

## PART I

Choose an option, nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters in question no. 1-5

1. STRAIT
  - (a) A narrow passage connecting two sea
  - (b) Without a break
  - (c) Successive
  - (d) Honest
  
2. VAIN
  - (a) Ignorant
  - (b) Fool
  - (c) Failing to produce result
  - (d) Useful
  
3. ABNEGATION
  - (a) Nihilism
  - (b) Rejection of a doctrine or belief
  - (c) Approval of a doctrine
  - (d) Hope
  
4. Holocaust
  - (a) Creativity
  - (b) Beauty
  - (c) Destruction or slaughter on a mass scale
  - (d) Sanctity
  
5. Acumen
  - (a) gentleness
  - (b) goodness
  - (c) shrewdness
  - (d) carelessness

Choose an option, nearest opposite to word given in capital letters in question no. 6-10

6. ATTIC
  - (a) Cellar
  - (b) Ground
  - (c) Highest point of building
  - (d) Dust bin

7. DIVORCED  
(a) Single  
(b) United  
(c) Alone  
(d) Happy
8. ARROGANT  
(a) Simple  
(b) Humble  
(c) Truthful  
(d) Staite
9. DAINTY  
(a) Clumsy  
(b) Smart  
(c) Clever  
(d) Wise
10. ABATE  
(a) Decease  
(b) Moderate  
(c) Aggravate  
(d) Observe

Choose an option which is nearest in meaning to the phrase given in italics in question no. 11-16

11. *Without beginning or end*  
(a) Everlasting  
(b) Immortal  
(c) Unborn  
(d) Eternal
12. *A small group of people having control of a country*  
(a) Aristocracy  
(b) Oligarchy  
(c) Laissez faire  
(d) Plutocracy
13. *A person who criticizes cherished beliefs*  
(a) Atheist  
(b) Iconoclast  
(c) Unsocial  
(d) Belligerent

14. *Feeling under the weather*  
(a) To feel ill  
(b) To feel the impact of weather  
(c) To feel healthy  
(d) To feel happy
15. *Spill the beans*  
(a) Keep a secret  
(b) Backbiting  
(c) Leak a secret  
(d) Give a bad news
16. *Through thick and thin*  
(a) Through difficult times and situations  
(b) A fair weather friends  
(c) In financial difficulties  
(d) Through bad weather

Selecting given appropriate option, fill in the blank in sentences in question no 17-20

17. She lost her ring -----the beach.  
(a) On  
(b) Upon  
(c) To  
(d) At
18. Do not ring the bell, come right -----the house.  
(a) In  
(b) To  
(c) Into  
(d) Upon
19. She often goes for a walk-----night.  
(a) In  
(b) Into  
(c) At  
(d) Over
20. There is hard wood-----the carpet  
(a) Upon  
(b) Beneath  
(c) Between  
(d) Below

21. Who is at present, the Indian Judge in the International Court of Justice?  
(a) Sir Bengal Narsing Rau  
(b) Raghunandan Swarup Pathak  
(c) Dalveer Bhandari  
(d) Nagendra Singh
22. Who composed the lyric of Mahatma Gandhi's Favourite song 'Vaishnav Jan to te ne kahiye'?  
(a) Narsi Bhagat  
(b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Hridaynath Mangeshkar  
(d) K.S.Chitra
23. Pargat Singh, famous hockey player of yesteryears, usually played at which position?  
(a) Centre forward  
(b) Centre half  
(c) Goal keeper  
(d) Full back
24. Neeraj Chopra is an  
(a) Olympic gold medalist in javelin throw  
(b) Olympic gold medalist in wrestling  
(c) Olympic gold medalist in gymnastics  
(d) Olympic silver medalist in javelin throw
25. Who is the Auditor and Comptroller General of India in March 2022?  
(a) Shashi Kant Sharma  
(b) Girish Chandra Murmu  
(c) S. Rangnathan  
(d) A. Bakshi
26. Tirana is the capital of  
(a) Latvia  
(b) Albania  
(c) Georgia  
(d) Romania
27. Which of the following is a landlocked country?  
(a) Malaysia  
(b) Mongolia  
(c) Cambodia  
(d) Myanmar

28. Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?  
(a) Tanganyika  
(b) Caspian  
(c) Baikal  
(d) Superior
29. Who was the first women president of Indian National Congress?  
(a) Sarojini Naidu  
(b) Sucheta Kriplani  
(c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur  
(e) Annie Besant
30. Who was the founder -editor of the famous newspaper Kesari during the National Struggle?  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Lokmanya Tilak  
(d) Muhammad Iqbal
31. Which sector of Indian Economy has shown remarkable expansion during the last decade?  
(a) Primary Sector  
(b) Secondary Sector  
(c) Tertiary Sector  
(e) Mining Sector
32. Which of the following is a volcanic plateau ?  
(a) Anatolio Plateau  
(b) Tibetan Plateau  
(c) Antrum Plateau  
(d) Brazilian Plateau
33. Indian scientist Meghnad Saha was known for his academic contribution in which branch of science?  
(a) Chemistry  
(b) Astrophysics  
(c) Nuclear Physics  
(d) Botany
34. 'Palaeobotany' is a study of  
(a) Ancient plants using fossils  
(b) Fungi  
(c) Past environment  
(d) Cell structure of plants

