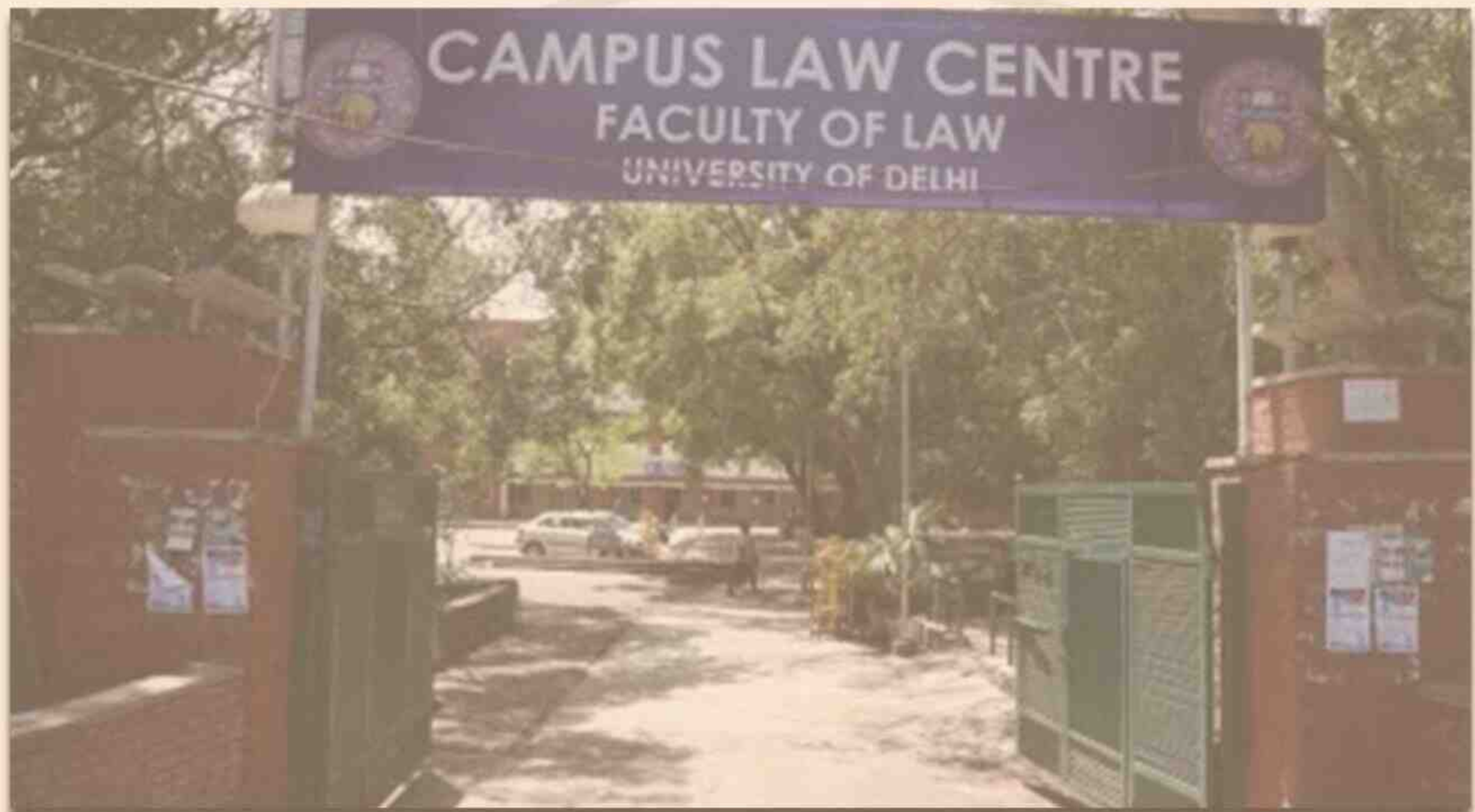


EHTESHAM LAW



DELHI UNIVERSITY LL.B 2003 PYQ

DU LL 2003

1. **Principle: The owner of immovable property is entitled to the column of airspace above the surface. However, the owner's right to air and space above his land is restricted to such height as is necessary for the ordinary use and enjoyment of his land and the structures on it.**

Facts: Galaxy Cable TV Network Company is providing cable connections to their customers. One of the cables passes over the house of Mr. Vasanth Bhat. He is not a customer of the Network Company. The cable is neither attached to his house nor to any projection thereof. It is at a distance of 20 feet above the terrace of Mr. Bhat's two storeyed houses. Because of the cable Mr. Bhat's son Sachin is unable to fly a kite from the terrace. Mr. Bhat requested the Network Company to change the position of the cable. But the company did not bother to change it. One evening Mr. Bhat cut the cable and cleared the airspace above his house. The Network company suffered a loss of about ₹ 1000/-. They bring a legal action against Mr. Bhat for recovery of loss suffered

- (a) **The Network Company will succeed because the cable was not interfering with the ordinary use and enjoyment of Mr. Bhat's property.**
- (b) The Network Company will not succeed because Mr. Bhat has every right to ensure proper enjoyment of his property by removing objects causing trespass in the air above his property to a reasonable extent.
- (c) The Network Company will succeed because laying cables is widely practiced in all cities like electricity and telephone wires.
2. **Principle: When a person consents to the infliction of some harm upon himself, he has no remedy in tort.**

Facts: The plaintiff was at a motor car race being held on a track owned by the company. During the race there was a collision between two cars. One of which was thrown among spectator there by injuring the plaintiff. Plaintiff filed a suit against the company.

Decision:

- (a) Company is liable
- (b) Company is not liable
- (c) **Company is not liable because plaintiff impliedly took the risk of injury**
- (d) Company is not liable because it owned no duty of care to the plaintiff
3. **Principle: everybody is under a legal obligation to take reasonable care to avoid act or omission which he can foresee would injure his neighbour. The neighbour for his purpose is any person whom he should have in his mind as likely to be affected by his act.**

Fact: Ram, while rushing to board a moving train, pushes shyam who was walking along with a heavy package, containing fire crackers. As a result, the package slipped from his hand and crackers exploded injuring a boy standing closely. A suit was filed against Ram, by the boy, claiming damages.

- (a) Ram is not liable, because he did not know anything about the contents of the package.

