

DIAS LAW ACADEMY

DELHI JUDICIAL SERVICES -2019

MOCK TEST PAPER-II

1. For which of the following bills, there is no constitutional provision for a joint sitting of both the houses of the Parliament to resolve a deadlock?

- (a) Ordinary bill
- (b) Money bill
- (c) Constitution Amendment Bill
- (d) Both 2 and 3

2. The total number of High Courts in India at present is

- (a) 21
- (b) 24
- (c) 25
- (d) None of the above

3. The first death anniversary day of Sri Rajiv Gandhi was observed as the

- (a) National Integration Day
- (b) Peace and Love Day
- (c) Secularism Day
- (d) Anti-Terrorism Day

4. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court has remarked that 'husband is not the master of his wife'?

- (a) Joseph Shine v. Union of India
- (b) Sarla Mudgal, President, Kalyani v. Union of India
- (c) Lily Thomas v. Union of India
- (d) Kailash Singh v. Priti Pratihar

5. Which of the following has been described by Justice Gajendragadkar as the "very

foundation and corner stone of the democratic way of life ushered in this country by the Constitution"?

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

6. Which Indian sports board agreed to come under the ambit of the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) in August 2019?

- (a) Board of Control for Cricket in India
- (b) Indian Navy Sports Control Board
- (c) Indian Army Sports Control Board
- (d) Squash Control Board of India

7. Noted freedom fighter _____ died at Panimora (Odisha) on 10 August 2019. He was one of the last two surviving of the 32 foot soldiers from Panimora.

- (a) Prakash Mahapatra
- (b) Pratyush Dash
- (c) Dayanidhi Nayak
- (d) Ami Kumar

8. Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India (2017) was decided by –

- (a) a Bench of 9 Justices
- (b) a Bench of 7 Justices
- (c) a Bench of 11 Justices
- (d) a Bench of 5 Justices

9. The short title of the Constitution "Constitution of India" is mentioned under Article –

(a) 1

(b) 5

(c) 393

(d) 394

10. In educational institutions reservation of seats in favour of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes is governed by –

(a) Article 15(4) of the Constitution

(b) Article 16(4) of the Constitution

(c) Article 29(2) of the Constitution

(d) Article 14 of the Constitution

11. The principle of “Collective Responsibility” has been incorporated in:

(a) Article 75

(b) Article 74

(c) Article 73

(d) Article 76

12. Which one of the following is not included in Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

(a) Right to die

(b) Right to life

(c) Right to livelihood

(d) Right to dignity

13. Jarvic 7 is:

(a) Pace Maker

(b) Artificial limb

(c) Artificial heart

(d) Artificial Cornea

14. Which gas plays main role in the Green House Effect?

(a) H₂

(b) N₂

(c) CO₂

(d) SO₂

15. The Institution of ‘Ombudsman’ first started in

(a) Germany 1800

(b) Sweden in 1809

(c) England in 1874

(d) India in 1950

16. Which provision of the Constitution of India deals with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes?

(a) Article 338

(b) Article 338A

(c) Article 340

(d) Article 343

17. By which Amendment Article 21-A is added in the Constitution of India?

(a) 84th Amendment, 2001

(b) 85th Amendment, 2001

(c) 86th Amendment, 2002

(d) 87th Amendment, 2003

18. The Rogers Cup is an annual _____ tournament held in Canada.

(a) Badminton

(b) Table Tennis

(c) Tennis

(d) Squash

19. Among the following cities, which one lies on a longitude closest to that of Delhi?

(a) Bengaluru

(b) Hyderabad

(c) Nagpur

(d) Pune

20. The well-known painting “Bani Thani” belongs to the

- (a) Bundi school
- (b) Jaipur school
- (c) Kangra school
- (d) Kishangarh school

21. With reference to the religious practices in India, the “Sthanakvasi” sect belongs to

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Vaishnavism
- (d) Shaivism

22. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- (a) Avalokiteshvara
- (b) Lokeshvara
- (c) Maitreya
- (d) Padmapani

23. Which one of the following is an artificial lake?

- (a) Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu)
- (b) Kolleru (Andhra Pradesh)
- (c) Nainital (Uttarakhand)
- (d) Renuka (Himachal Pradesh)

24. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV

(c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III

(d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

25. Which private bank launched a co-branded credit card with Health Cash concept?

- (a) Bandhan Bank
- (b) IndusInd Bank
- (c) Federal Bank
- (d) RBL Bank

26. Who is the author of “The Exile”?

- (a) Duleep Singh
- (b) Eli Amir
- (c) Navtej Sarna
- (d) Prajwal Parajuly

27. Who is the author of “The Namesake”?

- (a) Amitav Ghosh
- (b) Arundhati Roy
- (c) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (d) Kiran Desai

28. Who is the author of “The White Tiger”?

- (a) Amitav Ghosh
- (b) Aravind Adiga
- (c) Arundhati Roy
- (d) Jhumpa Lahiri

29. Who is the author of “Infinite Jest”?

- (a) Dave Eggers
- (b) David Foster Wallace
- (c) Jonathan Franzen
- (d) Mary Karr

30. Who is the author of “Playing It My Way”?

- (a) Kapil Dev

- (b) Ravi Shastri
- (c) Sachin Tendulkar
- (d) Yuvraj Singh

31. Which of the following section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 defines 'jurisdiction'?

- (a) Section 2(9)
- (b) Section 9
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Not defined

32. The maxim "Invito beneficium non datur" (The law confers upon a man no rights or benefits which he does not desire) relates to which of the provision under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

- (a) Section 26
- (b) Order 6, Rule 1
- (c) Section 148-A
- (d) Order 23, Rule 1

33. Which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is clearly in the nature of a power to issue a writ of certiorari?

