



# Haryana Public Service Commission

Bays No. 1-10, Block-B, Sector-4, Panchkula

## ANNOUNCEMENT

It is hereby announced for the information of candidates who have applied for the posts of Assistant District Attorney (Group-B) in Prosecution Department, Haryana vide Advertisement No. 2 of 2017 that the Commission has decided to hold Recruitment Test for the above said posts followed by viva-voce. Accordingly, the syllabus for the Recruitment Test will be as under:-

### a) Civil Law

- i) Code of Civil Procedure - 12 Qus.
- ii) Indian Evidence Act - 16 Qus
- iii) Indian Contract Act - 9 Qus.
- iv) Indian Partnership Act - 5 Qus.
- v) Sale of Goods Act - 3 Qus.
- vi) Hindu Law - 9 Qus.
- vii) Mohammadan Law and Customary Law. - 8 Qus.

### b) Criminal Law

- i) Indian Penal Code. - 13 Qus.
- ii) Criminal Procedure Code - 15 Qus.
- iii) Indian Evidence Act - 16 Qus

- c) There will be questions from General Awareness and English Language.  
- 4 Qus. - 6 Qus.

**Note:-** There will be only one paper comprising of 100 MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions) from the syllabus. Total marks 100 (one mark for each question) with total duration of two hours. There will be no negative marking.

Dated: 19.06.2018

**Exam Held in 2017**

  
Deputy Secretary  
Haryana Public Service Commission  
Panchkula



**HARYANA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY- HELD IN 2017**

**Q.1. Which one of the following is not a suit of civil nature?**

- (A) Suit relating to rights of worship
- (B) Suit involving purely religious rights
- (C) Suit for rent
- (D) Suit of rights to hereditary office

CPC  
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12008.

Ans. (B)

**Q.2. Under which one of the following Section of the CPC the court may ask parties to a dispute to go for mediation:**

- (A) Section 88
- (B) Section 89
- (C) Section 86A
- (D) Section 89A

Ans. (B)

**Q. 3. A decree may be executed under Civil Procedure Code by:**

- (A) Collector
- (B) Sub Collector
- (C) Tehsildar
- (D) The Court which passed the decree

Ans. (D)

**Q.4. Under the Civil Procedure Code, find the incorrect match:**

- (A) Section 5.....Revenue Court
- (B) Section 7.....Provincial Small Causes Court
- (C) Section 9 .....Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Courts
- (D) Section 8.....Presidency Small Causes Courts

Ans. (C)

**Q. 5. Which one of the following "Orders and Rules" of the CPC provide for "Framing of Issues":**

- (A) Order VIII Rule 1
- (B) Order XIV Rule 1
- (C) Order XIV Rule 2
- (D) Order XIV Rule 5

Ans. (B)

**Q. 6. The doctrine of res judicata under Section 11 Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 applied to:**

- (A) Decision of a court without jurisdiction
- (B) A writ of mandamus and of certiorari
- (C) Consent/compromise decree

(D) A writ of habeas corpus

Ans. (C)

**Q.7. Under which of the following provisions of CPC, the Court may at any stage of the proceedings allow either party to alter or amend his pleadings:**

- (A) Order VI Rule 14
- (B) Order VI Rule 15
- (C) Order VI Rule 16
- (D) Order VI Rule 17

Ans. (D)

**Q. 8. It is a statement of claim, a document by presentation of which the suit is instituted." It is called as:**

- (A) Affidavit
- (B) Written Statement
- (C) Counter Claim
- (D) Plaint

Ans. (D)

**Q. 9. A "Caveat" shall not remain in force after the expiry of -**

- (A) 30 days of its filing
- (B) 60 days of its filing
- (C) 90 days of its filing
- (D) 120 days of its filing

Ans. (C)

**Q.10. Under which provision of CPC, execution of decree for specific performance for restitution of conjugal rights or for an injunction is provided:**

- (A) Order XXI Rule 30
- (B) Order XXI Rule 31
- (C) Order XXI Rule 32
- (D) Order XXI Rule 34

