(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet ....

Day and Date ....

....
(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only blue/black ball point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.

2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*

3. *A separate Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*

4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number on the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.

5. *On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.*

6. *No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet no. and Set no. (if any) on OMR sheet and Roll No. and OMR sheet no. on the Question Booklet.*

7. *Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfairmeans.*

8. *Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*

9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.

10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero marks).*

11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.

12. Deposit only OMR *Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.

13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.

14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

Total No. of Printed Pages : 48   (उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।)

ROUGH WORK
रफ़ कार्य

2

No. of Questions : 150

प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

Time : 2 Hours   **Full Marks : 450**

समय : 2 घण्टे   पूर्णांक : 450

Note : (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3 (Three)** marks. ***One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero*** mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3 (तीन)** अंकों का है। *प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जायेगा।* प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक *शून्य* होगा।

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

01. In a landmark ruling on 15ᵗʰ April 2014, ... allowed transgender people to identify as third gender.

(1) Delhi High Court   (2) Madras High Court

(3) Bombay High Court   (4) Supreme Court of India

15ᵗʰ अप्रैल 2014 के लैन्डमार्क रूलिंग में ....ट्रान्सजेन्डर ने (उभय लिंगी) लोगों को तीसरे लिंग के रूप में पहचानने की अनुमति दी :

(1) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय   (2) मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय

(3) मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय   (4) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय

02. The Parliament of India has passed .... Constitution Amendment that will facilitate setting up of a Commission for appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges.

भारत के संसद ने उच्चतम न्यायालय एवं उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति हेतु आयोग बनाने का संविधान संशोधन पास किया :

(1) 99th   (2) 100th   (3) 98th   (4) 97th

03. .... has become the 18th country to join the euro zone on January 1,2014.

(1) Lituania   (2) Latvia
(3) Cyprus   (4) Greece

.... 1 जनवरी 2014 को यूरो जोन में सम्मिलित होने वाला 18 वां देश है :

(1) लिथुनिया   (2) लाटविया
(3) साइप्रस   (4) ग्रीस

04. Matteo Renzi, 39 became youngest ever Prime Minister of :

(1) Germany   (2) England
(3) Italy   (4) Brazil

मेटियो रेंजी, 39 सबसे कम उम्र के पहले प्रधान मंत्री .... देश के हुए .

(1) जर्मनी   (2) इंग्लैण्ड
(3) इटली   (4) ब्राजील

05. Name the author of 'Train to Pakistan'.

(1) Khushwant Singh   (2) M.J.Akbar
(3) Jaswant Singh   (4) L.K.Adwani

4

"ट्रेन टू पाकिस्तान'' के लेखक का नाम लिखें :

(1) खुसवंत सिंह   (2) एम०जे० अकबर

(3) जसवंत सिंह   (4) एल०के० आडवाणी

06. Name of the author of 'Light On Yoga' who was also conferred the Padma Vibhushan in 2014.

(1) Baba Ramdev

(2) BKS Iyenger

(3) Sri Sri Ravishanker

(4) Paramhans Swami Maheshwarananda

'लाइट ऑन योगा' के लेखक का नाम लिखें जिन्हें 2014 में पद्म विभूषण भी मिला था :

(1) बाबा रामदेव   (2) बी०के०एस० आयेनगर

(3) श्री श्री रविशंकर   (4) परमहंस स्वामी महेश्वरानन्द

07. World Environment Day is observed on:

विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाया जाता है :

(1) 05th June   (2) 15th June

(3) 25th June   (4) 30th June

08. As per the latest 'State of Forest Report' the forest cover in India is:

(1) 26% of geographical area   (2) 21% of geographical area

(3) 16% of geographical area   (4) 31% of geographical area

"स्टेट आफ फारेस्ट रिपोर्ट'' के अनुसार भारत में जंगली क्षेत्र :

(1) भू क्षेत्र का 26 प्रतिशत   (2) भू क्षेत्र का 21 प्रतिशत

(3) भू क्षेत्र का 16 प्रतिशत   (4) भू क्षेत्र का 31 प्रतिशत

09. Name the biggest State of the world in terms of geographical area :

    (1) U.S.A.   (2) China   (3) Canada   (4) Russia

भू क्षेत्र के हिसाब से विश्व के विशालतम राज्य/देश का नाम लिखें :

    (1) यू०एस०ए०   (2) चीन   (3) कनाडा   (4) रूस

10. Name the country that became the largest arms importer in the year 2013.

    (1) United Arab Emirates   (2) India

    (3) Pakistan   (4) China

वर्ष 2013 में विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा युद्ध सामाग्री आयात करने वाले देश का नाम लिखें :

    (1) यूनाइटेड अरब अमीरात   (2) भारत

    (3) पाकिस्तान   (4) चीन

11. When was the first all India Postage Stamp issued?

सबसे पहला पोस्टेज स्टाम्प निर्गत किया गया था :

    (1) 1754   (2) 1854   (3) 1954   (4) 1794

12. Sashi Tharoor's ' The Great Indian Novel' uses the plot of an epic. Name the epic:

    (1) Ramayana   (2) Mahabharata

    (3) The Churning of the Ocean   (4) The Life of Ganga

शशि थरूर द्वारा लिखित ''दि ग्रेट इण्डियन नावेल'' किस महाकाव्य से प्रेरित है :

    (1) रामायण   (2) महाभारत

    (3) द चरनिंग आफ दि ओसियन   (4) द लाइफ आफ गंगा

13. Who is supposedly the author of the Indian tales Kathasarit Sagara ?

    (1) Premchand   (2) Jaishankar Prasad
    (3) Nirala   (4) Somadeva

    भारत की कहानियाँ कथासरित सागर के तथाकथित रचयिता कौन माने जाते हैं ?

    (1) प्रेमचन्द   (2) जयशंकर प्रसाद
    (3) निराला   (4) सोमदेव

14. How many members does the Election Commission of India have?

    चुनाव आयोग में कितने सदस्य होते हैं ?

    (1) 2   (2) 3   (3) 5   (4) 7

15. Name the first Indigenously made 70 mm film of India:

    (1) Sholay   (2) Raja Harishchandra
    (3) Devdas   (4) 1942-A Love Story

    70 मी०मी० की सबसे पहली भारतीय फिल्म का नाम लिखें :

    (1) शोले   (2) राजा हरिश्चन्द्र
    (3) देवदास   (4) 1942-ए लव स्टोरी

16. Which of the following is the city of eternal hope ?

    (1) Rome   (2) Paris
    (3) London   (4) New York

    कौन से शहर को शाश्वत आशा का शहर कहा जाता है ?

    (1) रोम   (2) पेरिस
    (3) लंदन   (4) न्यूयार्क

17. Which of the following is a part of the Human small intestine ?

    (1) Duodenum   (2) Ileum
    (3) Jejunum   (4) All the above

निम्न में से कौन भारत के छोटे आँत का भाग है ?

(1) लघ्वान्त्राग्र
(2) क्षुद्रांत्र

(3) अग्रक्षुद्रान्त्र (मध्यान्त्र)
(4) उपरोक्त सभी

18. Which Pakistan General signed the instrument of surrender that ended the 1971 Indo-Pak war?

(1) Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi
(2) Gen. Mohd. Musa

(3) Lt Gen. Gul Hassan Khan
(4) Gen. Mohd. Zia-ul-Haq

1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में, पाकिस्तान के किस सेना प्रमुख ने ''इन्स्ट्रूमेन्ट आफ सरेंडर पर'' हस्ताक्षर किया था ?

(1) ले० जनरल ए ए के. नियाजी
(2) जनरल मोहम्मद मूसा

(3) ले० जनरल गुल हसन खान
(4) जनरल मोहम्मद जिया-उल-हक

19. Name the longest bone is human body

(1) Tibia
(2) Fibula

(3) Femur
(4) Patella

मानव शरीर में सबसे लम्बी हड्डी का नाम बतायें :

(1) टिब्विया
(2) फिबुला

(3) फीमर
(4) पेटिला

20. Name the person who invented the World Wide Web:

(1) Cerf
(2) Postal

(3) Tim Berners-Lee
(4) Tomlinson

'वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब' के आविष्कारक का नाम लिखिए :

(1) कर्फ
(2) पोस्टल

(3) टिम बर्नरस-ली
(4) टोमलिन्सन

21. Name the person who was appointed as the first Vice- Chairman of NITI Aayog.

  (1) Arvind Panagariya   (2) Jagdish Bhagwati

  (3) Amartya Sen   (4) Rajnath Singh

"नीति आयोग" के सबसे पहले .. सभापति का नाम बतायें :

  (1) अरविन्द पनगरिया   (2) जगदीश भगवती

  (3) आमर्त्य सेन   (4) राजनाथ सिंह

22. When was the United Nation Founded ?

  (1) 24th Oct. 1993   (2) 24th Oct. 1944

  (3) 24th Oct. 1945   (4) 24th Oct. 1946

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना कब हुई थी ?