(b) Ram is not liable, because shyam should not have carried such a package in a crowded place like Railway station

(c) **Ram is liable, because Ram is under an obligation not to push Shyam.**

4. Principle: A contract is an agreement enforceable by law.

Fact: Anita invited Beena to her house for dinner. Beena accepted the invitation but later did not go. On Beena's failure to attend, Anita filed a suit against Beena for the price of non-consumed food. Can this agreement enforced by law?

(a) **This agreement cannot be enforced as it is just a social agreement**

(b) This agreement can be enforced as Anita can recover the price of non-consumed food.

(c) This agreement cannot be enforced as Beena did not accept the invitation in writing.

5. Principle: Theft is the dishonest moving of property with the intention of taking it out for the person's possession without his consent.

Fact: A gives his woolen coat to a dry cleaner along with his we's sarees of dry cleaning. He is told to collect the clothes n he comes after two days; he finds that he does not have enough money to pay the dry cleaner. But since due to the winter, he needs the coat desperately, he surreptitiously places the coat near his goods so that he can quietly take it without the knowledge of the dry cleaner.

(a) **A is guilty of theft.**

(b) A is not guilty of theft.

(c) A is not guilty of theft but has to pay compensation to the dry cleaner.

6. Principle: A person is guilty of cheating, when he fraudulently induces another person to deliver the latter's property to him.

Facts: 'A' falsely represented to B, a shop-owner that he was an officer from the Commercial Tax Department while examining the accounts of the shop 'A' showed interest in buying a microwave oven on installment basis. B readily agreed with the hope that he would get a favourable assessment from A regards his tax liability. A paid the first installment took the Microwave oven and disappeared from the scene. The police, however, managed to catch hold of A and prosecute him for cheating.

(a) **A committed cheating, because he induced B to part with the Microwave oven, posing as though that he was from the Commercial Taxes Department.**

(b) A committed cheating, because he did not pay the subsequent installment.

(c) A did not commit cheating, because B handed over the article in order to get a favourable assessment from A.

7. Principal: A person who rightfully rescinds a contract is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Facts: Catareena, a singer contracts with John, the manager of the theater, to sing at his theater for two nights in every week during the next two months, who engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the 6th night, Catareena willfully absents herself from the theater and John in consequence, rescinds the Contract. Is John entitled to claim compensation?

(a) Yes, because he has suffered loss

- (b) No
- (c) **Yes, because he has rightfully rescinded the contract.**
8. **Principle: both the parties agree upon the same thing in the same sense, the parties are bound by their agreement.**
Fact: Sanjay wrote to Hrithik offering to sell his horse for ₹ 20, 000. Hrithik wrote back, I agree to purchase your black horse for ₹ 20, 000.
- (a) The parties are bound by their agreement as they agree on the price and also on the goods for sale.
- (b) **The parties are not bound by the agreement as the object is uncertain**
- (c) The parties are bound by their agreement as the colour of the horse is only a question of detail.
9. **Principle: who ever cause death by doing an act with the intention of causing death commits the offence of culpable homicide.**
Fact: A, knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it, with an intention to cause Z's death induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z.
- (a) B is guilty of culpable homicide & not A.
- (b) **B is not guilty of any offence, but A is guilty of the offence of culpable homicide as he induced B to fire with the intention of causing Z's death.**
- (c) None of the above.
10. **Principle: Nothing is an offence, which is done by a person, who at the time of doing it, by the reason of unsoundness of mind is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that what he is doing is either wrong or contrary to law.**
Fact: Jack was a bad day at work, and is called at by all his superiors. On the way back from office, he gets stuck in a traffic jam, which adds to his stress. As jack nears his home, a person tries to run across the road. Owing to the stress, jack runs into the person, grievously injuring him. He is prosecuted and he takes the defence that at the time of doing the act he was really stressed and was incapable of knowing what he was doing was wrong.
- (a) Jack would not be liable, as he knows not what he did at the time of the incident.
- (b) **Jack would be liable as he is not of unsound mind and was capable of knowing the consequences of his act**
- (c) Jack would be liable as he took the stress he felt at office out on the pedestrian
- (d) Jack would not be liable as the pedestrian should have waited until jack had passed.
11. **Principle: Nothing is an offence, which is done by a person who is justified by law, or who by reason or by mistake of Fact and not by mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be justified by law in doing it.**
Facts: A constable sees Julie carrying some goods. Seeing Julie behave in a peculiar manner, the constable become: suspicious, approaches her and asks to inspect the goods. Julie refuses and tries to leave the scene, but the constable persists and there is a scuffle. Julie is arrested and later released, since the goods are innocent. She sues the constable.
- (a) The constable is liable since he should have obtained a search warrant before searching Julie.

- (b) The constable is liable since he should not have arrested Julie unless he had some reasonable basis to suspect that she was doing something wrong.
- (c) The constable is not liable since he would have immunity as a policeman.
- (d) **The constable is not liable since he believed that he was legally justified in arresting Julie.**

12. Principle: A contract is induced by undue influence where one party being in a position to dominate the will of another, uses that position to dominate the will of the other party to induce him to enter into the contract. A contract entered into because of undue influence is voidable.

Facts: Raju's son forges Raju's signature on some documents and presents them to the bank. The bank accepts them, but after realizing that the signatures are forged, threatens Raju's son with criminal action. To avoid this, Raju agrees to mortgage his property to the bank so that the bank may win the best branch competition. Raju now claims that this mortgage agreement is voidable because it has been entered into because of undue influence. Decide.

- (a) The agreement is valid because it was Raju's son and not the bank who was responsible for the entire situation.
- (b) The agreement is voidable because Raju's son deserves to go to jail, and Raju should not have intervened in the matter.
- (c) **The agreement is voidable because the bank has exercised undue influence.**
- (d) The Agreement is not voidable because the bank's threat was not to Raju but to his son.

13. Principle: Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without the persons consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

Facts: Harry goes to the local police station to lodge a complaint, however the constables the police station are fast asleep. Despite all in his attempts to wake them up, they remain asleep. He therefore decides to complain to the higher authorities, and on his way out he picks up a pair of handcuffs which shows the incompetence of the police. He is prosecuted for theft.

- (a) **Harry would not be liable since he did not have any dishonest intention.**
- (b) Harry would not be liable since the constables were careless when they should have been alert.
- (c) Harry would be liable since he took property that was not his, without the owner's consent.
- (d) Harry would be liable as he should have made better attempts to wake up the constable rather than complain.