Ans. (C)

**Q.11. Pleadings should state:**

- (A) Material facts
- (B) The law
- (C) The evidence
- (D) Any facts

Ans. (A)

**Q. 12. Which one of the following under CPC is not correctly matched:**

- (A) Section 50 \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Representative



- (B) Section 77 \_\_\_\_\_ Letter of Request  
 (C) Section 80 \_\_\_\_\_ Notice  
 (D) Section 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Res-Sub-judice  
**Ans. (D)**

**Q. 13. An Offer must be:**

- (A) General  
 (B) Specific  
 (C) Incapable of Communication  
 (D) Possible

Contract  
 ↓  
 9 ans.

**Ans. (D)**

**Q. 14. Communication of acceptance is complete :**

- (A) Before the offer is revoked  
 (B) when acceptance is put in the course of transmission  
 (C) even the acceptance is lost in transit  
 (D) after the revocation of acceptance reaches to the offeror

**Ans. (C)**

**Q. 15. The following rule as to consideration is true:**

- (A) It must be adequate  
 (B) Must move at the desire of the promisor  
 (C) It must be present or future  
 (D) It must move at the desire of the promisee

**Ans. (B)**

**Q.16. When a minor is supplied with necessities of life, the supplier:**

- (A) Cannot recover the price  
 (B) Can recover the price from the property of minor  
 (C) Cannot recover the price from the property of minor  
 (D) Can file a criminal case

**Ans. (B)**

**Q. 17. Which one of the following is correct:**

- (A) Past consideration is no consideration  
 (B) Consideration can be past, present or future  
 (C) Consideration can only be present  
 (D) Consideration can only be present or future

**Ans. (B)**

**Q.18. When the consent to the contract is caused by coercion, the contract is:**

- (A) Valid  
 (B) Voidable  
 (C) Void  
 (D) Illegal

**Ans. (B)**

**Q.19. Arrange the sequence of the following concepts in which they appear in a contract, using the code:**

- (A) Communication of acceptance  
 (B) Deceit  
 (C) Invitation to Offer  
 (D) Damages

Codes:

- (A) 3, 2, 1, 4  
 (B) 3, 4, 2, 1  
 (C) 3, 1, 2, 4  
 (D) 3, 2, 1, 4

**Ans. (C)**

**Q.20. The acceptance given by 'Y' on X's invitation for lunch over phone is not a contract, because of which one of the following?**

- (A) The acceptance was given orally  
 (B) The parties did not talk face to face  
 (C) There is no intention to create a legal obligation  
 (D) Invitation cannot be proved in a court of law

**Ans. (C)**

**Q.21. Mark the correct statements:**

1. An agreement without consideration is void
2. Consideration should have some value in the eyes of law
3. Consideration must be adequate
4. Invitation cannot be proved in a court of law

- (A) 1, 2 and 3  
 (B) 1 and 3 only  
 (C) 3 only  
 (D) 1 and 2 only

**Ans. (D)**

**Q.22. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is based on:**

- (A) The English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882  
 (B) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882  
 (C) The English Sale of Goods Act, 1893  
 (D) The Indian Contract Act, 1872

**Ans. (D)**

**Q.23. A bill of lading is:**

- (A) A negotiable instrument like a bill of exchange  
 (B) A negotiable instrument like a promissory note  
 (C) Either (A) or (B)  
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Ans. (D)**

**Q.24. The judgment of the Supreme Court in Indian Steel and Wire Products v. State of Madras, AIR 1968 SC 478, is a decision on:**

- (A) Sale and statutory transaction
- (B) Contract of sale and contract for work or service
- (C) Contract of sale and hire-purchase
- (D) Contract of sale and bailment.