  (1) 24th अक्टूबर 1993   (2) 24th अक्टूबर 1944

  (3) 24th अक्टूबर 1945   (4) 24th अक्टूबर 1946

23. .... is the National Flower of India.

  (1) Rose   (2) Palash

  (3) Marigold   (4) Lotus

.... भारत का राष्ट्रीय फूल है :

  (1) गुलाब   (2) प्लास

  (3) मैरीगोल्ड   (4) कमल

24. Which is the largest State (Area wise) in India ?

  (1) Uttar Pradesh   (2) Madhya Pradesh

  (3) Maharashtra   (4) Rajasthan

क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य कौन है ?

  (1) उत्तर प्रदेश   (2) मध्य प्रदेश

  (3) महाराष्ट्र   (4) राजस्थान

25. The 'El Nino' is a .... phenomenon.
    (1) Philosophical
    (2) Astrological
    (3) Climatic
    (4) Industrial

"एल निनो" .... घटना है :
    (1) दार्शनिक
    (2) खगोलीय
    (3) जलवायु जन्य
    (4) औद्योगिक

26. Indian men's hockey team won the gold medal in the year 2014 in which of the following ?
    (1) Asian Games
    (2) Common Wealth Games
    (3) Olympic Games
    (4) Both (1) and (2)

भारत के पुरुषों की हाँकी टीम ने 2014 में स्वर्ण पदक निम्न में से किसमें प्राप्त किया था ?
    (1) एसियन गेम्स
    (2) कामन वेल्थ गेम
    (3) ओलम्पिक गेम्स
    (4) उपरोक्त (1) एवं (2) में

27. Who won the first squash gold medal for India in Commonwealth Games ?
    (1) Dipika Pallikal
    (2) Joshna Chinnapa
    (3) Saurav Ghosal
    (4) Both (1) and (2)

कामनवेल्थ गेम्स में पहले स्क्वैस स्वर्ण पदक विजेता कौन है ?
    (1) दीपिका पल्लिकल
    (2) जोशना चिन्नपा
    (3) सौरभ घोषाल
    (4) उपरोक्त (1) एवं (2) में

28. Find the correct fact (s) about Mars :
    (1) The polar ice caps on mars grow and recede with the seasons
    (2) Mars has the largest volcanic mountain in the solar system
    (3) Both (1) and (2)
    (4) Mars has global magnetic field

मंगल ग्रह के बार में सही उक्ति है :

(1) मंगल ग्रह पर पोलर आइस केप ऋतुओं के अनुसार बढ़ते और घटते हैं

(2) मंगल ग्रह पर सोलर सिस्टम में सबसे बड़ा ज्वालामुखी पहाड़ स्थित है

(3) उपरोक्त (1) एवं (2) दोनों में

(4) मंगल ग्रह पर भूमंडलीय चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र है

29. Which of the following Android version given below is version 2.0 of Android OS.

(1) Eclair

(2) Ice Cream Sandwich

(3) Jelly Bean

(4) Kitkat

निम्न में से कौन-सा एन्ड्राइड वर्सन, एन्ड्राइड OS का वर्सन 2.0 है :

(1) इकलेयर

(2) आइसक्रीम सैन्डविच

(3) जैली बीन

(4) किटकैट

30. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) gave its nod for new bank licences to:

(1) IDFC

(2) Bandhan

(3) Both (1) and (2)

(4) LIC Housing Finance

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया (RBI) ने इसमें से किनको बैंक खोलने की अनुमति दी :

(1) आई०डी०एफ०सी०

(2) बन्धन

(3) उपरोक्त (1) एवं (2) दोनों को

(4) एल०आई०सी० हाउसिंग फाइनेन्स

31. A man takes 03 hr to row a boat 15 km downstream of a river and 02 hr 15 min of cover a distance of 6 km upstream. Find the speed of the river current in km/hr.

(1) 1.0 km/hr

(2) 1.5 km/hr

(3) 1.75 km/hr

(4) 2.0 km/hr

P.T.O.

एक आदमी नदी की धारा की दिशा में 03 घंटे में 15 कि०भी० नाव खेता है और धारा की उल्टी दिशा में 02 घंटे 15 मिनट में 6 कि० मी० नाव खेता है। नदी की धारा का वेग निकालिए (कि०मी०/घंटा) :

(1) 1.0 किमी०/घंटा

(2) 1.5 किमी०/घंटा

(3) 1.75 किमी०/घंटा

(4) 2.0 किमी०/घंटा

32. A water tank can be filled by taps 'A' and 'B' in 18 minutes and 27 minutes respectively. A third tap 'C' can empty this tank completely in 13.5 minutes. If all the three taps are turned on at the same time find the time taken to fill the water tank.

(1) 18 minutes

(2) 42 minutes

(3) 27 minutes

(4) 54 minutes

एक पानी की टंकी दो नलों द्वारा (A एवं B) द्वारा भरे जा सकते हैं। नल A द्वारा टंकी 18 मिनट एवं नल B द्वारा टंकी 27 मिनट में भरा जा सकता है। एक तीसरा नल (C) टंकी के पानी की निकासी के लिए है जो टंकी के पानी को 13.5 मिनट में पूरी तरह खाली कर सकता है। अगर तीनों नलों को एक साथ खोल दिया जाय तो टंकी कितने मिनट में भरेगी ?

(1) 18 मिनट

(2) 42 मिनट

(3) 27 मिनट

(4) 54 मिनट

33. 'X' borrowed Rs. 10,000/- from two different Banks. For one loan he paid 12% and for other 14% per annum. After one year, he paid Rs.1280/- as interest. How much did he borrow at the rate of 14%.

"X" ने दो बैंकों से 10,000/ रुपया उधार लिया। एक लोन के लिए उसे 12% ब्याज देना पड़ा और दूसरे के लिये उसे 14% ब्याज देना पड़ा। एक वर्ष के उपरान्त उसे सूद के एवज में 1280/ रु० देने पड़े। उसे 14% प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज की दर वाले बैंक से उसने कितना कर्ज लिया ?

(1) 4000

(2) 6000

(3) 5000

(4) 4500

34. A father is seven times the age of his son. After 3 years, the father's age will be five times the age of his son. Find the present age of the father.

एक पिता अपने पुत्र की आयु का सात गुणा आयु का है। तीन वर्ष के उपरान्त पिता की आयु पुत्र की आयु का पाँच गुना हो जोयेगा। पिता की वर्तमान आयु बताऐं।

(1) 21   (2) 28   (3) 35   (4) 42

35. Divide Rs. 2760/- among X, Y and Z, so that the amount X receives is five times as much as Z's share and is three times as much as Y's share. Find the amount received by 'Z'.

2760/ को तीन भागों में X, Y,Z के बीच इस प्रकार बांटें कि X, Z से पाँच गुना धन प्राप्त करे एवं Y से तीन गुना धन प्राप्त करे। Z द्वारा पाये गये रकम की गणना करें।

(1) 1800   (2) 360   (3) 600   (4) 400

36. In the series 355, 361, 367 ......, what will be the 10th term ?

355, 361, 367 ......, श्रृंखला में 10 वीं संख्या क्या होगी ?

(1) 405   (2) 397   (3) 403   (4) 409

37. Find the missing number in the series:

7,__, 63, 124, 215

7,__, 63, 124, 215 की श्रृंखला में छूटी हुयी संख्या क्या है ?

(1) 26   (2) 19   (3) 28   (4) 21

38. Which term comes next in the series: YEB, WFD, UHG, SKI...........?

श्रृंखला YEB, WFD, UHG, SKI.............. में अगला टर्म क्या है ?

