1. Lottery was first started in:
   a) Karnataka
   b) Kerala
   c) Manipur
   d) Meghalaya

2. The code name given to India’s first atomic explosion at Pokran in 1974 is:
   a) Buddha Smiles
   b) Operation Blue Star
   c) Fat Man
   d) Operation Vijay

3. The largest district in Kerala?
   a) Malappuram
   b) Kannur
   c) Palakkad
   d) Pathanamthitta

4. India’s only ayurvedic Mental Hospital is at
   a) Thycad
   b) Kottakkal
   c) Panniyour
   d) Mannoor

5. The biggest dam in Kerala?
   a) Peechi
   b) Idukki
   c) Malampuzha
   d) Mullaperiyar

6. Which mountain range separates North India from Peninsular India?
   a) The Sulaiman ranges
   b) The Aravalli ranges
   c) The Vindhyasatpura ranges
   d) The Hindu Kush ranges

7. The boundary between India and China is known as:
   a) Radcliffe line
   b) Mc Mohan Line
   c) Indira Point
   d) Durant Line

8. “Give me blood, in turn, I will give you freedom”. Whose words are these?
   a) Bhagath Singh
   b) Chandra Sekhar Azad
   c) Subhash Chandra Bose
   d) Arabindo Ghosh

9. ‘Panchseel’ was signed in 1954 between India and:
   a) China
   b) Pakistan
   c) Srilanka
   d) Bhutan

10. The Indian writer who launched an e-novel in the internet in 2001:
    a) Tara Chand
    b) Bibin Desai
    c) Ranjih Guha
    d) Taradesh

11. In which year the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes Act (Prevention of Atrocities) came into existence?
    a) 1939
    b) 1989
    c) 2009
    d) 1978

12. Under the RTI Act, which officer in the Public Authority provides information?
    a) APIO
    b) Appellete Authority
    c) PIO
    d) PRO

13. ‘Vandematharam’. The national song of India was taken from the novel:
    a) Ananda Mutt
    b) Kerala Simham
    c) Niladarpan
    d) Ummachu

14. Which of the following rights was described by B R Ambedkar as the ‘Heart and Soul’ of the constitution?
    a) Right to freedom of religion
    b) Right to equality
    c) Right to property
    d) Right to constitutional remedies

15. Which one of the following amendments came to be called a ‘mini constitution’?
    a) 76th
    b) 42nd
    c) 74th
    d) 44th

16. Who among the following decides whether a particular bill is money bill or not?
    a) Finance Minister
    b) The President
    c) The Vice President
    d) Speaker of loksabha

17. Who one Bharath Rathna award 2008?
    a) Bhimsen Joshy
    b) Pandit Jesraj
    c) Kiran Bedi
    d) Mandakini Amte

18. In which year RTI came into force on 15 th June?
    a) 2006
    b) 2003
    c) 2004
    d) 2005
19. Hertha Muller, the Nobel prize (literature) winner of 2009 belongs to:
   a) Austria
   b) Romania
   c) Denmark
   d) Algeria

20. The first chairperson of the National Women’s Commission:
   a) Girija Vyas
   b) Jayanthi Patnaik
   c) Fathima Beevi
   d) D Sreedevi

21. In which year the National human Rights Commission came into effect?
   a) 2000
   b) 1995
   c) 1991
   d) 1993

22. Which place is known as the Mecca of Kerala?
   a) Kodungallur
   b) Mankada
   c) Ponnany
   d) Manjery

23. Aneesa Sayyed is associated with:
   a) Politics
   b) Film
   c) Culture
   d) Sports

24. M F Hussain the famous Indian painter accepted the citizenship of:
   a) Qatar
   b) K S A
   c) U K
   d) USA

25. Name the President of India who addressed the Kerala assembly firstly:
   a) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
   b) Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam
   c) Pratibha Patil
   d) Dr. K R Narayanan

26. Which Amendment brought the fundamental duties as part of the constitution?
   a) 42
   b) 36
   c) 83
   d) 24

27. The 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Constitution was about:
   a) Fundamental rights
   b) Right for personal property
   c) Panchayathi Raj
   d) Rajya Sabha Members

28. NH 17 connects:
   a) Panvel and Edappally
   b) Salem and Kanyakumari
   c) Nasik and Pune
   d) Agra and Mumbai

29. The supreme authority for telecommunication in India is:
   a) TRIPS
   b) BSNL
   c) TISCO
   d) TRAI

30. Name the Egyptian President against whom people of Egypt revolted in 2011:
   a) Hosni Mubarak
   b) Parvez Musharraf
   c) Muhammad Gaddaffi
   d) Ahmed Shafeeqe

