

Warning: Any malpractice or any attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will lead to the 'disqualification' of the candidate.

5LB-2014

A	Question Booklet Serial Number	60460
Time: 3 Hours	Number of Questions: 200	Maximum Marks: 600

Name of the Candidate

Roll Number

Signature of the Candidate

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions in the **OMR Answer Sheet** before marking the answers. Candidates should follow strictly the instructions given therein.
2. Please darken the bubble corresponding to your question booklet '**Version A**' in the **OMR Answer Sheet**.
3. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. For each question, four answers are suggested and given against (A), (B), (C) and (D), of which only one will be the **Most Appropriate Answer**. Mark the bubble containing the letter corresponding to the 'Most Appropriate Answer' in the OMR Answer Sheet, by using either **Blue or Black Ball-point pen only**.
4. **SCORING AND NEGATIVE MARKING:** Each question carries 3 marks. Each correct response will be awarded 3 marks. For each incorrect response marked, **ONE** mark will be deducted from the total score. More than one answer indicated against a question will be deemed as incorrect answer and will be negatively marked.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER OPENING THIS QUESTION BOOKLET, THE CANDIDATE SHOULD VERIFY WHETHER THE QUESTION BOOKLET ISSUED CONTAINS ALL THE 200 QUESTIONS IN SERIAL ORDER. IF NOT, REQUEST FOR REPLACEMENT.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR ASKS YOU TO DO SO.

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**ENSURE THAT THIS QUESTION BOOKLET CONTAINS 200
QUESTIONS SERIALLY NUMBERED FROM 1 TO 200.
PRINTED PAGES 32.**

Direction: Find out the correct preposition in Question Nos. 1 to 5.

1. I saw something about it television.
(A) through (B) at
(C) on (D) with
2. He was anxious the safety of his wife.
(A) of (B) about
(C) for (D) with
3. One should not be influenced a wrong role model.
(A) with (B) on
(C) off (D) by
4. He was advised to abstainall alcoholic drinks.
(A) at (B) from
(C) of (D) by
5. He comes to workcar.
(A) in (B) on
(C) with (D) by

Direction: In Question Nos. 6 to 10, fill up the sentences with the most appropriate words from the four alternatives given thereunder.

6. Although the President's advisors often disagreed with him, they rarely ----- his decisions.
(A) corroborated (B) concluded
(C) criticized (D) supported
7. To get selected one has to ----- the prescribed qualifications.
(A) procure (B) possess
(C) receive (D) realize

8. The objective of the symposium was to ----- healthy exchange of ideas.
(A) encourage (B) impart
(C) inaugurate (D) elaborate
9. The evidence ----- him as the robber.
(A) instigated (B) influenced
(C) implicated (D) investigated
10. Expert chefs often various techniques and ingredients to create new recipes.
(A) isolate (B) combine
(C) confluence (D) segregate

Direction: In Question Nos. 11 to 15, choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the key word given in bold capitals.

11. **TURMOIL**
(A) Danger (B) Sadness
(C) Chaos (D) Shock
12. **DESERT**
(A) Boycott (B) Protect
(C) Vacant (D) Abandon
13. **INCENTIVE**
(A) Encouragement (B) Surplus
(C) Inspiration (D) Profit
14. **ELUSIVE**
(A) Terrifying (B) Slippery
(C) Unusual (D) Displeasing
15. **CONFINED**
(A) Reduced (B) Sheltered
(C) Hidden (D) Restricted

Direction: In Question Nos. 16 to 20, find out the word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning to the key word given in bold capitals.

16. **MUNDANE**
(A) Routine (B) Severe
(C) Extraordinary (D) Dull

17. CONSENSUS

- (A) Deviant (B) Disagreement
(C) Dissuasion (D) Dejection

18. VOLATILITY

- (A) Inactivity (B) Feasibility
(C) Periodic (D) Sporadic

19. THRIVE

- (A) Succeed (B) Humiliate
(C) Deteriorate (D) Steady

20. PROPEL

- (A) Activate (B) Prosper
(C) Thrust (D) Stop

Direction: In Question Nos. 21 to 25, identify the meaning of the idiom / phrase from the alternatives given.

