

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET TILL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO.

TR/TJS/PRE/17

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL ABILITY TEST

A

23.06.2017

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Invigilator's Signature)



Time Allowed - 2 hours (Two hours)

Maximum Marks - 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET BY BLACK BALL POINT PEN ONLY.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question carrying 1 (one) mark only, has four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the most appropriate. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
4. You have to mark all your responses by Black Ball Point Pen only on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
5. All items carry equal marks.
6. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet.
7. After you have completed filling in responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination is completed, you should handover the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
8. Sheets for rough work are appended on the Test Booklet at the end.
9. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
 - (a) There will be four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (b) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **Wrong Answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (c) If a question is left blank, i.e. no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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Direction for question Nos. 5 to 8.

Select the word or group of words that is almost similar / nearest in meaning to the bold word / words :

5. A **dissolute** person is one who is

(A) debauched

(B) sensuous

(C) virtuous

(D) None of these

6. A truant boy promised to **turn over a new leaf**.

(A) turn to nature

(B) turn a new and better life

(C) move away from the place

(D) None of these

7. When the ships collided in the harbour, **pandemonium** broke out among passengers.

(A) confusion

(B) disorder

(C) wild tumult

(D) None of these

8. He is a very **sagacious** person.

(A) foolish

(B) voracious

(C) wise in everyday affairs

(D) None of these



Direction for question Nos. 9 to 12.

Select the word or group of words that is almost opposite in meaning to the bold word / words :

9. To **have other fish to fry**

(A) To play the second fiddle

(B) To do the yeoman's service

(C) To oil one's own machine

(D) None of these

10. The boy wore a **dismal** look after having failed to clear the final examination.

- (A) beautiful
- (B) cheerful
- (C) solemn
- (D) None of these

11. The **liberal** views of the leader did not find favour with a section of his party.

- (A) biased
- (B) backward
- (C) conservative
- (D) None of these

12. He spoke in a **whisper**.

- (A) shout
- (B) murmur
- (C) roar
- (D) None of these



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Direction for question Nos. 13 to 16.

In this section each sentence is underlined in three separate parts which are labelled as (A), (B) and (C). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underline part. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (A), (B) and (C), indicate your response on the answer sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence, in that case option (D) will signify no error response.

Example :

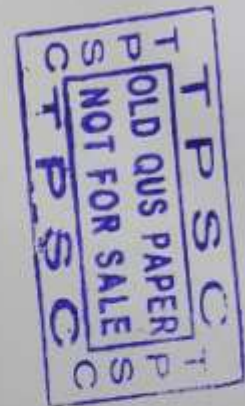
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Tell me the name of a country where</u> | <u>every citizen is law abiding</u> |
| (A) | (B) |
| <u>and no trouble is there</u> | <u>no error</u> |
| (C) | (D) |

In the above sentence (D) is appropriate response to be indicated in the answer sheet as the sentence does not contain any error.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 13. <u>The young child</u> | <u>singed</u> |
| (A) | (B) |
| <u>a very sweet song</u> | <u>no error</u> |
| (C) | (D) |

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14. He worked very hard
(A) (B)
throughout the season no error
(C) (D)
15. I find the tea very hot
(A) (B)
to drink no error
(C) (D)
16. The honesty is
(A) (B)
a virtue no error
(C) (D)



Direction for question Nos. 17 to 20.

In this section, some parts of sentence have been jumbled up. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to rearrange these parts to produce the correct sentence.

Choose the proper sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.

Example : Some people believe that

the effect is very bad
(P) (Q)

on children of cinema
(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (A) PSRQ (B) SPQR
(C) SPRQ (D) QSRP

Explanation :

The proper way of writing the sentence is 'Some people believe that the effect of cinema on children is very bad.' This is indicated by the sequence P S R Q and so (A) is the correct answer.

17. The budget with high expectation

P

of tax relief

R

by all types of tax payers

Q

is being awaited

S

The correct sequence should be

(A) SPRQ

(C) PRSQ

(B) PRQS

(D) QPRS

18. To switch off

P

if you do not like the programme

S

the television

Q

please feel free

R

The correct sequence should be

(A) PQRS

(C) SRPQ

(B) QPRS

(D) RSQP

19. The Central Leather Institute

for carrying and tanning rat skin

P

to make purses and footwear

R

has developed

Q

a new process

S

The correct sequence should be

(A) SRPQ

(C) SPRQ

(B) PSQR

(D) QSRP

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20. To death penalty is that in preventing the crime
P Q
the important objection it has not succeeded
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (A) PRSQ (B) PSRQ
(C) QSPR (D) RPSQ

