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SC of India Assistant

**Previous Year Paper
2021**



PART-A
ENGLISH

Directions (Questions 1-8): Select the most appropriate statement in each of these questions.

1. (1) I hope you all have a enjoyable stay.
(2) I hope you all have an enjoyable stay.
(3) I hope that you all have a enjoyable stay.
(4) I hope you all have an enjoyed stay.
2. (1) My husband is doing a MSc in civil engineering.
(2) My husband is doing MSc in civil engineering.
(3) Sometimes it is difficult to live a honest life.
(4) Sometimes it is difficult to live in an honest life.
3. (1) The child had been a deaf since birth.
(2) One of the girls I share with is a British.
(3) The child had been deaf since birth.
(4) One of the girls I share with is an British.
4. (1) I would be grateful if you would send it to the address above mentioned.
(2) I would be grateful if you could send it to the address above mentioned.
(3) I would be grateful if you should send it to the address above mentioned.
(4) I would be grateful if you would send it to the above mentioned address.
5. (1) Since I was small, I've always wanted to go to abroad.
(2) Since I was small, I've always wanted to go abroad.
(3) I would like to continue my studies in the abroad.
(4) I would like to continue my studies at abroad.
6. (1) It is absolutely important that you see a doctor immediately.
(2) It is very important that you see a doctor immediately.
(3) It is absolutely essential that you see a doctor immediately.
(4) Both (2) and (3) are correct.
7. (1) The company will not accept to buy new machines.
(2) The company will not agree to buy new machines.
(3) The driver did not accept me to get on the bus.
(4) Both (2) and (3) are correct.

8. (1) We can't accept a motorway to be built through our town.
 (2) We can't allow a motorway to be built through our town.
 (3) Many parents do not permit their children to watch violent films.
 (4) Both (2) and (3)

Directions (Questions 9-13): In the following questions, substitute the phrase with one word.

9. One who believes in the existence of God
 (1) Theist (2) Atheist (3) Monotheist (4) Humane
10. One who can use both the arms equally well
 (1) Ambiguous (2) Ambidextrous (3) Ambivalent (4) Ambience
11. A person without any means whatsoever but short of begging
 (1) Extravagant (2) Spendthrift (3) Vagrant (4) Pauper
12. A person with bad habits and such as cannot be improved
 (1) Obstinate (2) Incurable (3) Irreverent (4) Wayward
13. To increase the gravity of something
 (1) Alleviate (2) Enervate (3) Aggravate (4) Penetrate

Directions (Questions 14-16): In the following questions, choose the option that is closest in meaning.

14. Acoustic
 (1) Of sound (2) Of speech (3) A chemical (4) Drastic
15. Espouse
 (1) Attack (2) Support (3) Reject (4) Abandon
16. Ludicrous
 (1) Absurd (2) Sane (3) Expensive (4) Bright

Directions (Questions 17-19): In the following questions, choose the option that is opposite in meaning.

17. Cogent
 (1) Secret (2) Deceit (3) Consider (4) Ineffective

18. Anomalous
(1) Bountiful (2) Deficient (3) Normal (4) Depleted
19. Zenith
(1) Highest point (2) Base (3) Pinnacle (4) Summit

Directions (Questions 20-25): In each of these question, choose the valid and correct spelling.

20. (1) mentenance (2) maintainance (3) maintenance (4) mantainence
21. (1) advantageious (2) adventageous (3) advatageiss (4) advantageous
22. (1) independence (2) independance (3) indipendence (4) independence
23. (1) catestrophe (2) catastrophe (3) catastrophy (4) catastrofe
24. (1) Que (2) Queue (3) Quieu (4) Qeueu
25. (1) Assassination (2) Asassination (3) Assesination (4) Assessination

Directions (Questions 26-30): In the following questions, choose the meaning closest to the phrase.

