

PU LLB Legal Aptitude

Sample Paper – 6

Duration: 36 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **40** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Legal Aptitude section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- In principle-fact questions, assume the given principle is true and apply it to the facts, even if the principle differs from the actual law.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet in English, Hindi, or Punjabi.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Principle: A marriage is valid only if both parties freely give their consent to it; a marriage brought about by force or threat is not valid. **Facts:** R is dragged to a temple and made to marry S after her family threatens to disown her if she refuses. R never wished to marry S. Is the marriage valid?

- (A) Yes, because the ceremony was duly performed in a temple.
- (B) No, because R's consent was obtained by threat and was not free.
- (C) Yes, because R's family approved of the marriage.
- (D) No, because S did not pay any dowry.

Q2. Principle: In every question concerning the custody of a minor child, the welfare of the child is the paramount consideration. **Facts:** A court must



decide custody of a 6-year-old. The father is wealthy but often violent towards the child, while the mother is of modest means but loving and caring. To whom should custody be given?

- (A) The father, because he is wealthier.
- (B) The father, because a father is the natural guardian.
- (C) Neither, because the child is too young.
- (D) The mother, because the welfare of the child is paramount.

Q3. Principle: A husband who has sufficient means is bound to maintain his wife who is unable to maintain herself. **Facts:** M, a well-employed man, deserts his wife W, who has no income and no means of her own. W claims maintenance from M. Will she succeed?

- (A) Yes, because M has sufficient means and W cannot maintain herself.
- (B) No, because the husband and wife are living separately.
- (C) No, because maintenance is payable only to children.
- (D) Yes, but only if W agrees to return to M.

Q4. Principle: On the death of a person without a will, his self-acquired property devolves equally among his class-one heirs. **Facts:** P dies without making a will, leaving behind his widow, one son, and one daughter as his only class-one heirs, and a house worth Rs. 90,00,000. How is the house to be divided?

- (A) Wholly to the son, as the male heir.
- (B) Equally between the widow and the son only.
- (C) Equally among the widow, son, and daughter, one-third each.
- (D) Wholly to the widow, as the surviving spouse.

Q5. Principle: A guardian must act only for the benefit of the minor in his charge, and any act done against the minor's interest is not binding on the minor. **Facts:** G, the guardian of a 10-year-old orphan T, sells T's



only house far below its value to G's own friend, pocketing part of the money. Is the sale binding on T?

- (A) Yes, because a guardian can deal with the minor's property as he likes.
- (B) Yes, because the buyer paid some money for the house.
- (C) No, but only if T objects after turning 18.
- (D) No, because the guardian acted against the minor's interest.

Q6. Principle: A person who marries again during the lifetime of his or her existing spouse, while the first marriage subsists, commits an offence and the second marriage is void. **Facts:** H, while still lawfully married to his first wife who is alive, marries a second woman without dissolving the first marriage. Is the second marriage valid?

- (A) Yes, because both women agreed to the arrangement.
- (B) Yes, because H can support two families.
- (C) No, because the first marriage was still subsisting.
- (D) No, but only if the first wife complains to the police.

Q7. Principle: A valid adoption requires that the person adopting has the capacity and right to take in adoption, and that the child is lawfully given and taken in adoption. **Facts:** A and his wife, both adults of sound mind, with the consent of the child's natural parents, formally take a 5-year-old boy in adoption through a proper ceremony. Is the adoption valid?

- (A) Yes, because the persons adopting were competent and the child was lawfully given and taken.
- (B) No, because only the husband can adopt a child.
- (C) No, because a 5-year-old is too old to be adopted.
- (D) Yes, but only if money was paid to the natural parents.



