

Part I

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

1. CORROBORATE

- (a) bond together
- (b) support with evidence
- (c) steal from
- (d) bliss

2. BANDWIDTH

- (a) data capacity
- (b) podcasting software
- (c) monitor size
- (d) dating app

3. CONGENIAL

- (a) pleasurable
- (b) related by marriage
- (c) from birth
- (d) shake violently

4. PRECURSOR

- (a) requirement
- (b) ban
- (c) forerunner
- (d) garnished

5. ALLEVIATE

- (a) apply pressure
- (b) make less severe
- (c) lift above the heart
- (d) strong

Choose an option, nearest to opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters in questions number 6- 10

6. INFRUCTUOUS

- (a) resplendent
- (b) influx
- (c) infallible
- (d) productive

7. ABBREVIATE

- (a) epitomise
- (b) abdicate
- (c) amplify
- (d) abate

8. OBLITERATE

- (a) restore
- (b) refectory
- (c) highly qualified
- (d) rural

9. INCOGRUITY

- (a) constant
- (b) convenient
- (c) consequent
- (d) consistent

10. TACITURN

- (a) Talkative
- (b) Immense
- (c) Silent
- (d) Gloomy

Choose an option which is nearest in meaning to the phrase given in capital letters in question number 11-15

11. A BOLT FROM THE BLUE

- (a) an unexpected and sudden event
- (b) a retaliating attack
- (c) a state of confusion or disorder
- (d) pleasant surprise

12. BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER

- (a) to discard the near ones
- (b) thought of approaching death is more severe than actual death
- (c) kinship is stronger than friendship
- (d) blood and water are equally important



13. GIFT OF THE GAB

- (a) the ability of verbosity
- (b) the ability of writing creatively
- (c) the ability to speak with eloquence and fluency
- (d) a man of weak character

14. A SQUARE PEG IN A ROUND HOLE

- (a) to keep a right thing on right place
- (b) an adjustment
- (c) a disport
- (d) a misfit

15. TO DIE IN HARNESS

- (a) to die in office
- (b) to die with great pain
- (c) a premature death
- (d) a cruel murder

**Fill in appropriate preposition in the blank in the sentence out of the given options in question number 16-20**

16. The film director looked him.....head to toe and told him that he was not fit for the job.

- (a) throughout
- (b) through
- (c) from
- (d) over from

17. A good judge never jumps.....the conclusion.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) to
- (d) for

18. They ought to be here.....now.

- (a) till
- (b) since
- (c) by
- (d) before

19. The traffic authorities are requested to look.....the matter and do the needful to avoid accidents.

- (a) to
- (b) in to
- (c) through
- (d) about

20. The electronic meter is faulty and cannot be relied..... to give correct rates.
- (a) on
  - (b) over
  - (c) at
  - (d) upon

### GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

21. Who is the current Chairperson of The Law Commission of India?
- (a) Justice K.T. Sankaran
  - (b) Justice R.R. Awasthi
  - (c) Justice B.S. Chauhan
  - (d) Justice U.U. Lalit
22. There is no mint at which one of the following places:
- (a) Hyderabad
  - (b) New Delhi
  - (c) Calcutta (Kolkata)
  - (d) Bombay (Mumbai)
23. Amnesty International is a worldwide organization dealing with:
- (a) War crimes
  - (b) International disputes
  - (c) Human rights
  - (d) Arbitration and conciliation
24. "Red Corner" notice is issued by:
- (a) A designated Court of Law
  - (b) A designated police officer of concerned state
  - (c) The Interpole
  - (d) The C.B.I.
25. "Continuous legend" with regard to one rupee Indian silver coins is associated with:
- (a) King William IV
  - (b) Queen Victoria
  - (c) King Edward VII
  - (d) King George V
26. What is blue carbon?
- (a) Carbon captured by oceans and coastal ecosystems
  - (b) Carbon sequestered in forest biomass and agricultural soils
  - (c) Carbon contained in petroleum and natural gas
  - (d) Carbon present in atmosphere



