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Assam JS Grade - I
Previous Year Paper
(Prelims) 05 May, 2019



THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI
(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)
Preliminary Examination (Objective type multiple choice) for direct recruitment to Grade-I of Assam
Judicial Service, 2019

Date: 05.05.2019 (Sunday)

Time: 10 am to 12 Noon

Total Marks: 100

Duration: 2 Hours

(Total number of questions: 100. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking)

1. An agreement without consideration is a
 - a) Void agreement
 - b) Valid agreement
 - c) voidable agreement
 - d) valid only upon certain circumstance being satisfied.
2. A agrees to sell hundred tones of oil to B without specifying what kind of oil was intended to be sold. The agreement is a:-
 - a) Voidable agreement
 - b) Depends upon what oil A deals in
 - c) valid agreement
 - d) void agreement
3. If time was not originally at the essence, can the contract be cancelled for default of not completing within a fixed time
 - a) Always yes
 - b) Yes, but only upon satisfaction of certain contingency
 - c) Under no circumstance it can be cancelled
 - d) Yes, but only at the instance of the promisor
4. Which of the proposition is incorrect:-

Equal protection of law means-

 - a) Equal treatment in similar circumstance
 - b) Unequals be given equal treatment
 - c) Equals cannot be treated as unequals
 - d) Unequally circumstanced cannot be treated on a par
5. Which of the proposition is correct:-
 - a) Every law must have universal application for all persons who are not by nature, attainment or circumstanced in the same position.
 - b) All laws have to be made uniformly applicable to all in one go
 - c) Principle of equity does not mean that every law be equally applicable to all persons who are not by nature, attainment or circumstanced in the same position.
 - d) Differentiate treatment perse violates Article 14, even if there is a reasonable basis
6. 'Rule of law' is the basic rule of governance of any civilized society and maintenance of dignity of Court is one of the cardinal principles of rule of law in a democratic set up. The proposition was laid down by the Supreme Court is:-
 - a) Ramachandra Palai –vs- State of Orissa
 - b) In re : Arundhuti Roy
 - c) M Nagaraj –vs- Union of India

d) Giri VV -vs- Dora Suri

7. Which principle is incorrect:-
 - a) Arbitrariness is an antithesis of rule of law
 - b) Arbitrariness is an antithesis of inequity
 - c) Arbitrariness is an antithesis of fair play
 - d) Arbitrariness is an antithesis of justice
8. In case of conflict between law and equity:-
 - a) Equity will prevail
 - b) law will prevail
 - c) Equity can supplant or override law
 - d) none of the above
9. Which law was declared to be invalid:-
 - a) Section 22(b) of Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act 1965
 - b) The whole Act of Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue and Cess Act 1962
 - c) Section 11(4) of the C.P. and Berar Sales Tax Act, 1947
 - d) Section 5B(2) of the Cinematograph Act 1952
10. The word 'appointment' in Article 16(4) of the Constitution does not include promotion. The principle was decided in:-
 - a) Devadasan T-Vs- Union of India
 - b) Indra Sawhney -vs- Union of India
 - c) General Manager, Southern Railway -vs- Rangachari
 - d) Ajay Kumar Singh -vs- State of Bihar
11. The provision that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination is a provision under which Article of the Constitution of India:-
 - a) Article 29
 - b) Article 25
 - c) Article 27
 - d) Article 30
12. Which of the following can be enforced under Article 32 of the Constitution of India:
 - a) Enforcement of Govt. policy
 - b) Breach of fundamental rights
 - c) Policy matter not involving fundamental rights
 - d) A directive principle
13. Which one is not a Directive Principle:-
 - a) Citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
 - b) Ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good
 - c) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law
 - d) That there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women
14. Equal justice and free legal aid is a provision under:-