26. Give off
(1) Donate (2) Distribute (3) Emit (4) Abandon
27. Break into
(1) To appear suddenly (2) Demolish
(3) Dissolve (4) Enter by force
28. Set upon
(1) Launch a new business (2) Attack
(3) Reject (4) Depart
29. Fall out
(1) Quarrel (2) Escape (3) Announce (4) Proceed
30. Put up with
(1) Offer lodgings (2) Exert (3) Tolerate (4) Postpone

GENERAL AWARENESS

31. In 2014, India signed a civil nuclear agreement with which country?
(1) Australia (2) United States of America
(3) Kazakhstan (4) Argentina
32. Which book was agreed to be withdrawn by Penguin Books India as part of a settlement in criminal case initiated against one of the books published by it in 2014?
(1) On Hinduism (2) The Hindus: An Alternative History
(3) India: A Sacred Geography (4) Hindu Myths
33. The Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral DK Joshi resigned after a fire broke out on which submarine of the Indian navy?
(1) INS Sindhurakshak (2) INS Sindhurashtra
(3) INS Sindhuratna (4) INS Sindhuraj
34. Kailash Sathyarthi won a Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions to which of the following campaigns?
(1) Beti Bachao Andolan (2) Bandhua Mukti Morcha
(3) Save the Children (4) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
35. Who was the founding father of Singapore who passed away in March 2015?
(1) Lee Hsien Loong (2) Goh Chok Tong (3) Lee Kuan Yew (4) Teo Chee Hean
36. Which film received the 'Best Feature Film' award in the 62nd National Film Award (awarded in 2015)?
(1) Haider (2) Court (3) Mary Kom (4) Queen
37. Which of the following individuals received the Bharat Ratna in 2015?
(1) Madan Mohan Malaviya (2) Sachin Tendulkar
(3) Bhimsen Joshi (4) Lata Mangeshkar
38. In April 2015, which country executed prisoners condemned to death for drug offences?
(1) Malaysia (2) Indonesia (3) Vietnam (4) Thailand
39. Who amongst the following was the Chief Justice of India for the shortest tenure?
(1) Justice Dr. Rajendra Babu (2) Justice RM Lodha
(3) Justice MN Venkatachaliah (4) Justice AN Ray



40. Which amendment to the Constitution of India was called the mini-constitution?
 (1) 68th Amendment (2) 42nd Amendment (3) 46th Amendment (4) 1st Amendment
41. Who was the winner of the 2014 Nobel Prize in Literature?
 (1) Doris Lessing (2) Patrick Modiano (3) Orhan Pamuk (4) JM Coetzee
42. Who is the head of the ISIS?
 (1) Osama Bin Laden (2) Aiman al Zawahari
 (3) Mulla Mohd. Omar (4) Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi
43. Which of the following is a sitting judge of the Supreme Court of India?
 (1) Justice Ranjana Desai (2) Justice R. Banumathi
 (3) Justice Manjula Chellur (4) None of these
44. Who is the current Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India?
 (1) Nripendra Misra (2) LC Goyal (3) Pulok Chatterjee (4) Ajit Doval
45. Which case before the US Supreme Court concerns the use of lethal injections?
 (1) Furman v. Georgia (2) Obergefell v. Hodges
 (3) Glossip v. Gross (4) Hilton v. Alabama
46. Which of the following persons led India's relief efforts from Yemen?
 (1) Gen. JJ Singh (2) Gen. VK Singh (3) Gen. AK Antony (4) Gen. DK Singh
47. Who is the current Attorney General of India?
 (1) Mukul Rohatgi (2) Ghoolam E. Vahanvati
 (3) Ranjit Kumar (4) Gopal Subramaniam
48. Which of the following voted to remain a part of the United Kingdom in 2015?
 (1) Wales (2) Ireland (3) Scotland (4) None of these
49. For which post did Justice HR Khanna contest after resigning from the Supreme Court of India?
 (1) Member of Parliament from Punjab (2) Vice President of India
 (3) Lt. Governor of Delhi (4) President of India
50. Who filed a Presidential election petition in the Supreme Court of India challenging the appointment of Sh. Pranab Mukherjee as President of India?
 (1) Dr. Abdul Kalam (2) Pratibha Patil (3) PA Sangma (4) Mukut Mithi