14. Principle: No Person should be condemned unheard.

Facts: There was a complaint against a Government servant that he had accepted bribe from a person of showing favour of him. A show cause notice was issued to the Government servant asking him shows causes why disciplinary proceedings should not be initiated against him He submitted a representation in reply to the show cause notice. The officer in-charge then submitted his report to the disciplinary authority to the effect that the charge was proved. The Government servant was then dismissed

from service. He contends that he was not given an opportunity of being heard. Decide.

- (a) Govt. servant can be removed as he had been given an opportunity of being heard.
- (b) **He can't be removed because a show cause notice is not sufficient**

15. Principle: The court has power to issue an injunction to prohibit a child marriage from being performed.

Facts: A marriage is performed between A and B. A is of 14 yrs. of age and B is 17 yrs. of age. X a public spirited person filed a suit to declare the said marriage void. Is the suit maintainable?

- (a) **No, because court has power to issue injunction and not to declare marriage as valid and void**
- (b) No, because the marriage is performed with the consent of their parents.
- (c) Yes, because the policy of the law is to prevent the child marriages.
- (d) None of the above.

16. Principle-1: Master is liable for the act of the employee/servant.

Principle-2: The husband or the wives are not responsible for any commission of wrong on each other.

Facts: H is a manager of a Hotel belonging to X. Because of the negligence of H, a folding chair fell from the first floor to the ground floor injuring the Receptionist of the Hotel, named W who is the wife of H. W asks for compensation from X and H.

- (a) Both X and H are responsible to compensate W.
- (b) **X is only responsible to compensate W.**
- (c) H is only responsible to compensate W.
- (d) No one is responsible to compensate W.

17. Principle: When a person represents to another something as a true Fact knowing fully well that it is not true, he is guilty of fraud. The person subjected to fraud may avoid an agreement.

Facts: A presents a horse for sale. The horse is kept on display so that anyone interested could examine it. The horse has a cracked hoof and it is cleverly concealed by the owner. B tells A 'you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound. 'A' keeps silent. B purchases the horse.

- (a) **B can avoid the agreement on discovery of the defect.**
- (b) B cannot avoid the agreement, as the horse was on display and he could have satisfied himself of its soundness by personal examination.
- (c) B cannot avoid the agreement as A did not make any representation to mislead him. He merely kept silent so that B could find things out by himself.

18. A person arrested by a police officer can be kept in custody for

- (a) one day
- (b) two days
- (c) three days
- (d) **twenty-four hours**

19. 'Accused' means

- (a) Plaintiff

- (b) Defendant
(c) **Alleged wrongdoer**
(d) Who has committed the crime
- 20. Making a wrong statement in an affidavit is**
(a) Offence
(b) No offence
(c) **Perjury**
(d) Counter claim
- 21. Law prescribes minimum age for marriage of a Hindu Male. This is**
(a) 15 years
(b) 18 years
(c) **21 years**
(d) 25 years
- 22. The rule by which a person is liable for the act of another It called**
(a) Absolute liability
(b) **Vicarious liability**
(c) Strict Liability
(d) Rule of other's liability
- 23. 'Extradition is**
(a) Surrender of a criminal
(b) **Surrendering a fugitive to other country**
(c) A process of transferring witnesses from one country to other
(d) Transfer of a case to international court.
- 24. Who headed the Delimitation Commission-2002 of the Government?**
(a) **Justice Kuldeep Singh**
(b) Justice S.K. Mahajan
(c) Justice Venkatachaliah
(d) Justice Rajendra Babu
- 25. Competition Act, 2002 replaced the following existing law**
(a) Arbitration Act, 1940
(b) SEBI Act, 1992
(c) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
(d) **MRTA Act, 1969.**
- 26. 'Freedom of Information Act' was enacted in**
(a) 2000
(b) 1999
(c) 2001
(d) **2002**
- 27. The writ which requires a person to be produced before court nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest is**
(a) Mandamus
(b) **Habeas Corpus**
(c) Quo Warranto
(d) have the body

28. Crime of unlawfully damaging or destroying other's property by fire is called
- (a) **Arson**
 - (b) Sedition
 - (c) Treason
 - (d) Mischief
29. to pass from inside the someone's house without his consent is called
- (a) Passage
 - (b) **Trespass**
 - (c) Easement
 - (d) None of these
30. The rule of having only one we is called
- (a) Monoandry
 - (b) Bigamy
 - (c) Polyandry
 - (d) **Monogamy**
31. the Principle having more than one we is called
- (a) **Polygamy**
 - (b) Bigamy
 - (c) Polyandry
 - (d) Monogamy
32. 'Mens Rea' is a concept in criminal law. What does it mean?
- (a) Criminal intention
 - (b) **Guilty mind is necessary for a criminal act**
 - (c) A man's wrong act
 - (d) Mental state of criminal
33. Damage means
- (a) Compensation
 - (b) Loss of some goods
 - (c) **Harm**
 - (d) Legal injury
34. Who stands to the opposite of plaintiff?
- (a) **Defendant**
 - (b) Accused
 - (c) Police
 - (d) Prosecution
35. Which of the following courses is not being taught in Delhi University's Law Faculty at present?
- (a) LLM.
 - (b) **LLD.**
 - (c) MCL
 - (d) DCL
36. What does 'affidavit' mean?
- (a) disclosed Facts
 - (b) **Voluntary declaration of Facts before court**

- (c) A petition for divorce.
(d) Confession of a guilt
37. 'Negligence' is a specic tort. It means
- (a) A tort
(b) Breach of the duty of care causing damage to someone
(c) A failure to do an act for which one is responsible
(d) Interference in someone else rights.
38. Which body regulates legal education in the country?
- (a) UGC
(b) Universities themselves
(c) Bar Council of India
(d) Council for Indian Legal Education (CILE)
39. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan' is a famous recent case. It deals
- (a) Rape
(b) Murder
(c) Sexual harassment at workplace
(d) Unnatural offences
40. One against whom a case is filed is _____
- (a) Plaintiff
(b) Defendant
(c) Accused
(d) Wrongdoer
41. Who issues warrant?
- (a) A magistrate
(b) A judge
(c) the court
(d) police
42. Abettor is a person who
- (a) Commits a crime
(b) Participates in a crime
(c) Aids or encourages in committing a crime
(d) Witness to a crime
43. An 'Accessory' is
- (a) A secondary thing
(b) A person aiding or contributing in crime
(c) A person involved in criminal conspiracy
(d) A criminal
44. Police takes you in custody. It forcefully makes you to say something against yourself. This act is
- (a) Self-incrimination
(b) Double jeopardy
(c) Forceful confession
(d) Inculpatory statement
45. Transfer of a movable property takes place in

- (a) Lease
- (b) **Sale**
- (c) Mortgage
- (d) Hypothecation

46. Meaning of 'Intestate' is

- (a) **Person dying without will.**
- (b) Person who has never made his will.
- (c) Person unable to make a will.
- (d) Beneficiary of a will.

