

01/2019

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total Number of Questions : 100

Time : 75 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

01/2019

1. Ayyankali met Sreenarayana guru at _____.
(A) Eraviperoor (B) Balaramapuram
(C) Thiruvalla (D) Guruvayoor
2. Who translated the speeches of Kamaraj from Tamil to Malayalam whenever he visited Malabar ?
(A) Arya Pallam (B) Lalitha Prabhu
(C) Anna Chandi (D) A.V. Kuttimalu Amma
3. Who founded 'Kallyanadayini Sabha' at Aanapuzha ?
(A) Pandit K.P. Karuppan (B) Thycaud Ayya
(C) V.T. Bhattathirippad (D) Vagbhadananda
4. 'Vicharaviplavam' is the work of _____.
(A) N. Krishnapillai (B) E.V. Krishnapillai
(C) Kuttipuzha Krishnapillai (D) Changampuzha Krishnapillai
5. William Tobias Ringeltaube is related to _____.
(A) London Mission Society (B) Senana Missionary
(C) Church Mission Society (D) Basel Evangelical Missionary
6. The state bird of Rajasthan :
(A) Peacock (B) Northern goshawk
(C) The great Indian Bustard (D) Parrot
7. Who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 2017 ?
(A) Kazuo Ishiguro (B) Alice Munro
(C) Patrick Modiano (D) Bob Dylan
8. Saina Nehwal is related to :
(A) Volleyball (B) Chess (C) Hockey (D) Badminton
9. Who introduced the idea 'Late Capitalism' ?
(A) Earnest Mandel (B) Marshall (C) Malthus (D) Keynes
10. International Mother language day is on :
(A) 23rd April (B) 1st July (C) 22nd April (D) 21st February

11. Some of the questions _____ too difficult to comprehend.
(A) were (B) was (C) is (D) wasn't
12. A good teacher should be well acquainted _____ his/her subject.
(A) about (B) on (C) to (D) with
13. I saw _____ one-eyed man at the bus-stop, today.
(A) an (B) the (C) a (D) no article
14. He entered the room _____ and took his seat.
(A) quite (B) quietly (C) quiet (D) quitely
15. The majority of the students admitted during this academic year are _____.
(A) industrial (B) industrious (C) illustrious (D) none of them
16. Edison said that he _____ try again to establish his finding.
(A) will (B) shall (C) would (D) can
17. Vineetha is _____ than her sisters, Renu and Seema.
(A) older (B) junior (C) superior (D) elder
18. I am a grammarian, _____.
(A) isn't it (B) amn't I (C) aren't I (D) am I
19. Which is the one-word substitute for the expression, 'a government by a ruler who has unlimited power'?
(A) plutocracy (B) bureaucracy (C) democracy (D) autocracy
20. 'To be in the red' means _____.
(A) to be in debt (B) to be in danger
(C) to be careful (D) to be in confusion
21. 'Right to education' was inserted in Part III of the constitution by :
(A) 86th Amendment Act 2002
(B) 85th Amendment Act 2001
(C) 82nd Amendment Act 2000
(D) None of the above

22. The right guaranteed under Article 32 can be suspended :
(A) by the Parliament
(B) by the State Legislature
(C) by the Supreme Court of India
(D) When the proclamation of emergency is in operation
23. The doctrine of 'double jeopardy' in Article 20(2) means :
(A) One can be tried and punished for the same offence several times
(B) Punishment once awarded cannot be enhanced in appeal or revision
(C) One can be tried more than once but punished only once
(D) No one can be tried and punished more than once for the same offence
24. Article 13(2) :
(A) includes law amending the constitution
(B) states that state shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights
(C) does not include a law amending the constitution
(D) none of the above
25. Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to :
(A) All Indian citizens living in India
(B) All persons domiciled in India
(C) All persons living within the territory of India
(D) All persons natural and artificial
26. The feature 'power of judicial review' is borrowed from which of the following country ?
(A) Canada (B) USA (C) UK (D) Ireland
27. The term of President expires :
(A) Five years from the date of entering to the office
(B) Five years from the date of declaring the results
(C) Four years from the date of entering the office
(D) Till the life time
28. The power to dissolve the Loksabha is vested with :
(A) Speaker of Loksabha
(B) Council of Ministers
(C) President of India on the advise of Prime Minister
(D) Governors of the union territories