Ans. (A)

**Q.25. A Partner of an Unregistered Firm cannot sue the Firm or any other Partner of the Firm to enforce a right:**

- (A) Arising from a contract
- (B) Conferred by the Partnership Act → 5 wry.
- (C) Either (A) or (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. (D)

**Q.26. Registration of Firm does not create Partnership, but is only the evidence of Partnership:**

- (A) True
- (B) Partly True
- (C) False
- (D) Party False

Ans. (A)

**Q.27. The accounting rule in respect of loss arising due to insolvency of a Partner is dealt within the case of:**

- (A) Garner v. Murray
- (B) Hyde v. Wrench
- (C) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- (D) Derry v. Peek

Ans. (A)

**Q.28. The Doctrine of Holding out is mentioned in:**

- (A) Section 25 of the Indian Partnership Act
- (B) Section 28 of the Indian Partnership Act
- (C) Section 29 of the Indian Partnership Act
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (B)

**Q. 29. Which one of the following is not correctly matched**

- (A) Definition of Partnership \_\_\_\_\_ Section 4
- (B) Partnership at will \_\_\_\_\_ Section 7
- (C) Expulsion of Partner \_\_\_\_\_ Section 33
- (D) Authority of Partner in Emergency \_\_\_\_\_ Section 23

Ans. (D)

**Q. 30. What is the consequence when the age of a Hindu girl at the time of marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is less than 18 years:**

- (A) The marriage is valid but punishable
- (B) The marriage is void
- (C) The marriage is invalid
- (D) The marriage is illegal

Ans. (A)

Hindu Law  
↓  
9 wry.

**Q. 31. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?**

- (A) Yamunabai v. Anant Rao (1988) \_\_\_\_\_ Cruelty
- (B) Sobha Rani v. Madhukar Reddy (1988) \_\_\_\_\_ Desertion
- (C) Dastane v. Dastane (1975) \_\_\_\_\_ Judicial Separation
- (D) Sarala Mudgal v. Union (1995) \_\_\_\_\_ Divorce on Ground of Conversion

Ans. (D)

**Q.32. 'X' a Hindu aged 28 years marries 'Y' aged 25 years according to Hindu rites. It turns out that at the time of marriage 'Y' was pregnant by someone other than 'X'. The marriage between 'X' and 'Y' is:**

- (A) Illegal
- (B) Void
- (C) Voidable
- (D) Not a marriage at all under Hindu Marriage, Act

Ans. (C)

**Q.33. In which of the following reports, the Law Commission recommended the "Breakdown Principle" to be accepted as the additional ground for divorce:**

- (A) In 70<sup>th</sup> Report
- (B) In 72<sup>nd</sup> Report
- (C) In 71<sup>st</sup> Report
- (D) In none of the above

Ans. (C)

**Q. 34. Prohibited degree and sapinda relationship are:**

- (A) Mutually exclusive
- (B) Dependant on each other
- (C) May overlap each other
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (C)

**Q. 35. The concept of "Antecedent debt" is first of all well described in case of .....**

- (A) Brij Narayan Rai v/s Mangal Prasad
- (B) Pannalal v/s Narayan



- (C) Sitaram v/s Harihar  
 (D) Girja Shankar v/s Navin Chandra  
 Ans. (A)

**Q.36. Coparcenary property of a Hindu:**

- (A) Devolves by succession  
 (B) Devolves by survivorship  
 (C) Can be partitioned  
 (D) Cannot be partitioned  
 Ans. (A)

**Q. 37. Supreme Court in which of the following case held that women can also be manager of a Joint Family:**

- (A) Shreya Vdiyarthi v. Ashhok Vidyarthi 2015 (13) SCALE 643  
 (B) ABC v. State (NCT of Delhi) 2015 (10) SCC 1  
 (C) Ram Singh v. Union of India 2015(4) SCC 697  
 (D) Devidas v. State of Maharashtra 2015(6) SCC 1  
 Ans. (A)

**Q. 38. 'A' marries 'B', the widow of his elder brother. The marriage is:**

- (A) Valid  
 (B) Void  
 (C) Voidable  
 (D) None of the above  
 Ans. (B)