47. An act done beyond authority is ,

- (a) Intra vires
- (b) Super authority act
- (c) **Ultra vires**

48. Embezzlement means

- (a) Theft of Government Property
- (b) **Fraudulent taking of some property of the company/firm Magisterial**
- (c) Extorting money from a person
- (d) Theft of any property

49. A convict is a person.

- (a) **Found guilty of crime**
- (b) Found guilty of crime and is serving a sentence therefore
- (c) A jailed criminal
- (d) An accused

50. A court issues a _____ to enforce attendance of some witness

- (a) Influence
- (b) **Summon**
- (c) Discourage
- (d) Order

51. A writ of mandamus _____

- (a) **Directs a public authority to do it:**
- (b) Direct police authority to produce
- (c) Asks a person wrongfully employeee
- (d) Directs an inferior court to act in .

52. A divorce between a Muslim Husband

- (a) **Talaq-ul-Sunnat**
- (b) Talac
- (c) Talq-e-Sada
- (d) Divorce

53. FIR stand for

- (a) Fact Information Report
- (b) Further Information Report
- (c) Frequent Information Report
- (d) **First Information Report.**

54. Ignorance of law is

- (a) **Not an excuse in Indian Law**
- (b) Is an excuse in Indian Law
- (c) No such legal **Principle** is followed
- (d) Partly an excuse in Indian Law

55. An accused below the age of 18 years f be tried under:

- (a) Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860)
- (b) **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) act, 2000**
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) being a minor, he is not to be punished

Directions: (Questions 56-60 choose the word of nearly the same in meaning to the key word.

56. Magisterial

- (a) Wretched
- (b) Scant
- (c) **Dignied**
- (d) Remissness

57. St. Corroborate

- (a) Contradict
- (b) **Confirm**
- (c) Discredit
- (d) Dissimilar

58. Provoke

- (a) Influence
- (b) Decline
- (c) Discourage
- (d) **Instigate**

59. Interpret

- (a) To cause
- (b) Exonerate
- (c) **Explain**
- (d) Exaggerate

60. Confess

- (a) **Admit**
- (b) Refuse
- (c) Hide
- (d) Transfer

Directions: (Questions 61 to 64) choose the word which is opposite \ meaning to the key word.

61. Accuse

- (a) **Exonerate**
- (b) Impeach
- (c) To blame
- (d) To cause

62. Deceit

- (a) Favourable

- (b) Harmful
- (c) Dishonesty
- (d) **Honesty**

63. Infringe

- (a) **Obey**
- (b) Transgress
- (c) Revive
- (d) Disobey

64. Rational

- (a) **Irrational**
- (b) Sane
- (c) Prompt
- (d) Active

Direction: From the four selections, shade the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

65. He apologized _____ not keeping the appointment.

- (a) **For**
- (b) On
- (c) In
- (d) About

66. After the examination he disposed _____ his books.

- (a) Off
- (b) With
- (c) **Of**
- (d) Away

67. He _____ the crowd by leaving through the back door

- (a) Missed
- (b) Neglected
- (c) **Avoided**
- (d) Prevented

68. The minister gave an tar party as a goodwill _____

- (a) Image
- (b) Attitude
- (c) **Gesture**
- (d) Mission

69. Candidates who do not _____ with the regulations will be disqualified

- (a) **Comply**
- (b) Assent
- (c) Perform
- (d) Consent

70. From the _____ of the talks it was obvious that the deal would fall through.

- (a) Outcome
- (b) Outbreak
- (c) Onset

- (d) **Outset**
71. Those articles are _____ from customs duty
- (a) Discounted
 - (b) Dispensed
 - (c) Acquitted
 - (d) **Exempted**
72. The new term for old people nowadays is _____ citizens.
- (a) **Senior**
 - (b) Geriatric
 - (c) Elderly
 - (d) Senile
73. They _____ to say anything without consulting their lawyer.
- (a) Denied
 - (b) **Refused**
 - (c) Rejected
 - (d) Neglected
74. All the students _____ him as their leader.
- (a) Observed
 - (b) Found
 - (c) **Acknowledged**
 - (d) Praised
75. The pleasant trees and flowers _____ me of my rural childhood.
- (a) Recollected
 - (b) **Reminded**
 - (c) Remembered
 - (d) Commemorated
76. The grad was punished _____ dereliction of duty.
- (a) Of
 - (b) Over
 - (c) **For**
 - (d) From
77. People should be trained to throw their empty packets in the _____ bins.
- (a) Junk
 - (b) Scrap
 - (c) **Litter**
 - (d) Dirt
78. Be careful that you don't get _____ by a bee among the flowers.
- (a) Pricked
 - (b) Bitten
 - (c) Struck
 - (d) **Stung**
79. He was in no _____ to listen to reason.
- (a) Attitude
 - (b) Shape

- (c) **Feeling**
- (d) Mood

Direction: Following the passage, there are questions with four suggested answers. Shade the best answer.

Now, why should the shark, whose favorite meal is other fish, be dangerous to man? The answer lies perhaps in his being simply greedy and living in a world where speed is essential you are to catch your dinner. There is little time, attacking at such speed, to identify your prey. And part of the explanation for the shark's greed is that, unlike most other fish, he is not equipped with an air sack that automatically enables him to equalize his buoyancy so that he can rest at any depth whatever. A shark stops swimming he sinks. As these were handicap enough, nature has endowed him with a faulty digestive process so that only about half of what he eats can be assimilated. Add all this up and you have an awesome combination of cartilage and sinews, capable of great speed, armed usually with a mouthful of razor-edged teeth, and requiring an immense intake of food to simply go on existing.