35. Drift plains are formed by the action of –  
(a) Rivers  
(b) Glaciers  
(c) Winds  
(d) Wave
36. Through which of the following country, Alps mountains do not run?  
(a) France  
(b) Portugal  
(c) Austria  
(d) Germany
37. Which of the following country is not in the African continent?  
(a) Liberia  
(b) Cote d' Ivoire  
(c) Liechtenstein  
(d) Mauritania
38. Who is the author of the book "Two Lives"?  
(a) Salman Rushdi  
(b) Arundhati Roy  
(c) Vikram Seth  
(d) Shiv Khera
39. What was the name of the first aircraft carrier which Indian Navy got in 1961?  
(a) INS Vikrant  
(b) INS Vikramaditya  
(c) INS Arihant  
(d) INS Virat
40. In which country leaning tower of Pisa is situated?  
(a) France  
(b) Spain  
(c) Portugal  
(d) Italy

## PART II

41. Who said that law exists only in an 'independent political society'?
- (a) Austin
  - (b) Hart
  - (c) Kelsen
  - (d) Marx
42. With whom would you associate the concept of 'inner morality'?
- (a) Karl Llewellyn
  - (b) Lon Fuller
  - (c) J.S. Mill
  - (d) Jeremy Bentham
43. Who said that 'Proletarian of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains'?
- (a) Bentham
  - (b) Rousseau
  - (c) Karl Marx
  - (d) Julius Stone
44. What does a 'night watchman state' mean?
- (a) A state that maintains only law and order
  - (b) A welfare state
  - (c) A sovereign state
  - (d) An indifferent state
45. Who developed the idea of general will?
- (a) Locke
  - (b) Hobbes
  - (c) Grotius
  - (d) Rousseau
46. Who developed the concepts of 'dialectical idealism' and 'dialectic materialism'?
- (a) Kant and Hegel
  - (b) Hegel and Marx
  - (c) Marx and Engels
  - (d) Kant and Marx
47. 'Law is a hierarchy of norms' was said by ?
- (a) Hart
  - (b) Marx
  - (c) Kelsen
  - (d) Salmond

48. Who propounded the 'harm principle' on the basis of which restriction on liberty can be imposed?  
(a) Bentham  
(b) Hart  
(c) James Mill  
(d) John Stuart Mill
49. Whose jurisprudence is based on 'catalogue of interests' and 'jural postulates'?  
(a) Roscoe Pound  
(b) Ronald Dworkin  
(c) Aristotle  
(d) Jhering
50. Who is the author of 'Laws Empire'?  
(a) Paul Vinogradoff  
(b) Salmond  
(c) Savigny  
(d) Dworkin
51. Which of the following is not mentioned as a characteristic of the Indian Republic given in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?  
(a) Sovereign  
(b) Secular  
(c) Federal  
(d) Democratic
52. Which of the following was the opinion of Chief Justice Khehar and Justice Nazir in Shayra Bano v. Union of India, (2017) 9 SCC 1? Talaq-e-biddat is  
(a) Not valid as it violates Fundamental Rights  
(b) Not valid as it is not in conformity with the Holy Quran  
(c) Not valid as it violates constitutional morality  
(d) Valid as it is followed by followers of Islam in India
53. In the Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala, (2018) SCC on line SC 1690, which of the judges observed that discrimination of women of the age group of 10-50 in Sabarimala temple is akin to the practice of untouchability?  
(a) Dipak Mishra  
(b) Chandrachud  
(c) Rohinton Nariman  
(d) Indu Malhotra



