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DU LLB 2015 Question Paper

1. The youngest recipient of the Bharat Ratna is

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) Acharya Binoba Bhave
- (c) Br Ambedkar
- (d) JRD Tata

2. Typhoon Haiyan devastated parts of which Island nation recently

- (a) The Philippines
- (b) Japan
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Sri Lanka

3. Which was the first country to abolish capital punishment

- (a) United states of America
- (b) Australia
- (c) Netherlands
- (d) Venezuela

4. The latest and the 29th state of India

- (a) Vijayawada
- (b) Telengana
- (c) Seemandhra
- (d) Warrangal

5. What is the PH value of blood?

- (a) 7.40
- (b) 8.40
- (c) 9.40
- (d) 6.40

6. Planning commission has been scrapped and replaced by a new think tank called

- (a) National institution for transformation India ayog
- (b) National rural development commission
- (c) National commission for progress and development
- (d) National research and development commission

7. In the epic Ramayana, which bird tried to prevent Ravana from carrying Sita away?

- (a) Kak Bhashundi
- (b) Jayant
- (c) Jatayu
- (d) Garuda

8. Match the following with the time they are played

Code:

- A. I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- B. I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
- C. I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A
- D. I-B, II-D, III-C, IV-A
- A. Rainy-Season
- B. Evening
- C. Morning
- D. Midnight
- I. Raga Deepak
- I. Raga Malkauns
- I. Raga Bhairavi
- V. Raga Megha

9. Who was the first English writer to win the Nobel Prize in Literature

- (a) Rudyard Kipling
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Orhan Pamuk
- (d) Sir Winston Churchill

10. What is the NASDAQ

- (a) World's first electronic stock market
- (b) World's largest shipping fleet
- (c) World's highest postal office
- (d) Another name for new York Stock Exchange

11. One rupee note in India was issues by

- (a) Reserve bank of India
- (b) Union Government of India
- (c) Governor of reserve bank of India
- (d) Central bank of India

12. As per united nations report, which 2 countries will lead global urban population growth between 2010 and 2050

- (a) Nigeria and USA
- (b) India and China
- (c) Ukraine and Brazil

(d) Pakistan and Bangladesh

13. Who wrote 'Crusader or conspirator- Coalgate and other Truths'?

- (a) Vijay seshadri
- (b) P.C. Parakh
- (c) Sanjay Baru
- (d) R.K. Yadav

14. Which of the following works has not been authored by Nobel Laureate Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who died recently

- (a) One hundred years of solitude
- (b) The autumn of the patriarch
- (c) Love in the time of Cholera
- (d) Life is what you make it

15. Identify the correct person

- 1. His epitaph reads, 'good friend, for Jesus sake forbearer, to dig the dust enclosed here.'
- 2. He died in Strafford-upon-Avon, UK
- 3. He was a literary genius and world famous playwright
- 4. He died in 1616

Who is he?

- (a) William Shakespeare
- (b) Christopher Caudwell
- (c) Samuel Coleridge
- (d) William Wordsworth

16. Which one of the following is not a world heritage site?

- (a) Red fort
- (b) Safdarjung Tomb
- (c) Qutub minar
- (d) Humayun's Tomb

17. World's highest post office is located in

- (a) Hikkim in Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Mussoorie in Utrakhand

18. Shashi Tharoor's book 'the great Indian novel' uses a plot of which epic/literary creation

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Mahabharata

- (c) Meghdootam
- (d) Katha Sarita

19. Who is the present secretary general of the United Nations?

- (a) Boutros Boutros Ghali
- (b) Kofi Annan
- (c) Ban Ki moon
- (d) Javier Pervez de Cuellar

20. Which of the following is a land-locked country?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Pakistan

21. Which of the following has child welfare as its primary goal

- (a) UNESCO
- (b) UNCTAD
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) UNCITRAL

22. Which Hindi writer is known as Agyeya?

- (a) Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayana
- (b) Phanishwar Nath Renu
- (c) Nagarjun
- (d) None of the above

23. Who wrote the book 'Asian Drama'?

- (a) Graham Green
- (b) Garbriel Garcia Marquez
- (c) Gunnar Myrdal
- (d) Milan Kundera

24. The countries which have concluded Teesta Water Sharing agreement are

- (a) China and India
- (b) Bhutan and India
- (c) India and Nepal
- (d) Bangladesh and India

25. Entomology is the science the studies

- (a) Behavior of human beings
- (b) Insects
- (c) The origin and history of technical and scientific terms

(d) The formation of rocks

26. How many squares are in a chess board

- (a) Thirty six
- (b) Sixty four
- (c) Twenty four
- (d) Forty eight

27. The southern-most point of Indian territory is

- (a) Kanyakumar
- (b) Trivandrum
- (c) Indira point
- (d) Chennai

28. The book 'crime and punishment' is written by

- (a) Fyodor M. Dostoyevsky
- (b) John K. Galbraith
- (c) Ovliver Goldsmith
- (d) Lewis carroll