(1) TOL   (2) SKI   (3) SLH   (4) QOL

39. Orthopedist is related to Bones in the same way as Chiropodist is related to ....

(1) Nails   (2) Sounds

(3) Feet   (4) Heart

"आर्थोपेडिस्ट" जिस प्रकार हड्डियों से सम्बन्ध रखता है उसी प्रकार "चिरोपोडिस्ट" सम्बन्ध रखता है :

(1) नख   (2) ध्यनि

(3) पैर   (4) दिल

40. Flower is related to Petal in the same way as Book is related to ....

(1) Page   (2) Content

(3) Author   (4) Library

जिस प्रकार फल से पंखुडी सम्बन्धित है उसी प्रकार पुस्तक सम्बन्धित है :

(1) पृष्ट   (2) कन्टेन्ट (विषय सूची)

(3) लेखक   (4) पुस्तकालय

41. Choose the member which is different from others in the group ?

निम्नलिखित समूह में से उस समूह को चुनें जो सबसे अलग हो ?

(1) 8314   (2) 2709   (3) 1315   (4) 2518

42. Four friends V, X, Y and Z are playing a game such that the looser doubles the money of each of the other player. They played from games and each friend lost one game in alphabetical order. At the end of fourth game each friend had Rs. 32. Who started with the lowest amount ?

चार मित्र V,X, Y एवं Z एक गेम खेल रहे हैं जिसमें हारने वाले बाकी खिलाडियों की रकम को दुगना कर देता है। गेम में वर्ण क्रमानुसार प्रत्येक खिलाडी एक बार हारता है। चौथे गेम के अन्त में सभी मित्रों के पास 32 रु. बच जाता है। किस खिलाड़ी ने न्यूनतम राशि से गेम शुरू की थी ?

(1) V   (2) X   (3) Y   (4) Z

14

43. Choose the animal which is least like the other animals in the group.

(1) Zebra   (2) Lion   (3) Tiger   (4) Horse

निम्नलिखित में एक जानवर चुनें जो अपने ग्रुप में किसी अन्य जानवर को रखना पसंद नहीं करता :

(1) जेब्रा   (2) शेर   (3) बाघ   (4) घोड़ा

44. Choose out the odd one :

(1) Arrow   (2) Missile   (3) Sword   (4) Spear

निम्न में से असंगत को चिन्हित करें :

(1) तीर   (2) मिसाइल

(3) तलवार   (4) भाला/बरछी

45. In a certain code, TEACHER is written as VGCEJGT. How is CHILDREN written in that code ?

अगर TEACHER को किसी कोड में VGCEJGT लिखा जाय तो CHILDREN का कोड होगा ?

(1) EJKNEGTP   (2) EGKNFITP

(3) EJKNFGTO   (4) EJKNFTGP

46. In a certain code, BREAKTHROUGH is written as EAOUHRBRGHKT. How is DISTRIBUTION written in that code ?

अगर BREAKTHROUGH को किसी कोड में EAOUHRBRGHKT लिखा जाय तो DISTRIBUTION का कोड क्या होगा ?

(1) TISTBUONDIRI   (2) STTIBUONRIDI

(3) STTIBUDIONRI   (4) RISTTIBUDION

47. If NARGRUED is the code for GRANDEUR, which word is \coded as SERPEVRE ?

अगर GRANDEUR का कोड NARGRUED है तो SERPEVRE का कोड क्या होगा ?

(1) PERSEVER   (2) PRESERVE

(3) PERSERVE   (4) PREVERSE

48. If E= 5, PEN=35, then PAGE=?

अगर E= 5, PEN=35, है तो PAGE=?

(1) 27   (2) 28   (3) 29   (4) 30

49. Pointing to K, N said, "He is the son of my father's only son". How is K's mother related to N ?

(1) Daughter   (2) Aunt
(3) Sister   (4) Sister-in-law

N ने K को इंगित करते हुए कहा ''यह मेरे पिता के एक मात्र पुत्र का पुत्र है K की माँ का N से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

(1) पुत्री   (2) बुआ   (3) बहन   (4) मामी

50. A and B are brothers. C and D are sisters. A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C ?

(1) Uncle   (2) Father
(3) Brother   (4) Grand father

A एवं B भाई और C एवं D बहनें है। A का पुत्र D का भाई है। B का C से क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

(1) चाचा   (2) पिता   (3) भाई   (4) बाबा

51. The present Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal is :

(1) Justice A.S. Anand   (2) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
(3) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan   (4) Justice Swatanter Kumar

नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल के चेयरपरसन हैं :

(1) न्यायाधीश ए०स० आनन्द   (2) न्यायाधीश पी०एन० भगवती
(3) न्यायाधीश के०जी० बालकृष्णन   (4) न्यायाधीश स्वतन्त्र कुमार

52. Moot in law schools, are :

    (1) Exercise of law teaching

    (2) Legal problems in the form of imaginary cases, argued by two opposing students before a Bench pretending to be a real court

    (3) Imaginary classroom where a student acts as a teacher

    (4) A debate on a legal problem

विधि स्कूलों में ''मूट'' का अर्थ है :

    (1) विधि दिशा का प्रयोग करना

    (2) सचमुच के कोर्ट-सा देखने वाले स्थान में किसी काल्पनिक के ऊपर विरोधी पक्षों में वाद-विवाद

    (3) एक काल्पनिक कक्षा जिसमें विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक की भूमिका निभाते हैं

    (4) किसी विधिक समस्या पर वाद-विवाद

53. Public holidays are declared under :

    (1) Criminal Procedure Code   (2) Civil Procedure Code

    (3) Constitution of India   (4) Negotiable Instruments Act

सार्वजनिक अवकाशों की घोषणा किस के अन्तर्गत होता है ?

    (1) दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता   (2) सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता

    (3) भारत के संविधान   (4) परक्राम्य लिखत एक्ट

54. A child born after father's death is :

    (1) Posthumous   (2) Heir

    (3) Intestate   (4) Bastard

एक बच्चा जो पिता की मृत्यु के उपरान्त पैदा होता है उसे कहते हैं :

    (1) पास्थुमस   (2) हियर

    (3) इन्टेस्टेट   (4) बास्टर्ड

55. A formal instrument by which one person empowers another to represent him is known as

(1) Affidavit　　　　　　(2) Power-of-Attorney

(3) Will　　　　　　　　(4) Declaration

एक औपचारिक प्रपत्र जो किसी दूसरे को किसी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए अधिकृत करता है :

(1) एफिडेबिट　　　　　　(2) पावर-आफ-एटॉर्नी

(3) विल　　　　　　　　(4) डिक्लेरेसन

56. The killing of a new born child by its parents is :

(1) Malfeasance　　　　　(2) Infanticide

(3) Abortion　　　　　　(4) Foeticide

नव जात शिशु को माता-पिता द्वारा हत्या को कहते है :

(1) मालफिसेन्स　　　　　(2) इनफेन्टिसाइड

(3) एबार्सन (गर्भपात)　　(4) फोइटांसाइड (भ्रूणहत्या)

57. Which is the First State in India to which passed a law banning black magic, witchcraft and other superstitious practices?

(1) Maharashtra　　　　　(2) Bihar

(3) Delhi　　　　　　　(4) Tamil Nadu

भारत का कौन सबसे पहला राज्य है जिसने काले जादू, जादू टोना (अभिचार) एवं अन्य अंध विश्वास पर रोक लगाया है :

(1) महाराष्ट्र　(2) बिहार　(3) दिल्ली　　(4) तमिलनाडु

58. Section 66 A of Information Technology Act has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India in ?

(1) Shreya Shingal vs Union of India

(2) Shreya Shinghania vs Union of India

(3) Shruti vs Union of India

(4) Shilpy vs Union of India

सूचना क अधिकार अधिनियम के सेक्सन 66 A को उच्चतम न्यायालय ने किस निर्णय में असंवैधानिक करार दिया है ?

(1) श्रेय सिंहल बनाम भारत सरकार

(2) श्रेय सिंहानिया बनाम भारत सरकार

(3) श्रुति बनाम भारत सरकार

(4) शिल्पी बनाम भारत सरकार

Direction: (question **No. 59** to **75**) Given below are Legal Principle followed by a Factual situation. Apply the pricnciple to it and select the most appropriate answer for questions among the four choices given.

