

Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best/correct option from among the four options and encode in the answer sheet by using Black Ball Point Pen only as per example given below:

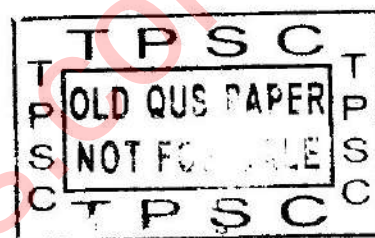
**Example :** The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is

(A) Guwahati

● Itanagar

(C) Kohima

(D) None of these



### PART-1

**Direction for Question Nos. 1 to 4.**

Select the appropriate option to fill in the blank.

1. Cleverness is good, but goodness is ———.

(A) best

(B) well

(C) better

(D) None of these

2. I can imagine no place ——— interesting than a hill station.

(A) more

(B) as

(C) equally

(D) mostly

3. The patient has been advised rest by the doctors attending ——— him.

(A) by

(B) to

(C) on

(D) for

4. Do you live in \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom?

(A) an

(B) the

(C) a

(D) None of these.

**Direction for Question Nos. 5 to 8.**

Select the word or group of words that is almost similar in meaning to the underlined word or words.

5. I see my friend once in a blue moon.

(A) regularly

(B) very often

(C) rarely

(D) frequently

6. Dowry is a burning question of the day.

(A) a dying issue

(B) a relevant question

(C) a political issue

(D) a widely debated issue

7. I told him point blank that I did not like his argument.

(A) directly

(B) boldly

(C) tactfully

(D) hesitantly

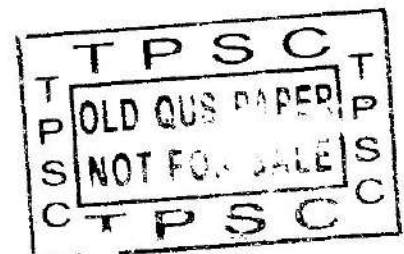
8. They sold their house, because it was a real white elephant.

(A) expensive but useless possession

(B) worthy possession

(C) cheap and useless

(D) None of these



**Direction for Question Nos. 9 to 12**

In this section, some parts of each sentence have been jumbled up. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to rearrange these parts to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.

**Example :**

The main purpose

how much                      is to find out    of this test of English    a candidate knows

P

Q

R

S

The correct sequence should be

(A) PQSR

(B) PRQS

(C) RQPS

(D) SPQR

**Explanation :**

The proper way of writing the sentence is "The main purpose "of this test of English is to find out how much a candidate knows. This is indicated by the sequence RQPS and so, (C) is the correct answer.

9. We often

without thinking    by speaking

or acting

get into trouble

P

Q

R

S

The correct sequence should be

(A) SQRP

(B) RQPS

(C) SRPQ

(D) QPRS

10. The Indian woman wants

in a male dominated society

as an equal partner

P

Q

and it is not too much to demand her rightful place

R

S

The correct sequence should be

(A) QPSR

(B) RSQP

(C) SRPQ

(D) SQPR

11. Climate change due  
to rice production

P  
is the new challenge

R

The correct sequence should be

(A) QRSP

(C) SQR P

causing changes in rainfall

Q  
to global warming

S

(B) SRQP

(D) RQSP

12. According to reports  
the wrecked bogies

P  
some of the passengers

R

The correct sequence should be

(A) SRPQ

(C) QPRS

were still trapped inside

Q  
of the express train

S

(B) RQPS

(D) PQSR

**Direction for Question Nos. 13 to 16**

Select the word or group of words that is almost opposite in meaning  
to the underlined word.

13. Mr. Sen is an amateur photographer.

(A) professional

(C) skilled

(B) average

(D) experienced

14. He is very meticulous in keeping the records up to date.

(A) clumsy

(C) irregular

(B) careless

(D) serious

15. During winter the seeds lie dormant in the soil.

(A) hidden

(B) inert

(C) active

(D) latent

16. She is extremely intelligent but proud.

(A) simple

(B) polite

(C) ignorant

(D) dull

**Direction for Question Nos. 17 to 20.**

In this section each sentence is underlined in three separate parts which are labelled as (A), (B) and (C).

