

# INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE, (LL.M.) NEW DELHI 2017

## Multiple Choice Questions

### PART I [English Language]

Choose a word which is nearly the same in meaning to the word given in capital in Question Nos. 1-10.

1. **LAISSEZ FAIRE**

- (a) Festive
- (b) Non-Interfering
- (c) Done by Women
- (d) Social Welfare

2. **UNEQUIVOCAL**

- (a) Cool under pressure
- (b) Untamed or out of control
- (c) Leaving no doubt
- (d) Criticize harshly

3. **INDIGENOUS**

- (a) Poor
- (b) Native
- (c) Mixed
- (d) Enthusiasm

4. **LEGALESE**

- (a) Passage of laws
- (b) Strict Rules
- (c) Legal language
- (d) Logical

5. **INFALLIBLE**

- (a) Never wrong
- (b) Remaining questionable
- (c) Unsolved
- (d) Carefully balanced

6. **HEDONISM**

- (a) Espionage
- (b) Sun worship
- (c) Pursuit of pleasure
- (d) Cowardly

7. **UNILATERAL**

- (a) One-sided
- (b) In alliance with
- (c) flat
- (d) horizontal

8. **INJUNCTION**

- (a) Order
- (b) Coincidence
- (c) shot of medicine of drug
- (d) fuel-pipe

9. **INCISIVE**

- (a) urgent
- (b) doubtful
- (c) impressively direct
- (d) reflection

10. **PENURIOUS**

- (a) given to fits of ate
- (b) worldly
- (c) poor
- (d) wealthy

Questions 11 to 14: In the following questions a set of four words is given. Three of the words are related in some way, the remaining word is not related to the rest. You have to pick the word which does not fit in the relation and mark that as your answer.

11.

- (a) Sporadic
- (b) Frequent
- (c) Intermittent
- (d) Scarce

12.

- (a) Adroit
- (b) Adept
- (c) Dexterous
- (d) Awkward

13.

- (a) Brink
- (b) Hub
- (c) Verge
- (d) Brim

14.

- (a) Eulogy
- (b) Panegyric
- (c) Ignominy
- (d) Glorification

Questions 15 to 16: Choose from the given alternatives the one which will be a suitable substitute for the underlined expression in each of the following:

15. The art and science of good eating and drinking is now a lost art.

- (a) Gastronomy
- (b) Osteopathy
- (c) Gluttony
- (d) Cooking

16. The body of Macedonian infantry drawn up in close order was like a formidable castle of steel.

- (a) plalanx
- (b) phagocyte
- (c) phenomenon
- (d) phaeton

Questions 17 to 18: Each question has a pair of capitalized words followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair of words which best expresses the relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalized pair.

17. **SPEAR : DART**

- (a) knife : sword
- (b) door : window
- (c) mountain : molehill
- (d) cannon : gun

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18. **CIRCLE : ARC**  
 (a) line : segment  
 (b) part : whole  
 (c) percent : fashion  
 (d) small : big

Questions 19 to 20: In each of the sentences, parts of the sentence are left blank. Beneath each sentence four different ways of completing the sentences are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four:

19. In these bleak and depressing times of \_\_\_\_\_ prices, \_\_\_\_\_ non-performing governments and \_\_\_\_\_ crime rates. Virat Kohli has given us, Indians, a lot to cheer about.  
 (a) escalating, increasing  
 (b) spiraling, booming  
 (c) spiraling, soaring  
 (d) ascending, debilitating
20. The manners and \_\_\_\_\_ of the nouveau riche is a recurrent \_\_\_\_\_ in the literature.  
 (a) style, motif  
 (b) morals, story  
 (c) wealth, theme  
 (d) morals, theme

