

(B.L.S./LL.B. SEMESTER-I)

English I

1. In Merchant of Venice how much debt was taken from Shylock–
 - a. 2000 ducats
 - b. 3000 ducats
 - c. 5000 ducats
 - d. 6000 ducats

2. Hetty Sorrel was convicted by the jury for-
 - a. Giving birth to an illegitimate child
 - b. Becoming an unwed mother
 - c. Killing her newborn child
 - d. Concealing the death of her child

3. Stephen Balogh was punished for –
 - a. Stealing the nitrous oxide bottle
 - b. For malicious damage
 - c. Disturbing the proceeding going on in the court
 - d. Contempt of court

4. Eleven Welsh students were sentenced to _____ month/s for contempt of court –
 - a. 2 months
 - b. 3 months
 - c. 4 months
 - d. 5 months

5. Person who is given a privilege from disclosing information to a court of law –
 - a. Doctor
 - b. Banker
 - c. Clergyman
 - d. Lawyer

6. Thalidomide drug caused –
 - a. Blindness in the children
 - b. Deformity in the children
 - c. Death of the children
 - d. Abortion of the child in the mother's womb

7. The dockers in Churchman v Shop Stewards committed contempt of court by –
 - a. Picketing the depot
 - b. Going on strike
 - c. Scandalizing the court
 - d. Not following the courts order to stop picketing

8. Mr. Pickwick spoke to Mrs Bardell about-
 - a. His wish to marry her
 - b. Adopting her son
 - c. Hiring Sam Weller as his servant
 - d. Shifting to another rental premise

9. Lord Denning’s decision in Thalidomide case was reversed by the –
 - a. High court
 - b. Court of Appeal
 - c. House of Lords
 - d. Crown court

10. In 1631, the prisoner who threw a brick bat on the judge was –
 - a. Condemned for felony
 - b. Arrested and put behind bar
 - c. Acquitted by the court
 - d. Hanged in the presence of the court

ANSWER : 1-b, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5-d, 6-b, 7-d, 8-c, 9-c, 10-d.

Logic-I

1. No thieves are moral: all murderers are not hanged. These are the examples of
 - b. 'A' proposition
 - c. 'E' proposition
 - d. 'I' proposition
 - e. 'O' proposition

2. "Whatever goes up must come down, "This proposition is an example of
 - a. 'A' proposition
 - b. 'O' proposition
 - c. 'I' proposition
 - d. 'E' proposition

3. "Fire!" This is an example of which propositions?
 - a. Subject-predicate
 - b. Relational
 - c. Subject less
 - d. Class membership

4. If light does not come on then either the fuse is blown out or something is wrong with the bulb" This is _____ proposition according to modern logicians.
 - a. Implicative
 - b. Disjunctive
 - c. Negative
 - d. Conjunctive

5. Hurrah! We won the match. This is _____
 - a. Proposition
 - b. Sentence
 - c. Word
 - d. Term

6. Function of the Copula is the same as that of the_____
 - a. Constituents
 - b. Component

- c. Term
 - d. Proposition
7. _____ words are those words which can stand as terms without the support of the words.
- a. Categorematic
 - b. Acategorematic
 - c. Syncategorematic
 - d. Contrary
8. In _____ proposition affirms or denies a predicate of a subject absolutely.
- a. Conditional
 - b. Categorical
 - c. Disjunctive
 - d. Hypothetical
9. In Inference the thinker proceeds from premises to conclusion because there is certain relationship between premises and conclusion i.e. _____
- a. Copula
 - b. Implication
 - c. Constituents
 - d. Component
10. “All lawyers are intelligent; Ashok is a lawyer therefore Ashok is intelligent” this is _____ argument.
- a. Inductive
 - b. Presumptive
 - c. Informative
 - d. Deductive

ANSWER : 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-d.

ECONOMICS

1. What do you mean by demand of a commodity?
 - a) A desire for the commodity
 - b) Need for the commodity
 - c) Quantity demanded of that commodity
 - d) Quantity of the commodity demanded at a certain price during any particular period of time

2. What do you mean by Gross National Product?
 - a) The total value of goods and services produced in the country
 - b) The total value of all transactions in the country
 - c) Depreciation in the total value of goods and services produced in the country
 - d) The total value of goods and services produced in the country and net factor income from abroad

3. The law of demand means?
 - a) As the quantity demanded rises, the price rises
 - b) As the price rises, the quantity demanded rises
 - c) As the price rises, the quantity demanded falls
 - d) As supply rises, the demand rises

4. What do you mean by the supply of goods?
 - a) Stock available for sale
 - b) Total stock in the warehouse
 - c) The actual production of the good
 - d) Quantity of the good offered for sale at a particular price per unit of time.