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlying part. When you find an error in any one of the underlying parts (A), (B) or (C), indicate your response in the answer sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence, in that case option (D) will signify "No error" response.

**Example :**

She said that

she would help me

(A)

(B)

whenever I was in difficulty

No error

(C)

(D)

Option (D) is the appropriate response to be indicated in the answer sheet as the sentence does not contain any error.

17. The plane took on

as soon as the passengers

(A)

(B)

boarded it.

No error

(C)

(D)

18 Make haste

lest you should not

(A)

(B)

miss the train

No error

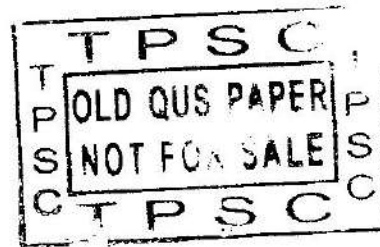
(C)

(D)

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(7)

[Turn over



19. My school is

within hundred yards

(A)

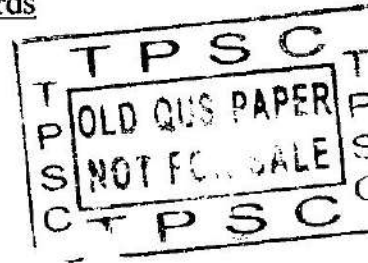
(B)

from my house

No error

(C)

(D)



20. The man

can not live

(A)

(B)

by bread alone

No error

(C)

(D)

21. Finfinne is the other name for \_\_\_\_\_ City in Africa.

(A) Addis Ababa

(B) Durban

(C) Johannesburg

(D) Knysna

22. The 'Hunar Haat is organised by the Ministry of \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Commerce and Industries

(B) Culture

(C) Minority Affairs

(D) Environment and Forests

23. Which cricket ground in Australia is known as 'Gabba' ?

(A) Sydney

(B) Perth

(C) Brisbane

(D) Melbourne

24. Who won the Best Actor Award in Oscar's 2020 ?

(A) Todd Phillips

(B) Zazie Beetz

(C) Joaquin Phoenix

(D) Brad Pitt

25. The first Olympian from Tripura was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Saraswati Dey Saha (B) Lopamudra Ghosh  
(C) Dipa Karmakar (D) Somdev Devvarman
26. Which of the following personalities is considered to be the originator of Sankhya Philosophy ?
- (A) Visakhadatta (B) Kapil Muni  
(C) Veda Muni (D) Vishnu Sarma
27. Which one of the following News papers was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903 at South Africa ?
- (A) Harijan (B) Indian Voice  
(C) Indian Beat (D) Indian Opinion
28. 'Veer Samriti' — The Second World War Cemetry is located at
- (A) Mokakchung (B) Itanagar  
(C) Kohima (D) Umrei
29. At which city the First India-Africa Defence Ministers Conclave was recently held ?
- (A) Lucknow (B) Meerut  
(C) New Delhi (D) Ahmedabad
30. India's first Super Fab Lab was inaugurated at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Vadodara (B) Mangalore  
(C) Visakhapatnam (D) Kochi

31. What is India's rank in the latest International Intellectual Property Index ?
- (A) 40 (B) 32  
(C) 24 (D) 35
32. The theme of the World Cancer Day-2020 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Nothing impossible (B) Now and never  
(C) I am and I will (D) No fear never fear
33. "Santusht" portal was launched by which Ministry in India ?
- (A) Ministry of Labour and Employment  
(B) Ministry of Personnel and Pensions  
(C) Ministry of Home Affairs  
(D) Ministry of Food Processing Industries
34. The name of the scheme launched by Government of India to boost creation of Science and Technology infrastructure in the country is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) AMRUT (B) HRIDAY  
(C) SANKALP (D) SATHI
35. Which Bird is the official Mascot for the Goa-2020 National Games ?
- (A) Rubigula (B) Parrot  
(C) Sea Eagle (D) Flamingo
36. 'Operation Vanilla' was carried out by India to help which country ?
- (A) Myanmar (B) Bangladesh  
(C) Madagascar (D) Thailand

37. The 'Dzukou Valley' is located in the borders of these two States —.

(A) Nagaland and Manipur

(B) Manipur and Mizoram

(C) Mizoram and Tripura

(D) Meghalaya and Mizoram

38. 'Apiary on Wheels' is an initiative of which statutory body of India ?