No wonder that a human being clumsily splashing on the surface is as welcome to the shark as a wounded fish, an old tin can, or even a piece of floating wood. It all helps to stoke up the boilers. Some claim that sharks are guided by their sense of smell: others that their sight is better than it was once thought to be. But the truth is that the shark has another highly developed sensing mechanism, known as the lateral line. This is a kind of receptive area running parallel with the spine and able to pick up vibrations as radars do. By trial and error the shark establishes through the use of this mechanism, the pattern of what is food and what is not.

Some species of shark are less sensitive than others. The Mako for instance, has been known to attack a wounded fish or some other prey with such savage speed as to drive himself around or, mistaking a boat for something that can be eaten, he has left quantities of teeth embedded in the hard wood. Other species appear in the water as by magic, but cautiously circle round, trying to identify the object. This is the moment when a swimmer has some chance to frighten off the shark by some unusual behaviour. Splashing, shouting,

- almost anything is worth trying when you know for certain that when the shark makes up its mind to attack, there is practically no hope of escape. Dusk or night-time is particularly dangerous for a swimmer. Like most fish, the shark feeds mainly between sundown and sunrise. When there is little or no visibility, he is likely to leave identification to his lateral line—with possibly unfortunate results for a swimmer.

When food is about, the shark often develops a hysterical feeding frenzy. I have seen sharks feeding on a school of sardines; turn on one another, tearing great chunks out of their neighbours. Once a shark is wounded others will join in the feast. The sea becomes a flaying, frothy mass of red-tinged water, torn with flapping fins and tails. It is not the moment for a quiet swim.

80. A shark is not like most other fish because

- (a) It can rest only in deep water.
- (b) **It cannot rest.**
- (c) It is greedier.
- (d) It feeds at night.

81. Why does the shark eat enormous quantities of food?
- (a) It is a big fish and need:
 - (b) It swims so fast that it
 - (c) **It only digests half the it**
 - (d) It doesn't know what it
82. Why does the shark attack men?
- (a) **It swims so fast it does**
 - (b) It swims blindly and attacks because it is a violent creature
 - (c) Man is his favourite food
 - (d) Man is easier to catch than other fish
83. What does the shark's lateral line help it to do?
- (a) See better than was on
 - (b) Identity its food.
 - (c) Avoid trial and error in
 - (d) **Find the position of its prey**
84. The writer says that sometimes sharks
- (a) Prefer eating themselves to other fish
 - (b) Have a feeding party.
 - (c) **Go wild there is plenty of food**
 - (d) Love eating sardines.

Direction: Following the passage, there are questions with four suggested answers. Shade the best answer.

Easter Island is the loneliest place in the world. The nearest solid land the inhabitants can see is in the moon and planets. They have to travel farther than any other people to see that there really is land still closer. Therefore they live nearest to the stars and know more names of stars than of towns and countries in our world.

On this remote island, east of the sun and west of the moon, mankind once had one of its most curious ideas. No one knows who had it, and no one knows why. For it happened before Columbus led white men to America, and in doing so, opened the gates for voyages of exploration out into the great unknown Pacific while our own race believed that the world ended at Gibraltar, there were other great navigators who knew better. In advance of their time they plowed unknown seas in the immense floating vacuum off the desolate coast of South America. Far out in it they found land, the loneliest little island in the world. They landed there, whetted their stone adzes and set about one of the most remarkable engineering projects of ancient times. They did not build fortresses or castles, or dams and wharves. They made gigantic stone figures in man's likeness, as tall as houses and as heavy as railway trucks, they dragged them in great numbers cross country and set them up erect on huge stone terraces all over the island.

How did they manage this before the mechanical age? No one knows. But there stood the figures they had desired, towering into the sky, while the people fell. They buried their dead at the feet of the colossi they themselves had created. They raised columns and buried themselves. Then one day the blows of the adze fell silent. They fell silent suddenly for the tools were left lying and many of the figures were only half finished. The mysterious sculptors disappeared into the dark mists of antiquity. What happened?

I bent over my writing table for the thousand time and let my eyes sail over the large— scale chart of the Pacic. I was beginning to know this ocean now. There in the wild valleys of the Marquesas group of islands, just south of the Equator, I had lived for a year in native fashion and learned to see Nature with Polynesian eyes. There too I had heard for the first time old Tei Tetua's stories of the man-god Tiki. And down in the Society Islands, among the palms of Tahiti, the great chief Teriieroo had once been my teacher, He had adopted me as his own son and taught me to respect his own race as my own. And there, on the coral reef in the Tuamotu group, we had landed with the Kon-Tiki raft and learned that the salt sea had its inexorable treadmill, the route from South America out to those distant islands. However lonely the islands were, they all lay within the natural range of the Indians' old balsa rafts.

- 85.** Easter Island is the loneliest inhabited place in the world' because
- (a) It has a very small population.
 - (b) It has no links with the outside world.
 - (c) The inhabitants liked living in the dark mists of the past
 - (d) **For hundreds of miles there is no other land**
- 86.** The writer says that one of the results of Columbus's discovery of America was that it
- (a) Made men aware of the existence of the Pacic Ocean.
 - (b) Started the search for archaeological relics in the islands
 - (c) Permitted the Incas to venture forth with their crafts
 - (d) **Began to encourage men to explore a new world.**
- 87.** The early inhabitants of Easter island used adzes for
- (a) Making terraces
 - (b) **Carving stone**
 - (c) Sharpening tools
 - (d) Digging soil.
- 88.** The writer seems to have visited all the South Sea islands except the
- (a) Tuamotu group
 - (b) Marquesas group
 - (c) **Galapagos Islands**
 - (d) Society Islands
- 89.** The writer says that the lonely islands were all within range of
- (a) Land
 - (b) Stars
 - (c) **Their boats**
 - (d) South America
- 90. Who distributes election symbols?**
- (a) Chief Electoral Officer
 - (b) **Election Commission**
 - (c) Political Parties of National Level
 - (d) Home Ministry
- 91. In which schedule of the constitution, law relating to 69% reservation is saved?**
- (a) **IX**
 - (b) X