- (a) Section 11
- (b) Section 105
- (c) Section 115
- (d) Section 122

34. It is a fundamental principle of pleadings that pleadings should contain a statement of material facts and material facts only. Which of the following case has defined material facts?

- (a) Udhav Singh v. Madhav Rao Scindia
- (b) A. R. Antulay v. R. S. Nayak
- (c) State of Haryana v. State of Punjab
- (d) State of Uttar Pradesh v. Nawab Hussain

35. Suits relating to constitutional validity of statutory instruments are provided in –

- (a) Order 27 A, Rule 1-A of the C.P.C.

- (b) Order 34, Rule 1 of the C.P.C.
- (c) Order 32 A, Rule 3 of the C.P.C.
- (d) Order 37, Rule 2 of the C.P.C.

36. In which one of the following cases, constitutional validity of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act was challenged on the basis of being violative of Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) State of U.P. v. Deoman Upadhyay
- (b) State of Bombay v. Kathikalu
- (c) Inayatullah v. State of Maharashtra
- (d) Nandini Satpathi v. P. I. Dani

37. Palvinder Kaur v. State of Punjab relates to which of the following?

- (a) Dying Declaration
- (b) Confession
- (c) Relevancy of Judgments
- (d) Entries in the books of account

38. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with conclusive proof?

- (a) 41, 112 and 113
- (b) 112
- (c) 113
- (d) 112 and 113

39. If a witness, who is unable to speak, gives his evidence in writing in the open court, evidence so given shall be deemed to be –

- (a) Documentary evidence
- (b) Oral evidence
- (c) Primary evidence
- (d) Secondary evidence

40. In which of the following 'Accomplice' is declared competent witness?

- (a) Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act

(b) Section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act

(c) Section 123 of the Indian Evidence Act

(d) Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act

41. All instruments for the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963 shall be deemed to be made with reference to

(a) Gregorian Calendar

(b) English Calendar

(c) Roman Calendar

(d) Swis Calendar.

42. The Limitation Act, 1963 applies to

(a) proceedings before courts

(b) proceedings before an executive authority

(c) proceedings before a quasi-judicial tribunal

(d) all the above.

43. Period spent in prosecuting the case before the Consumer Forum can be

(a) partly excluded

(b) included

(c) excluded

(d) partly included.

44. Under the Limitation Act, 1963, the court has no... power, outside the Act, to relieve a litigant from the provisions of the Act

(a) general

(b) inherent

(c) over-riding

(d) general or inherent or over-riding.

45. Which of the following statements is correct as regards the sections and the articles in the Limitation Act, 1963

(a) the sections and the articles lay down the general principles of jurisdiction

(b) the sections and the articles prescribe the period of limitation

(c) the sections lay down the general principles of jurisdiction and the articles prescribe the

period of limitation applicable in matters provided therein

(d) the sections prescribe the period of limitation applicable in matters provided therein ana

the articles lay down the general principles of jurisdiction.

46. If the money suit filed within three years from the date on which cause of action arises then the suit

(a) does not relate to Limitation Act

(b) is not barred by limitation

(c) is barred by limitation

(d) depends on application for condonation of delay.

47. The Limitation Act, 1963 applies to

(a) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir

(b) the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir

(c) the whole of India except the North- Eastern States of India

(d) the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the North- Eastern States of India.

48. Delay in filing the suit

(a) cannot be condoned

(b) can be condoned under section 3, Limitation Act

(c) can be condoned under Order VII, Rule 6, C.P.C.

(d) can be condoned under section 5, Limitation Act.

49. Under section 2(1) of Limitation Act suit includes

- (a) appeal
- (b) application
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above.

50. Under section 2(1) of Limitation Act suit includes

- (a) appeal
- (b) application
- (c) execution
- (d) none of the above.

51. Section 3 Limitation Act does not apply to

- (a) suits
- (b) appeals
- (c) application
- (d) execution.

52. Under section 3, Limitation Act, 1963, a claim by way of is treated as a cross-suit

- (a) set-off
- (b) counter-claim
- (c) set-off or counter-claim
- (d) set-off and counter-claim.

53. Under section 3, Limitation Act, 1963 cross suit by way of set-off shall be deemed to have been instituted

- (a) on the same day as the suit in which setoff is pleaded has been filed
 - (b) on the day on which the set-off is pleaded
 - (c) either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the defendant
 - (d) either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the plaintiff.
54. Counter-claim, under section 3,

Limitation Act, 1963, shall be deemed to have been instituted

- (a) on the same day as the suit in which counterclaim is made has been filed
- (b) on the day on which the counter-claim is made
- (c) either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the defendant
- (d) either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the plaintiff.

55. Section 3, Limitation Act, 1963, does not apply to

- (a) suits
- (b) appeals
- (c) applications
- (d) execution proceedings.