54. Joseph Shine v. Union of India, (2018) SCC on line SC 1676, is a case on constitutional validity of
- Law penalizing homosexuality
  - Law penalizing adultery
  - Ban on entry of women in a temple
  - Law permitting genital mutilation
55. In which case the Supreme Court for the first time established that Fundamental Rights have a 'transcendental position' and any amendment that 'takes away or abridges' a Fundamental Right would be unconstitutional?
- Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, (1973) 4 SCC 225.
  - S.P.Gupta v. Union of India, 1981 Supp SCC 87.
  - Golaknath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 1643
  - Advocates-on-Records Association v. Union of India, (1993) 4 SCC 441
56. An orphaned mentally retarded girl, living in a government institution, became pregnant as result of rape (as her mental age was that of a nine-year-old and she was not capable of giving consent). The girl expressed her desire to become a mother. The High Court ordered termination of pregnancy on grounds that she is not capable of performing the duties of a mother. In Suchita Srivastava v. Chandigarh administration, (2009) 9 SCC 1, the Supreme Court ordered that
- The decision of the High Court was correct as she is not capable of performing the duties of a mother
  - She has right to be a mother (if she so wishes) but she must be institutionally supported for performing the duties of the mother.
  - She has a right to be a mother but considering her mental age she must be aborted
  - The decision must be taken by the institution where she lives
57. Under Article 142, the Supreme Court may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing----- in a case pending before it. Fill in the blank selecting an appropriate phrase.
- practical justice
  - complete administration
  - satisfactory justice
  - complete justice
58. What was the decision of the Supreme Court in Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh, (1997) Suppl (2) SCR 305, where the impugned question was whether land in scheduled area could be transferred to a non-tribal in view of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulation (I of 1959) as amended by Regulation II of 1970 and the Mining Act (67 of 1957)?
- Land
- Can be transferred to non-tribals as it is necessary to do so for development

- (b) Cannot be transferred to non-tribals as it violates constitutional guarantee under 5<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Constitution
- (c) Can be given to non-tribals for mining if substantial employment is given to tribal population
- (d) Can be transferred to private persons
59. Which of the following was not an issue in the RMD Chamarbaugwalla v. Union of India, AIR 1957 SC 628?
- (a) Application of doctrine of severability
- (b) Doctrine of res extra commercium
- (c) Constitutionality of the Bombay Lotteries and Prize Competition Control and Tax Act
- (d) Doctrine of sovereign immunity
60. Which of the following languages is not included in the eighth schedule of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Nepali
- (b) Santhali
- (c) Maithili
- (d) Awadhi
61. In which of the following cases the issue of right to privacy was not considered?
- (a) Kharak Singh v. State U.P., AIR 1963 SC 1295
- (b) K.S. Puttaswami v. Union of India, (2017) SCC 1
- (c) R.K.Garg v. Union of India, (1981) 4 SCC 675
- (d) Govind v. state of Madhya Pradesh, AIR 1975 SC 1378
62. Kulddip Nayar v. Union of India, (2006) 7 SCC 1, establishes which of the following
- (a) There is no difference in status between elected and nominated members of Rajya Sabha except that elected members can participate in the election of the President whereas the nominated members cannot do so.
- (b) There is no difference in status between elected and nominated members of Rajya Sabha except that elected members cannot participate in the election of the President.
- (c) There is no difference in status between elected and nominated members of Rajya Sabha.
- (d) There is no difference in status between elected and nominated members of Rajya Sabha except that nominated members do not have voting rights.
63. Who is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (a) A member of the Rajya Sabha elected by the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Any member of Parliament elected by the Rajya Sabha

- (c) The Vice-President of India  
 (d) A member of Rajya Sabha elected by both the Houses of Parliament
64. In which of the following cases right of private defence of the body does not extend to causing death?  
 (a) An assault with the intention of committing rape  
 (b) An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust  
 (c) An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person  
 (d) An assault of throwing or administering acid or an attempt to throw or administer acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act
65. A is attacked by a mob, which attempts to kill him. He cannot effectively exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children, who are mingled with the mob. What offence, if any, has been committed by A if by so firing he harms any of the children?  
 (a) No offence  
 (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder  
 (c) Murder  
 (d) Causing death by negligence
66. X deliberately tried to shoot a fleeing man, who had criticized him in a school meeting. Unfortunately, his uncle came in between him and the fleeing man and thus got killed. What offence, if any, has been committed by X?  
 (a) No offence as he did not intend to kill his uncle  
 (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder  
 (c) Accidental death  
 (d) Murder
67. X finds a hundred rupee note on a highway. Not knowing to whom the note belongs, he pockets it. What offence, if any, has X committed?  
 (a) Criminal misappropriation of property  
 (b) No offence  
 (c) Dishonest misappropriation of property  
 (d) Criminal breach of trust
68. X, being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law, which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. What offence, if any, has X committed?  
 (a) Criminal breach of trust  
 (b) No offence  
 (c) Criminal misappropriation of property  
 (d) Dishonest misappropriation of property

