

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI
(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

Date: 08.09.2019

Time: 10 AM to 12 pm

Total Marks: 120

Duration: 2 Hours

Total number of questions 120. Each mark carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking

ENGLISH-30

Please find correct meanings of the following:

1. Encumbrance
 - a. The taking of benefit of some right.
 - b. A liability which burdens property.
 - c. The discharge of land from all rights of common.
 - d. None of the above.
2. Disclaimer
 - a. A collection of rule of law.
 - b. To deprive of a right.
 - c. Denial or disowning of a claim.
 - d. To corrupt.
3. Derogate
 - a. To corrupt.
 - b. To annul or restrict the strength of an obligation or right by some subsequent act.
 - c. To make deposition or statement on oath.
 - d. Expulsion from country.
4. Codicil
 - a. An addition or supplement added into a will or testament.
 - b. Living together as husband and wife.
 - c. Those related to mother's side.
 - d. None of the above.
5. Arson
 - a. An offence.
 - b. Maliciously and voluntarily burning the dwelling house of another.
 - c. Both the above are correct.
 - d. None of the above are correct.
6. Champerty
 - a. Dividing of land.
 - b. Dividing of money.
 - c. Dividing of water.
 - d. None of the above.
7. Incriminate
 - a. To charge with some allegation.

- b. To charge with a crime.
 - c. To be very intimate.
 - d. To be inimical.
- 8. Lacuna**
- a. Gap.
 - b. Young offenders.
 - c. Inherent.
 - d. None of the above.
- 9. Mesne**
- a. Middle or intermediate.
 - b. Main.
 - c. Mean.
 - d. Average.
- 10. Overrule**
- a. To affirm.
 - b. To set aside.
 - c. To confirm.
 - d. To sustain.

Please choose correct meaning of the following maxims:

- 11. Causa sine qua non**
- a. The cause without which the incident would not have occurred.
 - b. The cause with which the incident would not have occurred.
 - c. The cause without which the incident would have occurred.
 - d. None of the above.
- 12. De omnibus debetandum**
- a. We should question everything.
 - b. We should not question everything.
 - c. We should question everything except law.
 - d. None of the above.
- 13. Factum valet**
- a. Things accomplished is deemed invalid.
 - b. Things not accomplished is deemed invalid.
 - c. Things accomplished is deemed valid.
 - d. None of the above.
- 14. Nemo debet esse iudex in propria (sua) causa**
- a. No one can be judge in one's own cause.
 - b. None can be evicted from his own house.
 - c. Nobody can be owner and heir simultaneously.
 - d. None of the above.
- 15. Res loquitur**
- a. The king does no wrong.
 - b. The king never dies.
 - c. Matter itself reveals its truth.
 - d. None of the above.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

16. The _____ of my shoe is required to be repaired.
- Soul.
 - Soel.
 - Soal.
 - Sole.
17. I have heard _____ of woes from water sufferers.
- Tail.
 - Tale.
 - Tele.
 - Tell.
18. By seeing the dead body of my brother I began to _____
- Veil.
 - Vail.
 - Vale.
 - Wail.
19. I have booked a _____ in hotel Taj.
- Suit.
 - Suite.
 - Sweet.
 - Shoot.
20. My major _____ was cut in a road accident.
- Vain.
 - Vein.
 - Veil.
 - Vane.

Please find the correct one word-substitution for the following words:

21. Something which is very distant.
- Settlor.
 - Reprieve.
 - Remote.
 - Qua.
22. A person who draws amusement by inflicting cruelty on others
- Sinecure.
 - Sceptic.
 - Sadist.
 - Servitude.
23. Too much attention to rules and regulations by civil servants
- Diplomacy.
 - Red-tapism.
 - Regicide.
 - None of the above.

24. Happening once in three years
- Biennial.
 - Triennial.
 - Truism.
 - None of the above.
25. One appointed to act in place of another.
- Teetotaler.
 - Surrogate.
 - Voluptuary.
 - Whip.
26. Extermination of a race by mass murder.
- Patricide.
 - Matricide.
 - Genocide.
 - Homicide.
27. One who assumes false character or title to deceive others
- Host.
 - Impromptu.
 - Imposter.
 - None of the above.
28. A poetry or prose recited at the end of a play.
- Epitaph.
 - Epilogue.
 - Etymology.
 - None of the above.
29. Liable to make mistake.
- Expurgate.
 - Fallible.
 - Gregarious.
 - None of the above.
30. General pardon of offences
- Bourgeois.
 - Amnesty.
 - Credulous.
 - None of the above.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-10

31. Which amongst the followings has the world's largest postal network?
- British Department of Posts.
 - Chinese Department of Posts.
 - Indian Department of Posts.
 - None of the above.