21. TO CRY WOLF

- (A) To listen eagerly (B) To give false alarm
(C) To turn pale (D) To keep off starvation

22. PIECE OF CAKE

- (A) Confusing task (B) Monotonous task
(C) Simple task (D) Difficult task

23. ON YOUR TOES

- (A) Alert (B) Astonish
(C) Urge (D) Command

24. COAST IS CLEAR

- (A) Sparsely populated (B) Empty road
(C) No sign of danger (D) Lack of customers

25. TO SET THE BALL ROLLING

- (A) To get started (B) To win the race
(C) To speed up the process (D) To come up with a plan

Direction: In Question Nos. 26 to 30, each has a set of four words. In each set, a word is spelt in four different ways. Choose the word correctly spelt.

26. (A) Allign (B) Align
(C) Alline (D) Aligne
27. (A) Accommodate (B) Acammodate
(C) Accomadate (D) Accommadate
28. (A) Embarracement (B) Embarassment
(C) Embarrassment (D) Emberrassement
29. (A) Mischievius (B) Mischievous
(C) Mischeifious (D) Mischeveous
30. (A) Consience (B) Conciense
(C) Consciace (D) Conscience

Direction: In Question Nos. 31 to 35, find out the incorrectly spelt word.

31. (A) Grammar (B) Bureaucracy
(C) Hygene (D) Scissors
32. (A) Appropriate (B) Dilemma
(C) Diffuse (D) Felisitate
33. (A) Quarrel (B) Ammateur
(C) Deceive (D) Curriculum
34. (A) Oscillate (B) Queue
(C) Phsychology (D) Fascinate
35. (A) Ambasadar (B) Equilibrium
(C) Referee (D) Necessary

Direction: In Question Nos. 36 to 40, sentences are divided into four parts each of which one part is incorrect. Choose the incorrect part.

36. (A) If I had (B) known this before
(C) I will have (D) taken the right decision

37. (A) The chairman did not take
(B) any decision until
(C) he has studied
(D) the case thoroughly

38. (A) The group of employees
(B) have not arrived
(C) at a decision
(D) regarding the future

39. (A) She uses a good
(B) quality of shampoo
(C) so her hair
(D) are black

40. (A) Everyone who
(B) was injured in the accident
(C) were taken
(D) to the hospital

Direction: In Question Nos. 41 to 45, a word or a group of words is underlined in each sentence. Below each sentence, four choices are given. Choose the one that can substitute the word or group of words underlined without changing the meaning of the sentence. If no correction is needed, choose D.

41. The cost associated with purchasing new equipment are very high.

- (A) cost of (B) costs
(C) cost in (D) No error

42. The minister decided to take a visit to the hospitalized people.

- (A) pay a visit (B) give a visit
(C) do a visit (D) No error

43. Yesterday in the night he came by bus and was late.

- (A) Yesterday during night (B) Last night
(C) Today night (D) No error

44. Hardly any work was done last week.

- (A) Hardly all (B) Hardly no
(C) Hardly none (D) No error

45. She ran as fastly as she could to catch the train.

- (A) run as fast as (B) ran fast
(C) ran as fast as (D) No error

Direction: In Question Nos. 46 to 50, pick out the most appropriate word/words from the given choices to fill in the blanks to make the sentence complete.

46. Although we made payments regularly, the loan took a very long time to _____ because of a high rate of _____.

- (A) default ; principal (B) finance ; funding
(C) repay ; interest (D) assume ; return

47. Please do not _____ any offer made by the chairman.

- (A) refuse (B) refrain
(C) refuge (D) displease

48. Health is too important to be _____.

- (A) discarded (B) detested
(C) neglected (D) negated

49. He _____ all his money _____.

- (A) deposited ; prudence (B) expanded ; successfully
(C) earned ; decent (D) spent ; foolishly

50. There were many cars in the theater parking lot. When Darren found an available parking spot, he felt _____.

- (A) vulnerable (B) fortunate
(C) uncommon (D) important

Direction: In Question Nos. 51 to 55, there is a certain relationship between two given words on one side and another word is given on the other side. Choose the suitable word to put on the other side from the given alternatives.

51. Square : Cube :: Circle : _____ ?

- (A) Round (B) Ball
(C) Shape (D) Sphere

52. Fork : Eat :: Brush : _____ ?

- (A) Teeth (B) Paint
(C) Dirt (D) Paste

53. State : Country :: Earth : _____ ?
(A) Planet (B) Mars
(C) Revolution (D) Solar system
54. Drizzle : Rain :: Breeze : _____ ?
(A) Force (B) Atmosphere
(C) Wind (D) Water
55. Less : More :: Dwarf : _____ ?
(A) Small (B) Giant
(C) Big (D) Little

Direction: In Question Nos. 56 to 60, choose the nearest one word from among the alternatives given below.