#### Multiple Choice Questions (General Knowledge)

21. Who is the present chairperson of the Law Commission of India?  
 (a) Justice G.S. Mitra  
 (b) Justice A.P. Shah  
 (c) Justice B.S. Chauhan  
 (d) None of the above
22. Who is the next senior most Judge (after CJI) of the Supreme Court of India  
 (a) Justice U.U. Lalit  
 (b) Justice Deepak Misra  
 (c) Justice Justice Chelameshwar  
 (d) Justice Madan Lokur
23. Read the following carefully:  
 (1) Mr. Ronny Abraham is currently President of International Court of Justice  
 (2) Justice Dalveer Bhandari is one of the Judges of the ICJ  
 Of the above  
 (a) Both (1) and (2) are true  
 (b) Both (1) and (2) are false  
 (c) (1) is true and (2) is false  
 (d) (1) is false and (2) is true
24. Who among the following was the First Woman Chief Justice of a High Court:  
 (a) Justice Ruma Pal  
 (b) Justice Shobha Dixit  
 (c) Justice Leila Seth  
 (d) None of the above
25. Read the following carefully with reference to National Green Tribunal:  
 (1) It was established through the National Green Tribunal Act 2010  
 (2) Justice Kuldeep Singh is the present Chairperson of NGT  
 Of the above:  
 (a) (1) is true but (2) is false  
 (b) (1) is false but (2) is true  
 (c) Both (1) and (2) are true  
 (d) Both (1) and (2) are false
26. Who has authored the book "Idea of Justice"  
 (a) C.K. Daphtery  
 (b) Braj Kishore Sharma  
 (c) Amartya Sen  
 (d) Mukul Rohtagi
27. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan is related with:  
 (a) Uniform Civil Code  
 (b) Triple Talaq  
 (c) Quo Warranto against the Chief Minister of Rajasthan  
 (d) None of the above
28. Where is the National Judicial Academy situated?  
 (a) Bangalore  
 (b) New Delhi  
 (c) Bhopal  
 (d) None of the above
29. Find out the false statement regarding the Indian Law Institute  
 (a) It was founded in 1956  
 (b) The Institute is a body established by an Act of Parliament  
 (c) Chief Justice of India is the ex-officio President of the Institute  
 (d) It is a teaching and legal research Institute
30. Consider the following statement regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India:  
 (1) Its Chairman must be a Retd. Chief Justice of India  
 (2) It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the Commission  
 of the above:  
 (a) (1) is true but (2) is false  
 (b) (1) is false but (2) is true

- (c) Both (1) and (2) are true  
(d) Both (1) and (2) are false
31. Find out the mismatched pair:  
(a) Arya Samaj—Dayanand Saraswati  
(b) Bramho Samaj—Balgangadhar Tilak  
(c) Prarthna Samaj—Atmaram Pandurang  
(d) Satya Shodhak Sabha—Jyotiba Phule
32. Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar was closely associated with which of the following women reforms:  
(a) widow remarriage  
(b) women education  
(c) abolition of Purdah system  
(d) none of the above
33. Amnesty International is a World Wide Organization dealing with:  
(a) Nuclear war crimes  
(b) International River disputes  
(c) Human Rights  
(d) None of the above
34. The National Voter's Awareness Day is celebrated on:  
(a) 25 January  
(b) 19 February  
(c) 21 June  
(d) 27 June
35. Indian Science Congress 2017 was held in:  
(a) New Delhi  
(b) Mumbai  
(c) Bhubaneshwar  
(d) Tirupati
36. Which is the only State in India to have the Common Civil Code  
(a) Uttar Pradesh  
(b) National Capital Region of Delhi or Delhi  
(c) Goa  
(d) Manipur
37. DNA fingerprinting Centre is located at  
(a) Lucknow (b) Bhopal  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Pune
38. Among the following, who are eligible to benefit from MNREGA:  
(a) Adult members of OBC family  
(b) Adult members of BPL families  
(c) Adult members of any household  
(d) Adult members of SC/ST household
39. The only University across the world dedicated to Forensic and Investigative Sciences is located at:  
(a) Pune  
(b) Gandhinagar  
(c) Shimla  
(d) None of the above

40. Which bio-metric indices are used in making AADHAR Card of a person?  
(a) Face and Finger Prints  
(b) Eye and ear  
(c) Pupil and Finger Prints  
(d) Face and Pupil

