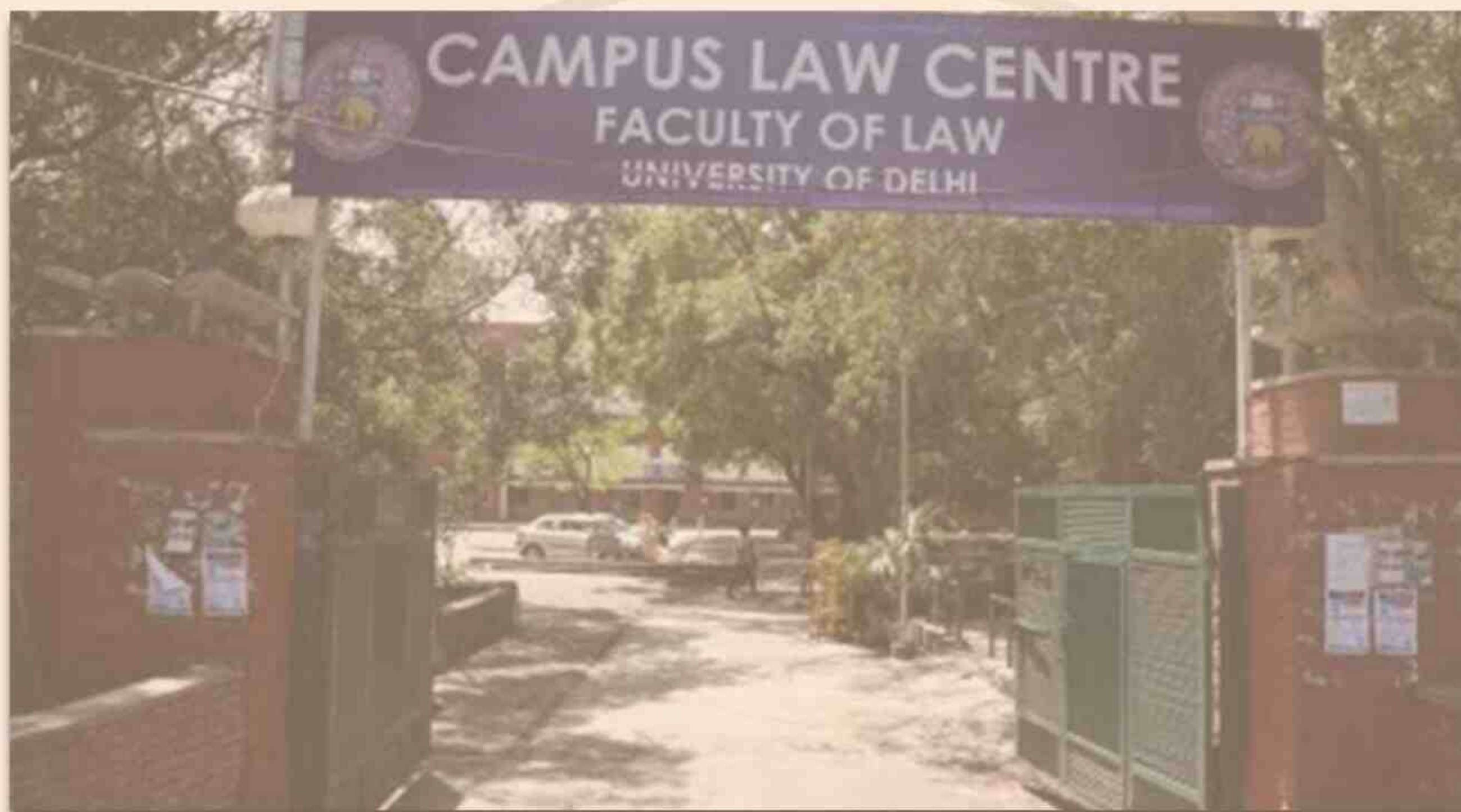


EHTESHAM LAW



DELHI UNIVERSITY LL.B 2011 PYQ

DU LLB 2011

1. **A male Hindu marrying a second wife while the first marriage is subsisting, commits**
 - (a) **An offence of bigamy**
 - (b) No offence
 - (c) No offence if the permission of the first wife was taken in writing
 - (d) No offence if the first wife choose not to file a case against him
2. **The term palimony means**
 - (a) Alimony from parents
 - (b) Maintenance from friends
 - (c) **Court ordered financial settlement among people in a live-in-relationship**
 - (d) Maintenance to old parents by children
3. **A marriage amongst minors is considered to be legally**
 - (a) Invalid
 - (b) **Void ab initio**
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Valid
4. **The body of Sathya Sai Baba has been buried in**
 - (a) **Sai Kulwanth hall**
 - (b) Prem sai hall
 - (c) Sai jaswanth hall
 - (d) Sai ram hall
5. **Who among the following has been declared as new Prime Minister of the Tibetan Government –in- exile?**
 - (a) Samdhong Rimpoche
 - (b) **Lobsang Sangay**
 - (c) Dalai Lama
 - (d) Wang chu
6. **Remarks of a judge, which are made casually and are not relevant to the case in hand are known as**
 - (a) **Obiter dicta**
 - (b) Ratio decidendi
 - (c) Precedent
 - (d) Binding source of law
7. **A writ issued by Supreme Court against a person who claims or usurps any office to enquire by what authority he supports his claim is known as**
 - (a) Mandamus
 - (b) **Quo warranto**
 - (c) Certiorari
 - (d) Habeas corpus
8. **The principle that agreements must be respected in good faith is known as**
 - (a) Pacta dant legem contractri
 - (b) Pactum de non petendo
 - (c) Raison d'etre
 - (d) **Pacta sunt servanda**
9. **Who among the following can be parties to a case before the international court of justice**
 - (a) Individuals and states