59. **Principle:** In order to be eligible to appear in the semester examination, a student is required to attend, under all circumstances, at least 70% of the total classes held in that semester as per University rules.

FACTS: Sunil, an economically poor but a very brilliant student of L.L.B. final semester while going to his University by cycle received some leg injuries in road accident. Consequently Sunil could not attend his classes for one week as he was advised rest by his doctor for that period. Due to this absence from the University, Sunil failed to have 70% attendance essential to appear in the examination and therefore, he was debarred from appearing in the examination by the University authorities. Sunil challenges this decision in the court of law.

(1) Sunil will succeed in the court of law as the accident was beyond his control

(2) Sunil will definitely get favour of the court on humanitarian ground as he comes from a economically poor family and may not afford to take readmission.

(3) Sunil will not succeed as he could very easily fulfil eligibility criteria for appearing in the examination by being reasonably regular in the class throughout the semester.

(4) Sunil will succeed as requirement of 70% attendance may be declared arbitrary and therefore, unreasonable by the court of law.

60. Principle: All citizens shall have the fundamental right to carry on any occupation, trade or business. But reasonable restrictions on the exercise of such rights can be imposed by law in the interest of the general public.

FACTS: A large number of persons had been carrying on the business of dyeing and printing in Rajkot area for the last 25 years providing employment to about 30,000 families. From these business places untreated dirty water was being discharged on the roads thereby causing damage to the public health. A notice, therefore was given to close this business till necessary measures to protect public health as provided under the environmental statutes were taken by those businessmen.

(1) Notice cannot be justified as it will cause loss of employment to 30,000 families.

(2) Notice cannot be justified as it amounts to violation of the fundamental right of the persons who have been carrying on the business for the last 25 years.

(3) The notice can not be justified on the ground of damage to public health as the persons in that area have been voluntarily residing for long and have become used to that environment.

(4) The notice can be justified as the right to business is not absolute and reasonable restriction can be imposed by law in the interest of the public.

61. Principle: Whosoever by his act or omission causes environmental pollution shall be held liable for any loss caused by such pollution. It shall be no defence in such cases that all due diligence or reasonable care was taken while carrying out the act or omission in question.

FACTS: Ashish is carrying on a chemical and fertilizer industry near the bank of river Ganga. In order to prevent and control any kind of harm to the environment, suitable waste treatment and disposal plants were installed in the factory. Due to some sudden mechanical/technical problem, these plants ceased to work properly and therefore, caused environmental pollution, which ultimately caused substantial harm to the environment and to the people living around the factory. Victims of such pollution file a suit for suitable remedy.

(1) Victims cannot succeed as necessary precautions to prevent any harm were taken by Ashish.

(2) Victims cannot succeed as the mechanical/technical problem was sudden and, therefore, beyond the control of Ashish.

(3) Victims can succeed as it is the duty of Ashish to see that no harm is caused to the environment/people due to his activity under any circumstances.

(4) Victims could succeed if treatment/disposal plant were not installed in the factory.

62. **Principle**: An agreement to do an act impossible in itself cannot be enforced by a court of law.

FACTS: Sagar agrees with his girl friend Sunita to pluck Stars from the sky through this extraordinary will power, and bring them down on earth for her within a week. After the expiry of one week, Sunita fild a suit for damages against Sagar for the breach of contract as Sagar failed to perform his promise.

(1) Sunita can succeed in getting damages as Sagar has deceived her

(2) Sagar cannot be held liable as he honestly believes that his love for Sunita is true and therefore, he will succeed in his endeavour.

(3) The court cannot entertain such suits as the act promised under the agreement is impossible in itself.

(4) Sagar can be held liable for making an absurd promise.

63. **Principle**: Qui facit per alium facit per se, i.e., he who does things through others does it himself.

FACTS: Nidhi, the owner of a car, asked her friend Sumit to take her car and drive the same to her office. As the car was near her office, it hit a pedestrian Prakash on account of Sumit's negligent driving and injured him seriously. Now Prakash files a suit for damages against Nidhi.

(1) Nidhi is not liable as it was the negligence of Sumit

(2) Sumit is solely liable as Nidhi was not driving the car

(3) Nidhi is liable as Sumit was driving under her authority and for her purpose

(4) Sumit will be exempted from liability under the principle of inevitable accident.

64. Principle: Res ipsa loquitur i.e., the thing speaks for it self

FACTS: Shobha got herself operated for the removal of her uterus in the defendant's hospital, as there was diagnosed to be a cyst in one of her ovaries. Due to the negligence of the surgeon, who performed the operation, abdominal pack was left in her abdomen. The same was removed by a second surgery.

(1) Surgeon cannot be held responsible because it is merely a human error.

(2) Surgeon can be held responsible but Shobha will have to prove in the court of law that the surgeon was grossly negligent

(3) Surgeon will be responsible and Shobha need not to prove Surgeon's negligence because presence of abdominal pack in her abdomen is sufficient proof therefore.

(4) None of the above

65. Principle: When an act which would otherwise be an offence, is not that offence by reason of the youth the want of maturity of understanding, the unsoundness of mind or the intoxication of the person doing that act, every person has the same right of private defence against that act which he would have if the act were that offence. Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

FACTS: A under the influence of madness, attempts to kill B.B in order to save his life causes grievous hurt to A.

(1) A has committed an offence

(2) A has not committed an offence

(3) B has committed an offence

(4) B has not committed an offence

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66. **Principle:** Whoever by word, either spoken or written brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India shall be punished. However, comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do no constitute an offence.

FACTS: A renowned Professor of Law wrote a critical comment on the environment policies of the Government of India in a National Daily. This piece of writing generated academic dabate not only in the print media but also on television and internet. A student of law asked the fellow Indians on a social networking website to assemble at a particular place for peaceful and silent demonstration against the said environmental policies on a stipulated date and time. The crowd assembled at that venue and started shouting antigovernment slogans. Police arrested the professor.

(1) The professor has committed the offence
(2) The professor has not committed any offence
(3) The student of law has committed an offence
(4) The crowd has committed an offence

67. **Principle:** An unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it is a nuisance in law of tort.

FACTS: During the scarcity of onions, long queues were made outside the defendant's shop who having a license to sell fruits and vegetables used to sell only 1 kg of onion per ration card. The queues extended on to the highway and also caused some obstruction to the neighbouring shops. The neighbouring shopkeepers filed a suit for following decisions will be correct in this suit?

(1) The defendant is liable for nuisance.
(2) The defendant is not liable for nuisance.
(3) The defendant is liable and not liable for nuisance.
(4) The plaintiffs suit should be decreed in favour of the neighbouring shopkeeper

68. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Every person is entitled to freedom of conscience and to profess, practice and propagate his religion subject to public order, morality and health.

FACULTY SITUATION: Z, a Muslim sacrifices a cow on Bakra-Id believing it to be a part of his religious rites. However, there was a law of general prohibition on slaughter of cows. Z was prosecuted for slaughtering cow.

(1) Z cannot be prosecuted as killing of cow on Bakra-Id has the Muslim religious sanction.

(2) Z can be prosecuted as the state has a right to regulate the freedom of the religion in the interests of the public order.

(3) Z can be prosecuted as the slaughtering of cow hurts other community's religious sentiments.

(4) Z can be prosecuted as the slaughtering of cow is cruelty to animals.

69. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: A person is guilty of cheating when he fraudulently induces another persons to deliver the latter's property to him.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A falsely represented to B, a shop-owner that he was an officer from the Commercial Taxes 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 regarding 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.

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

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

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

(4) A was not guilty of any offence

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70. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** If there is infringement of legal right of a person, he can sue under torts for compensation even if he has not suffered any harm or loss of a single penny.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Mr. X, a bank manager refuses to honour a cheque presented by Y, a customer. He knows that Y has sufficient funds in his account. Can Y sue X under torts and claim compensation?

(1) X has violated legal rights of Y. He can be sued under torts to pay compensation.

(2) The entire money of Y in his bank account is intact. He suffers no damage. He should get no compensation.

(3) X can plead extraordinary situation in the bank at that point of time due to which he could not honour the cheque.

(4) X is not liable.

71. **LEGAL 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 this purpose is any person whom he should have in his mind as likely to be affected by his act

FACTUAL SITUATION: Krishna, while driving a car at a high speed in a crowded road, knocked down a cyclist. The cyclist died on the spot with a lot of blood spilling around, Lakshmi, a pregnant woman passing by, suffered from a nervous shock, leading to abortion. Lakshmi field a suit against Krishna claiming damages.

