

1. Which Section of Specific Relief Act prohibits filing a case against the Government
 - a) Section 5
 - b) Section 6
 - c) Section 7
 - d) Section 8
2. The Patent Act became a law in
 - a) 1970
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1996
 - d) 1966
3. Which is the authority that determines the language of the Court other than High Court within a given state, under Section 271 of Cr.PC
 - a) State Government
 - b) Central Government
 - c) Supreme Court of India
 - d) (a) and (b)
4. A decree can be
 - a) Final
 - b) Preliminary
 - c) Only Preliminary not final
 - d) Either preliminary or final
5. Foreign Judgement is defined in CPC
 - a) Under Section 2(6) of CPC
 - b) Under Section 2(7) of CPC
 - c) Under Section 2(8) of CPC
 - d) None of the above
6. The provision of establishing Public Service Commission is made under
 - a) Article 310
 - b) Article 315
 - c) Article 320
 - d) Article 325
7. The Minimum number of persons required to incorporate a Public Company is
 - a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 7
 - d) 2
8. A Private company can commence business as soon as it receives
 - a) Certification of incorporation
 - b) Letter of intent
 - c) Occupation certificate
 - d) None of the above
9. Which of the following is not an essential of a Contract of Guarantee
 - a) Concurrence of three parties
 - b) Surety's distinct promise to be answerable
 - c) Liabilities to be legally enforceable
 - d) Existence of only one contract
10. The term 'Agent' is defined in Indian Contract Act under Section
 - a) 180 of the Act
 - b) 181 of the Act
 - c) 182 of the Act
 - d) 183 of the Act
11. What is the maximum number of partners in Banking business
 - a) Eight
 - b) Ten
 - c) Twelve
 - d) Sixteen
12. A person who gives the guarantee is called
 - a) Bailee
 - b) Creditor
 - c) Debtor

- d) Surety
13. Which is not a right of an unpaid seller against the goods
- a) Lien
 - b) Stoppage in transit
 - c) Right of resale
 - d) To ascertain price
14. Sections 36 to 42 of Specific Relief Act provides
- a) Injunctions
 - b) Court's discretion on specific performance
 - c) Cancellation of instruments
 - d) None of the above
15. Which of the following is not of civil nature
- a) Right to take out procession
 - b) Right to Worship in a temple
 - c) Right to Caste and Religion
 - d) All of the above
16. In a suit where the *doctrine of res judicata* applies
- a) The suit is liable to be dismissed
 - b) The suit is liable to be stayed
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
17. Under Section 16 CPC a suit relating to immovable property can be filed in a Court whose local jurisdiction is
- a) Where the property is situated
 - b) Where the defendant voluntarily resides or carries on business
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
18. Pleading means
- a) Complaint and written statement
 - b) Complaint only
 - c) Written statement
 - d) Oral statement by the pleader
19. On failure to file a written statement, under order VIII Rule 10 of CPC, the Court may
- a) Pass any other order
 - b) Order for striking off the decree
 - c) May pronounce the judgement at once
 - d) Any of the above
20. Under Section 59 to 60 of Indian Evidence Act the oral statement means
- a) All statements made before the Court by the witness
 - b) All statement made before the police by the accused
 - c) All statement of facts which a witness heard to say
 - d) All of the above
21. Under the Evidence Act, 'Court' includes
- a) All Judges
 - b) All Magistrates
 - c) All Arbitrators
 - d) (a) and (b)
22. Admissibility of contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of
- a) Under Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
 - b) Under Section 65 of Indian Evidence Act
 - c) Under Section 65-B of Indian Evidence Act
 - d) None of the above
23. Which is not a public record as per the provisions of Indian Evidence Act,
- a) Documents forming the acts or records of the sovereign authority

- b) Documents forming the acts or records of official bodies, tribunals
- c) Documents and correspondence from advocate and Notary office
- d) Documents and circulars from University of Delhi

24. Section 67 of Motor Vehicle Act 1988 provides

- a) Possession of driving licence while driving
- b) Possession of Insurance certificate and PUC certificate in the vehicle
- c) Revoking driving licence if drunk driving is detected
- d) State Government's power to control the road transport

25. Provisions of Section 80 of CPC are binding on

- a) The High Court
- b) The Court of civil judge
- c) The district judge
- d) All of the above

26. Temporary Injunction can be granted

- a) Suo moto
- b) Ex parte
- c) Hearing both parties
- d) None of the above

27. Right to Appeal is a

- a) Natural Right
- b) Inherent right
- c) Statutory right
- d) Delegated right

28. The last amendment to the Indian Succession Act was made in

- a) 2000
- b) 2001
- c) 2002
- d) 2004

29. Which is the correct statement

- a) There can be a will without a codicil
- b) There can be a codicil without a will
- c) Every will has a codicil
- d) A codicil proceeds a will