(A) National Green Tribunal

(B) Khadi and Village Industries Commission

(C) Wild Life Conservation of India

(D) Animal Welfare Board

39. 'Pyar ka Paudha' is a campaign launched in Bihar to promote

(A) Water conservation

(B) Dairy development

(C) Tree plantation

(D) Energy conservation

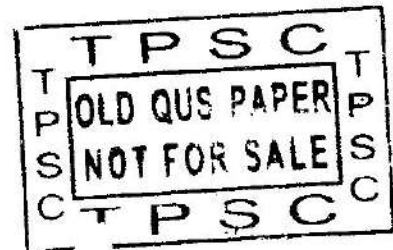
40. Who became the first Indian origin Finance Minister of UK ?

(A) Rishi Sunak

(B) Rajiv Kumar

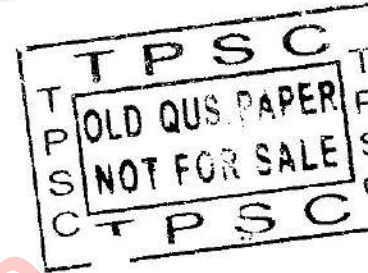
(C) Sreejesh

(D) Ajay Narayan



## PART - II

41. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right
- (A) By the Court
  - (B) By the Police Officer
  - (C) Both by the Court and Police Officer
  - (D) None of the above
42. Plea bargaining interest by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 does not apply in case of
- (A) Offences committed against woman
  - (B) Offences against children below the age of 14 years
  - (C) Offences affecting socio-economic conditions of country
  - (D) All of the above
43. Who out of the following may investigate a cognizable case even without the order of the Magistrate ?
- (A) Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG)
  - (B) Superintendent of Police (SP)
  - (C) Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
  - (D) Any Officer in charge of Police Station (OC)
44. A memorandum of arrest of an arrested person is required to be signed and attested by one member of
- (A) his family and one of his relatives, and countersigned by the arrested person
  - (B) the locality and one of his relatives, and countersigned by the arrested person
  - (C) other locality and one member of his family, and countersigned by the arrested person
  - (D) his family and one member of the locality, and countersigned by the arrested person



45. In the trial of summons case by a Magistrate

- (A) Charges must be framed
- (B) Charges need not be framed
- (C) Charges can be framed provided accused does not object
- (D) Only substance of accusation is to be stated

46. Law relating to admissibility of the electronic evidence particularly in view of provisions of section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act is dealt in the case of

- (A) Shafhi Mohammad v. the State of Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kishanrao Gorantyal
- (C) Both (A) and (B) of above
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B) of above

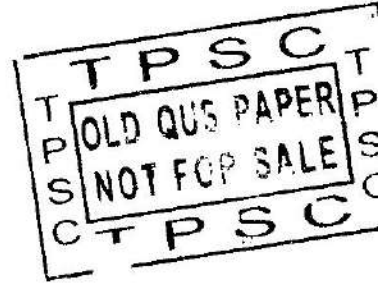
47. Which of the following statement is true ?

- (A) The State Government can determine the language of each Court within the State including Administrative Tribunal.
- (B) The State Government can determine the language of each Court within the State except Administrative Tribunal.
- (C) The State Government can determine the language of each Court within the State including the High Court.
- (D) The State Government can determine the language of each Court within the State except the High Court.

48. Any statement made by any person to a Police Officer under section 162 Code of Criminal Procedure in the course of investigation

- (A) must be signed by two witnesses
- (B) may be signed by person making the statement or the witnesses
- (C) must be signed by the person making it
- (D) may not be signed by the person making it

49. The rule of Constructive res judicata is
- (A) a product of judicial interpretation
  - (B) a principle of justice, equity and good conscience
  - (C) contained expressly in the Code of Civil Procedure
  - (D) a part of Supreme Court rules