**Q. 39. The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:**

- (A) 1/8  
 (B) 1/3  
 (C) 1/5  
 (D) None of the above  
 Ans. (B)

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**Q. 40. Which of the following are sources of Muslim Law?**

- (A) Quran  
 (B) Ijmaa  
 (C) Kiyas (Qiyas)  
 (D) All of the above  
 Ans. (D)

**Q.41. The legal guardian of a Muslim minor female is:**

- (A) Father  
 (B) Grandfather  
 (C) Mother  
 (D) Maternal uncle  
 Ans. (A)

**Q. 42. Which one of the following is not essential for a valid marriage under Muslim Law?**

- (A) Offer and acceptance  
 (B) Competent parties  
 (C) Fosterage  
 (D) Free consent  
 Ans. (B)

**Q. 43. In which of the following case the Supreme Court has held that the "three talaqs" would be treated as a "single talaq" and not a valid talaq:**

- (A) Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah BANO Begum (1985)  
 (B) Bai Tahira v. Ali Hussain (1979)  
 (C) Shamim Ara v. State of UP (2002)  
 (D) None of the above  
 Ans. (C)

**Q.44. Iddat is a period during which a Muslim woman is prohibited from marrying on dissolution of marriage:**

- (A) By death  
 (B) By divorce  
 (C) Only (A) and not (B)  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)  
 Ans. (D)

**Q. 45. In which of the following cases the Court held that "Doctrine of acknowledgment" is a part of the substantive Muslim Law of Inheritance and not a rule of Evidence:**

- (A) S A Hussain v. Rajamma  
 (B) Mohd. Amin v. Vakil Ahmad  
 (C) Mohammad Allahabad Khan v. Mohammed Ismail Khan  
 (D) Habibur Rehman v. Altaf Ali  
 Ans. (C)

**Q. 46. A gift by the husband to the wife in lieu of her dower is recognized as:**

- (A) Hiba-bil-iwaz  
 (B) Hiba- ba-shartul -iwaz  
 (C) Hiba  
 (D) Will  
 Ans. (A)

**Q.47. Identify the punishment which is not prescribed under the category of punishments in the Indian Penal Code: → 130/100.**

- (A) Death  
 (B) Imprisonment for life  
 (C) Simple imprisonment with hard labour  
 (D) Forfeiture of property

Ans. (C)

Q.48. The Maxim "*actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*" means:

- A) Prohibited act constitutes an offence
- B) Guilty intention of accused constitutes an offence
- C) Neither guilty intention alone nor the prohibited act alone constitutes an offence
- D) Prohibited act followed by guilty intention constitutes an offence

Ans. (C)

Q. 49. When a **criminal act** is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all:

- A) Each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone
- B) Each of such person is liable for his own overt act
- C) Each of such person shall be liable according to the extent of his participation in the crime
- D) Both (B) & (C)

Ans. (A)

Q. 50. Consider the following statements:

The *actus reus* is made up of

1. Human action which is usually termed as conduct
2. The result of such act in the special specified circumstances which is designated as injury.

Which one of the statements above is/are correct?

- A) 1 Only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (C)

Q. 51. A, puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has committed an offence of:

- A) Cheating
- B) False representation
- C) Theft
- D) Fabricating false evidence

Ans. (D)

Q. 52. Which one of the following statement is correct:

- A) Abetment of an offence is an incomplete offence
- B) Abetment of an offence is a continuing offence
- C) Abetment of an offence is a complete offence
- D) Abetment of an offence is an offence depending upon circumstances of the case

Ans. (C)

Q. 53. 'A' entered a house to commit theft. Old lady living in the house saw the thief and shouted for help. Neighbors collected near the house and caught hold of the thief who was trying to escape. The neighbors gave a thief beatings with fists and lathis. The neighbors are liable for:

- A) Similar intention
- B) Common intention
- C) Unlawful assembly
- D) Conspiracy

Ans. (C)

Q. 54. A village Vaidya used to successfully operate wounds with shaving blade. Victim who was suffering from piles was operated with shaving blade by the Vaidya. Due to profound bleeding, the victim died and the Vaidya was prosecuted for causing death of the victim. If you are a defence lawyer under which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code you can defend the Vaidya.