- Q8. Principle:** A marriage between two persons who fall within the prohibited degrees of relationship, such as a brother and his sister, is void unless a valid custom permits it. **Facts:** B wishes to marry his own sister. No custom of their community permits such a marriage. Can they validly marry?
- (A) Yes, because both are adults.
 - (B) Yes, because they love each other.
 - (C) No, but only if their parents object.
 - (D) No, because they fall within the prohibited degrees and no custom permits it.
- Q9. Principle:** If either spouse, without reasonable excuse, withdraws from the society of the other, the aggrieved spouse may apply to the court for restitution of conjugal rights. **Facts:** Without any reason, W leaves the matrimonial home and refuses to live with her husband H, who has done her no wrong. H wishes to bring her back through the court. Can he apply?
- (A) No, because a husband cannot force a wife to live with him in any way.
 - (B) Yes, because W withdrew from H's society without reasonable excuse.
 - (C) No, because the couple has no children.
 - (D) Yes, but only if W's parents agree.
- Q10. Principle:** A child born during the continuance of a valid marriage between the mother and any man is presumed to be the legitimate child of that man. **Facts:** A child is born to W while she is validly married to and living with her husband H. A distant relative claims the child is illegitimate but offers no proof. How is the child treated in law?
- (A) As illegitimate, because a relative made the claim.
 - (B) As illegitimate, unless H himself proves legitimacy.



- (C) As legitimate, only if a court so declares after a trial.
- (D) As the legitimate child of H, by presumption of law.

Q11. The President of India is elected by:

- (A) the people of India through direct election
- (B) the members of the Lok Sabha alone
- (C) an electoral college of elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
- (D) the Chief Justice and the judges of the Supreme Court

Q12. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of which House of Parliament?

- (A) the Lok Sabha
- (B) the Rajya Sabha
- (C) both Houses jointly
- (D) neither House

Q13. The Parliament of India consists of the President and which two Houses?

- (A) the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
- (B) the Lok Sabha and the State Assembly
- (C) the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Council
- (D) the Council of Ministers and the Lok Sabha

Q14. Unless dissolved earlier, the normal term of the Lok Sabha is:

- (A) 3 years
- (B) 4 years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 5 years



- Q15.** Which of the following correctly describes the Rajya Sabha?
- (A) It is dissolved every five years like the Lok Sabha.
 - (B) It can be dissolved by the President at any time.
 - (C) It is a permanent House, one-third of whose members retire every two years.
 - (D) All of its members are nominated by the President.
- Q16.** After a Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, it becomes a law (an Act) only when it receives the assent of:
- (A) the Prime Minister
 - (B) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (C) the Chief Justice of India
 - (D) the President of India
- Q17.** In the law of contracts, a “breach of contract” occurs when:
- (A) the parties mutually agree to cancel the contract
 - (B) a party, without lawful excuse, fails to perform his promise
 - (C) the contract is reduced to writing
 - (D) the contract is registered with the court
- Q18.** The ordinary remedy available to a party who suffers loss from a breach of contract is a claim for:
- (A) damages, that is, monetary compensation for the loss suffered
 - (B) imprisonment of the party in breach
 - (C) a fine payable to the government
 - (D) cancellation of the other party’s other contracts
- Q19.** The remedy by which a court orders the party in breach to actually carry out his promise, instead of merely paying money, is called:



- (A) rescission
- (B) liquidated damages
- (C) specific performance
- (D) quantum meruit

Q20. When the aggrieved party, on a breach by the other side, treats the contract as set aside and is freed from his own obligations under it, the remedy is called:

- (A) specific performance
- (B) an injunction
- (C) quantum meruit
- (D) rescission of the contract

Q21. Where a party has promised not to do a certain act but threatens to do it, the court may grant an order restraining him from doing that act. This order is called:

- (A) rescission
- (B) quantum meruit
- (C) specific performance
- (D) an injunction

Q22. Which of the following statements about culpable homicide and murder is correct?

- (A) Every culpable homicide is murder.
- (B) Murder is a less serious form of culpable homicide.
- (C) Every murder is culpable homicide, but not every culpable homicide is murder.
- (D) Culpable homicide and murder are exactly the same offence.