- a) Article 14 b) Article 21
c) Article 39 A d) Article 19
15. Separation of judiciary from executive is a provision under:-
a) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India
b) Article 214
c) Article 50
d) Article 142
16. The question whether a Member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any disqualification under Article 191(1) of the Constitution shall be referred for a decision of the:-
a) Speaker b) Governor
c) Election Commission d) House of the Legislature
17. Special provision with respect to Delhi is provided under:-
a) Article 239 b) Article 239 A
c) Article 239AA d) Article 239 AB
18. Disqualifications for membership of a Panchayat is provided in:-
a) Article 243 b b) Article 243F
c) Article 243 G d) Article 243 H
19. Article 243 V provides for:-
a) Reservation of seats in municipalities
b) Duties of municipalities
c) Powers, authority and responsibility of municipalities
d) Constitution of Finance Commission to review the financial positions of the municipalities
20. Under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, any rules so made, shall:-
a) Be made by the Legislature
b) Be made by the Executive
c) Have the same effect as that of an Act by the Legislature
d) Be treated as a delegated legislature
21. The procedure to remove the Chairman of a Public Service Commission is provided under:-
a) Article 315 b) Article 316
c) Article 317 d) Article 318
22. Special provision in respect of the State of Sikkim is provided in:-
a) Article 371A b) 371 E
c) Article 371 F d) Article 371 H
23. The Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India pertains to:-

- a) Provision for administration
 - b) Disqualification on ground of defection
 - c) Union list, State list and the Concurrent list
 - d) Languages with reference to Article 344(1) and 351
24. The provision for compensation for breach of contract where penalty is stipulated for is provided in which Section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:-
- a) Section 72 b) Section 74
 - c) Section 73 d) section 75
25. Section 214 of the Indian Contract Act 1872 provides for:-
- a) Skill and diligence required from an agent
 - b) Agents duty to communicate with principal
 - c) Agent's accounts.
 - d) Principal's right to the benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency
26. Agent's right to retain out of sum received on principal's account is provided for in which Section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:-
- a) Section 217 b) section 216
 - c) Section 218 d) section 219
27. Lok-Adalats have been created under:-
- a) Legal Services Authority Act
 - b) Arbitration and Conciliation Act
 - c) Code of Civil Procedure
 - d) None of the above
28. Under the Family Courts Act, against an interlocutory order:-
- a) Appeal lies to the High Court
 - b) Revision lies to the High Court
 - c) Appeal lies in the Court of the District Judge
 - d) No appeal or revision lies
29. Under Section 26 of the Evidence Act, which confession by an accused in police custody can be proved against him:-
- a) Confession made before a Magistrate
 - b) Extra judicial confession
 - c) Dying declaration
 - d) Confession made before police
30. Culpable homicide is not murder, if
- a) The act by which death is caused is done with the intention of causing death
 - b) If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused
 - c) If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death
 - d) If it is committed without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel and without the offender's having taking undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner.
31. If upon a sudden quarrel and in the heat of passion in a sudden fight without pre-meditation and without the offender taking any undue advantage or acted in a cruel and unusual manner, the offender causes a deep incised wound on the back of the head with a heavy sharp cutting weapon, the offence would be:-

- a) Section 302 IPC b) Section 304 Part-I IPC
c) 304 Part-II IPC d) Section 304-B IPC

32. Whoever intentionally uses force to any person without that person's consent, in order to commit any offence or intending by use of such force to cause or knowing it to be likely that by use of such force he will cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use:-

- a) Force b) Criminal force
c) Assault d) None of the above

33. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt by means of dangerous weapon or means has committed an offence under Section:-

- a) 323 IPC b) 324 IPC
c) 326 IPC d) 327 IPC

34. Mischief by killing or maiming animal of the value of Rs.10/- or upwards is provided under:-

- a) Section 428 IPC b) Section 429 IPC
c) Section 427 IPC d) 430 IPC

35. Section 297 of Indian Penal Code relates to:-

- a) Trespassing on burial places etc.
b) Disturbing religious assembly
c) Injuring or defiling place of worship with intent to insult the religion of any class
d) Uttering words etc, with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings.