(1) Krishna will be liable, because he owed a duty of reasonable care to everybody on the road including Lakshmi.

(2) Krishna will not be liable, because he could not have foreseen Lakshmi suffering from nervous shock as a result of his act.

(3) Krishna will be liable to Lakshmi because he failed to drive carefully.

(4) Krishna will not be liable

P.T.O.

72. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Iagnorance of fact is excused but ignorance of law is no excuse.

FACTS: A was a passenger from Zurich to Manila in a Swiss Plane. When the plane landed at the Airport of Bombay on 28 November, 1962 it was found on searching that A carried 34 kg of Gold Bars on his person and that he had not declared it in the 'Manifest for Transit'. On 26th November, 1962 the Government of India had issued a notification modifying its earlier exemption, making it mandatory now that the gold must be declared in the "Manifest" of the aircraft.

(1) A cannot be prosecuted because he had actually no knowledge about the new notification issued two days ago.

(2) A cannot be prosecuted because ignorance of fact is excusable

(3) A can be prosecuted because ignorance of law is not excusable

(4) A's liability would depend on the discretion of the court

73. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Any person who gives false information before police or court is punishable under Indian Penal Code as well as under Criminal Procedure Code.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Shukhi Ram a village watchman, knowing that considerable body of strangers has passed through his village in order to commit a dacoity in the house of Ram Vilas Singh, a wealthy landlord, residing in a neighbouring place. Sukhi Ram has personal enmity with Ram Vilas Singh, so he informed that Police Station next day morning that a body of suspicious characters passed through the village with a view to commit dacoity. After proper investigation it was found the Shukhi Ram gave false information to police Officers. Whether Shukhi Ram committed any offence or not.

(1) He did not commit any offence personally because he was not the accomplice of dacoits.

(2) He cannot be compelled to be a party to the case to give statement regarding the case.

(3) He is liable for committing an offence for furnishing false information.

(4) He has fundamental rights to his personal liberty. So he is not liable.

74. **PRINCIPLE:** Anticipatory bail could be granted to any person who apprehends arrest for a non-bailable offence.

FACTS: X publishes a defamatory statement against a state minister in a local daily. Police registers a case of defamation, a bailable offence against X. He files an application in the Supreme Court asking for anticipatory bail.

(1) His application shall be rejected by the Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction

(2) His application shall be rejected due to limited circulation of the newspaper

(3) His application shall be entertained by the court as it involves the denial of personal liberty of X

(4) His application shall be returned as non-maintainable.

75. Y makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box and finds, after opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. Choose the appropriate answer.

(1) Y is not guilty of attempt to theft because the box was empty

(2) Y is guilty of attempt to commit theft

(3) Y is guilty of trespass

(4) Y is not guilty of any offence

Directions: (Question No. **76** to **78**) given below are a few foreign language phrases that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases.

76. *Actus Reus*
    (1) Wrongful Act   (2) Painful Act
    (3) Full of action   (4) No action

77. *Amicus Curiae*
    (1) Special Court   (2) Friend of Friends
    (3) Friend of the Court (4) Judge of a Court

P.T.O.

78. *Caveat Emptor*
   - (1) Let the Purchaser be carefree
   - (2) Let the Purchaser beware
   - (3) Let the shopkeeper carefree
   - (4) Let the shopkeeper beware

Directions: (Question No. **79** to **83**) select the word that is spelt correctly.

79.
   - (1) Stipulation
   - (2) Stipulsion
   - (3) stepulation
   - (4) Stipulason

80.
   - (1) Desparage
   - (2) Disparaj
   - (3) Disperage
   - (4) Disparage

81.
   - (1) Admonishe
   - (2) Admoneesh
   - (3) Udmonish
   - (4) Admonish

82.
   - (1) Emegrate
   - (2) Emigrate
   - (3) Imegrate
   - (4) Imigrate

83.
   - (1) Bicarious
   - (2) Vikerious
   - (3) Vicarious
   - (4) Ycarious

Directions: (Question No. **84** to **88**) Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the Italic word from the given options.

84. *Ambiguity*
   - (1) Affability
   - (2) Lucidity
   - (3) Necessity
   - (4) Basal

85. *Benign*
    (1) Malevolent   (2) Blessing
    (3) Benevolent   (4) Curse

86. *Oblivion*
    (1) Memory   (2) Comely
    (3) Comfrey   (4) Bijou

87. *Braggart*
    (1) Modest   (2) Harangue
    (3) Adept   (4) Competent

88. *Garrulous*
    (1) Loquocious   (2) Talkative
    (3) Quiet   (4) Weary

Directions: (Question No. **89** to **93**) Choose the word analogous or nearest in meaning given in the italic word.

89. *Lassitude*
    (1) Lethargy   (2) Puritan
    (3) Energy   (4) Meeting

90. *Utopia*
    (1) Holiday   (2) Music
    (3) Vacant   (4) Perfect State

91. *Equivocal*
    (1) Resistance   (2) Questionable
    (3) Actual   (4) Fall apart

92. *Vituperation*
    (1) Moisture   (2) Parallel
    (3) Malediction   (4) Recover

93. *Apprehension*

    (1)   Gratitude   (2)   Apology

    (3)   Dread   (4)   Punishment

Directions: (Question No. **94** to **105**) Read the passage given below and select the best option from the four alternatives given below.

PASSAGE

There is more than modicum of truth in the assertion that "a working knowledge of ancient history is necessary to the intelligent interpretation of current events". But the sage who uttered these words of wisdom might well have added something on the benefits of studying, particularly, the famous battles of history for the lesson they contain for those of us who lead or aspire to leadership. Such a study will reveal certain qualities and attributes which enabled the winners to win and certain deficiencies which caused the losers to lose. And the student will see that the same patterns recur consistently, again and again, throughout the centuries.

94. A person who aspires to lead could learn from the history of battles

    (1)   What led the previous leaders win a battle

    (2)   What made them lose a battle

    (3)   The qualities and deficiencies of commanders of these battles

    (4)   The strategies that they have evolved on course of these battles

95. In this context, " intelligent interpretation of current event" means

    (1)   Rational explanation of events

    (2)   Appropriate understanding of events

    (3)   Intellectual outlook on events

    (4)   Skilful interpretation of events

96. The expression " more than a modicum of truth" means:

    (1)   Some truth

    (2)   Much truth

    (3)   More than a small amount of truth

    (4)   Nothing but truth

97. A knowledge of history is necessary to interpret current problems because:

    (1)   They have roots in the past

    (2)   They can be contrasted with the past events

    (3)   They may be repetition of past events

    (4)   Only then they can be put in a proper context

PASSAGE

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organize production and marketing rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognized as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR Z hovercraft. high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton Motorcycle which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploit their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at their low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of other people's ideas churned out of workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

98. The sad ruled mentioned in this passage refers to:

    (1)   The inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British

    (2)   The inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese

    (3)   The lack of variety in Japanese inventions

    (4)   The poorer marketing ability of British

i

99. The TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter etc. are the symbols of:

(1) Japanese success   (2) British failure

(3) British success   (4) Japanese failure

100. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon :

(1) Productivity   (2) Inventiveness

(3) Marketing ability   (4) Official patronage

101. The main theme of this passage is :

(1) Electronic industry in Japan

(2) Industry comparison between Japan and British

(3) The role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity

(4) The importance of original research in idustry

PASSAGE

The study published in the journal Science, aims to give a global overview of Earth's temperatures over the past 11,300 years- a relatively **balmy** period known as the Holocene that began after the last major ice age ended and encompasses all of recorded human civilization.

Scientists say it is further evidence that modern-day global warming isn't natural, but the result of rising carbon dioxide emissions that have rapidly grown since the industrial Revolution began roughly 250 years ago. Scientists say that if natural factors were still governing the climate, the Northern Hemisphere would probably be destined to freeze over again in several thousand years. Instead, scientists believe the enormous increases in greenhouse gases caused by industrialization will almost certainly **prevent** that.

It's taken just 100 years for the average temperature to change by 1.3 degrees, when it took 5,000 years to do that before. By the end of the century, climate warming models predict an additional increase of 2 to 11.5 degrees, due largely to carbon emissions, the study noted.