- 32.** Which amongst the followings is the largest planetarium in India?
- a. Birla Planetarium in Kolkata.
 - b. Birla Planetarium in Patna.
 - c. Guwahati Planetarium.
 - d. Indira Gandhi Planetarium in Patna.
- 33.** Which amongst the followings is the first underground market in India?
- a. Palika Bazar, New Delhi.
 - b. Janpath Market, New Delhi.
 - c. Paharganj Bazar, New Delhi.
 - d. None of the above.
- 34.** The first Baha'í place of worship in India is....
- a. Lotus Temple, Delhi.
 - b. Sun Temple, Konark.
 - c. Moon temple, Odisha.
 - d. None of the above.
- 35.** The word 'Daam' which we commonly use for price has come from ...
- a. Copper coins introduced by Sher Shah Suri.
 - b. Silver Coins introduced by Aurangzeb.
 - c. Copper coins introduced by PramataSingha.
 - d. None of the above.
- 36.** Which of the followings is Asia's largest dry fish market?
- a. Cochin market.
 - b. Jagiroad market.
 - c. Mumbai market.
 - d. Dhaka market.
- 37.** The longest speech in the United Nations which lasted for nearly eight hours defending India's stand on Kashmir Issue was delivered by...
- a. Jawaharlal Nehru.

- b. V.K Krishna Menon.
 - c. V.R Krishna Iyer.
 - d. None of the above.
- 38.** In which of the following places of Assam, the lamp has been continuously glowing since 1461?
- a. DhekiakhowaBarnamghar.
 - b. AuniatiSatra.
 - c. AhatguriBorSatra.
 - d. none of the above.
- 39.** Which amongst the following markets is the largest banana market in Asia?
- a. Cochi market, Kerala.
 - b. Darangiri market, Goalpara.
 - c. Hugly market.
 - d. Imphal market.
- 40.** Goa was a colony ofin 1961 at the time of its independence.
- a. French.
 - b. Irish.
 - c. Portuguese.
 - d. British.

GENERAL APTITUDE-10

- 41.** Father is aged three times more than his son Ronit. After 8 years, he would be two and a half times of Ronit's age. After further 8 years, how many times would he be of Ronit's age?
- a. 2 times.
 - b. $2\frac{1}{2}$ times.
 - c. $2\frac{3}{4}$ times.
 - d. 3 times.

42. A is two years older than B who is twice as old as C. If the total of the ages of A, B and C be 27, then how old is B?

- a. 7.
- b. 8.
- c. 9.
- d. 10.

43. Find the greatest number that will divide 43, 91 and 183 so as to leave the same remainder in each case.

- a. 4.
- b. 7.
- c. 9.
- d. 13.

44. A grocer has a sale of Rs. 6435, Rs. 6927, Rs. 6855, Rs. 7230 and Rs. 6562 for 5 consecutive months. How much sale must he have in the sixth month so that he gets an average sale of Rs. 6500?

- a. Rs. 4991.
- b. Rs. 5991.
- c. Rs. 6001.
- d. R. 6991.

45. A batsman scored 110 runs which included 3 boundaries and 8 sixes. What percent of his total score did he make by running between the wickets?

- a. 45%
- b. $45 \frac{5}{11}$ %.
- c. $54 \frac{6}{11}$ %.
- d. 55 %.

46. Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:

- a. $4\frac{4}{7}\%$.
- b. $5\frac{5}{11}\%$.
- c. 10 %.
- d. 12%.

47. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?

- a. Rs. 2000.
- b. Rs.2200.
- c. Rs. 2400.
- d. Data inadequate.

48. 8, 27, 64, 100, 125, 216, 343

- a. 27.
- b. 100.
- c. 125.
- d. 343.

49. 6, 9, 15, 21, 24, 28, 30

- a. 28.
- b. 21.
- c. 24.
- d. 30.