- (b) States and international organisations
(c) **Only states**
(d) All the above
10. Which of the following organizations regulate the international trade
(a) **WTO**
(b) UNO
(c) GATT
(d) UNCTAD
11. Which of the following is not an organ of the united nations
(a) International court of justice
(b) **UNESCO**
(c) Trusteeship council
(d) Economic and social council
12. Who is the present secretary general of the United Nations?
(a) Javier perez de cuellar
(b) Kofi Annan
(c) Boutros Boutros Ghali
(d) **Ban ki moon**
13. From which of the following list of the 7th schedule of the constitution, the parliament derives legislative competence?
(a) Only list I
(b) From list I and list II
(c) From list I, list II and list III
(d) **From list I, and list III**
14. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court laid down guidelines on sexual harassment of working women at work places
(a) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
(b) **Vishaka v. state of Rajasthan**
(c) Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa
(d) Both (b) and (c)
15. A contract enforceable at the instance of one party is known as
(a) Void contract
(b) Valid contract
(c) **Voidable contract**
(d) Illegal contract
16. Which of the following states is a permanent member of the security council?
(a) **France**
(b) Germany
(c) Japan
(d) South Korea
17. A contract to which a minor is a party, is known as
(a) **Void ab initio**
(b) Voidable at the option of minor
(c) Voidable at the option of other party
(d) Valid
18. What does the polluter pays principle mean?
(a) Absolute liability to compensate the victims of pollution
(b) Absolute liability to the cost of reversing the damaged ecology

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Both (a) and (b) provided the polluter was negligent and did not take reasonable care
19. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that basic structure of constitution cannot be changed?
- (a) Golaknath case
(b) Keshvanand bharti case
(c) Minerva mills case
(d) D.K. Basu v. state of west Bengal
20. What does the principle of vicarious liability mean
- (a) A person is liable for his act
(b) A person is liable for the act of another
(c) A person is liable for the act of his master
(d) None of the above
21. Which of the following legislations regulates electronic commerce?
- (a) Copyright act, 1957
(b) Trade marks act, 1999
(c) Contract act, 1872
(d) Information technology act, 2000
22. Who is ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (a) President
(b) Vice-president
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Head of opposition party in Lok Sabha
23. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) Preamble of the constitution is not justifiable
(b) Directive principles of state policy are positive obligations of state
(c) Fundamental rights are negative obligations of the state
(d) Fundamental duties are enforceable
24. Which of the following amendments to the constitution took away the right of property from fundamental rights?
- (a) 42nd
(b) 44th
(c) 43rd
(d) 45th
25. The meaning of which of the following maxims is 'where there is right, there is a remedy'?
- (a) Ubi jus ibi remedium
(b) Damnum sine injuria
(c) Injuria sine damnum
(d) Ex turpi causa oritur non action
26. A member of the Indian parliament or state legislature cannot be arrested in civil action within a period of..... days before and after the session
- (a) 40
(b) 45
(c) 50
(d) 55
27. A finds a watch on the floor of a state transport bus while leaving it as the last passenger. He picked it up and put it in his pocket, instead of returning it to the state

- transport authorities. Next day he sold the watch. A is liable for
- (a) Theft
 - (b) Extortion
 - (c) **Criminal misappropriation**
 - (d) Criminal breach of trust
28. Powers to punish for its contempt makes a High Court in India
- (a) A court of contempt
 - (b) **A court of record**
 - (c) A court of original jurisdiction
 - (d) A court of appellate jurisdiction
29. Legal principle: a person can be benefited under private defence in case of intoxication
Factual situation: ram la got drunk voluntarily and on his way to home assaulted a policeman.
Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Ram Lal cannot be liable because he was drunk
 - (b) Ram Lal cannot be liable because he get benefit under private defence
 - (c) **Ram Lal can liable because he got drunk voluntarily**
 - (d) None of the above
30. Election commission of India is a
- (a) Constitutional body
 - (b) Political body
 - (c) **Quasi-judicial and quasi-political body**
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
31. Article 32 of the constitution of India empowers Supreme Court and article 226 empowers the High Court to issue orders, directions and prerogative writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights. This right is known as
- (a) Right to protect rights
 - (b) Right to enforce the rights
 - (c) **Right to constitutional remedies**
 - (d) None of the above
32. Article I of the Indian constitution declares India as
- (a) Unitary state
 - (b) **Union of states**
 - (c) Federal state
 - (d) Quasi-federal state
33. The writ of prohibition and certiorari are available against
- (a) Legal and semi-legal authorities
 - (b) Implied authorities
 - (c) Non-statutory authorities
 - (d) **Judicial or quasi-judicial authorities**
34. What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly? This statement epitomizes the doctrine of
- (a) **Colorable legislation**
 - (b) Pith and substance
 - (c) Implied powers
 - (d) Ancillary powers
35. Lex fori means
- (a) The law of the place

