to 'A' to in the suit in the High Court of Delhi seek stay of proceedings therein under Section 10 of the CPC.
42. 'A' files a suit for recovery of ₹ 2 lakhs in the court of the District Judge, Delhi when the court of the lowest grade competent to try it within the meaning of Section 15 of CPC is the court of Civil Judge, Delhi. However, no objection is taken neither by the court nor by the defendant in this regard and the suit is decreed.
- (1) The decree is a nullity and cannot be executed.
 - (2) The decree is a nullity but only if appeal is filed thereagainst and without filing the appeal, the defendant in execution cannot object on the ground of it being a nullity.
 - (3) The defendant having not taken any objection, the decree is valid
 - (4) The suit upon objection being taken in execution or in appeal, will have to be re-tried in the court of the Civil Judge, Delhi.
43. 'B' owes to 'C' a debt guaranteed by 'A'. The debt becomes payable. 'C' does not sue 'B' for a year after the debt has become payable
- (1) 'A' is discharged from his surety.
 - (2) 'A' is not discharged from his suretyship.

44. 'A' and 'B' stand surety for payment of the amounts due by 'C' to 'D'. 'D' releases 'A' from his suretyship.
- (1) 'B' automatically stands discharged.
 - (2) 'B' does not stand discharged merely from 'D' releasing 'A' from his suretyship.
 - (3) Though 'B' does not stand discharged but can separately seek relief against 'A' as co-surety.
45. 'A' claiming title to an immovable property on the basis of registered agreement to sell, power of attorney and Will from the registered title holder in his favour is forcibly dispossessed from the property by 'B' also claiming title on the basis of registered agreement to sell, power of attorney and Will etc. from the original title holder. 'A' files a suit for declaration that the agreement to sell, power of attorney and Will in his favour being prior in point of time to the agreement to sell, power of attorney and Will in favour of 'B', 'A' has a better title to the property than 'B'. 'B' contends the suit to be not maintainable since he is in possession of the property and 'A' has not claimed the relief of possession. 'A' states that his right to recover possession will arise only after declaration sought by him is granted.
- (1) The suit is maintainable.
 - (2) The suit is not maintainable.
 - (3) The suit is maintainable for declaration alone provided 'A' values the same for the purpose of the court fees and jurisdiction on the market value of the property
 - (4) The suit is maintainable because 'A' on the date of filing of the suit and without being declared as the owner is not able to seek further relief of possession.
46. Against an order of dismissal of suit consequent to rejection of plaint.
- (1) Revision petition under Section 115 of the CPC lies.
 - (2) A petition under Article 227 of the Constitution of India lies.
 - (3) An appeal under Section 96 of the CPC lies
 - (4) An appeal under Order 43 of the CPC lies.
47. In an appeal against a decree for recovery of possession of immovable property and for *mesne* profits, *pendente lite* and future.
- (1) Court Fees as on the plaint is payable.
 - (2) Court Fees besides as on the plaint also on the *mesne* profits decreed is payable.
 - (3) No Court Fees is payable
 - (4) Fixed Court Fees is payable.
48. A child born of a marriage which has been declared null and void under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (1) is a legitimate child and has a share in the property of the father.
 - (2) is an illegitimate child and has no share in the property of the father.
 - (3) would have been legitimate and had a share in the property if the marriage had not been declared null and void but since in this case the marriage has been declared to be null and void, has no share.