50. A man has Rs.480 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, five-rupee notes and ten-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has?

- a. 45.
- b. 60.
- c. 75.
- d. 90.

LAW-50

51. A judgment was passed by Hon'ble Justice M.R.Mishra and Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.R. Pathak on 2/2/1988. Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.R.Mishra retired on 5/2/1988. One of the parties of the case filed a review petition before the court on 10/2/1988 and was listed for hearing on 11/2/1988. How this review petition will be heard?

- a. A special bench of both Hon'ble Judges will have to be constituted.
- b. Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.R.Pathak will hear the petition alone.
- c. A bench will have to be constituted with two judges one being Hon'ble Mr. Justice T.R.Pathak.
- d. The petition cannot be heard as one of the Hon'ble Judges retired before filing the same.

52. Md. Azimuddin filed a title suit. The last day for filing the same was 1/1/1999. But he had to file the suit on 15/1/1999 as he could not come to meet his learned counsel earlier due to suffering from illness and was under medication. He produced his medical certificates too. The learned counsel filed the suit with a petition under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 for condoning the delay. What would be the consequence?

- a. The delay is to be condoned as the cause for such delay was reasonable and beyond control of Md. Azimuddin.
- b. The condonation petition was not necessary as the suit was filed within 30 days of expiry of the limitation period.
- c. Section 5 is not applicable to suits and as such the suit was time barred.
- d. There is no prescribed limitation to file title suits.

53. Dinesh filed a suit in the court of Munsiff. The same was dismissed on merit. What is his next available remedy?

- a. To file an appeal in the court of Civil Judge.

- b. to file an appeal in the court of District Judge.
- c. To file a revision in the court of District Judge.
- d. To file a reference in the High Court.

54. Rakesh Agarwal filed a suit for declaration of right, title and interest as well as delivery of Khas possession against Binod Goenka, Dharmesh Tiwari and Jadav Bakshi. Binod Goenka was the owner of the suit land from which Rakesh Agarwal claimed to have purchased the suit land by way of a sale deed in the year 1974. During pendency of the suit, Binod Goenka died leaving behind his wife Bimla Devi and son Rajesh Goenka. Dharmesh Tiwari was the manager of Binod Goenka who was the middleman in the deal and Jadav Bakshi is the person who is in actual possession of the suit land. What would be the consequence of the suit after the death of Binod Goenka?

- a. The cause of action does not survive any more.
- b. The suit will continue to proceed with the remaining defendants.
- c. Legal heirs of Binod Goenka i.e. Bimala Devi and Rajesh Goenka, shall have to be arrayed as defendants.
- d. Legal heirs need not be arrayed as defendants as they were not parties to the sale deed and the suit was well represented by the other two defendants viz. Dharmesh Tiwari and Jadav Bakshi.

55. Mr. A. Gogoi, Civil Judge, heard a suit and wrote the judgment. The date of judgment was fixed. But before that date, he was transferred. So he kept the written judgment in sealed cover. His successor Mr. P. Barman later found the judgment in sealed cover when he assumed his office.

- a. Mr. P. Barman shall pronounce the judgment written by Mr. A. Gogoi.
- b. Mr. P. Barman cannot pronounce the judgment written by Mr. A. Gogoi.
- c. Mr. A. Gogoi shall come to his previous place of posting and pronounce the judgment of the date fixed.
- d. Mr. A. Gogoi should have carried the judgment to his new place of posting and pronounce the judgment there on the fixed date.

56. Md. Rahim is a manager of Mr. Kakati. Mr. Pran Kakati gave Md. Rahim a chest of ornaments to keep the same with him in safe custody. After about a month Mr. Jaan Kakati, brother of Mr. Pran Kakati, claimed that the ornaments were taken by his brother Mr. Pran Kakati wrongfully and thus asked Md. Rahim to hand those over to Mr. Jaan Kakati. What is the legal remedy available to Md. Rahim.

- a. Md. Rahim has to file an interpleader suit against Mr. Pran Kakati and Mr. Jaan Kakati.
- b. Md. Rahim cannot file interpleader suit against Mr. Pran Kakati and Mr. Jaan Kakati.

- c. Md. Rahim may file interpleader suit against Mr. PranKakati only.
- d. Md. Rahim may file interpleader suit against Mr. JaanKakati only.