56. Study of stamps and postal history
(A) Archaeology (B) Numismatics
(C) Philology (D) Philately
57. A person who has an excessive enthusiasm or desire for something
(A) Maniac (B) Amateur
(C) Psychopath (D) Expert
58. A medical specialist dealing with disorders of the nervous system
(A) Nephrologist (B) Cardiologist
(C) Neurologist (D) Rheumatologist
59. A mild word or expression used in place of a harsh or offensive word or expression
(A) Euphoria (B) Eulogy
(C) Euthanasia (D) Euphemism
60. A state or nation where the supreme power or sovereignty is held by a single person
(A) Monarchy
(B) Democracy
(C) Anarchy
(D) Oligarchy

Direction: Read the following passage and answer Question Nos. 61 to 65, by choosing one among the four alternatives given.

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica. In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation on the ground. The precipitation can be in the form of rain, sleet, hail, or snow. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more; between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica to form blizzards. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

61. According to the passage, the key definition of desert is
- (A) a hot place
 - (B) a cold place
 - (C) a place with less than 10 inches of rainfall
 - (D) a place with less than 10 inches of precipitation
62. Which among the below is the best definition of precipitation?
- (A) moisture in the air that falls to the ground
 - (B) any type of weather event
 - (C) weather events that only happen in very cold areas
 - (D) a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall
63. Blizzards are formed because of
- (A) heavy snowfall
 - (B) strong winds
 - (C) comparatively less snowfall
 - (D) freezing cold temperature

64. "India's Thar desert is much hotter than Antarctica". From this statement and the information given in the paragraph, it can be inferred that
- (A) air in Thar desert holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
 - (B) air surrounding a tropical country holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
 - (C) air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach
 - (D) the moisture content of the air in Thar desert is the same as that of the air in Antarctica
65. Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?
- (A) low temperatures
 - (B) high temperatures
 - (C) frequent blizzards
 - (D) low precipitation

Direction: Answer the following Question Nos. 66 to 195, by choosing most appropriate one among the four alternatives given in each question.

66. Herbivores are
- (A) animals which eat only plants or plant products
 - (B) animals which eat only other animals
 - (C) animals which eat both animals and plants
 - (D) which eat their own offspring
67. Which one of the following is collected by bees from flowers for converting it into honey?
- (A) seeds
 - (B) weeds
 - (C) leaves
 - (D) nectar
68. Anaemia is caused by the deficiency of
- (A) iodine
 - (B) calcium
 - (C) iron
 - (D) salt
69. The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is known as
- (A) filtration
 - (B) condensation
 - (C) evaporation
 - (D) sedimentation
70. In a rectilinear motion, objects move along
- (A) a circular path
 - (B) a straight line
 - (C) a square
 - (D) a rectangle

71. DNA stands for
(A) deamino acid (B) deacetic acid
(C) deoxyribonucleic acid (D) dehydronucleic acid
72. Which one of the following is not a communicable disease?
(A) cholera (B) common cold
(C) malaria (D) chicken pox
73. Global warming is
(A) the rise in temperature of the sea water
(B) the decrease in temperature of the sea water
(C) the rise in density of the forest area
(D) the rise in temperature of the atmosphere of the earth
74. The animals whose numbers are diminishing to a level that they might face **extinction** are known as
(A) endangered animals (B) domestic animals
(C) wild animals (D) white animals
75. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 **employment** to each rural family is eligible for
(A) 150 days in a financial year
(B) 100 days in a financial year
(C) 200 days in a financial year
(D) 100 days in a financial year
76. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first foreign visit is to
(A) Pakistan (B) China
(C) Sri Lanka (D) Bhutan
77. Right To Education Act makes education a fundamental right of **every child** between the ages of
(A) 8 and 14 (B) 6 and 14
(C) 5 and 12 (D) 6 and 12
78. The Chairman of the Planning Commission of India is
(A) Prime Minister (B) Home Minister
(C) Finance Minister (D) Defence Minister