36. To constitute an offence of gang rape under Section 376-D of the Indian Penal Code:-

- a) A woman is raped by more than one person
b) A woman is raped by more than two persons
c) A woman is raped by one or more person constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention
d) None of the above

37. Who amongst the following is not a public servant under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code?

- a) Commissioned Officer in the military
b) Every Judge including any person empowered by law to discharge any adjudicatory function
c) Every person in the service or pay of a local authority
d) A mediator who undertakes a mediation process

38. Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, traffics or deals in slaves, shall be punished with:-

- a) Imprisonment for life
b) Imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years
c) Imprisonment up to seven years
d) Imprisonment not less ten years.

39. Which one is incorrect:-

- a) whoever intentionally puts any person in fear and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint to that person is said to commit extortion.
- b) Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft
- c) In all robbery there is either theft or extortion
- d) When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit dacoity

40. Which provision of the Indian Penal Code is relied upon to infer that life imprisonment may not be up to the last breath in life:-

- a) Section 54 b) Section 55
- c) Section 56 d) Section 57

41. Which of the following is a defamation:-

- a) To publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court of justice
- b) To express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public
- c) To impute anything to a deceased person, if the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living, and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives
- d) to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public function

42. The existence of satisfaction of which of the following shall make a copy of a public document to be a certified copy:-

- a) Payment of the legal fees therefor
- b) together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such document or part thereof
- c) such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title and shall be sealed, whenever such office is authorized by law to make use of a seal
- d) All of the three above.

43. Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable under the IPC:-

- a) Shall be punished with an imprisonment up to one year
- b) Shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees

- c) No punishment shall be imposed except for a warning
- d) None of the above.

44. The punishment for counterfeiting Indian coin would be:-

- a) Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine
- b) Imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine
- c) Imprisonment for ten years
- d) None of the above.

45. Secondary evidence may not be required:-

- a) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest
- b) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily movable
- c) When the original is a public document within the meaning of Section 74.
- d) When the document itself produced for the inspection of the court.

46. Whoever has previously been convicted of an offence punishable under Section 376 or Section 376-A or Section 376-D and is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable under any of the said sections shall be punished with:-

- a) Sentence of death
- b) Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death
- c) Imprisonment for life
- d) Rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine

47. Which one is incorrect:-

The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence

- a) Punishable with fine only is six months
- b) Punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year is one year
- c) punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years is three years
- d) punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years but not exceeding seven years is seven years.

48. The provision for discharge for sureties is provided under:-

- a) Section 442 Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 443 Cr.p.C.
- c) Section 444 Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 445 Cr.P.C.

49. The provision for further investigation in respect of an offence after forwarding of report to the Magistrate is provided under:-

- a) Section 173(2) of Cr.P.C
- b) Section 173(4) of Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 173(6) of Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 173(8) of Cr.P.C.

50. Letter of request from a country or place outside India to a court or an authority for investigation in India is issued under:-

- a) Section 166-B Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 167 Cr.P.C
- c) Section 166 Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 166-A Cr.P.C.

51. Which of the following authority cannot record a confessional statement?

- a) Metropolitan Magistrate
- b) Judicial Magistrate
- c) Police Officer who has been conferred under the law with the power of a Magistrate
- d) None of the above

52. Power to issue a warrant for levying the amount due under Section 125 Cr.P.C. can be issued under:-

- a) Section 70 Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 125 Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 61 Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 91 Cr.P.C.

53. The provision for the Court to make an order giving an option to the person to pay a fine equal to the market value of the part of the property in lieu of forfeiture, when the Court makes a declaration that any property stands forfeited to the Central Government where only a part of such property has not been proved to the satisfaction of the Court is provided under:-

- a) Section 105-I Cr.P.C.
- b) Section 105-K Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 105-H Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 105-J Cr.P.C.