69. Madhya Pradesh High Court granted bail to a person accused of attempting sexual assault with the condition that along with his wife, the accused shall visit the house of the victim on Raksha Bandhan and get a rakhi tied on his hand by the victim. What was the reaction of the Supreme Court, in *Aparna Bhat v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, (2021) SCC on line SC 230, on this condition imposed by the High Court?
- (a) Under no circumstance the contact between the accused and the victim, as a condition of bail, be permitted, which will further traumatize the victim.
  - (b) The bail condition was laudable as it is likely to put the accused to shame.
  - (c) Before imposing the condition of bail, the consent of the victim should have been obtained.
  - (d) Before imposing the condition of bail, the consent of the husband of the victim should have been obtained.
70. Which of the following was decriminalized in *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*, AIR 2018 SC 4321? Homosexuality between
- (a) Two persons of the same sex
  - (b) Two consenting persons of same sex
  - (c) A human being and an animal
  - (d) Two consenting adults
71. X, under the influence of passion excited by a grave and sudden provocation given by Y, intentionally kills Z, the child of Y. What offence, if any, has been committed by Y?
- (a) Murder
  - (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - (c) No offence
  - (d) Causing death by accident
72. Which of the following not an ingredient of 'criminal force' is as defined by section 350 I.P.C.?
- (a) Intentional use of force to any person
  - (b) Force is used with the consent of such person
  - (c) Force has been used in order to commit an offence
  - (d) With the intention to cause injury
73. X has a letter of credit upon Y for Rs. 10,000 written by Z. X in order to defraud Y adds an additional digit zero (0) to 10,000 and makes the sum 1,00,000, intending that it may be believed by Y that Z so wrote. What offence, if any, has been committed by X?
- (a) No offence
  - (b) Criminal breach of trust
  - (c) Forgery
  - (d) Fraud

74. '*Ex turpi causa non oritur actio*' means
- No action can result from an unlawful act
  - Things speak for themselves
  - A personal action dies with the person
  - Action can result from any act
75. Which of the following does not prefer to use the term 'tort' and prefers 'torts'?
- Salmond
  - Pollock
  - Winfield
  - Holt C.J. in *Ashby v. White*, (1703) 2LD Raym 938.
76. A cyclist suddenly came in front of a bus. The road was wet due to rainfall. As the driver applied brakes to save the cyclist, the rear side of the bus hit the front side of the bus of the plaintiff, coming from the opposite direction. Both the buses were being driven at a modest speed and both the drivers took due care. Will the Plaintiff be successful in a claim for damages from the owner of the other bus and why?
- The plaintiff will be successful as it was not his fault
  - Not be successful as it was an inevitable accident
  - Not be successful as both equally contributed to the accident
  - Not successful as it was plaintiff's fault
77. '*Qui facit per alium facit per se*' means
- He who acts through another does not do the act himself
  - Everyone is responsible for his own act
  - He who acts through another does the act himself
  - No one is responsible for the act of another
78. Which of the following is most appropriate statement regarding absolute liability in tort?
- Absolute and strict liability are same concepts
  - The defenses available in strict liability are not available in absolute liability
  - Strict liability is a concept in criminal law whereas absolute liability is concept in civil law
  - Strict liability is an aggravated form of absolute liability
79. A temporary driver of a government car, while returning to the office of collector after getting the car repaired, knocked down a pedestrian to death. The widow of the pedestrian, sued the state for damages for the death of her husband. Will she be successful?
- No, she will not be successful
  - No, as the act of the driver was sovereign function

- (c) Yes, the state would be responsible as the act of the driver was the 'act of state'.
- (d) Yes, as the act of the driver was not the sovereign function of the state.
80. Which of the following is most appropriate statement?
- (a) Defamation of a dead person is never actionable
- (b) Slander is a written defamatory statement whereas libel is oral defamation.
- (c) Defamation of a dead person is actionable if it adversely effects the reputation of a living person
- (d) In India defamation is only a civil wrong
81. In which case 'Neighbours Rule' was propounded?
- (a) Ryland v. fletcher, 1868 LR 3 (HL) 330
- (b) Donoghue v. Stevenson, 1932 AC 562
- (c) Edward v. Porter, 1925 AC 1
- (d) Dixon v. Holden, (1869) & Eq 488
82. During a communal riot, driver of a state Road Transport Corporation, was required to report for duty early in the morning. While he was going to join his duty, he was stabbed to death by a rioter. His widow brought a suit for damages against the Corporation alleging negligence. She will
- (a) Not succeed, as the rioter, who killed the driver, was not an employee of the State Road Transport Corporation
- (b) Succeed, as the State failed to provide security to the driver
- (c) Succeed and the Corporation must compensate the widow for gratuitous reasons
- (d) Not Succeed, it is a case of remoteness of damages
83. Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar, (1983) 4 SCC 141, is an authority on the doctrine of
- (a) Remoteness of damages
- (b) Quasi-contracts
- (c) Constitutional torts
- (d) Contributory negligence
84. X, a public officer, writes to his superior officer about Y, his subordinate that he suspects the integrity of Y. Y sues X for defamation. Y will
- (a) succeed, if the charge of doubtful integrity is not proved
- (b) Not succeed, as this communication is a privileged communication
- (c) Not succeed, as the communication has been made in ignorance of the truth
- (d) succeed, as the communication adversely effects the reputation of Y