79. ATM stands for
- (A) Automatic Toll Machine
 - (B) Automated Teller Machine
 - (C) Automated Transfer Money
 - (D) Automated Transfer Machine
80. The capital of Travancore State from 1550 to the later half of the 18th century was
- (A) Thiruvananthapuram
 - (B) Cochin
 - (C) Padmanabhapuram
 - (D) Kollam
81. Bhagat Singh was awarded death sentence for alleged killing a British police officer and hanged in 1931 in
- (A) Lahore
 - (B) Pune
 - (C) Chandigarh
 - (D) Mumbai
82. The first and the only Indian Governor General of Free India was
- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (B) C. Rajagopalachari
 - (C) Maulana Azad
 - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
83. Dandi March is also known as
- (A) Non-cooperation movement
 - (B) Revolt of 1942
 - (C) Salt satyagraha
 - (D) Long march
84. The first Home Minister of Independent India was
- (A) Morarji Desai
 - (B) Sanjeeva Reddy
 - (C) Jagjeevan Ram
 - (D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
85. Brahmaputra River passes through
- (A) China, India and Bangladesh
 - (B) Nepal, China and Burma
 - (C) Pakistan, India and Bangladesh
 - (D) Nepal, Russia and Bangladesh
86. Gauribidanur Radio Observatory is located in the State of
- (A) Kerala
 - (B) Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Gujarat

87. Which river originates in Kerala state and enters into Karnataka state ?
(A) Pamba river (B) Periyar river
(C) Chaliyar river (D) Kabini river
88. Mother's day is celebrated every year on the
(A) second Sunday of May
(B) second Sunday of April
(C) first Sunday of May
(D) second Sunday of June
89. Which dam is located in Kerala but operated and maintained by Tamil Nadu?
(A) Idukki Dam (B) Sathanur Dam
(C) Mullaperiyar Dam (D) Vaigai Dam
90. Jim Corbett National Park is situated in
(A) Assam
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Gujarat
(D) Madhya Pradesh
91. Mathikettan Shola National Park in Kerala was established in the year
(A) 2010 (B) 2003
(C) 2005 (D) 2012
92. The Theosophical Society was founded in New York and later shifted to
(A) Bhubaneswar (B) Cochin
(C) Kolkata (D) Adyar (Chennai)
93. Cosmology is the study of
(A) Sun (B) Universe
(C) Moon (D) Star
94. The natural satellite of earth is
(A) Agni (B) Chandrayaan
(C) Venus (D) Moon
95. Evening star is
(A) Venus (B) Moon
(C) Jupiter (D) Sun

96. K2 is the
(A) second longest river in the world
(B) second highest peak on earth
(C) largest forest in the world
(D) richest mineral available in the world
97. Which port in India is known as the child of partition port?
(A) Kandla (B) Mumbai
(C) Tuticorin (D) Chennai
98. The distance between broad gauge rails is
(A) 1.75 m (B) 1.676 m
(C) 1.2 m (D) 1.5 m
99. Identify the city which is not on the Arabian sea coast
(A) Karachi
(B) Muscat
(C) Mumbai
(D) Kabul
100. Bokaro steel plant is in the State of
(A) Jharkhand (B) Bihar
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Odisha
101. Which one of the following central Public Sector Undertaking enterprises is not a Maharatna company?
(A) Coal India Limited
(B) Indian Oil Corporation
(C) Gas Authority of India Limited
(D) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
102. National Airports Authority and International Airports Authority of India were merged to form
(A) Airports Authority of India
(B) National Airports Limited
(C) Indian Airports Authority
(D) Indian Airports Limited

103. In India, the General Elections, 2014 were held to constitute
(A) 14th Lok Sabha (B) 15th Lok Sabha
(C) 16th Lok Sabha (D) 17th Lok Sabha
104. The number of Parliamentary constituencies in the India's 2014-General Elections, is
(A) 534 (B) 542
(C) 543 (D) 524
105. EPIC stands for
(A) Elector Photo Identity Card
(B) Elector Personal Information Centre
(C) Elected Persons Identity Cards
(D) Electronic Process Internal Centre
106. The Chief Election Commissioner of India when the 2014-Lok Sabha General Elections were held was
(A) H.Brahma (B) Syed Nasim Ahmed Zaidi
(C) V.S.Sampath (D) Anil Wadhwa
107. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration is situated at
(A) Imphal (B) Mussourie
(C) Lucknow (D) Hyderabad
108. The Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces is
(A) President of India (B) Prime Minister
(C) Defence Minister (D) Army Chief
109. Capital of Bhutan is
(A) Rangoon (B) Dhaka
(C) Thimphu (D) Mirpur
110. Reuters is a news agency of
(A) United Kingdom (B) United States of America
(C) Germany (D) Australia
111. Identify the **wrongly** matched pair
(A) India - Intelligence Bureau
(B) Israel - MOSSAD
(C) Pakistan - Inter Services Intelligence
(D) United States of America - Bureau of State Security