- Q23.** In criminal law, the difference between “intention” and “knowledge” is best described as:
- (A) intention is the aim or purpose to bring about a result, while knowledge is awareness that the result is likely to follow
 - (B) intention and knowledge mean exactly the same thing
 - (C) knowledge is a more serious state of mind than intention in every case
 - (D) intention relates only to property offences and knowledge only to bodily offences
- Q24.** Which of the following is most likely to be treated as “grievous hurt” rather than simple hurt?
- (A) a minor scratch on the arm
 - (B) a slap that leaves no mark
 - (C) permanent loss of the sight of an eye
 - (D) a small bruise that heals in a day
- Q25.** If a person causes the death of another by doing an act with the clear intention of causing that death, and no special exception applies, the offence is ordinarily:
- (A) no offence at all
 - (B) murder
 - (C) only grievous hurt
 - (D) only a civil wrong
- Q26.** A person who does an act with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, and thereby causes death, is generally guilty of:
- (A) no offence
 - (B) theft



- (C) criminal trespass
- (D) culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Q27. In the law of torts, “nuisance” refers to:

- (A) an unlawful interference with a person’s use or enjoyment of land, or of some right connected with it
- (B) a direct physical assault on a person
- (C) a breach of a written contract
- (D) the theft of movable goods

Q28. A factory regularly emits thick smoke and a foul smell that seriously disturb only the family living in the single house next door. This is most appropriately treated as a:

- (A) public nuisance
- (B) breach of contract
- (C) private nuisance
- (D) criminal assault

Q29. A person who, without authority, digs up and blocks a public road used by the whole town, causing inconvenience to the public at large, commits a:

- (A) private nuisance against one neighbour
- (B) mere breach of trust
- (C) valid exercise of his rights
- (D) public nuisance

Q30. Where a continuing nuisance is interfering with a person’s enjoyment of his land, the most suitable civil remedy, besides damages, is:

- (A) an injunction to stop the nuisance



- (B) imprisonment of the wrongdoer
- (C) rescission of a contract
- (D) specific performance of a promise

Q31. The legal expression “ex parte” refers to a proceeding or order made:

- (A) by a higher court on appeal
- (B) with the consent of both parties
- (C) in the absence, or without hearing, of the other party
- (D) only in criminal cases

Q32. When a matter is described as “sub judice”, it means that the matter is:

- (A) already finally decided
- (B) withdrawn from the court
- (C) still under consideration before a court and not yet decided
- (D) barred by limitation

Q33. When a meeting or hearing is adjourned “sine die”, it means that it is adjourned:

- (A) to the very next day
- (B) indefinitely, without fixing any future date
- (C) permanently cancelled and never to be held
- (D) only for the lunch interval

Q34. An act done “mala fide” is one that is done:

- (A) in good faith and with honest intention
- (B) by mistake but without any wrong motive
- (C) under a court’s order
- (D) in bad faith, with a dishonest or improper motive



- Q35.** Which case, decided during the Emergency, is known as the “Habeas Corpus case”, in which the majority held that the right to move the courts for enforcement of personal liberty could be suspended?
- (A) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
 - (B) Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (C) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
 - (D) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- Q36.** In which case did the Supreme Court recognise the right to education as flowing from the right to life under Article 21?
- (A) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
 - (B) Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (C) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
 - (D) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- Q37.** Which landmark case is associated with the identification and release of bonded labourers and the protection of their rights?
- (A) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
 - (B) Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh
 - (C) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
 - (D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- Q38.** A “Lok Adalat” is a forum that:
- (A) amicably settles disputes through compromise between the parties
 - (B) tries only serious criminal offences
 - (C) hears appeals against High Court judgments
 - (D) drafts new laws for Parliament
- Q39.** The body that regulates the legal profession and legal education in India, and lays down standards for advocates, is the:



- (A) Law Commission of India
- (B) Bar Council of India
- (C) National Human Rights Commission
- (D) Election Commission of India

Q40. The three principal kinds of jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court of India are:

- (A) original, appellate, and advisory
- (B) civil, criminal, and revenue
- (C) local, district, and state
- (D) executive, legislative, and judicial



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Free Consent in Marriage: A valid marriage needs the free consent of both parties.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: R was dragged to the temple and made to marry under threat of being disowned, so her consent was obtained by force and threat.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Because her consent was not free, the marriage is not valid under the given principle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A duly performed ceremony cannot cure the absence of free consent.
- Option C: The family's approval is not the same as R's free consent.
- Option D: The principle says nothing about dowry; it turns only on consent.