PART-B

51. Conditions for acquiring citizenship by an individual born, for example, in January 1990 is laid down in
- (1) the original text of Article 5 of the Constitution of India itself.
 - (2) subsequent amendments to Article 5 of the Constitution of India.
 - (3) the Citizenship Act, 1955.
 - (4) a series of executive orders issued by the Government of India under Article 73.
52. According to decisions of the Supreme Court of India, what is the role of the doctrine of 'ejusdem generis' in interpreting the phrase 'other authorities' in Article 12 of the Constitution of India?
- (1) It is irrelevant and inapplicable in the context of 'other authorities' in Article 12.
 - (2) It can be used depending on the 'authority' in question.
 - (3) It is one of the guiding doctrines for understanding the meaning of 'other authorities'
 - (4) It is the only doctrine to be used to understand the phrase 'other authorities'.
53. What is the constitutional status of a pre-independence legislation that is violative of fundamental rights under Part III of the Constitution of India?
- (1) The legislation is void ab initio
 - (2) The entire legislation is unconstitutional from the date of the commencement of the Constitution
 - (3) The legislation is void only from the date of the judgment declaring its unconstitutionality.
 - (4) The law, as far as it is inconsistent with fundamental rights, is void to the extent of that inconsistency from the date of the commencement of the Constitution
54. In *Naz Foundation v. NCT of Delhi*, the Delhi High Court found s. 377 of the Indian Penal Code to be unconstitutional by
- (1) using the doctrine of eclipse.
 - (2) reading down the scope of the impugned provision.
 - (3) using the prohibition against colourable legislation.
 - (4) using the rule of severability.
55. If there exists delegated legislation under an Act and subsequently the Act is declared to be unconstitutional and void ab initio, what will be the fate of the delegated legislation?
- (1) The delegated legislation is also nullified along with the Act.
 - (2) Actions already taken under the delegated legislation continue to be valid.
 - (3) The delegated legislation survives until explicitly struck down.
 - (4) The delegated legislation is nullified only if a specific challenge to the delegated legislation was raised.



56. Which of the following is not a prohibited ground of discrimination in Article 15(1) of the Constitution of India?
- (1) Sex (2) Place of residence
(3) Caste (4) Place of birth
57. Which of the following statements are true?
- I. The anti-discrimination protection in Article 15 is available only to citizens.
 II. The general equality protection in Article 14 is available to all persons.
 III. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment is guaranteed to all persons.
 IV. The freedom of speech and expression in Article 19(1)(a) is available to all persons.
- (1) Only III & IV (2) Only II (3) All are true (4) Only I & II
58. The right to acquire, hold and dispose of property was deleted from the Constitution through the
- (1) 44th Amendment. (2) 25th Amendment.
(3) 42nd Amendment. (4) 16th Amendment.
59. The electoral college to elect the President of India is comprised by which combination?
- I. All members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 II. All members of Legislative Assemblies in the States
 III. Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 IV. Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies in the States
- (1) I & II (2) I & IV (3) II & III (4) III & IV
60. Article 74(2) bars any inquiry by a court into the advice given by the Ministers to the President of India. This provision has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to not include
- (1) the question of whether any advice was given at all.
 (2) the question of the contents of the advice.
 (3) an inquiry into what material was placed before the President.
 (4) the question whether the President could have reached the conclusion that he did based on the materials placed before him.
61. Which of the following is a valid ground on which the Supreme Court can review its own judgments under Article 137?
- (1) Error apparent on the face of the record
 (2) Violation of a fundamental right under Part III
 (3) Demonstrable bias
 (4) Lack of meaningful legal representation

62. In which judgment did the Supreme Court craft the remedy of 'curative petitions'?
- (1) CBI v. Keshub Mahindra
 - (2) Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
 - (3) AR Antulay v. RS Nayak
 - (4) Khoday Distilleries v. Registrar General, Supreme Court of India
63. Which of the following doctrines are not used to in determining the legislative competence of Parliament and State Legislatures under Part XI and Schedule VII of the Constitution?
- (1) Doctrine of pith and substance
 - (2) Doctrine of harmonious construction
 - (3) Doctrine of prospective over-ruling
 - (4) Doctrine of colourable legislation
64. While deciding the constitutionality of the Right to Education Act, 2009, the Supreme Court of India in Pramati Educational and Cultural Trust v. Union of India, held that:
- (1) all schools other than minority educational institutions must implement the requirements of the Act.
 - (2) only government-run schools need to implement the requirements of the Act.
 - (3) only government-run and government aided schools need to implement the requirements of the Act.
 - (4) all schools must implement the requirements of the Act.
65. Which of the following statements is false?
- (1) The Constitution of India identifies socially and economically backward classes as beneficiaries of special measures under Article 15.
 - (2) While identifying beneficiaries for reservation in public employment under Article 16, the Constitution of India does not specifically refer to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but instead only used the phrase 'backward classes'.
 - (3) The Constitution of India provides reservation of seats for women in panchayats and municipalities.
 - (4) Article 15 does not use the word 'reservation'.
66. Requiring an accused to produce a signed document with a view to comparing her signature does not violate the right against self-incrimination recognised by Article 20(3). In which case did 11-judges of the Supreme Court come to this conclusion?
- (1) Kalavati v. State of Himachal Pradesh
 - (2) Nandini Satpathy v. PL Dani
 - (3) State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad
 - (4) State of Gujarat v. Shyamlal Mohanlal Choksi