- (b) The law of the court in which case is tried (c)
The law of the place where contract is made
(d) None of the above
36. Ignorance of law is
(a) Not an excuse in Indian law
(b) An excuse in Indian law
(c) No such principle is followed in Indian law
(d) Partly an excuse in India law
37. An accused below the age of 18 years can be tried for committing an offence under
(a) Indian penal code
(b) Juvenile justice (care and protection of children) act, 2000
(c) Being a minor, he cannot be tried
(d) Both (a) and (b)
38. Economic justice, an important objective of the constitution of India is embedded in the
(a) Preamble
(b) Directive principles of state policy
(c) Fundamental rights
(d) Both (a) and (b)
39. A political party is officially accorded the status of an opposition party in Lok Sabha only if it secures at least
(a) 4% of the seats
(b) 5% of the seats
(c) 10% of the seats
(d) 15% of the seats
40. The competition act was passed in the year 2002 to replace
(a) The monopolies and restrictive trade and practices act, 1969
(b) The consumer protection act, 1986
(c) The sale of goods act, 1930
(d) Unlawful activities (prevention)act, 1967
41. Which of the following countries because the first country to allow euthanasia?
(a) The Netherlands
(b) United kingdom
(c) Australia
(d) United states of America
42. How many schedules are there in the constitution of India?
(a) 7
(b) 8
(c) 10
(d) 12
43. A obtained a sum of ₹ 50, 000 by putting B in fear of death. Which of the following offences was committed by A?
(a) Cheating
(b) Robbery
(c) Mischief
(d) Extortion
44. The united nations organization is based on the principle of
(a) The solidarity of the members
(b) The sovereign equality of the members

- (c) International peace and good governance of the members
(d) Economic and social well being of its members
- 45. Which one of the following taxes is not levied by the union Government**
(a) Income tax
(b) Service tax
(c) Wealth tax
(d) **Value added tax**
- 46. A person is said to be vicariously liable when**
(a) He is liable for his wrongful acts
(b) He is not liable even though he committed wrongful acts
(c) **He is liable for the wrongful acts of others**
(d) He is liable though no wrongful act has been done
- 47. A Hindu boy wants to marry a Muslim girl. They can solemnize their marriage under the**
(a) **Special marriage act**
(b) Hindu marriage act
(c) Muslim law
(d) Any of these
- 48. The negligence of a medical practitioner resulted in the loss to a patient. The patient wants to seek compensation from the doctor. He can approach**
(a) **Consumer disputes redressal forum**
(b) Civil court
(c) Criminal court
(d) Either (a) or (b)
- 49. Sagotra marriage in Hindu law is**
(a) **Legal**
(b) Illegal
(c) Permitted with the consent of khap panchayat
(d) Permitted with the consent of parents
- 50. When an interest in immovable property is transferred as a security for the payment of debt or performance of a promise it is called.**
(a) **Pledge**
(b) Lease
(c) Mortgage
(d) Surety
- 51. Rights which husband and wife have against each other are called**
(a) Family rights (b) **Conjugal rights**
(c) Spousal rights
(d) Matrimonial rights
- 52. The term 'fourth Estate' refers to**
(a) Judiciary parliament
(b) Parliament
(c) President's estate
(d) **Press**
- 53. Negligence means**
(a) Doing an act with the intention to cause harm to others
(b) Doing an act with forgetfulness

- (c) Not doing an act with the intention to cause harm to others
(d) **Doing an act by failing to take reasonable care**
54. **Who among the following has been the chief justice of India and has acted as the president of India**
(a) **Justice M. Hidayatullah**
(b) Justice S.V. Chandrachud
(c) Justice p. Shastri
(d) Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar
55. **In tort, the remedy is**
(a) Liquidated damages
(b) **Unliquidated damages**
(c) Punishment
(d) Judicial review
56. **Which article of the constitution of India provides that Government of India can sue and be sued in the name of union of India**
(a) Article 32
(b) Article 248
(c) Article 299
(d) **Article 300**
57. **Slander is of**
(a) Permanent form
(b) **Transient form**
(c) Strict form
(d) None of these
58. **Administrative law is concerned with the powers of the**
(a) President
(b) Legislature
(c) Judiciary
(d) **Executive**
59. **The doctrine of 'Rule of law' is based on**
(a) Equality before the law
(b) Equal protection of the laws
(c) Positive discrimination
(d) **Exclusion of discretionary powers**
60. **On whom lies the burden of proof where there is a plea for self defence?**
(a) **Accused**
(b) Prosecution
(c) Complainant
(d) State
61. **Where are juvenile delinquents sent?**
(a) Borstal
(b) Asylum
(c) **Reformatory centre**
(d) Protective custody
62. **A bill authorizing expenditure by the Government is called**
(a) Money bill
(b) Finance bill
(c) **Appropriation bill**

