

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GRADE-III OF MIZORAM JUDICIAL SERVICE (CIVIL JUDGE)
UNDER LAW & JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
AUGUST, 2022

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (SCREENING TEST)

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

All questions carry equal mark of 1 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Which of the following dates is mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
(a) 15th day of August 1950
(b) 15th day of August 1947
(c) 26th day of November 1947
(d) 26th day of November, 1949
2. In which part of our body most of the nutrients in your food gets absorbed?
(a) Large intestine
(b) Small intestine
(c) Stomach
(d) Heart
3. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following states?
1. Mizoram
2. Rajasthan
3. Gujarat
4. Uttar Pradesh
(a) 1 & 2
(b) 1, 2 & 4
(c) 1, 2 & 3
(d) 1, 2, 3 & 4
4. Bermuda Triangle is located at
(a) Arctic Ocean
(b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Atlantic Ocean
(d) Indian Ocean
5. Which one of the following is the oldest national park in India?
(a) Kaziranga National Park
(b) Gir Forest National Park
(c) Anamudi National Park
(d) Jim Corbett National Park
6. MAL book of the year 2021 'Hnam Ropuite U Tho R'u Le!', written by Lalhruitluanga Chawngte is a/an
(a) Drama
(b) Christian Literature
(c) Article Collection
(d) Essay Collection
7. The amount of money set aside for implementation of the state's flagship scheme, Socio-Economic Development Program (SEDP) during 2022-23 budget is
(a) Rs. 350 crore
(b) Rs. 500 crore
(c) Rs. 700 crore
(d) Rs. 750 crore
8. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would be rolling out its digital currency i.e, Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), in
(a) 2025-2026
(b) 2022-2023
(c) 2024-2025
(d) 2026-2027

Directions (Question No. 9 & 10) : What number should come in place of '?' in the following series?

9. 16 11 ? 4 2 1
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8
10. 5 8 13 ? 29 40
(a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 21 (d) 23
11. There are five persons P, Q, R, S and T. One is a football player, one is a chess player and one is a hockey player. P and S are unmarried ladies and do not participate in any game. None of the ladies plays chess or football. There is a married couple in which T is the husband. Q is the brother of R and is neither a chess player nor a hockey player. Who is a football player?
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S
12. What is the angle between the two hands of a clock when the time shown by the clock is 6.40 PM?
(a) 25° (b) 30°
(c) 35° (d) 40°
13. If Muana's birthday is on April 15 which is Wednesday and his wife's birthday is on August 16. Which day of the week is his wife's birthday?
(a) Friday (b) Saturday
(c) Sunday (d) Monday
14. 'Colour : faded' is related in the same way as
(a) Sound : Muffled (b) Humid : Moisture
(c) Despair : Anger (d) Odour: Smell
15. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence:
1. Police 2. Judge
3. Punishment 4. Crime
5. Judgement
(a) 3, 1, 4, 5, 2. (b) 1, 4, 2, 5, 3
(c) 4, 1, 5, 2, 3. (d) 4, 1, 2, 5, 3
16. Consider the given statements to be true regardless of commonly known facts and choose which of the given conclusions logically follows the given statements.
Statements: All the instruments are harmoniums.
All the harmoniums are flutes.
Conclusions: 1. All the flutes are harmoniums.
2. All the instruments are flutes.
(a) Only conclusion (1) follows (b) Only conclusion (2) follows
(c) Neither (1) nor (2) follow (d) Both (1) and (2) follow

Directions (Question No. 17 - 20) : Correct the following sentences by choosing the correct option:

17. The small child does whatever his father was done
(a) has done (b) did
(c) does (d) had done

18. You need not come unless you want to
(a) You don't need to come unless you want to (b) You come only when you want to
(c) You come unless you don't want to (d) You needn't come until you don't want to
19. The man to who I sold my house was a cheat
(a) To whom I sell (b) to who I sell
(c) who was sold to (d) to whom I sold
20. They were all shocked at his failure at the competition
(a) were shocked at all (b) had all shocked at
(c) had all shocked by (d) No correction required

Directions (Question No. 21 - 24) : Fill in the blanks choosing the correct answer provided:

21. Our country is a spiritual country, theirs _____ religious.
(a) is (b) are
(c) also (d) have
22. Our teacher teaches mathematics _____ English.
(a) across (b) beside
(c) besides (d) both
23. English _____ all over the world.
(a) speaks (b) is spoken
(c) is speak (d) is speaking
24. An announcement _____ to cancel all flights due to heavy rain fall.
(a) making (b) is making
(c) is made (d) is being made
25. The scope of the application of the Transfer of Property Act is limited to:
(a) Transfer by forfeiture of mortgaged property. (b) Transfer by sale *inter vivos*.
(c) Transfer by intestate succession. (d) Transfer by Court sale.
26. The Transfer of Property Act defines 'immoveable property' in the negative. _____ from the following is not immoveable property.
(a) A building along with option to pull it down.
(b) Electricity passing through a switchboard fixed in a house.
(c) An anchor for a suspension bridge.
(d) A fruit bearing tree with enjoyment of fruit.
27. Which amongst the following would not be hit by *Spes Successionis*?
(a) *A* dies leaving a widow *B* and brother *C*. Transfer executed by *C* of property he will succeed to in case he survives *B*.
(b) A daughter *C* who for a consideration of Rs. 5 lakhs paid by her father *A* executes a release of her right to share in the inheritance to *A*'s property.
(c) *A* believing his brother *B* to be dead transfers his enjoyment and possession of the property of *B* in dispute.
(d) The right of a reversionary heir expectant on the death of a Hindu widow.

28. A transfer made by a minor is:
- (a) Voidable subject to its ratification by a guardian.
 - (b) Void ab initio.
 - (c) Void but can operate as an estoppel.
 - (d) Ratifiable upon attainment of majority.
29. Which amongst the following is incorrect?
- (a) The doctrine of *lis pendens* does not operate in the interval between decree and application for review or revision.
 - (b) All transfers made *pendente lite* are not void ab initio.
 - (c) An appeal under Art. 136 being 'extraordinary', a transfer pending the grant of such leave is not affected by *lis pendens*.
 - (d) A transfer during the pendency of a writ petition is hit by the principle of *lis pendens*.
30. Which amongst the following is incorrect?
- (a) The foundation of the doctrine of election is that a person can take under and against the same instrument.
 - (b) The doctrine of election presumes that the author of an instrument intended to give effect to every part of it.
 - (c) A person is not put to his election, unless he has a proprietary interest in the property disposed of in the derogation of his rights.
 - (d) The doctrine of election cannot be resorted to for curing illegality.
31. A lessor *X* leases a plot of land to *Y* on the condition that if *Y* sublets, he would re-enter. *Y* transfers this right of re-entry to *Z*, the transfer is
- (a) Valid.
 - (b) Not Valid.
 - (c) Valid on the principles of equity.
 - (d) *Z* has a right to sue *Y* for its enforcement.
32. Choose the correct alternative:
Attestation by at least two witnesses is mandatory in:
- 1. A gift deed.
 - 2. A mortgage deed if the principal money secured is above Rs. 1000/-.
 - 3. A sale deed of tangible immovable property of value above Rs. 1000/-.
 - 4. A lease of immoveable property for a term exceeding one year.
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) All of the above
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
33. In reply to an offer to buy his flat for Rs. 5 lakhs, John Ambrose states that he would not sell his flat for anything lesser than 7 lakhs.
- (a) John Ambrose is making an offer to sell his flat for Rs. 7 lakhs.
 - (b) John Ambrose is putting forward an invitation to make offers.
 - (c) John Ambrose is accepting the offer with a condition.
 - (d) John Ambrose is making a counter proposal.
34. Which amongst the following is incorrect:
- (a) An unconditional acceptance of a conditional offer implies the acceptance of the offer in its entirety.
 - (b) Seeking clarification about a proposal adds to the consideration and amounts to a counter-proposal.
 - (c) Law is concerned with consideration for a promise, and not consideration for a contract.
 - (d) Consideration need not always flow from a party but can be from a third party, the point is there must be detriment or benefit.