27. World Water Day is observed on:
- (a) 22 February
  - (b) 22 March
  - (c) 22 April
  - (d) 22 May
28. The Constitution of India provides that all properties within the territory of India that do not have a lawful heir, successor or rightful owner, accrue to the Union or State where it is situated through:
- (a) Escheat
  - (b) Lapse
  - (c) Bona Vacantia
  - (d) all the above
29. Which one of the following university is being conferred with the "Heritage Tag" by UNESCO?
- (a) Aligarh Muslim University
  - (b) Banaras Hindu University
  - (c) Vishwa Bharti University
  - (d) University of Calcutta
30. Among the following, which one is the least water-efficient crop?
- (a) Sugarcane
  - (b) Sunflower
  - (c) Pearl millet
  - (d) Red gram
31. Who is the author of RET SAMADHI (Tomb of Sand), a book by an Indian to win the International Booker Prize:
- (a) Prabha Khetan
  - (b) Mrinal Pande
  - (c) Mannu Bhandari
  - (d) Geetanjali Shree
32. Who was the first lady Governor of an Indian State?
- (a) Padmaja Naidu
  - (b) Sucheta Kriplani
  - (c) Sarojin Naidu
  - (d) Tarkeswari Sinha
33. "Covaxin", India's indigenous COVID-19 vaccine has been developed by:
- (a) Serum Institute of India
  - (b) Bharat Biotech
  - (c) Pfizer
  - (d) Sinovac

34. The black revolution is related to which of the following production?
- (a) Poppy
  - (b) Coal
  - (c) Crude oil
  - (d) None of the above
35. What does the term ISSN, displayed on Journals, stand for:
- (a) International Sequence of Standard Number
  - (b) International Standard Serial Number
  - (c) Index of Standard Social Number
  - (d) Indexed Standard and Sequential Number
36. Which one of the following is used in preparing a natural mosquito repellent?
- (a) Congress grass
  - (b) Lemon grass
  - (c) Nut grass
  - (d) Elephant grass
37. India's largest musical floating fountain was launched at
- (a) Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad
  - (b) Fateh Sagar Lake, Udaipur
  - (c) Bhojtal, Bhopal
  - (d) Prakasam Barrage, Vijayawada
38. The government of India has decided to observe "Veer Baal Diwas" on:
- (a) 6th October
  - (b) 26 November
  - (c) 26 December
  - (d) 16 December
39. Who wrote the famous book "We the People"?
- (a) T.N. Kaul
  - (b) J.R.D. Tata
  - (c) Khushwant Singh
  - (d) Nanabhoy Palkhivala
40. Who wrote the line: 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'?
- (a) John Keats
  - (b) Robert Browning
  - (c) P.B. Shelley
  - (d) William Wordsworth



## Part-II

41. Who described jurisprudence as “Lawyers Extraversion “?
- (a) Savigny
  - (b) Salmond
  - (c) Julius Stone
  - (d) Buckland
42. Which one of the following schools of legal thought held the view that ‘Law is founded and not made, it is self existent’ ?
- (a) Historical School
  - (b) Analytical School
  - (c) Sociological School
  - (d) Realist School
43. “Law grows with the growth of people, strengthens with the strength of the people and finally dies away as a nation loses its nationality “. This statement was made by:
- (a) Maine
  - (b) Savigny
  - (c) Hobbes
  - (d) Rousseau
44. Indicate the correct meaning of the theory of ‘social engineering’ propounded by Roscoe Pound:
- (a) Greatest happiness to greatest number of people
  - (b) Changes in the concept and function of state
  - (c) Balancing of competing interest in the society
  - (d) Law has its source in the general consciousness
45. Who propounded the concept of Grundnorm ?
- (a) Roscoe Pound
  - (b) Hans Kelsen
  - (c) John Austin
  - (d) Hart
46. Kelsen’s theory of law is called pure theory because Kelsen:
- (a) Purely discussed jurisprudence only
  - (b) Defined law in accordance with morality and purity
  - (c) Separated law from religion, ethics, sociology and history
  - (d) Discussed law purely in terms of justice
47. An INCORRECT example of corporation aggregate is the:
- (a) Reserve Bank of India
  - (b) President of India
  - (c) University of Delhi
  - (d) Municipal Corporation of Delhi