57. Jadu submitted a list of witnesses in a suit filed by him for declaration of right, title and interest as well as confirmation of possession over a suit land. But at that time he did not know that Madhu was a material witness who could be of utmost importance to decide the issues as he did not know about existence of Madhu, which he lateron discovered. As Madhu was not a listed witness, court did not summon him to adduce evidence. At the time of hearing, Jadu makes a prayer to the court by filing an application to examine Madhu.

- a. Court cannot examine Madhu as court did not issue summons to him.
- b. Jadu cannot pray for examination of Madhu since Madhu is not a listed witness.
- c. Jadu may bring Madhu to court without applying for summons to examine him.
- d. None of the above is correct.

58. Bilal purchased a plot of land from Karim. The said plot of land belonged to the father of Abdul and Karim whereas Abdul is the elder brother of Karim. The plot came to the share of Karim after death of his father and by way of family settlement with Abdul. Abdul objected to the said deal as he was interested in purchasing that plot of land. So Bilal is apprehensive that Abdul might file a suit of pre-emption. What is the remedy available to Bilal?

- a. Bilal can file a suit for declaration of Right, title and interest before Abdul files a suit.
- b. Karim can file a suit for declaration that Abdul has no right of pre-emption before Abdul files a suit.
- c. Bilal can file a caveat.
- d. none of the above.

59. Both Rajesh and Mahesh were accused in a case of fraud. According to the prosecution case Rajesh joined the service in a government office with a fake appointment letter. During trial not a single evidence pointed the finger of guilt either towards Rajesh or Mahesh. However, during statements recorded under Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Rajesh stated that the appointment letter was handed over to him by Mahesh and Mahesh said that Rajesh was not speaking the truth.

- a. Mahesh is liable to be convicted as his co-accused has stated against him.
- b. Both Mahesh and Rajesh shall be convicted as Rajesh has implicated both of them.
- c. Mahesh cannot be convicted as statement of Rajesh is not evidence.
- d. Mahesh will be convicted and Rajesh will be acquitted.

60. Prasenjit Das, an Inspector of Police, Nagaon, got an information from his reliable source that Dipak Talukdar, a resident of Dibrugarh, has been hiding in a hut within his jurisdiction after committing murder of his wife Purnima Talukdar.

- a. The police officer can arrest Dipak Talukdar without warrant.
- b. The police officer has no power to arrest Dipak Talukdar.
- c. The police officer has no jurisdiction to Dipak Talukdar.
- d. The police officer has to wait and take authority from the Magistrate before arresting Dipak Talukdar.

61. The court of Judicial Magistrate, First class, Kamrup(M) issued summons to Pranab Kalita in a case under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure filed by his wife Alaka Kalita. But Pranab Kalita could not be found available in his residence despite repeated attempts and so the summon was ultimately handed over to the father of Pranab Kalita, taking his signature as a proof of service, who resided with Pranab Kalita.

- a. Summons have not been served on Pranab Kalita.
- b. Summons have been duly served of Pranab Kalita.
- c. Father of Pranab Kalita cannot accept the summons.
- d. None of the above statements is correct.

62. Bipul was convicted for committing rape on Sabita. In the judgment, the court of Sessions

- a. Cannot mention the names of both the parties.
- b. Cannot mention the name of Bipul.
- c. Cannot mention the name of Sabita.
- d. There is no such rule.

63. The court of Sessions while after recording the evidence of all prosecution witnesses, observed that the charge under Section 302 IPC needed alteration as at the time of framing charge about 5 years ago, the charge was wrongly framed against the accused.

- a. The charge cannot be altered at this belated stage.
- b. The charge can be altered.
- c. The charge can be altered but no witness can be recalled.
- d. The witnesses shall have to be recalled and new evidence will have to be recorded without any alteration of charge.

64. Biplav filed a suit for divorce in the court of Principal Judge, Family Court, Kamrup(M). His wife has been residing at Hailakandi with her parents and she has no source of income. Besides, she cannot travel to Guwahati on each and every date fixed by the court and as such has approached you as a lawyer to advise her. What would be your appropriate advice?

- a. To file a transfer petition in the court of Principal Judge, Family Court, Kamrup(M).
- b. To file a transfer petition in the court of District Judge, Kamrup(M).
- c. To file a transfer petition in the court of District Judge, Hailakandi.
- d. To file a transfer petition in the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court.