29. The first Dada Saheb Phalke Award was won by

- (a) Devika Rani
- (b) Ashok kumar
- (c) Leela Chitnis
- (d) Dara Singh

30. Mauritius a country in Indian Ocean is located in the continent of

- (a) Asia
- (b) Africa
- (c) Europe
- (d) Australia

Directions: read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

Once upon a time, there was a royal elephant which used to reside in the premises of the king's place. The elephant was very dear to the king, so he was well-fed and well treated. There was also a dog who lives near the elephant's shed. He was very weak and skinny. He was always fascinated by the smell of rich sweet rice being fed to the royal elephant. One day, the dog could no longer resist the aroma of the rice and somehow managed to sneak into the elephant's shed. He ate the grains of sweet rice that fell from the elephant's mouth. He liked the rice so much, that he started going there daily to eat the rice. For days, the huge elephant didn't notice the small dog as he was busy enjoying the delicious food. Gradually, the dog grew fatter and stronger eating such rich food.

Finally the elephant noticed him and allowed him access to the food. The elephant enjoyed the company of the dog and started sharing his food with him. They also started spending time with each other and soon became good friends. They ate together, slept together and played together. While playing, the elephant would hold the dog in his trunk and swing him back and forth soon neither of them was happy without the other. They became great friends and didn't want to be separated from each other.

Then one day, a man saw the dog and asked the elephant-keeper, 'I want to buy this dog. What price do you want for it?' The elephant keeper didn't own the dog but sold it and extracted a sum of money from this deal. The man took the dog to his home village, which was quite far away. The king's elephant became very sad after this incident. He missed his friend a lot and started neglecting everything. He didn't want to do anything without his dear friend, so he stopped eating, drinking and even bathing. Finally, the elephant-keeper reported this to the king; however he didn't mention anything about the dog. The king has a wise minister, who was known for his keen understanding of animals. The king ordered the minister, 'go to the elephant shed and find out the reason for the elephant's condition'. The intelligent minister went to the elephant shed and found the elephant very sad. He examined the elephant and asked the elephant-keeper, 'there is nothing wrong with this elephant's body, then why does he look so sad? I think this elephant is grief stricken, possibly due to the loss of a dear friend.

Do you know if this elephant shared a close friendship with anyone?' Then elephantkeeper said, 'there was a dog who uses to eat, sleep and play with the elephant. He was taken by a stranger three days ago'. The minister went back to the king and said, 'your majesty, in my opinion, the royal elephant is not sick, but he is lonesome without his dear friend, the dog'. The king said, 'you're right friendship is one of the most wonderful things of life. Do you know where that dog is?' the minister replied, 'elephant-keeper has informed me that a stranger took him away and he doesn't know his whereabouts'. The king asked, 'how can we bring back my elephant's friend and make him happy again?' the minister suggested, ' your majesty, make a declaration that whoever has the dog that used to live at the royal elephant's shed will be penalized'. The king did the same and the man who had taken the dog, instantly turned him loose when he heard the proclamation. As soon as he was freed, the dog ran back as fast as he court to the elephant's shed. The elephant was so delighted to see the dog that he picked his friend up with his trunk and swung him back and forth. The dog wagged his tail, while the elephant's eyes sparkled with happiness. The king was content to see the elephant happy once again and rewarded the minister for his wise judgement.

31. What was the minister's diagnosis of the elephant's condition

- (a) The elephant hated his keeper
- (b) The elephant was lonely
- (c) The elephant was starving
- (d) The elephant had hurt his leg and was in pain

32. What method did the minister suggest to the king to get back the dog

- (a) To declare that whoever had that particular dog would be punished
- (b) To keep a bowl of rice for the dog in the elephant's shed so that he could be lured back to the palace
- (c) To command the elephant keeper to look for the dog in the village
- (d) To persuade the elephant to call out to the dog

33. Why had the elephant become very sad

- (a) He no longer got his daily bowl of rice
- (b) He was unhappy with the king for having sold the dog
- (c) He missed his friend the dog
- (d) He was sold to an unknown man by his keeper

34. What did the elephant-keeper do to the dog

- (a) He sold the dog to an unknown man for a price
- (b) He hit the dog as the dog was eating the elephant's food
- (c) He killed the dog
- (d) He complained to the king about the dog

35. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage

- (a) Friends and enemies
- (b) The king and the minister
- (c) The elephant-keeper
- (d) The bond of friendship

36. Why was the elephant taken care of

- (a) He was a very loyal elephant
- (b) He was the strongest elephant in the kingdom
- (c) He was weak and the king had a lot of sympathy for him
- (d) None of these

37. Why did the dog start going to the elephant's shed every day

- (a) He liked the elephant a lot and wanted to become friends with him
- (b) He was being fed by the king everyday
- (c) He was fond of the elephant's shed
- (d) He liked the taste of the rice being fed to the elephant

38. What did the dog do once he was set free

- (a) He ate rice to his heart's content
- (b) He thanked the king for his kindness
- (c) He ran away from the kingdom to a place faraway
- (d) He ran back to his friend the elephant

