

MODEL QUESTIONS

UNIT-I Jurisprudence and Constitution of India

1. Who defined jurisprudence as "Science of the first principles of civil law".
 - a) Austin
 - b) Salmond
 - c) Roscoe Pound
 - d) None of the above
2. Austin defines Jurisprudence as the "Philosophy of Positive Law".
 - a) Philosophy of Positive Law
 - b) Philosophy of Science of Law
 - c) Philosophy of Negative Law.
 - d) None of the Above
3. "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experience".- Who said this aphorism?
 - a) Wendell Holmes
 - b) Roscoe pound
 - c) Robert Lee hale
 - d) None of the Above
4. Ownership is the _____ recognition of a claim.
 - a) de facto
 - b) ipso facto
 - c) de jure
 - d) none of the Above
5. Control over a material object or property without having actual possession or custody- is called
 - a) Actual possession
 - b) Constructive Possession
 - c) Corpus Possession
 - d) None of the Above
6. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the Supreme Court may issue a/an
 - (a) Notification
 - (b) Writ
 - (c) Decree
 - (d) Ordinance
7. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court of India held that "Secularism is a basic structure of the Constitution"?
 - a) Babri Mashjid Case Philosophy of Science of Law
 - b) N. Modi v. State of Gujurat, AIR 2010 SC 345S
 - c) R. Bommai v. Union of India AIR 1994 SC 1918
 - d) Aruna Roy v. Union of India, AIR 2002 SC 3176
8. Which Article 20 (3) of the Constitution of India gives Protection against-
 - a) Double Jeopardy
 - b) Ex post facto penal law
 - c) Testimonial Compulsion
 - d) None of the above
9. Associated Provincial Picture Houses v. Wednesbury Corporation (1948) 1 KB 223. formulated a Principle called
 - a) Polluter's Pay Principle
 - b) Wednesbury Principle.
 - c) Prussian Principle
 - d) Salisbury Principle
10. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the
 - (a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - (b) Chief Minister of the concerned state
 - (c) Governor of the concerned state
 - (d) President

UNIT-II Procedural Law

11. Principle of Res-judicata applies
 - a) To suits only
 - b) To execution proceedings only
 - c) To arbitration proceedings only
 - d) To suits as well as execution proceedings
12. What is the period of Limitation for filing a compensation Suit for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege?
 - a) Three years from the date of Infringement
 - b) One year from the date of Infringement
 - c) 12 years from the date of Infringement
 - d) 30 years from the date of Infringement
13. O. IX, Rule 13, of C.P.C. deals with
 - a) Passing of ex-parte order
 - b) Setting aside ex-parte decree against defendants
 - c) Dismissal of plaintiff's suit due to plaintiffs failure to appear non appearance
 - d) None of the Above
14. Or. XI, of C.P.C. deals with
 - a) Discovery and inspection
 - b) Ex. Parte
 - c) Inspection by Commission
 - d) None of the Above
15. Mr Newton a citizen of USA committed murder onboard an Indian ship while the ship was at Singapore port. Later on, the ship arrived at Mumbai. Where Mr Newton would be tried. and what should be the formality.
 - a) Mr Newton shall be tried at Singapore under the provision of 188 Cr.P.C, 1973 after obtaining sanction from the Government of India.
 - b) Mr Newton may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if such offence has been committed within India and be tried at USA
 - c) Mr Newton may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if such offence has been committed within India and be tried at Mumbai after obtaining sanction from the Central Government.
 - d) None of the above
16. The OIC of a Police station received an information that one cognizable and one non-cognizable offence has been committed by the same accused. In this case what the police should do?
 - a) Police can not initiate investigation
 - b) Police should treat the cases as a cognizable offence and initiate investigation.
 - c) Police should take up the cognizable case and ignore the non-cognizable case.
 - d) Police will ask permission from the Magistrate
17. When an Arrested Accused person be discharged by Police?
 - a) If the Accused writes a petition to the Magistrate that he will not commit any offence in future.
 - b) The accused person shall not be discharged by police except on his own bond or bail or special order of the Magistrate.
 - c) By the order of the Officer-in Charge the Accused can be discharged
 - d) Police can discharge the Accused on payment Rs. 500/-.
18. An offence in which a police-officer may in accordance with the 2nd schedule or under any law for the time being in force arrest without warrant is called.
 - a) Cognizable offence
 - b) Non cognizable offence
 - c) Summons case
 - d) None of the above
19. A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father. On whom the Burden of proof lies?
 - a) If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession. Therefore, the burden of proof is on A.
 - b) If no evidence were given on either side, the burden of proof is on B.
 - c) The burden of proof is exclusively on C.
 - d) The burden of proof is on both C and A
20. Persons who can make admissions are mentioned in
 - (a) section 17 of Evidence Act
 - (b) section 20 of Evidence Act
 - (c) section 19 of Evidence Act
 - (d) section 18 of Evidence Act.