67. In *Selvi v. State of Karnataka*, the Supreme Court held that
- (1) it is mandatory under Article 21 for the accused's lawyer to be present during narco-analysis tests.
 - (2) it is violative of Article 20(3) to subject an accused to narco-analysis and polygraph tests without his consent.
 - (3) narco-analysis tests can be conducted only in cases that involve national security.
 - (4) narco-analysis may be used only when all other methods of investigation have failed and is so certified by a judicial officer.
68. Which one of the following amendments was not brought in by the 44th Amendment?
- (1) Replacing the phrase 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion' as requirement for declaring emergency.
 - (2) Enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 could not be suspended during an emergency.
 - (3) The recommendation of imposing emergency from the Council of Ministers had to necessarily be in writing.
 - (4) The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India.
69. In which decision did the 9 judges of the Supreme Court of India decide that the proclamation of President's Rule under Article 356 was subject to judicial review?
- (1) *Sunderlal Patwa v. Union of India*
 - (2) *SR Bommai v. Union of India*
 - (3) *State of Rajasthan v. Union of India*
 - (4) *Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India*
70. The 'due process of law' requirement to test the validity of a law that deprives life or liberty was established in
- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India.</i> | (2) <i>RC Cooper v. Union of India.</i> |
| (3) <i>Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration.</i> | (4) <i>Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh.</i> |
71. Which of the following is currently not a permissible punishment under the Indian Penal Code?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| (1) Transportation | (2) Fine |
| (3) Forfeiture of property | (4) All these |
72. Mental pain is covered under
- (1) offence of simple hurt.
 - (2) offence of grievous hurt.
 - (3) not covered under any offence against body.
 - (4) sometimes covered under offence of simple hurt.

73. A in the state of voluntary intoxication kills B. Prosecution fails to establish that A could form an intention of a sober man. A is guilty of
- (1) murder.
 - (2) culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - (3) death by rash and negligent act.
 - (4) None of these
74. The Indian Penal Code states that, "Nothing is an offence if committed by a child..." of less than
- (1) 5 years of age.
 - (2) 7 years of age.
 - (3) 5 years of age but if over 5 years of age till 12 years of age, then the judge is to evaluate the mental capacity of the child.
 - (4) None of these
75. Right to private defense of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the offence which occasions the exercise of right
- (1) reasonably causes the apprehension that simple hurt will be caused.
 - (2) reasonably causes the apprehension that death will be caused.
 - (3) after an assault thief is escaping with the stolen property.
 - (4) None of these
76. Preparation of which of the following offences is also punishable?
- (1) Murder (2) Theft (3) Rape (4) Dacoity
77. X armed with an axe is at a great distance from Z and threatens to kill Z. Z shoots at X and kills him
- (1) Z cannot plead private defence.
 - (2) Z can plead private defence.
 - (3) Since Z has not been attacked he cannot plead private defence.
 - (4) None of these
78. A struck her husband B a single blow on his head with a roller pin. B fell down bleeding from his nose and became senseless. A, thinking that B was dead, hung him with a piece of rope from the ceiling which actually caused B's death. A is guilty of
- (1) causing culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - (2) causing grievous hurt.
 - (3) murder.
 - (4) None of these