5. The relation that the law of demand defines is.
 - a) Income and price of a commodity
 - b) Price and quantity of a commodity
 - c) Income and quantity demanded
 - d) Quantity demanded and quantity supplied

6. Capitalism” refers to?

- a) The use of market
- b) Government ownership of capital
- c) Private ownership of capital goods
- d) Private ownership of homes & cars

7. What do you mean by Gross National Product?

- a) The total value of goods and services produced in the country
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8. The main economic problem faced by all society is.

- a) Unemployment
- b) Inequality
- c) Poverty
- d) Scarcity

9. The goal of a pure market economy is to meet the desire of?

- a) Consumers
- b) Companies
- c) Workers
- d) The government

10. What things are taken into consideration while revising the poverty line periodically?

- a) By conducting a survey every five years
- b) National Sample Survey Organisation carry out the survey
- c) Both a and b are taken into consideration
- d) None of the above

Answer-1-d, 1-d, 3-c, 4-d, 5-b, 6-c, 7-d, 8-d, 9-a, 10-c.

(B.L.S./LL.B. SEMESTER-II)

History

1. Satyashodhak samaj was founded by
 - a. Jyotiba Phule
 - b. Shri Narayana Guru
 - c. Dr. T. M. Nair
 - d. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker

2. Which of the following charters had abolished British East India Company's monopoly?
 - a. Charter act of 1833
 - b. Charter act of 1813
 - c. Charter act of 1853
 - d. Indian councils act of 1861

3. The battle of Plassey was fought in
 - a. 1757
 - b. 1782
 - c. 1748
 - d. 1764

4. Who introduced the Hindu code bill?
 - a. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Lal Bahadur Shastri

5. Who founded Arya Samaj?
 - a. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
 - b. Swami Vivekananda
 - c. Guru Nanak
 - d. Dadabhai Naoroji

6. Which act provided for the codification of laws in India?
 - a. Government of India act 1935
 - b. Charter act of 1833
 - c. Surat split of 1907

- d. Regulating act of 1773
7. What is it ITUF?
- a. Indian Trade Union Federation
 - b. Indian Transportation Union Field
 - c. International Trade Unity Foundation
 - d. Inter-state Trade Union Federation
8. From whom did Gandhiji get his first lessons of non-violence and truth?
- a. Swami Vivekanand
 - b. Swami Parmanand
 - c. Mother Teresa
 - d. Rajchandra Ravjibhai
9. Which two newspapers was started by Annie Besant?
- a. New India and The Commonweal
 - b. The Kesari and Maratha
 - c. Bombay Times and Indian Express
 - d. The Hindu and Hindustan Times
10. Who is called as Liberator of Indian press?
- a. Charles Metcalfe
 - b. Lord Warren Hasting
 - c. Lord Simon
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer 1-a, 2-a, 3-a, 4-a, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-d, 9-a, 10-a.

POLITICAL SCIENCE I

1. Theory of separation of powers was given by _____
 - a. Bentham
 - b. Austin
 - c. Montesquieu
 - d. Plato

2. Name of John Austin in the development of sovereignty is associated with:
 - a. Internal aspect
 - b. External aspect
 - c. Legal theory
 - d. Philosophical theory

3. Which of the following are the four characteristics of state?
 - a. Government, territory, population, association
 - b. Association, sovereignty, territory, population
 - c. Army, territory, population and sovereignty
 - d. Population, territory, government and sovereignty

4. According to Plato, the population of the State should be about:
 - a. 5000
 - b. 6000
 - c. 7000
 - d. 8000

5. The system of adult franchise is keeping with the concept of:
 - a. Titular sovereignty
 - b. De-Jure sovereignty
 - c. Popular sovereignty
 - d. Legal sovereignty

6. Parliamentary form of government is quite common in:
 - a. India
 - b. Switzerland
 - c. U.S.A.
 - d. France

7. In Parliamentary form of Government, cabinet is responsible to:
 - a. The legislature
 - b. The nominal executive
 - c. The judiciary
 - d. None of the above

8. Proportional representation primarily aims at giving representation to:
 - a. Religious minority
 - b. Linguistic majority
 - c. Caste majority
 - d. Minorities in societies

9. Under functional representation, representatives are elected on:
 - a. Income basis
 - b. Territorial basis
 - c. Functional basis
 - d. Property basis

10. Socrates was awarded punishment of:
 - a. Death
 - b. Fine
 - c. Banishment from Athens
 - d. Imprisonment for 3 years

Answer 1-c, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c, 6-a, 7-a, 8-d, 9-c, 10-a.