49. It was an agreement between the parties that no interest will be paid on the amount payable to the contractor under the contract. Disputes and differences between the parties, in accordance with the arbitration clause in the contract were referred to arbitration under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The Arbitral Tribunal finds amounts to be due to the contractor and makes an Award for the said amount together with interest at 24% per annum from the date of entering upon reference till the date of the Award. The Award to the extent of awarding such interest-
- (1) is liable to be set aside under Section 34 of the said Act.
 - (2) is not liable to be interfered with under Section 34.
 - (3) is liable to be interfered with to the extent of rate of interest.
50. The liability of the individual co-parcener in a decree against a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) carrying business.
- (1) is to the extent of their share in the assets of the said joint Hindu family.
 - (2) extends to their personal assets also.
51. 'A' is entitled to succeed to an estate on the death of 'B'. 'B' dies. 'C', having received intelligence of 'B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching 'A' and thus induces 'A' to sell him his interest in the estate.
- (1) The sale is voidable at the option of 'A'.
 - (2) The sale is binding on 'A'.
 - (3) The sale is voidable at the option of 'C'
 - (4) The sale is voidable at the option of 'A' as well as 'C'.
52. 'A', a Hindu, on 2nd January, 2016 dies intestate leaving a wife, two unmarried daughters and a son of his wife from an earlier marriage. His estate will be inherited
- (1) equally, with the wife, the two unmarried daughters and the son of the wife from an earlier marriage each getting 1/4th share.
 - (2) in three parts, with the wife and the two unmarried daughters getting 1/3rd share each and the son of the wife from earlier marriage not getting a share.
 - (3) only by the son of the wife from the earlier marriage, with the wife having a right of maintenance and the two unmarried daughters having a right of maintenance and marriage expenses, only
 - (4) only by the wife and the son of the wife from an earlier marriage equally with the two unmarried daughters having only a right of marriage expenses and maintenance.
53. 'A' a mortgager in possession of mortgaged property
- (1) is not entitled to make a lease thereof.
 - (2) in the absence of a contract to the contrary is entitled to make a lease thereof binding on the mortgagee provided the lease is made in the ordinary course of management of the property, at best rent that can be reasonably obtained, does not contain a covenant for renewal and is for a period of less than three years.
 - (3) can make lease thereof binding on the mortgagee on whatsoever terms he desires and for whatsoever period
 - (4) is entitled to lease out the same only if expressly permitted to do so under the mortgage deed.
54. A sale of immovable property without payment of entire sale consideration to the seller is no sale.
- (1) is void.
 - (2) is valid and the seller has a charge upon the property in the hands of the buyer for the amount of the sale consideration remaining unpaid and for interest thereon.
 - (3) is a lease
 - (4) is voidable.

55. A decree for injunction if not obeyed.
- (1) is not executable.
 - (2) is executable by detention of the judgment debtor in civil prison or by attachment of his property or by both and also by directing the act required to be done at the cost of the judgment debtor.
 - (3) is executable by filing a petition under the Contempt of Court Act, 1971
 - (4) is executable by filing a fresh suit.
56. The period of limitation for filing a suit for compensation for defamation
- (1) is three years from the date when the defamatory words are published or spoken.
 - (2) is three years from the date when the plaintiff learns of defamation.
 - (3) is one year from the date when the defamatory words are published or spoken
 - (4) is one year from the date when the plaintiff learns of the defamatory words having been published or spoken.
57. A decree for restitution of conjugal right is executable.
- (1) by attachment of property and by detention in civil prison or by both.
 - (2) by attachment of property.
 - (3) by imprisonment
 - (4) by granting a decree for divorce.
58. A Hindu marriage without registration under Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- (1) is void.
 - (2) is voidable.
 - (3) is no marriage in the eyes of law
 - (4) is registrable within three years of marriage whereafter is void.
59. Contingent agreement to do or not to do anything if an impossible event happens
- (1) is void.
 - (2) is voidable at the instance of the party who did not know impossibility of the event.
 - (3) is void only on establishing that the impossibility of the event was known to the parties to the agreement to sell at the time of making the agreement
 - (4) is voidable at the instance of either party.
60. A person dispossessed without his consent from an immovable property otherwise than in due course of law can recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.
- (1) If the suit is filed within three years from the date of dispossession.
 - (2) If the suit is filed within twelve years from the date of dispossession.
 - (3) If the suit is filed within six months of the date of dispossession
 - (4) If the suit is filed within one year from the date of dispossession.
61. A contract, the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty
- (1) is not specifically enforceable.
 - (2) is not specifically enforceable only if the court cannot supervise such performance.
 - (3) is specifically enforceable.
 - (4) None of the above

