

13-9-2015  
10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT TO GRADE-III OF  
THE ASSAM JUDICIAL SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 2015.**

**TOTAL MARKS – 100**

All questions carry equal marks

Time: 2 (two) hours

Each of the questions below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. **AMBIGUOUS**  
(a) enlighten                      (b) corresponding    (c) responsible                      (d) clear
2. **DILATE**  
(a) procrastinate                      (b) contract                      (c) conclude                      (d) participate
3. **RUSTIC**  
(a) urban                      (b) slow                      (c) corroded                      (d) mercenary
4. **PERTINENT**  
(a) moral                      (b) original                      (c) irrelevant                      (d) positive
5. **TURBULENCE**  
(a) reaction                      (b) approach                      (c) hostility                      (d) calm

Each of the questions below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

6. **CIRCUITOUS**  
(a) indirect                      (b) complete                      (c) obvious                      (d) aware
7. **DELUGE**  
(a) confusion                      (b) deception                      (c) flood                      (d) mountain
8. **EMBELLISH**  
(a) doff                      (b) don                      (c) abscond                      (d) adorn
9. **GERMANE**  
(a) bacteriological                      (b) absurd                      (c) prominent                      (d) relevant
10. **NASCENT**  
(a) incipient                      (b) ignorant                      (c) loyal                      (d) treacherous

11. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam passed away in Shillong on July 27, 2015. He served as the \_\_\_\_\_ President of India.
- (a) 9<sup>th</sup>                      (b) 10<sup>th</sup>                      (c) 11<sup>th</sup>                      (d) 12<sup>th</sup>
12. The Government decided to observe August 7 as which of the following?
- (a) National Handicrafts Day                      (b) National Handloom Day  
(c) National Khadi Day                      (d) National Artisans Day
13. Who among the following persons was appointed as the new CEO of Google in August 2015?
- (a) Shantanu Narayen                      (b) Ramesh Wadhvani  
(c) Sundar Pichai                      (d) Satya Narayana Nadella
14. What will come in place of (?) in the given number series?
- 4      9      16      ?      36      49      64
- (a) 20                      (b) 25                      (c) 30                      (d) 32
15. 'A' took a certain sum of money as loan from bank at the rate of 8% simple interest per annum. 'A' lends the same amount to 'B' at 12% simple interest per annum. If at the end of five years, 'A' made profit of Rs. 800/- from the deal, how much was the original sum?
- (a) Rs. 6,500/-                      (b) Rs. 4,000/-                      (c) Rs. 6,200/-                      (d) Rs. 6,000/-
16. The Headquarters of the United Nations Organization is located in
- (a) London                      (b) Geneva                      (c) New York                      (d) Vienna
17. An ace shuttler, on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2015, created history by becoming first Indian woman to be ranked number one in Badminton World Federation (BWF) rankings in women's singles category. She is
- (a) Sania Mirza                      (b) Aparna Popat  
(c) Sunitha Rao                      (d) Saina Nehwal
18. Father's age is 30 years more than the son's age. Ten years later, the father's age will become three times the son's age. What is son's present age in years?
- (a) 8                      (b) 7                      (c) 5                      (d) none of the above

19. Banks have installed ATMs at various locations in almost all the cities/towns in India. What does the letter 'T' denote in the abbreviation 'ATM' as used above?
- (a) Total                      (b) Terminal                      (c) Transfer                      (d) Teller
20. Which one of the following items is related to Dandi March?
- (a) water                      (b) salt                      (c) sugar                      (d) khadi
21. 'World Human Rights Day' is observed on:
- (a) April 8                      (b) December 10                      (c) December 7                      (d) September 5
22. Amjad Ali Khan is associated with which of the following musical instruments?
- (a) Sarod                      (b) Veena                      (c) Violin                      (d) Sitar
23. Golden Revolution refers to the development of which of the following?
- (a) Oilseeds                      (b) Pulses                      (c) Horticultural products  
(d) Cereals

In the questions below, statements are given followed by four conclusions I, II, III and IV. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

24. **Statements:** Some books are pens. All pens are chairs. Some chairs are tables.
- Conclusions:**
- I. Some books are chairs.  
II. Some chairs are books  
III. All tables are chairs.  
IV. Some tables are chairs.
- (a) All follow                      (b) I, II and III follow                      (c) I, II and IV follow  
(d) None of the above
25. **Statements:** All cars are jeeps. All jeeps are buses. All buses are trucks.
- Conclusions:**
- I. All trucks are buses.  
II. All buses are jeeps.  
III. All jeeps are cars.  
IV. All cars are trucks.
- (a) None follows                      (b) All follow                      (c) III and IV follow  
(d) Only IV follows