102. 'Balmy' means :

    (1) Cool   (2) Warm   (3) Hot   (4) Cold

103. The Earth's temperature has increased quickly since :

    (1) The Holocene   (2) The Northern Hemisphere

    (3) The Industrial Revolution (4) 1,500 years ago

104. 'Prevent' means :

    (1) Encourage   (2) Stop

    (3) Slow   (4) Complete

105. The average temperature of the Earth has changed with a .... Pace :

    (1) Very slow   (2) Slow

    (3) Moderate   (4) Very fast

106. **Principle:** Proposal must be made known. If one does not know of the proposal, there is no acceptance and if there is no acceptance, there is no contract.

Facts: The son of 'X' was lost. His servant 'Y' went from the place in search of the lost son. After the servant had left 'X' advertised by printed handbills and promised to give a prize of Rs. 40,000/ - to the person who would find out his son. 'Y' did not know of this. He found out the lost son of 'X' and demanded the prize.

    (1) 'Y' is not entitled to the prize

    (2) 'Y' is entitled of the prize

    (3) What 'Y' did was acceptance of the proposal by doing an act

    (4) Both (2) and (3)

107. **Principle:** Where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void.

Fact: 'A' agrees to buy from 'B' a horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, through neither party was aware of the fact.

(1) The agreement is valid as even a dead horse has certain market value

(2) The agreement is void

(3) The agreement is void because both the parties were not aware about the death of the horse.

(4) Both (1) and (3)

108. **Principle:** Contingent contract to do anything if an uncertain future event happens cannot be enforced by law unless and until that events has happened.

Fact: 'A' makes a contract with 'B' to buy house of 'B' if A survives 'C'. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until.

(1) 'C' permits 'A' to buy the house

(2) 'A' kills 'C'

(3) 'B' kills 'C'

(4) 'C' dies in A's lifetime

109. **Principle:** Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law to do it.

Fact: 'A' an officer of a Court of law, being ordered by the Court to arrest 'Y' and after due enquiry, believing 'Z' to be 'Y', arrests 'Z'.

(1) 'A' has committed an offence

(2) 'A' has committed no offence

(3) 'A' and 'Y' both have committed offence

(4) 'Z' has committed offence

110. **Principle:** When and act which would otherwise be a certain offence, is not that offence, by reason of the unsoundness of mind of the person doing that act, every person has the same right of private defence against that act which he would have if the act were that offence.

Fact: Z, Under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A.

(1) Z is guilty of offence

(2) A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were same.

(3) A does not have the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were same

(4) Both (1) and (2)

111. **Principle:** Culpable homicide is not murder, if the offender whilst deprived of power of self-contest by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation.

Fact: Under the influence of passion excited by the provocation given by 'Y', 'X' kills 'Y's wife :

(1) 'X' is guilty of murder

(2) 'X' is not guilty of murder because he was acting under provocation

(3) 'X' is guilty of murder because the provocation was not from Y's wife but from 'Y' himself.

(4) 'X' is guilty of no offence

112. **Principle:** Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or deliver anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously and such another person enjoys the benefit thereof the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect, or to restore the thing so done or delivered.

Fact: 'A' a tradesman leaves goods at B's house by mistake. 'B' treats the goods as his own and uses it. Is 'B' bound to pay 'A'?

(1) No, because 'B' never asked 'A' to leave the goods

(2) Yes, because 'A' did not intended to leave goods at B's house gratuitously

(3) No, because 'A' leaves the goods at B's house due to his own mistake

(4) Both (1) and (3)

113. **Principle:** Violation of Legal Right, with or without damage gives rise to a tort -

Fact: 'A' establishes a coaching class and charge Rs. 5000 per year as fees. A's neighbour 'B' establishes another coaching class there by creating a competition. This forces A to reduce his fees to Rs. 3000 per year.

Can 'A' claim damage from 'B' for the loss caused to him?

(1) Yes, he can as 'B' has violated his legal Right

(2) No, A has reduced the fees on his own

(3) No, because though there was damage there was no legal injury

(4) None of the above.

114. **Principle:** Whoever, delivers to any other person as genuine any counterfeit currency which he knows to be counterfeit, but which he did not know to be counterfeit at the time when he received it is guilty of an offence.

Facts: One day while returning from market Mrs. X notices a counterfeit currency note of Rs. 500 while counting the remaining money. Mrs. X returns to the same shop where she got the counterfeit currency with a view to get rid of that note. She buys a gift worth Rs. 355 and passes the fake note to the cash counter. The cashier inspects the note and realizes that it is counterfeit. He calls the police.

(1) Mrs. X is not guilty because she was attempting to return the counterfeit note to the same person from whom she received it

(2) Mrs. X is not guilty because she neither manufactured the counterfeit note nor did she circulate it with a view to deceive anybody

(3) Mrs. X is not guilty because she attempted to deliver a counterfeit currency note as genuine which she knew was counterfeit.

(4) Both (1) and (2)

115. **Principle:** A consumer is a person who buys any goods or services for a consideration and uses the goods for non-commercial purposes. Exclusive use of the goods for the purpose of earning his livelihood, by means of self-employment is not considered as commercial use. A consumer can approach a consumer forum if there is a deficiency in goods or service.

Facts: 'A', a taxi driver received a car music system for free, from an electronics company through a draw of lots and installed the same in his taxi. Sometimes later, the music system stopped working. 'A' approached the electronics company for a replacement but the company kept delaying. Can 'A' sue the company in a consumer forum?

(1) Yes, 'A' is not using the music system for any commercial purpose. He is just plying a taxi for earning his livelihood

(2) Yes, 'A' can sue the company as there is deficiency in goods since the music system became nonfunctional

(3) No, 'A' is using the taxi for ferrying passengers which is a commercial purpose. Hence he is not a consumer

(4) No, 'A' is not a consumer since he has not paid any consideration for the music system.

P.T.O.

116. An act that applies to a period before the Act is passed is called :
   (1) *Prospective legislation*
   (2) *Retrospective legislation*
   (3) *Status quo*
   (4) *Stare decisis*

117. Which of the following legal terms means 'outside the power of' :
   (1) *Ultr valorem*
   (2) *Ultra vires*
   (3) *Intra vires*
   (4) *Ut supra*

118. A 'friend of court' appointed to assist the court in a proceeding is referred to as :
   (1) Alieni juris
   (2) Affinitas
   (3) Amicus curiae
   (4) Animo furandi

119. Who among the following was credited with drafting of the Indian Penal Code :
   (1) Sir Dinshaw Mulla
   (2) Lord Macaulay
   (3) Dr. Harisingh Gaur
   (4) Kenny

120. A legislative proposal introduced in either house of Parliament is called :
   (1) Bill
   (2) Act
   (3) Ordinance
   (4) Statute

121. A written statement under an oath, which is sworn to and signed by person making it, as true is called :
   (1) Affinity
   (2) Affidavit
   (3) Agreement
   (4) Statement

122. Releasing an arrested person after taking bond or sureties that he will regularly attend the court and face trial is called :
   (1) Bailment
   (2) Bailiff
   (3) Bail
   (4) Bailout

123. The essential ingredients of a crime are :
   (1) Motive, mens rea and actus reus
   (2) Motive, intention and knowledge
   (3) Mens rea and actus reus
   (4) Knowledge, intention and action

124. Te reasoning of a judicial decision or a principle laid down in a case by court is called :

(1) Res gestae
(2) ratio legis
(3) ratione privilegii
(4) ratio decidendi

125. On whom lies the burden of proof where there is a plea for self-defence :

(1) Prosecution
(2) Complainant
(3) Accused
(4) State

126. Administrative law is concerned with the powers of the :

(1) Executive
(2) Judiciary
(3) President
(4) Legislature

127. Unliquidated damages means :

(1) Damages to something solid
(2) Damages caused by a firm which has gone in liquidation
(3) Damage to a firm in the hands of receivers
(4) Damage to be assessed by a Court as these are no per-determined

128. Assault and nuisance are :

(1) Wrong under criminal law
(2) Wrong under tort
(3) Wrong under both tort and criminal law
(4) Not considered wrong

129. In tort, the remedy is :

(1) Punishment
(2) liquidated damages
(3) Unliquidated damages
(4) Judicial review

130. An arrangement in which defendant pleads guilty to a criminal prosecution and in turn receives a lighter sentence is called :

(1) Arbitration
(2) Conciliation
(3) Plea-bargaining
(4) Mediation

131. Three sets of English, Mathematics and Science books containing 336, 240 and 96 books respectively have to be stacked in such a way that all the books are stored subject-wise and the height of each stack is the same. The total number of stacks will be ?