50. Pleading must state

- (A) Law
- (B) Fact
- (C) Evidence
- (D) All of these

51. 'Decree' means

- (A) Formal expression of an adjudication and shall include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order
- (B) Formal expression of an adjudication but shall not include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order
- (C) Informal expression of an adjudication and shall include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order
- (D) Informal expression of an adjudication but shall not include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order

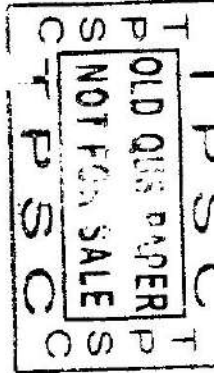
52. Choose the incorrect statement

- (A) The doctrine of estoppel applies to civil proceedings only.
- (B) In criminal cases, it is the duty of Court to record relevant evidence and to base its judgement upon such evidence alone.
- (C) Admission does not constitute an exception to the Hearsay rule.
- (D) The term 'Confession' is nowhere defined in the Indian Evidence Act.

53. In which of the following writs, the 'doctrine of res judicata' is not applicable ?
- (A) Certiorari (B) Mandamus  
(C) Quo Warranto (D) Habeas Corpus
54. During service of summons defendant was found absent from his residence and within reasonable time no chance to get back at his residence, service of the summons may be made on
- (A) Servant (B) Minor daughter  
(C) Adult son (D) None of them
55. The object of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 as set out in the Preamble is
- (A) to define and amend the Law of Evidence  
(B) to consolidate, define and amend the Law of Evidence  
(C) to repeal certain parts and to define and amend the Law of Evidence  
(D) to repeal certain parts and to consolidate, define and amend the Law of Evidence
56. Proof of a fact depends on
- (A) accuracy of the statement and not upon the probability of its existence  
(B) not upon the accuracy of the statement but upon the probability of its existence  
(C) artificial probative value assigned to a fact  
(D) rigid mathematical demonstration
57. Fact in issue means
- (A) It is a fact that is admitted where any right or liability is asserted or denied by the contesting parties  
(B) It is a fact that is not admitted where any right or liability is asserted or denied by the contesting parties  
(C) It is a fact that is disputed where any right or liability is asserted or denied by the contesting parties  
(D) It is a fact that is not disputed where any right or liability is asserted or denied by the contesting parties

58. Relevancy is

- (A) Question of law and can be raised at any time
- (B) Question of law but can be raised at the first opportunity
- (C) Question of law which can be waived
- (D) Question of procedure which can be waived



59. Privilege in respect of husband and wife under section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 relates to

- (A) Question which a witness can not be compelled to answer
- (B) Question which a witness can not be permitted to answer
- (C) Both (A) and (B) of above
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B) of above

60. In the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the expression 'Court' means

- (A) All Judges and Magistrates legally authorized to take evidence
- (B) All Judges and Magistrates, and all persons legally authorized to take evidence
- (C) All Judges and Magistrates, and all persons including arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence
- (D) All Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence

61. The case of Pakala Narain Swamy v. Emperor (AIR 1939 Privy Council p. 47) relates to

- (A) Doctrine of estoppels
- (B) Accomplice
- (C) Dying declaration
- (D) Hostile witness

62. A dying declaration is admissible

- (A) only in civil proceedings but not in criminal proceedings
- (B) only in criminal proceedings but not in civil proceedings
- (C) Both in civil as well as in criminal proceedings
- (D) Neither in civil nor in criminal proceedings

63. The principle of Lis pendens embodied in Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 pertains to

- (A) Bonafide purchase
- (B) Public policy
- (C) Auction sale
- (D) None of these

64. The registration of mortgage is not required where the mortgage is

- (A) Simple mortgage
- (B) Anomalous mortgage
- (C) English mortgage
- (D) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds

65. Which of the following transfers and conditions will be valid under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?

- (A) A sells the property to B absolutely with a direction that B can not sell it without the permission of A.
- (B) A makes a gift to B with a condition that in case B does not divorce his wife, the property will revert back to A.
- (C) A gifts the property to his wife with a condition that his wife can not sell without A's permission.
- (D) None of the above

66. In which of the following cases, a transfer of immovable property can be made with writing ?

- (A) Sale of property of a value more than Rs.100.  
(B) Lease for a term of 11 months.  
(C) Exchange.  
(D) Actionable claim.