35. Mr. Smith owes Mr. Roy a sum of Rs. 10,000/-. Mr. Roy would have enforced payment but for the fact that the debt is time-barred. Mr. Smith then signs a written promise stating that he would repay back the debt within a period of 5 months.
- (a) This agreement is void for uncertainty.
 - (b) The agreement is a voidable contract and can be revoked by Mr. Smith.
 - (c) This agreement is a contract.
 - (d) The agreement if registered is a contract.
36. A contract to pay a sum of money to a near relative during his life, the consideration being natural love and affection is enforceable against the heirs of the deceased promisor:
- (a) Such consideration being personal, the contract cannot be performed by heirs.
 - (b) If the contract is in writing and registered.
 - (c) If the contract is registered and a contrary intention is not found.
 - (d) If the contract is registered, there is no contrary intention and as allowed by the assets of the estate.
37. _____ of the Indian Contract Act declares the law that notwithstanding any term in the contract for determining the damages or stipulation of penalty, the Court will award to the aggrieved only reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount named or penalty stipulated.
- (a) Section. 73
 - (b) Section. 74
 - (c) Section. 75
 - (d) Section. 76
38. In a contract of guarantee, a surety is not discharged:
- (a) When the creditor contracts with a third party to give the debtor time.
 - (b) By variance in the term of the contract made between the creditor and the debtor.
 - (c) By an act or omission on the part of the creditor that has a legal consequence of discharging the debtor.
 - (d) By the creditor promising to not sue the debtor.
39. A party who suffers infraction of a legal right without actual damage can claim:
- (a) Ordinary damages
 - (b) Exemplary damages
 - (c) Nominal damages
 - (d) General Damages
40. Tom and Jerry enter into a contract under which Harry is conferred certain rights and benefits. Which of the following are true?
- 1) Harry cannot enforce the contract entered into between Tom and Jerry.
 - 2) Harry cannot rely on defences based on the terms of the contract between Tom and Jerry in order to answer a claim brought by Tom.
 - 3) Jerry can set up a defence based on the terms of his contract with Tom in order to answer a claim brought by Harry.
 - 4) Tom and Jerry can enforce the terms of their contract against Harry.
- (a) 3 and 4 are true
 - (b) 1 and 2 are true
 - (c) 2 and 3 are true
 - (d) 1 and 4 are true
41. Identify which amongst the following is actionable *per se*:
- (a) A tortious action for distress *damage feasant*.
 - (b) A tortious action for slander.
 - (c) A tortious action for negligence.
 - (d) A tortious action for nuisance consisting of damages to property.

42. *Where there is a duty towards the individual injured, to do the act by the omission whereof the injury is caused, the nonfeasance of such an act gives rise to a cause of action to the same extent as a misfeasance of an act of which there is a duty to perform in a particular manner.*

The statement above is:

- (a) False as no liability is imposed in nonfeasance but in misfeasance.
 - (b) Correct as liability exist in the nonfeasance of a duty owed.
 - (c) Erroneous as nonfeasance and misfeasance do not cover breach of duty.
 - (d) A tort of malfeasance.
43. At one extremity, damage though intentionally caused is not actionable. The opposite of this extremity is covered by the rule laid down in:
- (a) Hall v Brooklands Club.
 - (b) Gloucester Grammar School case.
 - (c) Ryland v Fletcher.
 - (d) Stevenson v Newnham.
44. There is no limitation to the applicability of the maxim *volenti non fit injuria* to:
- (a) A rescuer taking on imminent risks to save another from the defendant's own misconduct.
 - (b) A participant in a sporting event who accepts the risks inherent in the sport.
 - (c) Most cases of negligence.
 - (d) An action based on a breach of statutory duty.
45. From the options below, _____ is not a part of the rule propounded in *Ryland v. Fletcher*:
- (a) Non-natural use of land by a party.
 - (b) Escape of the non-natural use outside the premises of the party.
 - (c) Foreseeable damage to person or property caused by the escape.
 - (d) Recovery of damages for personal injuries resulting from the escape.
46. Which amongst the following is not covered under 'defence of privilege'?
- (a) A publication of a speech containing defamatory matters made in Parliament at the instance of the maker.
 - (b) A malicious statement made in a judicial proceeding by a witness without any justification or excuse.
 - (c) A confidential communication between solicitor and client.
 - (d) A complaint made by a constituent to a Minister to bring to his notice the improper conduct of a public official.
47. The surface of a piece of land is in the possession of S while the mining rights are held by X. A vertical hole dug on the land will be an actionable trespass at the instance of:
- (a) S, as being in possession of the land surface, S also possesses the underlying strata.
 - (b) X, as the injury caused to him is direct.
 - (c) Both S and X, as they are both in possession.
 - (d) Neither as possession must always relate back to the date when the right accrued.
48. In *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. v. Secretary State for India*, a distinction was made between acts done in exercise of delegated sovereign powers and those undertakings which might be carried on by private individuals without sovereign powers delegated to them.
- Which amongst the following fully approved the decision?
- (a) State of Rajasthan v. Vidyawati.
 - (b) Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain v. State of UP.
 - (c) Secretary of State for India v. Hari Bhanji
 - (d) Rao v. Advani