(d) Expenditure bill

63. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: The occupier of the premises owes a duty of care to all his invitees and visitors.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Gopal was running a dairy from his farm house. People used a part of his farm as a short cut to get to a nearby railway station. Gopal did not approve of this, and put up a notice that "Trespassers will be prosecuted." However, since a number of these people were also his customers he tolerated them. One day, a person who was using this short cut was attacked by a bull belonging to the farm. The injured person filed a suit against Gopal. **DECISION:**

- (a) Gopal is liable for having kept a bull on his farm.
- (b) Gopal is not liable in view of the clear notice against trespassers.**
- (c) Gopal is liable because in fact he allowed the people to use his premises
- (d) Gopal is not liable to the people other than his customers.

64. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: A person is guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention to cause death.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A was hiding behind a bush to catch some rabbits. B also came to the same place for hunting with his gun. When B noticed some movements behind the bush he thought it was an animal and fired a shot due to which A was killed. Can B be prosecuted for murder? **DECISION:**

- (a) B would not be liable for murder because he did not have the intention to kill A.**
- (b) B shall be liable for murder because he should have taken care to find out the target before shooting.
- (c) B shall not be liable for murder because B was not expected to identify the target before shooting.
- (d) B shall be liable, for murder because for whatever reasons A was killed.

65. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Law of Contract mandates that two or more people are free to create mutual rights and duties provided such rights and duties are not opposed to public policy.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A enters into an agreement with B under which B undertakes to kill A when he is asleep. For this act, A deposited ₹ 1 lac with a bank, which B could withdraw once he has performed the aforesaid task. B kills A according to the terms of the agreement.

- (a) B must get Rs. 1 lac because he has performed his task.
- (b) B must be prosecuted because he has killed A.**
- (c) B must not be prosecuted because A has consented to be killed.
- (d) B must be prosecuted for killing A but he should get Rs. 1 lac as agreed by A.

66. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Every partner in a partnership firm is liable for the acts of every other partner during the course of business of the partnership firm.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A, a partner in the firm XYZ with another partner B takes loan from a bank for the partnership firm. A misuses the fund for his personal use. B is very resourceful person. Can the bank demand the entire money from B? **DECISION:**

- (a) No, because A has misused the money for his personal use.
- (b) Yes, because both are partners in the same firm.**

- (c) No, because B has not taken any loan.
- (d) No, because B has another partner in his firm.

67. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Nothing is an offence, which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A is a woodcutter. One day when he was at work a number of children flocked to him, and asked him to make a cricket bat for them. Without listening to them he continued to chop woods using a heavy axe. Suddenly a piece of chopped wood flew and struck one child who was standing just two feet away from him as a result of which the child lost his one eye. Is A liable for the injury caused to the boy?

- (a) A is liable for causing injury to child.
- (b) A is not liable because it was merely an accident.
- (c) A is not liable because children flocked to him.
- (d) A is liable because he has the knowledge that the boys standing near him may get hurt

68. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: If a person without any authority prevents a person to proceed to any direction and is kept confined, he commits an offence of criminal confinement.

FACTUAL SITUATION: The Municipal Board allowed X to hold a marriage party blocking a part of a public road. The marriage party blocked most of the roads and did not allow A, a passerby, to cross the road. He brings a charge of criminal confinement against the head of the marriage party and other associates. Can A succeed?

- (a) A cannot succeed because X has got previous permission from the Municipal Board and has blocked part of the public road.
- (b) A can succeed because he has authority to walk on public road.
- (c) A cannot succeed because he must have to wait upto end of marriage party.
- (d) A shall succeed because no one is allowed to use public property for the personal benefit.

69. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: An act of God is an operation of natural forces so unexpected that no human foresight or skill could reasonably be expected to anticipate it.

FACTUAL SITUATION: The Surya Club was celebrating its 50th anniversary and arranged for a concert by a leading musical group. The event was to be organized in Great Palace auditorium in the coastal area. All the tickets were sold out. On the day of the event, the tsunami destroyed many of the buildings including the auditorium. People who purchased the tickets asked for refund from the Club as the show could not take place.

- (a) The management of the Auditorium must refund the cost of tickets as they got money from the Club.
- (b) The Club must refund the cost of tickets as the people were not at fault.
- (c) The Club is not liable to refund the ticket but the ticket holders can demand the show to be organized at a later point of time.
- (d) Neither the management of the Auditorium nor the Club is liable to refund the money.

70. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Contractual liability is completely irrelevant to the existence of liability in tort.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Sudhir purchased a bottle of soft drink from a retailer. As he consumed more than half of the contents of the bottle, he found decomposed remains of a cockroach in the bottle. He vomited and fell sick on the thought of what has he consumed.

He sued the manufacturer of soft drink for negligence, though there is no contractual duty on the part of manufacturer.