# PART II : Multiple Choice Questions (Law)

41. Point out the mismatched case:  
(a) Kehar Singh v. Union of India (1989)  
(b) Epuru Sudhakar v. Govt. of A.P. (2006)  
(c) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (1999)  
(d) Shatrughan Chauhan v. Union of India (2014)
42. Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010) is the case related with:  
(a) Double Jeopardy  
(b) Ex-post facto laws  
(c) Right against self incrimination  
(d) None of the above
43. What is false about Money Bills:  
(a) It may originate in either house of Parliament  
(b) It shall be introduced on the recommendation of the President  
(c) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of Lok Sabha thereon shall be final  
(d) There is no joint sitting of both Houses to pass Money Bills
44. Which one of the following legislations has to be passed by both Houses of Parliament separately with Special Majority?  
(a) Ordinary Bills  
(b) Money Bills  
(c) Bill creating a new State  
(d) Constitutional Amendment Bill
45. Who can legislate on the subjects which are not included in any list of subjects given in the seventh schedule of Indian Constitution?  
(a) Only Union Parliament  
(b) Only State Legislature  
(c) Both Union Parliament as well as State Legislature  
(d) Neither Union Parliament nor State Legislature
46. Which one of the following pairs is not properly matched:  
(a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitution amendment = Fundamental Duties  
(b) 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitution amendment = Anti Defection law



- (c) 86<sup>th</sup> Constitution amendment = Oriya language in VIII schedule  
(d) 91<sup>st</sup> Constitution amendment = Size of the council of ministers
47. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice President of India?  
(a) Mohammad Hidayatullah  
(b) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed  
(c) Neelam Sanjeva Reddy  
(d) Gyani Jail Singh
48. A resolution passed under clause (1) of Article 249 shall remain in force for such period not exceeding:  
(a) Three months  
(b) Six months  
(c) One year  
(d) Two years
49. The Power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is a constituent power laid down in Article 368 by:  
(a) Twenty Fourth Amendment Act  
(b) Twenty Sixth Amendment Act  
(c) Forty Second Amendment Act  
(d) Forty Forth Amendment Act
50. In which one of the following cases it was held that "right to life" does not include "right to die"?  
(a) Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab  
(b) Chenna Jogdishwar v. State of A.P.  
(c) State of U.P. v. Sanjay Kumar  
(d) Deena v. Union Bank of India
51. The President of India may be removed from his office on which of the following ground/s?  
(a) Proved misbehaviour  
(b) Incapacity  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
52. The Supreme Court of India formulated the doctrine of eclipse in:  
(a) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M.P.  
(b) Basheshwar Nath v. Commissioner of Income Tax  
(c) State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar  
(d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
53. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction, held in:  
(a) Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab  
(b) UN Rao v. Indira Gandhi  
(c) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v. State of Punjab  
(d) Sardar Lal v. Union of India
54. When the Court declares that certain provisions of the Act as invalid, it does not affect the validity of the Act and it remains as it is. The Principle is known as:  
(a) Doctrine of Prospective Overruling  
(b) Doctrine of Severability  
(c) Doctrine of Pleasure  
(d) Doctrine of Eclipse
55. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that allowing medical examination of a woman to prove her virginity amounts to violation of her right to privacy, guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution?  
(a) Surjeet Singh Thind v. Kanwaljeet Kaur  
(b) Phillipa Anne v. State of Tamil Nadu  
(c) Hamida Sarfaraj v. M.S. Kashekar  
(d) Kavita v. State of Maharashtra
56. The essence of sale of goods lies in:  
(a) Transfer of possession from buyer to seller  
(b) Acquisition of possession by the buyer from the seller  
(c) Transfer of property in goods from seller to buyer  
(d) Payment of money or exchange of some articles
57. Read the following in the context of the Sale of Goods Act:  
(1) A Sells to B a boiler for the purpose of manufacturing carbon paper. The boiler does not satisfy the requirement of Indian Boiler's Act. B is entitled to recover damages.  
(2) A contracts to make and deliver a set of false teeth to B. The false teeth do not fit in the mouth of B. B is entitled to reject the goods.  
Of the above:  
(a) (1) is true and (2) is false  
(b) (1) is false but (2) is true  
(c) Both (1) and (2) are true  
(d) Both (1) and (2) are false
58. Point out the mismatched pair with respect of the Sale of Goods Act:  
(a) caveat emptor      Section 16  
(b) risk prima facie passes with property      Section 26  
(c) sale by person not the owner      Section 31  
(d) sale by sample      Section 17

59. "Common Law is essentially a judge made law". This opinion was expressed by:

- (a) Pollock
- (b) Austin
- (c) Paton
- (d) Salmond

60. To which of the following concepts, the Hart-Fuller controversy relate to:

- (a) Reasonableness
- (b) Obligations
- (c) Sanctions
- (d) Morality

61. To which of the following the "Fiction Theory" is associated with?

- (a) Unborn Person
- (b) Supernatural Person
- (c) Corporate Personality
- (d) Dead Person

