

Part I

Choose an option which is nearest in meaning to the word given in questions 1-5

1. Ascribe
 - (a) To say something belongs to somebody
 - (b) To Prescribe
 - (c) To depend on someone
 - (d) To require
2. Interlocator
 - (a) A person who initiates talk
 - (b) A person who talks to another person on behalf of somebody else
 - (c) A person who talks on his own behalf
 - (d) A person who locates a thing of beauty
3. Rendevous
 - (a) Something randomly done
 - (b) Rander an account
 - (c) A meeting that someone has arranged with somebody
 - (d) Radiantly beautiful girl
4. Xenial
 - (a) Cruel
 - (b) Chaste
 - (c) Pure
 - (d) Hospitable
5. Yuppify
 - (a) To Vulgarise
 - (b) To make attractive
 - (c) To defy
 - (d) Relating to a puppy

Choose an option which is nearest opposite to the word given in questions number 6-10

6. Iniquitous
 - (a) Virtuous
 - (b) Sinful
 - (c) Immoral
 - (d) Bad

7. Amoral
 - (a) Principled
 - (b) Unethical
 - (c) Good
 - (d) Bad
8. JAGGED
 - (a) Uneven
 - (b) Unplanned
 - (c) Smooth
 - (d) Rough
9. HEADSTRONG
 - (a) Bull headed
 - (b) Forward
 - (c) Impulsive
 - (d) Tractable
10. LAMENTABLE
 - (a) Deplorable
 - (b) Cheerful
 - (c) Regrettable
 - (d) Disappointing

Fill in appropriate prepositions in the blank in the sentence out of the given options in question number 11-15

11. They were sitting _____ the tree
 - (a) At
 - (b) Upon
 - (c) By
 - (d) Over
12. It is _____ us to find the answer
 - (a) Up to
 - (b) For
 - (c) On
 - (d) Upon
13. The weather will be good _____ the weatherman
 - (a) By
 - (b) from
 - (c) Accordingly to
 - (d) According to

14. He sat ____ Ram
(a) Across from
(b) From
(c) At
(d) Across at
15. Uma put the flowers _____ the window
(a) On
(b) Over
(c) Across by
(d) by

Choose an option which is equivalent in meaning to the phrase given in questions number 16-20

16. A sudden illegal in government
(a) Rebellion
(b) Coup d etat
(c) Coup de grace'
(d) Revolution
17. Accepting different opinions
(a) Permissive
(b) Kindness
(c) Tolerant
(d) Liberal
18. Break a leg
(a) Good luck
(b) Bad luck
(c) Style of bowling
(d) Unpleasant experiences
19. Bite the bullet
(a) Brave action
(b) To get something over with because it is inevitable
(c) Inevitable
(d) Insurmountable
20. A dime a dozen
(a) Something extraordinary
(b) Expensive
(c) Something common
(d) Something ugly

21. International Airport at Tirana (Albania) is named after an Indian Citizen. Who is that Indian Citizen?
It was named after Mother Teresa.
(a) M K Gandhi
(b) J L Nehru
(c) Mother Teresa
(d) M V Roy
22. Who is Subash Ghising?
(a) A well Known Football Player
(b) A political Activist who spearheaded Gorkhaland movement in 1980s
(c) A minister in Nepal Cabinet
(d) A mountaineer
23. What was the name of the paternal uncle of Prophet Mohamed?
(a) Abu Bakar
(b) Ali
(c) Abu Talib
(d) Abdullah
24. What was the name of the wife of Gautam Buddha?
(a) Yashoda
(b) Yashodhara
(c) Gautami
(d) Sujata
25. What was the name of the mother of Karna who brought him up according to the Epic Mahabharata?
(a) Radha
(b) Kunti
(c) Madri
(d) Ambika
26. Ancient 'Sangam literature' was written in which language?
(a) Malayalam
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Hindi
(d) Tamil
27. What does Immaculate Conception according to Roman Catholics mean?
(a) Conception of great soul of Abraham
(b) Virgin Mary was free of original sin from the moment of her conception
(c) Every Christian Conception
(d) Every Conception

