

# HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT HYDERABAD

## FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

### JUNIOR CIVIL JUDGE SCREENING TEST HELD ON 27/11/2016

<p>1. Two persons are within the degree of prohibited relationships, if they are related by ____</p> <p>a. Full Blood</p> <p>b. Half or Uterine Blood</p> <p>c. Adoption</p> <p>d. All the above</p>	<p>2. A contracts to pay B Rs.10,000/-, if B's house is burnt. This is ____</p> <p>a. Void contract</p> <p>b. Contingent contract</p> <p>c. Wager</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p>3. Abetting the commission of suicide is dealt with under ____</p> <p>a. Section 306 IPC</p> <p>b. Section 307 IPC</p> <p>c. Section 308 IPC</p> <p>d. Section 309 IPC</p>	<p>4. Section 75 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with ____</p> <p>a. Primary evidence</p> <p>b. Secondary evidence</p> <p>c. Public document</p> <p>d. Private document</p>
<p>5. Admission is defined in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in ____</p> <p>a. Section 16</p> <p>b. Section 17</p> <p>c. Section 18</p> <p>d. Section 20</p>	<p>6. An Executive Magistrate is empowered to grant remand u/s 167 of the Cr.P.C., for a maximum period of ____</p> <p>a. 15 days</p> <p>b. 7 days</p> <p>c. 30 days</p> <p>d. 90 days</p>
<p>7. "A" and "B" jointly sued "C" for Rs.20,000/-. Whether "C" can set off for the debt due to him by "A" alone ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Neither (a) nor (b)</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p>8. "A" makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, but finds no jewels inside the box after it is opened. Which is the provision of law, under which, he may be held guilty ?</p> <p>a. Section 511 IPC</p> <p>b. Section 420 IPC</p> <p>c. Section 379 IPC</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p>9. The act of a child under ____ years of age is not an offence</p> <p>a. 5</p> <p>b. 7</p> <p>c. 14</p> <p>d. 18</p>	<p>10. What will be the effect of mistake as to law in force on the agreement</p> <p>a. Not voidable</p> <p>b. Voidable</p> <p>c. Void</p> <p>d. Not void</p>

<p>11. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that marriages of all persons should be made compulsorily registrable ?</p> <p>a. Seema Vs. Ashwinikumar</p> <p>b. Geeta Jagdish Vs. Jagdish</p> <p>c. Durga Tripathi Vs. Arundati Tripathi</p> <p>d. Ramesh Chand Vs. Rameshwari Bai</p>	<p>12. A marriage under the Hindu Marriages Act must be solemnized in accordance with customary rights of _____</p> <p>a. the bride</p> <p>b. the bridegroom</p> <p>c. both the bride and the bridegroom</p> <p>d. either the bride or the bridegroom</p>
<p>13. Robbery is dacoity when the minimum number of persons involved is _____</p> <p>a. 10</p> <p>b. 5</p> <p>c. 3</p> <p>d. 2</p>	<p>14. Easement is a right</p> <p>a. in Rem</p> <p>b. in Personam</p> <p>c. Neither (a) nor (b)</p> <p>d. sometimes in Rem and sometimes in Personam</p>
<p>15. The expression "good faith" in Sec. 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is used in the light of _____</p> <p>a. the Sale of Goods Act, 1930</p> <p>b. the General Clauses Act, 1897</p> <p>c. the Registration Act, 1908</p> <p>d. the Specific Relief Act, 1963</p>	<p>16. Secondary evidence of a document under the Indian Evidence Act means _____</p> <p>a. copy of the document</p> <p>b. oral account of the contents of the document</p> <p>c. both (a) and (b)</p> <p>d. only (a) and not (b)</p>
<p>17. A co-defendant in a case _____</p> <p>a. cannot be cross examined by another co-defendant in any circumstance</p> <p>b. can be cross examined by another co-defendant</p> <p>c. can be cross examined by another co-defendant when their interests are adverse to each other</p> <p>d. None of these</p>	<p>18. The remedies available against an ex parte decree is _____</p> <p>a. appeal</p> <p>b. review</p> <p>c. application to set aside</p> <p>d. all the three</p>
<p>19. Rescission cannot be granted _____</p> <p>a. Where restitution to the original position not possible</p> <p>b. Where the contract stands ratified</p> <p>c. In severable contracts</p> <p>d. In all the above</p>	<p>20. Where there is a conflict between marshalling and contribution, Sec.82 of the Transfer of Property Act provides that _____</p> <p>a. Contribution prevails</p> <p>b. Marshalling prevails</p> <p>c. Subrogation prevails</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>

