

# BIHAR SUPERIOR JUDICIAL SERVICE

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

### DISTRICT JUDGE (ENTRY LEVEL) DIRECT FROM BAR, 2020

- All questions carry equal marks.
- Every correct answer carries 3 marks.
- For every wrong answer, 1 mark shall be deducted.
- Select the nearest correct answer from amongst the four answers given below each question.
- **Time allowed : 2½ hours**

**Candidates are directed to follow instructions as given in the admit card and separate sheet for filling up O.M.R. Sheet (Answer Sheet)**

#### **PART-I (LAW)**

1. Which of the following cases is not related to confession?
  - (a) Kottaya v. King Emperor
  - (b) State of U.P. v. Deoman Upadhyay
  - (c) State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu
  - (d) M. C. Verghese v. Ponnann
2. Which one of the following is not a “Public Document”?
  - (a) A document forming the acts of a sovereign authority
  - (b) A document forming the acts of an official body
  - (c) A document forming the acts of public officer of India
  - (d) A document forming the acts of an employee of an educational institution
3. “When one has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe, a thing to be true, and to act on such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing”. This statement of law is well-known in the Indian law of evidence as the principle of:
  - (a) Acquiescence
  - (b) Res Gestae
  - (c) Estoppel
  - (d) Conclusive Proof
4. Which one of the following is not a kind of estoppel?
  - (a) Estoppel by deed
  - (b) Estoppel by conduct
  - (c) Estoppel by record
  - (d) Estoppel by decision

5. In reference to circumstantial evidence:

1. The circumstances from which the conclusion is drawn, should be fully established
2. The circumstances should be conclusive in nature
3. All the facts so established should be consistent only with the hypothesis of guilt and inconsistent with innocence
4. The circumstances should, to a moral certainty, exclude the possibility of guilt of any person other than the accused

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only    | (b) 1, 2 and 4 only |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4   |

6. If a party does not file the documentary evidence in his possession under O. 13, R.1 :

- (a) The party is excluded from filing the same at a subsequent stage of the proceeding
- (b) The party is not excluded from filing the same at a subsequent stage of the proceeding, but can file the same only with the leave of the court
- (c) The party is not excluded from filing the same at a subsequent stage of the proceeding, but can file the same only with the leave of the court except documents produced for the cross-examination of the witnesses of the other party, or handed over to a witness merely to refresh his memory
- (d) None of the above

7. Which Order empowers the court to make an order that any particular fact may be proved by affidavits?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Order 10 | (b) Order 11 |
| (c) Order 16 | (d) Order 19 |

8. Where the suit is dismissed under R. 2 or 3 of O. 9, the plaintiff:

- (a) May bring a fresh suit subject to law of limitation
- (b) Cannot bring a fresh suit
- (c) May bring a fresh suit with the leave of the high court
- (d) May bring a fresh suit with the leave of the district judge

9. Mark the incorrect statement:
- (a) In deciding the restoration application for setting aside an *ex parte* decree the merits of the case should be taken into account
  - (b) As a general rule, the court will set aside the decree only against such defendant or defendants who had made an application
  - (c) Where the decree is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against such defendant only, the court may set it aside against the other defendants also
  - (d) No *ex parte* decree can be set aside without notice to the opposite party
10. On which of the following grounds, the court will allow a plaintiff to withdraw a suit and file a fresh suit?
- (a) Mis-joinder of parties
  - (b) An erroneous valuation of the subject matter of a suit
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
11. Compensatory costs can be imposed:
- (a) If the claim (or defence) is false or vexatious and subsequently disallowed or withdrawn
  - (b) If objection to the false or vexatious claim or defence has been taken by the party at the earliest opportunity
  - (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
  - (d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect
12. According to O. 39, R. 2-A, which of the following is a consequence of the breach of injunction:
- (a) Attachment of the property
  - (b) Detention of the person in civil prison upto 3 months
  - (c) Sale of attached property after one year
  - (d) All of the above
13. Abatement of proceedings is provided for under:
- (a) Order 22
  - (b) Order 23
  - (c) Order 34
  - (d) Order 25
14. In which of the following cases, the right to sue survives upon death of a party:
- (a) A suit for dissolution of marriage
  - (b) A suit for right to future maintenance
  - (c) A suit for breach of contract of betrothal
  - (d) A suit for partition of ancestral property by a coparcener