29. The power of the President to issue an ordinance is :
(A) executive power (B) legislative power
(C) constituent power (D) quasi judicial power
30. Treaty making power is conferred upon :
(A) The Parliament
(B) Prime Minister of India
(C) The President of India
(D) President of India but is subject to ratification by the Parliament
31. Article 361 of the constitution of India guarantees the privilege to the President of India that, he shall :
(A) only be answerable to the Chief Justice of India
(B) not participate in Parliamentary proceedings
(C) not answerable to any court proceedings during the term of his office
(D) address both the Houses of Parliament at the time of joint session
32. Representation of House of people is based on :
(A) population (B) area of state
(C) community (D) literacy rate
33. An Ordinary Bill becomes a law :
(A) when it is passed by both the Houses and gets the assent of the President
(B) as soon as it is passed by the House in which it originated
(C) as soon as it is passed by the both the Houses
(D) none of the above
34. Article 155-156 of the Indian constitution deal with :
(A) President's power to appoint and dismiss Governor
(B) Inter-state Relations
(C) Legislature Councils
(D) Election Commission
35. The maximum interval between the two sessions of each House of the Parliament :
(A) Three months (B) Six months (C) 9 months (D) 1 year
36. Minimum age of a person to become a member of a Legislative Council :
(A) 40 yrs (B) 35 yrs (C) 30 yrs (D) 25 yrs

37. While the proclamation of emergency is in operation the State Government :
(A) cannot legislate
(B) can legislate on the subject of state list
(C) can legislate only on lists in concurrent list
(D) is suspended
38. Part XVIII of the Indian Constitution provides for the declaration of :
(A) National Emergency (B) State Emergency
(C) Financial Emergency (D) All the above
39. The First Constitutional Amendment was challenged in :
(A) Sankari Prasad v. Union of India
(B) Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan
(C) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(D) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
40. The provision for amending the constitution is given in :
(A) Part XIX Article 356 (B) Part XX Article 356
(C) Part XX Article 368 (D) Part XIX Article 368
41. Complaint as provided under Section 2(d) of Cr. P.C. :
(A) can be to a Police Officer only (B) can be to a Magistrate only
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) can be to the High Court
42. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right :
(A) by the police officer (B) by the court
(C) by the police officer or the court (D) none of the above
43. Offences other than those mentioned in Section 320 of Cr. P.C. are :
(A) Compoundable with the permission of the Court
(B) Compoundable by the court of Sessions
(C) Compoundable by the High Court
(D) Not Compoundable
44. The issuance of summons to a person to produce a document under Section 91 of Cr. P.C. is :
(A) mandatory (B) declaratory
(C) discretionary (D) none of the above

45. The investigating officer under Section 160 Cr. P.C. cannot require the attendance of a male at a place other than the place of his residence, who is :
(A) Under the age of 15 yrs (B) Under the age of 16 yrs
(C) Under the age of 18 yrs (D) Under the age of 21 yrs
46. A declaration of forfeiture under Section 95 of Cr. P.C. can be set aside by :
(A) High court (B) Court of sessions
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate (D) Magistrate issuing the warrant
47. A person can be summoned as a witness under Section 160 of Cr. P.C. by :
(A) The station House officer (B) Investigating officer
(C) Any police officer (D) Any of the above
48. A refusal to answer questions put to a witness under Section 161 Cr. P.C. is an offence under :
(A) Section 176 I.P.C. (B) Section 179 I.P.C.
(C) Section 187 (D) None of the above
49. The Magistrate records the confession of an accused or a statement of a witness during investigation under :
(A) Section 164 Cr. P.C. (B) Section 281 Cr. P.C.
(C) Section 162 Cr. P.C. (D) Chapter XXIII of Cr. P.C.
50. FIR given by the accused can be used :
(A) for the corroboration of the accused
(B) for contradiction of the accused
(C) as an admission if the same is non confessional
(D) against the accused as if confession
51. Section 162 Cr. P.C. prohibits a statement from being used in evidence made in the course of :
(A) inquiry (B) investigation (C) trial (D) either (A) or (B)
52. Under Section 167 Cr. P.C. the longest period for which an accused can be remanded to police custody is :
(A) fifteen days (B) ten days (C) fourteen days (D) 28 days