28. Capital of Latvia is ____?
(a) Tbitisi
(b) Sofia
(c) Brussels
(d) Riga
29. In Which continent Andes are? *noun pl.*
(a) Europe
(b) Australia
(c) South America
(d) North America
30. Through which state river Mahanadi flows?
(a) Chattisgarh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Maharashtra
31. Which of the following did not win an Oscar?
(a) Satyajit Ray
(b) Amir Khan
(c) Resul Pookutty
(d) Bhanu Athaiya
32. A feral Horse is ____?
(a) A domestic horse
(b) Free roaming horse of domestic stock
(c) A run away horse
(d) A wild Horse
33. In which state in India wild ass is found?
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujrat
(d) Kerela
34. Who is the governor of reserve bank of India?
(a) Urjit Patel
(b) Raghuram Rajan
(c) Shaktikant Das
(d) Manmohan Singh

35. Who is minister of Law of India?

- (a) Ravishankar Prasad
- (b) Narendra Singh Tomar
- (c) ThawarchandGehlot
- (d) PrakashJavedkar

36. Who was the eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Devdas Gandhi
- (b) Harilal Gandhi
- (c) Manilal Gandhi
- (d) Ramdas Gandhi

37. Who was the author of short story 'Toba Tek Singh'?

- (a) Sadat HasanManto
- (b) MunshiPremchand
- (c) BimalMitra
- (d) Kartar Singh Duggal

38. KarnamMalleshwari represented India in 1995 Olympics. India won a medal. Which game did she represent?

- (a) Javelin Throw
- (b) Boxing
- (c) Weightlifting
- (d) Bowling

39. Who authored 'India after Gandhi'?

- (a) MadhurGadgil
- (b) RomillaThapar
- (c) RamchandraGuha
- (d) R.S. Sharma

40. Sakshi Malik won a medal in 2016 Olympics. In which sports she won the award?

- (a) Javelin Throw
- (b) Softball
- (c) Boxing
- (d) Wrestling

Part II

41. Law emanates from a person in authority. Whose position was this?
- (a) Austin
 - (b) Hart
 - (c) Kelsen
 - (d) Dworkin
42. Who wrote 'Taking Rights Seriously'?
- (a) Dworkin
 - (b) Robert Nozick
 - (c) Salmond
 - (d) Savigny
43. Which is the Jural Correlative of Privilege according to Hohfeld?
- (a) Liability
 - (b) No-right
 - (c) Disability
 - (d) Immunity
44. Any entity which bears rights/ duties is a _____. Fill in the blank out of following
- (a) Corporation
 - (b) Human Being
 - (c) Person
 - (d) Living being
45. Who coined the phrase 'volksgeist' for the observation that law is the reflection of the spirit of the people?
- (a) Salmond
 - (b) Pufendorf
 - (c) Hart
 - (d) Pushta
46. According to Fullers' inner morality, which of the following is not a Principle of inner morality?
- (a) Generality
 - (b) Non contradictory
 - (c) Possibility to comply with
 - (d) Made with the consent of the people
47. Who made distinction between "being obliged" and "having an obligation"?
- (a) Fuller
 - (b) Salmond
 - (c) Hart
 - (d) Llewellyn

48. Who said that Hindu Law is static ?

- (a) Maine
- (b) Savigny
- (c) Goodhart
- (d) Nozick

49. Who wrote the book 'On Liberty'?

- (a) Bentham
- (b) J.S. Mill
- (c) Dworkin
- (d) Rawls

50. Which school of Jurisprudence Joseph Raz belong to ?

- (a) Natural Law
- (b) Legal Positivism
- (c) Functional School
- (d) Historical school

51. Who said that law is hierarchy of norms?

- (a) Hart
- (b) Dworkin
- (c) Fuller
- (d) Kelsen

52. Who gave dissenting opinion in ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla?

- (a) H.R. Khanna
- (b) Chandrachud
- (c) A.N. Roy
- (d) M.H. Beg

53. A government servant, accused of accepting bribe, was dismissed from service, after a departmental enquiry. Thereafter, he was prosecuted for the same cause of action in a court. Can he successfully invoke the plea of double jeopardy against his prosecution?