15. The court may, by order, appoint a receiver of any property before decree:
- (a) Where it appears to the court to be just and convenient
  - (b) Where the suit property is in danger of being wrongfully sold in execution of a decree
  - (c) Where the defendant is about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property
  - (d) Where the defendant has absconded the local limits of the court's jurisdiction
16. When the notice of dishonor of cheque, contemplated under section 138(b) of the Negotiable Instruments Act issued by the payee/holder in due course, has been received by the drawer on date, then as per section 142 cognizance of the offence can be taken if complaint for the offence of dishonor has been made within –
- (a) 15 days from
  - (b) 30 days from
  - (c) 45 days from
  - (d) 60 days from
17. The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2018 makes it possible for a court trying an offence related to cheque bouncing, to direct the drawer (person who writes the cheque) to pay interim compensation to the complainant under certain circumstances. The interim compensation will not exceed \_\_\_\_\_% of the cheque amount?
- (a) 15%
  - (b) 25%
  - (c) 30%
  - (d) 20%
18. Effect of the statutory duty under section 10 of the Partnership Act to indemnify the firm for loss caused by any partner by his fraud casts a vicarious liability even in respect of criminal liability.
- (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) Only when the statute contemplates such liability
  - (d) None of the above
19. Which is a correct proposition where a minor is admitted to the benefits of a partnership firm?
- (a) The minor is personally liable for the acts of the firm
  - (b) Minor share is liable for the acts of the firm
  - (c) Minor may not have access to inspect and copy any of accounts of the firm
  - (d) None of the above

20. The President of India may obtain opinion of the Supreme Court under Article 143(1) if it appears to the President that a question of law has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain such opinion, by referring the question to the Supreme Court.

(a) The Supreme Court cannot decline to answer the reference on the ground that there is authoritative pronouncement of the Supreme Court which has already decided the question referred

(b) The Supreme Court may decline to answer the reference in any circumstance

(c) The Supreme Court may decline to answer the reference if it is held to be improper, inadvisable and undesirable; for the questions have no relation whatsoever with any of the provisions of the Constitution

Which of the above statement(s) is/are not correct:

(i) (a)

(ii) (a) and (b)

(iii) (c)

(iv) None of the above

21. In view of the Supreme Court's decision in popularly known as *Sabrimala* case, the expression "all laws in force" in Article 13(1) of the Constitution of India includes:

(a) Laws passed or made by a legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution and not previously repealed

(b) Customs and usages and personal laws

(c) Both of the above

(d) None of the above

22. A constitutional court can mould relief provided the foundational facts are available while exercising:

(a) Original Jurisdiction

(b) Appellate Jurisdiction

(c) All of the above

(d) None of the above

23. The Constitution (101<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Act, 2016 relates to:

(a) Granting constitutional status to National Commission for backward classes

(b) Providing reservation for economically weaker sections

(c) Introduction of the goods and services tax

(d) None of the above

24. An ordinance issued by the President of India shall remain in force for a period of:

(a) Six months

(b) One year

(c) Six weeks

(d) Six weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament

25. What is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of the Parliament?
- (a) Four months
  - (b) Six months
  - (c) Three months
  - (d) Twelve months
26. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in:
- (a) July, 1947
  - (b) August, 1947
  - (c) January, 1947
  - (d) June, 1947
27. The members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to:
- (a) The House of the People
  - (b) The Council of States
  - (c) The President
  - (d) None of the above
28. A right to sue accrues to X during his minority, X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of:
- (a) X's death
  - (b) His attaining majority
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
29. What is the prescribed period of limitation for filing a civil suit, challenging the dispossession of the plaintiff on the ground that the land has been illegally acquired by the Government?
- (a) One year from the date of dispossession
  - (b) Three years from the date of dispossession
  - (c) Twelve years from the date of dispossession
  - (d) None, as the suit is not maintainable
30. Arbitral proceedings commence:
- (a) On the date on which a request for a dispute to be referred to arbitration is received by the respondent
  - (b) On the date when the respondent gives consent to the appointment of the arbitrator
  - (c) On the date when the arbitrator issues notice of the parties
  - (d) On the date when the statement of claim and written submission of defence is made
31. For condonation of delay in making an application for setting aside the arbitral award:
- (a) Section 34 of the Act is complete in itself
  - (b) Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 is applicable
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
32. In which of the following cases it was held by the Supreme Court that Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 would have no application to International Commercial arbitrations held outside India and therefore such awards would only be subject to the

jurisdiction of Indian courts when the same are sought to be enforced in India in accordance with Part II of the said Act?