62. Who propounded the Utilitarian Theory?

- (a) Kelsen
- (b) Henry Maine
- (c) Bentham
- (d) Julius Stone

63. "Law must be changed in a manner to get pleasure and to avoid painful change with social circumstances" is the contribution of:

- (a) Historical Theory
- (b) Sociological Theory
- (c) Anthropological Theory
- (d) Analytical Theory

64. "Rights spring from Rights" said by

- (a) Allen
- (b) Kelsen
- (c) Salmond
- (d) Hart

65. Vienna School of Law is known as

- (a) Systematic Theory of Law
- (b) Private Theory of Law
- (c) Pure Theory of Law
- (d) Old Theory of Law

66. The phsycial element of possession is also called as:

- (a) Ratio Decidendi
- (b) Corpus Decidendi
- (c) Corpus Possessionis
- (d) Animus Possidendi

67. 'Jurisprudence is a big as law and bigger' is said by:

- (a) Austin
- (b) Lloyds
- (c) Lelewellyn
- (d) Holland

68. Assertion (A): International Court of Justice has power to decide cases on the basis of equity reason.

Reason (R): Equity is one of the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.

Of the above:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

69. Which one out of the following pairs is not properly matched?

- (a) Sociological school Grotius
- (b) Historical school Henry Maine
- (c) Analytical school Austin
- (d) Philosophical school Fichte

70. Who defines 'ownership as plenary control over as object'?

- (a) Austin
- (b) Salmond
- (c) Holland
- (d) Savigny

71. Probation is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Administrator of Criminal Justice

- (a) Kind
- (b) Type
- (c) Characteristic
- (d) Component

72. One of the following cases is popularly known as "Doon Valley case"

- (a) Pathumna v. State of Ker (1978)
- (b) M.C. Mehta v. UOI (1987)
- (c) Unni Krishnan v. State of A.P. (1993)
- (d) R.L.&E. Kendra v. State of U.P. (1985)

73. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 was enacted?

- (a) Article 253
- (b) Article 258
- (c) Article 255
- (d) Article 254

74. The problem of the pollution of river Ganga by the inaction of the municipalities was brought to light in which one of the following cases?

- (a) Indian Council of Enviro Legal Action v. UOI, AIR 1996 SC 1446
- (b) A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu, AIR 1999 SC 812
- (c) S. Jagannath v. UOI, AIR 1997 SC 811
- (d) M.C. Mehta v. UOI, AIR 1988 SC 1115

75. Which one of the following cases relates to Sariska Tiger Park?

- (a) Tarun Bhagat Sangh v. UOI, AIR 1992 SC 514
- (b) Consumer Education and Research Society v. UOI, AIR 2000 SC 975
- (c) Pradeep Krishen v. UOI, AIR 1997 SC 2640
- (d) Animal and Environmental Legal Defense and Fund Case, AIR 1997 SC 1070

76. Which one of the following case relates to transfer of Tribal lands by the government to Non-tribal people?

- (a) Sri Manchegowda v. State of Karnataka, AIR 1984 SC 1115
- (b) Samatha v. State of A.P., AIR 1997 SC 3297
- (c) Suresh Lohiya v. State of Maharashtra, (1996) 10 SCC 397
- (d) Fatesang Gimba Vasava v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1987 Guj 09

77. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, the term 'voidable contract' has been defined under:

- (a) Section 2(e)
- (b) Section 2(h)
- (c) Section 2(i)
- (d) Section 2(g)

78. Contractual liability arises where:

- (a) there is offer and acceptance only
- (b) there is intention to create legal obligation
- (c) there is loss to one party
- (d) the loss of one party is the gain of the other party

79. In Cox v. Hickman (1860), Lord Winsleydate held that law relating to partnership is a branch of:

- (a) Law of Bailment
- (b) Law relating to Trust
- (c) Law relating to Principal and Agent
- (d) None of the above

80. Match items in List I with items in the List II using the order given below:

List I

- (A) Liability for misappropriation by a partner
- (B) Liability for a partner for torts
- (C) Liability of a partner for holding out
- (D) Doctrine of Implied authority of a partner

List II

- (1) Section 26
- (2) Section 27
- (3) Section 28
- (4) Sections 18 and 19

Code:

- |         |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)     | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) (3) | (4) | (1) | (2) |
| (b) (2) | (1) | (4) | (3) |
| (c) (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| (d) (2) | (1) | (3) | (4) |

81. Match List I with List II and select the correct answers using the codes from the list given below:

List I

- (A) Breach of Contract
- (B) Revocation of Offer
- (C) Consent
- (D) Frustration

List II

- (1) Impossible to Perform
- (2) Same thing in the same sense
- (3) Compensation
- (4) Lapse of stipulated time

Code:

- |         |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| (A)     | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) (1) | (3) | (4) | (2) |
| (b) (2) | (4) | (1) | (3) |
| (c) (3) | (1) | (2) | (4) |
| (d) (3) | (4) | (2) | (1) |

82. Which one of the following provisions of the Indian Contract Act deals with the reciprocal promise to do things legal and also other things illegal?

- (a) Section 56
- (b) Section 57
- (c) Section 58
- (d) Section 17

83. Point out the mismatched pair with reference to Indian Contract Act 1872:

- (a) agreements void for uncertainty      Section 29
- (b) agreement in restraint of legal proceedings      Section 28
- (c) agreement in restraint of marriage      Section 27
- (d) agreement by way of wager      Section 30

84. A owes B Rs. 3000/- C pays to B Rs. 2000/- and B accepts it in satisfaction of his claims against A. This payment:

- (a) is not a discharge of the whole claim
- (b) is a discharge of the entire claim
- (c) can be discharge only when the balance is paid
- (d) will be a discharge only if the amount is paid by A

85. In which one of the following conditions, can an agent sub-delegate his authority to another person?

- (a) when it benefits the Principal
- (b) when it suits the agent



- (c) when the agent is incapacitated due to illness  
(d) when commercial practice involves such delegation
86. The primary aims of the law of damages is to:  
(a) punish the party who has committed the breach of contract  
(b) enrich the party who sustained the loss  
(c) place the party who sustained the loss in the same position as if the contract has been performed  
(d) give some type of compensation
87. Under Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act, which of the following can be specifically enforced?  
(a) contingent contract  
(b) contract to form partnerships  
(c) contract to get objects of historic value  
(d) marriage contract
88. Relief for rescission is granted in cases:  
(a) where the contract is void  
(b) where contract is voidable  
(c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
89. Which section of the Specific Relief Act provides for grant of temporary and permanent injunctions:  
(a) Section 35  
(b) Section 36  
(c) Section 37  
(d) None of the above
90. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act is related to:  
(a) cancellation of instruments  
(b) partial cancellation of instruments  
(c) rescission of contract  
(d) none of the above
91. Power to award compensation in certain cases is contained in which of the following sections:  
(a) Section 20  
(b) Section 21  
(c) Section 22  
(d) None of the above
92. Specific performance of contract is allowed where:  
(a) the plaintiff is not entitled to recover compensation  
(b) the defendant is incompetent to perform the contract  
(c) compensation is not the adequate remedy  
(d) the defendant has died
93. In terms of Section 26 of the Specific Relief Act, an instrument:  
(a) can never be rectified  
(b) may be rectified  
(c) may be rectified only when it fails to express the real intention of the party due to fraud  
(d) may be rectified only when it fails to express the real intention of the parties due to fraud or manual mistake of the party
94. Section 13 of the Specific Relief Act confers certain rights on:  
(a) Seller of immovable property  
(b) purchaser of immovable property  
(c) purchaser of movable property  
(d) seller of movable property
95. Estrada Doctrine is related to:  
(a) Necessity of Recognition  
(b) Form of Recognition  
(c) No necessity of Recognition  
(d) Recognition is superficial
96. "International Law is international morality or ethics, international courtesy or convention in the social sense of the world comity as distinguished from rule of law." Above statement is attributed to:  
(a) Hobbes (b) Pufendorf  
(c) Bentham (d) Kelsen
97. Which one of the following Articles of the Statute of International Court of Justice makes it clear that the decision of the Court will have no binding force except between the parties and in respect of the particular case only?  
(a) Article 60 (b) Article 59  
(c) Article 68 (d) Article 38(1)
98. In a case concerning the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, the International Court of Justice gives advisory opinion at the request of:  
(a) U.N. Security Council  
(b) U.N. General Assembly  
(c) World Health Organisation  
(d) U.N. Educational and Cultural Organisation
99. Which of the following has the power to give effect to the judgment of the I.C.J. if a party to the case fails to perform the obligation incumbent upon it under the judgment?  
(a) General Assembly  
(b) Security Council  
(c) Highest National Court in the concerned State  
(d) International Court of Justice