39. What of the following can definitely be said about the elephant keeper?

1. He was greedy
 2. He was insensitive
 3. He was brave
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 1 and 2
 - (d) Only 2 and 3

40. Seeing the elephant happy the king rewarded the
- (a) Minister
 - (b) Dog
 - (c) Elephant-keeper
 - (d) Owner of dog

41. A wife on legal separation from her husband May be entitled to
- (a) Debt
 - (b) Alimony
 - (c) Compensation
 - (d) Damages

42. The body part between the neck and the abdomen is called
- (a) Thorax
 - (b) Cardiac
 - (c) Viscera
 - (d) Stomach

43. You currently have all the newest software programmes. The reason your computer is running so slow is that you have old . You may have to buy more physical memory, perhaps, a bigger hard drive if you want your computer to run faster.
- (a) Warehouses
 - (b) Software
 - (c) Wires
 - (d) hardware

44. the new teacher loves poems and makes us .
- (a) Heartily learn them
 - (b) Learn them heartily
 - (c) Learn them by heart
 - (d) Learning by heart them

45. The guerrillas attacked the village. Nobody was left alive. They all the inhabitants.
- (a) Disposed

- (b) Shielded
- (c) Perturbed
- (d) Slaughtered

Direction: there are a certain relation between given words. From the gives alternatives choose a pair depicting similar relationship

46. Whale: Mammal as

- (a) Oak: Tree
- (b) Coat: Tie
- (c) Flower: Leaf
- (d) Ant: Hill

47. Bee: Hive as

- (a) Dog: show
- (b) Rider: Bicycle
- (c) Cow: Barn
- (d) Horse: Carriage

48. Ornithologist: Birds as

- (a) Botanist: Animals
- (b) Archaeologist: Fishes
- (c) Zoologist: Animals
- (d) Anthropologist: Insects

49. Habits: Instincts as

- (a) Work: Play
- (b) Training: Heredity
- (c) Acquired: Cultivated
- (d) Birds: Animals

50. Give the meaning of Quid Pro Quo

- (a) Quit the job
- (b) Favourable opinion
- (c) Revenge
- (d) Something in return

51. Polygot is someone who

- (a) Has more than one spouse
- (b) Drinks too much
- (c) Plays more than won spot
- (d) Speaks many languages



52. Only one of these words cannot be changed to another by changing – ‘full to –less’
e.g. hopeful to – hopeless. Which one is it

- (a) Eventful
- (b) Fearful
- (c) Woeful
- (d) stressful

Direction: there is a certain relation between two given words on one side of sign.
One word is given on the other side of sign. Choose the suitable word to be put with
the given word from the following alternatives

53. arguing: Litigation: Courting

- (a) Judiciary
- (b) Adjudication
- (c) Romance
- (d) Arbitration

54. Aircraft: Air::Satellite:

- (a) Telecommunication
- (b) Television
- (c) Cables
- (d) Outer space

55. White: Peace::Red:

- (a) Cleanliness
- (b) Martyr
- (c) Roses
- (d) Violence

56. Ram purchased a mobile phone and sold it to shyam at 10% profit. Then shyam
sold it back to Ram at a loss of 10%. What is the outcome in the hands of Ram?

- (a) 2% profit
- (b) 1% profit
- (c) 2% loss
- (d) 1% loss

57. The ratio of ages of Ram and Gopal is 2:5 and the ration of the ages of Gopal and
Vishnu is 3:4. What would be the ration of the ages of Ram, Gopal and Vishnu

- (a) 2:3:4
- (b) 3:4:5
- (c) 6:10:15
- (d) 6:15:20

58. Suppose X is the husband of Y and W is the daughter of X. Again Z is the husband of W and N is the daughter of Z. The relationship of N to Y is

- (a) Daughter
- (b) Grand daughter
- (c) Cousin
- (d) Niece

59. The sum of three numbers is 132. If the first number be twice the second and third number be one-third of the first, then the second number is

- (a) 32
- (b) 36
- (c) 48
- (d) 60

60. Find the odd one from the following

- (a) Solar cell
- (b) Solar energy
- (c) Hydro power
- (d) Thermal energy

61. Find the odd one from the following

- (a) 17
- (b) 32
- (c) 33
- (d) 20

62. FGK is related to HIM as TIM is related to

- (a) VZA
- (b) NLP
- (c) VKO
- (d) MPQ

63. Fill in the missing part 5, 11, , 47, 95

- (a) 25
- (b) 23
- (c) 42
- (d) 47

64. Fill in the missing part: 100, 48, 9

- (a) 40
- (b) 41
- (c) 22
- (d) 46

65. From the choices given, select the most critical components of a school

- (a) Test
- (b) Blackboard
- (c) Students
- (d) library

66. In a post-graduate class, 5 students have law degrees, 3 have engineering degrees, and 2 have both law and engineering degrees. How many students are there in the class