- (a) Yes
- (b) Yes, only if his dismissal is withdrawn
- (c) No, but with the approval of the government
- (d) No

54. Has homosexuality between two consenting adults been decriminalized? If, yes, in which case _____?
- (a) Yes, as held in *Suresh Kumar Kausar v. Union of India*
 - (b) No
 - (c) Yes, as held in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*
 - (d) The matter is still undecided
55. The reservations in favour of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens in educational institutions was declared unconstitutional in *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan*, on grounds that
- (a) It violates equality provisions of the Constitution
 - (b) It violates rights of general public
 - (c) There is no provision of such reservations in article 15 of the Constitution of India
 - (d) It is opposed to public policy
56. The idea of constitutional morality has not been discussed in which of the following?
- (a) *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala*
 - (b) B.R. Ambedkar's writings
 - (c) *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras*
 - (d) *Naz Foundation v. Government of N.C.T. of Delhi*
57. What was the opinion of Jagdish Singh Khehar, C.J. in *Shaira Banu v. Union of India* (Triple Talaq case) regarding triple talaq?
- (a) it is unconstitutional as it violates fundamental rights
 - (b) it is unconstitutional as it is opposed to the teachings of Quran
 - (c) It is constitutional because it is practiced by majority of followers of Islam in India
 - (d) It is constitutional as it is not violative of fundamental rights
58. In whom the executive power of the Union vested?
- (a) Council of Ministers
 - (b) Prime minister
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) The President
59. Who elected the Constituent Assembly which made the Constitution of India?
- (a) The British Parliament
 - (b) The Governor General of British India
 - (c) Provincial Assemblies
 - (d) The people of India

60. Who issues and on whose recommendations proclamation of emergency under article 352 of the Constitution of India can be issued ?
- (a) The Parliament on the recommendations of the Prime Minister
 - (b) The President on the recommendations of the union cabinet
 - (c) The President on the recommendation of the union cabinet in writing
 - (d) The President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister in writing
61. In which case the position was established that a Constitutional Amendment Act cannot abridge the scope of fundamental rights ?
- (a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
 - (b) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
 - (c) Kesavanand Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - (d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
62. What does 'Liquidated damages mean'?
- (a) An action for unspecified and inclusive amount of money
 - (b) An action for predetermined sum of money in case of breach of contract
 - (c) An action for money in kind
 - (d) An action for cash
63. "Volenti non fit injuria" means?
- (a) No one can sue for tort for an act to which he has given free consent even if was not aware of the risk involved in the act
 - (b) No one is liable for natural calamities
 - (c) One can sue for tort for an act to which he has given free consent
 - (d) No one can sue for tort for an act to which he has given free consent and knew the risk involved in the act.
64. During a storm in Calcutta a cinema advertising board fell down from the defendant's premises and injured the plaintiff. The fall of board was caused by a storm of unusual severity during rainy season and such storms usually come in Calcutta during monsoons. The defendant contended the board fell down due to Act of God. Will the defendant succeed?
- (a) Yes, it was an Act of God
 - (b) Yes, the plaintiff should have been careful during monsoons
 - (c) No, the defendant should have anticipated the storm and should have taken precautions
 - (d) It is a case of contributory negligence

65. Two strangers took lift in a jeep. Shortly afterwards the bolt fixing the right front wheel in the axel gave way and the wheel flew away from the axel. The Jeep toppled seriously injuring the strangers. The driver owner of the Jeep was not aware of the defect which was not a patent one. Will the plaintiff strangers get damages ?
(a) Yes, he will as it is the fault of the driver who did not maintain his Jeep properly
(b) No, as the driver was not at fault
(c) Yes, the driver should have been careful
(d) Yes, as driver should have got his Jeep properly serviced
66. What was the most important principle of law laid down and by which court in *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company v. Secretary of State of India*?
(a) State is not liable for the act of the state; Supreme Court at Bombay
(b) State is liable for sovereign functions but not liable for act of state; High Court at Bombay
(c) State is liable for all its functions; Supreme Court at Bombay
(d) State is not liable for tort for its sovereign functions; Supreme Court at Calcutta
67. In which case the principle of liability without fault was established for the first time?
(a) *Donoghue v. Stevenson*
(b) *Rylands v. Fletcher*
(c) *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)*
(d) *Lawrence v. Biddle*
68. Tort of assault is?
(a) An action which puts another in instant fear of unlawful force though force is not applied
(b) An action which puts another in instant fear of unlawful force and force is actually applied
(c) An action which puts another in fear of unlawful force and force may or may not be applied
(d) An action which does not put another in fear of unlawful force but force is actually applied
69. Trespass to land means an unjustifiable interference with possession. In relation to possession of land "animus" means ?
(a) Intention and physical control of the land
(b) Intention or physical control of the land
(c) Intention of the possessor to possess with respect to land
(d) Physical control of the land.
70. The Plaintiff purchased a woolen garment from a retailer which was manufactured by the defendant. As a result the plaintiff suffered dermatitis after wearing the garment. The defendant manufacturers negligently left a quantity of sulphides in the garment and the presence of sulphides was latent could not be detected. Is the defendant liable to pay the damages to the plaintiff?