- (c) XI
(d) XII
92. Who was responsible for introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the country?
(a) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
(b) **Justice P.N. Bhagwati**
(c) Justice Krishnaswamy
(d) Justice R.S. Pathak
93. Who administers oath to the Governor?
(a) Speaker of Assembly
(b) **Chief Justice of High Court**
(c) President
(d) None of these
94. Who removes UPSC Chairman?
(a) President
(b) President on recommendation of Union Govt.
(c) **President on recommendation of Supreme Court**
(d) Union Cabinet
95. A judge of the High Court is appointed by _____.
(a) President
(b) President on advice of Chief Justice of India.
(c) Chief Justice of India in consultation with Chief Justice of High Court
(d) **President on advice of Chief Justice of India and Chief Justice of High Court.**
96. When the seats of President and Vice-president become vacant at the same time, who takes charge of the post of president,
(a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(b) Leader of opposition
(c) **Chief Justice of India**
(d) None
97. Who presides over joint sitting of both houses of parliament?
(a) **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
(b) President of India
(c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
98. Who determines about the disqualification of a member of parliament?
(a) **Election commission**
(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha.
(c) President
(d) Supreme Court
99. Who is ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?
(a) **Vice-President**
(b) Leader of opposition
(c) Minister of Law and Justice
(d) None

100. A superior court thinks over a law made by legislature, this is called_____.
- (a) Legal review
 - (b) **Judicial review**
 - (c) Court's power to review legislative action
 - (d) Juridical analysis of law
101. President writes his letter of resignation to_____
- (a) **Vice-president**
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (d) The parliament
102. How many hours a person is to be presented before court after arrest?
- (a) 10 Hours
 - (b) **24 Hours**
 - (c) 48 Hours
 - (d) 72 Hours
103. Which article of the constitution contained in Part IV is least used article in the governance of the country?
- (a) Art. 51
 - (b) **Art. 44**
 - (c) Art. 51A
 - (d) Art. 43A
104. President can issue an ordinance which shall remain in force_____.
- (a) For 6 months
 - (b) Till the session of parliament begins
 - (c) 14 days
 - (d) **Upto 6 weeks after the session of parliament starts**
105. 'Indira Sawhney v. Union of India case is known as_____?
- (a) **Mandal judgment**
 - (b) Sexual harassment case
 - (c) Emergency case
 - (d) None
106. To provide highest possible transparency in the functioning of the Supreme Court, which provision has been made?
- (a) Judges are allowed to use their will
 - (b) Judges are provided with special emoluments along with salary.
 - (c) Constitution empowers them to do anything
 - (d) **No political interference in judicial matters.**
107. President nominates two persons to the parliament. They should belong to_____
- (a) Minority community
 - (b) **Anglo-Indian community**
 - (c) Parsi community
 - (d) Buddha and Jain community
108. President is a member of _____

- (a) Lok Sabha
(b) **Parliament**
(c) Rajya Sabha
(d) Legislature
109. Which part of the constitution contains the provisions relating to directive Principles of state policy
(a) Part I
(b) Part II
(c) Part III
(d) **Part IV**
110. A Judge of Supreme Court can be removed by _____
(a) President's order
(b) **Impeachment proceeding passed by Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha**
(c) Proved misbehavior or incapacity
(d) Chief justice of India
111. Rajya Sabha can withhold money bill for a period of
(a) **14 days**
(b) 21 days
(c) 1 month
(d) Can't withhold
112. The law declared by the Supreme Court of India is binding upon all the courts subordinate to it in India
(a) **Under article 141 of the constitution of India**
(b) Under article 139 of the constitution of India
(c) Under article 132 of the constitution of India
(d) None of these
113. who among the following personalities was the chairperson to review the working of the constitution
(a) Ram Jethmalani
(b) **Justice Venkatachaliah**
(c) Pramod Mahajan
(d) L. K. Advani
114. The right to education under article 21A was inserted in the constitution of India by
(a) Constitution (Eighty-fourth amendment) act, 2001
(b) Constitution (eighty-fth amendment) act, 2001
(c) **Constitution (eighty-sixth amendment) act, 2002**
(d) It was original article in the constitution of India
115. Which one of the following is considered as the Guardian of the Constitution of India
(a) President of India
(b) Lok Sabha
(c) **Supreme Court**
(d) Chief justice of India

116. Planning in India derives its objectives from the

- (a) **Directive Principles of State Policy**
- (b) Preamble of the Constitution
- (c) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) Report of the Governors of the States.

117. India is called a "Republic" because

- (a) The Union Ministers are accountable to Lok Sabha
- (b) The sovereignty vests in people of India
- (c) The Union Ministers hold office only during the pleasure of the President
- (d) **The President is head of the State, in India and not a monarch.**

118. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years:

- (a) Under article 21
- (b) Under article 32
- (c) **Under article 21a**
- (d) Under article 14

119. A political party is officially accorded the status of an opposition party in Lok Sabha, only it secures at least

- (a) 4 per cent of the seats
- (b) **10 per cent of the seats**
- (c) 5 per cent of the seats
- (d) 15 per cent of the seats

120. The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years: This provision is made in the Constitution 86th Amendment in

- (a) **Article 45 of the Constitution**
- (b) Article 245 of the Constitution
- (c) Article 345 of the Constitution
- (d) Article 145 of the Constitution

121. The Supreme Court of India reviews its own Judgment or Pronouncement under

- (a) **Article 137**
- (b) Article 132
- (c) Article 139
- (d) Article 141

122. Economic Justice, an important objective of the Constitution of India, is embedded in the

- (a) Preamble
- (b) **Preamble and Directive Principles**
- (c) Directive Principles
- (d) Fundamental Rights

123. According to the Constitution of India, concentration of wealth violates

- (a) **The Directive Principles**
- (b) The concept of the Welfare State
- (c) The spirit of the Constitution

(d) The right to freedom.

124. The Constitution of India provides a status to Hindi as:

- (a) The official language of the Union
- (b) A language for inter-State communications
- (c) **The national language of India**
- (d) The language of communication between the Union and the States.

125. The concept of 'Hindutva' is well interpreted by the Supreme Court in

- (a) The Minerva Mills case
- (b) The Babri Masjid case
- (c) The Golak Nath case
- (d) **The Manohar Joshi case**

126. The duties and functions assigned to the Attorney General of India are

- (a) To regulate State expenditure and accounts
- (b) To arbitrate in disputes between the Union and the States
- (c) **To render legal advice to the Union Government**
- (d) Both (b) and (c).