- (a) 6
- (b) 10
- (c) 8
- (d) 7

67. is to Yacht, as wing is to Airplane

- (a) Mast
- (b) Diesel
- (c) Pole
- (d) compass

68. as per recent world Bank report, which country has overtaken Japan to become the world's 3rd largest economy in terms of PPP (Purchasing power parity)

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Indonesia

69. Shyam said. 'This girl is the wife of the grandson of my mother'. Who is Shyam to the girl

- (a) Father
- (b) Grandfather
- (c) Husband
- (d) Father-in-law

70. Sum of two different positive integers is 11 and the sum of their squares is 61. What is the ratio of these integers

- (a) 1:2
- (b) 5:2
- (c) 5:6
- (d) 3:2

71. Fifty persons can assemble 40 machines in 30 days. How long will 25 persons take

to assemble 20 machines

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 25 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 45 days

72. Point out which entry does not form a class with the other entries in the following options

- (a) House
- (b) Mortgage
- (c) Hypothecation
- (d) Immovable property

73. Point out which entry does not form a class with the other entries in the following options

- (a) Law
- (b) Court
- (c) Morality
- (d) Judge

74. Point out which entry does not form a class with the other entries in the following options

- (a) Freedom of speech
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Freedom of religion
- (d) Right to make contract

75. Statement: most of the students of Navodaya Vidyalaya are of outstanding merit. Mark the most correct inference drawn

- (a) Some of the students are of outstanding merit
- (b) There is not student in the Vidyalaya who is not outstanding
- (c) There are some students in Navodaya Vidyalaya who are below outstanding merit
- (d) All student are of outstanding merit

76. In a certain code 'na pa ka so' means 'birds fly very high', 'ri so la pa' means 'birds are very beautiful' and 'ti me ka bo' means 'the parrots could fly'. Which of the following is the code for 'high' in that language

- (a) Na
- (b) Ka
- (c) Bo
- (d) So

77. If the digits in the number 86435192 are arranged in ascending order, what will be

the difference between the digits which are second from the right and fourth from the left in the new arrangement?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four

Direction: Read the following data and use it for answering the question that follow
Four people A, B, C and D have together got ₹ 100 with them. 'A' and 'B' have got as much money as C and D put together. 'A' has got more money than B. C has about half as money as D has. A has ₹ 5 more than D

78. How much money does B have

- (a) ₹ 11.66
- (b) ₹ 13.50
- (c) ₹ 32.30
- (d) ₹ 10.30

79. Who has got the most money

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) Cannot be determined

80. Who has got the second biggest sum?

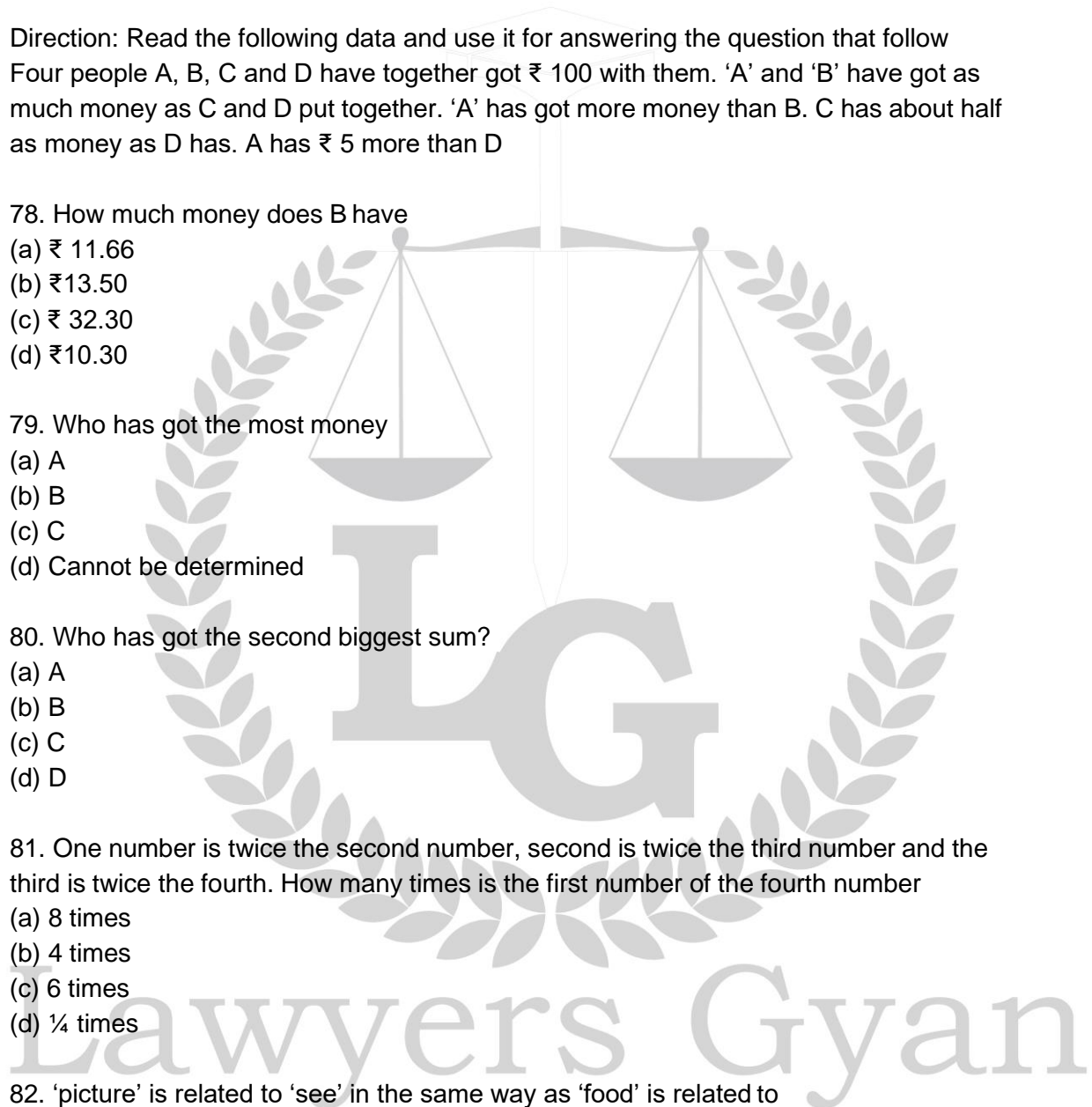
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