112. The first woman judge in Supreme Court of India is
(A) Mrs. Fathima Bibi
(B) Mrs. Leela Seth
(C) Mrs. Anna Chandy
(D) Dr. Nagendra Singh
113. Identify the wrongly matched pair
(A) Kerala - Kathakali
(B) Punjab - Bhangra
(C) Odisha - Odissi
(D) Gujarat - Bihu
114. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research is at
(A) Hyderabad (B) Kolkata
(C) Thiruvananthapuram (D) Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)
115. Which one of the following is not related to Indian missile?
(A) Agni (B) Astra
(C) Dhruva (D) Trishul
116. The Nobel Prize was not awarded between 1940 and 1942 due to
(A) non-availability of experts in specific fields
(B) outbreak of World War-II
(C) shortage of funds
(D) conflicts among the prize awarding bodies
117. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award is given for achievement in the field of
(A) Education (B) Indian cinema
(C) Sports (D) Dance
118. The author of the book Geetanjali is
(A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Kuldeep Nayyar
(C) R. K. Narayan (D) Sarojini Naidu
119. Charles Dickens was the author of the book
(A) Mother
(B) A Tale of Two Cities
(C) War and Peace
(D) Broken Wings

120. The Olympic symbol contains
- (A) five rings linked together representing continents
 - (B) five rings linked together representing oceans
 - (C) five rings linked together representing five major sports events
 - (D) five rings linked together representing five developed countries
121. Which sports is related to Formula One?
- (A) Polo
 - (B) Wrestling
 - (C) Billiards
 - (D) Single Seater Auto Race
122. The main aim of Security Council of United Nations Organisation is
- (A) maintenance of internal security and peace
 - (B) to send armed forces on demand from member countries
 - (C) to oversee the relief measures on calamities
 - (D) to assist member countries on their border related issues
123. The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from office
- (A) by President of India
 - (B) by Prime Minister of India
 - (C) by Vice President of India
 - (D) only through impeachment by Parliament
124. Gulf of Aden and Gulf of Oman are related to
- (A) Indian Ocean
 - (B) Red Sea
 - (C) Arabian Sea
 - (D) Black Sea
125. The country which is not bordering the Red Sea is
- (A) Saudi Arabia
 - (B) Yemen
 - (C) Egypt
 - (D) Pakistan
126. The most popular tourist state situated on the tropical Malabar Coast of southwestern India is
- (A) Karnataka
 - (B) Kerala
 - (C) Gujarat
 - (D) Maharashtra
127. The literal meaning of 'Himalaya' is
- (A) Abode of the stone
 - (B) Abode of the snow
 - (C) Abode of water
 - (D) Abode of the forest

128. Which is said to be the ancient Port of Naura from whose shores, King Solemon's ship collected timber to build the great temple of Jerusalem?
- (A) Kannur (B) Cochin
(C) Mumbai (D) Kandla
129. The founder of Mughal Empire in India was
- (A) Jahangir (B) Humayun
(C) Akbar (D) Babur
130. Lunar eclipse occurs
- (A) when the Earth comes between the Moon and the Sun
(B) when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun
(C) when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Mars
(D) when the Moon comes between the Mars and the Sun
131. The term of all Law Commissions of Independent India is
- (A) 5 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 2 years
(D) 10 years
132. In India, the Republic Day honours the date on which
- (A) India got the independence
(B) the Constitution of India came into force
(C) the First Law Commission was constituted
(D) the First Indo-Pakistani war ended
133. Restitution means
- (A) act of restoring anything to the rightful owner
(B) possession of disputed property
(C) attachment of the property by a court
(D) suspension of rightful ownership
134. Conjugal rights refer to
- (A) rights and responsibilities in education
(B) rights and responsibilities in business
(C) rights and responsibilities in marriage
(D) rights and responsibilities of individuals