Final Answer: R's consent was obtained by threat, so the marriage is not valid ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Welfare of the Child: In custody disputes, the child's welfare is the paramount consideration.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: The father is wealthy but often violent towards the child, while the mother is loving and caring though of modest means.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Since the welfare of the child is paramount, custody should go to the loving and caring mother, not the violent father.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Greater wealth or the status of natural guardian cannot override the child's welfare.
- Option C: Young age does not bar custody; the court must still place the child with one parent.

Final Answer: Custody should go to the mother, as the welfare of the child is



paramount ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Maintenance of Wife: A husband with sufficient means must maintain a wife who cannot maintain herself.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: M is well-employed and so has sufficient means, while W has no income and cannot maintain herself.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Both conditions of the principle are met, so W is entitled to maintenance from M.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Living separately, especially after desertion by the husband, does not defeat the claim.
- Option C: The principle clearly extends maintenance to the wife, not only to children.
- Option D: The principle does not make the wife's return a condition for maintenance here.

Final Answer: M has sufficient means and W cannot maintain herself, so she succeeds ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Intestate Succession: Self-acquired property of a person who dies without a will devolves equally among class-one heirs.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: P died without a will, leaving the widow, one son, and one daughter as his only class-one heirs.

Step 2 — Conclusion: The house worth Rs. 90,00,000 is divided equally, one-third to each of the three heirs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: The principle gives equal shares, so the son does not take



the whole, nor is the daughter excluded.

- Option D: The widow does not take the whole house; she shares equally with the children.

Final Answer: The house is divided one-third each among widow, son, and daughter ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Duty of a Guardian: A guardian must act only for the benefit of the minor, and acts against the minor's interest do not bind the minor.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: G sold T's only house far below value to his own friend and pocketed part of the money, acting against T's interest.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Since the sale was against the minor's interest, it is not binding on T.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: A guardian cannot deal with a minor's property as he likes, and the buyer paying some money does not validate a sale against the minor's interest.
- Option C: The act is not binding regardless of whether T objects after turning 18; the principle does not impose that condition.

Final Answer: The guardian acted against the minor's interest, so the sale is not binding ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Bigamy: A second marriage during the lifetime of an existing spouse, while the first marriage subsists, is void.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: H married a second woman while still lawfully married to his living first wife, without dissolving the first marriage.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Because the first marriage was still subsisting, the second



marriage is void.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: The agreement of the women or H's ability to support two families cannot validate a void second marriage.
- Option D: The second marriage is void by operation of the principle, not dependent on the first wife complaining.

Final Answer: The first marriage was subsisting, so the second marriage is void ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Valid Adoption: Adoption is valid when the adopters are competent and the child is lawfully given and taken.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: A and his wife are adults of sound mind, and the child was given by his natural parents and taken through a proper ceremony.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Both requirements being satisfied, the adoption is valid.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The principle does not restrict adoption to the husband alone.
- Option C: There is nothing in the principle making a 5-year-old too old to be adopted.
- Option D: The principle does not require, nor approve, payment of money to the natural parents.

Final Answer: The adopters were competent and the child was lawfully given and taken, so the adoption is valid ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Prohibited Degrees: A marriage within the prohibited degrees is void unless a valid custom permits it.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: B wishes to marry his own sister, who clearly falls within the prohibited degrees, and no custom permits it.

Step 2 — Conclusion: With no permitting custom, the marriage is void.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Being adults or loving each other cannot make a prohibited-degree marriage valid.
- Option C: The marriage is void in itself; it does not depend on the parents objecting.

Final Answer: They fall within the prohibited degrees and no custom permits it, so they cannot validly marry ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Restitution of Conjugal Rights: A spouse deserted without reasonable excuse may seek restitution of conjugal rights.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: W left the matrimonial home and refused to live with H without any reason, and H had done her no wrong.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Since W withdrew from H's society without reasonable excuse, H, the aggrieved spouse, may apply for restitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The principle expressly allows an application to the court, so the remedy is available.
- Option C: Having no children is not a condition under the principle.
- Option D: The remedy does not depend on W's parents agreeing.