- (a) Bharat Aluminium Company etc. v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc etc. (Balco) (2012) 9 SCC 552
  - (b) Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading SA and Anr, (2002) 4 SCC 105
  - (c) Sachin Gupta and Anr. V. K.S. Forge Metal Pvt. Ltd, (2013) 10 SCC 540
  - (d) Kanpur Jal Sansthan and Anr. V. Bapu Construction 2014 (1) SCALE 207
33. Which of the following was used by the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?
- (a) Guidelines of Supreme Court of India
  - (b) European Commercial Arbitration Procedure
  - (c) UNCITRAL, 1985
  - (d) None of the above
34. Principle of “accord and satisfaction”:
- (a) Applies to an arbitration agreement
  - (b) Does not apply to a valid agreement
  - (c) Applies when the parties are not related
  - (d) Applies to an “agreement” signed by a minor
35. Under the Specific Relief Act, a suit for recovery of possession can be filed:
- (a) Only in respect of movable property
  - (b) Only in respect of immovable property
  - (c) In respect of both immovable and movable property
  - (d) None of the above
36. What is the meaning of Principle of quia timet in the context of law of injunction?
- (a) Some future probable injury to the right and interest of a person
  - (b) Some past injury to the right and interest of a person
  - (c) Some injury incapable of being compensated in money
  - (d) None of the above
37. Which of the following statements is incorrect in the context of Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963?
- (a) The court cannot grant injunction to any person from applying to any legislative body
  - (b) To prevent any person, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not clear that it will be a nuisance
  - (c) To prevent a continuing breach in which the plaintiff has acquiesced
  - (d) None of the above

38. Under Hindu Law a mother, in the absence of her son's father, sell her minor son's immovable property. The minor son, on attaining majority, can challenge this transaction:
- On the ground that transaction was made without the permission of the court:
  - No such transaction can be done for minor son
  - Transaction was not done by his father
  - His mother cannot do such transaction on his behalf
39. Which of the sections of the Hindu Marriage Act is applicable for declaring a marriage null and void, if the marriage is solemnized in contravention of clauses (i), (iv) and (v) of Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act?
- Section 9
  - Section 10
  - Section 11
  - Section 12
40. Who is the natural guardian of a Hindu minor married girl?
- Father
  - Mother
  - Mother-in-law
  - Husband
41. Which Section of the Special Marriage Act contemplates that in a case where both spouses professing the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion are married under the Special Marriage Act, then the provisions of Hindu Succession Act will apply for regulating the succession in respect of their property?
- 20A
  - 21A
  - 22A
  - 23A
42. If the deceased leaves behind more than one widow:
- All the widows together would get one share equal to that of other Class I heirs
  - Each widow would get one share equal to that of other Class I heirs
  - None of the widows will get any share
  - All the widows will be entitled only to maintenance
43. Any property inherited by a female Hindu from her father or mother shall devolve after her death (in absence of any son or daughter including the children of any predeceased son or daughter) upon:
- Heirs of her husband
  - Heirs of her father-in-law
  - Heirs of her father
  - None of the above
44. If A makes a Hiba of certain property to B with a condition that B shall not transfer the property, then
- The Hiba is void, the condition is valid
  - The Hiba is valid, the condition is void
  - Neither the Hiba nor the condition is valid
  - None of the above