26. Cognizable offence under CrPC has been defined  
(a) under Section 2(a) of CrPC (b) under Section 2(c) of CrPC  
(c) under Section 2(i) of CrPC (d) under Section 2(l) of CrPC
27. Search of an arrested person by a police officer is provided under  
(a) Section 49 of CrPC (b) Section 50 of CrPC  
(c) Section 51 of CrPC (d) Section 54 of CrPC
28. A proclamation requiring a person to appear must be published giving  
(a) not less than 30 days time to the person concerned  
(b) not less than 10 days time to the person concerned  
(c) not less than 20 days time to the person concerned  
(d) not less than 15 days time to the person concerned
29. Statements recorded during investigation under Section 161 of CrPC can be used during trial  
(a) for corroborating the witness (b) for contradicting the witness  
(c) both (a) and (b) above (d) neither (a) nor (b)
30. A confessional statement under Section 164 CrPC can be recorded  
(a) during the course of investigation only and not afterwards.  
(b) during the course of investigation or at any time afterwards before the commencement of inquiry or trial.  
(c) during investigation as well as during inquiry but before commencement of trial.  
(d) during the investigation, inquiry or trial.
31. Examination of the witnesses in the absence of the accused can be done, under  
(a) Section 299 of CrPC (b) Section 321 of CrPC  
(c) Section 224 of CrPC (d) Section 301 of CrPC
32. Under Section 313 of CrPC, the statement of the accused  
(a) has to be recorded on oath  
(b) has to be recorded without oath  
(c) either on oath or without oath depending on whether the case a summons-case or a warrant-case  
(d) either on oath or without oath as per discretion of the court
33. As per Section 468 of CrPC, period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term of two years is  
(a) six months (b) one year (c) two years (d) three years

34. 'Dishonestly' has been defined in the IPC as doing anything with intention to cause wrongful gain to one person and wrongful loss to another under  
(a) Section 21            (b) Section 23            (c) Section 24            (d) Section 25
35. General exceptions are contained in  
(a) Chapter III of IPC            (b) Chapter IV of IPC  
(c) Chapter V of IPC            (d) Chapter VI of IPC
36. A hangman who hangs a convict pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminal liability by virtue of  
(a) Section 77 of IPC            (b) Section 78 of IPC  
(c) Section 79 of IPC            (d) Section 76 of IPC
37. The right to private defence is  
(a) unrestricted  
(b) subject to restriction contained in Section 99 of IPC  
(c) subject to restrictions contained in Chapter IV of IPC  
(d) subject to restrictions contained in CrPC
38. To constitute the offence of abetment  
(a) it is necessary that the act abetted should be committed successfully  
(b) it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed  
(c) both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of the above
39. For an assembly to be unlawful, it must have a common object of the kind specified in  
(a) Section 141 of IPC            (b) Section 140 of IPC  
(c) Section 142 of IPC            (d) Section 144 of IPC
40. Rioting means use of force or violence by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, under  
(a) Section 144 of IPC            (b) Section 145 of IPC  
(c) Section 146 of IPC            (d) Section 148 of IPC
41. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty is punishable  
(a) under Section 363 of IPC            (b) under Section 354 of IPC  
(c) under Section 509 of IPC            (d) under Section 511 of IPC

42. 'X' puts jewels into a box belonging to 'Y', with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause 'Y' to be convicted of theft. 'X' has
- (a) charged 'Y' for misappropriation of property
  - (b) fabricated false evidence
  - (c) prosecuted 'Y' on the charge of theft
  - (d) none of the above
43. Explanation \_\_\_\_\_ to Section 403 IPC states that dishonest misappropriation for a time only is a misappropriation within the meaning of this Section.
- (a) 1                      (b) 2                      (c) 3                      (d) None of the above
44. Facts in issue means
- (a) facts, existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties
  - (b) facts, existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties
  - (c) facts, existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties
  - (d) all the above
45. A fact forming part of the same transaction is relevant under Section 6 of the Evidence Act, 1872
- (a) if it is in issue and have occurred at the same time and place
  - (b) if it is in issue and may have occurred at different times and places
  - (c) if not in issue but is connected with a fact in issue and occurring at the same time and place or at different times and places
  - (d) if not in issue but is connected with a fact in issue and occurring at the same time and place
46. A confession made by a person while in police custody is inadmissible as per
- (a) Section 25 of Evidence Act                      (b) Section 26 of Evidence Act
  - (c) Section 27 of Evidence Act                      (d) Section 30 of Evidence Act
47. Section 27 of Evidence Act applies
- (a) When the person giving information is an accused but not in police custody
  - (b) When the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody
  - (c) When the person is in police custody but not an accused
  - (d) When the person is neither in police custody nor an accused
48. Contents of a document may be proved under Section 61 of Evidence Act
- (a) by primary evidence                      (b) by secondary evidence
  - (c) either by primary or by secondary evidence
  - (d) only by primary evidence and not by secondary evidence