56. In a case relating to arbitration the arbitral award was remitted under section 16 of the Arbitration Act, 1940. The date of award was 1st June, 1992. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act came into force on 22 August, 1996. The validity of award can be challenged under the

- (a) Limitation Act, 1963
- (b) General Clauses Act, 1897
- (c) Arbitration Act, 1940
- (d) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 only.

57. The present Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996 is based on:

- (a) Constitution of India
- (b) Guidelines of Supreme Court of India
- (c) European Commercial Arbitration Procedure
- (d) UNCITRAL, 1985.

58. Which among the following options is the main purpose of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

(a) to comprehensively cover international and commercial arbitration and also conciliation

as also domestic arbitration and conciliation

(b) to cover only domestic arbitration and conciliation

(c) to cover only international arbitration

(d) None of above.

59. The power of court to refer parties for arbitration would and must necessarily include, imply and inhere in it

(a) the power and jurisdiction to advise the parties

(b) the power and jurisdiction to review the award

(c) the power and jurisdiction to appoint the arbitrator

(d) the power and jurisdiction to call for another arbitrator.

60. Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 applies where

(a) the place of arbitration is in India

(b) the place of arbitration is outside India, but is in Asia

(c) the place of arbitration is outside India, but is in Europe

(d) the place of arbitration is anywhere in the world.

61. An arbitral award made under Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 shall be considered as a

(a) domestic award

(b) foreign award

(c) general award

(d) international award.

62. In the matters governed by Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

(a) a judicial authority can intervene generally

(b) a judicial authority shall not intervene under any circumstances

(c) a judicial authority cannot intervene except where so provided in this Part

(d) either (a) or (c).

63. Arbitral proceedings commence

(a) on the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent

(b) on the date when the respondent gives consent to the appointment of the arbitrator'

(c) on the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties

(d) on the date when the statement of claim and written submission of defence is made.

64. The provisions of 1996 Act have to be interpreted being uninfluenced by principles underlying under 1940 Act. This observation was laid down in:

(a) M.M.T.C. Ltd. v. Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd., AIR 1997 SC 605

(b) Sundamm Finace Ltd. v. N.E.P.C. India Ltd., AIR 1999 SC 565.

(c) Olympus Super Structures Pvt. Ltd. v. Meemz Vijay Khetan, AIR 1999 SC 2102.

(d) Orma Impex Pvt. Ltd. v. Nissuri Arb. Pte. Ltd., AIR 1999 SC 2871.

65. The validity of an arbitration agreement does not depend on the number of arbitrators specified therein, as the Act does not suggest the requirement of the number of arbitrators for an arbitration agreement': this was laid down in:

(a) Orma Impex Pvt. Ltd. v. Nissuri Arb. Pte Ltd., AIR 1999 SC 2871

(b) Olympus Super Structures Pvt. Ltd. v. Meena Vijay Khetan, AIR 1999 SC 2102

(c) M.M.T.C. Ltd. v. Sterlite Industris (India) Ltd., AIR 1997 SC 605

(d) none of the above.

66. An arbitrator:

- (a) is chosen and paid by the disputant
- (b) acts in accordance with privately chosen procedure so far as that is not repugnant to public policy
- (c) only (a) is correct
- (d) both (a) and (b) are correct.

67. An arbitral award:

- (a) must be connected with the subject-matter of the dispute arbitrated
- (b) must be founded on principle of trust
- (c) both (a) and (b) are correct
- (d) only (a) is correct

68. An arbitral award

- (a) has to be in writing but need not be signed
- (b) has to be in writing and signed by the members of the arbitral tribunal
- (c) may be oral
- (d) either (a) or (b) or (c).

69. An arbitral award

- (a) must state the reasons upon which it is based
- (b) must state the reasons upon which it is based only when the parties have agreed for the same
- (c) need not state the reason upon which it is based
- (d) may state or may not state the reasons upon which it is based as per discretion of the members of the arbitral tribunal.

70. After the arbitral award is made, each party shall be delivered

- (a) the original award
- (b) a signed copy of the award
- (c) a photocopy of the award
- (d) an unsigned copy of the award

71. The object of section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is to

- (a) restrain a person from using force and to disposes a person without his consent
- (b) is not to restrain a person to dispossess a person
- (c) only (b) is correct
- (d) none of above.

72. A suit under section 7 may be brought by a person

- (a) who is not the owner of the property
- (b) who may not have the possession of the property
- (c) from whose possession the goods may not have been removed
- (d) either (a), (b) or (c).

73. For application of section 7 of the Act, the goods must be

- (a) in original form
- (b) capable of identification & delivery
- (c) without alteration
- (d) all the above.

74. Section 7 does not apply to

- (a) money & currency notes
- (b) wrongful taking of the property
- (c) wrongful detaining of the property
- (d) wrongful disposal of the property.

75. Section 8 of Specific Relief Act can be invoked

- (a) against a person who has possession or control over the article
- (b) against a person who is the owner of the article claimed

(c) by a person not entitled to the possession of the article

(d) in respect of an ordinary article.

76. Section 8 can be invoked

(a) if compensation in money is an adequate relief

(b) if the damages can be easily ascertained

(c) if the article is held by the person as agent or trustee of the claimant

(d) if the article has been rightly transferred from the claimant.

77. Suit under section 8 is not competent

(a) against a person who is the owner of the article claimed

(b) against a person who has the possession or control over the article

(c) in respect of an article for which compensation in money is not an adequate relief

(d) in cases where ascertainment of damages is extremely difficult.