85. X used old and worn out tyres in his vehicle. The tyre suddenly burst out, when the vehicle was going at a very high speed, causing injury to Y. Y claims damages. Y will
- (a) succeed, as it a case of inevitable accident
  - (b) not succeed, as the Y should have been careful
  - (c) not succeed, as it is not a case of inevitable accident
  - (d) succeed, as it is not a case of inevitable accident
86. An agreement not enforceable at law is
- (a) Voidable
  - (b) Conditionally valid
  - (c) Void
  - (d) Conditional contract
87. Consent is said to be free when it is caused by
- (a) Coercion
  - (b) Undue influence
  - (c) Duress
  - (d) Fraud
88. A son forged his father's signature on promissory note and gave the same to their bankers. At the meeting with bankers, the bankers told the father 'if the documents are yours, it is alright; if not, your son is guilty of felony and would be transported for life. The father then made an equitable mortgage in favour of the bank. Consent was
- (a) Free
  - (b) Vitiating by undue influence
  - (c) Vitiating by mistake
  - (d) Vitiating by coercion
89. A, by misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred tons of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which shows that only four hundred tons of indigo is annually made. B buys the factory. B challenges the contract on ground of A's misrepresentation. He will
- (a) succeed as the contract is voidable at the option of B , as A has misrepresented the material fact of production capacity of the factory
  - (b) succeed as the contract is void ab initio
  - (c) not succeed as the contract is not voidable at the option of B
  - (d) succeed as the contract is voidable at the option of A

90. A promises to obtain a government employment to B if he pays Rs. 10,000 to him. The contract is -  
(a) not valid as its consideration is unlawful  
(b) voidable at the option of B  
(c) valid  
(d) voidable at the option of A
91. Which of the following is not an essential ingredient of 'privity of contract'?  
(a) A contract between two parties  
(b) Only parties to the contract may sue  
(c) The parties to the contract must be competent and consideration must be lawful and valid  
(d) A stranger to contract may also sue
92. X, a boy of 16 years of age, was living alone in the house as his parents went for a fortnight to another city for pilgrimage. He suddenly remembers that next day is the last day for depositing examination fee of his annual board examination. He is not able to contact his parents, therefore, telling the circumstances he borrows an amount of Rs. 5000 from his neighbour, Y. Can Y get back the money from the parents of X?  
(a) No, a minor's contract made by X with his neighbour is not binding  
(b) Yes, the parents of X are bound legally to pay back money to Y  
(c) The parents of X are not bound to pay as they did not make a contract with the neighbour  
(d) There is no agreement between X and his neighbour, therefore parents of X are not bound to pay
93. A contract to save B from the loss caused to B as a consequence of any proceeding which may be taken by C in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,00,000. This is a contract of  
(a) Guarantee  
(b) Warranty  
(c) Indemnity  
(d) Speculation
94. A, proposes to B, in a letter posted by A, to sell his house to B for Rs. one crore. When would the communication of the proposal of A to B shall be complete? The proposal shall be complete when the letter  
(a) Is posted by A  
(b) Is received by B  
(c) Reaches the city where B resides  
(d) Reaches the locked house of B in the absence of B



95. What was the principle of law laid down in Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt, (1913) 40 ALJ 489?
- (a) A contract without acceptance is void
  - (b) Acceptance in the absence of knowing the offer is a binding contract
  - (c) A minor's contract is void
  - (d) A contract without consideration is a void contract
96. Which of the following is not "goods" under the Sale of Goods Act?
- (a) Standing timber tree, agreed to be severed before sale
  - (b) Interest in partnership in growing crops
  - (c) Money
  - (d) Shares
97. 'Delivery' under the Sale of Goods Act means
- (a) Voluntary transfer of ownership from one person to another
  - (b) Voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another
  - (c) Voluntary transfer of any immovable property
  - (d) Any transfer whether voluntary or otherwise of possession from one person to another
98. For the purposes of Sale of Goods Act, 'sale' is an agreement
- (a) When property in goods is transferred from seller to the buyer
  - (b) When property in goods is to be transferred at a future date
  - (c) When property in goods is uncertain to be transferred from seller to the buyer
  - (d) When property in goods is transferred from buyer to seller
99. X promises to paint a portrait for Y for a consideration. X uses his own material for painting the portrait. It is a(n)
- (a) Contract of sale of goods
  - (b) Agreement to sell goods
  - (c) Gratuitous work
  - (d) Contract of work and labour
100. X agrees to sell to Y specific cargo in a ship, supposed to be on its way from England to Mumbai. A day before the agreement, the ship carrying the cargo is cast away and goods lost, without the knowledge of either of the parties. The agreement is
- (a) Enforceable
  - (b) Void
  - (c) Voidable at the option of X
  - (d) Voidable at the option of Y