45. The 'Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939' is based on the following School of Muslim Law:
- (a) Hanafi School
  - (b) Shafi School
  - (c) Zaudi School
  - (d) None of the above
46. A doctor agrees to provide his professional service to a patient on payment of a fee. The patient agrees and deposits the fee. In course of treatment the patient dies due to negligence and utmost recklessness of the doctor. The doctor incurs:
- (a) A contractual liability
  - (b) Contractual as well as tortious liability
  - (c) Tortious liability only
  - (d) None of the above
47. A minor can enforce a contract made in his favour for a valuable consideration. Whether a contract which is beyond the powers of the guardian and does not bind the minor would be binding on the other party and enforceable at the instance of the minor?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) Binding on the other party but not enforceable by the minor
  - (d) Enforceable by the minor
48. 'A' being an agent for an owner of landed property, agrees for money, without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for 'B' a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between 'A' and 'B':
- (a) is void
  - (b) is enforceable against 'A'
  - (c) is enforceable against the principal of 'A'
  - (d) is voidable at the instance of the principal of 'A'
49. 'A', for natural love and affection, promises to give his son 'B' Rs.1000/-. 'A' puts his promise in writing and registers it. Is this a contract?
- (a) Yes
  - (b) No
  - (c) It is a mere promise without consideration
  - (d) It is a void contract
50. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time contract of suretyship is entered into in the following circumstances:
- (a) If the surety knows of the existence of such security
  - (b) Even if the surety does not know the existence of such security
  - (c) In either of the two circumstances stated above
  - (d) None of the above

51. In a contract of sale by sample there is an implied condition:
- (i) That the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality
  - (ii) That the buyer shall have reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk of the sample
  - (iii) That the goods shall be free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable which would not be apparent on reasonable examination of sample
  - (iv) All of the above
52. A contract is called 'sale':
- (i) When the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to a buyer for a price
  - (ii) Where the property in goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer
  - (iii) Where a seller agrees to sell on fulfilment of certain conditions
  - (iv) None of the above
53. In a contract of sale, unless the circumstances of the contract show a different intention:
- (i) There is no implied undertaking on the part of the seller that he has a right to sell the goods
  - (ii) There is no implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods
  - (iii) There is no implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any charge or encumbrances in favour of any third party
  - (iv) There is an implied undertaking and warranty as to all the above conditions
54. A warranty is a stipulation in the contract which is:
- (a) Essential to the main purpose of the contract and gives rise to a right to reject the goods
  - (b) Collateral to the main purpose of the contract without right to claim damages in case of breach of it
  - (c) Essential to the main purpose and breach of it gives rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated
  - (d) Collateral to the main purpose and breach of it gives rise to a claim for damages
55. Where a consignee entered into a contract for sale of goods with a third person but before sale and without knowledge of vendor the goods were looted away in transit, the contract of sale is:
- (a) Void
  - (b) Voidable
  - (c) Binding on the consignee
  - (d) Binding on both the parties

56. Which one of the following is not an essential condition for application of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Criminal act done by several persons
  - (b) Criminal act must be done in furtherance of common intention
  - (c) Participation by all persons in some manner in the act constituting the offence
  - (d) Criminal act done in prosecution of the common object
57. In some cases a crime is constituted even though the act is not done with guilty intention. These are cases of:
- (a) Vicarious liability
  - (b) Liability of State
  - (c) Strict liability
  - (d) Joint liability
58. In which case has it been held that in determining whether the force employed in the exercise of right of private defence was actually necessary or not, it is unreasonable to weigh the facts of a case on golden scales?
- (a) State v. Sidhnath Rai
  - (b) Jai Bhagwan v. State of Orissa
  - (c) Baljit Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
  - (d) Amjad Khan v. State
59. An executioner who execute the death penalty is protected from criminal liability under which section of IPC?
- (a) Section 97
  - (b) Section 78
  - (c) Section 79
  - (d) Section 80
60. What is the age of the child to get immunity from criminal liability?
- (a) Less than 10 years
  - (b) Less than 7 years
  - (c) Less than 8 years
  - (d) Less than 14 years
61. In which case the Supreme Court has struck down Section 303 IPC as unconstitutional?
- (a) Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab
  - (b) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
  - (c) Santa Singh v. State of Punjab
  - (d) Mithu Singh v. State of Punjab
62. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The right of private defence under Indian Penal Code is available even against an act which is not offence under the Code
  - (b) The right of private defence can be exercised to repeal unlawful aggression and also to retaliate
  - (c) The right of private defence is available to defend only one's own person and property
  - (d) The right of private defence extends to the causing of death when the assault is made with the intention of wrongfully confining a person