135. Prima facie evidence means
- (A) evidence produced by respondents in the court
 - (B) evidence that is not sufficient
 - (C) evidence that is not accepted by a court
 - (D) sufficient amount of evidence necessary to allow it to continue in the judicial process
136. Written court order issued by a judge that directs a law enforcement officer to search a specific area for evidence is known as
- (A) search warrant
 - (B) writ
 - (C) trial at the work place
 - (D) law warrant
137. In cognizable offences
- (A) a police officer shall not arrest without warrant
 - (B) a police officer may arrest without warrant
 - (C) arrest is not required
 - (D) a police officer himself can arrest and release
138. The term 'adjudication' means
- (A) pronouncing a judgment
 - (B) court is adjourned
 - (C) judgment reserved
 - (D) interim judgment
139. Bequeath means
- (A) to denote a movable property
 - (B) to receive a gift from a relative
 - (C) to receive a gift from someone through a will
 - (D) to give a gift to someone through a will
140. Capital crime is a crime
- (A) committed by head of the family
 - (B) punishable by death
 - (C) committed in a metropolitan city
 - (D) committed for monetary gain

141. Consecutive sentences are
- (A) successive sentences, one beginning at the expiration of another
 - (B) sentences awarded by different courts
 - (C) sentences awarded to different persons by the same court
 - (D) sentences awarded to different persons for the same offence
142. Counsel refers to
- (A) lawyers in a case
 - (B) court officials
 - (C) government pleader
 - (D) judge
143. Hostile witness means a witness whose testimony is
- (A) favourable to the party who calls him or her as a witness
 - (B) not favourable to the party who calls him or her as a witness
 - (C) not accepted by the court
 - (D) not related to trial of the case involved
144. Decree means
- (A) punishment for an offence
 - (B) more than one punishment for the same offence
 - (C) an order of the court
 - (D) staying the proceedings of a lower court in a trial
145. Cross examination in a court means
- (A) questioning of a witness produced by the other side
 - (B) questioning of a respondent by the judge
 - (C) questioning of a witness only by the judge
 - (D) questioning of plaintiff by the respondents
146. A prohibitive order or remedy issued by a court at the suit of the complaining party
- (A) a stay order
 - (B) injunction
 - (C) verdict
 - (D) adjournment

147. Insolvent refers to
- (A) the total debt of an entity is less than all of its property
 - (B) inability to run a company due to labour problem
 - (C) the total debt of an entity is greater than all of its property
 - (D) inability to run a business
148. Which one of the following is not an intangible asset?
- (A) Patents
 - (B) Trademarks
 - (C) Copyrights
 - (D) Buildings
149. Litigant means
- (A) a party involved in a lawsuit
 - (B) a witness
 - (C) a lawyer
 - (D) an administrative officer
150. Notary Public is a public officer whose function is to
- (A) issue birth certificates
 - (B) issue community certificates
 - (C) issue ration cards
 - (D) administer oaths and attest documents
151. A void agreement is one for which
- (A) the validity is timeless
 - (B) legal remedy is possible
 - (C) parties concerned are punishable
 - (D) there is no legal remedy
152. RTI Act, 2005 is applicable to all States and Union territories except
- (A) Assam
 - (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (C) Nagaland
 - (D) Mizoram
153. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed by Parliament in
- (A) 2008
 - (B) 2010
 - (C) 2012
 - (D) 2005

154. Lok Adalat means
- (A) people's court
 - (B) justice
 - (C) people's right
 - (D) Parliament
155. The first state in India to set up a women's court is
- (A) Kerala
 - (B) Unified Andhra Pradesh
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Maharashtra
156. The number of sanctioned strength of High Court Judges in Sikkim is
- (A) 8
 - (B) 5
 - (C) 10
 - (D) 3
157. The judges whose kith and kin are practicing in the same High Court, are known as
- (A) uncle judges
 - (B) brother judges
 - (C) additional judges
 - (D) officiating judges
158. First mobile court in India was introduced in
- (A) Assam
 - (B) Rajasthan
 - (C) Odisha
 - (D) Gujarat
159. Intra vires means
- (A) regular
 - (B) within the power
 - (C) admission
 - (D) common
160. Which article of the Constitution of India bestows the relevant power, duties and functions upon the Election Commission of India ?
- (A) Article 326
 - (B) Article 324
 - (C) Article 320
 - (D) Article 245