30. As per Section 63 of Indian Succession Act, a Will should be attested by

- a) By two witnesses
- b) By two or more witnesses
- c) Only one witness who is not a relative of testator
- d) None of the above

31. 'Iddat' under Mohammadan law refers to

- a) A gift made on the occasion of marriage
- b) The right of the husband to divorce his wife
- c) Attaining of puberty
- d) None of the above

32. Under the Christian Marriage Act the marriage Registrar for any district is appointed by

- a) State Government
- b) The Central Government
- c) The Clergyman of the Church
- d) High Court judges

33. The word 'Ombudsman' is derived from

- a) French administration
- b) British Administration
- c) Swedish Administration
- d) German Administration

34. Under Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952, an Inquiry Commission is appointed by

- a) Central Government or state Government
- b) Union Public Service Commission
- c) State Public commission
- d) Supreme Court of India

35. Information Technology Act was enacted in
- 1988
 - 1996
 - 2000
 - 2004
36. Government of India passed Information Technology Act in 2000 with objective
- To provide legal sanction to all transaction for e-commerce
 - To facilitate electronic filing of all documents to the Government
 - To amend Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, to punish the cyber crimes
 - All of the above
37. Right to Personal liberty includes
- Right against custodial violence
 - Right of under trials to separate them from convicted
 - Right against Public hanging
 - All of the above
38. The Supreme Commander of the Defence Force of India is
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - The Defence Minister
 - Chief Marshal
39. Retirement age of Supreme Court Judges is
- 62 years
 - 60 years
 - 58 years
 - 65 years
40. Criminal Procedure Code is a subject of
- Concurrent list
 - State list
 - Union list
 - None of the above
41. Bailable and Non-Bailable offence has been defined in
- Section 2 (a) of Cr.PC
 - Section 2 (b) of Cr. Pc
 - Section 2 (c) of Cr. Pc
 - Section 20 of IPC
42. Under Section 21 of Cr.PC, Special Executive Magistrate may be appointed by
- Central Government
 - High Court
 - Supreme Court
 - State Government
43. Police may carry out personal search on an arrested person,
- U/s 49 Cr.PC
 - U/s. 50 Cr.PC
 - U/s. 51 Cr.PC
 - U/s. 52 Cr.PC
44. The Special Court is
- Not subordinate to High Court
 - Superior to High Court
 - Supplement to High Court
 - Equal to Supreme Court
45. The powers under 159 of Cr.PC can be exercised by a magistrate
- When the police decides not to investigate the case
 - When the investigation is still going on
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
46. Statement recorded during investigation U/s. 161 can be used in trial

- a) For contradicting the witness
- b) For corroborating the witness
- c) Incorporating in the charge sheet
- d) Discharging the accused

47. Power of taking cognizance of offence by a Magistrate of First class or second class is provided

- a) Under Section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code
- b) Under Section 190 of Criminal Procedure Code
- c) Under Section 190 of Indian Penal Code
- d) None of the above

48. Additions or alteration of charges is provided in Cr. PC

- a) U/s. 214
- b) U/s. 215
- c) U/s. 216
- d) U/s.210

49. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, the person who is taken in adoption

- a) Must be a Hindu only
- b) A Hindu or Jew
- c) May be Hindu or Christian
- d) None of the above

50. Polygamy was permitted for Hindus before the year

- a) 1956
- b) 1954
- c) 1955
- d) 1978

51. Mohan gets married to his sister's daughter Kriti

- a) The marriage is valid if the custom allows it

- b) The marriage is void
- c) The marriage is valid only if the Court approves it
- d) The marriage is valid only the Panchayat permits

52. Within the purview of Water Act, the meaning of Stream is defined as

- a) Includes a river but not a water course
- b) Includes a water course but not a river
- c) Includes river and water course , but not subterranean waters
- d) Includes a river, a water course and subterranean river

53. What is meant by Homicide ?

- a) Suicide by human being not at home
- b) Suicide at home
- c) Killing of a human being by another human being
- d) Killing of human being by animal

54. Adulteration of food or drink is a punishable offence

- a) Under Section 274-276 of IP C
- b) Under Section 277-278 of IPC
- c) Under section 272-273 of IPC
- d) None of the above

55. Maximum punishment for waging a war against the Government of India under IPC is

- a) Rigorous imprisonment up to 5 years
- b) Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years
- c) Rigorous imprisonment for life term
- d) Death sentence

56. Offences relating to elections are

- a) Contained in the IPC as originally enacted
- b) Are introduced in the IPC by a subsequent amendment