127. A Member of Parliament can be disqualified on grounds of defection:

- (1) the voluntarily resigns from membership of the Party on whose ticket he contested the election
 - (2) he votes or abstains from voting contrary to directions issued by the political party without prior permission
 - (3) he takes a stand contrary to the stand of the Party
 - (4) he joins a political party other than the one on whose ticket he contested the election and got elected:
- (a) 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) **1, 2 and 4**
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

128. Which of the following Schedule appended to the Constitution of India, contains the list of regional languages:

- (a) **Eighth Schedule**
- (b) Second Schedule
- (c) Fth Schedule
- (d) Seventh Schedule

129. The source/sources from which money flow into the Consolidated Fund of India is/are:

- (a) Revenues
- (b) Repayment of loans
- (c) Fresh loans
- (d) **All the above**

Directions: Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below: Loan disbursed by 5 banks (Rupees in Crores)

| Ranks | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| A | 18 | 23 | 45 | 30 | 70 |
| B | 27 | 33 | 18 | 41 | 37 |
| C | 29 | 29 | 22 | 17 | 11 |
| D | 31 | 16 | 28 | 32 | 43 |
| E | 13 | 19 | 27 | 34 | 42 |
| Total | 118 | 120 | 140 | 154 | 203 |

130. In which year was the disbursement of loans of the banks put together is least compared to the average disbursement of loans over the year?

- (a) 1982
- (b) 1983
- (c) 1984
- (d) 1996

131. What was the percentage increase of disbursement of loans of all banks together from 1984 to 1985?

- (a) 110
- (b) 14
- (c) $90 \frac{10}{11}$ —
- (d) 10
- (e) None of these

132. In which year was the total disbursement of loans of banks A & B exactly equal to the total disbursement of banks D and E?

- (a) 1983
- (b) 1986
- (c) 1984
- (d) 1982
- (e) None of these

133. In which of the following banks did the disbursement of loans continuously increase over the years?

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

134. the minimum target in the preceding years was 20% of the total disbursement of loans? How many banks reached the target in 1983

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

135. In which bank was disbursement more than 25% of the disbursement of all banks together in 1986

- (a) A

- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it

From amongst six boys A,B, C, D, E and F and five girls P, Q, R, S and T a team of six is to be selected under the following conditions

- (1) A and D have to be together
- (2) C cannot go with S
- (3) S and T have to be together
- (4) B cannot be teamed with E
- (5) D cannot go with P
- (6) B and R have to be together
- (7) C and Q have to be together

136. there be five boys in the team, the lone girl member is

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) S

137. , including P, the team has three girls, the members other than P are

- (a) BCFQR
- (b) ADEST
- (c) ADBST
- (d) BFRST

138. the team including C consists of four boys, the members of the team other than C are

- (a) ADEPQ
- (b) ABDQR
- (c) DEFAQ
- (d) BEFRQ

139. four members including E have to be boys, the members other than E are

- (a) ABCQR
- (b) ADFST
- (c) BCFQR
- (d) ACDFQ

140. four members have to be girls, the members of the team are

- (a) BCPQRS
- (b) BFPRST
- (c) BCQRST
- (d) BCPQRT

Direction: the figures of foreign trade for the financial year starting from 1995- 1996 to 2001- 2002 are as follow

| Year | Exports | Imports | Trade deficit |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 1955-1966 | 11711 | 17549 | 5838 |
| 1996-1997 | 12806 | 18608 | 5802 |
| 1997-1998 | 13803 | 19239 | 5490 |
| 1998-1999 | 14771 | 20831 | 6060 |
| 1999-2000 | 16855 | 22173 | 5318 |
| 2000-2001 | 15420 | 23371 | 7951 |
| 2001-2002 | 17550 | 25063 | 7513 |

141. Which of the following shows an increase each year

- (a) Both are equal
- (b) Trade deficit
- (c) Exports
- (d) **Imports**

142. the percentage increase in exports in maximum in the year

- (a) 1998-1999
- (b) **1999-2000**
- (c) 2000-2001
- (d) 2001-2002

143. The ratio of imports in comparison to exports is maximum in the year

- (a) 1998-1999
- (b) 1997-1998
- (c) 1995-1996
- (d) **2000-2001**

144. Total trade deficit for the last five years is

- (a) 32, 332 lakh
- (b) 33, 332 lakh
- (c) **43, 972 lakh**
- (d) 22, 332 lakh

145. Dference between imports and exports is maximum in the year

- (a) 1996-1997
- (b) 1998-1999
- (c) 1999-2000
- (d) **2000-2001**

Directions: In each question is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

146. Statement: the boy is too honest not to speak the truth

Assumption: I. very honest boy also tell lies

II. Dishonest boys also speak the truth

- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
- (b) Only assumption II is implicit
- (c) Either I or II is implicit

- (d) Neither I nor II is implicit
(e) Both I and II are implicit.
- 147. Statement:** X air conditioner the largest selling name with the largest range' an advertisement
Assumption: I. X air conditioner is only one with wide variations
II. There is a demand for air-conditioners in the market
- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
(b) Only assumption II is implicit
(c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II is implicit
(e) Both I and II are implicit.
- 148. Statement:** opening a library in Rambli will be a wastage
Assumption: I. inhabitants of Rambli are illiterate
II. Inhabitants of Rambli are not interested in reading
- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
(b) Only assumption II is implicit
(c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II is implicit
(e) Both I and II are implicit.
- 149. Statement:** it is through participative management policy alone that indiscipline in our industries can be contained and a quality of le ensured to the worker
Assumption: I. quality of le in our industry is better
II. Indiscipline result in a poor quality of le
- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
(b) Only assumption II is implicit
(c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II is implicit
(e) Both I and II are implicit.
- 150. Statement:** all men are dogs, all dogs are cats
Conclusion: I. all men are cats
II. All cats are men
- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
(b) Only assumption II is implicit
(c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II is implicit
(e) Both I and II are implicit.
- 151. Statement:** all coins are crows, some crows are pens
Conclusion: I. no pen is coin
II. Some coins are pens
- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
(b) Only assumption II is implicit
(c) Either I or II is implicit
(d) Neither I nor II is implicit
(e) Both I and II are implicit.

152. **Statement:** no women can vote, some women are politicians

Conclusion: I. no politicians can vote
II. Some politicians can vote

- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
- (b) Only assumption II is implicit
- (c) Either I or II is implicit
- (d) Neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) Both I and II are implicit.