- (a) Sudhir cannot sue the retailer as he did not commit any mistake.
- (b) Sudhir cannot sue the manufacturer for negligence as there was no contract between them.
- (c) Sudhir can definitely sue the retailer as it was his duty to check the products before he sells them.
- (d) **Sudhir can sue the manufacturer as he had a duty to ensure that bottles did not contain any such material.**

71. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: A person is liable for all the injurious consequences of his careless act.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Ramesh, a snake charmer, was exhibiting his talents to a group of people. One of the snakes escaped and bit a child who had to be hospitalized for two days for treatment.

- (a) **Ramesh is liable to compensate the child's family for his careless act.**
- (b) Ramesh is not liable to compensate the child's family because he exercised due care and did not do it willfully.
- (c) Ramesh is not liable to compensate the child's family because it is the duty of the spectators to take adequate care.
- (d) Ramesh is not liable to compensate the child's family because it was a mee accident.

72. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Any act done in the exercise of right of private defence shall not be an offence. The right to private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of private defence.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Rajan saw a thief jumping the boundary wall and entering his house in the night. He picked up the sword and hid in a corner. The moment the person entered the house, he hit the person with sword and cut his head. Did Rajan commit the offence of killing the thief?

- (a) **Yes, because he exceeded the right of private defence.**
- (b) No, he has not committed any offence because he exercised his right of private defence.
- (c) Yes, because the thief should have been given an opportunity to run away from there.
- (d) No, criminals should not be dealt with any leniency.

73. The Delhi High Court's decision in Naz Foundation case to decriminalize same gender consensual sex is regarding which section of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Section 375
- (b) Section 376
- (c) **Section 377**
- (d) Section 378

74. A lawyer appointed by the court to represent the interests of a person unable to hire a lawyer for himself is known as:

- (a) Forma pauperis
- (b) Doli incapax
- (c) **Amicus curiae**
- (d) Furious voluntas

75. The term sine a die means:

- (a) Indefinitely
- (b) Inadequate
- (c) Signature by a person on death bed
- (d) Continuously

DIRECTION (O. Nos. 76-81): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Mystics in India say that the whole universe is just a sound. That way sound represents the basic energy of the universe. Sounds have a great impact on us and different sounds have different effect on people. Yesterday, walking back from party, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A lady had dropped what appeared to be a one Rupee coin. The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on pavement is a definite attention-getter. Whatever the coin is, no one ignores the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again. We are besieged by so many sounds that attract varying degrees of attention. People in Mumbai seldom turn to look when a fire brigade vehicle, a police car or an ambulance comes screaming along the street. Even the loud siren is hardly heard there. It is often ignored. But at home in my village of Dinapur, it's different. The distant howl of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire siren brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed. The loudest sounds do not necessarily have the greatest impact on us; rather it's the quietest sounds that attract our attention the most. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for thirty years in our house. How come I never hear those sounds in the daytime? I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are. I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been associating the whistler with a nervous person making compulsive noises. The gentle sounds of meditation music bring to my mind the patterns of the vast sky and through which I could peep into the ocean of my consciousness.

76. The sound of a coin dropping makes people.

- (a) think of money
- (b) look at each other
- (c) pay attention to it
- (d) stop crossing the street

77. People in Mumbai.

- (a) pay attention to emergency sirens
- (b) are used to sirens
- (c) are attracted by sounds
- (d) don't ignore loud sounds

78. How does the author relate to sounds at night?

- (a) He imagines sounds that do not exist.
- (b) He exaggerates quiet sounds.
- (c) He thinks taps should be turned off at night.
- (d) He feels it's rather quiet at night.

79. The author dislikes the sound of whistling because-----

- (a) it makes him sick.
- (b) it makes him sad.

(c) it reminds him of stressed people.

(d) he doesn't like workers.

80. What kind of sounds does the author find pleasant?

(a) Tinkling sound of a coin dropping.

(b) Clinking sound of keys.

(c) Tapping of typewriter.

(d) Sounds of meditation music.

81. How does the author feel about sounds in general?

(a) They make him feel at home.

(b) He thinks that sounds are part of our lives.

(c) He thinks that sounds should be ignored.

(d) He feels that the entire universe is permeated with sounds.

DIRECTION (O. Nos. 82-86): In the following questions, an idiomatic expression has been used, followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

82. Pinky aced her English test.

(a) Pinky fell dizzy during her English test.

(b) Pinky did very well in the English test.

(c) Pinky failed in the English test.

(d) Pinky was just average in her English test.

83. I am feeling a bit under the weather.

(a) I am walking in bad weather.

(b) I am walking in rain.

(c) I am walking under clouds.

(d) I am feeling a bit ill and lack energy.

84. Vikram is a good egg.

(a) Vikram is a person who could be relied on.

(b) Vikram is the name of a chicken.

(c) Vikram is smart and handsome.

(d) Vikram belongs to a noble family.

85. John Doe refers to:

(a) An unidentified male

(b) The famous sportsman John Doe

(c) The legendary hero who fought in battles along with Robin Hood

(d) A stupid person who can't understand jokes

86. To be tight fisted means:

(a) To keep your fist in your pocket

(b) To be always ready to pick up a fight

(c) To be frugal and not spend money

(d) To be argue fervently

DIRECTIONS (O. Nos. 87-91): Fill in the blanks with the words from the choices given below.