48. Which one of the following concepts does not belong to the sociological school of jurisprudence?
- (a) Jural Postulate
  - (b) Command
  - (c) Public Interest
  - (d) Social Interest
49. Who amongst the following is the protagonist of Monistic Theory of Sovereignty?
- (a) F.W. Maitland
  - (b) Hugo Krabbe
  - (c) E.Barker
  - (d) John Austin
50. "A Theory of Justice" is the work of:
- (a) Stammer
  - (b) Rowls
  - (c) Hall
  - (d) Morris
51. Hedonistic calculus as a measure of pain and pleasure was hypothesized by:
- (a) Austin
  - (b) Bentham
  - (c) Salmond
  - (d) Holland
52. Which one of the following theories related to legal rights has been propounded by Rudolf von Ihering:
- (a) Will theory
  - (b) Concession theory
  - (c) Realist theory
  - (d) Interest theory
53. Who said that "A legal person is any subject matter other than a human being to which law attributes personality"?
- (a) Savigny
  - (b) Bentham
  - (c) Austin
  - (d) Salmond
54. Who defined ownership as a right-indefinite in point of user-unrestrained in point of disposition-and unlimited in point of duration?
- (a) Salmond
  - (b) Austin
  - (c) Marx
  - (d) Granville Williams



55. In which one of the following cases, Supreme Court held that Article 21 of the Constitution of India incorporates the right to medical assistance?
- (a) Indian Medical Council v. V.P. Shanta
  - (b) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
  - (c) Parmanand Katara v. Union of India
  - (d) 'X' v. 'Z' Hospital
56. Which Article of the Indian Constitution did Dr. Ambedkar call as "The heart and soul of the Indian Constitution"?
- (a) Article 14
  - (b) Article 19
  - (c) Article 356
  - (d) Article 32
57. Which one of the following cases is not related to the theory of basic structure as propounded in Kesvananda Bharati case:
- (a) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
  - (b) Waman Rao v. Union of India
  - (c) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
  - (d) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India
58. Which one of the following cases is not related to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment as guaranteed by Constitution of India?
- (a) Jaishri Laxman Rao v. Chief Minister (2021)
  - (b) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992)
  - (c) M. Nagaraj v. Union of India (2006)
  - (d) Nisha Priya Bhatia v. Union of India (2020)
59. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?
- (a) Article 343
  - (b) Article 344
  - (c) Article 340
  - (d) Article 349
60. The principle of *res judicata* does not apply in case of writ of:
- (a) Habeas corpus
  - (b) Mandamus
  - (c) Quo-warranto
  - (d) Prohibition



61. Which one of the following cases is related to doctrine of pith and substance?
- (a) Dr Yash Pal v State of Chhattisgarh
  - (b) Prafulla Kumar v. Bank of Commerce
  - (c) D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar
  - (d) State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara
62. The Supreme Court of India formulated the doctrine of eclipse in:
- (a) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M.P.
  - (b) Bashesharnath v. Income Tax Commissioner
  - (c) State of W.B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar
  - (d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
63. Which of the following is not related to constitutional torts:
- (a) Neelbati Bahera v. State of Orissa
  - (b) Rudal Sah v. State of Bihar
  - (c) Bhim Singh v. State of J. and K.
  - (d) P.A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra
64. Who amongst the following will not be a member of committee to recommend names for appointment as Election Commissioners/CEC :
- (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) Union Home Minister
  - (c) Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha
  - (d) Chief Justice of India
65. Find out the mismatched pair:
- (a) S.C. Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India — Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts
  - (b) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India — Equal pay for equal work
  - (c) Shatrughn Chauhan v. Union of India — Clemency power of President
  - (d) National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India — Recognition of third gender
66. In which one of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that the right to fly the National flag with respect and dignity is a fundamental right of every citizen within the meaning of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
  - (b) Abhay Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
  - (c) Union of India v. Naveen Jindal
  - (d) Shabnam Hashmi v. Union of India
67. The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed in the same manner as :
- (a) President of India
  - (b) Vice-President of India
  - (c) A judge of the Supreme Court of India
  - (d) Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission



68. Under section 80, IPC, the exception of accident is available when an offence is committed while:
- (a) doing a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means
  - (b) doing a lawful act in any manner by any means
  - (c) doing a lawful act in a lawful manner by any means
  - (d) all the above
69. Which one of the following is not an illustration of criminal force:
- (a) A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent, causing fear to Z
  - (b) A removes the veil of a lady B causing annoyance to her
  - (c) A shakes his fist at B
  - (d) A pours boiling water in the bucket from which B was bathing
70. Taking property dishonestly from the dead body:
- (a) Does not amount to any offence under IPC
  - (b) Amounts to offence of theft
  - (c) Amounts to the offence of criminal misappropriation
  - (d) Amounts to the offence of criminal breach of trust
71. 'A' finds a valuable ring not knowing to whom it belongs. 'A' sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. What offence has been committed by 'A'?
- (a) Theft
  - (b) Extortion
  - (c) Criminal breach of trust
  - (d) Dishonest misappropriation of property
72. Which one of the following is a continuing offence?
- (a) Abetment
  - (b) Rape
  - (c) Abduction
  - (d) Theft
73. Director Public Prosecutor v. Beard is a leading case on which one of the following:
- (a) Unsoundness of mind
  - (b) Accident
  - (c) Intoxication
  - (d) Infancy
74. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that section 303, IPC is *ultra vires* Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Mitthu v. State of Punjab
  - (b) Keshoram v. State of Assam
  - (c) Amrita v. State of Maharashtra
  - (d) Jaspal Singh v. State of Punjab

75. The maxim of "*doli incapax*" under IPC is an exception to criminal liability in which one of the following sections?
- (a) Section 80
  - (b) Section 82
  - (c) Section 83
  - (d) Section 88
76. In which one of the following cases, doctrine of "*Mens rea*" is not applicable?
- (a) Theft
  - (b) Murder
  - (c) Public Nuisance
  - (d) Thug
77. 'B' is drowning and insensible. 'A' in order to save his life, pulls him out of water with a hook which injures him. 'A' is guilty of-
- (a) Using criminal force
  - (b) Voluntarily causing hurt
  - (c) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
  - (d) No offence
78. 'A' meets a bullock cart carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock cart in a certain direction in order that he may take the treasure. 'A' has committed:
- (a) Robbery
  - (b) Criminal breach of trust
  - (c) Theft
  - (d) Criminal misappropriation
79. Which one of the following sections of IPC is related to "Hicklin" Test?
- (a) Section 292
  - (b) Section 291
  - (c) Section 290
  - (d) Section 299
80. 'A' causes 'Z' to go within a walled space and locks 'Z' in. 'A' shall be guilty of:
- (a) Assault
  - (b) Wrongful confinement
  - (c) Wrongful restraint
  - (d) None of the above
81. 'A' intentionally cause 'Z's' death partly by illegally omitting to give 'Z' food and partly by beating 'Z'. 'A' has committed the offence of:
- (a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - (b) Attempt to commit murder
  - (c) Murder
  - (d) Grievous hurt