78. What is true of Specific Relief Act

(a) it is a procedural law

(b) it supplements the Code of Civil Procedure

(c) it is founded on English Law

(d) all the above.

79. Under section 10 of Specific Relief Act, the specific performance of the contract cannot be granted

(a) if there is no concluded contract

(b) if there is a concluded contract

(c) if the compensation in money is not an adequate relief

(d) if there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damages.

80. Under section 10 the specific performance can be granted

(a) if there is a concluded contract

(b) if there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damages

(c) if compensation in money is not an adequate relief

(d) all the above.

81. Under section 10 which of the following can be specifically enforced

(a) contingent contract

(b) to form a partnership

(c) chattel of special value

(d) separation deeds.

82. In case of specific performance of part of contract the purchaser

(a) may relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has right to compensation

(b) may not relinquish claim to further performance of the remaining part of contract and has no right to compensation

(c) specific performance of part of contract not possible

(d) none of above.

83. Section 13 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 has no application when the transfer has been

affected in respect of a property

(a) in which vendor has no title or has an imperfect title

(b) in which vendor has title

(c) in which vendor has imperfect title

(d) none of above.

84. Within the meaning of section 15 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the assignee falls

- (a) within the meaning of representative in interest or principal
- (b) representative of interest only
- (c) representative of principal only
- (d) none of above.

85. Remedy of rectification available under section 26 relates to

- (a) mistake in expression of contract only
- (b) the contract itself i.e. the formation of the contract
- (c) matters which were overlooked by the parties
- (d) addition of terms in the agreement which was not considered.

Directions (Questions 86-89): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The oil industry was born in the United States around the time of the Civil War. As the world's largest oil producer and exporter, the US supplied the oil on which the Allied Forces floated to victory in World War I. In 1920, 64% of the world's oil was produced in the US. The growing uses of petroleum in modern American industrial society led several domestic companies to secure oil concessions in Mexico but foreign production was not actively sought after the First World War. In the early 1920s, however, two fears seized the American oil industry. First, it was feared that in the not too distant future, "The position of the US regarding oil", wrote the Director of US Geological Survey, "can best be characterized as precarious." Second, while a domestic oil shortage seemed imminent, so did the possibility that the major sources of petroleum outside North America would soon be locked up by foreign interests—primarily by British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell. This fear was mixed with indignation over the fact that British appeared to be ungrateful for America's wartime effort and seemed to be doing everything in their power to consolidate their foreign petroleum supply positions at the expense of US

nationals." The British position is impregnable," wrote Sir Edward Mackey Edgar, a British oilman, "All the known oil fields, all the likely or probable fields outside of the United States itself, are in British hands or under British management or control, or financed by British capital."

86. The indignation over the fact _____ appeared to be ungrateful for America's war time efforts.

- (a) The Arabs
- (b) The French
- (c) The British
- (d) All of the above

87. According to the passage, Sixty-four percent of the world's oil was produced in the US in the year?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1920

88. According to the passage, As the world's largest oil producer and exporter _____ .

- (a) Iraq supplied oil to the allied forces
- (b) Saudi Arabia supplied oil to the allied forces
- (c) Iran supplied oil to the allied forces
- (d) The US supplied oil to the allied forces

89. According to the passage, the oil industry was born in the US around?

- a. World War I
- b. World War II
- c. Civil War
- d. None of the above

90. I will write a letter to you tentatively _____ the dates of the program.

- a) involving
- b) urging
- c) guiding
- d) indicating

91. You will see signs of _____ everywhere, which speak well for the _____ of these people.

- a) decoration, senses
- b) clear, debris
- c) beauty, careful
- d) industry, prosperity

92. How much did it _____ to reach Mumbai by car?

- a) Charge
- b) Price
- c) Cost
- d) estimate

93. He applied for and was _____ legal aid by the Labour Ministry.

- a) offered
- b) granted
- c) allowed

d) awarded

94. Few professions can _____ the sheer variety and constant _____ of being a doctor.

- a) like, struggle
- b) share, enthusiast
- c) match, challenge
- d) draw, work-load

95. The teacher ordered Kamal to leave the room and _____ him to return.

- a) stopped
- b) refused
- c) forbade
- d) challenged

96. Synonym of ABANDON

- (a) Try
- (b) Join
- (c) Keep with
- (d) Forsake

97. Synonym of ABDICATE

- (a) Join
- (b) Search
- (c) Abandon
- (d) Advance

98. Synonym of ABSOLUTE

- (a) Division
- (b) Complete
- (c) Small
- (d) Half

99. Synonym of ABSTAIN

- (a) Refrain
- (b) Ingest
- (c) Take in
- (d) Consume

100. Synonym of ACCORD

- (a) Confer
- (b) Refusal
- (c) Dissension
- (d) Opposition

101. A person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation:

- (a) Sceptic
- (b) Ascetic
- (c) Devotee
- (d) Antiquarian

102. One who abandons his religious faith:

- (a) Apostate
- (b) Prostate
- (c) Profane
- (d) Agnostic

103. A hater of knowledge and learning:

- (a) Bibliophile
- (b) Philologist
- (c) Misogynist
- (d) Misologist

104. Commencement of words with the same letter:

- (a) Pun
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Transferred epithet
- (d) Oxymoron