- (a) No because there was no privity of the contract between the plaintiff and defendant
- (b) No because damages claimed are remote
- (c) No because the defendant has only a moral duty towards the plaintiff
- (d) Yes the defendant is under a duty to take care according to the neighbors rule.

71. Maxim 'Res Ipsa Loquitur' in relation to tort of negligence means ?

- (a) Things speak for themselves
- (b) A plaintiff must prove negligence
- (c) There is presumption of negligence
- (e) There is contributory negligence

72. In cases of contributory negligence

- (a) Damages are not awarded to any party as both the parties are negligent
- (b) Both the parties pay equal amount of damages
- (c) Parties are required to pay damages in proportion to their blameworthiness
- (d) Both parties have to pay exemplary damages

73. Nilabati Bahera v. State of Orissa, AIR 1993 SC 1960, the Supreme Court established a very important principle

- (a) No compensation to be paid for the negligent act of its civil servant while performing sovereign functions
- (b) The principle of sovereign immunity is not applicable in cases of violation of fundamental rights
- (c) Even in cases of violation of fundamental rights, sovereign immunity is applicable
- (d) There is no difference between an ordinary tort and constitutional tort

74. A makes the statement that B's parents were never married and lived in adulterous relationship. B's parents were long dead when the statement was made. B files a suit against A for defamation. Will he succeed?

- (a) He will not succeed
- (b) He will not succeed as there cannot be any tort of defamation against a dead person
- (c) He will not succeed in accordance with maxim '*Actio personalis moritur cum persona*'
- (d) He will succeed as the statement affects A's reputation

75. In a proceeding of Lok Sabha a member accused a minister to be a corrupt person. Can a suit for defamation lie against the member ?

- (a) Yes, as there is only a qualified privilege in the Lok Sabha
- (b) No, there is absolute privilege
- (c) No because no suit can be brought against a minister
- (d) Suit can be brought with the permission of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

76. What is El Nino?

- (a) Climate cycle in the Pacific ocean with global impact on weather pattern
- (b) Climate Cycle in Arctic Ocean with global impact on weather pattern
- (c) Climate Cycle in Atlantic Ocean with global impact on weather pattern
- (d) Climate Cycle in Indian Ocean with global impact on weather pattern

77. What is Green House Effect?

- (a) A greenhouse to grow vegetables which otherwise cannot be grown.
- (b) The effect of dense forest on earth's atmosphere
- (c) The greenhouse effect is the process by which radiation from a planet's atmosphere warms the planet's surface to a temperature above what it would be without this atmosphere.
- (d) A house build with environmental material

78. What is Carbon Credit?

- (a) Carbon sold on credit instead of bank guarantee
- (b) A permit which allows a country a certain amount of carbon emission and which can be traded even if full allowance is used
- (c) A permit which allows a country a certain amount of carbon emission and which cannot be traded even if full allowance is used
- (d) Carbon sold on credit but with bank guarantee

79. S Jagannath v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 811 is a case on

- (a) Directing supervision of National forests
- (b) Riparian Industries
- (c) Prohibiting non- traditional agriculture along the coast
- (d) Directing feeding of stray dogs

80. Union government appointed a National Coastal management Authority on suggestion of Supreme Court of India. In which case such a suggestion was made?

- (a) Indian council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India 1996 (5) SCC 281 , 303
- (b) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India 1998 (3) SCALE 602
- (c) Praveen Bhai Patel v. State of Gujarat, 1995 (2) Guj L.R. 1210
- (d) None of these cases

81. Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India is a case related to?