Final Answer: W withdrew without reasonable excuse, so H can apply for restitution ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Presumption of Legitimacy: A child born during a valid marriage is presumed legitimate.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: The child was born to W while she was validly married to and living with H.

Step 2 — Conclusion: The child is presumed to be H's legitimate child, and the relative's bare claim, offered without proof, cannot displace the presumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: A relative's unproved claim cannot make the child illegitimate, and the burden is not on H to prove legitimacy.
- Option C: Legitimacy follows by presumption of law; it does not require a fresh court declaration after trial.

Final Answer: The child is the legitimate child of H by presumption of law ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Election of the President: The President is chosen indirectly by elected representatives.

Explanation: The President is elected by an **electoral college** consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

Why other options are wrong:

- There is no direct election by the people; the Lok Sabha alone does not elect the President; and the judges of the Supreme Court play no part in the election.

Final Answer: The President is elected by an electoral college of MPs and State Assembly members ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Office of the Vice-President: The Vice-President presides over the Upper House.

Explanation: The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the **Rajya Sabha** (the Council of States) and presides over its sittings.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Lok Sabha is presided over by the Speaker; the Vice-President does not chair both Houses or neither.

Final Answer: The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Composition of Parliament: Parliament is made up of the President and two Houses.

Explanation: The Parliament of India consists of the President and the two Houses, namely the **Lok Sabha** (House of the People) and the **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States).

Why other options are wrong:

- State Assemblies, Legislative Councils, and the Council of Ministers are not Houses of the Union Parliament.

Final Answer: The two Houses are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Term of the Lok Sabha: The Lower House has a fixed normal life.

Explanation: Unless dissolved earlier, the normal term of the Lok Sabha is **5 years** from the date of its first meeting.

Why other options are wrong:

- Three, four, and six years are all incorrect; the constitutional term is five years.

Final Answer: The normal term of the Lok Sabha is 5 years ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Nature of the Rajya Sabha: The Upper House is a continuing body.

Explanation: The Rajya Sabha is a **permanent House** that is not subject to dissolution; about one-third of its members retire every two years, and fresh members are elected in their place.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not dissolved like the Lok Sabha, nor can the President dissolve it; and only a small number of its members are nominated, not all.

Final Answer: The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House with one-third retiring every two years ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — How a Bill Becomes Law: The President's assent is the final step.

Explanation: After both Houses pass a Bill, it becomes an Act only when it receives the assent of the **President of India**.

Why other options are wrong:



- The Prime Minister, the Speaker, and the Chief Justice do not give assent to Bills.

Final Answer: A Bill becomes law on the assent of the President ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Breach of Contract: A breach is a failure to keep one's promise.

Explanation: A breach of contract occurs when a party, **without lawful excuse, fails to perform his promise** under the contract.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mutual cancellation is not a breach; reducing a contract to writing or registering it has nothing to do with breach.

Final Answer: A breach is a failure to perform a promise without lawful excuse ⇒

[Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Damages: The usual remedy for breach is monetary compensation.

Explanation: The ordinary remedy for a party who suffers loss from a breach is a claim for **damages**, that is, monetary compensation for the loss caused by the breach.

Why other options are wrong:

- Breach of contract is a civil matter, so it does not lead to imprisonment or a fine to the government, nor to cancelling unrelated contracts.

Final Answer: The ordinary remedy is damages, that is, monetary compensation ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Specific Performance: Sometimes money is not enough and actual performance is ordered.

Explanation: Specific performance is the remedy by which the court directs the party in breach to actually carry out his promise, rather than merely pay damages.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rescission sets the contract aside; liquidated damages are a pre-fixed sum of money; quantum meruit is payment for work actually done.

Final Answer: The remedy that compels actual performance is specific performance ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Rescission: The aggrieved party may set the contract aside.

Explanation: Rescission is the remedy by which the aggrieved party, on the other's breach, treats the contract as set aside and is freed from his own obligations under it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Specific performance enforces the promise; an injunction restrains an act; quantum meruit is payment for work done.

Final Answer: Treating the contract as set aside on breach is rescission ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Injunction: The court can restrain a threatened breach of a negative promise.