81. One number is twice the second number, second is twice the third number and the third is twice the fourth. How many times is the first number of the fourth number

- (a) 8 times
- (b) 4 times
- (c) 6 times
- (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ times

82. 'picture' is related to 'see' in the same way as 'food' is related to

- (a) Cook
- (b) Energy
- (c) Eat
- (d) Heat



83. Plato said 'that government is the best government which governs least'. The statements contradicts from which of the following options?

- (a) Good governance means no governance
- (b) An able Government legislates on every aspect of citizen's life
- (c) A good governance is more liberal
- (d) A citizen enjoys only rights but not duties

84. If India written as 914491 then Delhi will be written

- (a) 45389
- (b) 451289
- (c) 45489
- (d) 451279

85. Raju is standing facing north. He goes 30 meter ahead and turns left and goes for 15 meter. Now he turns right and goes for meter, and finally turns to his right and walks. In which direction is he heading

- (a) North
- (b) East
- (c) South
- (d) West

86. The Maxim 'de minimus non curat lex' means

- (a) Law would not take action in serious matter
- (b) Law would not take action on small and trifling matter
- (c) Law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
- (d) Law would take action in small and trifling act

87. When a women is changing her clothes in a trial room, a captures the image through hidden camera and uploads on internet. What offence is committed by A?

- (a) Rape
- (b) Sexual assault
- (c) Voyeurism
- (d) Stalking

88. The Supreme Court recognized, 'transgender as third gender with all rights' is in the case of

- (a) NAZ foundation v. Govt. of NCT (Delhi)
- (b) NALSA v. Union of India
- (c) Baljit Sing v. state of Haryana
- (d) Vajresh Vankatray v. State of Karnataka

89. Which article deals with uniform civil code in constitution of India

- (a) 42

- (b) 43
- (c) 44
- (d) 45

90. The test of creamy layer in reservation policy in India is no applicable to

- (a) SC
- (b) ST
- (c) OBC
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

91. The first cyber police station whose jurisdiction covers all offences committed under information technology act, 2000 was set up at

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Jaipur

92. Precedent is binding and authoritative on later cases is based on the principle of law known as

- (a) Judicial sanctity
- (b) Stare decisis
- (c) Status de manerio
- (d) Binding decision

93. The 39th constitutional amendment laid that election of any person to Lok Sabha holding the office of Prime Minister cannot be challenged before a court of law, but only before an authority established by parliament. This was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court

- (a) Keshvandnda Bharti case
- (b) Maneka Gandhi case
- (c) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain case
- (d) None of the above

94. Lawyers are officers of the court and are constituted into an independent profession under the

- (a) Constitution of India
- (b) Indian penal code
- (c) Civil procedure code
- (d) The advocate act

95. Supreme courts advisory jurisdiction is provided under of the constitution

- (a) Article 123
- (b) Article 124

- (c) Article 143
- (d) Article 226

96. Census takes place in India

- (a) Every 20 years
- (b) Every 10 years
- (c) Every 15 years
- (d) Every 5 years

97. The first law commission was established in India under the chairmanship of

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Macaulay
- (c) Lord William Bentick
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

98. The doctrine of basic structure about amendment of constitution was propounded by the Supreme Court in

- (a) Sajjan Singh case
- (b) Golak Nath case
- (c) Kesvananda Bharti case
- (d) A.K. Gopalan case

99. Which one of the following is covered in the intellectual property rights?

- (a) Art of driving of motor car
- (b) Ownership of a motor car
- (c) Invention of a new motor car
- (d) Possession of a motor car