100. Which one of the following is not the objective of the United Nations?
- Maintenance of international peace and security
  - Ensuring respect for treaty obligations
  - Establishment of democratic governments throughout the world
  - Promotion of better standard of life
101. In the case of abstention of a permanent member of the Security Council from voting, the resolution of the Security Council:
- becomes invalid
  - still remains valid
  - remains valid but non enforceable
  - requires to be considered by the General Assembly
102. A judge of the International Court of Justice can be dismissed by the:
- Security Council
  - General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
  - Unanimous opinion of other judges of the Court
  - Unanimous decision of the General Assembly
103. The judgment of International Court of Justice is to be signed:
- by the President and the Registrar of the Court
  - by all the judges who heard the case
  - only by the President of the Court
  - only by the Registrar of the Court
104. "Pacta sunt servanda" means:
- treaties are accepted in good faith
  - treaties are revocable
  - treaties are irrevocable
  - treaties are not binding
105. A State becomes an international person by recognition and recognition alone. This is called:
- facultative theory
  - declaratory theory
  - evidentiary theory
  - constitutive theory
106. A member of the United Nations can be suspended from the exercise of rights and privileges of membership by the:
- General Assembly on its own
  - Security Council on its own
  - General Assembly on the recommendations of the Security Council
  - Security Council on the recommendation of the General Assembly
107. Which of the following will settle the issue in the event of a dispute as to whether the International Court of Justice has a jurisdiction?
- The President of the Court
  - The Vice President of the Court
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - The Court itself
108. Decisions of the General Assembly on important question shall be made by:
- Simple majority
  - Simple majority present and voting
  - two thirds majority
  - two thirds majority present and voting
109. "If a State grants recognition to another State in violation of international treaty, that is, the Pact of Paris 1928, such recognition would not be valid." This form the basis of:
- Halstein Doctrine
  - Estrada Doctrine
  - Stimson Doctrine
  - Munroe Doctrine
110. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 declares that all human beings are:
- By nature equally free and independent
  - Born free and rational
  - Born free and equal in work and rights
  - Born free and equal in dignity and rights
111. The 'standard of care' generally used in case of negligence is:
- the care taken by an intelligent and prudent man
  - the skill and care taken by a qualified and competent person
  - the foresight of an adult person
  - the care and skill of a prudent and careful man belonging to defendant's calling or business or skill
112. P, owner of a car, asked his friend Q to drive the car to Bombay where he would join him. As the car was about five kilometers from Bombay it hit a pedestrian R, on account of Q's negligent driving and injured him seriously. R sued P for damages. In this case:
- P is not liable
  - The liability is solely of Q as P was not accompanying him
  - Since Q was driving P's car, Q was under authority, P is liable
  - P has the defense of inevitable accident
113. Liability in torts depends on:
- Quantum of damages suffered
  - Involvement of intention



- (c) Infringement of legal right  
(d) Effect of public interest

114. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

**List I**

- (A) Rayland v. Fletcher  
(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson  
(C) Gloucester Grammar School case  
(D) Rose v. Ford

**List II**

- (1) Compensation for pain and suffering  
(2) Loss caused by competition in business  
(3) Strict liability  
(4) Liability for negligence

Codes:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(b)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)
(c)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)
(d)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)

115. Which one of the following is not a valid defense in tort?

- (a) volenti non fit injuria  
(b) vis major  
(c) scienti non fit injuria  
(d) consent

116. One of the remedies for false imprisonment is:

- (a) Mandamus  
(b) Habeas Corpus  
(c) Prohibition  
(d) None of the above

117. Which one of the following cases is not related with Article 300 of the Constitution?

- (a) Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P.  
(b) A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shiva Kant Shukla  
(c) Vidyavati v. State of Rajasthan  
(d) N. Nageshwar Rao v. State of A.P.

118. 'A' has invited 'B' for dinner. When B is stepping up the stairs leading to 'A's residence, he slips and gets injured because the stairs are slippery and there is no light illuminating the stairs.