79. The Indian Penal Code states under section 95 that an act causing slight harm is not an offence. This is justified by the principle that:
- (1) criminal law cannot be invoked unless there is a criminal intent.
 - (2) criminal law cannot be invoked unless there is harm to more than just one person.
 - (3) criminal law does not deal with trifles.
 - (4) criminal law waits to react unless a minor crime turns into a major offence.
80. The right of private defence of property extends to the voluntary causing of death in the offence of
- (1) extortion. (2) theft. (3) robbery. (4) criminal trespass.
81. Which of the following statements correctly describes the concept of mens rea?
- (1) Mens rea need to be present at the stage of planning, but not at the stage of commission of the offence.
 - (2) Mens rea should be excluded unless the statute specifically requires it to be proved.
 - (3) Absolute prohibition is not required to negate mens rea.
 - (4) If the statute is silent about mens rea, as a general rule it should be read into the statute.
82. The onus of proving exception lies on the
- (1) prosecution.
 - (2) accused.
 - (3) prosecution in certain cases and accused in other cases.
 - (4) None of these
83. B, C and D together decide to persuade E to steal cash from the bank. They accordingly do so and as a result of which E agrees to steal the cash from the bank. E sets out for the bank in order to steal the cash.
- (1) Only B, C and D are liable for conspiracy to commit theft.
 - (2) B, C, D and E are liable for conspiracy to commit theft.
 - (3) B, C and D are liable for Criminal conspiracy and E is not liable as his acts amount to no more than preparation.
 - (4) None of these
84. The term 'electronic record'
- (1) has been defined separately in an amendment to the Indian Penal Code.
 - (2) has been defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000 and referred in the Indian Penal Code.
 - (3) does not find mention in the Indian Penal Code.
 - (4) has been defined but is subject to the broader definition under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

85. A person abets the crime by aiding
- (1) at the time of commission of offence.
 - (2) prior to the act is done.
 - (3) either prior to or at the time of commission of an act.
 - (4) prior to or after the commission of an act.
86. The Indian Penal Code is
- (1) based on the British Penal Code.
 - (2) based on the penal law used under Mughal rule.
 - (3) a codification of legal principles by Thomas Macaulay.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
87. Both A and B went to the field to protect the crop from being reaped forcibly by an opposite party and in the course of that A killed a person.
- (1) Both A and B are liable for murder
 - (2) Only A is liable for murder
 - (3) Both of them are not liable for murder
 - (4) None of these
88. X insults Y by calling him names in presence of others whereupon Y strikes X with a knife. X takes out a revolver from his pocket and shoots Y dead.
- (1) X is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - (2) X is not guilty as he acted in self-defence.
 - (3) X is guilty of murder.
 - (4) None of these
89. Which of the following are actionable in both civil and criminal law?
- (1) Defamation (2) Assault (3) Trespass (4) All these
90. Hurt or grievous hurt to be punishable must be caused
- (1) voluntarily.
 - (2) voluntarily with knowledge.
 - (3) may be caused involuntarily.
 - (4) voluntarily with knowledge or intention to do so.
91. Who amongst the following is the senior most in hierarchy?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Chief Judicial Magistrate | (2) Metropolitan Magistrate |
| (3) Additional Sessions Judge | (4) Executive Magistrate |

92. Death sentence may not be passed by
(1) Additional Sessions Judge. (2) Assistant Sessions Judge.
(3) Sessions Judge. (4) High Court.
93. An arrest can be said to have occurred when
(1) accused is handcuffed by the police.
(2) by oral proclamation or touch if the suspect submits.
(3) a magistrate issues an arrest warrant.
(4) when a suspect is brought to the police station.
94. If the conditions of bail are breached, then the following consequences can occur
(1) Bail of the Accused is cancelled
(2) Bail Bond of the Surety is forfeited
(3) Bail Bond of the Accused is forfeited
(4) All these
95. Which of the following statements is true in case of women under the CrPC?
(1) Search to be conducted by women police only
(2) Cases to be tried only by women judges
(3) Arrest cannot be from sunset to sunrise
(4) All these
96. Who amongst the following can amend the CrPC?
(1) State Legislature as it is under the State List
(2) Parliament as it is under the Union List
(3) With both State Legislature and Parliament as it is under the Concurrent List
(4) With the Union Home Ministry as per the Allocation of Business Rules
97. Who amongst the following cannot be directed to produce documents section 91 CrPC?
(1) Witnesses in a criminal proceeding (2) Third Party to a criminal proceeding
(3) Accused (4) Complainant
98. A Prosecutor cannot be appointed by
(1) the Central Government.
(2) the State Government.
(3) Chief Minister of a State or the Prime Minister.
(4) specialised agencies such as CBI or Directorate of Enforcement.