65. Alauddin had three sons viz. Jalaluddin, Fakaruddin and Nazibuddin. Alauddin had a plot of land measuring 3 kathas in Guwahati. He died on 20.01.2019. After the death of Alauddin, Jalaluddin filed a suit for a declaration of his right, title and interest over that piece of land on the ground that Alauddin orally gifted him that plot of land.

- a. Gift of Alauddin is a valid gift.
- b. Gift of Alauddin is not valid.
- c. Alauddin had no right to gift the plot of land to only one son.
- d. None of the above.

66. In 2010, the court of Judicial Magistrate, First class, granted Rs.1000/- pm, as maintenance to be paid to Salma Begum by Tajuddin-her husband in a proceeding under Section 125 Cr.P.C. while disposing that case. In 2019, she is finding difficulty to manage with that amount of Rs.1,000/-pm. She needs at least Rs.2000/- to meet her expenses.

- a. Court can automatically enhance the amount of maintenance.
- b. Court cannot enhance the amount of maintenance as the case has been disposed of.
- c. She can file a petition for enhancement on which the court can pass an order of enhancement.
- d. She has to file a review petition.

67. Rajiv was summoned to appear for trial before the court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Golaghat, for committing offence u/s 307 IPC, which is exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions. When Rajiv appears before the Court of Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Golaghat.....

- a. the court will frame charge against him.
- b. the court will frame the charge and try him.
- c. the court will commit him to the court of Sessions immediately without framing charge.

d. the court will commit him to the court of Sessions after framing charge against him.

68. Rashmi was married to Ramesh in the year 1995. In the year 2005, Rashmi met with an accident while working in the kitchen. The gas was leaking and fire caught it resulting a blast. She was seriously injured and ultimately died due to burn injuries. Her parents alleged that her in-laws burnt her to death as she could not fulfil their demands for dowry.

- a. Her in-laws shall be prima facie charged u/s 304-B IPC.
- b. Her in-laws shall not be prima facie charged u/s 304-B IPC.
- c. Her in-laws shall be charged u/s 302 IPC.
- d. None of the above.

69. On 1.12.2000, Jayanta offered to give marriage of his daughter Rina to Pratap. He also offered that he will pay Pratap Rs.50 lakhs if Pratap agrees to marry Rina. But Rina died on 1.6.2000.

- a. Jayanta will have to pay the agreed amount to Pratap.
- b. Pratap can sue Jayanta for false promise.
- c. Jayanta can legally enforce the agreement.
- d. The agreement cannot be legally enforceable for being void.

70. The motive under section 81 of IPC should be:

- a. prevention of harm to person.
- b. prevention of harm to property.
- c. both (a) and (b).
- d. either (a) or (b).

71. A hangman who hangs the prisoners 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.

72. Which of the following is false of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code?

- a. it is only a rule of evidence.

- b. it does not create a distinct offence.
- c. lays down principle of liability.
- d. it is a penal provision.

73. Which of the following is false of Section 34 and Section 149 of the IPC?

- a. S. 34 does not by itself create any specific offence whereas S. 149 does so.
- b. Some active participation in crime is required in S. 34 while it is not needed in S. 149.
- c. S. 34 speaks of common intention while S. 149 contemplates common object.
- d. S. 34 requires at least five persons who must share the common intention while S. 149 requires at least two persons to share the common intention.

74. A is beating Z and Y jumps in to stop the beating. In the process A intentionally strikes Y. As per Section 71 of IPC which of the following should be the punishment?

- a. A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z and to another for the blow given to Y.
- b. A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt only to Z.
- c. A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt only to Y.
- d. None of them.

75. The accused shot dead his father who was abusing his mother and was going to cut her throat. The accused:

- a. acted with vindictive feelings.
- b. acted so due to the imminent danger to his mother's life.
- c. is not guilty.
- d. (b) and (c).

76. For granting pardon under section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-

- a. The witness must not be directly involved in the offence.
- b. The accused should have been given an opportunity to cross examine the person getting pardon.
- c. The person getting pardon need not be in police custody.
- d. The offence should not be punishable with imprisonment exceeding 10 years.