<p><b>21.</b> An agreement not supported by consideration is called _____</p> <p>a. Nudum Pactum</p> <p>b. Consensus Ad Idem</p> <p>c. Quid Pro Quo</p> <p>d. Noscitur A Sociis</p>	<p><b>22.</b> For his commission or remuneration, an agent has a _____</p> <p>a. General lien</p> <p>b. Particular lien</p> <p>c. No lien at all</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>23.</b> A time barred debt can be claimed as _____</p> <p>a. Counter claim</p> <p>b. Fresh suit</p> <p>c. Set off</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>24.</b> The offence of conspiracy is complete as soon as the parties have agreed to do an illegal act. This is _____</p> <p>a. True</p> <p>b. Partly True</p> <p>c. FALSE</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>25.</b> How many types of punishments are prescribed in the IPC _____</p> <p>a. 3</p> <p>b. 4</p> <p>c. 5</p> <p>d. 6</p>	<p><b>26.</b> The use of force by itself will <u>not</u> convert the theft into robbery. This is _____</p> <p>a. True</p> <p>b. Partly True</p> <p>c. FALSE</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>27.</b> The Protection Officer under the Domestic Violence Act works under the control and supervision of the _____</p> <p>a. District Collector</p> <p>b. Family Court</p> <p>c. Magistrate</p> <p>d. State Government</p>	<p><b>28.</b> The burden of proof as to ownership under the Indian Evidence Act lies on _____</p> <p>a. the owner</p> <p>b. the tenant</p> <p>c. the person who asserts it</p> <p>d. In all these</p>
<p><b>29.</b> An appeal under the AP Land Encroachment Act shall be made ordinarily before the expiry of _____</p> <p>a. 30 days of the date of the order</p> <p>b. 60 days of the date of the order</p> <p>c. 90 days of the date of the order</p> <p>d. 120 days of the date of the order</p>	<p><b>30.</b> Threat to commit suicide is _____</p> <p>a. Coercion</p> <p>b. Undue influence</p> <p>c. Misrepresentation</p> <p>d. Intimidation</p>