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161. None of the Above (NOTA) option was introduced in the India's General Elections, 2014 due to
- (A) Chief Election Commissioner's order
 - (B) Demand from the public
 - (C) Prime Minister's order
 - (D) The Supreme Court order
162. S. R. Bommai v. Union of India case is related to
- (A) imposition of President's rule in a State
 - (B) constitutional obligation of Vice-President
 - (C) constitutional obligation of Prime Minister
 - (D) constitutional obligation of Speaker of the Lok Sabha
163. Which section of IPC provides punishment for the crime of murder?
- (A) section 306
 - (B) section 302
 - (C) section 308
 - (D) section 315
164. Codicil means
- (A) registration of a will
 - (B) council of advocates
 - (C) withdrawal of a will
 - (D) an amendment to a previously executed will
165. Commutation of sentence means
- (A) a reduction in severity of punishment
 - (B) acquittal from charges
 - (C) acquittal in one case and punishment in another case
 - (D) an increase in punishment awarded by a lower court
166. The High Court which has jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is
- (A) Madras High Court
 - (B) High Court of Kerala
 - (C) Calcutta High Court
 - (D) Bombay High Court

167. Bye-laws are rules
- (A) followed in a government office
 - (B) followed in a court
 - (C) adopted by an association or company to govern its actions
 - (D) for making amendment to law
168. Willful disobedience of a judge's command or of an official court order is termed as
- (A) contempt of court
 - (B) an appeal
 - (C) staying the court order
 - (D) counter claim
169. Forfeiture of a contract means
- (A) continuation of contract
 - (B) cancellation of contract
 - (C) suspension of contract
 - (D) documents related to the contract
170. In camera refers to
- (A) in private
 - (B) public
 - (C) open trial
 - (D) oral submission
171. Which of the following is incorrect about the Election Commission of India?
- (A) It is an autonomous body
 - (B) It is a constitutional body
 - (C) It is a statutory body
 - (D) It is a quasi judicial body
172. Interlocutory order is
- (A) a final order in a lawsuit
 - (B) a temporary or interim order
 - (C) judge's comment during a trial
 - (D) expunged order

173. In which country judges are appointed for life time till their death?
- (A) Germany
 - (B) France
 - (C) United States of America
 - (D) Israel
174. Which one acts as guardian of Constitution of India?
- (A) Parliament
 - (B) Rajya Sabha
 - (C) Supreme Court
 - (D) State Assemblies
175. The number of nominated Rajya Sabha members of India is
- (A) 12
 - (B) 15
 - (C) 19
 - (D) 10
176. Under article 80 of the Constitution of India, the Council of States is composed of
- (A) not more than 300 members
 - (B) not more than 225 members
 - (C) not more than 250 members
 - (D) not more than 275 members
177. 'My notion of democracy is that under it the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest.' Who told this?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (D) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
178. Identify the wrong statement
- (A) India's Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
 - (B) Budget of the year is presented by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha
 - (C) The regular tenure of the Lok Sabha is for 5 years
 - (D) A bankrupt may be allowed to become a member of Lok Sabha
179. Which one is not related to sessions of India Lok Sabha?
- (A) budget session
 - (B) monsoon session
 - (C) winter session
 - (D) summer session

180. The proclamation of Financial Emergency by the President of India will be in effect for
(A) 2 years (B) 2 weeks
(C) 2 months (D) 20 days
181. The Directive Principles of State policy is discussed in the Constitution of India in
(A) Part III (B) Part II
(C) Part IV (D) Part VI
182. The writ of certiorari is issued to a lower court directing that
(A) the case should not be conducted in the lower court until further orders
(B) the records of a case be sent up for review
(C) to review once again the records of the case
(D) the counsel of the case should be changed
183. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with end of untouchability?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 26
(D) Article 17
184. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution says that no child below the
(A) age of 10 can be employed
(B) age of 12 can be employed
(C) age of 14 can be employed
(D) age of 8 can be employed
185. Part III of the Constitution of India describes the Fundamental Rights offered to
(A) country's citizen
(B) male members of the country
(C) women citizen
(D) non-resident Indians
186. If a person did a wrongful act by a mistake of fact with good faith and honest belief that he was bound to do, then
(A) he may be prosecuted
(B) he may be arrested and remanded in judicial custody
(C) he may be excused before the law
(D) he may be levied penalty