49. Admissibility of electronic records has been prescribed under  
(a) Section 65 of Evidence Act      (b) Section 65A of Evidence Act  
(c) Section 65B of Evidence Act      (d) Section 66 of Evidence Act
50. Section 90 of Evidence Act applies to  
(a) non-testamentary documents      (b) testamentary documents  
(c) both testamentary and non-testamentary documents  
(d) none of the above
51. The principle that possession is *prima facie* proof of ownership is contained in  
(a) Section 109 of Evidence Act      (b) Section 110 of Evidence Act  
(c) Section 111 of Evidence Act      (d) Section 112 of Evidence Act
52. Under Section 116 of Evidence Act, the tenant is estopped  
(a) from denying the title to the property of the landlord  
(b) from denying the title to the property of the actual owner  
(c) both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of the above
53. An accomplice is a competent witness  
(a) under Section 118 of Evidence Act      (b) under Section 119 of Evidence Act  
(c) under Section 133 of Evidence Act      (d) under Section 132 of Evidence Act
54. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on  
(a) 25 August, 1949      (b) 26 November, 1949  
(c) 26 January, 1950      (d) 15 August, 1947
55. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into force on  
(a) 18 July, 1947      (b) 14 August, 1947  
(c) 3 June, 1947      (d) 26 July, 1947
56. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted in the Preamble of the Constitution of India by  
(a) 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution  
(b) 39<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution  
(c) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution  
(d) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution
57. Fundamental duties were inserted in the Constitution by  
(a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment      (b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
(c) 47<sup>th</sup> Amendment      (d) 49<sup>th</sup> Amendment

58. The doctrine of 'double jeopardy' in Article 20(2) of the Constitution means  
(a) no one can be prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence  
(b) one can be tried several times for the same offence  
(c) punishment once awarded cannot be enhanced in appeal or revision  
(d) none of the above
59. Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to  
(a) any person living within the territory of India  
(b) all Indian citizens living in India  
(c) all persons domiciled in India  
(d) both (b) and (c)
60. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the appointment of an acting Chief Justice?  
(a) Article 125                      (b) Article 126                      (c) Article 127                      (d) Article 130
61. Under Article 358 of the Constitution of India, which Article automatically becomes suspended on a proclamation of emergency?  
(a) Article 14                      (b) Article 19                      (c) Article 21                      (d) Article 32
62. The three Lists are mentioned in which Schedule of the Constitution?  
(a) Sixth Schedule                      (b) Seventh Schedule  
(c) Eighth Schedule                      (d) Ninth Schedule
63. Sarkaria Commission was set up for the review of relation between  
(a) the Prime Minister and the President                      (b) Legislature and Executive  
(c) Executive and Judiciary                      (d) Centre and the States
64. The first Constitutional Amendment was passed in  
(a) 1950                      (b) 1951                      (c) 1952                      (d) none of the above
65. By which of the following Amendment Act of 1985, provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection were added to the Constitution?  
(a) Fifty-first                      (b) Fifty-second                      (c) Fifty-third                      (d) Fifty-fourth
66. Part IX of the Constitution dealing with Panchayats was inserted by  
(a) 72<sup>nd</sup> Amendment                      (b) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment  
(c) 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment                      (d) none of the above