105. Person who does not believe in the existence of God:

- (a) Theist
- (b) Heretic
- (c) Atheist
- (d) Fanatic

106. A lady's umbrella is

- (a) Parasol
- (b) Granary
- (c) Epitaph
- (d) Aviary

107. Story of old time Gods or heroes is:

- (a) Lyric
- (b) Epic
- (c) Legend
- (d) Romance

108. Which of the following is a hereditary disease?

- (a) Rabies
- (b) Colour blindness
- (c) Polio
- (d) Small pox

109. Deficiency of Vitamin B complex causes

- (a) Dermatitis
- (b) Peliagra
- (c) Rickets
- (d) Scurvy

110. Phosgene is obtained by the reaction of carbon monoxide and _____

- (a) Chlorine
- (b) Sulphur

(c) Phosphorus

(d) None

111. Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is an

- (a) offer
- (b) invitation to offer
- (c) counter offer
- (d) none of the above.

112. Tender is

- (a) an offer
- (b) an invitation to offer
- (c) a counter offer
- (d) a promise.

113. Communication of a proposal is complete

- (a) when it is put in the course of transmission
- (b) when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made
- (c) when the proposal is communicated to the person to whom it is made
- (d) all the above.

114. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer

- (a) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
- (b) when it is put in the course of transmission to him so as to be out of power of the acceptor
- (c) when the acceptance is communicated to the proposer
- (d) all the above.

115. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor

- (a) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
- (b) when it is put in the course of transmission
- (c) when it is communicated to the acceptor that the acceptance has reached the proposer

(d) when the proposer conveys the acceptance to the acceptor.

116. Revocation of offer by letter or telegram can be complete

- (a) when it is despatched
- (b) when it is received by the offeree
- (c) when it reaches the offeree
- (d) both (a) and (c).

117. Acceptance to be valid must

- (a) be absolute
- (b) be unqualified
- (c) both be absolute & unqualified
- (d) be conditional.

118. A contract with or by a minor is a

- (a) valid contract
- (b) void contract
- (c) voidable contract
- (d) voidable at the option of either party.

119. A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void

- (a) when it ceases to be enforceable
- (b) before it ceases to be enforceable
- (c) no such condition necessary
- (d) none of above.

120. An acceptance can be revoked

- (a) at any time before the communication of acceptance is complete as against the promisee
- (b) after its acceptance comes to the knowledge of the promisee
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

121. A proposal stands revoked

- (a) by communication of notice of revocation by the proposer
- (b) by failure of acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent

(c) by death or insanity of proposer to the knowledge of acceptor

(d) all the above.

122. A proposal can be accepted

- (a) by notice of acceptance
- (b) by performance of condition of proposal
- (c) by acceptance of consideration for a reciprocal promise
- (d) all the above.

123. Enforceable agreements are the one

- (a) made by free consent
- (b) parties to the contract are competent to enter into an agreement
- (c) having lawful consideration & lawful object
- (d) all the above.

124. Competency to contract relates to

- (a) age of the parties
- (b) soundness of mind of the parties
- (c) both age & soundness of mind
- (d) intelligence of the parties.

125. Which one of the following is correct

- (a) past consideration is no consideration
- (b) consideration can be past, present or future
- (c) consideration can only be present
- (d) consideration can only be present & future.

126. A partnership firm comes into existence by agreement between all the partners, and such agreement should be

- (a) Express agreement only
- (b) Implied agreement only
- (c) Either express or implied
- (d) Registered

127. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) A person who receives the profits is always a partner.

(b) A person who receives the profits is not necessarily a partner.

(c) The true test of partnership is the mutual agency, i.e., agency relationship among partners.

(d) The partnership comes into existence only by an agreement.

128. A, a contractor, appointed B to manage his entire work. It was agreed that B would receive 50% of the profits as his remuneration and would bear all the losses, if any. Here, B is

(a) A's partner

(b) A's agent

(c) Sole proprietor

(d) None of these

129. A partnership where its duration is fixed and cannot be dissolved by any partner at his will, is known as

(a) Particular partnership

(b) General partnership

(c) Partnership for fixed period

(d) Partnership at will

130. In a partnership firm, the difference of opinion over some 'fundamental matter' can be settled

(a) All the partners

(b) Majority of partners

(c) Senior partners

(d) Managing partner

131. In the absence of any agreement, the interest to partners on the amount of loan advanced to the firm, is allowed at _____.

(a) 4% per annum

(b) 6% per annum

(c) 8% per annum

(d) Market rate

132. It is the duty of every partner to act within the scope of

(a) Actual authority

(b) Implied authority

(c) Both a and b

(d) Only b

133. Before attaining the age of majority, a minor admitted to the benefits of a firm has the right to

(a) Receive agreed share of property and of profits

(b) Access and to inspect the accounts of the firm

(c) Sue the firm for his share of property or profits

(d) All of the above

134. Which of the following acts are within the implied authority of a partner?

(a) To engage a lawyer and defend the action brought against the firm

(b) To purchase goods of the kind used in firm's business.

(c) To engage servants to perform the business of the firm.