54. The provision for the State Government to determine what shall be the language of each Court within the State other than the High Court, for the purpose of the Code, is provided under:-

- a) Section 272 Cr.P.C
- b) Section 273 Cr.P.C.
- c) Section 274 Cr.P.C.
- d) Section 275 Cr.P.C.

55. Section 239 of the Cr.P.C. provides for:-

- a) Framing of charge
- b) When an accused shall be discharged
- c) Evidence for defence
- d) Evidence for prosecution

56. Section 204 of the Cr.P.C. provides for:-

- a) Postponements of the issue of process
- b) Dismissal of complaint
- c) Issue of process
- d) Dispensing with the personal attendance of accused.

57. The period of limitation to file a suit relating to torts for compensation for false imprisonment is:-

- a) Three months for the date when the imprisonment ends
- b) Six months from the date the imprisonment ends
- c) One year from the date the imprisonment ends
- d) Three year from the date the imprisonment ends

58. Order 21 Rule 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for-
- Attachment of negotiable instrument
 - Attachment of property in custody of court or public officer
 - Attachment of partnership property
 - Attachment of decrees
59. Which one of the following is incorrect:-
- The fact that the pleader of a party is engaged in another court shall not be a ground for adjournment
 - Where the illness of a pleader or his inability to conduct the case for any reason is put forward as a ground for adjournment the Court shall grant the adjournment without any further requirement.
 - No adjournment shall be granted at the request of a party except where the circumstances are beyond the control of that party
 - The court may if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of the suit grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit for reasons to be recorded in writing.
60. A second appeal under the Section 100 of the CPC-
- is maintainable on a question of fact
 - is maintainable on a question of law
 - is maintainable on a mix question of fact and law
 - is maintainable if the case involves a substantial question of law
61. Which of the following is incorrect:-
- Where a judgment-debtor has been arrested, the Court may release him if, in its opinion, he is not in a fit state of health to be detained in the civil prison
 - Where a judgment debtor has been committed to the civil person, he may be released therefrom by the State Government on the ground of the existence of any infectious or contagious disease
 - Where a judgment debtor has been committed to the civil person, he may be released therefrom by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness
 - A judgment debtor released under Section 59 Code of Civil Procedure cannot be rearrested and his period of detention in civil prison shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed by Section 58.
62. Which of the following is not a transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act?
- sale
 - will
 - gift
 - exchange
63. Which of the following is not a determination of lease:-
- by efflux of the time limit
 - by implied surrender
 - happening of such event when time limit is conditional on the happening
 - by a lessor where time so limited is expressed to be terminable before its expiration and the lease omits to mention at whose option it is so terminable
64. Which of the following is correct:-

If during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property-

- a) Such accession shall not be deemed to be comprised in the lease
- b) Such accession shall be declared to be comprised in the lease
- c) Such accession subject to the law of relating to alluvion for the time being in force, shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease
- d) None of the above.

65. A lease of immovable property from year to year or reserving a yearly rent:-

- a) Can be made by registered instrument or by oral agreement
- b) Can be made only by a registered instrument by the lessor
- c) Can be made only by a registered instrument by both the lessor and the lessee
- d) Can be made by any of the above three manner

66. Which one is incorrect?

A mortgage can be redeemed by the

- a) Mortgagee
- b) Any person who has interest or charge upon the mortgaged property
- c) Any surety for the payment of the mortgage debt
- d) Any creditor of the mortgagor who had obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property in a suit for administration of the estate.

67. Which one is incorrect?

A mortgagor while lawfully in possession of the mortgaged property shall have the power to make lease thereof, subject to the provision that-

- a) Every such lease shall reserve the best price
- b) The lease may contain a covenant for renewal
- c) Every such lease shall take effect from a date not later than six months from the date on which it is made
- d) In case of a lease of building, the duration of the lease shall in no case exceed three years.