82. Which one of the following is correct about consent in *volenti non fit injuria*:
- (a) knowledge of the risk does not always amount to consent.
  - (b) knowledge of a risk does not precede consent
  - (c) knowledge of the risk always amounts to consent
  - (d) Mere perception of the existence of danger amounts to consent
83. The 'Pigeon Hole theory' of tort was given by:
- (a) Winfield
  - (b) Pullock
  - (c) Anson
  - (d) Salmond
84. Overseas Tankship Ltd v. Morts Dock and Engineering Co. is the leading case on:
- (a) Nervous Shock
  - (b) Defamation
  - (c) Computation of damages
  - (d) None of the above
85. Which of the following is not an element of Strict Liability:
- (a) Duty to take care
  - (b) Fault
  - (c) Breach of duty
  - (d) No fault
86. The 'Standard of Care' generally used in case of negligence is:
- (a) The skill and care of a qualified person
  - (b) The care taken by an intelligent and prudent man
  - (c) The foresight of an adult man
  - (d) The skill and foresight of an average person of prudence and competence
87. What defense could be used when an injury is caused to a person due to unforeseen and unexpected events in spite of reasonable care taken by him?
- (a) Inevitable accident
  - (b) Act of God
  - (c) Act of third party
  - (d) None of the above
88. Test of directness for determining remoteness of damage was laid down in:
- (a) Wagon Mound I
  - (b) Wagon Mound II
  - (c) Re Polemis
  - (d) Rylands v. Flecher



89. The principle of privity of contract was held to be not applicable to an action for tort in:

- (a) Winterbottom v. Wright
- (b) Donoghue v. Stevenson
- (c) Grant v. Australian Knitting Mills Ltd
- (d) Ashbay v. White

90. 'Respondent superior' means:

- (a) Respondent is superior than plaintiff
- (b) Master is superior
- (c) Servant is not liable
- (d) Master is vicariously liable

91. Point out the mismatched pair:

- (a) Act of God—Nicholas v. Marshland
- (b) Act of State — Secy. of State for India v. Hari Bhanji
- (c) Negligence— Gloucestershire Grammar School case
- (d) False Imprisonment—Bird v. Jones

92. The correct sequence in the formation of a contract is:

- (a) Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration
- (b) Agreement, consideration, offer, acceptance
- (c) Offer, consideration, acceptance, agreement
- (d) Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement

93. Which one of the following pairs does not match as per Indian Contract Act:

- (a) Novation of contract—Section 62
- (b) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings—Section 29
- (c) Effect of Refusal to accept offers of performance—Section 38
- (d) Unlawful object and consideration—Section 23

94. Which one of the following is not essential for a valid contract?

- (a) Consideration
- (b) Valuable consideration
- (c) Lawful consideration
- (d) Adequate consideration

95. A wagering contract is void under:

- (a) Section 28
- (b) Section 29
- (c) Section 30
- (d) Section 31



96. Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act applies:
- (a) For sale of movable property
  - (b) For sale of immovable property
  - (c) To both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
97. Where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other, the contract is said to be influenced by:
- (a) Coercion
  - (b) Fraud
  - (c) Misrepresentation
  - (d) Undue influence
98. Point out the mismatched pair in law of contract:
- (a) Mohribibi v. Dharmodas Ghosh— Minor's contract
  - (b) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball— Invitation to treat
  - (c) Satyabrata Ghose v. Mungneeram Bangur—Fraud
  - (d) Hadley v. Baxendale— Remoteness of damage
99. The rule enunciated under section 65 Indian Contract Act applicable to agreements which are discovered void by:
- (a) Mistake
  - (b) Failure of consideration
  - (c) Impossibility
  - (d) All of above
100. Agreement in restraint of marriage is:
- (a) Void
  - (b) Voidable
  - (c) Valid
  - (d) Wagering contract
101. Where a partnership is constituted for a fixed period and after the expiration of that term, the firm continues to carry on business, without any new agreement:
- (a) the partnership stands extended till the new agreement is made
  - (b) the partnership becomes partnership at will
  - (c) the partnership becomes illegal
  - (d) the partnership stands dissolved on the expiry of that term
102. "Goodwill" of the partnership business is the property of the firm as provided by the Partnership Act, 1932 in:
- (a) Section 14
  - (b) Section 15
  - (c) Section 16
  - (d) Section 17(b)