Legal Language

1. Amicus Curiae means
 - a. Friend's Friend
 - b. Friend of enemy
 - c. Friend of court
 - d. Enemy of society

2. Adui alterma partaram
 - a. Ex-party
 - b. One side hearing
 - c. Order without hearing
 - d. Hear the other side

3. Cavent exptor
 - a. Seller beware
 - b. Buyer of purchase beware
 - c. Goods & Service
 - d. Sales of goods

4. Ignorantia legis semi nem excusat
 - a. Ignorance of law is no excuse
 - b. Ignorance of law but ignorance of fact is no excuse
 - c. Ignorance of fact but ignorance of law is no excuse
 - d. Ignorance of fact is no excuse

5. A.D. M. Jabalpur V/s. Shukla case was concern with
 - a. Article 14 of constitution
 - b. Article 19 of constitution
 - c. Article 21 of constitution
 - d. Article 30 of constitution

6. Public interest litigation can be filed at
 - a. Any court
 - b. Any civil court
 - c. Any criminal court
 - d. High court and supreme court

7. Sha bano file case for
 - a. Divorce
 - b. Custody of child
 - c. Maintenance
 - d. Permanent Alimony

8. Uniform civil code is define under ____ article of constitution
- Article 144
 - Article 44
 - Article 32
 - Article 226
9. I ___ for my pen have you seen it?
- Will look
 - Looking
 - Look
 - Am looking
10. You can keep my Ipod it you like, I _____ it any more
- Don't use
 - Doesn't use
 - Did't use
 - Am not using

Answer 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c, 6-d, 7-c, 8-b, 9-d, 10-a

SEMESTER-III (B.L.S./LL.B. 5 YEARS COURSE)

HISTORY OF COURTS SAMPLE PAPER

1. WHICH WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENCY OF BRITISHERS?
 - A. SURAT
 - B. BOMBAY
 - C. MADRAS
 - D. BENGAL

2. WHEN WAS THE MAYOR'S COURT ESTABLISHED?
 - A. 1788
 - B. 1688
 - C. 1686
 - D. 1786

3. WHAT ARE THE ESSENTIALS OF GOOD CODIFICATION?
 - A. TO REMOVE UNCERTAINTY OF LAW
 - B. TO PRESERVE THE CUSTOMES SUITED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY
 - C. TO AVOID THE EVILS OF JUDICIAL LEGISLATION
 - D. ALL OF THE ABOVE.

4. WHO SUCCEEDED LORD CORNWALLIS AS GOVERNOR GENERAL IN 1793 ?
 - A. LORD WELLESLEY
 - B. SIR JOHN SHORE
 - C. WARREN HASTING
 - D. LORD DALHOUISE

5. QUALIFICATION FOR THE JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (ARTICLE 124(3)):
 - A. HE MUST BE CITIZEN OF INDIA
 - B. HE HAS BEEN FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS A JUDGE OF A HIGH COURT
 - C. HE IS IN THE OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT, A DISTINGUSHED JURIST
 - D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

6. -----WAS ALSO KNOWN AS 'CORNWALLIS CODE' .

- A. JUDICIAL PLAN OF 1793
 - B. JUDICIAL PLAN OF 1787
 - C. JUDICIAL PLAN OF 1790
 - D. JUDICIAL PLAN OF 1772
7. WHEN AND WHERE WAS THE FIRST ADMIRALTY COURTS ESTABLISHED?
- A. AT MADRAS IN 1684
 - B. AT BOMBAY IN 1684
 - C. AT CALCUTTA IN 1783
 - D. AT BENGAL IN 1783
8. MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATING ACT OF 1773 ARE:
- A. TO INTRODUCED CERTAIN REFORMS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY
 - B. TO ESTABLISHED SUPREME COURT AT CALCUTTA
 - C. OPTION A AND B
 - D. ONLY OPTION B.
9. WHEN DID LORD CORNWALLIS CAME BACK AGAIN IN INDIA?
- A. SEPTEMBER 06,1805
 - B. NOVEMBER 05,1905
 - C. OCTOBER 05,1805
 - D. APRIL 06,1905
10. WHAT ARE THE BASIC TENETS ON WHICH THE DOCTRINE OF SEPERATION OF POWER IS BASED ON?
- A. THE LEGISLATURE
 - B. THE EXECUTIVE
 - C. THE JUDICIARY
 - D. ALL OF THE ABOVE.

ANSWER: 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-B, 5-D, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-D

POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

1) Which of the following rights did B. R. Ambedkar describe as the heart and soul of the Indian constitution?

- A. Right of freedom of religion
- B. Right of property
- C. Right of equality
- D. Right to constitutional remedies

Ans:- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

2) Freedom of speech under the Indian constitution is subject to reasonable restriction on the grounds of protection of?

- A. Sovereignty and integrity of the country
- B. Dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- C. A and b
- D. None

Ans: (A) Sovereignty and integrity of the country

3) Which fundamental right is concerned with abolition of social distinctions?