- (a) Water Pollution
- (b) Air Pollution
- (c) Mining Activity
- (d) Poaching

82. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak), A.I.R. 1987 S.C. 965 established the principle of
- (a) Strict Liability
 - (b) Fault Liability
 - (c) No Liability
 - (d) Absolute Liability
83. Who delivered judgment of the court in Municipal Corporation, Ratlam v. Vardichand, A.I.R. 1980 SC 1622?
- (a) Krishna Iyer J
 - (b) Chandrachud J
 - (c) Mehar Chand Mahajain J
 - (d) Kuldip Singh J
84. The order of Supreme Court in Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P. (Doon Valley Litigation) is important because it highlights the importance of -
- (a) Integrity of environment cleanliness
 - (b) Balance between environment and ecological integrity and industrial development
 - (c) Integrity of the environmental event at the cost of industrial development
 - (d) Need to develop even at the cost of environment
85. Which fundamental right has mostly been used to develop environmental law? Article
- (a) 19
 - (b) 21
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 25
86. What was the most important principle of law established by the court in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1999 SC 23679 (Airport Authority of India case)
- (a) Court allowed the operation of hazardous industry in populated area on condition of use of many safeguards
 - (b) Court allowed the operation of hazardous industry in populated area
 - (c) Court did not allow the operation of hazardous industry in populated area
 - (d) Court held the industry was not hazardous
87. In Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti v. State of U.P., 1992 Supp (1) SCC 44 the Supreme Court accepted
- (a) The expert opinion that the dam would pose a threat to the safety of ecology
 - (b) The argument that the court should leave the matter to the discretion of the government
 - (c) The expert opinion of the Professor that the dam would be quite safe despite contrary apprehension.
 - (d) The court refused to give any opinion

88. What does parens patriae mean?
- (a) The state is regarded as the legal protector of citizens unable to protect themselves
 - (b) Natural guardians
 - (c) Father is guardian
 - (d) State is not a guardian
89. Which of the following is a contract? Agreement ____
- (a) To go to see movie
 - (b) Not to marry
 - (c) To sell ones car
 - (d) To commit suicide
90. A void agreement is an agreement which
- (a) Can be avoided by one of the parties to agreement
 - (b) Can be avoided by one of the parties under certain circumstances
 - (c) Does not create any right duties from the inception
 - (d) Can be avoided at the consent of both parties
91. X writes to B, "I want to purchase your car. What is the price?". B replies, "in case I decide to sell my car the price would be 5 lakh rupees." Does B's reply amount to acceptance of A's offer.
- (a) No, B's reply is not acceptance
 - (b) Yes, B's reply is acceptance of A's offer
 - (c) B's reply is a counter offer
 - (d) B's reply is a conditional acceptance
92. Ram, a manufacturer of industrial parts, wrote a note to Mohan, a user of that part, "I am informed by a common friend that you use 1000 pieces of that part, they cost Rs. 1000 per part. Please pay the transporter Rs. 2000 as a transport cost." Mohan takes delivery and pays the transport cost to the transporter. Does this amount to acceptance of the offer?
- (a) No
 - (b) Yes, it is conditional acceptance
 - (c) Yes, it is implied acceptance
 - (d) Yes, it is express acceptance
93. According to Indian Contract Act, the communication of an offer is complete when ____.
- Fill in the blank out of any given options
- (a) It is made by the proposer
 - (b) It is put into communication channel
 - (c) It comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made
 - (d) It is put into the communication channel and goes out of the control of proposer

94. Two consignment of salt in favour of X were not delivered by the railways. Against the claim made by X and admitted by the railways, the railways enclosed two cheques in the letter "if cheques were not acceptable in full and final satisfaction of the claim, they should be returned forthwith". But X got cheques encashed and then wrote to the railways that cheques have been encashed under protest and balance amount of the claim must be remitted. Has X accepted the offer of the railways communicated in the letter or not?
- (a) Yes, as cheques were encashed before writing the protest letter by X
 - (b) No, as cheques were encashed under protest
 - (c) Protest letter is counter offer
 - (d) Law is uncertain on this point
95. X, a mentally weak person, totally dependent on Y, gifted his entire property in favour of Y. Has X gifted the property of his free will or the will of X was not free? If so, on what grounds it was not free. The will of X was
- (a) Free
 - (b) Affected by fraud
 - (c) Affected by coercion
 - (d) Affected by under influence
96. A and B made a contract on erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by limitation. Is this contract voidable?
- (a) Yes, it is voidable as both the parties made the mistake
 - (b) Yes, it is voidable if any of the parties to the contract want to avoid the contract
 - (c) No, it is not voidable as the mistake relates to law.
 - (d) Yes, it is voidable under certain circumstances
97. X has license to operate business of liquor shop and bar. X makes a contract to entrust his business to Y against a certain amount of annual payment. The contract is
- (a) Valid as there is offer acceptance and consideration
 - (b) Not valid as Y does not have a license to run the business.
 - (c) Not valid as business contract has not been registered
 - (d) Valid as the business is impliedly transferred by X to Y
98. Under an agreement, X a soft drink maker granted a franchise to Y, a bottling company that Y can use trademarks of X in relation to soft drinks made with concentrates supplied by X. One of the conditions of agreement was that Y should not during the period of franchise deal in the brands of X's competitors. Is this condition in restraint of trade?
- (a) No, this condition is not in restraint of trade as it operates only during the period of franchise
 - (b) Yes, as the condition is in restraint of trade
 - (c) Yes, as the condition is immoral
 - (d) Yes, as the condition is opposed to public policy.