67. A mortgage by deposit of title deeds is called

- (A) Anomalous mortgage (B) English mortgage  
(C) Equitable mortgage (D) Usufructuary mortgage

68. Whether a transfer can be made in favour of an unborn person ?

- (A) Yes, by machinery of trust  
(B) Yes  
(C) Guardian has got to be appointed first  
(D) None of the above

69. A right to sue for damages is

- (A) an actionable claim (B) not an actionable claim  
(C) not only a mere right to sue (D) transferable

70. To be competent to transfer property it is not essential that

- (A) person be major  
(B) person be of sound mind  
(C) person is competent to contract  
(D) transferable property is his own

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71. In the Preamble of the Constitution of India, the words, Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic has been substituted for the words

- (A) Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (B) Republic Sovereign Democratic
- (C) Democratic Sovereign Republic
- (D) Socialist Democrat Republic

72. In which case the Supreme Court stated for the Preamble, "It is the key to open the mind of the constitution makers" ?

- (A) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab
- (B) Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclave
- (C) Keshavand vs. State of Kerala
- (D) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain

73. Which article of Indian Constitution deals with Adult Suffrage ?

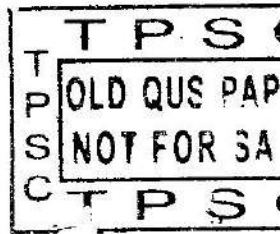
- (A) Article 320
- (B) Article 326
- (C) Article 225
- (D) Article 226

74. The Constitution of India embodies the Parliamentary form of Government because

- (A) The President, the Head of the Executive is answerable to Parliament
- (B) The Prime Minister, the Head of the Cabinet is accountable to Parliament
- (C) The Council of Ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (D) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha

75. The Fundamental Duties are added to Indian Constitution by

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 51st Amendment
- (D) 40th Amendment



76. Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Court in regard to civil matters, can be involved if High Court certifies

- (A) that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance
- (B) that in the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court
- (C) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (D) Both (A) and (B) are true

77. Rights under clause (1) and (2) of Article 22 of the Constitution of India are not available to

- (A) an enemy alien
- (B) a person detained under Preventive Detention Law
- (C) Both (A) and (B) above
- (D) None of the above

78. Legal right means

- (A) Rights recognised by law and enforceable by society
- (B) Rights recognised by society and enforceable by law
- (C) Rights recognised and enforceable by law
- (D) Rights recognised and enforceable by society

79. 'Qui facit per alium facit per se' means

- (A) Liability under the law of torts
- (B) Liability for unauthorised act
- (C) Vicarious liability
- (D) Strict liability

80. A master is liable for the wrongs of his servant if he

- (A) has acted outside the scope of his duty in violation of express orders
- (B) is temporarily lent to another
- (C) is drunk while on duty
- (D) has acted in self-defence against the criminal conduct of the person

81. The "absolute theory" as the basis for liability in tort for industrial injuries was propounded by

- (A) Black Burn J.
- (B) V.R. Krishna Iyer J.
- (C) P. N. Bhagwati C.J.
- (D) Lord Atkin

82. The maxim *res ipsa loquitur* is a

- (A) Rule of Law
- (B) Rule of Evidence
- (C) Rule of Maxim
- (D) Rule of Natural Justice

83. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (A) Defamation is an injury to the reputation of the public
- (B) Publication is an injury to the reputation of the person
- (C) Publication of defamatory statement is not essential
- (D) Both (A) and (B) above

84. To hold a person liable under section 511 of I.P.C., the act of the accused
- (A) should not be sufficiently proximate to the crime attempted
  - (B) may or may not be sufficiently proximate to the crime attempted
  - (C) should be sufficiently proximated to the crime attempted
  - (D) should be related with the crime at least remotely
85. "An attempt to commit a crime is an act done with intent to commit that crime and forming part of series of act, which would constitute its actual commission if it were not interrupted". It was stated by
- (A) Lord Summer
  - (B) Lord Rogerbird
  - (C) Sir James Fitz James
  - (D) None of them
86. A priest solemnizes and officiates an illegal marriage
- (A) He is guilty of abetment
  - (B) He is not guilty of abetment
  - (C) He is not guilty of abetment because priest is not supposed to be concerned about the legality or illegality of the marriage
  - (D) None of the above
87. Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code - punishes
- (A) Exciting hatred or contempt, disaffection towards the government
  - (B) Exciting and attempting to excite, hatred, contempt, disaffection towards government
  - (C) Attempting to excite hatred, contempt, disaffection towards government
  - (D) Seditious remark towards people of India