77.Section 311 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-

- a. Is confined to Court witnesses.
- b. Does not apply to defence witnesses.
- c. Cannot be exercised after the accused had closed his defence.
- d. Does not include "accused" as witness.

78.Compounding an offence under section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973-

- a. Can only be done after obtaining the permission from the Court.
- b. Can only be done by the complainant.
- c. Cannot result in acquittal of the accused.
- d. None of these.

79.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.

80. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court, does not appear,

- a. the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such a person be arrested and produced before him.
- b. the officer presiding in such Court may cancel the warrant directing that such a person be simply apprehended by the police.
- c. the officer presiding in such Court may issue a proclamation directing that such a person be is absconding and be produced before him.
- d. none of them.

81. Atif is charged with the murder of KhudaBaksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was HaidarBaksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. Atif was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of HaidarBaksh. What will the Court infer from this while applying Section 215 Cr. PC.?

- a. the Court may infer from these facts that Atif was not misled and that the error in the charge was immaterial.
- b. the Court may infer from these facts that Atif was misled and that the error in the charge was immaterial.
- c. the Court may infer from these facts that Atif was misled and that the error in the charge was material.
- d. none of them.

82. In which of the following case, a search warrant can be issued?

- a. where the Court has the reason to believe that the person summoned to produce a document or thing will not produce it.
- b. where the document or thing is not known to be in the possession of any person.
- c. where a general inspection or search is necessary.
- d. all of them.

83. Which of the following deals with the Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate?

- a. Section 350 Cr. P.C.
- b. Section 287 Cr. P.C.
- c. Section 365 Cr. P.C.
- d. Section 289 Cr. P.C.

84. A entices B, the wife of C, away from C with intent to commit adultery, with B and then commits adultery with her. Applying Section 220 Cr. P.C.:

- a. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of offences u/ss. 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
- b. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of offences u/ss. 495 and 496 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
- c. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of offences u/ss. 496 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

d. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of offences u/ss. 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

85. Which of the following is a requisite of a complaint?

- I. an oral or a written allegation.
 - II. that some person known or unknown has committed an offence.
 - III. it must be made to a Magistrate.
 - IV. it must be made with the object that he should take action.
- a. I and IV.
 - b. II.
 - c. III.
 - d. I, II, III, IV.

86. As per section 26 any offence under section 276 and section 376A to 376D of IPC shall be tried as far as practicable by a court presided over by:

- a. a woman.
- b. Judicial Magistrate of First Class.
- c. Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- d. a High Court Judge.

87. Payment of compensation to a victim is provided under:

- a. section 356.
- b. section 357.
- c. section 357A.
- d. none of the above.

88. Read the following:

- (1) F.I.R. is only a report about the commission of a crime.
- (2) F.I.R. in itself is a substantial evidence.

Of the above:

- a. (1) is true, but (2) is false.

- b. (1) is false, but (2) is true.
- c. Both (1) and (2) are true.
- d. Both (1) and (2) are false.

89.What is the nature of a statement given in NARCO Test:

- a. It is not an evidence.
- b. It is a scientific evidence.
- c. It is an oral evidence.
- d. It is a circumstantial evidence.

90.A High Court under its inherent powers conferred under Section 482 of Cr. P.C. passes the following orders:

- (i) It quashes the F.I.R.
- (ii) It quashes proceeding of case pending before a criminal court.
- (iii) It expunges the derogatory remarks against a member of subordinate court.

Having in view the validity of above order, choose the correct answer given below:

- a. Only (i) as valid.
- b. (i) and (ii) are both valid.
- c. (i), (ii) and (iii) all are valid.
- d. (i) and (iii) are valid.

91.Period of limitation shall commence:

- a. from the date of the offence generally.
- b. from the date of knowledge of the commission of the offence if not known earlier.
- c. from the date of establishment of the identity of the accused if not known at the time of commission of the offence.
- d. all the above.

92.Under the scheme of Cr. P.C. the inherent powers vest in:

- a. the High Court.
- b. the Court of Session.

- c. the Court of District & Sessions Judge.
- d. all of the above.

93. Whether suspicion is:

- a. a substitute for proof of offence.
- b. not a substitute for proof of offence.
- c. a relevant factor for proof of offence.
- d. not a dependent factor.