- A) Section 87
- B) Section 88
- C) Section 92
- D) None of the above

Ans. (B)

Q. 55. A The Supreme Court of India has struck down the punishment of death when a prisoner commits murder while under the sentence for life in the case of:

- A) Mithu Singh vs. State of Punjab
- B) Raghbir vs. State of Haryana
- C) Bacchan Singh vs. State of Punjab
- D) Maru Ram vs. State of Punjab

Ans. (A)

Q. 56. Common intention and similar intention was distinguished in the famous case:

- A) Barendra Kumar Ghosh vs. Emperor
- B) Mehboob Shah vs. Emperor
- C) Kripal Singh vs. State of UP
- D) Rishidev Pandey vs. State of UP

Ans. (B)

Q. 57. The plea of sudden and grave provocation under section 300 Exception (1) of the Indian Penal Code is a:

- A) Question of Law
- B) Question of fact
- C) Mixed question of Law and Fact
- D) Presumption under Law



Ans. (B)

**Q. 58. Preparation and Attempt are two stages for commission of an offence. Preparation is generally not punishable. The reason for making preparation not punishable is:**

- A) Lack of relationship between
- B) Possibility of change in mind before commission of the offence
- C) Absence of intention.
- D) Absence of attempt

Ans. (B)

**Q. 59. Carefully read following statements:**

**Mark the correct statement/s:**

1. According to Section 34 of Indian Penal Code, requirement is of two persons whereas under Section 149 of IPC requirement is of five persons.
  2. According to Section 34 of IPC, common intention is required whereas under Section 149 IPC, common object is required
  3. Previous consent is required under Section 34 & 149 of IPC
  4. Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC constitutes a specific offence
- a) 1 & 3
  - b) 2 and 3
  - c) 1 and 2
  - d) 2 and 4

Ans. (C)

**Q. 60. When is an arrested person entitled to meet an advocate of his choice?**

- A) During interrogation
- B) After interrogation
- C) Throughout interrogation
- D) All the above are correct

Ans. (A)

**Q. 61. Where shall the State Government establish a police control room?**

- A) In every district
- B) At State level
- C) At panchayat level
- D) Only (A) and (B) are correct

Ans. (A)

**Q. 62. Any private person may arrest any person who:**

- A) Commits non bailable offence in his presence
- B) Commits non bailable offence and cognizable offence in his presence
- C) Commits compoundable offence in his presence

D) Commits non bailable and cognizable offence in his presence or is a proclaimed offender

Ans. (D)

**Q. 63. Every warrant of arrest shall remain in force until:**

- a) It is executed
- b) Canceled by court which issued it
- c) It expires on its own
- d) Only (1) and (2) are correct

Ans. (D)

**Q. 64. Who can record confession and statements under section 164 of Code of Criminal Procedure?**

- A) Any Executive Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate
- B) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate irrespective of his jurisdiction
- C) Any District Magistrate
- D) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate having Jurisdiction in case

Ans. (B)

**Q. 65. In case of the information as to non-cognizable cases, a police officer is bound to:**

- A) Only enter the information in his diary
- B) Only refer the informant to the Magistrate
- C) Arrest the accused
- D) Enter the information in his diary and refer the informant to the Magistrate

Ans. (D)

**Q. 66. Any police officer making an investigation can:**

- A) Record confessional statement of accused
- B) Record statement of witnesses
- C) Compel attendance of persons acquainted with facts and circumstances of a case
- D) Both (B) and (C) are correct

Ans. (D)

**Q. 67. Police report under the Criminal Procedure Code of 1973 is:**

- A) A report made to the police
- B) Report of police officer on completion of investigation sent to a competent Magistrate
- C) A preliminary report
- D) An ad-hoc report

Ans. (B)