अंग्रेजी, गणित एवं विज्ञान की पुस्तकों के तीन सेटों जिनमें क्रमशः 336, 240 एवं 96 पुस्तकें हैं, उनका चट्टा इस प्रकार लगाना है कि सभी पुस्तकों का भंडारण विषयवार हो तथा सभी चट्टों की उँचाई भी एक ही हो। चट्टों की संख्या होगी?

(1) 14   (2) 21   (3) 22   (4) 48

132. Fresh fruit contains 68% water and dry fruit contains 20% water. How much dry fruit can be obtained from 100 kg of fresh fruits ?

(1) 32 kg   (2) 40 kg   (3) 52 kg   (4) 80 kg

ताजे फल में 68 प्रतिशत जल होता है और सूखे फल में 20 प्रतिशत जल होता है। 100 kg ताजे फल से कितना सूखा फल प्राप्त किया जाएगा ?

(1) 32 किग्रा०   (2) 40 किग्रा०   (3) 52 किग्रा०   (4) 80 किग्रा०

133. The manufacturer of a certain item can sell of he can produce at the selling price of Rs. 60 each. It costs him Rs. 40 in materials and labour to produce each item and he has overhead expenses of Rs. 3000 per week in order to operate the plant. The number of units he should produce and sell in order to make a profit of at least Rs. 5000 per week, is :

विक्रय राशि 60 रुपये प्रति नग की दर से बेचकर कोई निर्माता सामान निर्मित कर सकता है। एक नग का निर्माण करने में उसे कच्चे माल एवं मजदूरी के मद में 40 रूपया प्रति नग एवं 3000 रू० प्रति सप्ताह उपरिव्यय के मद में लगते हैं। बताएं कि 5000 रू० प्रति सप्ताह लाभ के लिये उसे कितने नग का निर्माण करना होगा ?

(1) 360   (2) 400   (3) 425   (4) 450

134. Five pens and four pencils cost as much as three pens and seven pencils. What is the ratio of the cost of one pen to the cost of one pencil?

पाँच कलमों एवं चार पेन्सिलों का वही कीमत है जो तीन कलमों और सात पेन्सिलों का है। एक कलम एवं एक पेन्सिल की कीमत का क्या अनुपात है ?

(1) 4:3   (2) 1:3   (3) 3:2   (4) 5:2

135. Dholpur Express runs at an average speed of 100 km/hr and stops for 10 minutes at the end of every 150 km. To reach a destination 1000 km away, it will take :

(1) 9 hours   (2) 10 hours   (3) 11 hours   (4) 12 hours

ढोलपुर एक्सप्रेस की औसत गति 100 km/hr है और प्रत्येक 150 किलोमीटर चलने के बाद 10 मिनट का विराम लेता है। 1000 किलोमीटर दूर जाने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

(1) 9 घंटा   (2) 10 घंटा   (3) 11 घंटा   (4) 2 घंटा

136. A man takes 5 hours 45 minutes in walking to a certain place and riding back. He would have gained 2 hours by riding both ways. The time he would take to walk both ways is :

(1) 2 hr 15 min   (2) 7 hr 30 min

(3) 7 hr 45 min   (4) 11 hr 45 min

एक आदमी एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पैदल चलकर एवं फिर वहाँ से किसी सवारी से वापस प्रथम स्थान में पहुँचने में 5 घंटे 45 मिनट का समय लेता है। अगर वह गन्तव्य स्थान तक जाने और फिर पहले स्थान पर वापस आने के लिए सवारी का व्यवहार करता है तो उसे 2 घंटे कम लगते हैं। अगर आदमी दोनों तरफ सवारी का प्रयोग करे तो उसे कितनी समय की बचत होगी ?

(1) 2 घंटे 15 मिनट   (2) 7 घंटे 30 मिनट

(3) 7 घंटे 45 मिनट   (4) 11 घंटे 45 मिनट

P.T.O.

137. The scores of 4 students are as shown below :

Student	A	B	C	D
Marks obtained	384	452	570	480
Max. Marks	540	500	700	660

Whose performance was the best ?

(1) A's   (2) B's   (3) C's   (4) D's

चार विद्यार्थियों का प्राप्तांक निम्नवत है :

विद्यार्थी	A	B	C	D
प्राप्तांक	384	452	570	480
उच्चतम् अंक	540	500	700	660

उपरोक्त में किसका निष्पादन (परफारमेन्स) सबसे अच्छा रहा :

(1) अ का   (2) ब का   (3) स का   (4) द का

138. When Rajeev was born, his father was 32 years older than his brother and his mother was 25 years older than his sister. If Rajeev's brother is 6 years older than him and his mother is 3 years younger than his father, how old was Rajeev's sister when he was born ?

(1) 7 years   (2) 10 years   (3) 14 years   (4) 15 years

जब राजीव का जन्म हुआ तो उसके पिता की आयु उसके भाई से 32 वर्ष अधिक एवं उसकी माँ की आयु उसकी बहन से 25 वर्ष अधिक थी। अगर राजीव का भाई उससे 6 वर्ष अधिक आयु का है और उसकी माँ उसके पिता से 3 वर्ष छोटी है तो राजीव के जन्म के समय बहन की उम्र क्या थी ?

(1) 7 वर्ष   (2) 10 वर्ष   (3) 14 वर्ष   (4) 15 वर्ष

139. A, B, C and D are four points in a plane. What is the maximum number of line segments that can be drawn using these four points?

किसी समतल पर A, B, C, D चार बिन्दु हैं। इन चार बिन्दुओं को व्यवहार कर कितने रेखा खण्ड खींचे जा सकते हैं ?

(1) 2   (2) 4   (3) 6   (4) 8

140. The House on a street are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 etc. on one side of the street, then the numbers continue consecutively on the other side of the street and work their way back to be opposite number 1. If House No. 12 is opposite House No. 29, how many houses are there on both sides of the street?

एक गली में घरों का संख्याकन गली के एक पार्श्व में 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 इत्यादि से किया गया है जो गली के दूसरे पार्श्व तक चला गया है। इस प्रकार उस पार्श्व का आखिरी मकान, मकान संख्या 1 के सामने है। अगर मकान संख्या 12 और 29 आमने सामने है, तो गली में मकानों की संख्या क्या है ?

(1) 32   (2) 36   (3) 40   (4) 44

141. On the cube in the adjoining figure, each of the following points is at the same distance from P as it is from Q except :
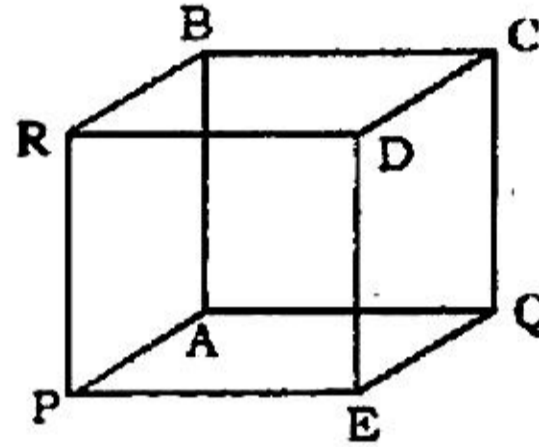
घन के संलग्न चित्र में सभी बिन्दुओं की P से उतनी दूरी है जितनी की Q से अपवाद है बिन्दु :

(1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) D

142. Which of the following collection of letters will look the same in the mirror ?

निम्न में से कौन वर्ण समूह दर्पण प्रतिबिम्ब नहीं है ?

(1) M A H U H A M   (2) A O V Z V O A

(3) H I T N T I H   (4) V H R T R V H

143. In a family, each daughter has the same number of brothers as she has sister. Each son has twice as many sisters as he has brothers. How many children are there in the family?

एक परिवार में प्रत्येक पुत्री को उतने ही भाई हैं, जितने बहन प्रत्येक पुत्र को भाइयों से दुगुनी बहनें हैं। परिवार में कितने बच्चे हैं ?