87. My friend doesn't speak Sanskrit very well. I don't. _____

- (a) neither
- (b) either
- (c) also
- (d) too

88. What in Delhi yesterday?

- (a) you were doing
- (b) did you do
- (c) you did
- (d) did you

89. She asked me how big

- (a) is your apartment
- (b) my apartment was
- (c) was my apartment
- (d) is my apartment

90. Exceeding speed limit and safety belts are two common causes of automobile deaths.

- (a) not to wear
- (b) don't wear
- (c) not having worn
- (d) failing to wear

91. Tintin' appeals to many adult readers, too.

- (a) Though it is written for children
- (b) Though for children written
- (c) Though written for children
- (d) Though it were written for children

DIRECTION (O. Nos. 92-97): In the following questions identify the correct word.

92.92.

- (a) Coincidence
- (b) Coinsidence
- (c) Coinsidense
- (d) Coincedence

93.

- (a) Embarrass
- (b) Embarras
- (c) Embarras
- (d) Embarraas

94.

- (a) Massacre
- (b) Masacre
- (c) Masseur
- (d) Massacar

95.

- (a) Questionaire

- (b) Questionnaire
(c) Questionnaire
(d) Questionnair
96.
(a) Acommodation
(b) Accomodation
(c) Accomodation
(d) Acomodation
97.
(a) Kindergarden
(b) Kintergarten
(c) Kindergartan
(d) Kindergarten
- DIRECTION (O. Nos. 98-103): In the following questions a group of words is given. Out of the group identify the one which doesn't match with the character of the group.**
98.
(a) Rogue
(b) Mendicant
(c) Hooligan
(d) Vagabound
99.
(a) Meander
(b) Deviate
(c) Bend
(d) Seer
100.
(a) Confession
(b) Perjury
(c) Deception
(d) Deceitfulness
101.
(a) Illicit (b) Illusive
(c) Adulterous
(d) Felonious
102.
(a) Augment (b) Auguration
(c) Hunch
(d) Apprehension
103.
(a) Communism (b) Totalitarianism
(c) Bolshivism

(d) Hedonism

DIRECTION (O. Nos. 104-109): In the following questions a word is given followed by four options. Pick the word having the opposite meaning to the given word.

104. Depart

- (a) Hover
- (b) Nebulous
- (c) Hirsute
- (d) Neophyte

105. Valley

- (a) Hibernial
- (b) Niggardly
- (c) Hypocritical
- (d) Hummock

106. Prodigal

- (a) Hibernial (b) Busbandry
- (c) Hyperbole
- (d) Hortatory

107. Interesting

- (a) Intrepid
- (b) Inundate
- (c) Inured
- (d) Irsome

108. Applicable

- (a) Irrelevant
- (b) Deleterious
- (c) Irreparable
- (d) Inundate

109. Drain

- (a) Intransigent
- (b) Inundate
- (c) Defile
- (d) Defalcate

DIRECTIONS (O. NOS. 110-112): Identify the pair that closet in relationship to the given pair

110. Thunder: Storm::

- (a) Portent: Catastrophe
- (b) Hurricane: Cyclone
- (c) Tornado: Gale
- (d) Earthquake: Convulsion

111. Embezzle: Trust:

- (a) Admonish: Caution
- (b) Adjudge: Belief
- (c) Perjure: Oath
- (d) Adulterate: Faith

112. Kiln : Bricks ::

- (a) Silo: Crops
- (b) Factory: Tiles
- (c) Furnace: Metals
- (d) Oven: Cakes

113. Which of the following is a proposed Nuclear Power Plant?

- (a) Narora
- (b) Kaiga (c) Tarapur
- (d) Jaitapur

114. Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad

115. Who amongst the following did not go to space?

- (a) Anousheh Ansari
- (b) Yuri Gagarin
- (c) Dennis Tito
- (d) Rajender Sharma

116. Which of the following cities is not known for nuclear disaster?

- (a) Fukoshima
- (b) Hiroshima
- (c) Chernobyl
- (d) Moscow

117. Who amongst the following is not a poet?

- (a) M. Zahur Khayyam
- (b) John Milton
- (c) Virgil
- (d) John Keats

118. In India, which of the following is regulated by the Forward Markets Commission?

- (a) Equity Futures Trading
- (b) Currency Futures Trading
- (c) Commodities Futures Trading
- (d) Commodities Futures and Financial Futures Trading

119. The reason for red soil is:

- (a) abundance of magnesium
- (b) accumulated humus
- (c) presence of ferric oxides
- (d) abundance of phosphates

120. What causes wind to deflect toward left in the Southern Hemisphere?

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Magnetic field

(d) Rotation of the Earth

121. Which of the following is not a feature of Limited Liability Partnership firm?

- (a) It is corporate body with perpetual succession.
- (b) Partners should be less than 20.
- (c) Internal governance may be decided by mutual agreement among partners.
- (d) Partnership and management need not be separate.

122. The International Development Association, a lending agency, is administered by the:

- (a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) United Nations Development Programme
- (d) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

123. Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to the institution of Banking Ombudsman?