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right against exploitation
- C. Right to life and liberty
- D. Cultural and education rights

Ans: (A) Right to equality

4) Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?(2011)

- A. To vote in public elections
- B. To develop the scientific temper
- C. To safeguard public property
- D. To abide by me Constitution and respect its ideals

Ans: (A) To vote in public elections

- 5) Which of the following is not among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?
- A. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 - B. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
 - C. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
 - D. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

Ans: (C) To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry

- 6) Which one of the following is a human right as well as a fundamental right under the constitution of India is also available to non-citizens?
- A. Right to constitutional remedies
 - B. Freedom to speech
 - C. Freedom to move and settle in any part of the country
 - D. Freedom to acquire property

Ans: (B) Freedom to speech

- 7) Which one of the following is a human right as well as a fundamental right under the constitution of India?
- A. Right to information
 - B. Right to work
 - C. Right to education
 - D. Right to housing

Ans: (C) Right to education

- 8) Under the constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?
- A. To vote in public elections
 - B. To develop the scientific temper
 - C. To safeguard public property
 - D. To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals

Ans: (A) To vote in public elections

- 9) Right to information is?
- A. Fundamental right
 - B. Legal right
 - C. Neither fundamental right not legal right
 - D. Both fundamental right as well as legal right

Ans: (A) Fundamental right

- 10) Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right against exploitation" ?
- A. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
 - B. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
 - C. Protection of interests of minorities
 - D. Equality before law

Ans: A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

ANSWER: 1-D, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B, 7-C, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A

SOCIOLOGY

1. In which year the term 'Sociology' was coined?
 - A. 1798
 - B. 1815
 - C. 1839
 - D. 1857

2. Sociology emerged in
 - A. America
 - B. Europe
 - C. Asia
 - D. Africa

3. The word 'Sociology' is made up of two words. These are-
 - A. Societies and Logy
 - B. Societia and Logistia
 - C. Socious and Logos
 - D. Socia & Logos

4. Society emerges out of
 - A. Community's existence
 - B. Men's existence
 - C. Problem's existence
 - D. Relationship

5. Society symbolises the network of
 - A. Human relationships
 - B. Social relationships
 - C. Orientations
 - D. Inter-connections

6. 'Society is the web of social relationships' whose definition is this?
 - A. Maclver
 - B. H. Maine
 - C. Pluto
 - D. Aristotle

7. There are two types of definition of society. These are-
 - A. Structural and interactional
 - B. Functional and structural
 - C. Evolutionary and diffusive

- D. Structural and evolutionary
8. Society is
- A. Natural
 - B. Deliberate
 - C. Practical
 - D. Functional
9. Marriage is a/an
- A. Important and universal social institution of society
 - B. Important basis for group formation
 - C. Helpful in strengthening the caste system
 - D. Helpful in calming down the anger of two conflicting groups.
10. In the Industrialised western societies, the chief aim of marriage is not only procreation but
- A. Companionship
 - B. Emotional and psychological support and companionship
 - C. Emotional and psychological support
 - D. Divorce

ANSWER: – 1-C, 2- B, 3 –C, 4 – B, 5 –B, 6–A, 7–B, 8–A, 9–B, 10-D

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SEMESTER-IV (B.L.S./LL.B. 5 YEARS COURSE)

ENGLISH -II

1. “Did he ever give you reason to suspect his honesty?” Which chapter was this taken from?
 - a. John Galsworthy - Justice
 - b. Halen Coben’s - Narrows
 - c. John Grisham – The firm
 - d. Adam Bede

2. “I shall call before you a woman from whom you will learn the events that led up to this act.”
From which chapter are the above lines taken?
 - a. The Greek Interpreter
 - b. Nineteen Eighty - four
 - c. Passage to India
 - d. Lord Denning

3. “He was a nice, pleasant, well spoken young man I’d no fault to find with him quite the contrary. Who is the speaker?
 - a. Cokeson
 - b. Frome
 - c. Cleaver
 - d. Falder

4. “thank you kindly: I am well enough. But the Bishop sent me some carp and it made me ill”
The words are spoken by:
 - a. D’estivet
 - b. Bassanio
 - c. Joan
 - d. The Inquisitor

5. “Do you feel faint, Adela?”
Who were the words spoken by?
 - a. Mr. Das
 - b. Ms. Turtuon

- c. Ms. Derek
 - d. The Superintendent
6. Amicus Curiae-
- a. An indispensable cause
 - b. A peculiarly notable trial
 - c. Friend of the Court
 - d. In actual
7. Locus standi-
- a. New
 - b. In law
 - c. Right to bring Action
 - d. A friend of the law Court
8. Choose the Appropriate Word:
The Judge state that they cannot accept his finding without _____
evidence.
- a. Intangible
 - b. Tangle
 - c. Troubled
 - d. Tangible
9. Falder in the play Justice commits the crime of forgery in a moment of _____.
- a. Vacuity
 - b. Vacancy
 - c. Variety
 - d. Viability
10. Mention the stressed syllable – “ Accumulation”
- a. Acc-umu-lation.
 - b. A-ccu-mu-la-tion
 - c. Ac-cu-mu-la-tion
 - d. A-ccumu-lation.

ANSWERS-1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-c, 5-c, 6-c, 7-c, 8-d, 9-a, 10-b.