31. Name the company which shares the profits of the Vallarpadam International Container Transhipment Terminal with Cochin Port for 25 years:
   a) Dubai Tee Com
   b) Dubai Port World
   c) ITTC Ltd.
   d) Guttenburg Shiping Corporation

32. Name the most significant characteristic of National Integration:
   a) Social homogeneity
   b) Unity
   c) Economic identity
   d) National loyalty

33. The servants of India society (1905) was formed to train people to serve the country by:
   a) Tilak
   b) Gandhi
   c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
   d) Gopalakrishna Gokhale

34. Zionism is a world movement of:
   a) Hindus
   b) Budhists
   c) Christians
   d) Jews
35. Universal adult franchise creates:
   a) Economic equality
   b) Social equality
   c) Political equality
   d) Cultural equality

36. Who is the guardian of Fundamental rights in India?
   a) Judiciary
   b) Legislature
   c) Executive
   d) Political parties

37. The year in which Panchayati Raj was introduced in India:
   a) 1960
   b) 1959
   c) 1961
   d) 1949

38. Which article of the constitution provides for the formation of the Finance commission?
   a) Article 300
   b) Article 280
   c) Article 250
   d) Article 290

39. The Governor can nominate to the Legislative Council of his state one member from this community:
   a) Jewish
   b) Muslim
   c) Anglo-Indian
   d) Parsi

40. The proclamation of emergency brings automatic suspension of the right to:
   a) Freedom of speech
   b) Constitutional remedies
   c) Freedom of religion
   d) All of these

41. The concept of Fundamental right has its basis in the:
   a) Constitution of USA
   b) Constitution of Russia
   c) Iris Constitution
   d) Canadian Constitution

42. According to 2011 census, the state having highest urban population is
   a) Tamil Nadu
   b) Kerala
   c) Maharashtra
   d) Uttar Pradesh

43. The Union Territory in India with highest population:
   a) Puducheri
   b) Delhi
   c) Chandigarh
   d) Daman and Diu

44. India’s first fully computer literate village is……..
   a) Thavanoor
   b) Ponnani
   c) Vellanad
   d) Chamravattom

45. Last complete Caste Census was taken in the year…….
   a) 1881
   b) 1891
   c) 1921
   d) 1931

46. The Supreme Court of India held brain mapping and polio graph unconstitutional on the grounds of violation of…….
   a) Right to self defence
   b) Right to Privacy
   c) Right to individual liberty
   d) Right to freedom of speech

47. Which of the following temples completed 1000th year of existence in 2010?
   a) Kailasanatha Temple, Ellora
   b) Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
   c) Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple
   d) Brihadisvara Temple, Tanjore

48. “Tree is the Answer” is the slogan of……
   a) Harit Rajasthan
   b) Harita Keralam
   c) Harit Himachal Pradesh
   d) Harit Arunachal Pradesh

49. Salwa Judum refers to self defence group of…….
   a) Uttar Pradesh
   b) West Bengal
   c) Andhra Pradesh
   d) Chhattisgarh

50. Which of the following is the first habitat site excavated in Kerala?
   a) Eyyal
   b) Kodungallur
   c) Edakkal
   d) Pattanam

51. Pohang Iron and Steel Company is based in which country?
   a) Japan
   b) China
   c) Malaysia
   d) South Korea
52. Who is the Chairman of SEBI?
   a) Bimal Jalan
   b) Upendra Kumar Sinha
   c) C.B. Bhave
   d) Onkar

53. The proposed “Kavi Guru Express” of Indian Railways is named after whom?
   a) Prem Chand
   b) Muhammad Iqbal
   c) Rabindranath Tagore
   d) Bankimchandra Chattarjee

54. Dilma Rousseff is the first woman President of:
   a) Brazil
   b) Mexico
   c) Venezuela
   d) Chile

55. Rafael Nadal Tennis Academy is planned to set up in which of the following places?
   a) Chennai
   b) Lucknow
   c) Kochi
   d) Anantpur

56. Mudiyettu, a ritual theatre that recently included in UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of Humanity, is performed in:
   a) Kerala
   b) Gujarat
   c) Tamil Nadu
   d) Bihar

57. Aung San Suu Kyi is the leader of which political party?
   a) National League for Democracy (NLD)
   b) Myanmar Liberal League
   c) National Congress
   d) National Labour Party

58. Mobile Number Portability (MNP) was first launched at:
   a) New Delhi
   b) Amethi
   c) Chennai
   d) Rohtak

59. The genetic material of a cell is in:
   a) DNA
   b) Protoplasm
   c) Cytoplasm
   d) Ribosome

60. Which branch of medicine was Rabindranath Tagore good at?
   a) Ayurveda
   b) Homeopathy
   c) Allopathy
   d) None of these