68. For which document court fee is exempted under Section 19 of the Court Fees Act, 1870:-

- a) Power of attorney to constitute or defend a suit when executed by a member of any of the of the Armed Forces of the Union not in civil employment.
- b) Probate of a will, letters of administration, where the amount or value of the property exceeds one thousand rupees.
- c) Application for permission to cut timber in Government forests or otherwise relating to such forest.
- d) Petition by a prisoner, or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers.

69. Where the court refers the parties to the suit to any one of the mode of settlement of dispute referred to in Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure:-

- a) No court fee is required to be paid at the time of filing of the suit
- b) The full court fee as applicable be paid and there shall be no refund
- c) The plaintiff shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector, the full amount of the fee paid in respect of such plaint.
- d) None of the above

70. For which document registration is optional:-

- a) Instruments of gifts of immovable properties
- b) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest.
- c) Leases of immovable property for any terms not exceeding one year
- d) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in any immovable property.

71. Which one is correct:-

A document required to be registered under Section 17 of the Registration Act, 1882 if not so registered shall-

- a) Affect any immovable property comprised therein
- b) Confer any power to adopt
- c) Be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power
- d) May be received as evidence of a contract in a suit for specific performance under Chapter-II of Specific Relief Act, 1877

72. Which contract can be specifically enforced as provided under Section 14 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

- a) A contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief
- b) A contract which runs into such minute or numerous details that Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms
- c) A contract which in its nature is not determinable
- d) A contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the Court cannot supervise.

73. The particulars of the contents of an application for grant of goods carriage permits is provided in which Section of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?

- a) Section 72
- b) Section 73
- c) Section 74
- d) Section 77

74. Which one is incorrect-

The amount of compensation payable under Section 140(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 shall be paid

- a) By the owner or owners of the vehicles that had caused the accident
- b) Where there was any wrongful act, neglect or default of the owner or owners of the vehicle or vehicles or of any other person.
- c) The amount shall be fifty thousand rupees for death and twenty five thousand for permanent disablement
- d) Shall not be reduced or defeated because of any wrongful act, neglect or default of the person in respect of whose death or permanent disablement compensation is claimed.

75. The marriage solemnized under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 of any member of an undivided family who profess the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion shall be deemed to effect his severance from such family is a provision of which Section of the Act:-

- a) Section 4 b) Section 18
c) Section 19 d) Section 21

76. Amur Falcon festival is held at:-

- a) Wokha b) Jatinga
c) Kaziranga d) Nongstoin

77. A cricketer from Assam who was instrumental in leading his team to victory in IPL:-

- a) Abu Nechin Ahmed b) Riyan Parag Das
c) Sreevats Goswami d) Pallav Das

78. Which place is not located in Arunachal Pradesh:-

- a) Ziro b) Tawang
c) Tuensang d) Passighat

79. In how many locations bridges over the river Brahmaputra exists?

- a) 3 b) 4
c) 5 d) None of the above

80. Bagrumba is a traditional dance of the:-

- a) Bodos b) Rabhas
c) Tiwas d) Koch Rajbangshis

81. Ali Ai Ligang is a harvest festival of the:-

- a) Singphos b) Ahoms
c) Mishings d) Deuris

81. Isherwood's sympathy for communism during the interwar period was not only a reaction against fascism, but also a mark of his fellow feeling for the laboring classes and his ----- to engage as an equal with working people

- a) disinclination
b) hankering
c) unwillingness
d) joviality

82. Academic freedom does not protect a professor's classroom remarks on matters irrelevant to his subject, though it guarantees the professor considerable liberty of speech about matters ----- to his or her academic work.

- a) indifferent
b) mimetic
c) disinterested
d) pertinent

83. The magazine's editor was known to be a very busy woman, so it was important when speaking with her to get right to the ----- of the issue

- a) gist
b) apex
c) genesis
d) culmination

84. The reclusive boy was thought to be less than clever, but at sixteen he wrote a complex and beautiful symphony that at long last revealed him to be -----

- a) dim
- b) musical
- c) monastic
- d) exceptional

85. Many poets ----- the primacy of meter over words: Stephen Fry, in his book, *The Ode Less Traveled*, argues that rhythm is essential in poetry, whereas deeper meaning is less important.