<b>31.</b> Assault can be caused by <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Mere words</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Mere gestures</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Mere preparations</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of these</td></tr> </table>	a.	Mere words	b.	Mere gestures	c.	Mere preparations	d.	None of these	<b>32.</b> Where consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, the contract is _____ <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Valid</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Voidable at the option of the party, whose consent was so caused</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Void Ab Initio</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Valid	b.	Voidable at the option of the party, whose consent was so caused	c.	Void Ab Initio	d.	None of the above
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<b>33.</b> The transfer of property pending suit is hit by the <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Doctrine of lis pendens</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Doctrine of subjudice</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Doctrine of subrosa</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>Doctrine of res judicata</td></tr> </table>	a.	Doctrine of lis pendens	b.	Doctrine of subjudice	c.	Doctrine of subrosa	d.	Doctrine of res judicata	<b>34.</b> Which of the following is not a decree ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Rejection of a plaint</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Dismissal for default</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Both (a) and (b)</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Rejection of a plaint	b.	Dismissal for default	c.	Both (a) and (b)	d.	None of the above
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<b>35.</b> Does a party to the suit have a right to summon the opposite party to give evidence ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>_____</td></tr> </table>	a.	Yes	b.	No	c.	None of the above	d.	_____	<b>36.</b> Can the Court examine witnesses before framing of issues ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Never</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Yes	b.	No	c.	Never	d.	None of the above
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<b>37.</b> In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that delay in pronouncing the judgment amounts to denial of justice ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Surendra Singh Vs. State of UP</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Anil Rai Vs. State of Bihar</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>State of UP Vs. Chandra Bhushan</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Surendra Singh Vs. State of UP	b.	Anil Rai Vs. State of Bihar	c.	State of UP Vs. Chandra Bhushan	d.	None of the above	<b>38.</b> Can the Court allow the party to summon a witness, whose name is not included in the witness list ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Never</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Yes	b.	No	c.	Never	d.	None of the above
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<b>39.</b> Normally, the plaintiff, who succeeds, would be entitled to mesne profits for the period of ____ <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>one year</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>two years</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>three years</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>four years</td></tr> </table>	a.	one year	b.	two years	c.	three years	d.	four years	<b>40.</b> Whether in suit for specific performance, a third party to contract claiming independent title and possession is entitled to add as party to suit to adjudicate his case ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Yes</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Sometimes</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>(a) and ©</td></tr> </table>	a.	Yes	b.	No	c.	Sometimes	d.	(a) and ©
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<p><b>41.</b> After the preliminary decree, whether the party is entitled to raise a fresh plea in the appeal filed against the final decree ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Depends</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>42.</b> Whether the Court has power to extend the time granted for the performance of any act after the time granted by it had expired under Section 148, CPC ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Depends</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>43.</b> Whether the widow of the deceased Hindu is entitled to claim a share in the deceased husband's property after the remarriage</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Depends</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>44.</b> Can a plaint be amended after the suit has been disposed of, by invoking Sections 152 and 153, CPC ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. None of the above</p> <p>d. _____</p>
<p><b>45.</b> Is it permissible for the Court to pass more than one preliminary decree ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Depends</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>46.</b> Limitation for filing an application u/s 152 and 153 of CPC ?</p> <p>a. One year</p> <p>b. Two years</p> <p>c. Three years</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>47.</b> Whether a party could be allowed to withdraw an admission made in the pleadings by way of amendment ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Depends</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>48.</b> The remedy of the plaintiff when the plaint is rejected</p> <p>a. to file a revision</p> <p>b. to file a review</p> <p>c. to file an appeal</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>49.</b> Whether the interim order passed in a suit that was dismissed for default will revive after the suit is restored ?</p> <p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. Depends</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>50.</b> The Court can issue warrant for the arrest of the defendant to ensure his appearance under Section _____ of CPC</p> <p>a. 95</p> <p>b. 94</p> <p>c. 94(a)</p> <p>d. Order V Rule 1 CPC</p>

<p><b>51.</b> The suit for damages for breach of contract can be filed at the place ____</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. where contract was executed</p> <p>b. where the plaintiff resides</p> <p>c. where the contract was to be performed</p> <p>d. both (a) and (b)</p>	<p><b>52.</b> In which of the following situations, the Court can grant exemption to the plaintiff from the necessity to substitute the legal representative of any defendant who died during the pendency of the suit and proceed to pronounce the judgment ?</p> <p>a. the defendant has remained ex parte</p> <p>b. the defendant has failed to file written statement</p> <p>c. the defendant having filed the written statement, has failed to appear and contest at the hearing</p> <p>d. all the above</p>
<p><b>53.</b> Which of the following can exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court ?</p> <p>a. set off</p> <p>b. counter claim</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. both (a) and (b)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. Neither (a) nor (b)</p>	<p><b>54.</b> U/S 10 of CPC, the earlier suit is liable to be</p> <p>a. stayed</p> <p>b. dismissed</p> <p>c. rejected</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. Neither (a) nor (b) nor (c)</p>
<p><b>55.</b> A counter claim can be set up in</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Money suits only</p> <p>b. Suits for recovery of damages only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. All suits</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>56.</b> The guidelines regarding the arrest in cognizable offences punishable upto 7 years were issued by the Supreme Court in ____</p> <p>a. Sania Vs. Ram Singh</p> <p>b. Kumar (a) Jaikumar Vs. State of TN</p> <p>c. Arnesh Kumar Vs. State of Bihar</p> <p>d. Sekar Vs. State</p>
<p><b>57.</b> Imprisonment in execution of a decree is</p> <p>a. rigorous imprisonment</p> <p>b. simple imprisonment</p> <p>c. either (a) or (b)</p> <p>d. Neither (a) nor (b)</p>	<p><b>58.</b> Right of private defence is available</p> <p>a. against all members of an unlawful assembly</p> <p>b. when a reasonable apprehension of the danger to the body arises from an attempt</p> <p>c. threat to commit an offence though offence might not have been committed</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. all the above</p>
<p><b>59.</b> Withdrawal of suits is governed by</p> <p>a. Order XXIII Rule 1 of CPC</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Order XXIII Rule 3 of CPC</p> <p>c. (a) and (b)</p> <p>d. Order XXIII Rule 3(A) of CPC</p>	<p><b>60.</b> Order passed under Order XXI Rule 97 by the Executing Court is</p> <p>a. appealable</p> <p>b. revisable</p> <p>c. reviewable</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. None of the above</p>