LOGIC-II

1. Everyone drives over the speed limit, so it should not be against the law”. This inference commits which kind of fallacy?
 - a. Ad populum
 - b. Ad Verecundiam
 - c. Ad Ignorantiam
 - d. Equivocation

2. Given below are some characteristics of logical argument. Select a code which expresses a characteristic which is not inductive in character.
 - a. The conclusion is claimed to follow from its premises
 - b. The conclusion is based on casual relation
 - c. Conclusion conclusively follows from its premises
 - d. Conclusion is based on observation and experiment

3. “If the large diamond is cut into small pieces, it will lose its value just as an army is divided into small units of soldiers it loses its strength. “The argument put above may be called as:
 - a. Analogical
 - b. Deductive
 - c. Statistical
 - d. Casual

4. Given below are two premises (a) and (b). Four conclusions are drawn from them.

Select the code that embodies validly drawn conclusion(s) (taking the premises individually or jointly).

Premises:

- a. All saints are noble.
- b. Some religious men are saints.

Conclusions:

- (i) Some religious men are noble.
- (ii) All religious men are noble.

(iii) Some saints are religious men.

(iv) All noble persons are saints.

Code:

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (ii) and (iii)
- c. (i) and (iii)
- d. (i) and (iv)

5. Which one is not correct in the context of deductive and inductive reasoning?

- a. A deductive argument makes the claim that its conclusion is supported by its premises conclusively.
- b. A valid deductive argument may have all false premises and true conclusion.
- c. An inductive argument claims the probability of its conclusion.
- d. An inductive argument cannot provide us any new information about matters of fact.

6. Given below are two premises (a and b), from those two premises four conclusions (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are drawn. Select the code that states the conclusion/conclusions drawn validity (taking the premises singularly or jointly).

Premises:

- (a) All bats are mammals.
- (b) No birds are bats.

Conclusions:

- (i) No birds are mammals.
- (ii) Some birds are not mammals.
- (iii) No bats are birds.
- (iv) All mammals are bats.

Code:

- a. (i) and (ii) only
- b. (iii) only

- c. (iii) and (iv) only
 - d. (i) only
7. A valid hypothetical argument in which the minor premise affirms the antecedent is said to be
- a. Constructive Hypothetical Argument
 - b. Destructive Hypothetical Argument
 - c. None of the above
8. A deductive argument is invalid if:
- a. Its premises and conclusions are all true
 - b. Its premises and conclusions are all false
 - c. Its premises are true but its conclusion is false
 - d. Its premises are false but its conclusion is true
9. Which of the codes given below contains only the correct statements?
- (i) Venn diagram is a clear method of notation.
 - (ii) Venn diagram is the most direct method of testing the validity of categorical syllogisms.
 - (iii) In Venn diagram method the premises and the conclusion of a categorical syllogism is diagrammed.
 - (iv) In Venn diagram method the three overlapping circles are drawn for testing a categorical syllogism.

Codes:

- a. (i), (ii) & (iii)
- b. (i), (ii) & (iv)
- c. (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- d. (i), (iii) & (iv)

10. What is syllogism

- a. immediate inference
- b. mediate inference
- c. relational inference
- d. None of the above

ANSWERS-1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-c, 5-d, 6-b, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-b.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Political Science – III

1. Bipolarity includes distribution of power between two states have the majority of;
 - a. Economics, Military, Cultural or Regionally
 - b. Educational, Political, Cultural or Industrial
 - c. Industrial, Political, Educational, or Regionally
 - d. Military, Industrial, Political or Cultural
2. At last, International Relations conflicts shall be resolved by this methods only
 - a. Arbitration
 - b. Judicial Settlement
 - c. Good Offices
 - d. Conciliation
3. Identify the main attributes of National Power
 - a. National, Social, Ideational and Technological
 - b. Political, Industrial, Military and Communication
 - c. Location, Climate, Topography and Maps
 - d. Population, Location, Size and Composition
4. Multipolarity includes a distribution of power in which more than _____
 - a. one state
 - b. two state
 - c. three state
 - d. four state
5. In following which is not the limitation for MNC.
 - a. Danger for domestic Industries
 - b. No benefit to poor people
 - c. Careless exploitation of natural resources
 - d. Technical development
6. UNESCO stands for
 - a. United National Educational Science and Cultural Organizations
 - b. United National Educational Social and Cultural Organizations
 - c. United National Economical Scientific and Cultural Organizations
 - d. United National Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations
7. Modern International Society is based on
 - a. International relations

- b. Impact of third world countries
 - c. Treaty of Westphalia
 - d. Globalization of international Society
8. UNISEF was established in the year of
- a. 11 Dec.1949
 - b. 11 Dec. 1950
 - c. 11 Dec. 1946
 - d. 11 Dec. 1948
9. WHO vision is
- a. monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends
 - b. the attainment by all people the highest level of health
 - c. execute to the decision and policies of the health assembly
 - d. to determine international health policy and program
10. The Headquarter of SAARC is in
- a. Nepal
 - b. Bhutan
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. Sri Lanka

ANSWERS-1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-d, 6-d, 7-c, 8-c, 9-b, 10-a.