103. A transferee of the partner's interest in the firm:
- (a) becomes a partner in the firm
  - (b) does not become partner but gets a right to interfere in the conduct of the business
  - (c) does not become partner but gets a right to require accounts and/or to inspect the books of the firm
  - (d) does not become partner but gets a right to receive the share of profits of the transferring partner
104. On becoming a partner, on attaining majority by a minor, who was admitted to the benefits of the firm, his personal liability, under section 30(7) of the Partnership Act, for the acts of the firm, commences from:
- (a) the date of attaining majority
  - (b) the date of exercising the option
  - (c) the date of admission to the benefits of the firm
  - (d) the date as decided by other partners
105. The breach of a 'condition' in a contract of sale of goods, under section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 gives:
- (a) the right to claim damages
  - (b) the right to get goods repaired
  - (c) the right to repudiate the contract
  - (d) None of the above
106. 'A person is said to be 'insolvent' who has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business, or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of insolvency or not.', is the definition of insolvency given in:
- (a) The Partnership Act
  - (b) The Sale of Goods Act
  - (c) The Indian Contract Act
  - (d) None of the above
107. One of the joint owners of goods under section 28 of the Sale of Goods Act, can pass a valid title to the buyer, where:
- (a) he is in sole possession of the goods in his own rights
  - (b) he is in sole possession of the goods without the permission of other co-owners
  - (c) he is in sole possession of the goods with the permission of the other co-owners
  - (d) he is in possession of the goods along with another co-owner
108. Where in a contract for sale of goods there is no express or implied provision as to place of delivery of goods, under section 36 of the Sale of Goods Act, goods would be deemed to have been delivered:
- (a) at the buyer's place.
  - (b) at the seller's place
  - (c) at the place where they were at the time of sale
  - (d) None of the above



109. A contract of sale of goods under section 54 of the Sale of Goods Act, *ipso facto*:
- (a) stands rescinded by the exercise of right of lien by the unpaid seller
  - (b) stands rescinded by the exercise of right of stoppage in transit by the unpaid seller
  - (c) stands rescinded by the exercise of either the right of lien or the right of stoppage in transit by the seller
  - (d) does not stand rescinded by the exercise of the right of lien or the right of stoppage in transit by the unpaid seller
110. Under section 58 of the Sale of Goods Act, specific performance of a contract of sale of goods can be sought in cases:
- (a) Where the goods are future goods
  - (b) Where the goods are unascertained
  - (c) Where the goods are specific or ascertained
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
111. The Air (Protection and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, were passed by the Parliament under:
- (a) Article 252 of the Constitution
  - (b) Article 253 of the Constitution
  - (c) Article 250 of the Constitution
  - (d) None of the above
112. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court held that there is “no reason to compel non-smokers to be helpless victims of air pollution”?
- (a) S. Jagannath v. U.O.I.
  - (b) Murli Deora v. U.O.I.
  - (c) M.C. Mehta v. U.O.I.
  - (d) T.N. Godavarman v. U.O.I.
113. ‘Basel Convention’ is associated with which one of the following conventions on:
- (a) International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
  - (b) The Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal
  - (c) Climate Change
  - (d) Protection of Ozone Layer
114. What is the period of notice required to be served upon the central government for filing a criminal complaint by any person under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
- (a) Not less than 30 days
  - (b) Not less than 60 days
  - (c) Not less than 90 days
  - (d) None of the above