(d) All of the above

135. The firm is bound by an act of a partner done without any express or implied authority if such act is

(a) Done in emergency

(b) Done to protect the firm from loss-threatened by the emergency

(c) Reasonable in the circumstances

(d) All of these

136. Where the money received from a third party by the firm, in the ordinary course of its business, is misapplied by one of the partners to use to his own use, then the

(a) Defaulting partner alone is liable for the same

(b) Firm is liable for the same.

(c) Firm is not liable for the same

(d) Third party has no remedy

137. An incoming partner, who has been invalidly admitted in the firm, is

(a) Liable for the past debts of the firm.

(b) Not liable for the past debts of the firm

(c) Liable for debts of the firm incurred after his admission

(d) Both a and c

138. A retiring partner has the right to carry on a business competing with that of the firm, but he cannot

(a) Use firm's name

(b) Represent himself to be a partner

(c) Solicit firm's existing customers

(d) All of these

139. In case of improper and wrongful expulsion, the expelled partner

(a) Does not cease to be a partner

(b) Is entitled to be reinstated in his position

(c) Can recover damages for wrongful expulsion.

(d) Both a and b

140. On the death of a partner, public notice of death is not given and the firm continues the business, then for the acts of firm done after his death, the estate of the deceased partner is

(a) Liable

(b) Not liable

(c) Treated as security

(d) Proportionately liable

141. Who will be the chairman of an Arbitration Council which will be established under the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2019?

(a) President of India

(b) Prime Minister

(c) Finance Minister

(d) Chief Justice of India

142. Who is the winner of the UEFA's Goal of the Season award for 2018-19?

(a) Mario Mandzukic

(b) Lionel Messi

(c) Cristiano Ronaldo

(d) None of the above

143. Which country is the first in the world in creating unicorns, according to a joint report by CREDAI and CBRE?

(a) United States

(b) United Kingdom

(c) China

(d) Japan

144. What was the theme of World Intellectual Property Day 2019?

(a) Digital Creativity: Culture Reimagined

(b) Innovation – Improving Lives

(c) Powering Change: Women in Innovation and Creativity

(d) Reach for Gold: IP and Sports

145. Rabindranath Tagore Literary Prize 2019 was given to who, among the following writers?

(a) Anita Desai

(b) Kiran Desai

(c) Jhumpa Lahiri

(d) Rana Dasgupta

146. Which Indian Institution signed MoUs with Carleton University (Canada) and Montpellier Business School (France) under Student Exchange Program?

- (a) IIM Delhi
- (b) IIM Mumbai
- (c) IIM Chennai
- (d) IIM Calcutta

147. Standard of proof in

- (a) civil and criminal cases is the same
- (b) criminal cases is much more higher than in civil cases
- (c) criminal case is lower than in civil cases
- (d) either (a) or (c) are correct

148. Presumptions under the law of evidence are

- (a) presumption of facts
- (b) presumptions of law
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

149. Propositions under Evidence Act are

- I. Presumptions of facts are always rebuttable
- II. Presumption of facts can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable
- III. Presumption of law are always irrebuttable
- IV. Presumption of law can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable.

Which is true of the aforesaid propositions

- (a) I & III are correct but II & IV are incorrect
- (b) I & IV are correct but II & III are incorrect
- (c) II & III are correct but I & IV are incorrect.
- (d) II & IV are correct but I & III are incorrect.

150. Under the law of evidence, the relevant fact

- (a) must be legally relevant
- (b) must be logically relevant
- (c) must be legally & logically relevant
- (d) must be legally & logically relevant and admissible.

151. Relevancy is

- (a) question of law and can be raised at any time
- (b) question of law but can be raised at the first opportunity
- (c) question of law which can be waived
- (d) question of procedure which can be waived.

152. Question of mode of proof is

- (a) a question of law which can be raised at any time
- (b) a question of procedure but has to be raised at the first opportunity and stands waived if not raised at the first opportunity
- (c) a question of procedure & can be raised at any time
- (d) a mixed question of law & fact.

153. Which of the following documents are not admissible in evidence

- (a) documents improperly procured
- (b) documents procured by illegal means
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

154. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant

- (a) under section 5 of Evidence Act
- (b) under section 6 of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 7 of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 8 of Evidence Act.

155. A fact forming part of the same transaction is relevant under section 6 of Evidence Act

(a) if it is in issue and have occurred at the same time & place

(b) if it is in issue and may have occurred at different times & places

(c) though not in issue and may have occurred at the same time & place or at different times & places

(d) though not in issue, must have occurred at the same time & place.

156. Several classes of facts, which are connected with the transaction(s) in a particular mode, are relevant

(a) under section 6 of Evidence Act

(b) under section 7 of Evidence Act

(c) under section 8 of Evidence Act

(d) under section 9 of Evidence Act.

157. Under the provisions of Civil Procedure Code plea of adverse possession is a defence available

(a) only to plaintiff against defendant

(b) only to defendant against plaintiff

(c) both plaintiff and defendant

(d) only to movable property.

158. The reappraisal of evidence in second appeal

(a) is subject to review

(b) is permissible

(c) is not permissible

(d) is an admitted fact.

159. Sweeping change introduced by Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2002 is with the object to

(a) give more power to Civil Courts

(b) reduce the power of Civil Courts

(c) cut short delay in disposal of suit

(d) make provisions stringent.

160. Preliminary decree can be passed in a suit

(a) for partition

(b) of partnership

(c) for possession and mesne profits

(d) all the above.