62. The grant or refusal of temporary injunctions under Order XXXIX Rules 1 & 2 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC)
- (1) is governed only by CPC.
 - (2) is governed by CPC as well as by the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 with respect to injunctions.
 - (3) is not governed by the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 as they are applicable only to grant of permanent injunctions and not to temporary injunctions
 - (4) is governed only by principles of natural justice.
63. A Notification of the Government of India is proved
- (1) only by examining the concerned official of the Government of India.
 - (2) only by obtaining a certificate from the Press in which the same has been published of the publication thereof.
 - (3) by producing before the court the printed copy thereof
 - (4) only by calling the Secretary, Government of India along with original of the Notification.
64. The terms of a contract reduced in the form of a document can be proved-
- (1) only by proving the document itself.
 - (2) either by proving the document or by oral evidence of contents thereof.
 - (3) only by giving oral evidence of contents thereof
 - (4) only by oral testimony of the executant thereof.
65. A money bill, under Section 109 of the Constitution of India
- (1) shall not be introduced in the Council of States.
 - (2) is the same as any other Bill.
 - (3) after it has been passed by the House of People shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the House of People may there upon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council of States
 - (4) Both (1) & (3)
66. The directive principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India
- (1) are enforceable by the Courts.
 - (2) are not enforceable by the Courts.
 - (3) are enforceable only by the High Courts
 - (4) are enforceable only by the Supreme Court.
67. The Election Commission of India
- (1) has been constituted by a Parliamentary Act.
 - (2) is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act and is an autonomous body under the Government of India.
 - (3) has been established by the Constitution of India
 - (4) is a part of Government of India.

68. The power of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India
- (1) extends all over the country.
 - (2) extends throughout the territory in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.
 - (3) extends throughout the territory in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction and to the National Capital Territory of Delhi
 - (4) extends only to the city in which it is situated.
69. An Arbitration Agreement
- (1) is necessarily required to be in writing.
 - (2) may be oral.
 - (3) may be contained either in a documents signed by the parties or in communications exchanged by the parties or by way of an admission.
 - (4) Both (1) and (3)
70. While a Hindu wife is an heir of her husband in the event of intestacy, a Hindu husband is an heir of his wife in the event of intestacy only if there are no sons and daughters (including the children of any pre-deceased son or daughter). The statement is
- (1) True
 - (2) False
71. A child born of a marriage which is voidable under Section 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 but before passing of a decree declaring it as a nullity has a share not only in the properties of his father but will also have a share out of share of his father in the ancestral properties. The statement is
- (1) True
 - (2) False
72. Certain amount was due to the erstwhile Department of Telecommunication (DoT) of the Central Government from the subscriber for providing telephone connection for the year 1992 till its disconnection in the year 1998. In the year 2000 all the assets and liabilities of DoT were taken over by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) incorporated under the Companies Act and 100% shares of which are owned by the President of India. BSNL filed the suit for recovery of the said dues from the subscriber claiming that it is an agency or instrumentality of Central Government and that the benefit accrued in favour of DoT of the Central Government as provided under Article 112 of the Limitation Act would stand extended to BSNL. Whether BSNL is entitled to benefit under Article 112 of the Constitution of India i.e. of a period of limitation of 30 years to institute the suit.
- (1) Yes.
 - (2) No.
73. Widow, sons and daughters of a deceased Hindu institute a suit for declaration that the 'Will' of the deceased whereunder the proceeds of the estate are to go to a Public Charitable Trust impleaded as defendant no.5, has been fabricated by the defendants no.1 to 4 brothers of the deceased and for restraining the defendants from dealing with the estate. The Public Charitable Trust impleaded as defendant no.5 raises a preliminary objection that the suit against it is not maintainable in view of Section 92 of the CPC and a preliminary issue is framed thereon. Whether the suit against the Public Charitable Trust is not maintainable in view of Section 92 of the CPC.
- (1) Yes.
 - (2) No.