115. Which of the following cases is popularly known as “Doon Valley Case”?
- (a) Pathumna v. State of Kerala (1978)
  - (b) M.C. Mehta v. U.O.I. (1987)
  - (c) Unnikrishnan v. State of A.P. (1993)
  - (d) R.L. & E. Kendra v. State of U.P. (1985)
116. The “environmental pollution” under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is defined as :
- (a) Any pollution of air, water and soil
  - (b) The presence of any solid, liquid or gaseous substance in the environment that causes injuries to humans
  - (c) The presence in the environment of any environmental pollutant
  - (d) The hazardous substance likely to cause harm to human beings and other living creatures
117. Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the boundaries of a National Park shall be specified in one of the following ways:
- (a) Through notification by central government
  - (b) Through notification by concerned state government
  - (c) Through notification by central as well as state governments
  - (d) Through notification by the concerned local bodies
118. The main objective of the Air (Protection and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is:
- (a) To provide for the protection, control and abatement of air pollution
  - (b) To provide for ensuring standards for emission from automobiles
  - (c) To put restrictions on the establishment of certain industrial plants
  - (d) To establish air laboratory for air quality standards
119. In which one of the following principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, “the polluter pays principle” has been incorporated;
- (a) Principle 15
  - (b) Principle 27
  - (c) Principle 8
  - (d) Principle 16
120. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court had issued directions to the authorities to control and prevent pollution of Ganga water at Kanpur:
- (a) N.D. Jayal v. Union of India, AIR 2004 SC 867
  - (b) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115
  - (c) Forum, Prevention of Environment & Sound Pollution v. Union of India, AIR 2006 SC 340
  - (d) None of the above



121. The primary responsibility to establish international peace and security rests with the:
- (a) General Assembly
  - (b) Security Council
  - (c) Economic and Social Council
  - (d) Trusteeship Council
122. According to the Italian Jurist Anjillote, a positivist, the binding force of International Law is founded on the supreme principle of;
- (a) *Jus Cogens*
  - (b) *Rebus sic stantibus*
  - (c) *Pacta sunt servanda*
  - (d) *Quid pro quo*
123. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that all human beings are:
- (a) by nature equally free and independent
  - (b) autonomous and rational
  - (c) born free and equal in work and leisure
  - (d) born free and equal in dignity and rights
124. Provision "that the UNO has no competence to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" has been provided under which Article of UN Charter?
- (a) Article 1 (7)
  - (b) Article 2(7)
  - (c) Article 7(2)
  - (d) Article 98(7)
125. Which one of the following is primary source of international law:
- (a) Decisions of International Court of Justice
  - (b) Resolutions of UN General Assembly
  - (c) General principles of law recognized by civilized nations
  - (d) None of the above
126. The Secretary General of the UN is appointed:
- (a) by the General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council
  - (b) by the Security Council on the recommendation of General Assembly
  - (c) in a joint session of Security Council and General Assembly
  - (d) None of the above
127. Which one of the following organs of the UN has the power to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification?
- (a) The Security Council
  - (b) The Economic and Social Council
  - (c) The General Assembly
  - (d) The Secretariat

128. The judgment of the International Court of Justice is to be signed by:
- (a) The President of the Court only
  - (b) The Registrar of the Court only
  - (c) All judges who heard the case
  - (d) The President and the Registrar of the Court
129. In the case of abstention of a permanent member of the Security Council, the meeting of Security Council:
- (a) becomes invalid
  - (b) remains valid
  - (c) remains valid but not enforceable
  - (d) becomes illegal
130. Under which Article of the UN Charter, the Security Council has the power to use force against a state?
- (a) Article 41
  - (b) Article 2 (4)
  - (c) Article 24
  - (d) Article 42
131. Which one of the following sections provides specific relief to be granted for enforcing individual civil rights and not for enforcing penal laws:
- (a) Section 3
  - (b) Section 4
  - (c) Section 4A
  - (d) None of the above
132. An order or decree under section 6 of Specific Relief Act is:
- (a) appealable only
  - (b) reviewable only
  - (c) appealable as well as reviewable
  - (d) neither appealable nor reviewable
133. Part III of the Specific Relief Act deals with:
- (a) specific relief
  - (b) declaratory decree
  - (c) preventive relief
  - (d) none of the above
134. Relief of rescission is granted in cases:
- (a) where the contract is void
  - (b) where the contract is voidable
  - (c) where the contract is valid
  - (d) government contracts



135. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act is related to:
- (a) Cancellation of instruments
  - (b) Part performance of contract
  - (c) Rescission of contract
  - (d) None of the above
136. The fraud contemplated by section 17 of the Limitation Act, 1963 is that of:
- (a) the plaintiff
  - (b) a third party
  - (c) the defendant
  - (d) None of the above
137. The effect of 'Legal Disability' under section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 implies:
- (a) Disqualification of a person from filing a suit
  - (b) Extension of the period of limitation
  - (c) Prevention of the period from running
  - (d) All of the above
138. Acquisition of easement by prescription of government property can only be after the expiry of:
- (a) 15 years
  - (b) 20 years
  - (c) 24 years
  - (d) None of the above
139. For a suit filed by or on behalf of central/state governments, the period of limitation is:
- (a) one year
  - (b) three years
  - (c) twelve years
  - (d) thirty years
140. Which is true of acknowledgment under the Limitation Act:
- (a) extends the period of limitation
  - (b) confers an independent right on the person
  - (c) confers a title on the person
  - (d) none of the above

### Part III

Attempt all the following:

1. Define law and morality and explain the relationship between them with particular reference to demand for legalizing same sex marriages.
2. What do you understand by the term “freedom of speech and expression”? Discuss the limitations on this freedom.
3. Discuss and differentiate between Law of Crimes and Law of Torts and give distinguishing elements in an action for defamation under IPC and torts.
4. Discuss principles of assessment of compensation in case of breach of contract.

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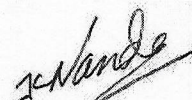
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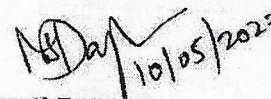
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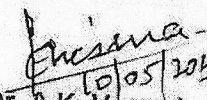
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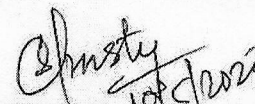
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6	D	36	B	66	C	96	D	126	A
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18	C	48	B	78	C	108	C	138	D
19	B	49	D	79	A	109	D	139	D
20	D	50	B	80	B	110	C	140	A
21	B	51	B	81	C	111	B		
22	B	52	D	82	A	112	B		
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24	C	54	B	84	C	114	B		
25	B	55	C	85	Deleted	115	D		
26	A	56	D	86	D	116	C		
27	B	57	D	87	A	117	B		
28	D	58	D	88	C	118	A		
29	C	59	C	89	B	119	D		
30	A	60	A	90	D	120	B		

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

  
(Jitender Kr. Nanda)  
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MANAKAVIT LAW ACADEMY



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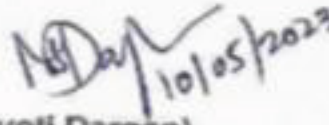
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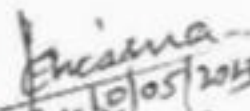
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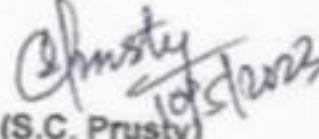
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2	A	32	C	62	A	92	D	122	C
3	A	33	B	63	D	93	B	123	D
4	C	34	C	64	B	94	D	124	B
5	B	35	B	65	B	95	C	125	C
6	D	36	B	66	C	96	D	126	A
7	C	37	A	67	C	97	D	127	C
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10	A	40	A	70	C	100	A	130	D
11	A	41	C	71	D	101	B	131	B
12	C	42	A	72	C	102	A	132	D
13	C	43	B	73	C	103	D	133	C
14	D	44	C	74	A	104	C	134	B
15	A	45	B	75	B	105	C	135	A
16	D	46	C	76	C	106	B	136	C
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20	D	50	B	80	B	110	C	140	A
21	B	51	B	81	C	111	B		
22	B	52	D	82	A	112	B		
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28	D	58	D	88	C	118	A		
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