99. One of the rules of a club provided that any member of the club who challenges the election proceeding of the club in a court of law shall be liable for imposition of fine as there are provisions of redressal of grievance in the constitution of the club. Is the rule valid?
- (a) Valid as it is aimed at discouraging frivolous litigation
 - (b) Valid as autonomous institution is free to regulate its affairs
 - (c) Invalid as it is in restraint of legal proceedings
 - (d) Invalid as it is against Public morality
100. A contract of guarantee is -
- (a) Contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of himself in case of his default
 - (b) Contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of third party in case of default by the third party.
 - (c) Contract of warranty
 - (d) Contract to indemnify the wronged party
101. Which of the following is not a duty of the bailee? Duty to
- (a) Take reasonable care of goods bailed
 - (b) Not to mix his own goods with that the bailor
 - (c) Return goods on fulfillment of purpose
 - (d) Make even use of bailor's goods for the needs of the bailee
102. X and Y both drank and began quarrelling. X started beating and dragging Y. Y becomes unconscious, Then X hits on the head of Y with a stone causing his death. Can drunkenness of X be his defense
- (a) No as both X and Y were drunk
 - (b) Yes as both X and Y were drunk
 - (c) Drunkenness of X is a defense
 - (d) Voluntary drunkenness of X is no defense
103. In a cricket match between an Indian team and that of a foreign country, the Indian players died of head injury when the bouncer of the foreign bowler sent according to the rules hit the head of Indian batsmen. What offence, if any, has been committed by the foreign bowler
- (a) Murder
 - (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (c) Causing death by negligence
 - (d) No offence

104. X seized by a gang of dacoits was forced by threat of instant death to break open the lock of the door with his tools and this facilitates the dacoits to plunder. Is X guilty of any offence?

- (a) No
- (b) Yes, dacoity
- (c) Yes, house breaking
- (d) Yes, criminal trespass

105. The married life of Jhagga and Dhirajia was not happy. There was quarrel between them and Jhagga threatened her that if she tried to go to her parents, he would beat her. Late at night when Jhagga awoke Dhirajia was missing. He persued her and saw she was proceeding towards the house of her parents. She turned back, seeing Jhagga persuing her, jumped into a well along with the infant baby in her lap. She was rescued but the infant died. She was prosecuted for child's death. Decide on basis of Emperor v. Musammatt Dhirajia as to which mental element she was convicted of causing the death of her child

- (a) Intention
- (b) Negligence
- (c) Intention and knowledge
- (d) Knowledge

106. P, an academic sociologist, wrote a book 'Indian Call Girls' It contained interviews with call girls and described in detail their first sexual encounter with males including first sexual experience of some of them. Is this book obscene?

- (a) Yes, it contains details of sexual encounter
- (b) No, the book can be justified as being for public good and being in the interest of social science
- (c) No, as it promotes the value of woman's liberty
- (d) Yes, as it is likely to corrupt young minds

107. X a religious reformer who was opposed to idol worship, broke an idol of lord Ganesha in full public view. Can he be successfully prosecuted for injuring or defiling place of worship with intent to injure religion of any class?

- (a) Yes, because he has insulted the worshippers of Lord Ganesha
- (b) No, as he wanted to reform Hindu religion
- (c) No, nothing amount to insult to religion if done with honest intention
- (d) No, if the Idol was not sanctified