63. Who prepared the first draft of Indian Penal Code?  
(a) Canning (b) Stephen  
(c) Bentinck (d) Macaulay
64. An English Mortgagee who belongs to ..... religion can sell the mortgaged property without intervention of the court.  
(a) Hindu (b) Islam  
(c) Christian (d) Parsi
65. To make a mortgage for hundred rupees or upward valid, it should be registered, signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses, but it is not applicable in the case of  
(a) English mortgage  
(b) Simple mortgage  
(c) Usufructuary mortgage  
(d) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
66. It is mandatory that transfer of an actionable claim can be effected only by an instrument in writing but it does not have effect on  
(a) Negotiable instruments  
(b) Arrears of rent  
(c) An amount due under a letter of credit  
(d) None of the above
67. In Chapter IV of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 'Contribution' is related to mortgagors, marshalling is related to  
(a) Mortgagees (b) Prior mortgagees  
(c) Co-mortgagees (d) Subsequent mortgagees
68. A receiver appointed under Section 69A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 may be removed by writing signed by mortgagor and mortgagee:  
(a) On due cause shown (b) For reasons in writing  
(c) For sufficient reasons (d) For reasons not disclosed
69. Which one of the statements given below is incorrect in the context of Section 311 Cr.P.C?  
(a) Any court can summon any person as a witness if his evidence is essential to the just decision of the case  
(b) The power under Section 311 Cr.P.C can only be used during investigation  
(c) Any witness can be recalled and re-examined even if he has already been examined  
(d) Any person who has not been summoned as a witness but is in attendance could be examined under Section 311 Cr.P.C

70. The purpose of examination of an accused under Section 313 Cr.P.C is:
- To enable him to explain any circumstance appearing in the evidence against him
  - To instil confidence in him
  - To remove his fears
  - To collect incriminating materials against him
71. Which one of the following statements is true?
- Even when a person is not named in the charge-sheet as an accused person, he could be proceeded against under Section 319 Cr.P.C
  - An order under Section 319 Cr.P.C can only be made on the request of the informant or any one of the witnesses
  - The proceeding against any person summoned under Section 319 Cr.P.C need not be started afresh
  - An order under Section 319 Cr.P.C is an administrative order
72. Which one of the offences is compoundable even without the permission of the court?
- Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
  - Causing miscarriage without a woman's consent
  - Exploitation of a trafficked child
  - Cheating
73. Strike out the incorrect statement:
- No summons can be issued in a warrant case
  - In a summons case, the Magistrate who has taken cognizance can issue summons for attendance of the accused
  - In a complaint case, a warrant or summons has necessarily to be accompanied by a copy of the complaint
  - A complaint can be dismissed by a Magistrate under Section 204(4) Cr.P.C
74. 'A' is tried and convicted for causing grievous hurt. The person injured dies afterwards.
- 'A' may be tried again for culpable homicide
  - 'A' cannot be tried for the second time
  - 'A' can only be tried for culpable homicide not amounting to murder
  - None of the above
75. No court shall take cognizance of an offence if the offence is punishable for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years after"
- Six months
  - One year
  - Two years
  - Three Years

76. An offence of kidnapping can be tried by a court having jurisdiction over the place:
- Where the kidnapping has taken place
  - Where the kidnapped person is recovered
  - Where the victim was conveyed, concealed or detained
  - All of the above
77. The High Court can transfer cases and appeals:
- If fair and impartial trial cannot be held in a particular court
  - When some question of law of public importance is likely to arise
  - The transfer would be for the general convenience of the parties
  - All of the above

**PART-II (ENGLISH)**  
**Multiple Choice Questions**

78. In each of the following questions, choose the option that fills the blank in the given sentence correctly.
- She praised each of her \_\_\_\_\_ for her special qualities.
    - Daughter-in-laws
    - Daughters-in-law
    - Daughters-in-laws'
    - Daughters'-in-law
  - There is \_\_\_\_\_ reason to believe him.
    - No any
    - None
    - No
    - Many
  - Every child and every soldier raised \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
    - Her
    - Their
    - Own
    - His
  - When something is rational, it \_\_\_\_\_.
    - Can be obtained in limited quantities
    - It cannot be believed
    - It follows logically
    - It is distributed by government agencies.
  - New recordings containing five of his works give a rich \_\_\_\_ of his art.
    - Conception
    - Conspectus
    - Consideration
    - Criticism
79. Which of the following is the correct spelling?
- Inconsequentiall
  - Inconsequentiell
  - Inconsequential
  - Inconsequential.