<p><b>61.</b> In the law of evidence, "fact" means and includes</p> <p>a. anything perceived by the senses</p> <p>b. state of things capable of being perceived by the senses</p> <p>c. mental condition of a person of which, a person is conscious</p> <p>d. all the above</p>	<p><b>62.</b> X is accused of an offence of rape. He can be subjected to the following tests for investigation :</p> <p>a. Polygraph test</p> <p>b. Narco analysis test</p> <p>c. Brain Electrical Activation Profile (BEAP) test</p> <p>d. None</p>
<p><b>63.</b> Which of the following charges cannot be compounded without permission of the Court, before which, the prosecution is pending?</p> <p>a. Section 298 of IPC</p> <p>b. Section 426 of IPC</p> <p>c. Section 491 of IPC</p> <p>d. Section 338 of IPC</p>	<p><b>64.</b> A indulges in voluntary sexual intercourse with B, a married woman, without the consent of her husband. He is guilty of adultery. The married woman B is liable to be tried with A as an</p> <p>a. abettor</p> <p>b. adulteress</p> <p>c. jointly as co-accused</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
<p><b>65.</b> A person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court can be called upon to give evidence on oath</p> <p>a. upon a request in writing from the Public Prosecutor</p> <p>b. by an application made by the complainant</p> <p>c. by a direction of the Court</p> <p>d. by the accused, on his own request in writing</p>	<p><b>66.</b> Section 34 of the IPC</p> <p>a. creates a substantive offence</p> <p>b. introduces the principle of vicarious liability for an offence committed by the co-accused</p> <p>c. recognises that the co-participant in a crime must be made liable for his act in the commission of the crime by the co-accused</p> <p>d. both (b) and (c)</p>
<p><b>67.</b> Test identification parade pertains to the field of</p> <p>a. investigation</p> <p>b. trial</p> <p>c. satisfaction of the Investigating Officer that he is proceeding in the right direction</p> <p>d. a and c</p>	<p><b>68.</b> Which of the following Criminal Minor Acts was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 ?</p> <p>a. The Immoral Traffic Act</p> <p>b. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000</p> <p>c. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012</p> <p>d. Criminal Procedure Code</p>
<p><b>69.</b> Which of the following Acts is passed based on the Supreme Court guidelines ?</p> <p>a. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013</p> <p>b. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Act, 2013</p> <p>c. Juvenile Justice Act, 2000</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	<p><b>70.</b> Which of the following new offenses are introduced in the IPC by the Criminal Law (Amendment), 2013 ?</p> <p>a. Stalking</p> <p>b. Voyeurism</p> <p>c. Acid Attack</p> <p>d. All the above</p>



71.	Which of the following new Section is inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013	72.	In which of the following cases, is a preliminary enquiry permitted by the Supreme Court in the Lalithakumari Judgment ?
a.	Section 354A of the IPC	a.	matrimonial disputes or family disputes
b.	Section 326A of the IPC	b.	commercial offences
c.	Section 370A of the IPC	c.	medical negligence cases
d.	All the above	d.	all the above
73.	In which of the following judgments, has the Supreme Court ruled that the victim of a bigamous marriage is entitled to maintenance ?	74.	The guidelines regarding the arrest of Judicial Officers by the Police were issued by the Supreme Court in
a.	Pinakin Mahapatray Rawl Vs. State of Gujarat	a.	Joginder Kumar Vs. State of UP
b.	Badshah Vs. Sou.Urmila Badshah Godse	b.	M.C.Abraham Vs. State of Maharashtra
c.	Indra Sharma Vs. V.K.V.Sharma	c.	D.K.Basu Vs. State of WB
d.	None of the above	d.	Delhi Judicial Services Association Vs. State of Gujarat
75.	What is the maximum period of remand, which can be ordered under Sec. 309(2) of the Cr.P.C. ?	76.	The right of private defence of property against robbery continues
a.	30 days	a.	as long as the offender causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint
b.	60 days	b.	as long as the fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant personal restraint continues
c.	90 days	c.	(a) and (b)
d.	None of the above	d.	None of the above
77.	The common object of unlawful assembly can be gathered from	78.	Section 149 of IPC is a
a.	nature of assembly	a.	rule of evidence
b.	weapons used	b.	specific offence
c.	the behaviour of the assembly on or before the occurrence	c.	definition clause
d.	all of the above	d.	None of the above
79.	In the absence of substantive evidence,	80.	Answers given by the accused U/S 313 of the Cr.P.C. are
a.	Corroborative evidence can be used	a.	evidence
b.	Corroborative evidence has no worth	b.	not evidence
c.	Corroborative evidence may be or may not be used as per the discretion of the Court	c.	presumptions
d.	None of the above	d.	None of the above