100. The origin of fundamental rights in constitutional of India can be tracked to of Indian national congress

- (a) Karachi session
- (b) Tripura session
- (c) Madras session
- (d) Nagpur session

101. Constitution day of India is celebrated on

- (a) 26 October
- (b) 26 November
- (c) 26 January
- (d) 15 August

102. The chairman of national human rights commission of India is

- (a) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan

- (b) Justice A.S. Anand
- (c) Justice Rajendra Babu
- (d) None of the above

103. International law consists of

- (a) A body of customary and conventional rules of law as well as general principles of law
- (b) A body of conventional rules only
- (c) Is body of customary rules only
- (d) A body of general principles of law

104. President is the head of the union executive, such power has been given to him by

- (a) Constitution
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Special commission appointed from time to time for this purpose
- (d) Supreme Court of India

105. A colonel in Indian army is equal to in Indian navy.

- (a) Commander
- (b) Captain
- (c) Commodore
- (d) Rear admiral

106. The prime responsibility of maintaining international peace and security is on the Security Council consisting of 15 members, out of which 5 are permanent members and 10 non permanent members. The non-permanent members of security council are elected by general assembly for a term of

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 5 years

107. General election of Lok Sabha in India is normally held

- (a) Every 5 years
- (b) Every 6 years
- (c) Every 4 years
- (d) At the desire of president of India

108. When a person is prosecuted for committing a criminal offence, the burden of proof is on

- (a) Himself
- (b) Prosecution
- (c) Court
- (d) Police

109. Acceptance of a proposal if done by email is

- (a) Valid after information technology act, 2000
- (b) Valid if proposal directs to send acceptance by email
- (c) Valid if acceptance is acted upon by the proposer
- (d) All the above are correct

110. Sex determination tests have been banned under

- (a) Pre-conception & pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (prohibition of Sex selection) act,
- (b) SDT (Prohibition) act
- (c) Ultra-Sound control act
- (d) Medical Termination of Pregnancy act

111. Right to vote in India is based on the principle of

- (a) Restricted franchise
- (b) Hereditary privilege
- (c) Universal adult franchise
- (d) Educational qualification

112. If a person goes away secretly, or evades the jurisdiction of the court, he is \

- (a) Absconding
- (b) Abrogating
- (c) Absenting
- (d) Abominating

113. The headquarters of world trade organization (WTO) is at

- (a) Geneva (Switzerland)
- (b) Washington D.C. (USA)
- (c) London (United Kingdom)
- (d) Beijing (China)

114. The headquarters of world FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) is at

- (a) Geneva (Switzerland)
- (b) Rome (Italy)
- (c) Washington D.C. (USA)
- (d) Vienna (Austria)

115. Which organization is popularly called the 'World Bank'?

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
- (c) International Development Agency
- (d) International Finance Corporation

116. Who was appointed first President of the national consumer dispute redressal commission after the consumer protection act was passed in the year 1986

- (a) Justice balakrishna Eradi
- (b) Justice Rama Rao
- (c) Justice Krishna Iyer
- (d) Justice Balchandran

117. The united nations university (UNU) is at

- (a) Geneva (Switzerland)
- (b) The Hague (the Neitherlands)
- (c) Tokyo (Japan)
- (d) New Yark (USA)

118. A right available against world at large is

- (a) Right in personam
- (b) Right in rem
- (c) Right in pleno
- (d) Right in situ

119. An order of the court directing a person not to do something or refrain from doing a particular thing is called

- (a) Inhabitation
- (b) Injunction
- (c) Intortunium
- (d) Infans

120. Election petitions are heard by

- (a) High courts and Supreme Court
- (b) Election tribunals
- (c) Election commission
- (d) Special courts

121. Who among the following is the guardian of the public purse

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Public account committee
- (c) Persident
- (d) Comptroller and auditor-general

122. In India the case of 'hung parliament' occurs when

- (a) After a general election two major political parties get equal number of seats
- (b) After a general election no party or a formation of political parties gets an absolute majority in Lok Sabha

- (c) After a general election every party claims to form a government
- (d) If refers to the results of elections to Rajya Sabha alone

123. The presence of one or more employees and/or other persons who are protesting an action or labour dispute, for influencing employees or customers or visitors to withhold the action, work or business is called

- (a) Strike
- (b) Picketing
- (c) Serjeanty
- (d) Piscary

124. What is plea bargaining

- (a) A procedure by which a defendant/accused pleads guilty in exchange for a lesser sentence
- (b) A conference between opposing lawyers to settle claim
- (c) A conference between opposing lawyers and judge to determine the time a case should be heard
- (d) None of the above

125. AA document issued by court, calling upon the person to whom it is directed to attend before the judge

- (a) Summons
- (b) Call
- (c) Bailiff
- (d) Bond

126. An act in excess of the authority conferred by law is

- (a) Intra vires
- (b) Illegal
- (c) Ultra vires
- (d) Extra-legal

127. Fourth estate refers to

- (a) Prime Minister's estate
- (b) President's estate
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Press and media