99. Under section 160 CrPC,
- (1) Police can compel attendance of a person acquainted with the facts of a case.
 - (2) Court can record confessional statement of Accused.
 - (3) Court can record sworn statement of witness.
 - (4) Option (2) and (3)
100. A statement of a witness under section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not be
- (1) a valid statement unless it is signed by the witness.
 - (2) a valid statement unless it is signed by the witness and notarized.
 - (3) signed by the witness and can only be used for limited purposes.
 - (4) recorded by an officer below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
101. A sworn statement under the CrPC by a witness can be recorded by a Judicial Magistrate where
- (1) it is an urgent need for a charge-sheet to be filed.
 - (2) there is an urgent need to make an arrest.
 - (3) there is no inducement or coercion of any kind offered to the witness.
 - (4) the witness does not think that the police is doing a thorough investigation.
102. A person accused of an offence carrying a maximum punishment of 10 years is ordinarily entitled to get bail after 90 days if
- (1) charges have not been framed.
 - (2) charge-sheet has not been filed.
 - (3) trial has not commenced.
 - (4) None of these
103. A closure report in the context of section 173 is a
- (1) finding by the Magistrate at the conclusion of inquiry that no case is made out.
 - (2) finding by the Police at the conclusion of investigation that no case is made out.
 - (3) submission by the Private Complainant that he does not want to pursue the case.
 - (4) confession of guilt by the Accused person at the end of the investigation.
104. Read the following statement: "The following morning, a dead body of an unidentified young boy was found 50 metres east of the town water tank. The police thereafter conducted inquest proceedings." By inquest it is meant the following they mean
- (1) proceedings conducted to determine the cause of death under suspicious circumstances in the presence of witnesses.
 - (2) an enquiry by a judicial magistrate to determine who is responsible for the death of the boy.
 - (3) an exercise undertaken by the police to identify the body by calling various persons from the locality to the morgue.
 - (4) sending the body for a post-mortem.

105. In relation to transfer of criminal cases

- (1) all transfers must be done by the Supreme Court in consultation with the concerned State Government(s).
- (2) a transfer within the state can be directed by the High Court and a transfer from one state to another can be directed by the Supreme Court.
- (3) both the High Court and Supreme Court can transfer cases.
- (4) None of these

106. The Court has the power to summon witnesses of its own accord under section 311 CrPC

- (1) after conclusion of prosecution evidence if it feels the prosecution case is weak.
- (2) after conclusion of both prosecution and defence evidence to clarify doubts.
- (3) at any stage of the trial if his examination appears to be essential for the just decision of the case.
- (4) None of these

107. Anticipatory Bail can be granted by

- (1) Sessions Court, High Court and Supreme Court.
- (2) Any criminal Court.
- (3) High Court and Supreme Court only.
- (4) Supreme Court only.

108. Revision under the CrPC means a

- (1) court can look into an order passed by it and revise it.
- (2) higher court can revise any interlocutory order passed by a lower court.
- (3) higher court can revise any final order passed by a lower court.
- (4) higher court can consider the entire facts and circumstances of the case and decide on guilt or innocence of the Accused.

109. The Limitation Act defines the time available to file an appeal under the CrPC. This statement is

- (1) false as the Limitation Act applies only to civil matters.
- (2) true as the Limitation Act applies to both civil and criminal matters.
- (3) true as the Limitation Act applies only to criminal matters.
- (4) None of these

110. Inherent powers under section 482 of the CrPC can be exercised by

- (1) The High Court.
- (2) The Sessions Court.
- (3) The Magistrate's Court.
- (4) Both (1) and (2)

111. The Indian Evidence Act in its preamble does not seek to
- (1) consolidate the law of evidence in India.
 - (2) amend the existing law of evidence in India.
 - (3) repeal the existing law of evidence in India.
 - (4) define the concepts of the law of evidence in India.
112. The Indian Evidence Act applies to
- (1) proceedings before tribunals
 - (2) judicial proceedings in courts
 - (3) arbitration proceedings
 - (4) All these
113. Facts can be
- (1) physical facts
 - (2) psychological facts
 - (3) physical as well as psychological facts
 - (4) None of these
114. Evidence under the Indian Evidence Act means & includes
- (1) ocular evidence
 - (2) documentary evidence
 - (3) ocular and documentary evidence both
 - (4) ocular evidence based on documents only.
115. Presumptions under the law of evidence are
- (1) presumption of facts.
 - (2) presumptions of law.
 - (3) only (2)
 - (4) Both (1) & (2)
116. In a criminal trial who amongst the following must prove that the Accused is entitled to the benefit of a General Exception under the IPC?
- (1) Accused
 - (2) Prosecutor
 - (3) Judge
 - (4) Complainant
117. Blood stains on the shirt of the Accused in a murder trial is a fact which is especially within the knowledge of an Accused. If the Accused fails to offer an explanation then
- (1) an adverse inference can be drawn against the Accused by the Court.
 - (2) the Accused cannot be punished for his right to silence.
 - (3) it is for the prosecution to show conclusively how the Accused's shirt came to be stained with blood.
 - (4) it is not a fact in issue and therefore is not relevant.