<b>81.</b> The Rule of <i>res gestae</i> is applicable to <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>civil cases only</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>criminal cases only</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>civil as well as criminal cases</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	civil cases only	b.	criminal cases only	c.	civil as well as criminal cases	d.	None of the above	<b>82.</b> Conduct of an accused is _____ <table border="1"> <tr><td>a</td><td>Not relevant against him</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Relevant against the co-accused</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>Not relevant against the co-accused</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	a	Not relevant against him		Relevant against the co-accused		Not relevant against the co-accused		
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<b>83.</b> In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court issued guidelines to prevent acid attacks ? <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Laxmi Vs. Union of India</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>PUCL Vs. Union of India</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Sakshi Vs. Union of India</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Laxmi Vs. Union of India	b.	PUCL Vs. Union of India	c.	Sakshi Vs. Union of India	d.	None of the above	<b>84.</b> A bargain where one party agrees to assist another in recovering property and to share in the proceeds of the action is called <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>accord and satisfaction</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>wager and betting</td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td>champerty</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>consideration</td></tr> </table>		accord and satisfaction		wager and betting	c	champerty		consideration
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d.	None of the above																
	accord and satisfaction																
	wager and betting																
c	champerty																
	consideration																
<b>85.</b> In a lease of immovable property, what is transferred is <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>right to enjoy the property</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>mere possession alone</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>interest in the property</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>mesne profits</td></tr> </table>	a.	right to enjoy the property	b.	mere possession alone	c.	interest in the property	d.	mesne profits	<b>86.</b> Caveat venditor means <table border="1"> <tr><td>a</td><td>seller beware</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>buyer beware</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>let the parties beware</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>none of the above</td></tr> </table>	a	seller beware		buyer beware		let the parties beware		none of the above
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<b>87.</b> Handing over the keys of the godown where the goods are stored is <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>constructive delivery</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>symbolic delivery</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>actual delivery</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	constructive delivery	b.	symbolic delivery	c.	actual delivery	d.	None of the above	<b>88.</b> What is transferred in a mortgage is <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>ownership</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>possession</td></tr> <tr><td>c</td><td>interest</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>right</td></tr> </table>		ownership		possession	c	interest		right
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<b>89.</b> The principle of <i>qua timet</i> means <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>some past injury to the rights or interests of a person</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>some future probable injury to the rights or interests of a person</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>some small injury not capable of valuation</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>some small injury incapable of valuation</td></tr> </table>	a.	some past injury to the rights or interests of a person	b.	some future probable injury to the rights or interests of a person	c.	some small injury not capable of valuation	d.	some small injury incapable of valuation	<b>90.</b> U/S 13 of CPC, a foreign judgment can be challenged on the grounds of <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td>competency of the court pronouncing the judgment</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>being obtained by fraud</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>sustaining a claim founded on a breach of law in force in India</td></tr> <tr><td>d</td><td>all the above</td></tr> </table>		competency of the court pronouncing the judgment		being obtained by fraud		sustaining a claim founded on a breach of law in force in India	d	all the above