61. ‘Lotus revolution’ is related to which country?
   a) India
   b) Egypt
   c) China
   d) Denmark

62. ‘The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer’ was written by:
   a) Ian Leslie
   b) S. Hussain Zaidi & Jane Borges
   c) Sidhartha Mukherjee
   d) Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan

63. What is the name of the Operation carried out in Abottabad for Ozaama Bin Ladan?
   a) Operation Dawn
   b) Operation Geronimo
   c) Operation Terrorist
   d) Operation Dusker

64. World No-tobacco Day is on:
   a) May 31
   b) May 22
   c) March 31
   d) March 22

65. Which Tabloid is related to the recent British phone hacking scam?
   a) The Dawn
   b) The Sun
   c) News of the World
   d) Wikileaks

66. Novac Djokovic is from which of the following countries?
   a) Bulgaria
   b) Romania
   c) Hungary
   d) Serbia

67. What is SEBI?
   a) An Advisory Body
   b) A Statutory Body
   c) A Constitutional Body
   d) All the Above

68. Who is the last Keralite to be minted on a coin?
   a) Sree Narayana Guru
   b) Mannath Padmanabhan
   c) St. Alphonsa
   d) Changampuzha
69. According to ________, population Census is a Union Subject in India.
   a) Article 236  
   b) Article 246  
   c) Article 256  
   d) Article 266

70. Who has won the Man Booker International Prize 2011?
   a) Philip Roth  
   b) Su Tong  
   c) Anne Tyler  
   d) Rohinton Mistry

71. Who has been appointed as the India’s cricket coach?
   a) Eric Simmons  
   b) Garry Kirsten  
   c) Greg Chappel  
   d) None of these

72. Chairman of J.P.C?
   a) P C Chacko  
   b) Pranab Mukherji  
   c) Kapil Sibal  
   d) Gopal Subrahmaniam

73. The Supreme Court banned the production, sale and use of Controversial Endosulfan. What is it?
   a) Fungicide  
   b) Pesticide  
   c) Herbicide  
   d) Weedicide

74. Dominique Strauss-Kahn was recently in news. He was__________
   a) ADB, President  
   b) WTO, Chief  
   c) IMF, Chief  
   d) ILO, Director General

75. Hamid Karzai is the President of:
   a) Afghanistan  
   b) Algeria  
   c) Anagola  
   d) Argentina

76. Economic planning is in:
   a) Union list  
   b) State list  
   c) Concurrent list  
   d) Not any specified list

77. The headquarters of Asian Development Bank (ADB) is at-
   a) Singapore  
   b) Manila  
   c) Hong Kong  
   d) Tokyo

78. According to census 2011, what is the sex ratio of Kerala?
   a) 1085  
   b) 1084  
   c) 1054  
   d) 1056

79. Who is the President of Cuba?
   a) Fidel Castro  
   b) Raul Castro  
   c) Rauf Costro  
   d) Hugo Chavez

80. Article 371 D was inserted by _____ amendment (Special reservation for Telangana)
   a) 34th  
   b) 33rd  
   c) 42nd  
   d) None of these

81. Which among the following judges of Supreme Court was unsuccessfully brought to be impeached?
   a) Justice Ramaswami  
   b) Justice Hidayathullah  
   c) Justice Kuldeep Singh  
   d) Justice Mahajan

82. Who won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2010?
   a) Liu Xiabo  
   b) Barack Obama  
   c) Angela Markel  
   d) None of these

83. Who is the father of local self Government in India?
   a) Lord Dalhousie  
   b) Lord Canning  
   c) Lord Rippon  
   d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

84. When is International Voters day?
   a) July 24th  
   b) January 25th  
   c) July 25th  
   d) March 15th

85. Where was the final of IPL Season 4 held?
   a) Wankhadey stadium, Mumbai  
   b) Chinnaswamy stadium, Bengaluru  
   c) M A Chidambram Stadium, Chennai  
   d) Eden Gardens, Kolkata
86. International Court of Justice is at:
   a) Venezuela       c) Copenhagen
   b) Geneva          d) Hague

87. Who is the largest exporter of Endosulfan in the world?
   a) India           c) USA
   b) Japan           d) China

88. What is NABARD?
   a) A Bank          c) A Department
   b) A Board         d) A Block

89. Who is the Chairperson of Advisory Council?
   a) Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
   b) Mrs. Sonia Gandhi
   c) Dr. Manmohan Singh
   d) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee

90. Winner of the 83rd Academy Award for the Best Director is:
   a) Kathryn Bigelow    c) Tom Hooper
   b) James Cameron      d) None of these

91. The direct tax code bill 2010 was introduced in Parliament in?
   a) May 2010          c) August 2010
   b) June 2010         d) July 2010

92. Who is the present Advocate General of Kerala?
   a) Adv. P C Ipye
   b) Adv. Abhishek Kurian
   c) Adv. Amal Kasha
   d) Adv. K P Dandapani

93. Speaker of Kerala Legislative Assembly:
   a) A K Balan
   b) G Karthikeyan
   c) P C George
   d) Therambil Balakrishnan

94. How many times Rafael Nadal has won Monte Carlo title?
   a) 6                 c) 8
   b) 7                 d) 5

95. Winner of 2011 Padma Vibhushan Award from Kerala:
   a) M T Vasudevan Nair
   b) O N V Kurup
   c) M Leelaavathi
   d) None of these

96. The day on which denominations of 25 paise and below were withdrawn
   a) 30th June 2011
   b) 1st June 2011
   c) 1st July 2011
   d) None of these

97. Who is the present Human Rights Commission Chairman?
   a) Justice. V R Krishnayyar
   b) Justice. K G Balakrishnan
   c) Justice. Dinakaran
   d) None of these

98. Who is the first President of South Sudan?
   a) Riek Machar
   b) Salva Kiir Mayardit
   c) Kuitini Amruju
   d) None of these

99. Copa America Football tournament 2019 will be held at:
   a) El-Salvador
   b) Brazil
   c) Chile
   d) Uruguay

100. Chief Justice of India?
    a) Justice. H R Khanna
    b) Justice. Chelameshwar
    c) Justice. S H Kapadia
    d) None of these
Over the past few decades, many Asian nations transformed from poverty into global competitors. From 2003 to 2007, Asian economies expanded at an average annual rate of 8.1%, triple that of advanced economies. Over the same period, inflation in Asia averaged only about 3.5%. But Asia could be facing turbulent economic times. In May, the average inflation rate throughout the region reached nearly 7%, led by spikes in oil and food prices. In India, inflation jumped to an 11.6% annual rate in June, according to the latest government figures, the highest in 13 years. Policymakers and central bankers are forced to raise interest rates and limit credit to get inflation under control. But these same measures suppress the investment and consumption that generates growth. The combination of slowing growth and soaring inflation makes economic policy-making tricky. Inflation stirs up the middle classes because it can quickly erase years of hardwon personal gains. Inflation is cruel to the poor, because families have to spend a larger share of their meagre incomes on necessities. In the Philippines, farmers, unable to afford fuel for tractors, use water buffaloes to plough their fields.

But to avoid unrest, leaders cannot blindly adopt rigid anti-inflation measures. Voters won’t hesitate to remove from office any politician who doesn’t deliver the goods. So they cannot overreact to the inflation threat and scale down economic growth in the process. Developing nations need to grow quickly to create jobs and increase incomes for their large populations. With prices soaring, doing nothing is not an option. Most central banks in Asia have started raising interest rates. The Reserve Bank of India increased its benchmark rate twice last month to a six year high of 8.5%

The challenge is especially difficult because currently, inflation is not of domestic origin. Prices are being driven higher by a global surge in oil and food prices, which individual governments can do little to control. Of course, inflation is not just a problem in Asia. World Bank President Robert Zoellick called rising food and oil prices a man-made ‘catastrophe’ that could quickly reverse the gains made in overcoming poverty over the past seven years. For now, though, there is more talk than action on the international front, so Asian governments are on their own.

Even though inflation throughout the region is likely to continue to rise in coming months, no one is expecting an economic calamity. According to the Asian Development Bank Asian countries have large hard currency reserves and relatively healthy banks, and so are far better prepared to absorb external shocks than they were during the region’s last recession ten years ago. Asian policymakers have learned their lessons and are more alert.