- (a) The Banking Ombudsman can consider complaints from Nonresident Indians having accounts in India.
- (b) The orders passed by the Banking Ombudsman are final and binding on the parties concerned.
- (c) The Banking Ombudsman is appointed by the Reserve Bank of India
- (d) The service provided by the Banking Ombudsman is free of any fee.

124. Who amongst the following Governor-Generals created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?

- (a) Cornwallis
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Wellesley
- (d) William Bentinck

125. When was Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar released from detention?

- (a) March 2010
- (b) September 2010
- (c) November 2010
- (d) January 2011

126. Who won the ICC Cricketer of the Year Award of 2010?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) Yuvraj Singh
- (c) M.S. Dhoni
- (d) Virender Sehwag

127. Who amongst the following has been described as "the leader other leaders love" by the Newsweek List of 10 Most Respected World Leaders of 2010?

- (a) Ms. Pratibha Patil
- (b) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (c) Barack Obama
- (d) Dalai Lama

128. Which of the following match is not correct?

- (a) Julia Gillard— Prime Minister of Australia
- (b) Dilma Rousseff— President of Brazil

- (c) Sheikh Hasina— Prime Minister of Bangladesh
(d) Liu Xiaobo— President of China

129. Tsunamis are not caused by:

- (a) Hurricanes
(b) Earthquakes
(c) Undersea landslides
(d) Volcanic eruptions

130. Itching due to insect bite is caused by:

- (a) formic acid
(b) acetic acid
(c) lactic acid
(d) maleic acid

131. Which of the following plants cannot be multiplied by cuttings?

- (a) Bryophyllum
(b) Banana
(c) Marigold
(d) Rose

132. What is the chemical name of vinegar?

- (a) Acetic acid
(b) Citric acid (c)
Pyruvic acid
(d) Malic acid

133. "Between the Assassinations" is a book written by:

- (a) Shobha De
(b) Kiran Desai
(c) Chetan Bhagat
(d) Aravind Adiga

134. At present, India is following:

- (a) Fixed exchange rate
(b) Floating exchange rate
(c) Pegged up exchange rate
(d) Pegged down exchange rate

135. Which of the following declarations was adopted by the BRIC countries recently to promote Global Food Security?

- (a) Moscow Declaration
(b) Doha Declaration
(c) Delhi Declaration
(d) Kabul Declaration

DIRECTIONS (O. Nos. 136-146): Fill in the blank by looking at both the letter pattern and the number pattern.

136. TCD. UEF.VGH, _____XKL

- (a) ZMN
(b) VJI
(c) WIJ
(d) WIL

137. EZFS, GZHS, IZJS, _____MZNS

- (a) OZPS
(b) KZMS
(c) LZMS
(d) **KZLS**
138. ABC, ABC₁, AB₁C₁, _____ A₁, B₁C₂
(a) **A₁B₂C₁**
(b) ABC₂
(c) A₂BC₂
(d) A₁B₂C
139. Z₅QR, Z₄QS, Z₃QT, _____, Z₁QV
(a) Z₂QW
(b) Z₂QV₂
(c) **Z₂QU**
(d) Z₂Q₃U
140. 'Marathon' is to 'race' as 'hibernation' is to _____
(a) winter
(b) bear
(c) summer
(d) **sleep**
141. 'Mammal' is to 'monkey' as 'flower' is to
(a) petal
(b) bud
(c) **dahlia**
(d) fish
142. 'Pride' is to 'lion' as 'shoal' is to
(a) **fish**
(b) student
(c) lady
(d) self-esteem.
143. 'Frank' is to 'indirect' as 'honest' is to
(a) Candid
(b) **wicked**
(c) truthful
(d) untruthful
144. A bus always has
(a) driver
(b) conductor
(c) **engine**
(d) petrol
145. Wonder always has _____
(a) **amazement**
(b) Person
(c) Beautiful
(d) Sadness
146. A tree always has _____
(a) Root

- (b) Leave
(c) Flower
(d) Stem
147. Which one of the following is always associated with 'justice'?
- (a) kindness
(b) legitimate
(c) nobility
(d) diminutiveness
148. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between men, fathers and doctors?
149. Digram
150. Digram
151. Digram
152. The largest 4 digit number exactly divisible by 88 is
- (a) 9984
(b) 9944
(c) 9848
(d) 8888
153. Which of the following is a prime number?
- (a) 33
(b) 89
(c) 93
(d) 15
154. Which of the following numbers is divisible by each one of 3, 7, 9 and 11?
- (a) 3792
(b) 939
(c) 37911
(d) 2079
155. The difference between the place values of two sevens in the numeral 98734571 is.
- (a) 699930
(b) 69930
(c) 600003
(d) 699990
156. Pointing to a boy playing in the park Shatin said, "He is the son of the only son of my mother/" How is Shatin related to that boy?
- (a) Shatin is the father of the boy.
(b) Shatin is the cousin of the boy.
(c) Shatin is the maternal uncle of the boy.
(d) Shatin is the brother of the boy.
157. If Ram is the brother of Savita; Savita is the sister of Shyam; and Shyam is the father of Laxman, how Laxman is related to Ram?
- (a) Laxman is Ram's brother,
(b) Laxman is Ram's nephew,
(c) Laxman is Ram's uncle,
(d) Cannot be determined.
158. Tejas said to Anish, "That boy playing cricket is the younger of the two brothers of the

daughter of my father's wife." How is the boy playing cricket related to Tejas?