128. The book 'roses in December' has been written by an eminent jurist. He is

- (a) M. Hidayatullah
- (b) M.C. Chhagla
- (c) V. R. Krishna Iyer
- (d) A. S. Anand

129. The first woman Governor of India was

- (a) Padmaja Naidu
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Vijayalaxmi Pandit
- (d) Sharada Mukherjee

130. The President of India nominates two Anglo Indians members to

- (a) Union executive
- (b) Council of states
- (c) Legislative assembly
- (d) House of people

131. Which officer of the government of India has the right to take part in the proceedings of parliament of India even though he is not a member

- (a) Vice-president
- (b) Attorney-general of India
- (c) Comptroller and auditor-general
- (d) Election commissioner

132. It is the duty of the state to safeguard forests and wildlife under

- (a) Article 48 of constitution of India
- (b) Article 48A of constitution of India
- (c) Article 49 of constitution of India
- (d) Article 50 of constitution of India

133. Who among the following is the chief justice of India ?

- (a) Justice Altamas Kabir
- (b) Justice H.L. Dattu
- (c) Justice S.H. Kapadia
- (d) Justice Dalver Bhandari

134. Who among the following does not hold his/her office at the pleasure of the President of India

- (a) Chairman of UPSC
- (b) Attorney-general of India
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Comptroller and auditor-general of India

135. In any event, whatever system of Government we may establish here it must fit in with the temper of the people and be acceptable to them. It was said by

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

- (c) D.D. Basu
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

136. The concept of public interest litigation which became popular in India originated in

- (a) UK
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) USA

137. Total number of ministers including Prime Minister shall not exceed % of the total number of members of Lok Sabha

- (a) 10%
- (b) 14%
- (c) 15%
- (d) 18%

138. Which state of India has a civil code which is common for all

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Goa
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Nagaland

139. The present chairman of law commission of India is

- (a) Justice D K Jain
- (b) Justice P V Reddy
- (c) Justice M J Rao
- (d) Justice A P Shah

140. When the offices of both the President and vice-President of India are vacant, then their functions will be discharged by

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Home minister
- (c) Chief justice of India
- (d) Speaker

141. What is true with rights of private defence in criminal law

- (a) Private defence of property of self or any other person and private defence of body of self or of any other person
- (b) Private defence of property and body of self
- (c) Private defence of body of self only
- (d) Private defence of property of self only

142. A Lok Adalat is different from other courts

- (a) Because its decisions cannot be challenged in any court of law
- (b) Because the system is developed by the judges
- (c) Because the parliamentary act guides it
- (d) None of the above

143. The general assembly of UNO is the

- (a) Supplemental organ of United Nations
- (b) Main deliberative organ of United Nations
- (c) Not an organ of the United Nations
- (d) Specialized agency of United Nations

144. Who is the chairman of Press Council of India?

- (a) Justice Chandramauli K. Prasad
- (b) Justice K.T. Thomas
- (c) Justice A.K. Ganguly
- (d) Justice Markanday Katju

145. Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 the accused may be discharged or punishment may be remitted on

- (a) Apology made to the satisfaction of court
- (b) Apology has no place in the act
- (c) Apology that reduces punishment
- (d) None of the above

146. Sati Pratha was declared illegal in British India during the regime of

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord William Bentinck
- (c) Lord Ripon
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

147. Legal principle: the violation of legal right without damage gives rise to tort

Factual situation: X runs a medical coaching centre and charges ₹ 2 lakhs per annum as fee. Y started another medical coaching centre and started charging ₹ 1 lakh per annum fee for competing with X. This act of Y compelled X to reduce his charge to such ₹ 1 lakh.

Question: Can X claim damages from Y?

- (a) Yes, he can as Y violated his legal right
- (b) No, X has reduced the fee on his own
- (c) Yes, because as there was damage there was legal injury
- (d) No, because though there was damage but there was not legal injury

148. Legal principle: every agreement in restraint of marriage of any person is void

Factual situation: X entered into an agreement with a banker and deposited ₹ 5 lakhs with the banker. The terms of the agreement provided that X's son Y shall be the beneficiary of the deposited amount only if he marries after he attains the age of 21

Question: is agreement between X and Banker void?

- (a) Yes, since the agreement is restraining the marriage of Y
- (b) Yes, because Y has right to marry only when he is eligible to cast his vote
- (c) No, agreement is valid and enforceable
- (d) None of the above

149. Legal principle: agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or not capable of being made certain, are void

Factual situation: A purchased cards for a certain price couple with a promise to give ₹ 100 more to the seller if the cards are proved lucky

- (a) This is a valid agreement
- (b) This agreement is void for uncertainty because it is not possible to precisely determine whether the cards brought good luck to A
- (c) The agreement is partially valid and partially void
- (d) The agreement is voidable

150. Legal principle: it is settled that ignorance of law is no excuse but ignorance of fact May be excused.

Factual Situation: X a foreign national was carrying child pornographic material with him and was apprehended when he reached India. It is an offence to possess child pornographic material in India. X did not know this law