161. Preliminary decree is one

(a) which determines the rights of the parties with regard to some or one of the matters in controversy in the suit but does not finally dispose of the suit

(b) which determines the rights of the parties with regard to some or one of the matters in controversy in the suit, which may have the effect of final disposal of the suit

(c) both (a) & (b)

(d) neither (a) nor (b).

162. A decree becomes final

(a) when it conclusively determines the rights of the parties

(b) when no appeal has been preferred against the decree

(c) both (a) & (b)

(d) neither (a) nor (b).

163. Which of the following is not a decree

(a) dismissal in default

(b) rejection of a plaint

(c) both (a) & (b)

(d) neither (a) nor (b).

164. Order has been defined as a formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree, under

- (a) section 2(1) of CPC
- (b) section 2(14) of CPC
- (c) section 2(9) of CPC
- (d) section 2(16) of CPC.

165. A decree holder has been defined as a person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made, under

- (a) section 2(3) of CPC
- (b) section 2(13) of CPC
- (c) section 2(4) of CPC
- (d) section 2(16) of CPC.

166. A decree holder

- (a) need not be a party to the suit
- (b) the term is not confined to plaintiff
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

167. Which one of the following is a continuing offence?

- (a) Abetment
- (b) Rape
- (c) Abduction
- (d) Theft

168. 'A', having insured his shop, voluntarily causes fire to his shop, intending to realize insured money from the insurance company. 'A' has committed-

- (a) Mischief
- (b) Cheating
- (c) Extortion

(d) None of the above

169. 'A' is at work with a hatchet, the head flies off and kills a man who is standing nearby. "A" is guilty of-

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Grievous hurt
- (d) No offence

170. 'X' having sufficient food, does not provide some food to a beggar; who dies of hunger. 'X' is guilty of-

- (a) No offence
- (b) Attempt to murder
- (c) Murder
- (d) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

171. 'X' on receiving grave and sudden provocation from 'Z', intentionally causes the death of 'Y', who is brother of 'Z', 'X' has committed the offence of-

- (a) Murder
- (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Grievous hurt
- (d) Attempt to murder

172. 'A' finds a ring lying on the high-road in the possession of any person. He keeps it to himself. 'A' has committed-

- (a) Theft
- (b) Criminal misappropriation
- (c) Criminal breach of trust
- (d) None of the above

173. 'A' cuts down a tree on 'B's land with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of B's possession without B's consent. A has committed-

- (a) No offence until the tree is taken away
- (b) The offence of criminal misappropriation of property
- (c) The offence of criminal breach of trust
- (d) The offence of theft

174. 'A', claiming to be a family planning expert gave 'X' some chemical. After consuming the chemical, the child in the womb of 'X' die in the womb. 'A' has committed-

- (a) No offence
- (b) Offence of murder
- (c) Offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) Offence of causing miscarriage

175. Sahtrughan Chauhan v. Union of India (2014) 3 S.C.C. 1 is the case related to-

- (a) Giving false evidence before the court
- (b) Waging war against the state
- (c) Commutation of death sentence to life imprisonment
- (d) None of the above

176. In which of the following cases, recently the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutional validity of a criminal statute in "offences against the order of the nature"?

- (a) National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India
- (b) Charu Khurana v. Union of India
- (c) Jaya Bhaduri v. Union of India
- (d) Suresh Kumar Kaushal v. Naz Foundation

177. Robbery is dacoity when the minimum number of persons committing robbery is-

- (a) 10 persons
- (b) 5 persons

- (c) 6 persons
- (d) 4 persons

178. 'A' intentionally pulls up a woman's veil in order to annoy her. 'A' commits-

- (a) Wrongful restraint
- (b) Assault
- (c) Criminal force
- (d) Defamation

179. Which Section of I.P.C. provide for "imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when offence punishable with fine only"?

- (a) Section 63
- (b) Section 64
- (c) Section 67
- (d) None of the above

180. In which of the following offences, guilty intention is not an essential element?

- (a) Murder
- (b) Theft
- (c) Robbery
- (d) Bigamy

181. When two or more persons fight in a public place and commit breach of peace, they commit-

- (a) Riot
- (b) Robbery
- (c) Affray
- (d) No offence

182. 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

183. The President gives his resignation to the

(a) Chief Justice

(b) Parliament

(c) Vice President

(d) Prime Minister

184. For what period does the Vice President of India hold office?

(a) 5 years

(b) Till the age of 65 years

(c) 6 years

(d) 2 years

185. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President ?

(a) Governor

(b) Election Commissioner

(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(d) Prime Minister

186. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court lay down the guidelines for premature release of life convict?

(a) Lanman Naskar v. Union of India

(b) Boucher Pierre Andre v. Superintendent, Central Jail

(c) Kasmer Singh v. Union of India

(d) Raghbir Singh v State of Haryana

187. _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the power of the Magistrate to arrest?

(a) Section 40

(b) Section 44

(c) Section 48

(d) Section 52

188. _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 allows a person making arrest to seize offensive weapons.

(a) Section 41

(b) Section 49

(c) Section 52

(d) Section 55

189. Akanksha is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with an intent to save Sonam from punishment. As per Section 213 Cr. P.C.