101. Which of the following can be said about Asian economies during the period from 2003-2007?
1. Though inflation was rising at the time politicians did not pay much attention.
2. Many of the poor countries were able to compete internationally.
3. The growth rate of Asian countries was facilitated by growth in advanced countries.
(A) All 1, 2, and 3
(B) Only 2
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) None of these

102. which of the following is not an anti-inflation measure being used by Asian countries?
1. Increase in benchmark interest rate by a central bank.
2. Checks on lending.
3. Subsidising fuel for farmers.
(A) Only 3
(B) Both 1 and 2
103. What makes it difficult for Asian countries to control inflation?
(A) Restrictions by organizations like the Asian Development Bank
(B) Governments are indecisive and adopt counterproductive measures
(C) The problem is global in nature, not restricted to their individual countries
(D) Countries have never faced a financial crisis

104. Why are experts not very concerned about the impact of inflation on Asian economies?
1. Asian countries have not maintained substantial hard currency reserves.
2. The condition of Asian banks is currently both stable and strong.
3. The Asian Development Bank will bail them out of any trouble.
(A) Only 1
(B) Both 1 and 3
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Only 2

105. What is the author’s advice to politicians regarding the handling of inflation?
(A) They should focus on preventing agitations among their citizens not implementing antinflation measures
(B) They ought to implement anti-inflation measures even at the cost of losing office
(C) They must focus on maintaining high economic growth rate as inflation will taper off on its own
(D) Countries should handle the problem independently and not collectively

106. What could the impact of stringent inflation measures be?
(A) Increased consumption as families spend a larger part of their income on essential goods
(B) Politicians may be voted out of power
(C) Economic growth rate remains constant
(D) Oil prices within the country remain stable despite high global prices

107. Why is high economic growth necessary for developing countries?
(A) To catch up with the growth rate of the advanced countries
(B) To sustain their economies despite the ill effects of inflation
(C) To provide better educational opportunities to their citizens
(D) To create employment opportunities for citizens

108. Why has inflation been referred to as a ‘catastrophe’?
(A) Prices of essential commodities are unaffordable for all
(B) Our past efforts to reduce poverty will be nullified
(C) Governments are unstable and do not take stringent decisions
(D) It has divided countries rather than ensuring co-operation among them

109. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
1. Growth rate in advanced countries was low so the effects of inflation were not felt.
2. Closing the economy to global markets will reduce inflation.
3. India has been the most severely affected by inflation.
(A) None
(B) Only 1
(C) Only 2
(D) Both 2 and 3

110. Which of the following factors was responsible for inflation in India?
(A) Reserve Bank India raising the interest rates very frequently
(B) High population growth
(C) Sudden rise in prices of oil worldwide
(D) Reckless competition with China

Directions—(Q. 11–13) Choose the word which is most similar in meaning.

111. stirs
(A) trembles
(B) moves
(C) mixes
(D) agitates

112. scale
(A) descent
(B) climb
(C) hindrance
(D) cut
(E) measure

113. origin
(A) ancestry
(B) source
(C) inauguration
(D) down
(E) heritage

114. fortunate
(A) rich
(B) liked
(C) happy
(D) lucky

115. raised
(A) nurtured
(B) lifted
(C) grew
(D) built

Directions—Choose the word which is most opposite in

116. turbulent
(A) quiet
(B) rest
(C) soothes
(D) stormy
117. **gains**  
(A) decreases  
(B) fails  
(C) deprives  
(D) losses

118. **dejectedly**  
(A) Calmly  
(B) Happily  
(C) Willingly  
(D) Fortunately

119. **Collective**  
(A) alone  
(B) separately  
(C) united  
(D) partial

120. **Evocatively**  
(A) Eloquently  
(B) Forgetfully  
(C) Ambiguous  
(D) Blatantly

Directions—(Q. 16–20) Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct.

121. The main objective of the workshop **has made children aware** of Western classical music.  
(A) will make children aware  
(B) is to make children aware  
(C) is making aware children  
(D) awareness of children

122. Afraid of missing her train **and was late for** the meeting, Sunita arrived an hour early at the station.  
(A) but later for  
(B) and been late to  
(C) after being late  
(D) and being late for

123. As a famous historian he has travelled around the world giving lectures **on rare subjects.**  
(A) rarely to subjects  
(B) of rare subject  
(C) with rarest of subject  
(D) No correction required
124. The stadium **wherever the opening ceremony** will be held next month, is equipped with the latest facilities.
(A) in the opening ceremony
(B) which the ceremony will open
(C) where the opening ceremony
(D) that the opening ceremony

125. **There will be** a trend of unseasonal rainfall in April, in recent years.
(A) There has been
(B) It has been
(C) There is being
(D) It may have been

Directions: In each question below four words are given, one of which may be wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word. The number of that word is the answer.