108. There was a scuffle between empty handed X, the accused and his half-brother Y armed with a stick, the deceased. When X saw the brother of Y coming, X brought a chopper and inflicted blows on Y. Y was admitted to hospital but went out of hospital twice without permission and died of septic pneumonia. Is X guilty of any offence?
- (a) No offence
 - (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (c) Murder
 - (d) Causing grievous hurt
109. In an altercation in a crowded locality between X and Y, X fired pistol shots at fleeing Y, but the shot missed and killed a 10 year old boy who was standing nearby. What offence, if any, has been committed by X?
- (a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (b) Murder
 - (c) Causing death by negligence
 - (d) Inevitable accident
110. Does Indian law provide period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence?
- (a) No not for any offence
 - (b) Only for some of the offences
 - (c) Yes for all the offences
 - (d) Yes but at the discretion of the court
111. Section 304 -B of the Indian Penal Code provides for?
- (a) Causing death by negligence
 - (b) Abetment to commit suicide
 - (c) Dowry death
 - (d) Attempt to commit murder
112. What is the meaning of protection from ex- post facto laws under Article 20 (1) of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) The legislature from enacting retrospective criminal laws
 - (b) The legislature of enacting retrospective laws
 - (c) The legislature of enforcing laws without publishing them
 - (d) The legislature from enforcing laws without publishing them in official gazette
113. Which of the following is not an offence under the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Making preparation to commit dacoity
 - (b) Belonging to a gang of dacoits
 - (c) Belonging to a gang of thieves
 - (d) Making preparation to commit murder

114. X abducts the minor child of Y for ransom. Apart from the charge of abduction, can X be also charged for the offence of-
- (a) Criminal misappropriation
 - (b) Robbery
 - (c) Extortion
 - (d) No
115. Peremptory laws of International Law are called
- (a) ErgaOmnes
 - (b) Jus Cogens
 - (c) Jus Gentium
 - (d) Jus Naturale
116. Who said that 'International Law is the vanishing point of jurisprudence'?
- (a) Grotius
 - (b) Austin
 - (c) Holland
 - (d) Salmond
117. Whose position was that 'International Law and municipal law spring from the single grund norm'?
- (a) Anzilotti
 - (b) Blackstone
 - (c) Lord Atkin
 - (d) Kelsen
118. In Neelabati Bahera v. State of Orissa, AIR 1993 SC 1960, one of the grounds for awarding compensation was an International Convention which provided 'anyone who has been a victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation. What is the name of that convention
- (a) UN Declaration of Human Rights
 - (b) International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
 - (c) Geneva Convention on High Seas
 - (d) International Convention against Torture
119. Recently India was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council. How many votes India secured out of 199?
- (a) 183
 - (b) 174
 - (c) 184
 - (d) 164

120. What is the award of the Arbitral Tribunal set up under UN Convention on the Law of the sea, in Italian marines case regarding the killing of two Indian fisherman by the Italian marines off the Kerala coast in 2012?
- (a) Did not uphold the conduct of Indian authorities and the Indian courts do not have jurisdiction to try the marines
 - (b) Upheld the conduct of Indian authorities but Indian courts have no jurisdiction to try the marines but India is entitled to be compensated for the loss of the lives of the fishermen
 - (c) Upheld the conduct of the Indian authorities and Indian courts have jurisdiction to try the marines
 - (d) India is not entitled even to get compensation for the loss of life of fishermen
121. On 8th August 1945, an agreement was signed by four Allied Powers for the punishment of major war criminals of European Axis Powers by International Military Tribunal for 3 types of crimes. Which of the following was not one of them?
- (a) Crime against ethnic minorities
 - (b) War crimes
 - (c) Crimes against peace
 - (d) Crimes against humanity
122. 'Caveat Emptor' means
- (a) Seller is responsible for the quality of goods sold
 - (b) Seller and buyer both are responsible for the quality of goods
 - (c) Buyer is responsible for checking the quality of goods sold
 - (d) No one is responsible for the quality of goods
123. X promises to construct a house according to specifications for Y. X would use his own material. The transaction is
- (a) Contract of sale of goods
 - (b) Sale
 - (c) Agreement to sell goods
 - (d) Contract for work and labor
124. In a contract of sale between X and Y for the supply of certain goods belonging to X, the price has not been fixed. Is this contract enforceable?
- (a) The contract is void as it is without consideration
 - (b) Voidable at the option of the seller
 - (c) Voidable at the option of either the seller or the buyer
 - (d) Enforceable and the buyer has to pay reasonable price