(a) the charge must set out the disobedience charged

(b) the charge must set out the law infringed

(c) both (A) and (B)

(d) none of them

190. Which of the following section gives power to issue a warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, a summons and under which condition it applies?

(a) Section 87 Cr. P.C.; (i) the Court believes that the person summoned has absconded or will fail to turn up, (ii) where he has without reasonable caused failed to appear

(b) Section 88 Cr. P.C.; (i) the Court believes that the person summoned has absconded or will fail to turn up, (ii) where he has without reasonable caused failed to appear

(c) Section 89 Cr. P.C.; (i) the Court believes that the person summoned has absconded or will fail to turn up, (ii) where he has without reasonable caused failed to appear

(d) Section 89 Cr. P.C.; (i) the Court believes that the person summoned has absconded or will fail to turn up, (ii) where he has without reasonable caused failed to appear

191. Under Section 320(1) Cr. P.C. for fraudulent removal or concealment of property, etc., to prevent distribution among creditors, which section of IPC is applicable?

(a) 420

(b) 421

(c) 424

(d) 425

192. Which of the following deals with the order to pay compensation, when a Court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence including death sentence?

- (a) Section 286 Cr. P.C.
- (b) Section 357 Cr. P.C.
- (c) Section 359 Cr. P.C.
- (d) Section 365 Cr. P.C.

193. Under Section 320(1) Cr. P.C. for fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration, which section of IPC is applicable?

- (a) 414
- (b) 415
- (c) 420
- (d) 423

194. Abhijeet is charged u/s. 242 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), with “having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit”, the word “fraudulently” being omitted in the charge. Applying Section 215 Cr. P.C.:

(a) If it appears that Abhijeet was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall be regarded as material

(b) If it appears that Abhijeet was deliberately misled by this omission, the error shall be regarded as material

(c) Unless it appears that Abhijeet was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material

(d) none of them

195. The recording of reasons in writing is a condition under Section 87 Cr. P.C. is:

- (a) subsequent to the exercise of the power and is not curable under Section 464 Cr. P.C.
- (b) precedent to the exercise of the power and is curable under Section 464 Cr. P.C.

(c) precedent to the exercise of the power and is not curable under Section 464 Cr. P.C.

(d) precedent to the exercise of the power and is curable under Section 454 Cr. P.C.

196. Which of the following deals with cases in which bail is to be taken?

- (a) Section 286 Cr. P.C.
- (b) Section 287 Cr. P.C.
- (c) Section 436 Cr. P.C.
- (d) Section 289 Cr. P.C.

197. Which of the following section deals with victim compensation scheme?

- (a) Section 280B Cr. P.C.
- (b) Section 287D Cr. P.C.
- (c) Section 357A Cr. P.C.
- (d) Section 289B Cr. P.C.

198. Under Section 320(1) Cr. P.C. for fraudulent removal or concealment of property, which section of IPC is applicable?

- (a) 424
- (b) 420
- (c) 422
- (d) 425

199. Which Section of Cr. P.C. overrides Section 72 Cr. P.C.?

- (a) Section 78
- (b) Section 68
- (c) Section 58
- (d) Section 48

200. Under Section 320(1) Cr. P.C. for fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration, which section of IPC is applicable?

- (a) 414
- (b) 415
- (c) 420
- (d) 423

DELHI JUDICIAL SERVICES-2019

MOCK TEST PAPER-II: ANSWER KEY

1.d	26.c	51.d	76.c	101.b	126.c
2.c	27.c	52.c	77.a	102.a	127.a
3.d	28.b	53.a	78.d	103.d	128.b
4.a	29.b	54.b	79.a	104.b	129.c
5.a	30.c	55.d	80.d	105.c	130.a
6.a	31.d	56.c	81.c	106.a	131.b
7.c	32.c	57.d	82.a	107.c	132.c
8.a	33.c	58.a	83.a	108.b	133.d
9.c	34.	59.c	84.a	109.a	134.d
10.c	35.a	60.a	85.a	110.a	135.d
11.a	36.a	61.a	86.c	111.b	136.b
12.a	37.b	62.c	87.d	112.b	137.d
13.c	38.a	63.a	88.d	113.b	138.d
14.c	39.b	64.b	89.c	114.b	139.d
15.b	40.d	65.c	90.d	115.a	140.b
16.a	41.a	66.d	91.a	116.b	141.d
17.c	42.a	67.d	92.a	117.c	142.b
18.c	43.c	68.b	93.a	118.b	143.a
19.a	44.b	69.a	94.c	119.a	144.d
20.d	45.c	70.b	95.c	120.a	145.d
21.b	46.b	71.a	96.d	121.d	146.d
22.c	47.a	72.d	97.c	122.d	147.b
23.c	48.c	73.d	98.b	123.d	148.c
24.c	49.d	74.a	99.a	124.c	149.b
25.d	50.d	75.a	100.a	125.b	150.a

151.a	161.a	171.a	181.c	191.b
152.a	162.c	172.d	182.a	192.b
153.c	163.a	173.d	183.c	193.d
154.b	164.b	174.d	184.a	194.c
155.c	165.a	175.c	185.a	195.c
156.a	166.c	176.d	186.a	196.c
157.b	167.c	177.b	187.b	197.c
158.c	168.a	178.c	188.c	198.a
159.c	169.b	179.c	189.c	199.a
160.d	170.a	180.d	190.a	200.d