126.  
(a) Light  
(b) Fight  
(c) Might  
(d) Hight

127.  
(a) Control  
(b) Confusion  
(c) Conferance  
(d) Committee

128.  
(a) Cruelly  
(b) Verbaly  
(c) Truly  
(d) Rudely

129.  
(a) Hyfen  
(b) Hygiene  
(c) Hurdle  
(d) Haphazard

130.  
(a) Deceive  
(b) Conceive  
(c) Acheive  
(d) Perceive

**Directions: Find a one-word substitute for the following**

131.  A person who kills himself:  
(a) Homicide  
(b) Regicide  
(c) Genocide  
(d) Suicide

132.  A word formed out of the first letters of a few words:  
(a) Synonym  
(b) Antonym  
(c) Acronym  
(d) Homonym

133.  The study of mankind:  
(a) sociology  
(b) anthropology  
(c) futurology  
(d) seismology

134.  Animals of a certain region:  
(a) fauna  
(b) flora  
(c) foliage  
(d) thickets
135. Science of the study of old age:
(a) gerontology (b) gynaecology (c) archaeology (d) dermatology

136. A person’s own life and experiences:
(a) autobiography (b) memoirs (c) memento (d) biography

Directions Read each of the sentences given below to find out whether there is any grammatical or structural error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d), i.e., ‘No error’.

137. He switched off (a) all lights and fans (b) before he went to bed (c). No error (d).

138. One of the players (a) who were taking part in the tournament (b) were tested positive for drugs (c). No error (d).

139. His house is undoubtedly (a) more larger than (b) his elder brother’s (c). No error (d).

140. Kovalam is more beautiful than (a) any other beaches (b) in Kerala (c). No error (d).

141. There is an yearly (a) celebration of victory (b) in the country (c). No error (d).

142. Ram has been missing …… 24 hours.
   a) for c) by
   b) since d) till

143. Rajesh and Ravi had coffee and …… went for a walk.
   a) then c) after
   b) since d) thereafter

144. The river flows …… the bridge.
   a) below
   b) under
   c) into
d) of
145. He mediates …… past life.
   a) in
   b) upon
   c) to
   d) for

146. Sreekanth is deviating ______ original concept.
   a) to
   b) for
   c) from
   d) with

Directions: Questions 147-150 are to be answered using question tag

147. I am older than you,_____?
   a) amn’t I
   b) aren’t I
   c) isn’t I
   d) am I

148. Have another cup of tea,_____?
   a) won’t you
   b) haven’t you
   c) have you
   d) can’t you

149. She used to be quite a good tennis player,_____?
   a) isn’t she
   b) was she
   c) wasn’t she
   d) didn’t she

150. That girl isn’t very attractive’_____?
   a) is she
   b) was she
   c) would she
   d) that she

Directions: Questions 151-160 are based on the given Legal Principles. Answer them based on the Legal Principles.

151. Principle: Theft is the dishonest moving of property with the intention of taking it out from the person’s possession without his consent.

   Factual Situation: Boban wants to put on Ray Ban glasses and a MCR mund on Onam. But, both the glasses and clothes are too costly. Boban went to Oberon Mall but was shocked by seeing the price of the glass and dhoti. But as its Onam he needs the two things anyway. So he surreptitiously places the glasses inside the kit of chilies in between them so that it could come to him with the chilies on the billing counter without the knowledge of the cashier.

   Decision:
   a) Boban is Guilty of Theft
   b) Boban is not guilty of theft
   c) Boban is partly guilty of theft
   d) Boban is not guilty of theft because its Onam
152. **Principle:** A careless person becomes liable for his negligence when he owns a duty of care to others.

**Factual Situation:** Mohan went for shopping on MG Road near Padma. After parking his car on the road side he opened the door to get out without watching the side. At this time a cyclist was about to pass Mohan's car and was hit by the opened door, fell down and sustained injuries. Now the cyclist claims compensation.

**Decision:**

a) Mohan is not liable as the cyclist could have avoided the accident by diverting a little.
b) Mohan is liable as he must have taken reasonable care while opening his car's door to the right side of a busy road.
c) Mohan is not liable because his car was in a parking zone.
d) None of these.

153. **Principle:** In Criminal Law when a Criminal act is done by several persons each of such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if the act was done by them alone.

**Factual Situation:** A, B and C went to Modern Jewellers to loot it. A and B went inside to rob it but C waited outside to have a vigil over police and guard. Mean while A takes out a gun and shoots one of the sales girl as she had cheated him in love. When police arrived A, B and C run but only C is caught.

**Decision:**

a) C should be prosecuted for robbery
b) C should not be prosecuted as he was not present inside the jewelry
c) C should be left free
d) None of these

154. **Principle:** Nothing is an offence, which is done by accident or misfortune and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful manner by lawful means and proper care and caution.

**Factual Situation:** A was a hunter and a sharp shooter. One day while hunting a wild boar he saw some movement behind a bush. He shot at the place of movement. But it was an Adivasi collecting some herbs.