21. Subhash Chandra Bose was elected Congress President for the second time in

- (A) Haripura (B) Tripuri
(C) Wardha (D) None of these

22. Who was the last Governor General of India ?

- (A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Chakraborty Raja Gopalachari
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) None of the above



23. Point out the main objective of creating 'SEZ' (Special Economy Zones) in India.

- (A) Creation of special tax free growth points in the economy mainly to boost up exports.
(B) Creation of strong industrial units which would provide employment facilities.
(C) To give special importance to some industrial units.
(D) None of the above

24. Who demarcated the boundaries between India and Pakistan as the Chairman of the Boundary Commission ?

- (A) V. P. Menon (B) Sir Cyril Redcliffe
(C) Stafford Cripps (D) None of the above

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25. Where was 17th SAARC Summit held ?
- (A) Bhutan (B) Maldives
(C) Nepal (D) None of these
26. Who wrote Life Divine ?
- (A) Swami Vivekananda (B) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
(C) Sister Nivedita (D) None of these
27. Mark correctly the precise meaning of 'Habeas Corpus'.
- (A) To put behind the prison
(B) To remove the body
(C) To have the body
(D) None of the above
28. The specialist who handles problem in human body related to bone is
- (A) Orthodontist (B) Osteologist
(C) Oncologist (D) None of these
29. What is the total population of India according to the 2011 census (provisional figures)?
- (A) 121.01 crore (B) 110 crore
(C) 135 crore (D) None of these
30. The members of the Rajya Sabha (other than nominated members) are elected by the
- (A) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
(B) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha
(C) Elected members of Lok Sabha
(D) None of the above



31. Which king of Tripura shifted the capital from Rangamati to Old Agartala and when ?
- (A) In 1731 by Maharaja Krishna Manikya
 - (B) In 1741 by Maharaja Krishna Kishore Manikya
 - (C) In 1761 by Maharaja Krishna Manikya
 - (D) None of them
32. World's longest railway platform is
- (A) Vishakhapattanam
 - (B) Kharagpur
 - (C) Kanpur
 - (D) None of these
33. 'Equal pay for equal work for both men and women' is a
- (A) Fundamental Right
 - (B) Directive Principle of State Policy
 - (C) Statutory provision in labour law
 - (D) None of these
34. Which Amendment of the Constitution reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years ?
- (A) 60th Amendment
 - (B) 61st Amendment
 - (C) 62nd Amendment
 - (D) None of these
35. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits employment of children in any factory below the age of
- (A) 12 years
 - (B) 14 years
 - (C) 15 years
 - (D) None of these



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36. Which is the highest peak of Tripura ?
- (A) Atharamura Range (B) Jampui Hills
(C) Betling Shib (D) None of these
37. When did All India Radio start its first broadcast in Agartala ?
- (A) 26th January, 1965 (B) 26th January, 1966
(C) 26th January, 1967 (D) None of these
38. What is the angle between the hands of a clock at 1 O'clock ?
- (A) 30 degree (B) 60 degree
(C) 90 degree (D) None of these
39. Aquaculture is the correct term for what ?
- (A) Poultry farming (B) Goat farming
(C) Fish farming (D) None of these
40. Which branch of Physics deals with sound ?
- (A) Casean (B) Acoustics
(C) Helix (D) None of these



PART - II

41. Article 15(1) of the Constitution of India prohibits the State to discriminate against citizen on the grounds only of
- (A) Religion (B) Race
(C) Caste and place of birth (D) All of the above
42. The group of people in the State to constitute backward class to satisfy Article 15(4) is left to the
- (A) Court to determine (B) Parliament to decide
(C) President of India to decide (D) State to decide
43. Six Freedoms under Article 19 of the Constitution are
- (A) Sacrosanct and inalienable
(B) Absolute without any restriction
(C) Subject to reasonable restrictions
(D) Both (A) and (C) above
44. Right to Freedom of Religion cannot be restricted on the ground of
- (A) Public order (B) Security of State
(C) Health (D) Morality
45. The protection of Article 20(3) of the Constitution is not available to
- (A) Confession of guilt by words in police custody
(B) Confession made through intelligible gestures under compulsion
(C) Confession of guilt made to a friend who visits the accused who is in police custody
(D) None of the above

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46. Doctrine of Self Incrimination enacted in Article 20(3) means
- (A) No person accused of an offence can be the Judge against himself.
 - (B) No person accused of an offence can be compelled to be the witness against himself.
 - (C) No person accused of an offence can be compelled to give evidence against others.
 - (D) None of the above.