53. A detention of the accused for a total period of 90 days during investigation can be ordered by the Magistrate, in cases where the offence committed is :
(A) punishable for a term not less than 10 years
(B) with imprisonment for life
(C) punishable with death penalty
(D) all the above
54. Section 125 Cr. P.C. is applicable to :
(A) Hindus (B) Muslims
(C) Christians (D) All persons belonging to all religions
55. The Muslim women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 deals with :
(A) Claim of maintenance by a Muslim woman
(B) Claim of maintenance by a Muslim divorced woman
(C) Claim of maintenance by the children of such divorced Muslim woman
(D) Both (B) and (C)
56. Amount of maintenance under Section 125 Cr. P.C. is :
(A) ₹ 500 per month (B) ₹ 1000 per month
(C) ₹ 5000 per month (D) without any limit
57. It is mandatory to produce the person arrested before the Magistrate, within 24 hours of the arrest, under :
(A) Section 56 Cr. P.C. (B) Section 57 Cr. P.C.
(C) Section 58 Cr. P.C. (D) Section 59 Cr. P.C.
58. Special summons under Section 206 of Cr. P.C. can be issued by :
(A) Court of Sessions (B) Magistrate only
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) The High Court
59. Penalty under surety bond :
(A) Can not be remitted (B) Can be remitted in full
(C) Can be remitted in part only (D) Can be remitted in part or in full
60. Under Section 315 Cr. P.C. :
(A) an accused can not be a witness
(B) an accused can be compelled to give his own evidence
(C) an accused can be called as a witness only on his own request in writing
(D) either (A) or (B)

61. 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
62. Admissions by agents are :
(A) admissible in civil proceedings under all circumstances
(B) admissible in civil proceedings only if the agent has authority to make admissions
(C) never admissible in criminal proceedings
(D) both (B) and (C)
63. Plea of alibi is governed by :
(A) Section 6 (B) Section 8 (C) Section 11 (D) Section 12
64. A dying declaration to be admissible :
(A) must be made before a Magistrate
(B) must be made before the police officer
(C) may be made before a doctor or any other person
(D) all the above
65. Secondary evidence of a document is admissible as a substitute for :
(A) admissible primary evidence
(B) inadmissible primary evidence under certain circumstances
(C) inadmissible primary evidence under all circumstances
(D) both (A) and (B) are correct
66. For presumption of death under Section 108 of the Evidence Act, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of :
(A) 3 yrs (B) 7 yrs (C) 12 yrs (D) 30 yrs
67. The doctrine of estoppel is a :
(A) rule of equity (B) substantive law (C) law of pleadings (D) rule of evidence
68. An accomplice is a person :
(A) Who is a pretended confederate
(B) Who is an informer as to the commission of crime
(C) Who participates in the commission of the crime for which the accused has been charged
(D) All the above

69. Leading questions can be asked during :
(A) Examination in chief (B) Re-examination
(C) Cross examination (D) All the above
70. The presumption under Section 41 of the Evidence Act is a :
(A) Rebuttable presumption of law (B) Irrebuttable presumption of law
(C) Presumption of fact (D) Presumption of fact and law
71. Confession of one accused is admissible against co-accused :
(A) If they are tried jointly for the same offences
(B) If they are tried jointly for different offences
(C) If they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
(D) If they are tried for different offences and not jointly
72. Presumption as to the digital signature of the electronic record in proper custody arises if the electronic record produced is :
(A) 20 yrs old (B) 18 yrs old (C) 10 yrs old (D) 5 yrs old
73. In case of will, the period of thirty years shall run :
(A) from the date of the will
(B) from the date of death of testator
(C) from the date of registration of will
(D) any of the above
74. Maxim 'omnia proesumuntur rite esse acta' means :
(A) all acts are presumed to be rightly done
(B) all acts are presumed to be wrongly done
(C) all acts are presumed to be rightly done unless otherwise proved
(D) none of the above
75. A dumb person is a competent witness as provided under :
(A) Section 117 of Evidence Act (B) Section 118 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 119 of Evidence Act (D) Section 120 of Evidence Act
76. Section 121 of the Evidence Act provides for privilege in respect of :
(A) husband and wife (B) judges and magistrates
(C) affairs of the state (D) official communication