118. In a case of rape, it is required that
- (1) atleast 5 witnesses are examined to prove the case including prosecutrix.
 - (2) atleast 10 witnesses are examined to prove the case including prosecutor.
 - (3) the prosecutrix cannot be examined so as to prevent re-traumatisation.
 - (4) the quantity of evidence through number of witnesses is not material, it is the quality of the evidence given by the witnesses which is material.
119. A "document" under the Indian Evidence Act
- (1) does not include paintings and emails.
 - (2) includes both paintings and emails.
 - (3) does not include paintings but includes emails.
 - (4) includes only handwritten or typed papers.
120. The mode for proving electronic evidence of call records and other electronic data in a trial is contained in
- (1) the Indian Evidence Act.
 - (2) the Code of Criminal Procedure.
 - (3) the Information Technology Act.
 - (4) All these
121. Expert evidence under the Indian Evidence Act cannot be tendered on
- (1) Science.
 - (2) Art.
 - (3) Foreign law.
 - (4) Indian law.
122. Hearsay is not permissible because
- (1) it is not the best evidence.
 - (2) it does not given an opportunity for cross examination of the original maker of the statement.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Neither (1) nor (2)
123. In the evidence of a witness, a statement under section 161 CrPC
- (1) cannot be used at all.
 - (2) can be used to limited extent for contradiction.
 - (3) can be used to limited extent for testing the memory of witness.
 - (4) no restriction of its use in evidence.
124. Which of the following is not provided for under the Indian Evidence Act?
- (1) Presumption of fact
 - (2) Presumption of law
 - (3) Irrebuttable presumption
 - (4) Presumption of guilt

125. A newspaper report shown in a criminal trial of Ms. X stating which states that Ms. X is a suspect in the crime is
- (1) admissible only if it is a national daily.
 - (2) admissible as it corroborates the version of the prosecution.
 - (3) inadmissible as it is without proper police investigation.
 - (4) inadmissible as being hearsay evidence.
126. In case a video recording has to be proved in evidence, it is necessary that
- (1) the videographer is examined.
 - (2) video recordings are not evidence.
 - (3) the video recording is played in court before independent witnesses.
 - (4) the video recording bears a digital date and time stamp.
127. Children are
- (1) not competent witnesses.
 - (2) competent witnesses after the court assesses their ability to speak truthfully.
 - (3) competent provided that they are accompanied by their parents or guardians.
 - (4) competent but their testimony must not be considered unless corroborated by other evidence.
128. Facts which need not be proved are
- (1) facts which have been admitted.
 - (2) facts of which judicial notice has been taken.
 - (3) facts which are apparent from the record.
 - (4) Option (1) and (2)
129. Which of the following is permissible under the Indian Evidence Act?
- (1) The Judge has the power to ask questions at the end of the examination in chief and cross-examination of the witnesses only.
 - (2) The Judge has the power to ask questions to any of the witnesses at any stage of the proceedings.
 - (3) The Judge does not have the power to ask questions as that may interfere with the way the parties seek to set up their claims.
 - (4) The Judge does have the power to ask questions but must only ask them to establish the guilt of the Accused and not otherwise.