- (a) The boy is Tejas's brother.
- (b) The boy is Tejas's uncle.
- (c) The boy is Tejas's nephew
- (d) The boy is Tejas's son.

159. 'Paddy' is related to 'Field' in the same way as 'Steel' is related to:

- (a) Factory
- (b) Iron
- (c) Ore
- (d) Wagon

160. "Needle" is related to "Thread" in the same way as "Pen" is related to:

- (a) Write
- (b) Ink
- (c) Cap
- (d) Paper

161. In a certain code REPORT is written as SDONQU, how is PERSON written in that code?

- (a) QDQRNP
- (b) QDQRNM
- (c) ODQRNP
- (d) None of these

162. In a certain code "7 8 6" means "study very hard", "9 5 8" means "hard work pays" and "6 4 5" means "study and work", which of the following is the code for "very"?

- (a) 8
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) Cannot be determined

163. Parthvi ranked 8th from the top and 37th from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?

- (a) 47
- (b) 46
- (c) 45
- (d) 44

164. "Furniture" is related to "Table" in the same way as "Stationery" is related to:

- (a) "Store
- (b) Chair
- (c) Office
- (d) Pencil

165. If Nirali's mother is the only daughter of Akhil's mother, how is Akhil related to Nirali?

- (a) Maternal Uncle
- (b) Father
- (c) Brother
- (d) Grandfather

166. Which of the following is not protected by Copyright Act?

- (a) Computer databases
- (b) Invention

- (c) Musical work
(d) Dramatic work
- 167. In legal parlance the term 'mens rea' means-**
- (a) main culprit
(b) monopolies and restrictive trade practices
(c) measure of culpability
(d) **mental element in crime**
- 168. Who among the following does not hold his office at the pleasure of the President?**
- (a) Chairman of the UPSC
(b) **Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
(c) Attorney General of India
(d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- 169. When master is held liable for the wrongful acts of his servant, the liability is called:**
- (a) **Vicarious liability**
(b) Strict liability
(c) Tortuous liability
(d) Absolute liability
- 170. National Law Day is observed every year on:**
- (a) March 1
(b) April 30
(c) June 16
(d) **November 26**
- 171. The Directive Principles of State Policy are aimed at**
- (a) securing political freedom
(b) **securing social and economic freedom by appropriate action**
(c) executive supremacy
(d) judicial supremacy
- 172. Which of the following is known as Commission for Centre-State Relations?**
- (a) Venkatachaliah Commission
(b) Mandal Commission
(c) Rangarajan Commission
(d) **Sarkaria Commission**
- 173. Who wrote 'Das Capital'?**
- (a) **Karl Marx**
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Lenin
(d) R.K. Narayanan
- 174. Match the following:**

List I	List II
A. theft	(i) a matrimonial remedy
B. divorce	(ii) a civil wrong
C. defamation	(iii) a civil remedy
D. injunction	(iv) an offence under Indian penal code

- (a) A(i) B (ii) C (iii) D(iv)
(b) A(iv) B (ii) C (i) D(iii)
(c) A(iv) B (i) C (ii) D(iii)
(d) A(iii) B (i) C (iv) D(ii)

175. Who among the following was associated with the reservation stir of Gujjars in Rajasthan?

- (a) Suresh Meena
(b) Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
(c) Ram Niwas Mirdha
(d) Colonel Bainsla

Answer key DU LLB 2011			
1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (a)
7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (c)	10. (a)
13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (a)
19. (b)	20. (b)	21. (d)	22. (b)
25. (a)	26. (a)	27. (c)	28. (b)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (d)	34. (a)
37. (d)	38. (d)	39. (c)	40. (a)
43. (d)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (c)
49. (a)	50. (a)	51. (b)	52. (d)
55. (b)	56. (d)	57. (b)	58. (d)
61. (c)	62. (c)	63. (b)	64. (a)
67. (d)	68. (a)	69. (c)	70. (d)
73. (c)	74. (c)	75. (a)	76. (c)
79. (c)	80. (d)	81. (b)	82. (b)
85. (a)	86. (c)	87. (b)	88. (a)
91. (a)	92. (a)	93. (a)	94. (a)
97. (d)	98. (b)	99. (d)	100. (a)
103. (d)	104. (d)	105. (d)	106. (b)
109. (b)	110. (a)	111. (d)	111. (d)
115. (d)	116. (d)	117. (a)	118. (c)
121. (b)	122. (a)	123. (b)	124. (c)
127. (b)	128. (d)	129. (a)	130. (a)
133. (d)	134. (b)	135. (a)	136. (c)
139. (c)	140. (d)	141. (c)	142. (a)
145. (a)	146. (d)	147. (b)	148. (b)
151. (d)	152. (b)	153. (b)	154. (d)
157. (b)	158. (a)	159. (a)	160. (b)
163. (d)	164. (d)	165. (a)	166. (b)
169. (a)	170. (d)	171. (b)	172. (d)
175. (d)			

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