Explanation: An **injunction** is an order of the court restraining a party from doing an act that he has promised not to do but threatens to do.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rescission sets the contract aside; quantum meruit pays for work done; specific performance compels a positive act, not restraint.

Final Answer: The order restraining a threatened breach is an injunction ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Culpable Homicide and Murder: Murder is a graver species of culpable homicide.

Explanation: **Every murder is culpable homicide, but not every culpable homicide is murder.** Murder is the more serious form, requiring a higher degree of intention or knowledge; lesser cases remain culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Why other options are wrong:

- Not every culpable homicide is murder; murder is the more serious, not the less serious, form; and the two are not identical.

Final Answer: Every murder is culpable homicide, but not every culpable homicide is murder ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Intention versus Knowledge: These are two distinct mental states.

Explanation: **Intention** is the aim or purpose to bring about a particular result, whereas **knowledge** is awareness that a result is likely to follow from one's act, even without desiring it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Intention and knowledge are not the same; knowledge is not necessarily more serious than intention; and neither is confined to a particular class of offences.

Final Answer: Intention is the purpose to cause a result, while knowledge is awareness it is likely ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Grievous Hurt: Only serious kinds of hurt count as grievous.

Explanation: **Permanent loss of the sight of an eye** is a serious and lasting injury, and is treated as grievous hurt rather than simple hurt.

Why other options are wrong:

- A minor scratch, a mark-free slap, and a small bruise that heals in a day are all trivial injuries amounting at most to simple hurt.

Final Answer: Permanent loss of the sight of an eye is grievous hurt ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Intention to Cause Death: An intentional killing is ordinarily murder.

Explanation: If a person causes death by an act done with the clear **intention of causing that death**, and no special exception applies, the offence is ordinarily murder.

Why other options are wrong:

- Intentionally causing death is plainly an offence, far graver than grievous hurt, and is not a mere civil wrong.

Final Answer: Causing death with the intention to cause it is ordinarily murder

⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Knowledge Causing Death: Knowledge without intention to kill points to a lesser offence.

Explanation: A person who, with the **knowledge** that his act is likely to cause death but **without intention** to cause death, in fact causes death, is generally guilty of **culpable homicide not amounting to murder**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Causing death in this way is certainly an offence, and it is neither theft nor criminal trespass, which concern property.

Final Answer: Knowledge of likely death, without intention to kill, is culpable homicide not amounting to murder ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Nuisance: Nuisance protects the use and enjoyment of land.

Explanation: Nuisance is an **unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land**, or of some right connected with it, such as by noise, smell, smoke, or obstruction.

Why other options are wrong:

- A direct assault, a breach of contract, and theft of goods are different wrongs and are not nuisance.

Final Answer: Nuisance is an unlawful interference with the use or enjoyment of land ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Private Nuisance: Interference with one occupier's enjoyment of land is private nuisance.

Explanation: The smoke and foul smell disturb only the single family next door, so the interference is with that occupier's enjoyment of his land. This is a **private nuisance**.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not a public nuisance, which affects the public at large; and it is neither a breach of contract nor a criminal assault.

Final Answer: Disturbance to a single neighbour's enjoyment of land is a private nuisance ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Public Nuisance: Interference with a public right affecting the community is public nuisance.

Explanation: Blocking a public road used by the whole town, and inconveniencing the public at large, interferes with a public right and is a **public nuisance**.

Why other options are wrong:

- It harms the public, not just one neighbour, so it is not a private nuisance; it is not a breach of trust; and obstructing a public road is unlawful, not a valid exercise of rights.

Final Answer: Blocking a public road and inconveniencing the public is a public nuisance ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Remedy for Nuisance: A continuing nuisance is best stopped by an injunction.

Explanation: For a continuing nuisance, the most suitable civil remedy, besides damages for past loss, is an **injunction** ordering the wrongdoer to stop the nuisance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Imprisonment is a criminal sanction, not a civil remedy here; rescission and specific performance are contract remedies, not remedies for nuisance.

Final Answer: The suitable remedy to stop a continuing nuisance is an injunction ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Ex parte: The term describes a one-sided proceeding.

Explanation: “Ex parte” refers to a proceeding or order made **in the absence, or without hearing, of the other party**, for example when a defendant fails to appear.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not an appeal, not a proceeding by consent of both parties, and is not limited to criminal cases.