130. A young girl and his father were hit by a speeding car. The girl died and her father suffered from two broken ribs. Criminal prosecution was launched against the driver of the car. The father of the child was proposed to be examined as a witness. The father is
- (1) a competent witness if his testimony is otherwise found to be without too many discrepancies.
 - (2) a reliable witness if his testimony is corroborated with other evidence such as medical reports.
 - (3) not a competent witness as he is related to the victim and will be swayed by emotions.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
131. Which of the following is/ are exceptions to the rule of Res Judicata?
- (1) When judgment is passed without jurisdiction.
 - (2) When matter involves a pure question of law.
 - (3) When judgment has been obtained by committing fraud on the Court.
 - (4) All these
132. An immovable property held by Z is situated in Delhi and Y, the wrongdoer personally works for gain in Mumbai. A suit to obtain compensation for wrong done to the property may be instituted at
- (1) Delhi.
 - (2) Mumbai.
 - (3) Either at Delhi or at Mumbai.
 - (4) None of these
133. Caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of
- (1) ninety days.
 - (2) sixty days.
 - (3) fifteen days.
 - (4) thirty days.
134. Once revision is made before the court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, it
- (1) acts as a stay of the proceedings.
 - (2) acts as resjudicata on the issues.
 - (3) acts as an injunction for immediate relief.
 - (4) shall not operate as a stay of suit or other proceeding before the civil court except where such suit or proceeding is stayed by the court.
135. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (1) Temporary injunction may be granted only at the time of institution of suit.
 - (2) Temporary injunction may be granted at any stage of the suit.
 - (3) Temporary injunctions are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 - (4) Temporary injunctions are a form of preventive relief.

136. Which of the following in respect of 'set-off' is correct?
- (1) Set-off can be claimed in a suit for recovery of money.
 - (2) The amount claimed under set-off must be an ascertained amount.
 - (3) The amount claimed under set-off must be legally recoverable and not barred by the Limitation Act.
 - (4) All these
137. The Court may strike out any matter in any pleading which
- (1) may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the suit.
 - (2) may be unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious.
 - (3) is an abuse of the process of the court.
 - (4) All these
138. An Ex-parte decree can be set aside under
- (1) Order IX Rule 7.
 - (2) Order IX Rule 9.
 - (3) Order IX Rule 13.
 - (4) None of these
139. Section 112 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for which of the following?
- (1) Reference.
 - (2) Review.
 - (3) Revision.
 - (4) Appeal to Supreme Court.
140. Which of the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deal with consequences of disobedience of an injunction granted by Court?
- (1) Order XXXIX Rule 2-A
 - (2) Order XXXIX Rule 4
 - (3) Order XXXIX Rule 3
 - (4) Order XXXIX Rule 2
141. A necessary party is one in whose absence
- (1) no order can be made effectively.
 - (2) an order can be made but whose presence is necessary for the complete decision of the case.
 - (3) Only (2) is correct.
 - (4) All these
142. An Executing Court can
- (1) modify the terms of the decree.
 - (2) vary the terms of the decree.
 - (3) modify and vary the terms of the decree.
 - (4) neither modify nor vary the terms of the decree.

143. Pleadings can be amended before the
- (1) second appellate Court.
 - (2) first appellate Court.
 - (3) trial Court.
 - (4) All these
144. In a suit for recovery instituted by A against B, despite the summons of suit having been duly served upon B, he did not appear on the date fixed in the summons on 03.03.2015. The Court consequently on 03.03.2015 passed an ex parte order against B and listed the case for 03.04.2015 for ex parte evidence of A.
- (1) B can participate in further proceedings of the case.
 - (2) B can seek setting aside of the ex parte order if he is able to show good cause for his non-appearance.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect.
145. Who amongst the following cannot be exempted from personal appearance in a civil court under the CPC?
- (1) President of India
 - (2) Chief Justice of India
 - (3) Mayor of Kolkata
 - (4) All these
146. Which one of the following is not included in the powers of the appellate Court?
- (1) To determine the case finally.
 - (2) To try the case de novo.
 - (3) To remand the case.
 - (4) To take additional evidence.
147. A suit filed in representative capacity can be withdrawn, compromise and abandoned etc. by the plaintiff
- (1) without notice to all the persons interested.
 - (2) after notice to all the persons interested.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2).
 - (4) Either (1) or (2).
148. Which of the following properties cannot be attached in execution of a decree?
- (1) Books of Accounts
 - (2) Promissory Notes
 - (3) House or other buildings
 - (4) Hundi
149. Which of the following requires there to be a 'substantial question of law'?
- (1) First appeal
 - (2) Second appeal
 - (3) Writ petition before the High Court
 - (4) All these
150. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides that one person may sue or defend on behalf of all in the same interest?
- (1) Order I Rule 1
 - (2) Order II Rule 2
 - (3) Order I Rule 8
 - (4) Order I Rule 11