49. Mark wants to institute a suit to obtain urgent and immediate relief against the State Government without serving Notice u/s 80 CPC.
- (a) Mark upon leave being granted can institute the suit and obtain relief sought.
 - (b) Mark upon leave being granted can institute the suit and obtain interim relief only.
 - (c) Upon leave being granted, opportunity to show cause in respect of the relief sought by Mark must be given.
 - (d) Upon leave being given, the Court if satisfied with the urgency can grant the relief to Mark *suo motu*.
50. Which amongst the following grounds would preclude the presentation of a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action?
- (a) Where the suit appears to be barred by law.
 - (b) Where the suit is dismissed for failure to answer interrogatories.
 - (c) Where cause of action is not disclosed.
 - (d) Where requisite court fees for service of summons is not presented.
51. Under which provision of the CPC can a pleader, acting on behalf of the Government, take time to seek instructions to answer to a plaint:
- (a) Order 27 Rule 5
 - (b) Order 27-A Rule 4
 - (c) Order 26 Rule 10-A
 - (d) Order 26 Rule 10-B
52. Preliminary issues include:
- I. Issue of jurisdiction.
 - II. Mis-joinder of necessary parties.
 - III. Statutory bar of suit.
 - IV. Entering of documents relied on.
- Select the correct answer from below:
- (a) I & II
 - (b) I & III
 - (c) II & III
 - (d) IV & I
53. A Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) dismissed a case on the ground that there was failure to comply with an order for discovery and inspection of documents:
- (a) The dismissal may be challenged by filing an appeal.
 - (b) The dismissal may be challenged by filling a revision petition.
 - (c) The dismissal may be challenged by filing a review application.
 - (d) The legality of the dismissal may be referred to the High Court for decision first.
54. A Civil Judge at City X has been transferred to City Z. His successor:
- (a) Shall pronounce a judgment written by his predecessor.
 - (b) May draw up a decree if judgment is not pronounced.
 - (c) May write another judgment based on his appreciation of the case.
 - (d) May refuse to pronounce the judgment written.
55. When after being directed, a Plaintiff fails to present as many copies of the plaint as there are defendants and requisite fees for service of summons, the Court shall:
- (a) Return the plaint.
 - (b) Reject the plaint.
 - (c) Impose cost.
 - (d) Pass other appropriate order.
56. Order 8 Rule 4(1) requires that every examination-in-chief of a witness must be on affidavit. This stringent provision may not apply:
- (a) If a witness appears without being summoned.
 - (b) If a witness appears on the basis of summons issued.
 - (c) If a witness is produced by a party to the suit.
 - (d) If a witness is an expert witness.