74. No Court can take cognizance, of an offence punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by the offence, provided with the leave of the Court, some other person may make a complaint on his or her behalf.
- (1) if such person is an idiot or a lunatic.
 - (2) if such person is under the age of eighteen years.
 - (3) if such person is a woman who, according to the local customs and manner, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.
 - (4) All the above
75. 'X' is facing trial for the murder of an Advocate. None of the advocates he wishes to engage agree to accept the brief. 'X' thus wants his trial to be transferred from the Sessions Court subordinate to 'A' High Court to the Sessions Court subordinate to 'B' High Court.
- (1) 'X' should file a petition before 'A' High Court.
 - (2) 'X' should file a petition before 'B' High Court.
 - (3) 'X' should file a petition before the Supreme Court
 - (4) Any of the above.
76. In Delhi offences punishable under Sections 272 to 276 IPC are triable by.
- (1) the Court of Sessions only.
 - (2) the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate only.
 - (3) the Court of Magistrate first class only.
 - (4) the court of any Magistrate.
77. Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being a public servant or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice exceeds the powers given to him by law, and causes death by doing an act which he, in good faith;
- (1) believes to be lawful and necessary for the due discharge of his duty as such public servant.
 - (2) without ill-will towards the person whose death is caused.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Either (1) or (2)
78. An offence though compoundable with the leave of the Court cannot be compounded under Sec. 320 Cr.P.C.
- (1) if the person who would be competent to compound is dead.
 - (2) if the person who would otherwise be competent to compound is under the age of eighteen years or is an idiot or a lunatic.
 - (3) if the accused is by reason of a previous conviction liable to enhanced punishment.
 - (4) All the above
79. In which of the following decisions, Supreme Court pronounced that a victim must seek leave to appeal against an order passed by a Court acquitting the accused under proviso to Sec. 372 Cr.P.C.?
- (1) Satya Pal Singh vs. State of Madhya Pradesh & ors. [JT 2015 (9) SC 281]
 - (2) S. Sundaram Pillai vs. V.R. Pattabiraman [1985 (1) SCC 591]
 - (3) Dwarka Prasad vs. Dwarka Das Saraf [1976 (1) SCC 128]
 - (4) None of the above

80. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, pre charge evidence is recorded in
- (1) all private complaints
 - (2) all complaint cases
 - (3) cases instituted on police report
 - (4) warrant cases, instituted otherwise than on a police report
81. Statement under Section 164 Cr.P.C. 1973, can be recorded before
- (1) Deputy Commissioner of Police
 - (2) Station House Officer
 - (3) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate
 - (4) None of the above
82. Statement under Section 313 Cr.P.C. can be recorded
- (1) Only in appeals
 - (2) At any stage, without previously warning the accused, when the Court considers it necessary
 - (3) After the prosecution witnesses have been examined
 - (4) Under (2) and (3) both
83. When a Court of Sessions passes a sentence of death
- (1) The accused is immediately hanged
 - (2) The proceedings are sent to the Supreme Court for confirmation
 - (3) The proceedings are sent to the High Court for confirmation
 - (4) None of the above
84. When a Metropolitan Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment for three months, the appeal shall lie before
- (1) Court of Sessions
 - (2) High Court
 - (3) Both (1) & (2)
 - (4) Nowhere
85. Grievous hurt as defined under Section 320 IPC includes:-
- (1) Dislocation of a tooth
 - (2) Fracture of a bone
 - (3) Both the above
 - (4) None of the above
86. The offence of attempting to commit suicide under Section 309 IPC is:-
- (1) ultra vires the Constitution
 - (2) carries, on conviction, minimum sentence of 10 years
 - (3) triable by Court of Sessions
 - (4) None of the above
87. A dashes B to the ground and fraudulently takes out his money from his pocket without his consent. A has committed which offence?
- (1) Theft
 - (2) Wrongful restraint
 - (3) Robbery
 - (4) Extortion
88. A appears as a witness before a Judge trying a case, who does not believe in his deposition and says that A has perjured himself. A, moved by sudden passion by the words of the Judge, kills him
- (1) A has committed an offence
 - (2) A has committed murder
 - (3) A has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (4) None of the above