**B.L.S./LL.B SEMESTER-V &
LL.B. SEMESTER-I**

**INDIAN CONTRACT ACT
CONTRACT-I**

- 1) Concept of agreement is than the concept of contract.
 - a) Narrower
 - b) Wider
 - c) Smaller
 - d) Not different

- 2) “Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio “ is related with
 - a. Offer
 - b. Acceptance
 - c. Promise
 - d. Consideration

- 3) Sec.2(b) of The Indian Contract Act defines
 - a. Acceptance
 - b. Promise
 - c. Consideration
 - d. Offer

- 4) quid pro quo means-
 - a. Queries, problems, questions
 - b. Something accepted or agreed upon as a return or equivalent for the promise made
 - c. Questions asked by offeree
 - d. Questions & promises

- 5) consensus ad idem means –
 - a. Meeting of minds
 - b. Absence of consent
 - c. Implied consent
 - d. Absence of parties

- 6) Minor’s agreement is...
 - a. Void
 - b. Valid
 - c. Voidable

- d. Void –ab-initio
- 7) Coercion is defined in sec.....
- a) 18
 - b) 19
 - c) 15
 - d) 17
- 8)is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen.
- a. Wagering agreement
 - b. Void agreement
 - c. Collateral contract
 - d. Contingent contract
- 9) Rules as to appropriation of payment are also known as-
- a. Heydon's Rule
 - b. Clayton's Rule
 - c. Mohribibi Rule
 - d. Tacit Rule
- 10) Certain relations resembling those created by contract is also known as-
- a. Contingent contract
 - b. Quasi contract
 - c. Collateral contract
 - d. Implied contract

ANSWER: 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-d, 7-c, 8-d, 9-b, 10-b.

LABOUR LAW

- 1) Industrial Disputes Act 1947 came into force on _____
 - a. 1st April 1947
 - b. 1st May 1947
 - c. 1st October 1947
 - d. 1st January 1947

- 2) Before the intended closure of Industrial establishment, the employer should give notice of how many days?
 - a. 30 days
 - b. 45 days
 - c. 60 days
 - d. 90 days

- 3) Grievance Redressal committee should be established in every factory employing at least ___ or more workers.
 - a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 50

- 4) Under industrial disputes Act definition of industrial disputes comes under which section?
 - a. Section 2 (K)
 - b. Section 2(R)
 - c. Section 2(M)
 - d. Section 2(N)

- 5) Closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work or refuse to employ any number of persons employed by them is called _____.
 - a. Gherao
 - b. Lay-off
 - c. closure
 - d. lockout

- 6) Public utility service comes under which schedule of industrial disputes Act 1947
 - a. First schedule
 - b. Second Schedule
 - c. Third schedule
 - d. Fourth schedule

- 7) Which of the following can be considered as Industry as per industrial disputes Act 1974?
 - a. Hospitals or dispensaries

- b. Educational, scientific, research or trainees institutions
 - c. Any activity of Dock Labour board established under Dock workers (regulations of employment) Act 1948
 - d. khadi or industries
- 8) The tenure of Grievance Redressal committee is .
- a. 1 year
 - b. 2 year
 - c. 3 year
 - d. 5 year
- 9) Total number of member of Grievance Redressal committee shall not exceed
- a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 10
 - d. 8
- 10) The National Tribunal consist of _____ number of persons.
- a. One
 - b. Three
 - c. Five
 - d. Ten

ANSWER: 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-d, 6-a, 7-c, 8-a, 9-b, 10-a

LEGAL LANGUAGE

- 1) Following is one type of writ –
 - a. Wrong
 - b. Suit
 - c. Complaint
 - d. Writ of certiorari

- 2) M. C. Mehata & another V/s Union of India AIR 1986, 2 SCC 176 is for the –
 - a. Tax problem
 - b. Environment pollution
 - c. Women problem
 - d. Labour problem

- 3) Caveat Emptor means –
 - a. Let the buyer beware
 - b. The law does not concern itself about trifles
 - c. The king can do no wrong
 - d. Let the superior be responsible

- 4) Writ of mandamus literally means –
 - a. Produces the body
 - b. We commend
 - c. To be more fully inform of
 - d. By what warrant

- 5) Writ of Habeas Corpus means-
 - a. Produces the body
 - b. We commend
 - c. To be more fully inform of
 - d. By what warrant

- 6) Writ of Certiorari means-
 - a. Produces the body
 - b. We commend
 - c. To be more fully inform of
 - d. By what warrant

- 7) Fundamental Rights "Right to Equality" Article _____.
- Article 14
 - Article 20
 - Article 24
 - Article 28
- 8) Write of Quo-Warranto means _____.
- Produces the body
 - We Commend
 - To be more fully inform of
 - By what warrant
- 9) Article 25 of Indian Constitution is related to _____.
- Right to life
 - Right to religion
 - Right against exploitation
 - Right to education
- 10) Fundamental Rights are included in Part _____ of Indian Constitution.
- Part I
 - Part II
 - Part III
 - Part IV

ANSWER: 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b, 5-a, 6-c, 7-a, 8-d, 9-b, 10-c.