- a) acknowledge
- b) allow
- c) imolate
- d) underscore

86. The Berne convention was pioneer convention in the field of ?

- a) protection of wildlife
- b) protection of victims of wars
- c) protection of intellectual property rights
- d) Protection of Human Rights.

87. Who was the first Indian in independent India to have won a medal in an individual Olympic event ?

- a) Dhyanchand
- b) K. D Jadhav
- c) Prithipal Sing
- d) Harishchandra Birajdar

88. Which of the following is the official language in Argentina?

- a) Portuguese
- b) French
- c) Spanish
- d) Dutch

89. Which of the following is NOT related to the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

- a) Multifiber Agreement
- b) General Agreement on Trade and Services
- c) Multilateral Agreement on Investment
- d) Agreement on Agriculture

90. Vienna Accord of 1994 and the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (1995) had acknowledged the problem of-

- a) International Terrorism
- (B) Global Warming & Climatic Changes
- (C) Trade related issues
- (D) Domestic Violence on Women

91. 'সোৰ জীৱন সৌন্দৰ্য' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখন তলত উল্লেখিত কোন গৰাকী ব্যক্তিৰ সৈতে জড়িত :

- A. লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা
- B. আনন্দৰাম বৰুৱা
- C. জ্যোতিপ্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালা
- D. বিষ্ণু প্ৰসাদ ৰাভা

92. 'Walter Scott of Assamese Literature' বুলিলে কোনগৰাকী ব্যক্তিৰ সূচায় :

- A. নবকান্ত বৰুৱা
- B. বৰ্জনীকান্ত বৰদলৈ
- C. পদ্মনাথ গোস্বামী বৰুৱা
- D. অতুল চন্দ্ৰ হাজৰিকা

93. 'অকুতোভয়' শব্দটোৰ ইংৰাজী অৰ্থ হ'ব

- A. Fearsome
- B. Fear

C. Fearless D. None of the above

94. 'আত্মহীন' শব্দটোৰ ইংৰাজী অৰ্থ হ'ব
 A. Selfless B. Generous
 C. Selfish D. Altruistic

95. 'ফলংলঙা' শব্দটোৰ ইংৰাজী অৰ্থ হ'ব
 A. Locked B. Open
 C. Shut D. Fastened

96. 'হোলোঙাবে কাণ বিফোৰা'
 A. অসম্ভৱ কাম কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা
 B. লাভ অনুযায়ী কাম কৰা
 C. কোনো খঙত নেৰানেপেবাকৈ ধৰা
 D. ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

97. 'ফিৰিঙতিৰ পৰা খাণ্ডৱদাহ' হোৱা
 A. খং কৰি উঠা
 B. সামান্য ঘটনাৰ পৰা বিস্তৰ ক্ষতিহোৱা
 C. ডাংকোপ মৰা
 D. বেজিকৈ থচাৰ হোৱা

98. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা জড়ুৱা ঠাঁচ বা খণ্ডবাক্যৰ অৰ্থ হ'ব
 "উৰা পৰা"
 A. সৰিবলৈ ধৰা
 B. পৰিবলৈ ধৰা
 C. লাগিবলৈ ধৰা
 D. ভাঙিবলৈ ধৰা

99. তলত উল্লেখ কৰা জড়ুৱা ঠাঁচ বা খণ্ডবাক্যৰ অৰ্থ হ'ব
 'ধান খেৰ জুই'
 A. চমকহীন
 B. বাহিৰ চমক
 C. ক্ষত্ৰকীয়া চমক
 D. দীঘলীয়া চমক

100. 'মাহেশ' শব্দটোৰ সন্ধি ভাঙিলে হ'ব
 A. মহ + ইশ B. মৌ + ইশ
 C. মহ + ইশ D. মহা + ইশ