89. A fires a gun at a wedding reception leading to the death of one of the guests, whom he did not intend to hurt
- (1) A has committed murder
 - (2) A did not intend killing the guest and thus has committed no offence
 - (3) A has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (4) None of the above
90. Under Section 142 (2) of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 as inserted by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015 made effective from 15th June, 2015, the holder of a cheque that has been dishonoured **when delivered for collection through an account** can file a complaint **only**
- (1) Before the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the drawer of the cheque resides or carries on business
 - (2) Before the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the drawee bank is located
 - (3) Before a magistrate in whose jurisdiction the payee resides and tendered the cheque for payment.
 - (4) Before a magistrate within whose jurisdiction the branch of the bank where the payee or holder in due course, as the case may be, maintains the account, is situated.
91. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A person is not liable for prosecution in terms of Section 141 of the NI Act if he is
- A. nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in the Central Government
 - B. nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in the State Government
 - C. nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in a financial corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government
 - D. nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in a financial corporation owned or controlled by the State Government
- (1) A or C (2) B or D (3) A or B or C or D (4) D only
92. The amount mentioned in a cheque in figures is Rs. 2,15,000 but in words it is stated: "Rupees Two lakhs fifty thousand." Which of the following consequences ensue?
- (1) The cheque will be taken to be for ₹ 2,15,000.
 - (2) The cheque will be taken to be for ₹ 2,50,000.
 - (3) The cheque will not be cleared
 - (4) An option will be given to the drawer to clarify which is the correct amount.
93. Ramesh who has an account with a branch of the State Bank of India in Dubai draws a cheque on SBI Dubai in favour of Abdullah, a resident of Dubai. The cheque is signed in Kochi and handed over to Abdullah in Kochi. The cheque when presented by Abdullah through his bank to the SBI Dubai is dishonoured. The remedy available to Abdullah is
- (1) To proceed against Ramesh in accordance with the law applicable in Dubai as regards dishonoured cheques
 - (2) To follow the procedure under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
 - (3) To approach the Government of India for permission to file a complaint against Ramesh
 - (4) To proceed against the State Bank of India in the court of the magistrate in India within whose jurisdiction its head office is located.

94. The number of seats allocated to Delhi in the Rajya Sabha in terms of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution is
 (1) Four (2) Three (3) Two (4) Five
95. When a question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of which of the following authorities shall be final
 (1) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 (2) The Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
 (3) The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha
 (4) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
96. Which of the following is described as an offence in the Constitution of India?
 A. Preventively detaining a person in contravention of Article 22
 B. A citizen of India accepting a title from a foreign state under Article 18
 C. Trafficking in human beings and *begar* under Article 23
 D. Enforcement of disability arising out of untouchability under Article 17
 (1) A, B, C and D (2) A, C and D (3) B (4) C and D
97. The minimum age for being a President of India is
 (1) 55 years (2) 45 years (3) 60 years (4) 35 years
98. As of date, in terms of the First Schedule to the Constitution, India has
 (1) 26 States and 7 Union Territories (2) 27 States and 6 Union Territories
 (3) 29 States and 7 Union Territories (4) 30 States and 6 Union Territories
99. The second Chief Justice of India was
 (1) Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan (2) Justice Hari Lal Kania
 (3) Justice B K Mukerjea (4) Justice Patanjali Sastri
100. The first Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court was
 (1) Justice H R Khanna (2) Justice I D Dua
 (3) Justice K S Hegde (4) Justice Subba Rao
101. The words 'socialist secular' were inserted into the expression 'sovereign democratic republic' in the Preamble to the Constitution of India by the
 (1) 44th Amendment (2) 35th Amendment
 (3) 42nd Amendment (4) 23rd Amendment
102. The judges who gave the **majority** view in the **Habeas Corpus** case (*A D M Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla*) were
 (1) Ray CJI, Mathew J., Chandrachud, J, Bhagwati J
 (2) Beg CJI, Khanna J., Krishna Iyer J, Bhagwati J
 (3) Ray CJI, Beg J, Chandrachud, J, Bhagwati J
 (4) Beg CJI, Khanna J, Chandrachud, J, Krishna Iyer J