57. Section 34 of IPC
- (a) Creates a substantive offence.
 - (b) Is a rule of evidence.
 - (c) Is a liability establishing provision.
 - (d) Aids and aggravates an offense.
58. Which amongst the following is not a Punishment contemplated by the IPC.
- (a) Death
 - (b) Fine
 - (c) Forfeiture of Property
 - (d) Solitary Confinement
59. A private hospital *Suri* refuses to give medical treatment to a burn victim of sulphuric acid free of cost. Is this a punishable offense?
- (a) No, private hospitals have no legal obligation as such.
 - (b) Yes, it is punishable under S. 166-B IPC.
 - (c) No, free of cost treatment is not covered by S.166-B IPC.
 - (d) S.166-B IPC covers sexual assault cases only.
60. Which from the following is not in itself a defence for the offense under Section. 499 IPC?
- (a) A defamatory publication made against a person which is the truth.
 - (b) A good faith expression of opinion of the merits of a decided case.
 - (c) A good faith expression of opinion on a public servant's official conduct.
 - (d) A good faith imputation of character to protect one's own interest.
61. *X* instigates *Y* to criminally intimidate *V*. *Y* refuses to do so but eventually does on being threatened to be beaten by *X*.
- (a) *Y* being compelled by threat is not guilty of the offense.
 - (b) *Y* was not threatened to apprehend instant death therefore he is guilty.
 - (c) Only *X* is guilty for abetting the commission of the offense.
 - (d) The coercive circumstance absolutely absolves *Y* of liability.
62. In an enquiry before a Magistrate, for the purpose of ascertaining whether *X* ought to be committed for trial, Mr. Seth makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false.
- (a) The enquiry is not a judicial proceeding therefore Mr. Seth has not given false evidence.
 - (b) The enquiry is a judicial proceeding therefore Mr. Seth has given false evidence.
 - (c) Whether or not the enquiry is a judicial proceeding is irrelevant to determine Mr. Seth's accountability for giving false evidence.
 - (d) None of the above.
63. *A* holds *Z* down with a knife, and forcibly takes *Z*'s money.
- (a) *A* commits extortion.
 - (b) *A* commits wrongful restraint.
 - (c) *A* commits robbery.
 - (d) *A* commits criminal intimidation.
64. For the offense of wrongful confinement, the maximum imprisonment that can be imposed for default in payment of a sentence of fine is:
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 4 months
 - (c) 5 months
 - (d) 6 months
65. A Magistrate First Class passes two sentences of imprisonment of 3 years and 2 years against Accused *X* which are to run consecutively.
- (a) The sentencing period violates S.29 CrPC.
 - (b) The sentencing period is permissible under S.31 (1) CrPC.
 - (c) The sentencing period is prohibited by S.30 IPC.
 - (d) The sentencing period is permissible under S.31 (2) CrPC.

66. A Police Officer is under an obligation to get a statement u/s 164 CrPC recorded:
- (a) Within 24 hrs of receiving information as to the commission of the offense.
 - (b) Immediately after medical examination of the victim is conducted.
 - (c) As soon as possible after receiving information as to the commission of the offense.
 - (d) Upon transmission of report to the Court and at such time named by the Court.
67. Upon receiving a report on completion of investigation, a Magistrate cannot:
- (a) Accept the report and take cognisance.
 - (b) Refuse to take cognisance.
 - (c) Direct further investigation.
 - (d) Direct reinvestigation of the case.
68. The limitation period for the offense of criminal breach of trust is:
- (a) 1 year
 - (b) 2 years
 - (c) 6 months
 - (d) 3 years
69. A FIR once registered can be quashed by:
- (a) The Court to which an appeal would lie against the order of a trial court.
 - (b) The High Court.
 - (c) A compromise between the parties.
 - (d) The Court of first instance upon submission of compromise in writing.
70. James and Joy married at Lucknow and thereafter moved to Kolkatta. In the 5th year of their marriage, James and Joy divorced whereupon James moved to Bangalore and Joy continued to live in Kolkatta. A maintenance proceeding by Joy against James can be initiated in:
- (a) Lucknow
 - (b) Kolkatta
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
71. Section.170 CrPC mandates that accused must be forwarded under custody when cognisable and non-bailable offense cases are sent to Courts for trial. This means that arrest is the prerequisite for submitting a chargesheet:
- (a) This statement is correct.
 - (b) This statement is incorrect.
 - (c) This statement is partly correct and partly incorrect.
 - (d) None of the above.
72. In the CrPC rule against Double Jeopardy is found in:
- (a) Section. 300
 - (b) Section. 306
 - (c) Section. 307
 - (d) Section. 311
73. In a trial faced by *A* for theft of a ring, which would not be a fact in issue:
- (a) That *A* moved the ring out of the possession of *X*.
 - (b) That *A* moved the ring with the intention of causing wrongful loss.
 - (c) That *A* moved the ring without the consent of *X*.
 - (d) That shortly after *A* was seen with the ring by *Y*.
74. From the given alternatives choose the incorrect statement about 'Dying Declaration':
- (a) It is an exception to the rule of hearsay.
 - (b) Corroboration of dying declaration is a rule of prudence.
 - (c) Dying declaration can never form the sole basis of conviction.
 - (d) If the maker of dying declaration survives, the statement made may still be admissible.