47. Right to Education was inserted in Part III of the Constitution by

- (A) 82nd Amendment Act, 2000
- (B) 85th Amendment Act, 2001
- (C) 86th Amendment Act, 2002
- (D) None of the above



48. Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution does not include

- (A) Right to healthy environment
- (B) Right to die
- (C) Right to live with human dignity
- (D) None of the above

49. If the President of India wants to tender his resignation before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address the same to the

- (A) Chief Justice of India
- (B) Prime Minister of India
- (C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) Vice President of India

50. Which Assembly is presided over by a non-member ?

- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) State Assembly
- (D) None of these

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51. Which of the following is not a decree ?
- (A) Rejection of a plaint
 - (B) Dismissal in default
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) above
 - (D) None of the above
52. Which of the following is a right of civil nature ?
- (A) Right to worship in a temple
 - (B) Right to share in offerings in a temple
 - (C) Right to take out possession
 - (D) All of the above
53. Principle of **res-subjudice** is contained in
- (A) Section 10 of CPC
 - (B) Section 11 of CPC
 - (C) Section 13 of CPC
 - (D) None of the above
54. Principle of **res-judicata** is
- (A) Mandatory
 - (B) Directory
 - (C) Discretionary
 - (D) All of the above
55. In a suit, list of witnesses has to be filed by the parties
- (A) before settlement of issues
 - (B) after settlement of issues
 - (C) at any time
 - (D) All of the above



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56. Set off is a

- (A) Reciprocal agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant
- (B) Reciprocal ascertainment of debts between the parties
- (C) Both (A) and (B) above
- (D) None of the above

57. A witness who has already been examined can be recalled under Order XVIII, Rule 17 of CPC

- (A) by the party calling the witness
- (B) by the opposite party
- (C) by the court
- (D) None of the above



58. An executing court

- (A) can modify the terms of the decree
- (B) can vary the terms of the decree
- (C) can neither modify nor vary the terms of the decree
- (D) None of the above

59. Subsistence allowance in respect of the person detained in civil imprisonment has to be paid by the

- (A) State Government
- (B) Central Government
- (C) Decree holder
- (D) None of the above

60. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the term **attested** means
- (A) attested by two or more witnesses
 - (B) attested by one witness only
 - (C) attested by two witnesses only
 - (D) None of the above
61. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, an easement cannot be transferred apart from the dominant heritage.
- (A) The statement is true
 - (B) The statement is false
 - (C) The statement is partly true
 - (D) None of the above
62. Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer includes
- (A) also oral transfer
 - (B) written transfer only
 - (C) only (B) is correct
 - (D) None of the above
63. Under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (A) Mere right to sue can be transferred
 - (B) Mere right to sue cannot be transferred
 - (C) No such provision is made in the Act
 - (D) None of the above
64. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (A) A public office can be transferred
 - (B) A public office cannot be transferred
 - (C) Such provision is absent in the Act
 - (D) None of the above

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65. Provision of longer period in the matter of accumulation of property under Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, amounts to

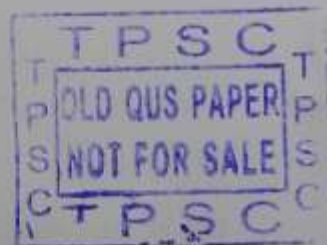
- (A) 18 years
- (B) 20 years
- (C) 25 years
- (D) None of the above

66. Rule of *lis pendens* is applicable to suits for specific performance of contract to transfer immovable property. The statement is

- (A) False
- (B) True
- (C) Partly true
- (D) None of these

67. A notice under Section 11 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, can be waived

- (A) by express or implied consent of the person to whom it is given
- (B) by implied consent of the person to whom it is given
- (C) by notice from either party
- (D) None of the above



68. In case of gift if the donee dies before acceptance, then

- (A) Gift is valid
- (B) Gift is void
- (C) Court has to decide
- (D) None of the above

69. Complaint may relate to

- (A) a cognizable offence
- (B) a non-cognizable offence
- (C) both (A) and (B) are correct
- (D) None of the above

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70. An warrant of arrest is a command
(A) must be a written order
(B) signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate
(C) addressed to a Police Officer
(D) All of the above
71. Section 91 of Cr.P.C does not apply to
(A) the complainant (B) the accused
(C) the witness (D) None of these
72. Section 167 of Cr.P.C is applicable during
(A) Investigation (B) Enquiry
(C) Trial (D) All of these
73. Under Section 436 of Cr.P.C bail can be granted
(A) by Police
(B) by the Magistrate
(C) by the Police as well as the Magistrate
(D) by Magistrate only and not by Police
74. While passing an order of disposal of property
(A) the Magistrate has to decide the question of title
(B) the Magistrate has to decide the question of entitlement of possession without deciding the title
(C) the Magistrate has to decide the question of title as well as the question of entitlement of possession
(D) None of the above