Final Answer: Ex parte means in the absence of, or without hearing, the other party ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Sub judice: The term marks a matter still pending in court.

Explanation: A matter that is “sub judice” is **still under consideration before a court and not yet decided**; public comment on it is generally avoided.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sub judice does not mean already decided, withdrawn from court, or barred by limitation.

Final Answer: Sub judice means still under the court’s consideration and not yet decided ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q32](#)



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Sine die: The term means without fixing a day.

Explanation: To adjourn “sine die” is to adjourn **indefinitely, without fixing any future date** for resumption.

Why other options are wrong:

- It does not mean adjournment to the next day, permanent cancellation, or a mere lunch break.

Final Answer: Sine die means adjourned indefinitely, without fixing a date ⇒

[Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Mala fide: The term means done in bad faith.

Explanation: An act done “mala fide” is one done **in bad faith, with a dishonest or improper motive**, as opposed to an honest, good-faith act.

Why other options are wrong:

- Good faith is the opposite (bona fide); an honest mistake or an act under court order is not mala fide.

Final Answer: Mala fide means done in bad faith, with a dishonest or improper motive ⇒

[Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — The Habeas Corpus Case: A controversial Emergency-era decision on personal liberty.

Explanation: **ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla (1976)**, the “Habeas Corpus case”, is the decision in which the majority held that during the Emergency the right to move the courts for enforcement of personal liberty stood suspended.

Why other options are wrong:



- Unni Krishnan dealt with education; Bandhua Mukti Morcha with bonded labour; Kesavananda Bharati with the basic structure doctrine.

Final Answer: The Habeas Corpus case is ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla ⇒

A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Right to Education: Education was read into the right to life.

Explanation: In **Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh** (1993), the Supreme Court held that the right to education flows from the right to life under Article 21.

Why other options are wrong:

- ADM Jabalpur concerned personal liberty in the Emergency; Bandhua Mukti Morcha concerned bonded labour; A. K. Gopalan concerned preventive detention.

Final Answer: The right-to-education case is Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Bonded Labour: A leading public interest case on bonded labourers.

Explanation: **Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India** (1984) is the landmark case concerning the identification, release, and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and the protection of their rights.

Why other options are wrong:

- ADM Jabalpur concerned personal liberty in the Emergency; Unni Krishnan concerned education; Maneka Gandhi concerned fair procedure under Article 21.

Final Answer: The bonded-labour case is Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India ⇒ C



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Lok Adalat: A people's court for amicable settlement.

Explanation: A Lok Adalat settles disputes **amicably through compromise** between the parties, providing a quick and inexpensive forum, especially for compoundable and settleable matters.

Why other options are wrong:

- It does not try serious crimes, hear appeals from High Courts, or draft laws for Parliament.

Final Answer: A Lok Adalat amicably settles disputes through compromise ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Bar Council of India: The apex body for advocates and legal education.

Explanation: The **Bar Council of India** regulates the legal profession and legal education in India, lays down standards of professional conduct, and recognises law degrees for enrolment as advocates.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Law Commission only recommends law reform; the National Human Rights Commission deals with human rights; the Election Commission conducts elections.

Final Answer: The body regulating the legal profession and legal education is the Bar Council of India ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q39](#)



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: The apex court exercises three principal kinds of jurisdiction.

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India exercises **original** jurisdiction (in certain disputes filed directly before it), **appellate** jurisdiction (hearing appeals from lower courts), and **advisory** jurisdiction (giving opinions on questions referred by the President).

Why other options are wrong:

- “Civil, criminal, revenue”, “local, district, state”, and “executive, legislative, judicial” do not describe the three jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.

Final Answer: The three kinds are original, appellate, and advisory ⇒

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Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	D	3	A	4	C	5	D
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	D
11	C	12	B	13	A	14	D	15	C
16	D	17	B	18	A	19	C	20	D
21	D	22	C	23	A	24	C	25	B
26	D	27	A	28	C	29	D	30	A
31	C	32	C	33	B	34	D	35	A
36	B	37	C	38	A	39	B	40	A