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<b>91.</b> The maxim 'Res-Ipsa Loquitur' is <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>rule of law</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>rule of procedure</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>rule of evidence</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>rule of negligence</td></tr> </table>	a.	rule of law	b.	rule of procedure	c.	rule of evidence	d.	rule of negligence	<b>92.</b> Judgment on admission can be given <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>under Order XII Rule 8 of CPC</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>under Order XII Rule 6 of CPC</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>under Order XII Rule 4 of CPC</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>under Order XII Rule 2 of CPC</td></tr> </table>	a.	under Order XII Rule 8 of CPC	b.	under Order XII Rule 6 of CPC	c.	under Order XII Rule 4 of CPC	d.	under Order XII Rule 2 of CPC
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<b>93.</b> Compensatory costs under Section 35A of CPC can be imposed to the extent of <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Rs.3,000/-</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Rs.5,000/-</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Rs.10,000/-</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>without any limit</td></tr> </table>	a.	Rs.3,000/-	b.	Rs.5,000/-	c.	Rs.10,000/-	d.	without any limit	<b>94.</b> An admission constitutes a <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>Substantive piece of evidence</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Corroborative piece of evidence</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Conclusive proof</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	Substantive piece of evidence	b.	Corroborative piece of evidence	c.	Conclusive proof	d.	None of the above
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<b>95.</b> A caricature is a document within the meaning of Section 3 of the Evidence Act <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>True</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>Not True</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Partly true</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>True in some conditions</td></tr> </table>	a.	True	b.	Not True	c.	Partly true	d.	True in some conditions	<b>96.</b> Conditions when hearsay evidence may be admissible, <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>when contemporaneous</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>when there is no interval enabling fabrication</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>both (a) and (b)</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>None of the above</td></tr> </table>	a.	when contemporaneous	b.	when there is no interval enabling fabrication	c.	both (a) and (b)	d.	None of the above
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<b>97.</b> After murder, the accused surrenders to the police with the severed head and gives confession. His conduct is relevant under Section <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>10 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>8 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>7 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>11 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> </table>	a.	10 of the Evidence Act	b.	8 of the Evidence Act	c.	7 of the Evidence Act	d.	11 of the Evidence Act	<b>98.</b> Test Identification Parade conducted during investigation is relevant under Section <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>6 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>8 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>both (a) and (b)</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>9 of the Evidence Act</td></tr> </table>	a.	6 of the Evidence Act	b.	8 of the Evidence Act	c.	both (a) and (b)	d.	9 of the Evidence Act
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<b>99.</b> Extra judicial confession can be given before <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>the Investigating Officer</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>the Judicial Magistrate</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>a police officer other than the Investigating Officer</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>Village Administrative Officer</td></tr> </table>	a.	the Investigating Officer	b.	the Judicial Magistrate	c.	a police officer other than the Investigating Officer	d.	Village Administrative Officer	<b>100.</b> An injunction cannot be granted when the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter <table border="1"> <tr><td>a.</td><td>True</td></tr> <tr><td>b.</td><td>False</td></tr> <tr><td>c.</td><td>Partly true</td></tr> <tr><td>d.</td><td>True under certain circumstances</td></tr> </table>	a.	True	b.	False	c.	Partly true	d.	True under certain circumstances
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**HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT HYDERABAD**  
**FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA AND THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

**JUNIOR CIVIL JUDGE SCREENING TEST**  
**HELD ON 27/11/2016**

**KEY**

1	D	21	A	41	B	61	D	81	C
2	B	22	B	42	A	62	D	82	C
3	A	23	D	43	A	63	D	83	A
4	D	24	A	44	B	64	D	84	C
5	B	25	C	45	A	65	D	85	A
6	B	26	A	46	D	66	D	86	A
7	B	27	C	47	B	67	D	87	B
8	A	28	C	48	C	68	C	88	C
9	B	29	B	49	A	69	B	89	B
10	A	30	A	50	C	70	D	90	D
11	A	31	D	51	A	71	D	91	C
12	D	32	B	52	D	72	D	92	B
13	B	33	A	53	D	73	B	93	A
14	A	34	B	54	D	74	D	94	A
15	B	35	A	55	C	75	D	95	A
16	C	36	A	56	C	76	C	96	C
17	C	37	B	57	D	77	D	97	B
18	D	38	A	58	B	78	B	98	D
19	D	39	C	59	A	79	B	99	D
20	B	40	B	60	A	80	B	100	A