88. Z strikes B, B is by this provocative excited to violent rage. A, a bystander intending to take advantage of B's rage and to cause him to kill Z, puts a knife in B's hand for that purpose, B kills Z with knife. Here A is guilty of
- (A) Culpable homicide
  - (B) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
  - (C) Death by rash and negligent act
  - (D) Simply abetment
89. A cuts down a tree on B's land with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of B's possession without B's consent. A commits
- (A) no offence until the tree is taken away
  - (B) the offence of criminal misappropriation of property
  - (C) the offence of criminal breach of trust
  - (D) the offence is theft, as soon as the tree is severed
90. Mahbub Shah vs. Emperor is a leading case on
- (A) presence of common intention
  - (B) absence of common intention
  - (C) presence of common objective
  - (D) absence of common objective
91. IPC Section 304-A implies
- (A) absence of intention
  - (B) absence of knowledge
  - (C) absence of intention as well as knowledge
  - (D) presence of intention but absence of knowledge

92. A owes B Rs. 1,100. But the debt is barred by Limitation Act, A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 500 on account of debt.

- (A) This is a valid contract
- (B) This is not a valid contract
- (C) Void, agreement being in contravention with the prevailing statute
- (D) Voidable contract

93. Which of the following statements are true ?

- (i) Law of Estoppel is not applicable against a minor.
- (ii) Minors agreement cannot be ratified after attaining majority.
- (iii) Minor can ratify a contract entered into on his behalf after attaining majority.
- (iv) Secs. 64 and 65 are applicable to minor's agreement.

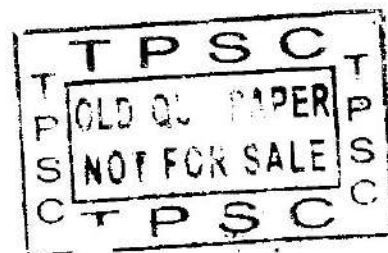
- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (iii) and (iv)
- (C) (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (i) and (iii)

94. If the consent is caused by mistake, it is

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

95. **Consensus** ad idem means

- (A) the meeting of two minds
- (B) meeting of two objectives
- (C) meeting of different persons
- (D) meeting of ways



96. Which one of the following is an essential feature of Wagering contract ?

- (A) Uncertain event
- (B) Mutual chances of gain and loss
- (C) Neither party to have a control over the event
- (D) All of the above

97. X offers to perform his part of promise but the other party Y does not avail such performance, here

- (A) Y will be discharged from the contract
- (B) Y will not be discharged from the contract unless he completes his duties
- (C) Y will not be discharged unless X declares so
- (D) None of the above

98. Propositions under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 are

- (i) in civil cases, character evidence is inadmissible unless the character of a party is a fact in issue.
- (ii) in criminal cases, the evidence of good character is admissible generally
- (iii) in criminal proceedings, evidence of bad character is inadmissible unless the same is a fact in issue
- (iv) in criminal proceedings evidence of bad character is admissible when evidence of good character has been given.

In relation to the above propositions which of the following is correct statement ?

- (A) (i) (ii) (iii) & (iv) are correct
- (B) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct but (iv) is incorrect
- (C) (i) & (ii) are correct but (iii) & (iv) are incorrect
- (D) (i) & (iii) are correct but (ii) & (iv) are incorrect

99. Opinion as to relationship of marriage under section 50 of Code of Civil Procedure
- (A) is admissible in cases of offences against marriage
  - (B) is admissible in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869
  - (C) is admissible both in (A) and (B) above
  - (D) is neither admissible in cases of offences against marriage nor in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869

100. Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 applies

- (A) when the person giving information is an accused but not in police custody
- (B) when the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody
- (C) when the person is in police custody but not an accused
- (D) when the person is neither in police custody nor an accused.