LAW OF TORT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

1. are words, which appear innocent, but have a latent defamatory meaning
 - a. Libel
 - b. Slander
 - c. Innuendo
 - d. None of the above

2. Unliquidated damages mean.....
 - a. Damage to something solid.
 - b. Damage caused by a firm which has gone in liquidation
 - c. Damage to a firm in the hands of receivers.
 - d. Damage to be assessed by a court as these are not pre-determined.

3. Assault and nuisance are.....
 - a. Wrong under Criminal law.
 - b. Wrong under tort.
 - c. Wrong under neither.
 - d. Wrong under both.

4. What is the legal meaning of the word 'Battery'?
 - a. Cells as used in torch, tape recorder etc.
 - b. Battering a person to death.
 - c. Actual or intended striking of another person.
 - d. Assault resulting in, at least, 6 months hospitalisation.

5. When the master is held liable for the wrongful act of his servant, the liability is called.....
 - a. Strict liability
 - b. Vicarious liability
 - c. Tortious liability
 - d. Absolute liability

6. The act of unlawfully entering into another's property constitutes
 - a. Trespass
 - b. Restraint
 - c. Appropriation
 - d. Encroachment

7. In an action for the tort of negligence, what is not required to be proved by the plaintiff is that.....
 - a. there is damage

- b. duty-situation arises
 - c. breach of duty owed to some one
 - d. breach of duty owed to the plaintiff
8. Torts are grounded in the concept of
- a. law
 - b. court
 - c. rights
 - d. sincerity
9. Which of the following is not an element of an intentional tort?
- a. An intentional tort occurred.
 - b. An injury resulted from the tort.
 - c. The tort did not cause the injury.
 - d. The injury caused damages to the person.
10. This tort occurs most often in society.
- a. Assault
 - b. Nuisance
 - c. Defamation
 - d. Negligence

ANSWER: 1-c, 2-d, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-c, 9-c, 10-d.

**B.L.S./LL.B. (SEMESTER-VI) &
LL.B. (SEMESTER-II)**

INDIAN PENAL CODE (LAW OF CRIMES)

1. 'A' intentionally fired a shot from his pistol at 'B' but it hit 'C' and 'C' died. The offence committed by 'A' is-
 - A. Attempt to murder
 - B. Culpable homicide
 - C. Murder under Section 300
 - D. Murder under Section 301

2. Common intention means-
 - A. Similar intention
 - B. Same intention
 - C. Sharing of intention by all persons
 - D. Common plans

3. In which of the following case the right of private defence of body does not extend to causing of death?
 - A. Assault with the intention of committing kidnapping
 - B. Assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust
 - C. Wrongful restraint
 - D. Assault with the intention of committing abduction

4. A' beat his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder 'A' hanged her in the fan with rope. Postmortem report disclosed her death from hanging. 'A' is liable for—
 - A. Murder
 - B. Culpable homicide
 - C. Hurt
 - D. Grievous hurt

5. The word 'good faith' is defined in the [Indian Penal Code](#) in—
 - A. Section 44
 - B. Section 51
 - C. Section 52
 - D. Section 52-A

6. Which one of the following is not correct?
 - A. For theft property must be movable
 - B. For theft property must be removed out of the possession of the owner of property

- C. For theft property should have been removed for taking it away
D. For theft property should be removed dishonestly
7. Insanity is—
A. Lack of free will
B. Incapacity produced due to drunkenness
C. Incapable of knowing the nature of act committed
D. Diseased mind
8. 'A' finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs; he afterwards discovers that it belongs to 'B' and appropriates to his own use. 'A' is guilty of-
A. Theft
B. Criminal misappropriation
C. Criminal breach of trust
D. Cheating
9. Which one of the following is not essential for an offence?
A. Intention
B. Motive
C. Prohibited act
D. Punishment for act
10. In which of the following 'mens rea' has been considered to be an essential element of an offence?
A. Srinivasmal Barolia V/s Emperor
B. R, V/s Tolson
C. Nathulal V/s State of Madhya Pradesh
D. In all of the above

ANSWER: 1-D, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-B, 7-D, 8-B, 9-B, 10-D

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

1. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the...
 - A. Prime Minister
 - B. Vice-President
 - C. Chief Minister
 - D. Chief Justice

2. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India ?
 - A. Lok Sabha
 - B. President
 - C. Parliament
 - D. Citizens of India

3. Who, among the following, has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India ?
 - A. Speaker
 - B. President
 - C. Prime Minister
 - D. Parliament

4. Which of the following is not an essential qualification for appointment as a Governor?
 - A. He must not be a member of either House of Parliament.
 - B. He should be a domicile of the state to which he is being appointed. /
 - C. He should be a citizen of India.
 - D. He must have completed the age of 35 years

5. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to ?
 - A. Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
 - B. The recommendations made by the Vice President.
 - C. Their role played in political set up of the country.
 - D. Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

6. Under what article of the Constitution of India can the President take over the administration of a state in case its constitutional

machinery breaks down ?