77. The evidence unearthed by a sniffer dog falls under :
(A) oral evidence (B) documentary evidence
(C) hearsay evidence (D) scientific evidence
78. Opinions of experts are relevant :
(A) Under Section 45 Evidence Act (B) Under Section 48 Evidence Act
(C) Under Section 50 Evidence Act (D) Under Section 52 Evidence Act
79. Presumptions under the law of evidence are :
(A) Presumptions of facts (B) Presumptions of law
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Only (B) not (A)
80. Section 13 Evidence Act applies to :
(A) corporal rights
(B) incorporeal rights
(C) both corporal and incorporeal rights
(D) neither (A) nor (B)
81. How many types of punishments have been prescribed under the Indian Penal Code ?
(A) Three (B) Four (C) Five (D) Six
82. Section 73 IPC provides for the maximum limit of solitary confinement to be :
(A) One year (B) Two yrs (C) 6 months (D) Three months
83. 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
84. The maxim 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means :
(A) Ignorance of law is no excuse (B) Ignorance of fact is no excuse
(C) Ignorance of law is an excuse (D) Ignorance of fact is an excuse
85. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided :
(A) Section 81 (B) Section 82 (C) Section 83 (D) Section 84
86. The doctrine volenti non fit injuria is contained in :
(A) Section 87 (B) Section 88 (C) Section 89 (D) All the above

87. Abettor is a person :
(A) Who commits the offence
(B) Who instigates the commission of offence
(C) Against whom the offence is committed
(D) Who is innocent
88. For an 'unlawful assembly' under Section 141 IPC, the minimum number of persons required is :
(A) five (B) seven (C) ten (D) twenty
89. For an 'affray' under Section 159 IPC the minimum number of persons required is :
(A) two (B) four (C) five (D) seven
90. Culpable homicide has been defined under :
(A) Section 299 (B) Section 300 (C) Section 302 (D) Section 304
91. During a scuffle between A and B, A gave a blow on the face of B and consequently two teeth of B were broken. In these circumstances A has committed an offence of causing :
(A) hurt
(B) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(C) grievous hurt
(D) no offence at all
92. Robbery becomes dacoity when committed conjointly by :
(A) two persons (B) more than two but less than five
(C) five persons or more (D) at least
93. Immovable property can be the subject matter of :
(A) theft (B) extortion (C) robbery (D) dacoity
94. The essential ingredients of crime are :
(A) actus reus and mens rea (B) motive, mens rea, actus reus
(C) knowledge, intention, action (D) motive, intention and knowledge
95. Section 511 does not apply in case of :
(A) Attempt of theft (B) Attempt of murder
(C) Attempt of riot (D) Attempt of affray

96. Z dies in possession of some money and other assets. His servant P misappropriates it before the money comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession. X has committed an offence of :
(A) Section 402 (B) Section 404 (C) Section 406 (D) Section 408
97. A knows that B is suffering from a disease and he gives a blow on his head likely to cause death. As a result B dies. A is :
(A) guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(B) guilty of murder
(C) guilty of causing hurt
(D) guilty of no offence
98. X ordered Y to beat Z. Y refuses. Now :
(A) X has committed abetment and Y has committed no offence
(B) X has committed abetment and Y assaulted Z
(C) X and Y have committed no offence
(D) None of the above
99. Kidnapping from the lawful guardianship under Section 361 IPC can be :
(A) of a person under sixteen years of age if male
(B) of a person under eighteen years of age if a female
(C) of a person of unsound mind
(D) all the above
100. X gave poisoned halwa to Y with an intention to kill him. Y kept it aside and Z who came there picked it up and ate it. Z died.
(A) X is guilty of murder of Z
(B) X is not guilty of murder of Z
(C) X is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(D) X is guilty neither of murder nor of culpable homicide as he never intended to kill Z

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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