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**Q. 68. First Information Report is not a substantive evidence, it can be used during trial for the following:**

- A) Only to corroborate the evidence of the informant
- B) Only to contradict the evidence of the informant
- C) For both (A) nor (B)
- D) For neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. (C)

**Q. 69. Point out most accurate answer:**

Under Section 125 (4) of Cr. P.C., who among the following cannot claim maintenance:

- A) Only a wife living in adultery
- B) Only a wife living separately by mutual consent
- C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- D) Neither (A) nor (B) are correct

Ans. (C)

**Q. 70. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the confirmation by the High Court an order of death penalty passed by Session Court prior to its execution:**

- A) Section 366
- B) Section 371
- C) Section 369
- D) Section 368

Ans. (A)

**Q. 71. Any proceedings during which evidence is taken on oath is called:**

- A) Inquiry
- B) Investigation
- C) Sworn statement
- D) Judicial proceeding

Ans. (D)

**Q. 72. The maximum sentence of imprisonment a Chief Judicial Magistrate can impose is:**

- A) 3 years
- B) 7 years
- C) 10 years
- D) No limit

Ans. (B)

**Q. 73. The question whether a statement was recorded during investigation is a:**

- (A) Question of law
- (B) Question of fact
- (C) Mixed question of law and fact
- (D) Question on fact or question of law depending on the facts and circumstances

Ans. (B)

**Q. 74. Which one of the following is not correctly matched:**

- (A) Reference to High Court- Section 395
- (B) High Court's Power of Revision- Section 401
- (C) Abatement of Appeal- Section 393
- (D) Appeals from conviction- Section 374

Ans. (C)

**Q. 75. Indian Evidence Act was drafted by:**

- (A) Lord Macaulay
- (B) Sir James F. Stephen
- (C) Huxley
- (D) Sir D. F. Mulla

Ans. (B)

**Q. 76. Law of Evidence is:**

- (A) Lex Tallienis
- (B) Lex fori
- (C) Lex loci solutions
- (D) Lex situs

Ans. (B)

**Q. 77. Whether in criminal proceedings the previous good character of an accused person is relevant:**

- (A) No
- (B) Yes
- (C) At the discretion of the court
- (D) Depends on the offence alleged

Ans. (B)

**Q. 78. Whether the contents of documents or electronic records, can be proved by oral evidence?:**

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) At the discretion of the court
- (D) When the witness is an expert witness

Ans. (B)

**Q. 79. R K Malkani v. State of Maharashtra is related to which of the following :**

- (A) Relevancy of facts forming part of same transactions
- (B) Documentary evidence
- (C) Leading Question
- (D) Accomplice

Ans. (A)

**Q. 80. A confession by an accused made while in police custody, be proved against him only when made in the immediate presence of:**

- (A) A doctor



- (B) A lawyer
  - (C) A judicial magistrate
  - (D) Family members
- Ans. (C)

**Q. 81. 'A' is tried for riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are:**

- (A) Irrelevant
- (B) Relevant but not explanatory of the nature of the transaction
- (C) Relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction
- (D) Hearsay evidence

Ans. (C)

**Q. 82. An admission is the best evidence against the maker if it is:**

- (A) Oral only
- (B) Documentary only
- (C) In electronic form only
- (D) Either oral, or documentary or contained in electronic form

Ans. (D)

**Q. 83. A magistrate can be compelled to answer questions on his own conduct as a Magistrate in Court:**

- (A) By another Magistrate
- (B) By a police officer
- (C) By a revenue officer
- (D) By an order of a court to which he is subordinate

Ans. (D)

**Q. 84. A witness, who is unable to speak, gives his evidence in writing or by signs in the open court; evidence so given shall be deemed to be:**

- (A) Inadmissible
- (B) Hearsay evidence
- (C) Documentary evidence
- (D) Oral evidence

Ans. (D)

**Q. 85. Evidence by a dumb witness in sign language must be given:**

- (A) In open court
- (B) In chambers of the Judge
- (C) At the residence of the witness
- (D) In open court and video graphed