(1) 4   (2) 5   (3) 6   (4) 7

144. In an IPL cricket series, Mumbai Indians defeated Delhi Daredevils twice, Deccan Chargers defeated Mumbai Indians twice, Delhi Daredevils defeated Deccan Chargers twice, Mumbai Indians defeated Kolkata Knight Riders twice and Deccan Chargers defeated Kolkata Knight Riders twice. Which team has lost most number of times?

(1) Mumbai Indians   (2) Delhi Daredevils

(3) Kolkata Knight Riders   (4) Deccan Chargers

IPL क्रिकेट श्रृंखला में, मुम्बई इण्डियन्स से दिल्ली डेयर डेविल्स को दो बार हराया। डेकन् चार्जर्स ने मुम्बई इण्डियन्स को दो बार हराया। दिल्ली डेयर डेविल्स ने डेकन् चार्जर्स को दो बार हराया। मुम्बई इण्डियन्स ने कोलकाता नाईट राइडर्स को दो बार हराया एवं डेकन् चार्जर्स ने कोलकाता नाईट राइडर्स को दो बार हराया। कौन-सी टीम सबसे ज्यादा बार हारी :

(1) मुम्बई इण्डियन्स   (2) दिल्ली डेयरडेविल्स

(3) कोलकाता नाईट राइडर्स   (4) डेकन् चार्जर्स

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145. Five persons of different professions are standing in a line. One of the two persons at the extreme ends is a teacher and the other is a lawyer. A student is standing to the right of an armyman. A trader is to the left of the lawyer. The armyman is standing between the teacher and the student. Counting from the left student is at which place?

विभिन्न व्यवसायों के पाँच सज्जन एक लाइन में खड़े हैं। आखिरी बिन्दुओं में से खड़े एक शिक्षक हैं और दूसरे वकील हैं। एक विद्यार्थी सैनिक के दाहिने बगल खड़ा है एक व्यापारी सैनिक के बाँयी ओर खड़ा है। सैनिक, शिक्षक एवं विद्यार्थी के बीच खड़ा हैं। बाँयी ओर से गिनती शुरू करें तो विद्यार्थी किस स्थान पर खड़ा है।

(1) 1st   (2) 2nd   (3) 3rd   (4) 5th

146. In a pile of 10 books, there are 3 of science, 3 of English, 2 of economics and 2 of History. Taking from above, there is a history book between a science and economics book, a science book between an economics and a history book an English book between a history and an economics book, an economics book between two English books and two English books between an economics and a science book. Book of which subject is at sixth position from the top?

(1) History   (2) English   (3) Economics   (4) Science

दस पुस्तकों के चट्टे में, तीन विज्ञान, तीन अंग्रेजी, दो अर्थशास्त्र एवं दो इतिहास के पुस्तक हैं। उपरोक्त चट्टे में एक विज्ञान एवं अर्थशास्त्र की पुस्तक के बीच एक इतिहास की पुस्तक, एक अर्थशास्त्र एवं इतिहास की पुस्तक के बीच एक विज्ञान की पुस्तक एवं इतिहास एवं अर्थशास्त्र की पुस्तक के बीच एक अंग्रेजी की पुस्तक एवं दो अंग्रेजी के पुस्तकों के बीच एक अर्थशास्त्र की पुस्तक एवं अर्थशास्त्र एवं विज्ञान की पुस्तक के बीच दो अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें। इस चट्टे में उपर से 6वें स्थान पर किस विषय की पुस्तक है ?

(1) इतिहास   (2) अंग्रेजी   (3) अर्थशास्त्र   (4) विज्ञान

147. Six student participate in a 400- meter race :

Ram finished after Amar and 2 other students

Amar finished after Sameer

Firoz finished before Sameer

Vinod finished before Hari

Who came fifth?

(1) Ram   (2) Amar   (3) Firoz   (4) Vinod

400 मीटर की दौड़ में 6 बच्चों ने भाग लिया :

राम ने अमर एवं दो अन्य विद्यार्थियों के बाद दौड़ पूरी की

अमर ने समीर के बाद दौड पूरी की

फिरोज ने समीर के पहले दौड़ पूरी की

विनोद ने हरि के पहले दौड़ पूरी की

पाँचवें स्थान पर कौन रहा :

(1) राम   (2) अमर   (3) फिरोज   (4) विनोद

148. A man is facing towards east and turns through 45⁰ clockwise again 180⁰ clockwise and then turns through 270⁰ anticlockwise. In which direction is he facing now?

(1) West   (2) North-east

(3) South   (4) South-east

एक आदमी जो पूरब की दिशा में मुँह कर खड़ा है, पहले वह 45⁰ दक्षिणावर्त (क्लाक वाइज) और फिर 180⁰ दक्षिणावर्त (क्लाक वाइज) घूमता है और फिर 270⁰ घड़ी की उल्टी दिशा (एन्टी क्लाक वाइज) दिशा में घूमता है तो अब किस दिशा में मुँह कर खड़ा है

(1) पश्चिम   (2) उत्तर-पूरब

(3) दक्षिण   (4) दक्षिण-पूरब

149. At 1.45 p.m the hour hand will be in the direction of :

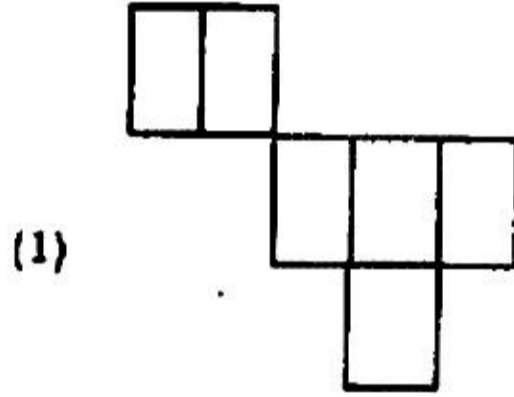   (1)   North-west   (2)   South-east

    (3)   West   (4)   North-east

1.45 p.m पर घंटे के सुई की दिशा होगी :

    (1)   उत्तर-पश्चिम   (2)   दक्षिण-पूरब

    (3)   पश्चिम   (4)   उत्तर-पूरब

150. Which of the following nets cannot be folded to form a cube ?

निम्न में से किस जाल को मोड़कर घन (क्यूब) नहीं बनाया जा सकता है ?

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)
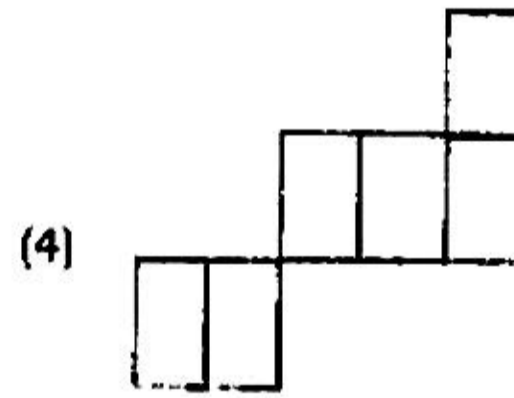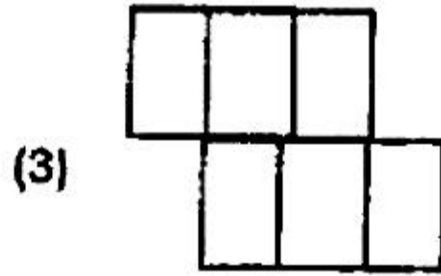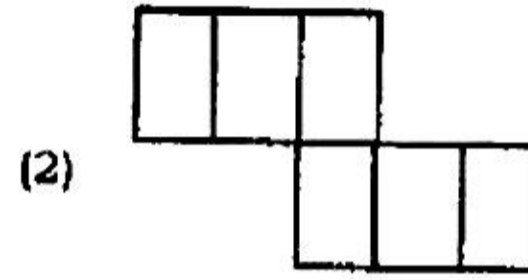
अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर
केवल नीली-काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका मिलने के १० मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

2. परीक्षा भवन में *लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त*, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।

3. *उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।*

4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।

5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर अंकित स्थानों पर लिखें।

6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्नपुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।

7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।

8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिए आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।

9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।

10. *ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो संबंधित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।*

11. रफ कार्य के लिए प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।

12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त *केवल ओ एम आर उत्तर-पत्र* परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।

13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की. भागी होगा/होगी।