125. X, a boat builder, contracts to sell a boat lying in the X's yard for an agreed price to be paid on delivery but the boat has to be painted and fitted for voyage. Who has the property in boat
- (a) The buyer
 - (b) The seller
 - (c) Both seller and buyer have property in boat in equal share
 - (d) Depends on who has possession in fact
126. X agrees to sell and deliver to Y 500 tons of wheat at an agreed price. X delivers a quantity which when weighed was found to be only 450 Tons. Which of the option is not available to Y?
- (a) Y may reject to accept 450 tons of wheat
 - (b) Y may accept 450 tons of wheat and pays at the agreed rate
 - (c) Y may accept 450 tons of wheat but pays less than the agreed rate
 - (d) Only option is (a) or (b) are available to Y
127. Which of the following is not correctly stated right of unpaid sellers' lien?
- (a) Right to retain the possession of goods until sellers claim is satisfied
 - (b) Unpaid seller can exercise the right only with the buyers consent
 - (c) Lien terminates if price is tendered
 - (d) Does not authorise the seller to resell the goods
128. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a partnership firm?
- (a) Formation by agreement
 - (b) After agreement between the partners, partnership becomes a legal person
 - (c) Liability of the partners is unlimited
 - (d) Every partner has an implied authority to act as agent of the firm
129. Which of the following is not a general duty of a partner of a firm?
- (a) To act to the greatest common advantage
 - (b) To be just and faithful to each other
 - (c) Not to indemnify the firm under any circumstance
 - (d) To render full information
130. Which of the following is an implied authority of a partner?
- (a) To submit a dispute relating to the business of a firm to arbitration
 - (b) To withdraw a suit on behalf of the firm
 - (c) To purchase on account of the firm any goods of a kind usually employed in the business of the firm
 - (d) To acquire immobile property on behalf of the firm

131. Which of the following is not correctly stated liability of a partner in the statement that a partner is liable for all acts of a firm of which he is a partner?
- (a) Jointly with other partners
 - (b) Severely
 - (c) Jointly as well as severely with other partners
 - (d) Only jointly but not severely
132. Is a limited liability partnership a legal entity separate from the personality of its partners?
- (a) No, it is not a separate legal entity
 - (b) If it is provided expressly in the agreement of the partnership
 - (c) Yes, if it is implied from the agreement
 - (d) Yes, it is
133. What is the period of limitation for a suit for contract of wages and what is the time from which the period begins to run?
- (a) 3 years, when the contract of wages was made
 - (b) 3 years, when the wages accrue due
 - (c) 3 years, when the employer refuses to pay
 - (d) 2 years, when the wages accrue due
134. What is promissory note according to the Limitation Act 1963?
- (a) An instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time limited or on demand or at sight
 - (b) An instrument where by the maker engages absolutely to pay an unspecified sum of money to another at a time limited or on demand or at sight
 - (c) Any instrument where by maker engages absolutely to pay in cash or kind a sum of money to another at a time where in limited
 - (d) Any instrument in which the maker demand the debtor to pay a specified sum of money
135. When does the period of limitation begin to run in case of continuing tort?
- (a) At the time when tort was committed first time
 - (b) At the time when commission of the tort was brought to the notice of defendant for the first time
 - (c) At every moment of the time during which the tort continues
 - (d) At the time when the tort was committed for the first time or at the discretion of the court at every moment of time during which the tort continues

136. What is the period of limitations for specific performance of a contract and when does the period of limitation begin to run
- (a) 3 years, from the date fixed for the performance or if no date is fixed when the plaintiff has noticed that performance is refused
 - (b) 3 years, from the date when the contract was made
 - (c) 3 years, from the date fixed for the performance or if no such date is fixed at the discretion of the court
 - (d) 3 years, from the date fixed for the performance
137. In accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the Specific Relief Act, when an instrument can be rectified?
- (a) Can never be rectified
 - (b) Only when instrument doesn't express real intention of the parties for any reason
 - (c) Only when instrument doesn't express real intention of the parties because of the mistake of one of the parties
 - (d) May be rectified when it doesn't represent the real intention of the parties because of fraud or mutual mistake of the parties
138. Which of the following remedy cannot be granted under Specific Relief Act?
- (a) Cancellation of instrument
 - (b) Rectification of instrument
 - (c) Injunction
 - (d) Making of instruments
139. Which of the following is not true of temporary injunction?
- (a) May continue up to specified time
 - (b) May continue till further order of the court
 - (c) May be granted only at the final disposal of the suit
 - (d) Regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure
140. Words and expressions used but not defined in Specific Relief Act and defined in shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in that Act. Fill in the blank out of any of the following options
- (a) Code of Civil Procedure
 - (b) Indian Contract Act
 - (c) Sale of Goods Act
 - (d) Indian Evidence Act

Part III

Attempt all the following :-

1. With reference to relevant cases, discuss constitutionality of decriminalization of homosexuality
2. Critically discuss Dworkin's interpretative jurisprudence
3. Write an essay on privity of contract.
4. Write a note on the constitution, jurisdiction and functioning of International Court of Justice

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