- c) Are not covered by IPC
d) None of the above
57. Rupa Bajaj V/s. KPS Gill, is a famous case which the Supreme Court decided on
- a) Wrongful restraint
b) Wrongful confinement
c) Outrage the modesty of a woman
d) Maintenance to the divorced women
58. Section 154 under IT Act is
- a) For filing return of Income
b) For filing return with late fee
c) Rectification of mistakes
d) Appeal against the order passed by the ITO
59. Which of the following is not included in the Capital Asset under Section 2 (14) of Income Tax Act,
- a) Any stock in Trade
b) Special Bearer Bonds 1991 issued by Central Government
c) (a) and (b)
d) None of the above
60. The language which is to be used in the arbitral proceedings is decided by
- a) The Tribunal
b) Parties to decide by mutual understanding
c) The petitioner
d) The Defendant
61. The Arbitral proceeding shall stand terminated
- a) On making of the final award
b) By an order of the arbitral tribunal
c) When the parties to the dispute agree to terminate proceedings
d) All of the above
62. Every Award of a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a
- a) Order of district collector
b) Order of Income Tax Commissioner
c) Decree of a civil Court
d) (a) and (b)
63. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, Section 18-27 states
- a) The Conducting of Arbitral Proceedings
b) Receipt and Written Communications
c) Extent of judicial intervention
d) Awarding final decision
64. Which one is not a fundamental right?
- a) Right to Freedom of Assembly
b) Right to Property
c) Right to equality
d) Right to freedom of speech and Expression
65. In Maneka Gandhi case it was observed that
- a) Confiscation of Passport was correct
b) Right to go abroad is not within the meaning of Article 21
c) Right to go abroad is within the ambit of Article 19 (1) (A) but the confiscation of Passport is not accordance to the law
d) None of the above
66. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the right of free movement
- a) In the interest of general public
b) In the interest of political leaders
c) In the interest of women safety
d) All of the above
67. Which of the following can claim Article 19 of Constitution
- a) A company
b) A corporation
c) Only citizens
d) Citizens and aliens

68. Clause (3) of Article 20 (i) of the Indian Constitution says that no accused person shall be compelled to be
- An accused
 - A witness
 - A witness against himself
 - Hostile witness
69. Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India is popularly known as
- Judges Transfer Case
 - Illegal Detention case
 - Mandal Commission case
 - Constitutional case
70. Due to the outcome of this case slum dwellers were benefitted
- N K Chanda V/s. State of Haryana
 - Olga Tellis V/s Bombay Municipal Corporation
 - PV. Narasimharao V/s. Union of India
 - Ratlam Municipal Council V/s. Vardichand
71. A Public Interest litigation can be filed under
- Article 226 of Constitution and Article 32 Constitution
 - U/s. 133 of Criminal Procedure Code
 - (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
72. Supreme Court in SP Gupta V/s. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 149 , decided
- Free Legal Aid
 - Bonded labours
 - Judges Transfer
 - Illegal detention
73. Supreme Court in a PIL known as Kamal Nath case evolved,
- Basic Future and Basic structure doctrine
 - Public Trust doctrine
 - Separation of power doctrine
 - Public Interest doctrine
74. Vishakha v/s. State of Rajasthan case is related to
- Sexual harassment at workplace
 - Protection of civil rights
 - Uniform civil code
 - None of the above
75. Court's power to award compensation is provided in Specific Relief Act
- Under Section 20
 - Under Section 21
 - (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
76. Proving of hand writing is provided in Indian Evidence Act
- By the opinion of Experts
 - By the evidence of a person who is acquainted with the handwriting
 - After police verification
 - (a) and (b)
77. Section 26 of Indian Evidence Act provides
- No confession made by a person in police custody is admissible
 - Confession made by a person in police custody is admissible
 - Confession made in the immediate presence of a magistrate is admissible
 - (a) and (c)
78. The term 'Evidence' means and includes
- Oral evidence
 - Documentary evidence

- c) Electronic records produced for the inspection of the Court
d) All of the above
79. Section 2 (1) (ZB), of the Trade Mark Act 1999, defines the meaning of
- a) Licence
b) Trade Mark
c) Registration
d) Cancellation
80. Outrage the modesty of a woman is punishable under IPC
- a) Section 376 (a)
b) Section 376 (b)
c) Section 354
d) Section 498
81. Section 463 of Indian Penal Code deals with the crime of
- a) House breaking
b) Dishonest misappropriation of property
c) Forgery
d) Forgery with cheating
82. Criminal intimidation is explained in IPC under
- a) Section 503 to 506
b) Section 509 to 516
c) Section 319 to 329
d) None of the above
83. The case Krishna Gopal V/s State of MP relates to
- a) Water pollution
b) Air and water pollution
c) Noise and air pollution
d) Water and noise pollution
84. What is the punishment for advocates if the established finding of the Bar Council is misappropriation
- a) Impose a fine
b) Name of the advocate will be struck off from the Rolls
c) Suspension from practice
d) All of the above
85. On being aggrieved by the order of State Bar Council, one can appeal to
- a) High Court
b) Supreme Court
c) Bar Council of India
d) Indian Law Commission
86. Which Section of Advocates Act provides punishment for misconduct of advocates
- a) Section 29
b) Section 35
c) Section 37
d) All of the above
87. Section 24 of Advocate Act deals with
- a) Qualification of advocates who should be enrolled in the Bar
b) Qualification to become the Advocate General
c) Qualification to become the Solicitor General of India
d) (b) and (c)
88. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which is helpful decide the extent of injury for compensation
- a) Insurance certificate
b) Medical examination
c) Medical Certificate
d) (b) and (c)