**Decision:**

a) A is protected
b) A is not protected because he should have taken care
c) A is not liable because he is a good shooter
d) None of these
155. **Principle:** Ignorance of law is not an excuse in India with the practice that every person in India should be acquitted with the law.

**Factual Situation:** M, a German citizen on a Christmas Eve wanted a wild boar for dinner. So he hired two local people went to the jungle and shot one. Before reaching his rented house they were caught by the Forester. M told forester in Germany the hunting of wild boar was legal on Christmas Eve and he didn’t knew that killing wild boar in India was an offence.

**Decision:**

a) M shall not be liable because he himself had not shot the boar
b) M shall be punished because in India as hunting a wild boar is an offence
c) The pretence that he does not know such act is offence is not an excuse to foreigner also.
d) Both (b) & (c)

156. **Principle:** All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.

**Factual Situation:** Aju Kumar Kizhikodan, a famous critic and writer, criticized a book published Sohan Lal Jacob: “Sohan’s book is foolish; he is a weak man, his book is indecent, his mind is impure, he is not of a good character, he should write decent and good book.”

**Decision:**

a) He is not liable because he has just expressed his personal views.
b) He is liable to be sued for the case of defamation if his statement was not true or said; in mala fide intention.
c) He can’t be liable because he has fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression
d) He can’t be sued because both are writer and can criticize each other.

157. **Principle:** A contract entered into by a minor, who is less than 18 years of age, is a void contract and cannot be enforced against the minor in law except for contract entered by the minor for his necessities.

**Factual Situation:** A, a minor enters into with a private banker. The banker provided him with money for his studies and related expenses as required by A. But after this the minor repudiates from the contract and refuses to pay on the ground that a minor’s contract is void *ab initio*.

**Decision:**

a) Banker cannot enforce the contract as A is a minor
b) Banker can enforce the contract when A becomes major
c) Banker can enforce the contract even against the minor as the contract was for minor necessities.
d) None of these

158. **Principle:** An act of God is an operation of natural forces so unexpected that no human foresight or skill could reasonably be expected to anticipate it.

**Factual Situation:** An India-Pakistan T20 match was scheduled on March 1st at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi. But three days before the match, unexpected rains started pouring and the entire Kochi and the stadium were flooded even on the match day. As a consequence the match was cancelled.
Decision:

a) The BCCI must refund the people of their ticket money
b) The GCDA must refund the people as there was lack of drainage facility in the city and Stadium
c) The BCCI or any one else need not refund the cost of ticket as it is an act of God
d) The ticket holders can demand the match to be rescheduled.

159. **Principle**: The buyer of an object needs to be aware of a visible defect of the good he wants to purchase and the seller need not tell this visible defect to the buyer.

**Factual Situation**: A went to a briefcase shop and bought a briefcase and in hurry-burry didn’t open the cover and took it to home. There he packed his luggage in that suitcase and removed the cover. At that time he notices the defect which was visible enough to be seen if he had opened it at that time. The briefcase had no guarantee.

Decision:

a) A can claim to replace the briefcase
b) A cannot claim to replace the briefcase as he could have seen the defect if examined carefully
c) A can claim as the shopkeeper had cheated upon him
d) None of these

160. **Principle**: Contract is an agreement freely entered into between the parties.

**Factual Situation**: Sree was a dealer in liquor products. The state government, by an order issued under the State Beverages (Sales and Distribution) Act, fixed the price of liquor and also the quantity which a person can buy from the dealer. Sree carried on business under new rules for sometime, but he refused to pay sales tax on his sale transactions on the ground that these were not the contracts freely entered into by him.

Decision:

a) Sree would succeed, because free consent between parties was there despite the restriction on price and quantity.
b) Sree would not succeed, because free consent between parties was there despite the restriction on price and quantity.
c) Sree would succeed because the Govt. under the new order forced him to enter into contracts
d) None of these.

**Directions**: Questions 161-170 are terms used in law. Choose from the options the best meaning of the term.

161. **De novo**:

   a) New  
   b) Nothing  
   c) Decline  
   d) Waive
162. Exile:
   a) Move
   b) Transfer
   c) Send to prison
   d) Send away by force

163. Status quo:
   a) Inquire
   b) At present
   c) Maintain present state of being
   d) Momentary

164. Exonerate:
   a) To free a person from blame
   b) To leave a person on bail
   c) To grant legal protection
   d) To show excess strictness of law

165. Ultra vires:
   a) Inside the power
   b) With the power
   c) Outside the power
   d) To the power

166. Uberrimae fide:
   a) Of good faith
   b) Of bad faith
   c) Of utmost good faith
   d) None of these

167. Res Judicata:
   a) Case to be decided
   b) Case already decided
   c) Case not to be decided
   d) Case posted for hearing