94. Generally dying declarations are admissible as evidence under-

- a. Section 20 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- b. Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- c. Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- d. Section 35 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

95. A person summoned to produce a document-

- a. Does not become a witness in the case unless he is called as a witness.
- b. Automatically becomes a witness in the case.
- c. Automatically becomes an hostile witness in the case.
- d. Can be cross examined without being called as a witness.

96. An attesting witness is:

- a. one who signs his name to an instrument, at the request of the party or parties, for the purposes of proving or identifying it.
- b. a witness who has attested the document.
- c. both (a) and (b).
- d. none of them.

97. Admissible evidence is thus that which is:

- a. relevant.
- b. not excluded by any rule of law or practice.

c. either (A) or (B).

d. both (A) and (B).

98. The history sheet of an accused person, kept in the police station is not a man's character, as it is based on:

a. conviction.

b. hearsay.

c. investigation.

d. none of the.

99. The defence of alibi is best because:

a. If the accused was not there, when the deceased was murdered, he could not have murdered her.

b. Once the pleas of alibi is raised no other defence is open to the prosecution.

c. It leaves room for no other defence for the accused.

d. None of them.

100. Oral evidence must be:

a. Direct.

b. Indirect.

c. Both direct & indirect.

d. None of the above.

ASSAMESE-20

নিম্নলিখিত যুক্তস্বৰ কেইটাৰ শুদ্ধবৰ্ণ বাচি উলিয়াওক:-

101. ক

A) ক+শ

B) শ+ক

C) ক+ম

D) ম+ক

102. ছ

A) ড+ড

B) ড+দ

C) দ+ড

D) ড+দ

103. জ

A) ত + উ + ব

B) ত + ব + উ

C) ব + ত + উ

D) উ + ত + ব

104. জ

A) শ + ব + উ

B) শ + ব + উ

C) ব + শ + উ

D) ব + শ + উ

105. ঠ

A) ঠ + ঘ

B) ঘ + ঠ

C) স + ঠ

D) ঠ + স

নিম্নলিখিত একবচনৰ শুদ্ধ বহুবচন বাচি উলিয়াওক:

106. ই

A) ইহঁত

B) এওঁলোক

C) এইবোৰ

D) ইবিলাক

107. সৌটো

A) সেইটো

B) সেইবিলাক

C) সৌবোৰ

D) ওপৰৰএটাওনহয়

108. তই

A) তেওঁলোক

B) তেওঁ

C) তইত

D) ওপৰৰএটাওনহয়

109. মই

A) আমি

B) আমিৰোৰ

C) মইৰোৰ

D) আমাৰ

নিম্নলিখিত শব্দবোৰৰ বিপৰীত লিংগ বাচি উলিয়াওক:

110. অহতা

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| A) আহু | B) আহিত |
| C) ময়দা | D) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয় |

111. গোলাম

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| A) গোলামী | B) বান্দী |
| C) গোলা | D) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয় |

112. কোৱা

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| A) কাউৰ | B) কাউৰী |
| C) কুলি | D) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয় |

113. মতল

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) মখনা | B) মাবুন্দী |
| C) মাবুন্দী | D) মখনী |

নিম্নলিখিত শব্দ সমূহৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ বাচি উলিয়াওক:

114. উত্তম

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| A) মধ্যম | B) অধম |
| C) নিৰ্ধম | D) অধম |

115. নিবাক্য

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| A) সাক্য | B) নিবাক |
| C) বাক্য | D) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয় |

116. দীৰ্ঘ

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| A) নীচ | B) উচ্চ |
| C) হুৰ | D) ওপৰৰ এটাওনহয় |

117. প্ৰহন

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A) অপ্ৰহন | B) বৰ্জন |
|-----------|----------|

C) অগ্রহ

D) গ্রহ

নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ তথ্য জুতুৱাঠাচ/ খন্ড বাক্য বাচি উলিয়াওক:

118. অস্বাভাৱিক কল্পনা কৰা

A) জামা-ডিমা

B) আধাকটা

C) আকাশতচাংপতা

D) ওপৰৰ এটা ওনহয়

119. একমাত্ৰ সহায়

A) কণাবলাগুটি

B) কঁকাল-পৰ

C) মোকট

D) ওপৰৰ এটা ওনহয়

120. অশলাপী

A) খহিপাতফলা

B) থকা-খুন্দা

C) আপুৰুপীয়া

D) আৰে-বেথে