UNIT-III Law of Crimes

21. The Courts have evolved some tests to determine at what stage an act or a series of acts done towards the commission of the intended offence would become an attempt. Identify which one of the following test is not correct.
 - a) Proximity test
 - b) Social danger test
 - c) Common Object
 - d) Locus standi test
22. Section 34 of IPC
 - (a) creates a substantive offence
 - (b) is a rule of evidence
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b).
23. Right of private defence of the body extends to causing death has been dealt with under
 - (a) section 100 of IPC
 - (b) section 101 of IPC
 - (c) section 102 of IPC
 - (d) section 103 of IPC.
24. A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's hand writing, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the Police are likely to search.
 - a) Forgery
 - b) Fabricating False Evidence
 - c) Criminal Conspiracy
 - d) None of the Above
25. Section 301 of IPC based on Doctrine of
 - a) Diminishing responsibility
 - b) Transfer of malice
 - c) Actus reus
 - d) None of the above
26. A child in need of care and protection is produced before
 - a) Juvenile Justice Board
 - b) Child Welfare Committee
 - c) District Collector
 - d) District Judge
27. Even if the harm to the plaintiff has been caused maliciously no action can lie for the same unless the plaintiff can prove that he has suffered legal injuries. In which one of the following cases was this principle enunciated?
 - (a) Bradford Corporation v. Pickles
 - (b) Christie v. Davey
 - (c) Re Polemis case
 - (d) Holderness v. Goslin
28. Punishment for Aggravated sexual assault has been provided under----- section of the POCSO Act 2012
 - a) Section 7
 - b) Section 8
 - c) Section9.
 - d) Section 23
29. Why did the claimant in Donoghue v Stevenson bring her action in tort instead of contract?
 - a) Because the claimant had not actually purchased the ginger beer herself
 - b) Because the purchaser of the ginger beer was indirectly injured
 - c) Because the seller of the ginger beer was not responsible for the snail in the bottle
 - d) Because the presence of the snail was a defect in quality rather than a danger.
30. Which of the following is not a required element in establishing a negligence action?
 - a) Breach of duty
 - b) Malicious intent on the part of the defendant
 - c) Duty of care
 - d) Causation of damage of a legally recognised type

UNIT-IV Civil Law

31. Which of the following statements are CORRECT?
- i) Consideration must not be from the past
 - ii) Consideration must not move from the promisee
 - iii) Consideration must be sufficient, but need not be adequate
- a) (i)
 - b) (i) & (ii)
 - c) (ii)
 - d) (i) & (iii)
32. "When, before performance is due, a party either repudiates the contract or disables himself from performing it"is called
- a) Termination for Breach
 - b) Anticipatory Breach
 - c) Present Breach
 - d) None of the above
33. An offer is allowed to remain open for acceptance over a period of time is known as..
- a) Time offer
 - b) Cross offer
 - c) Counter offer
 - d) Standing, open and continuous offer
34. A contract of guarantee in favour of a minor is...
- a) Valid
 - b) Invalid
 - c) Voidable
 - d) None of the above
35. Which is correct?
- (a) proposal + acceptance = promise
 - (b) promise + consideration = agreement
 - (c) agreement + enforceability = contract
 - (d) all the above.
36. "The transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability".--- is called.?
- a) Exchange
 - b) Mortgage
 - c) Lease
 - d) None of the above
37. A transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part- promised--- is called?
- a) Exchange
 - b) Contract
 - c) Sale
 - d) Agreement
38. A Gift of movable property may be effected
- a) By a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of donor or
 - b) By delivery (U/S 123)
 - c) Either by the procedure indicated in 'a' or 'b'
 - d) None of the above
39. Specific relief can be granted for
- (a) enforcing individual civil rights
 - (b) enforcing penal laws
 - (c) both civil rights and penal laws
 - (d) neither civil rights nor penal laws
40. Under the Specific Relief Act, a suit for recovery of possession can be filed
- (a) only in respect of movable property
 - (b) only in respect of immovable property
 - (c) in respect of both movable and immovable property
 - (d) neither movable nor immovable property.

UNIT-V Personal Law

41. The Latin maxim " factum valet quod feri non debet" means
- What has been done once, can not be done again
 - What ought not to be done, if done is valid
 - What could not have been done can not be done again
 - None of the above
42. Identify the Approved forms of Hindu marriage
- Brahma
 - Arsha
 - Gandharva
 - Prajapatya
- Only (i)
 - Both (ii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - Only (iii)
43. A Hindu Male living with his wife who is over 21 years of age and of sound mind, may adopt.
- only with the consent of his Parents
 - only with the consent of his Wife
 - Without the consent of his Wife
 - None of the above
44. Is the Office of Mutawalli hereditary?
- Yes, it is hereditary
 - Not hereditary
 - It is not hereditary but it may so by custom
 - None of the above
45. A marriage with a women under going Iddat of her previous marriage is
- Irregular and not void
 - Batil
 - Valid
 - None of the above
46. Under Shia law a marriage in which the period of cohabitation has been fixed and the term of dower is specified, such marriage is called
- Iddat
 - Nikah
 - Muta
 - None of the above
47. Any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plant, micro-organism, property or the environment;-- is known as
- Hazardous substance
 - Industrial Pollutant
 - Environmental Pollutant
 - None of the above
48. Authentication of any electronic record by a subscriber by means of an electronic method or procedure in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of IT Act, is known as
- Digital Signature
 - Digital Certificate
 - Digital Controller
 - None of the Above
49. Penalty for damage to computer, computer system, etc. has been provided under section---- of IT Act,2000
- 43
 - 66
 - 66-A
 - None of the Above
50. The following is exempt from disclosure under section 8 of the RTI Act,2005
- Information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;
 - Information received in confidence from foreign Government;
- (i)
 - (ii)
 - Both (i) and (ii)
 - None of the above