Ans. (D)

**Q. 86. The Supreme Court Judgment in Palvinder Kaur vs State of Punjab relates to:**

- (A) Confession
- (B) Dying declaration
- (C) Entries in the books of account
- (D) Relevancy of judgments

Ans. (A)

**Q. 87. Which of the following is correctly matched according to Indian Evidence Act:**

- (A) Refreshing Memory \_\_\_\_\_ Section 158
- (B) Identification Parade \_\_\_\_\_ Section 10
- (C) Admission \_\_\_\_\_ Section 24
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (D)

**Q. 88. The statement of a solitary witness:**

- (A) Can be relied upon by a Court
- (B) Cannot be relied upon by a court
- (C) Can be relied upon if the Court concludes it to be correct and true
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (A)

**Q. 89. Court will presume an abetment of suicide by a married woman, when it is shown that she committed suicide within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ of her marriage.**

- (A) Three years
- (B) Five years
- (C) Seven years
- (D) Ten years

Ans. (C)

**Q. 90. Which is the correct order of examination of witnesses?**

- (A) Cross-examination, examination –in-chief, re-examination
- (B) Examination –in-chief, re-examination, Cross-examination
- (C) Examination –in-chief, Cross-examination, re-examination
- (D) None of these

Ans. (C)

**Q. 91. In.....popularly known as the Gandhi Judgement Supreme Court held that in the name of artistic freedom or critical thinking or generating the idea of creativity, a poet or a writer cannot put into the voice or image of a "historically respected personality" like Mahatma Gandhi, such language, which may be obscene.**

- (A) Devidas v. State of Maharashtra 2015 (6) SCC1
- (B) PUCL V. Union of India

Solved Papers

- (C) ABC v. State (NCT of Delhi) 2015 (10) SCC1  
(D) Common Cause v. Union of India, 2015 (7) SCC1

Ans. (A) *Legal Current - 2 ans.*

**Q. 92. The Supreme Court in which case directed all the States and Union Territories to consider the plight of acid attack victims and take appropriate steps regarding inclusion of their names under the disability list:**

- (A) Parivartan Kendra v. Union of India 2016 (3) SCC 571  
(B) Devidas v. State of Maharashtra 2015 (6) SCC 1  
(C) PUCL v. Union of India  
(D) ABC v. Union of India

Ans. (A)

**Q. 93. Deccan Rivers are fed by:**

- (A) Snow  
(B) Rain  
(C) Coastal Streams  
(D) None of the above

*GIS - 2 ans.*

Ans. (B)

**Q. 94. The Inter-State Council is headed by:**

- (A) Prime Minister  
(B) President  
(C) Home Minister  
(D) Law & Justice Minister

Ans. (A)

**Q. 95. Words are divided into parts of speech according to:**

- (A) the work that they do in a sentence  
(B) the position they occupy in a sentence  
(C) according to the meaning of a sentence  
(D) according to the number of letters in each word

*Eng - 6 ans.*

Ans. (A)

**Q. 96. A group of words which forms part of a sentence is a clause if it contains:**

- (A) A subject  
(B) A predicate  
(C) A subject and a predicate  
(D) None of these

Ans. (C)

**Q. 97. An adverb adds something to the meaning of a:**

- (A) Noun  
(B) Adjective  
(C) Verb  
(D) Pronoun

Ans. (C)

**Q. 98. In, "Neither accusation is true", the word "neither" is a:**

- (A) Noun  
(B) Adjective  
(C) Verb  
(D) Pronoun

Ans. (D)

**Q. 99. The genitive case of the relative pronoun "who" is:**

- (A) Who  
(B) Whose  
(C) Whom  
(D) None of these

Ans. (B)

**Q. 100. "The mason is building the wall", is a sentence in:**

- (a) Active voice  
(b) Passive voice  
(c) Neither in active nor in passive voice  
(d) Imperative mood

Ans. (A)