153. **Statement:** all teachers are good, some women are teachers

Conclusion: I. all good teachers are women
II. Some women are good teachers

- (a) Only assumption I is implicit
- (b) Only assumption II is implicit
- (c) Either I or II is implicit
- (d) Neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) Both I and II are implicit.

154. **Kitty Hawk is a.**

- (a) Sub Marine
- (b) Aircraft
- (c) Missile
- (d) Portland

155. **Which country didn't allow USA to use its land for war against Iraq'**

- (a) Turkey
- (b) Kuwait
- (c) UAE
- (d) Pakistan

156. **Who is the first chairman of newly constituted Forest Commission?**

- (a) Justice B.N. Kripal
- (b) Justice A.S. Anand
- (c) Justice Bharucha
- (d) Justice Kuldeep Singh

157. **Which Indian received first Magsaysay Award?**

- (a) J.M. Lyngdoh
- (b) Kiran Bedi
- (c) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Mother Theresa

158. **Which movie got the Golden Lion - 2000 Award?**

- (a) Monsoon Wedding
- (b) Lagan
- (c) Bend it like Beckham
- (d) Lord of the Rings

159. **Kalinga Prize is related with _____**

- (a) USSR
- (b) Peace

- (c) Administration
(d) Warfare
160. Which one is not a member of G-8?
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) Spain
(d) France
161. The NAM Summit-2003 was held in _____
(a) Kualalampu
(b) Johansberg
(c) S. Africa
(d) Alma
162. How many countries are members of NAM?
(a) 8
(b) 21
(c) 55
(d) 118
163. Raisina Hills are at _____
(a) Delhi
(b) Rajasthan
(c) U.P.
(d) Uttaranchal
164. Whose portrait was a matter of controversy when it was accord* place in the Parliament?
(a) B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Veer Savarkar
(d) Guruji Golwalkar
165. Who is appointed as the head of POTA review committee?
(a) Justice A. Saharia
(b) Justice S.P. Bhaurcha
(c) Justice R. Babu
(d) Justice Patnaik
166. The non-test team which played semi-final of Cricket World Cup 2003 is _____
(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Zimbabwe
(c) Kenya
(d) Bangladesh
167. Best Debut in Grammy Awards 2002 went to _____
(a) Norah Jones
(b) Britney Spears
(c) Dirty Vegas
(d) John Mayer

168. Which Indian bowler took fastest 100 wickets international?

- (a) Zaheer Khan
- (b) Irfan Pathan
- (c) Anil Kumble
- (d) **Ajit Agarkar**

169. Amniocentesis is a method for

- (a) **Determination of foetal sex**
- (b) Separation of amino acids
- (c) Determination of sequence of amino acids in a protein
- (d) Inducting abortion

170. Which of the following enters human body through skin?

- (a) Tapeworm
- (b) **Hookworm**
- (c) Ringworm
- (d) Threadworm

171. Rh Factor concerns the

- (a) **Blood Group**
- (b) Colour of the skin
- (c) Colour of the eye
- (d) Functioning of the liver

172. Which of these is a play by Vijay Tendulkar

- (a) Comedy of Errors
- (b) My Fair Lady
- (c) Justice
- (d) **Silence! The Court is in Session**

173. Which Delhi Sultan built the City of Agra?

- (a) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (b) **Sikandar Lodhi**
- (c) Kutbuddin Aibak
- (d) Allauddin Khilji

174. The author of "Gita Govinda"

- (a) Jayapa
- (b) **Jayadeva**
- (c) Bhajagovinda
- (d) Tyagaraja

175. The "Doctrine of Lapse" was introduced by

- (a) Lord Wellesley
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) **Lord Dalhouse**
- (d) Lord Northbrook

| Answer Keys | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | A | 36 | B | 71 | D | 106 | D | 141 | D |
| 2 | C | 37 | B | 72 | A | 107 | B | 142 | B |
| 3 | C | 38 | C | 73 | B | 108 | B | 143 | D |
| 4 | A | 39 | C | 74 | C | 109 | D | 144 | C |
| 5 | A | 40 | B | 75 | B | 110 | B | 145 | D |
| 6 | A | 41 | A | 76 | C | 111 | A | 146 | D |
| 7 | C | 42 | B | 77 | C | 112 | A | 147 | B |
| 8 | B | 43 | B | 78 | D | 113 | B | 148 | D |
| 9 | B | 44 | A | 79 | C | 114 | C | 149 | D |
| 10 | B | 45 | B | 80 | B | 115 | C | 150 | A |
| 11 | D | 46 | A | 81 | C | 116 | A | 151 | C |
| 12 | C | 47 | C | 82 | A | 117 | D | 152 | C |
| 13 | A | 48 | B | 83 | D | 118 | C | 153 | B |
| 14 | B | 49 | A | 84 | C | 119 | B | 154 | A |
| 15 | A | 50 | B | 85 | D | 120 | A | 155 | A |
| 16 | B | 51 | A | 86 | D | 121 | A | 156 | A |
| 17 | A | 52 | A | 87 | B | 122 | B | 157 | C |
| 18 | D | 53 | D | 88 | C | 123 | A | 158 | A |
| 19 | C | 54 | A | 89 | C | 124 | C | 159 | B |
| 20 | C | 55 | B | 90 | B | 125 | D | 160 | C |
| 21 | C | 56 | C | 91 | A | 126 | C | 161 | A |
| 22 | B | 57 | B | 92 | B | 127 | C | 162 | D |
| 23 | B | 58 | D | 93 | B | 128 | A | 163 | A |
| 24 | A | 59 | C | 94 | C | 129 | D | 164 | C |
| 25 | D | 60 | A | 95 | D | 130 | A | 165 | A |
| 26 | D | 61 | A | 96 | C | 131 | D | 166 | C |
| 27 | B | 62 | D | 97 | A | 132 | E | 167 | A |
| 28 | A | 63 | A | 98 | A | 133 | E | 168 | D |
| 29 | B | 64 | A | 99 | A | 134 | C | 169 | A |
| 30 | D | 65 | A | 100 | B | 135 | A | 170 | B |
| 31 | A | 66 | C | 101 | A | 136 | B | 171 | A |
| 32 | B | 67 | C | 102 | B | 137 | A | 172 | D |
| 33 | C | 68 | C | 103 | B | 138 | B | 173 | B |
| 34 | A | 69 | A | 104 | D | 139 | B | 174 | B |
| 35 | B | 70 | D | 105 | A | 140 | B | 175 | C |

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