101. X enters into a contract with Y to supply 50 tons medium quality of rice by 30<sup>th</sup> March 2021 at his godown. X communicates to Y that as medium quality rice is not available with him, he will supply superior quality rice at the pre-stipulated lower price. Can Y refuse to accept superior quality at the pre-stipulated lower price?
- (a) He cannot
  - (b) He cannot as he will receive superior quality rice at a lower price
  - (c) He can as the rice to be supplied are not in accordance with description
  - (d) He can repudiate only with the permission of a court
102. X purchases one litre of milk telling the shopkeeper, Y that he needs germs free milk for his child. Understanding what the customer wants, he gives X a promised quality of milk. The milk turns out not to be free of germs. Can X claim damages?
- (a) No, he cannot as Y was bona fide in believing that the milk was germs free
  - (b) No, milk is a product of nature, no guarantee can be given about its purity
  - (c) There is no implied warranty or condition as to quality of sale of goods under section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act
  - (d) Yes, he can
103. "Future goods" mean (Under Sale of Goods Act)
- (a) Goods to be manufactured, acquired or produced after making of the contract of sale
  - (b) Goods likely to be manufactured, acquired or produced after making of the contract of sale
  - (c) Contingent goods
  - (d) Goods, manufacturing of which require special skill
104. X enters into a contract with Y for sale of hoop iron to be shipped from Mumbai to London. When the iron was shipped it was clean and bright but it naturally rusted to an extent in the course of transit. Is X responsible for the deterioration of the quality of iron?
- (a) Yes, X is responsible
  - (b) No, he is not
  - (c) Yes, as he was negligent
  - (d) Yes, if he hired the ship
105. Which of the following is not the right of an 'unpaid seller'?
- (a) Right to re-sell as limited by the Sale of goods Act
  - (b) A lien on the goods for the price while he is possession of the goods
  - (c) A lien on goods for the price even if he is not in possession of goods
  - (d) In case of insolvency of the buyer, a right to stop the goods in transit after he has parted with the possession of them

106. 'Partnership' is a relation between persons who have agreed to share profits of a business carried on by
- (a) All, but one of them cannot act for all
  - (b) All or any of them acting for all
  - (c) All
  - (d) Any one of them
107. Which of the following is not a general duty of a partner? To
- (a) Act to the greatest common advantage of the firm
  - (b) institute a suit against a debtor of the firm
  - (c) Be just and faithful to each other
  - (d) Render true accounts
108. Which of the following is not true about a limited liability partnership?
- (a) A limited liability partnership shall have a perpetual succession
  - (b) A change in its partners shall not affect its existence
  - (c) A change in its partners shall not affect rights and liabilities of limited liability partnership
  - (d) It is not a legal entity and not separate from that of its partners
109. Can two or more firms be partners of another firm?
- (a) No, they cannot be
  - (b) Yes, they can be
  - (c) They can if there is such an agreement
  - (d) They can be but with the permission of court of competent jurisdiction
110. Which of the following is not correct about a partnership?
- (a) It is created by the status of partners
  - (b) It can sue and be sued in the name of the firm
  - (c) It is created by contract
  - (d) It is dissolved on the death of one of the partners
111. Which of the following is a partnership at will?
- (a) When three firms are engaged in a joint business
  - (b) Where a provision is made to terminate the business after the expiry of a particular duration
  - (c) Where no provision is made by contract for the duration of, or determination of, the partnership
  - (d) Where provision is made by contract that the partnership shall terminate at the desire of a stranger.

112. A partnership contract provides that no partner shall carry on any business other than that of the firm. Is the contract valid?
- (a) Yes, it is valid
  - (b) No, it is not valid in view of section 27 of the Contract Act which provides that every agreement in restraint of trade is void
  - (c) It is voidable at the option of a partner
  - (d) A court of competent jurisdiction can declare it void
113. Which of the following is within the implied authority of a partner of a firm?
- (a) Submission of a dispute relating to the business of the firm to arbitration
  - (b) Admission of a liability in suit against the firm
  - (c) An act of a partner done to carry on, in usual way, business of the kind carried on by the firm
  - (d) Acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm
114. Where under contract a firm is not dissolved by the death of a partner what shall be liability of the estate of the deceased partner? The estate of the deceased partner is liable
- (a) For all acts done before and after his death
  - (b) For all acts done by the firm after his death
  - (c) With the permission of those who inherit his property
  - (d) Only for the acts done by the firm before his death
115. Which of the following may be done by an outgoing partner of a firm?
- (a) may carry on a business competing with that of the firm
  - (b) use the firm name
  - (c) solicit the custom from the persons who were dealing with the firm before he ceased to be a partner
  - (d) represent himself as carrying on the business of the firm
116. Which of the following Act has been repealed by the National Green Tribunal Act 2010?
- (a) The National Environment Appellate Authority Act 1997
  - (b) The Environment (Protection) Act 1986
  - (c) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981
  - (d) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974
117. Which of the following is correct about National Green Tribunal? The National Green Tribunal, apart from having a full-time chairman, shall consist of
- (a) Ten to twenty full time judicial members and ten to twenty part time expert members
  - (b) Ten to twenty full time judicial members and ten full time expert members
  - (c) Ten to twenty full time judicial members and twenty full time expert members
  - (d) Ten to twenty full time judicial members and ten to twenty full time expert members

118. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1985 SC 652 is an important case on environmental law. Who delivered the judgement on behalf of the Bench and what was the activity which was the subject matter of dispute?
- P.N.Bhagwati, J. : illegal lime stone quarrying
  - Rangnath Mishra, J. : Vehicular pollution
  - P.N.Bhagwati, J. ; Ganga pollution
  - Amarendra Nath Sen, J. : illegal lime stone quarrying
119. Manoj Mishra v. Union of India, original application no 300/2013, is a case decided by the Principal Bench of NGT (National Green Tribunal). It relates to revitalization of river Yamuna after it was polluted by the activities of Art of Living Foundation. Which of the following was the maxim on the basis of the case was decided by NGT?
- Proportionality
  - Strict liability
  - Polluter pays
  - Estoppel
120. Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India, 1993 (2) SCALE 441, is a case on
- Air pollution
  - Water conservation
  - Illegal mining activity in a tiger reserve
  - Deforestation in a tiger reserve
121. Which of the following is correct about Indian Council of Enviro-legal Action v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 1446?
- It is case on encroachment on tribal land
  - It is case on deforestation
  - Polluter pays principle was rejected
  - This case relates to chemical pollution
122. The Indian Government issued a direction to an enterprise to close down their factory and directed the authorities to disconnect the electricity and water supply of the factory. The factory was situated in a thickly populated area and was discharging untreated effluents resulting in water pollution. What was the decision of the Orissa High Court on the petition of the enterprise? Decide in accordance with the law laid down in Mahabir Soap and Gudakhu Factory v. Union of India, AIR 1995 Ori 218.
- Direction was upheld as it was necessary to prevent pollution
  - Direction is bad as it was given without giving opportunity of hearing to the Enterprise

- (c) Though opportunity of hearing was not given but direction under the circumstances was good
- (d) The Court referred the matter to Lok Adalat
123. The State of Gujrat declared an area of 765.79 square kilometers as a chinkara sanctuary. Later on, it was reduced to 444.32 square kilometers and the rest was assigned for development of mines. The petitioners, being unsuccessful in the High Court, preferred an appeal to the Supreme Court. Decide the case in accordance with the law laid down in Consumer Education and Research Society v. Union of India, (2000) 2 SCC 599.
- (a) A precautionary approach is to be adopted, restricted exploitation of minerals was permitted for 5 years to make a comprehensive study
- (b) Exploitation of minerals was prohibited
- (c) The Sanctuary ordered to be restored to its original area
- (d) Minerals may be exploited but some other land should be added to the sanctuary.
124. Which of the conference is known as Magna Carta on Human environment?
- (a) Stockholm Declaration 1972
- (b) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2000
- (c) Convention on Climate Change 1992
- (d) Basel Convention 1989
125. In which of the following, carbon credit system was introduced?
- (a) World Summit on Sustainable Development
- (b) World Charter on Nature
- (c) Kyoto Protocol
- (d) Earth Summit
126. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty entered into force in 1970. At present, except four states, others have ratified the treaty. Which of the following is not one of the four?
- (a) Pakistan
- (b) India
- (c) Israel
- (d) South Korea
127. International Court of Justice is situated at
- (a) Brussels
- (b) Copenhagen
- (c) The Hague
- (d) Geneva

128. What is the work of UNCTAD?  
(a) Promotion of 'rule of law'  
(b) Promotion of brotherhood among nations  
(c) Prevention of nuclear weapons  
(d) Promotion of trade, investment and development in developing countries
129. What is the aim of CEDAW?  
(a) Elimination of discrimination against women and girls in all areas and promote women's and girls' equal rights  
(b) Promotion of education among boys and girls at primary level  
(c) Promotion of the rights of indigenous people  
(d) Elimination of all forms of discrimination against weaker sections of society
130. Who believed that in International law war with just causes (just cause war) should be allowed?  
(a) Austin  
(b) Locke  
(c) Hugo Grotius  
(d) St. Aquinas
131. Which of the following was asserted by Thomas Erskine Holland? International law is  
(a) The true law  
(b) the vanishing point of jurisprudence  
(c) law only if states forced to respect it  
(d) positive morality
132. Which of the following was not a state which decided to convene an International Military Tribunal to try certain leaders of Nazi Germany?  
(a) France  
(b) Britain  
(c) Soviet Union  
(d) Italy
133. Who was the Indian prosecutor at the International Military Tribunal for Far East at Tokyo after the World War II?  
(a) Sir Radha Binod Pal  
(b) P. Govinda Menon  
(c) Natwar Singh  
(d) Nageshwar Singh