75. Court can condone the delay

- (A) under Section 470 of Cr.P.C
- (B) under Section 471 of Cr.P.C
- (C) under Section 472 of Cr.P.C
- (D) under Section 473 of Cr.P.C



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76. The judgement delivered by a Court in case of plea bargaining is

- (A) final
- (B) appealable and appeal lies to the High Court
- (C) final and no appeal except SLP under Article 136 of the Constitution and writ petition under Articles 226 and 227 lies
- (D) appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court

77. The statements of facts stated by an accused in an application for plea bargaining

- (A) can be used by the Court in any other case against the accused
- (B) can be used in any other case with the permission of the Court
- (C) cannot be used for any other purpose except for the purpose of plea bargaining
- (D) None of the above

78. Section 34 of IPC

- (A) creates a substantive offence
- (B) is a rule of evidence
- (C) both (A) and (B) above
- (D) None of the above

79. X and Y went to murder Z. X stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit Z at all. Y killed Z.
- (A) Only X is liable for murder of Z
 - (B) X and Y both are liable for murder of Z
 - (C) X is not liable as he did not perform any overt act
 - (D) None of the above
80. Section 82 of the IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under
- (A) six years of age
 - (B) seven years of age
 - (C) eight years of age
 - (D) None of these
81. Infancy as an exception has been provided under
- (A) Section 80 of IPC
 - (B) Section 81 of IPC
 - (C) Section 82 of IPC
 - (D) None of the above
82. The right to private defence is available with respect to
- (A) harm to body
 - (B) harm to movable property
 - (C) harm to immovable property
 - (D) All of the above
83. Abettor is a person
- (A) who commits the offence
 - (B) who instigates the commission of offence
 - (C) against whom the offence is committed
 - (D) None of the above

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84. For rioting, which of the following is correct ?
- (A) Actual force or violence must be used
 - (B) Mere show of force is sufficient
 - (C) Mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient
 - (D) None of the above

85. Grave and sudden provocation is
- (A) question of fact
 - (B) question of law
 - (C) mixed question of law and fact
 - (D) None of the above

86. Law of Evidence is
- (A) a substantive law
 - (B) an adjective law
 - (C) both (A) and (B) above
 - (D) None of the above



87. Facts can be
- (A) physical facts
 - (B) psychological facts
 - (C) both physical as well as psychological facts
 - (D) None of the above

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88. Identification of a suspect by photo is
- (A) admissible in evidence
 - (B) not admissible in evidence
 - (C) Section 9 of Evidence Act excludes identification by photo
 - (D) None of the above
89. A confession to be inadmissible under Section 25 of the Evidence Act
- (A) must relate to the same crime for which he is charged
 - (B) must relate to another crime
 - (C) may relate to the same crime or another crime
 - (D) None of the above
90. Under Section 27 of the Evidence Act.
- (A) the whole statement is admissible
 - (B) only that portion which distinctly relates to the discovery is admissible
 - (C) both (A) and (B) are admissible depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
 - (D) None of the above
91. A dying declaration is admissible
- (A) only in Criminal proceedings
 - (B) only in Civil proceedings
 - (C) both in Criminal and Civil proceedings
 - (D) None of the above



92. A dying declaration to be admissible
- (A) must be made before a Magistrate
 - (B) must be made before a Police Officer
 - (C) may be made before a Doctor or Private person
 - (D) may be made either before a Magistrate or a Police Officer or a Doctor or a Private person

93. Opinion of an expert under Section 45 of Evidence Act

- (A) is a conclusive proof
- (B) is not a conclusive proof
- (C) is supportive and corroborative in nature
- (D) None of the above

94. Basically Tort is a species of

- (A) criminal injury or wrong
- (B) substantial injury or wrong
- (C) civil injury or wrong
- (D) None of the above

95. The propounder of Pigeon hole theory is

- (A) Salmond
- (B) Winfield
- (C) Austin
- (D) None of the above

96. Maxim **damnum sine injuria** means

- (A) damage without infringement of legal rights
- (B) damage with infringement of legal rights
- (C) infringement of legal rights without damage
- (D) None of the above



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97. To constitute a tort
- (A) there must be some act or omission on the part of the defendant
 - (B) the act or omission should result in a violation of legal right vested in the plaintiff
 - (C) both (A) and (B) above
 - (D) None of the above
98. The doctrine of **Vicarious Liability** applies when there is
- (A) relationship of principal and agent
 - (B) relationship of partners
 - (C) relationship of master and servant
 - (D) All of the above
99. To constitute the tort of nuisance, the essentials are
- (A) unreasonable interference
 - (B) interference is with the enjoyment of land
 - (C) damage
 - (D) All of the above
100. **Public nuisance** is
- (A) an offence
 - (B) a civil wrong
 - (C) both (A) and (B) above
 - (D) None of the above.