103. In *Minerva Mills v. Union of India* AIR 1980 SC 1789, the Supreme Court by a majority of 4:1 struck down Section 4 and 55 of the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act 1976. The dissenting judge was
 (1) Justice Untwalia (2) Justice P N Bhagwati
 (3) Justice P S Kailasam (4) Chief Justice Chandrachud
104. What is the present sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court of India?
 (1) 35 judges including the Chief Justice of India
 (2) 30 judges and the Chief Justice of India
 (3) 31 judges and the Chief Justice of India
 (4) 30 Judges including the Chief Justice of India
105. What is the present total strength of the Lok Sabha
 (1) 544 seats (2) 540 seats (3) 550 seats (4) 545 seats
106. The present Chief Election Commissioner who was appointed as such with effect from 19th April 2015 is
 (1) Mr. N. Gopalaswamy (2) Dr. S Y Quraishi
 (3) Dr Nasim Zaidi (4) Mr A K Joti
107. The **Eleventh** Schedule to the Constitution deals with
 (1) Disqualification on the grounds of defection
 (2) Matters over which Panchayats may entrusted with powers and responsibilities
 (3) Matters over which Nagar Mahapalikas may entrusted with powers and responsibilities
 (4) Administration of the Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
108. The capital of Chhattisgarh is
 (1) Bilaspur (2) Raipur (3) Bhillai (4) Durg
109. President Barack Obama got his degree in law from the
 (1) University of California (2) Yale Law School
 (3) Harvard Law School (4) Stanford University
110. In the trial for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi, which of the following accused was **acquitted**?
 (1) Narayan Apte (2) Gopal Godse
 (3) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (4) Nathuram Godse
111. Which of the following is not a Bharat Ratna awardee?
 (1) M G Ramachandran (2) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya
 (3) Dr B R Ambedkar (4) Mahatma Gandhi
112. In the National Film Awards for 2014, which of the following won the award for the best feature film?
 (1) Mary Kom (2) Court (3) Queen (4) Haider
113. Who has been the youngest captain of the Indian test cricket team so far?
 (1) Ajit Wadekar (2) Polly Umrigar
 (3) Virat Kohli (4) Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi

114. Who is the first Indian scientist to win a Nobel prize?
 (1) Sir J C Bose (2) Dr Homi Bhabha
 (3) Sir C V Raman (4) Dr Har Gobind Khorana
115. India Gate in New Delhi was erected to commemorate Indian soldiers who died in
 (1) The Second World War (2) The Indo-Chinese war of 1962
 (3) The First World War (4) The 1965 Indo Pakistan war
116. The founder of the Aligarh Muslim University is
 (1) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (2) Sir Mohammed Iqbal
 (3) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (4) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
117. In which Indian state is the Silent Valley located?
 (1) Tamil Nadu (2) Kerala
 (3) Karnataka (4) Jammu and Kashmir
118. Badal Sarkar is a famous personality in the field of
 (1) Law (2) Theatre (3) Physics (4) Astronomy
119. The present World Chess Champion is
 (1) Vishwanathan Anand (2) Magnus Carlsen
 (3) Vladimir Kramnik (4) Veselin Topalov
120. Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment at
 (1) Kapilavastu (2) Nalanda (3) Bodh Gaya (4) Sarnath
121. The person nominated by President Obama to fill the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Antonin Scalia is
 (1) Judge Sri Srinivasan (2) Judge Merrick Garland
 (3) Attorney General Loretta Lynch (4) Judge Patricia Ann Millet
122. The winner of Nobel Peace Prize for 2015
 (1) Kailash Satyarthi and Malala Yousufzai (2) The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet
 (3) Pope Francis (4) The International Red Cross
123. The winner of the Oscar Award for Best Actor in a Lead Female Role in 2015 is.
 (1) Cate Blanchett (2) Jennifer Lawrence
 (3) Helen Mirren (4) Brie Larson
124. Julian Assange the founder of WikiLeaks has sought asylum in the embassy in London of which of these countries?
 (1) Bolivia (2) Russian federation (3) Ecuador (4) Norway
125. International Women's Day is celebrated every year on
 (1) 8th September (2) 8th March (3) 5th March (4) 10th April

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