89. Section 23 of Workmen Compensation Act 1923 says that the Commissioner shall have the power of
- A Court
 - A Tribunal
 - A quasi judicial form
 - All of the above
90. The objective of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 is
- Industrial peace and economic justice
 - To create harmonious relation between employer and employee
 - To prevent illegal strike or lockout etc.,
 - All of the above
91. Section 2 (q) of Industrial Dispute Act 1947 provides the definition of
- Lock Out
 - Lay Off
 - Strike
 - Hartal
92. The Land Acquisition Act came into force from
- 1st March 1955
 - 1st March 1986
 - 1st March 1994
 - 1st March 1894
93. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the 'arable land' means
- Useful for residential purpose
 - Useful for commercial purpose
 - Useful for cultivation
 - Useful for industrial purpose
94. Cheque bouncing cases charged U/s. 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act is trialed by
- Bank Tribunal
 - Consumer Forum
 - Magistrate Court
 - Sessions Court
95. The term Tort is a
- Latin Word
 - French Word
 - English word
 - Italian word
96. In Tort, what is 'vicarious liability'?
- A person is generally liable for his own wrongful act
 - A person is liable for the wrongful act done by other person
 - A person is liable for the wrongful act in his absence
 - None of the above
97. Under Section 2(1) (f) of Consumer Protection Act 1986 , defect is meant by any fault, imperfection or shortcomings inin relation to the goods
- Quality and Quantity
 - Potency
 - Purity or standard
 - All of the above
98. Which of the following falls under the categories of Act of God
- Storm and cyclone
 - Extra ordinary rainfall or flood
 - Lightning and thunder
 - All of the above
99. Income Tax Act was enacted in
- 1951
 - 1961
 - 1971

d) None of the above

100. 'Income' is defined under Section 24 of the Income Tax Act, as

- a) Profits and gains
- b) Dividend
- c) Voluntary contribution received by a Trust for charitable Purpose
- d) All of the above

Question. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
1	C	C	C	A
2	C	A	A	A
3	B	D	C	A
4	D	C	D	D
5	C	C	C	A
6	A	D	C	B
7	D	B	D	C
8	B	B	B	A
9	C	D	C	D
10	C	D	C	C
11	A	B	D	B
12	B	D	C	D
13	D	D	B	D
14	A	B	A	A
15	C	C	D	C
16	A	C	A	A
17	C	A	D	A
18	D	B	C	A
19	D	D	D	D
20	A	A	C	A
21	D	B	C	D
22	A	C	C	C
23	A	A	B	C
24	D	C	D	D
25	C	C	C	D
26	A	C	A	B
27	A	B	A	C
28	A	C	D	C
29	B	C	A	A
30	C	D	B	B
31	B	B	D	D
32	A	C	A	A
33	C	C	D	C
34	B	A	A	A
35	C	A	A	C
36	D	A	D	D
37	C	D	C	D
38	B	B	A	A
39	A	A	A	D
40	D	C	A	A
41	A	C	B	A
42	D	D	C	D
43	C	A	A	C

Ques. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
44	D	B	D	A
45	C	D	C	A
46	B	D	C	A
47	C	D	D	B
48	A	A	A	C
49	C	D	C	A
50	C	A	A	C
51	C	B	D	A
52	B	C	C	D
53	C	C	C	C
54	C	A	A	C
55	B	C	A	D
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57	B	C	D	C
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66	D	B	B	A
67	C	D	C	C
68	B	A	A	C
69	D	D	D	C
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74	A	A	A	A
75	A	A	C	B
76	D	A	C	D
77	C	B	B	D
78	C	C	A	D
79	D	A	B	B
80	B	C	D	C
81	C	A	D	C
82	A	D	D	A
83	C	C	B	C
84	A	A	C	D
85	D	C	C	C
86	B	D	A	B

Ques. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
87	C	C	B	A
88	C	A	B	D
89	A	D	D	A
90	A	C	D	D
91	D	B	B	C
92	C	D	D	D
93	C	D	D	C
94	D	A	B	C
95	B	C	C	B
96	B	C	C	B
97	D	B	A	D
98	D	D	B	D
99	B	C	D	B
100	D	A	A	D