- (a) A is liable because B has suffered injury while going to A's residence  
(b) A is liable because his premises were unsafe and he did not do anything to make it safe  
(c) A is not liable because it was not his duty to provide illumination on the stairs  
(d) A is not liable because B himself was to be blamed for the injury

119. Due to the collapse of the clock tower in the main market of the city, a number of persons died. The clock tower belonged to Municipal Corporation and was exclusively under its control. It was 80 years old but the normal life of the structure of the building which had fallen could be forty five years having regard to the kind of mortar used. If only lady whose husband died due to collapse of the clock tower filed a suit for damages against the municipal corporation, then which one of the following maxims is applicable?

- (a) damnum sine injuria  
(b) injuria sine damnum  
(c) res ipsa loquitur  
(d) volenti non fit injuria

120. A, a magistrate in making a report to his superior officer casts an imputation on the character of Z in good faith and for public good. The most appropriate defence applicable in a suit brought by Z is:

- (a) Justification  
(b) Fair Comment  
(c) Absolute privilege  
(d) Qualified privilege

121. The accused fired two shots with a revolver at point blank range at the acting Governor but the bullets failed to produce the desired result because of some defect in the ammunition or intervention of leather wallet. What offence is caused?

- (a) culpable homicide  
(b) attempt to murder  
(c) attempt to harm  
(d) none of the above

122. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (1997) Cr.L.J. 743 is a case dealing with:

- (a) arrest of a person  
(b) mode of taking and recording evidence  
(c) transfer of criminal case  
(d) none of the above

123. In which one of the following cases did the Supreme Court explain the concept of grave and sudden provocation as a mitigating circumstances reducing the gravity of the offence from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder?

- (a) State v. Dasrath  
(b) Jagroop Singh v. State of Haryana  
(c) K.M. Nanavati v. State of Bombay  
(d) Ujagar Singh v. Emperor

124. 'X' with a view to murdering Y enters Y's bedroom at night when Y is out of station, 'X' is guilty of:

- (a) Murder
- (b) House Trespass
- (c) Attempt to murder
- (d) No offence

125. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court of India has struck down Section 303 of IPC as unconstitutional?

- (a) Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) Gyan Kaur v. State of Punjab
- (c) Mithu v. State of Punjab
- (d) Santa Singh v. State of Punjab

126. The case of R. v. Dudley and Stephens is popular for its use as criminal defence of:

- (a) Necessity
- (b) Self-defense
- (c) Mistake of Fact
- (d) Good Faith

127. With reference to sedition, which one of the following statement is correct?

- (a) The consequence is immaterial
- (b) The consequence is material
- (c) The consequent acts as a mitigating factor
- (d) The consequence becomes material only if it is foreseen

128. 'X' obtained a sum of Rs. 20,000/- from 'Y' putting Y in fear of death. Which one of the following offences was committed by 'X'?

- (a) criminal misappropriation of money
- (b) robbery
- (c) extortion
- (d) mischief

129. Use of violence by a member of an assembly of five or more persons in furtherance of a common object will constitute:

- (a) Rioting
- (b) Assault
- (c) Affray
- (d) Unlawful assembly

130. The maxim "*De minimis non curat lex*" relate to:

- (a) slight harm
- (b) trifles
- (c) exhibition of disrespect
- (d) annoyance

131. Find out the false statement:

- (a) the law of limitation is part of *lex fori*
- (b) provision of the Act are not applicable for an application under the Religious Endowment Act
- (c) for filing a Writ Petition under Article 32 of the Constitution, limitation of 90 days is prescribed in the Act
- (d) The Limitation Act, 1963 does not make any racial or class distinction

132. Under Section 3 of the Limitation Act, the competent court is required to consider the questions of limitation:

- (a) only when pointed out by opposite party
- (b) only when the defendant denies the liability
- (c) only when the opposite party fails to apply
- (d) *suo moto* even when the defendant has not raised any such objection regarding limitation

133. Which section of the Limitation Act 1963 provides provision regarding acquisition of easement by prescription?

- (a) Section 21
- (b) Section 23
- (c) Section 25
- (d) None of the above

134. Read the following carefully:

- (1) Where once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to institute a suit or make an application stops it.

- (2) In the case of continuing breach of contract or in the case of a continuing tort, a fresh period of limitation begins to run at every moment of time during which the breach or the tort, as the case may be, continues.