- A. Art 352
- B. Art 343
- C. Art 356
- D. Art 383

7. The maximum age prescribed for election as president is

- A. No such Limit
- B. 62 years / 62 वर्षे
- C. 58 years / 58 वर्षे
- D. 60 years 60 वर्षे

8. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the

- A. High Court
- B. Election Commission
- C. Parliament
- D. Supreme Court

9. In which year were the first general election held in India ?

- A. 1950-51
- B. 1948-49
- C. 1951-52
- D. 1947-48

10. A constitution is

- A. A set of ordinary laws
- B. A set of financial laws.
- C. A set of official laws
- D. The basic structure defining the powers of the state and the rights and duties of the citizens.

Answer: 1-A, 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-D, 6-C, 7-A, 8-B, 9-C, 10-D

FAMILY LAW-I

1. Religion taught by the Prophet Mohammed is..
 - A. Islam
 - B. Mohammedan
 - C. Muslim
 - D. Hindu

2. Muta under Mohammedan law means _____
 - A. A temporary marriage
 - B. A permanent marriage
 - C. A joint venture marriage
 - D. An illegal marriage.

3. The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:
 - A. Abbasids
 - B. Mughals
 - C. Fatimids
 - D. Hanafi

4. Book by Imam Bukhari contains about _____ authentic traditions:
 - A. 7000
 - B. 9700
 - C. 12500
 - D. 6000

5. Status of a Mufti used to be that of a:
 - A. Draftsman
 - B. Legislator
 - C. Law Officer
 - D. Clerk

6. Analogy is rule of _____:
 - A. Deduction (
 - B. Interpretation
 - C. Translation
 - D. Understanding

7. Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is _____:
 - A. Khiraj
 - B. Kafarat
 - C. Ta'azir
 - D. Translation

8. Revelation is the _____ source of Islmaic law: .
- A. Only
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Primary
 - D. Third
9. Shariat Application Act 1962 deals with _____ :
- A. Customary Law
 - B. Legislative Law
 - C. Personal Law
 - D. Primary law
10. Which of these properties is not heritable:
- A. Movable
 - B. Ancestral
 - C. Self acquired
 - D. Inheritable

ANSWER: 1-A, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 5-B, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-C.

Environmental Law

1. In which of the following is there a provision for constitution of joint board?
 - A. Air Act
 - B. Water Act
 - C. Environment Protection Act
 - D. Wild Life Protection Act

2. Noise is part of which pollution
 - A. Water
 - B. Air
 - C. Ewaste
 - D. Marine

3. Who has power to reserve forests?
 - A. Ministry of Environment and Forests
 - B. UNESCO
 - C. State Government
 - D. Panchayat

4. Wild Life Protection Act aims at protecting which of the following?
 - A. Wild animals
 - B. Wild animals and birds
 - C. Wild animals, plants and birds
 - D. Sanctuaries and reserve forests

5. Kyoto Protocol is for which of the following purposes?
 - A. To control whale hunting
 - B. To improve world forest cover
 - C. To reduce green house gas emissions
 - D. To tackle ewaste

6. What was Tiwari Committee's recommendation as to the subject of "environment protection" in Schedule VII of the Constitution?
 - A. No recommendation
 - B. Should be included in List I
 - C. Should be included in List II
 - D. Should be included in List III

7. PPP stands for
 - A. Polluter pays principle
 - B. polluter precautionary principle
 - C. Pollution Prevention Protocol
 - D. Pollution Protocol Penalty

8. In which judgment was it ruled that: “ The slow poisoning by the polluted atmosphere caused by environmental pollution and spoliation should also be regarded as amounting to violation of Article 21 of the Constitution”?
- A. Damodhar Rao v S O Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad
 - B. Kinkri Devi v Himachal Pradesh
 - C. In re Cauvery River water Dispute
 - D. Chandrasekaran Pillai v State of Kerala
9. Absolute Liability rule was laid down in which of the following cases?
- A. Rylands v Fletcher
 - B. Oleum Gas Leak Case
 - C. Bhopal Gas Tragedy case
 - D. Ratlam Municipality case
10. Smoking in public places is a crime by a court judgment under which of the IPC offences?
- A. Public Nuisance
 - B. Disobedience to quarantine rule
 - C. Making atmosphere noxious to health
 - D. Negligent conduct with poisonous substance

ANSWERS- 1-B, 2-B, 3-C, 4-C, 5-C, 6-D, 7-A, 8-A, 9-B, 10-A