187. Conditional release from prison for a specific purpose and period is referred as
- (A) bail
 - (B) surety
 - (C) bond
 - (D) parole
188. The titular head of Union of India is
- (A) President of India
 - (B) Prime Minister of India
 - (C) Lok Sabha Speaker
 - (D) Rajya Sabha Chairman
189. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian democracy?
- (A) Right to vote
 - (B) Right to speech
 - (C) Right to recall
 - (D) Right to religion
190. Writ petition to rectify grave procedural error is
- (A) not allowed
 - (B) maintainable
 - (C) to be filed within a week
 - (D) to be filed only in Supreme Court
191. Identify the wrong statement
- (A) The Constitution operates as a fundamental law
 - (B) The Government organs discharge their responsibilities within the framework of the Constitution
 - (C) The judiciary has no power to declare a law unconstitutional
 - (D) The Union Parliament and the State Legislature are not sovereign
192. Which one of the following is not true?
- (A) The Constitution of India stands for a secular State
 - (B) The State has no official religion
 - (C) The Constitution guarantees a person's freedom of religion
 - (D) A single citizenship is not assured to all persons irrespective of their religion

193. Indian Parliament by law

- (A) can increase the area of any State
- (B) cannot diminish the area of any State
- (C) cannot alter the name of a State
- (D) cannot alter the boundaries of a State

194. Which one of the following is not a principal ground for challenging the legality of detention?

- (A) the law under which the detention order has been issued, is invalid
- (B) the order under which the detention has been ordered, is invalid
- (C) the detention order has been issued by a non-competent authority
- (D) the detention order has been issued based on national security

195. The language to be used in the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts is

- (A) Hindi
- (B) English
- (C) Any one language used in States
- (D) Sanskrit

DIRECTION: In each Question from 196 to 200, a statement of Legal Principle is given, followed by a factual situation. Apply the principle to the facts and select the most appropriate answer from among the four alternatives given.

196. LEGAL PRINCIPLE

Every member of unlawful assembly is guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common objects.

FACTUAL SITUATION

'A' and 'B' are friends. Along with five others they went to a nearby village and attacked some of the villagers. In the attack 'A' remained passive and 'B' actively indulged in the wrong-doing.

- (A) 'A' is not liable to be punished
- (B) 'B' alone is liable for punishment
- (C) No one is liable
- (D) All of them are liable to be punished

197. LEGAL PRINCIPLE

A person cannot be punished twice for an offence.

FACTUAL SITUATION

'A' steals Rs.10000 and some jewellery from a house. The villagers fined him for the theft. After some time, Police files a criminal case against 'A'.

- (A) Police cannot file a case in the court of law as he was already punished by the villagers
- (B) The punishment given by the villagers is legally valid
- (C) 'A' is liable for punishment both by villagers and the court of law
- (D) The villagers' action is illegal and 'A' is liable to be punished in the court of law

198. LEGAL PRINCIPLE

The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued against the illegal detention of a person.

FACTUAL SITUATION

'A' and 'B' are friends and business partners. After sometime, 'A' develops enmity with 'B' over issues related to business. 'A' was taken away by 'B' to some distant place against his will. 'A's father filed a writ of Habeas Corpus to release 'A' from the custody of 'B'.

- (A) The writ is not maintainable as 'A' and 'B' are friends.
- (B) 'B' is liable for the illegal custody of 'A' and the writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued
- (C) The writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be issued
- (D) 'A's father cannot approach the Court

199. LEGAL PRINCIPLE

The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, amended Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, allowing daughters of the deceased equal rights with sons.

FACTUAL SITUATION

'A' has two sons and a daughter. He lost his wife in an accident. 'A' died without leaving any will on his property.

- (A) Two sons alone are entitled to inherit the property
- (B) The daughter is not entitled to inherit the property
- (C) Two sons and the daughter are equally entitled to inherit the property
- (D) Two sons will have 75 per cent and the daughter 25 per cent share of the property

200. LEGAL PRINCIPLE

In exercise of right to private defense, if any injury is caused to an offender, the person who caused the injury is not criminally liable.

FACTUAL SITUATION

'A' assaults 'B' and 'B' runs away from the assailant. While chasing 'B', 'A' falls into a well and dies.

- (A) 'B' is held liable for the offence of murder
- (B) 'B' is liable for the offence of attempt to murder
- (C) 'B' is not liable for the offence of murder
- (D) 'A's death is treated as a suicide

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