Of the above:

- (a) (1) is true but (2) is false
- (b) is false but (2) is true
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are true
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are false

135. In which of the following cases, Section 10 of the Limitation Act, 1963, applies:

- (a) express trust only
- (b) implied trust only
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

136. Section 15 of the Limitation Act 1963 does not apply to:

- (a) Suits
- (b) Appeals

- (c) Application for execution of a decree  
(d) None of the above
137. Which section of the Limitation Act is an exception to the general rule that in personal action, the Act bars only the remedy and does not extinguish the right?
- (a) Section 26  
(b) Section 27  
(c) Section 28  
(d) Section 29

138. Find out the false statement:
- (a) Section 24 of the Limitation Act is unconditional  
(b) If a question of limitation arises, the instrument must be deemed to have been made with reference to the Gregorian calendar  
(c) in computing the period of limitation the day from which the period is to be reckoned has to be included  
(d) where a mortgage provided for payment of the principal with in three years from 10.06.2014 the period expires on mid night of 10.06.2017.

9. Read the following statements:

- (A) The Supreme Court in *N. Balakrishnan v. M. Krishnamurty* (1998) 7 SCC 123 refuse to condone the delay on the ground of sufficient cause  
(B) In the case of *R.B. Ramalingum v. R.B. Bhuwaneshwari*, (2009) 2 SCC 689, the Supreme Court observed that the test of sufficient cause is purely an individuals test.

Of the above:

- (a) (A) is true but (B) is false  
(b) (A) is false but (B) is true

- (c) Both (A) and (B) are true  
(d) Both (A) and (B) are false
140. Assertion (A): Under Section 13 of Limitation Act, the time is excluded if the application for leave to sue or appeal as indigent person is allowed.

Reason (R): The establishment of "good faith" is a pre-requisite condition before granting benefit of Section 13 of the party.

Of the above:

- (a) only (A) is true and (B) is false  
(b) only (B) is true and (A) is false  
(c) both (A) and (B) are true  
(d) both (A) and (B) are false

PART III

Descriptive Questions

1. Write a brief essay on desirability of creating All India Judicial Services. Point out the problems likely to arise in its creation.
2. "The Preamble to the Constitution sets out the aims and aspirations of the people of India". Critically examine the above statement.
3. What is the nature and scope of President's pardoning power under Article 72 of the Constitution? Can this power be exercised to suspend the sentence for contempt of Court under Article 129 of the Constitution?
4. Define and distinguish between the constituent power, amending power and legislative power. Give illustrations.



## ANSWERS

# INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE ALL INDIA COMMON ADMISSION TEST-2017

## PART I & PART II

Answers are suggestive. Kindly verify from the basic documents, latest case laws and recommended text book in case of doubt.

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)
7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (b)	12. (d)
13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (a)	17. (a), (d)	18. (a)
19. (a)	20. (d)	21. (c)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (c)
25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (d)	28. (c)	29. (b)	30. (a)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (c)	34. (a)	35. (d)	36. (c)
37. (c)	38. (c)	39. (b)	40. (a)	41. (c)	42. (c)
43. (a)	44. (d)	45. (a)	46. (c)	47. (a)	48. (c)
49. (a)	50. (a)	51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (a)	54. (b)
55. (a)	56. (c)	57. (c)	58. (c)	59. (d)	60. (d)
61. (c)	62. (c)	63. (deleted)	64. (a)	65. (c)	66. (c)
67. (c)	68. (a)	69. (a)	70. (c)	71. (deleted)	72. (d)
73. (a)	74. (d)	75. (a)	76. (b)	77. (c)	78. (b)
79. (c)	80. (deleted)	81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (c)	84. (d)
85. (d)	86. (c)	87. (c)	88. (b)	89. (c)	90. (a)
91. (deleted)	92. (c)	93. (d)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (c)
97. (b)	98. (b)	99. (b)	100. (c)	101. (deleted)	102. (c)
103. (a)	104. (a)	105. (d)	106. (c)	107. (d)	108. (d)
109. (c)	110. (d)	111. (d)	112. (c)	113. (c)	114. (b)
115. (c)	116. (b)	117. (b)	118. (b)	119. (c)	120. (d)
121. (b)	122. (a)	123. (c)	124. (b)	125. (c)	126. (a)
127. (a)	128. (b), (c)	129. (a)	130. (a), (b)	131. (c)	132. (d)
133. (c)	134. (c)	135. (deleted)	136. (b)	137. (b)	138. (c)
139. (b)	140. (deleted)				