134. On 26<sup>th</sup> June 1945 the UN Charter was signed by how many countries and at which place?  
(a) 70: San Francisco  
(b) 50: New York  
(c) 50: London  
(d) 50: San Francisco
135. Which of the features of a temporary injunction is not true according to Specific Relief Act?  
(a) It may continue until an unspecified time  
(b) It may continue until further order of the court  
(c) May be granted at any stage of a suit  
(d) It is regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure
136. Which of the following contracts can be specifically performed? A contract  
(a) Which depends on the personal qualifications  
(b) The performance of which depends on performance of a continuous duty which cannot be supervised  
(c) Where there exists no standard for ascertaining actual damage caused by the non-performance of the agreed act  
(d) Which in its nature is determinable
137. Words not defined but used in the Specific Relief Act shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in which of the following statutes?  
(a) Indian Evidence Act  
(b) Limitation Act  
(c) Sale of Goods Act  
(d) Indian Contract Act
138. What is the period of limitation for prosecuting an accused of committing the offence of murder?  
(a) No period of limitation  
(b) Five years from the date on which cause of action arose  
(c) Ten years from the date on which cause of action arose  
(d) Period of limitation will be decided by a court of competent jurisdiction
139. For a 'suit for money for money lent' what is period of limitation and what is the time from which the period begins to run?  
(a) Three years: when the loan is made  
(b) Two years: when the loan is made  
(c) Three years: when the loan is promised to be made  
(d) Two years: when the loan is promised to be made



140. For a 'suit by mortgagor to redeem or recover possession of immovable property mortgaged' what is the period of limitation and what is the time from which the period begins to run?
- (a) Three years: when the right to redeem or recover accrues
  - (b) Thirty years: when the right to redeem or recover accrues
  - (c) Thirty years: when the right to redeem or recover is expected
  - (d) Three years: when right to redeem or recover is expected

MANKAVIT LAW ACADEMY

### Part III

Attempt all the following: -

1. Critically examine the principles relating to constitutionality and legitimacy of reservations in public employment and educational institutions as evolved by the Supreme Court of India from time to time.
2. Analyse Austin's concept of sovereignty. Critically discuss the suitability of the concept in federal constitutions.
3. Write an essay on the doctrine of 'frustration of contract'.
4. With reference to relevant cases, distinguish between 'murder' and 'culpable homicide not amounting to murder'.

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**INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI**

**All India Admission Test for LL.M. Programme - 2022**  
Held on 01.05.2022 (Sunday)

**FINAL ANSWER KEYS**


*(After Considering Queries / Representations)*

Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER
1	A	31	C	61	C	91	D	121	D
2	C	32	C	62	A	92	B	122	B
3	B	33	B	63	C	93	C	123	A
4	C	34	A	64	C	94	B	124	A
5	C	35	B	65	A	95	A	125	C
6	A	36	B	66	D	96	C	126	D
7	B	37	C	67	B	97	B	127	C
8	B	38	C	68	A	98	A	128	D
9	A	39	A	69	A	99	D	129	A
10	C	40	D	70	D	100	B	130	C
11	D	41	A	71	A	101	C	131	B
12	B	42	B	72	B	102	D	132	D
13	B	43	C	73	C	103	A	133	B
14	A	44	A	74	A	104	B	134	D
15	C	45	D	75	A	105	C	135	A
16	A	46	B	76	B	106	B	136	C
17	D	47	C	77	C	107	B	137	D
18	C	48	D	78	B	108	D	138	A
19	C	49	A	79	D	109	A	139	A
20	B	50	D	80	C	110	A	140	B
21	C	51	C	81	B	111	C		
22	A	52	D	82	B	112	A		
23	D	53	B	83	C	113	C		
24	A	54	B	84	B	114	D		
25	B	55	C	85	D	115	A		
26	B	56	B	86	C	116	A		
27	B	57	D	87	C	117	D		
28	C, D	58	B	88	B	118	A		
29	D	59	D	89	C	119	C		
30	C	60	D	90	A	120	C		

**Note:** The above answer key is final and no further representation, if any, will be entertained.

  
(Jitender Kr. Nanda)  
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