80. "But what we had told him last month was inexcusable."  
Which of the following is the correct passive voice version of the given sentence?
- (a) We said, "What we are telling you is inexcusable."  
(b) But what was told him by us last month was inexcusable.  
(c) But what had been told him last month was inexcusable.  
(d) But what he was told last month was inexcusable.
81. Choose the odd one out.
- (a) Bliss (b) Rapture  
(c) Ecstasy (d) Anguish
82. Choose the correct meaning of 'to drive home.'
- (a) To find one's roots (b) To return to place of rest  
(c) Back to original position (d) To emphasize
83. It is you alone who \_\_\_\_\_ to blame.
- (a) Is (b) Were  
(c) Are (d) Can

### PART-III (GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)

84. President Bidhya Devi Bhandari, who recently dissolved the Parliament of the country, is the current President of:
- (a) Indonesia (b) Mauritius  
(c) Maldives (d) None of the above
85. The Uttar Pradesh Government has recently embarked upon a scheme to take the unique culture of its ethnic \_\_\_\_\_ tribe across the world.
- (a) Agariya (b) Bhotia  
(c) Tharu (d) Baiga
86. Which person of Indian origin has recently been appointed as the CEO of WHO Foundation?
- (a) Sunil Panwar (b) Anil Soni  
(c) Sandeep Marwah (d) Aniruddha Jain
87. Which of the following States launched the "Orunodoi Scheme?"
- (a) Haryana (b) West Bengal  
(c) Assam (d) Odisha
88. India's first home for transgender children in need of care and protection will soon be established in:
- (a) Bengaluru (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Lucknow (d) Bhopal
89. Who has been recently crowned by Forbes as the highest paid celebrity of 2020?
- (a) Emma Watson (b) Dwayne Johnson  
(c) Kylie Jenner (d) Brad Pitt.

90. Which was the first nation to plant its flag on the moon?  
 (a) USA (b) China  
 (c) Japan (d) Germany
91. Which of the following countries has recorded the highest number of elephant deaths in the world due to the human-elephant conflict?  
 (a) Thailand (b) Sri Lanka  
 (c) Seychelles (d) Mauritius
92. Which of the following countries presented the prestigious Legion of Merit award to PM Narendra Modi for his leadership in elevating a strategic partnership between two countries and the emergence of India as a global power?  
 (a) Russia (b) USA  
 (c) France (d) Canada
93. Who headed the first National Judicial Pay Commission?  
 (a) Justice A.K. Mathur  
 (b) Justice I.A. Ansari  
 (c) Justice K. Jagannatha Shetty  
 (d) Justice A.K. Patnaik

#### **PART-IV (COMPUTER)**

94. Every computer connected to the Internet is identified by a unique four-part string, known as  
 (a) IP address (b) Host name  
 (c) Domain name (d) None of the above
95. "LINUX" is:  
 (a) A Malware (b) An Operating System  
 (c) An Application Program (d) A Firmware
96. Changing the appearance of text using a word processor is called:  
 (a) Editing (b) Writing  
 (c) Formatting (d) All of the above
97. Which of the following is not application software?  
 (a) Microsoft Word (b) Microsoft Excel  
 (c) Microsoft Power Point (d) Microsoft Windows
98. Reversing the preceding undo operation in MS Word can be performed with:  
 (a) Ctrl + X (b) Ctrl + Z  
 (c) Ctrl + U (d) Ctrl + Y
99. Page numbers may be inserted in:  
 (a) The header (b) The footer  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
100. Which tool can be opted for a synonym in a document?  
 (a) Auto text (b) Replace  
 (c) Thesaurus (d) Restore