Question: can X be prosecuted in India

- (a) X cannot be prosecuted because he had actually no knowledge about the Indian law
- (b) X cannot be prosecuted because ignorance of fact is excusable
- (c) X can be prosecuted because ignorance of law is not excusable
- (d) It is always in the discretion of court to decide in cases involving foreigners

151. The law that protects authors of books or articles by giving exclusive rights is known as

- (a) Copyright law
- (b) Patent law
- (c) Trade mark law
- (d) Design law

152. Where has been established High Court for the state of Uttaranchal

- (a) Nainital
- (b) Dehradun
- (c) Pauri Garwal
- (d) Ranchi

153. According to the amendment in negotiable instruments act, the physical cheque is no more required to be sent to drawee bank because

- (a) Of difficulty in sending cheques to paying branch
- (b) Cheque in the electronic form is sent to paying bank
- (c) Difficulties caused by loss of physical cheque
- (d) Law permits truncation of cheques by sending electronic image of cheque to the paying bank in electronic form.

154. Persona non grata' means

- (a) An unwelcome person
- (b) Personal favour which is illegal
- (c) Prisoners of war
- (d) Person not eligible for subsidies or grants

155. Legal principles: legal aid is a right and not a charity

Factual situation: a person facing a criminal charge in a criminal trial pleads that he is unable to engage an advocate for reason of poverty and that he should be provided with a lawyer at state expenses to defend him. Decide

- (a) State is bound to provide him a lawyer as it is a matter of his right
- (b) State May refuse to pay the expenses of lawyer to a criminal
- (c) State May deny on the ground of unavailability of lawyer or lack of finance
- (d) State May provide him a lawyer on the condition that he will return to the government the fee payable to the advocate within a reasonable period

156. Legal principles: A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

Factual situation: A agrees to pay B a sum of ₹ 15 lakhs if B marries C latest by 31st march 2015. Due to unavailability of marriage hall, B could marry C on 7th April 2015. B claims ₹ 15 lakhs from A

- (a) B can successfully claim ₹ 15 lakhs from A
- (b) B cannot claim ₹ 15 lakhs from A as B married C after the prescribed date
- (c) C cannot only claim ₹ 15 lakhs but also special damages from A for having married C
- (d) B can claim ₹ 15 lakhs from A only when C also joins B in the claim

157. Legal principle: Acts done by children below 12 years of age are not offences if they are not mature enough to understand the nature and consequences of the acts.

Factual situation: Sahil, a child of 10 years of age, finds a gold coin in his uncle's home. He gives the coin to his sister Rachna who is eight years old. The uncle reports the matter to the police. The police conduct a search. During the investigation the police find the gold coin kept in the toys of Rachna. Rachna tells the police that Sahil had given the coin to her

- (a) Sahil is guilty of theft

- (b) Rachna is guilty of theft
- (c) Both Sahil and Rachna are guilty of theft
- (d) Neither Sahil nor Rachna is guilty of theft

158. For which among the following posts there is no provision in constitution of India?

- (a) Deputy speaker
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Deputy Prime Minister
- (d) Vice-president

159. Income tax in India is

- 1. Indirect tax
 - 2. Progressive tax
 - 3. Direct tax
 - 4. Proportional tax
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1 and 4
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 3 and 4

160. Who among the following became the first Indian member of the British Parliament?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Vijayalaxmi Pandit
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Maulana Azad

161. Both the President and the governors in India have power to promulgate ordinances. The statements is

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Only if the concerned parliament and legislature is not a session
- (d) Depends on circumstances

162. Which amongst the following international organizations deals with refugees

- (a) UNESCO
- (b) UNICEF
- (c) UNHCR
- (d) UNCTAD

163. The headquarters of European Parliament's Secretariat is at

- (a) Paris
- (b) Luxembourg

- (c) Geneva
- (d) Vienna

164. the 25 member NATO is based at

- (a) Brussels
- (b) London
- (c) Geneva
- (d) Paris

165. Evergreening of patents means

- (a) Granting patents to harmful products
- (b) Granting patents for 100 year
- (c) Patenting the forest products in perpetuity
- (d) Granting protection to improved inventions having no substantial significance

166. The first lady in India who became the chief minister of a state

- (a) Nandini satpathy
- (b) Sheela dikshit
- (c) Sucheta kripalani
- (d) J. Jayalalitha

167. Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list

- (a) For the implementation of international treaties or agreements
- (b) If the Rajya Sabha declares by two-third majority resolution that it is expedient to do so in national interest
- (c) If the legislatures of two or more states request it to do so for them
- (d) In all the above cases

168. Theft is an offence relating to

- (a) Movable property only
- (b) Immovable property only
- (c) Movable and immovable property only
- (d) Cash and ornaments only

169. A notification inviting tender for goods is

- (a) A promise
- (b) An invitation to make an offer
- (c) A proposal
- (d) None of these

170. In India, the 'right to free education' in constitution emanates from

- (a) Article 29 and 30
- (b) Article 14

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(c) Article 21A
(d) Article 19



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