168. Repugnant:
   a) Inconsistent
   b) Consistent
   c) Of little use
   d) None of these

169. Locus standi:
   a) Right to be heard in a case
   b) Right to seek remedy from court
   c) Right to put the case in front of the court
   d) All of the above
170. *Per Curiam:*

a) By the Court  
b) By the Judge  
c) By the Advocate  
d) None of these  

**Directions:** Questions 171-175 are Legal Maxims or Principles. Choose the best alternative.

171. *Actio personalis moritur cum persona:*

a) A personal right does not die with person  
b) A personal right of action dies with the person  
c) A personal right does not exist  
d) None of these  

172. *A jure sue cadunt:*

a) They have their rights  
b) They maintain their rights  
c) They loose their rights  
d) None of these  

173. *Extra territorium judicis:*

a) Extra Judicial Activism  
b) Beyond the territory of the judge  
c) Extra territory attached  
d) None of these  

174. *Ignorantia juris non excusat:*

a) Ignorance of law is no excuse  
b) Ignorance of law is excused  
c) Ignorance of fact is not excused  
d) None of these  

175. *Rex non potest peccare:*

a) The King is Supreme  
b) The King has Authority  
c) The King never dies  
d) The King can do no wrong  

176. The Supreme Court and High court in India can issue

a) 5 types of writs  
b) 4 types of writs  
c) 3 types of writs  
d) None of these  

177. Which among the following relates to capital punishment?

a) Sentence to death  
b) Imprisonment of 2 years  
c) Sentence of simple life imprisonment  
d) Loss of limp
178. The main function of Vice-President is?
   a) Ceremonial                c) Officiating as President in his absence
   b) Presiding over Rajya sabha d) Both B and C

179. The maximum number of litigations in the courts are related to
   a) Business
   b) Government or state
   c) Agricultural land
   d) Criminals

180. Income tax of India is
   a) Indirect tax                c) Direct tax
   b) Progressive tax             d) Both 2 and 3

181. How many states have legislative councils?
   a) 4                           c) 7
   b) 5                           d) 8

182. Which of the following is a Human Rights Organisation?
   a) Red Cross
   b) Amnesty International
   c) Trusteeship council
   d) None of these

183. ‘Liberty’ means:
   a) Absence of duty
   b) Not the absence of duty
   c) Neither
   d) Both

184. Both the President and the Governors have powers to promulgate Ordinances
   a) True
   b) False
   c) Can’t say
   d) Depends on circumstances

185. Voting rights comes under:
   a) Legal rights
   b) Fundamental rights
   c) Constitutional rights
   d) None of the above

186. Advocate General is appointed by:
   a) Law Secretary
   b) Chief Minister of State
   c) Governor of State
   d) Chief Justice of High Court

187. LL.B stands for
   a) Law est jury
   b) Legalite Lawyers Baccili
   c) Legum Baccalaureus
   d) None of the above
188. Guardian of Indian Constitution is
   a) Supreme Court
   b) President
   c) Parliament
   d) Both a & b

189. Criminal Law is
   a) Private Law
   b) Public Law
   c) Both a and b
   d) None of the above

190. ________ is a general pardon
   a) Remission
   b) Suspension
   c) Amnesty
   d) Reprieve

191. Indian Constitution is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.
   a) True
   b) False
   c) Can’t Say
   d) Not fully True

192. Which of the following is the bulwark of personal freedom?
   a) Mandamus
   b) Certiorary
   c) Habeas corpus
   d) Quo warranto

193. Supreme Court of India has the power of____
   a) Nominal Review
   b) Judicial Review
   c) Legal Review
   d) Political Review

194. Right to Education is mentioned in which Article of Constitution.
   a) Art. 19(1)
   b) Art. 21A
   c) Art. 14
   d) Art. 15

195. Tort means____
   a) Civil wrong
   b) Criminal Wrong
   c) Conspiracy
   d) None of these
196. To which personality does Mother Express refer to
   a) Mother Teresa
   b) St. Alphonsa
   c) Indira Gandhi
   d) Sarojini Naidu

197. Which Article refers to official language of India?
   a) 143
   b) 343
   c) 351
   d) 126

198. Which of the following is not a source of law?
   a) Custom
   b) Literature
   c) Legislation
   d) Precedents

199. Which Article refers to constitutional remedies?
   a) 27
   b) 36
   c) 32
   d) 42

200. Constitution provides special protection to religious minorities under which part.
   a) 3
   b) 4
   c) 5
   d) All the above.