75. Commission to make local investigation cannot be issued for the purpose of  
(a) collecting evidence on a fact  
(b) elucidating any matter in dispute  
(c) ascertaining the market value of the property  
(d) ascertaining the amount of mesne profit.
76. An application for grant of temporary injunction shall be decided, in cases of grant of *ex parte* temporary injunction, as provided under Order XXXIX Rule 3A of CPC, within  
(a) thirty days            (b) forty-five days        (c) sixty days            (d) ninety days
77. Appeals can be preferred against  
(a) decree                (b) order                (c) both decree and order  
(d) only decree and not order
78. A caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of  
(a) 30 days                (b) 60 days                (c) 90 days                (d) 180 days
79. Order XII Rule 8 of CPC pertains to  
(a) notice to admit document(s)                (b) notice to admit fact(s)  
(c) notice to produce document(s)                (d) both (a) and (c)
80. An appeal under Section 100 of CPC lies provided the case  
(a) involves substantial question of law                (b) involves question of law  
(c) involves questions of fact and law                (d) involves any of the above
81. Before the commencement of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer of immovable properties in India were governed by the  
(a) Principles of English law and equity                (b) Indian Registration Act, 1908  
(c) British Sale of Goods Act, 1880                (d) Indian Contract Act, 1872
82. In the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, provision for conditional transfer is provided under  
(a) Section 25                (b) Section 26                (c) Section 27                (d) Section 29
83. A lease of immovable property from year to year or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent, can be made  
(a) orally, without any written instrument                (b) by unregistered instrument  
(c) by registered instrument                (d) both (b) and (c)

84. The definition of 'tort' is contained in  
(a) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (b) The Limitation Act, 1963  
(c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (d) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
85. '*ubi jus ibi remedium*' means  
(a) where there is right, there is a remedy  
(b) there is no remedy without a wrong  
(c) there is no wrong without a remedy  
(d) there is no right without a remedy
86. '*Volenti non fit injuria*' is  
(a) a defence in an action founded on tort  
(b) a ground for initiation of action for tort  
(c) not a defence in an action for tort  
(d) none of the above
87. An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void under  
(a) Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872  
(b) Section 2(e) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872  
(c) Section 2(f) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872  
(d) Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
88. Novation of a contract means  
(a) the renewal of original contract  
(b) substitution of a new contract in place of original contract  
(c) cancellation of contract  
(d) alteration of the contract
89. The age of majority for the purpose of Indian Contract Act, 1872, is  
(a) 18 years  
(b) 21 years  
(c) 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys  
(d) 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys
90. The damages under Section 73 of Indian Contract Act, 1872, are  
(a) liquidated (b) compensatory (c) penal  
(d) none of the above

তলত উল্লেখ কৰা জুতুৱা ঠাঁচ আৰু খণ্ড বাক্যবোৰৰ অৰ্থ লিখক :

91. খাই পাত ফলা

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (a) মুখেৰে বৰাই কৰা       | (b) অশলাগী       |
| (c) অইনৰ ভাল দেখিব নোৱাৰা | (d) বিমোৰ অবস্থা |

92. সোণত সুৰগা চৰা

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) আশা হত হোৱা | (b) অতি ৰূপহ     |
| (c) অকপট চেষ্টা | (d) কামত আগত চলা |

93. হাত লৰ

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) ক্ষমতা সম্পন্ন  | (b) যত্ন কৰ |
| (c) চোৰ স্বভাৱযুক্ত | (d) সাজু হ  |

তলত উল্লেখ কৰা সমাৰ্থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ :

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 94. (a) পদ্ম - শতদল    | (b) বহি - অনল       |
| (c) প্ৰাচীৰ - প্ৰসিদ্ধ | (d) খ্যাতি - কীৰ্তি |

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 95. (a) প্ৰতিজ্ঞা - অঙ্গীকাৰ | (b) প্ৰেৰণা - উৎসাহ |
| (c) হুবহু - অবিকল            | (d) শুকুলা - ডাৱৰ   |

তলত উল্লেখ কৰা বিপৰীতार्থক শব্দবিলাকৰ কোনবোৰ অশুদ্ধ :

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 96. (a) বিৰল - সুলভ | (b) যশ - অপযশ   |
| (c) আস্থা - অনাস্থা | (d) নিমজ - মসৃণ |

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 97. (a) সঞ্চয় - অপচয়      | (b) উন্নত - অনুন্নত    |
| (c) প্ৰত্যক্ষ - অপ্ৰাসঙ্গিক | (d) বৃষ্টি - অনাবৃষ্টি |

98. নিস্তাৰ শব্দৰ সন্ধি ভাঙিলে হব :

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) নিস + তাৰ | (b) নিঃ + তাৰ  |
| (c) নিষ + তাৰ | (d) নিস্ত + আৰ |

99. Abatement শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) অপাকৰণ    | (b) পৰিত্যক্ত |
| (c) অপপ্ৰেৰণা | (d) অনুকূলকৰণ |

100. Regulation শব্দটোৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) নিয়ম       | (b) বিনিয়ম |
| (c) নিয়মানুকৰণ | (d) নিয়মিত |

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