75. In a trial for probate of a 'Will', it is proved that *A* the defendant admitted to *C* in writing that he saw the 'Will' that is sought to be proved to have been executed by the deceased.
A's written admission is admissible as:
- (a) Primary evidence.
 - (b) Secondary evidence.
 - (c) Tertiary evidence.
 - (d) Direct evidence.
76. *Z* a government employee is facing trial for having forged several Tribal Certificates. A print out of one of the Tribal Certificates *Z* had forged was taken from the computer used by him. The said document would be admissible in evidence:
- (a) Only if the computer containing the information is produced in court.
 - (b) If the person who executed printing of the document from the source is examined.
 - (c) Provided the document is accompanied by a S.65-B certificate.
 - (d) If there is a S.65-B certificate which is corroborated by other evidence.
77. A Case IO uses the entries in his Case Diary to refresh his memory. In such instance, can that part of the IO's entry be shown to the adverse party.
- (a) S.161 IE Act allows showing of the entry to the adverse party.
 - (b) Case Diary is a privileged document; its production is prohibited under S.161 IE Act.
 - (c) The entry may be produced and shown only with the permission of the Court.
 - (d) None of the above.
78. Privileged communications does not include:
- (a) Communications between divorcees.
 - (b) Communications with a source.
 - (c) Communications made to attorney.
 - (d) Communications made to legal advisers.
79. A Court '*may presume*' the existence of a fact in the following instances:
- I. Judicial and official acts have been regularly performed.
 - II. A statement of absence of consent by a rape victim.
 - III. An accomplice is unworthy of credit.
 - IV. Withholding of information almost always implies guilt.
- Choose the correct answer from the options below:
- (a) All of the above
 - (b) I, III & IV
 - (c) I, II & III
 - (d) III & IV
80. In a trial before a Civil Judge, the counsel for the Plaintiff introduces a new matter at the time of conducting re-examination.
- (a) The introduction is not allowed at the stage of re-examination.
 - (b) The introduction may be allowed with the permission of the court.
 - (c) The introduction is allowed ipso facto under S. 138 IE Act.
 - (d) There is no provision for re-examination under the IE Act.
81. Ambassador *X* entered into a multilateral treaty pertaining to child's rights on behalf of India. For domestic implementation of the treaty, Parliament has:
- (a) Power to make laws for the whole of India only.
 - (b) Power to make laws for any part of the territory of India.
 - (c) Power to make laws for the whole as well as any part of India.
 - (d) Power need not be exercised as India is a monist state.

82. James a citizen of India who has been residing in the USA voluntarily acquires citizenship there in his 5th year of residency:
- (a) James can no longer be a citizen of India.
 - (b) James will be considered a deemed citizen.
 - (c) James can continue to exercise the rights of citizenship by law.
 - (d) James can avail citizenship of both countries.
83. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex. Which provision allows for exceptions to be made in the interest of women and children:
- (a) Article 15 (3)
 - (b) Article 15 (6)
 - (c) Article 16 (3)
 - (d) Article 29
84. Which amongst the given alternatives is incorrect?
- (a) The Attorney General is the chief legal adviser to the GOI.
 - (b) The Attorney General has right of audience in all Courts in India.
 - (c) The Attorney General is not a part of the Union Executive of India.
 - (d) The Attorney General holds office during the pleasure of the President.
85. The grounds for disqualification of a member of Parliament does not include:
- (a) Holding office of profit.
 - (b) Being declared of unsound mind by a registered medical practitioner.
 - (c) Being an undischarged insolvent.
 - (d) Pledging allegiance to a foreign state.
86. The Supreme Court cannot hear an appeal in which:
- (a) A certificate under Article. 134-A is granted by the High Court concerned.
 - (b) A Special Leave to Appeal is obtained under Article. 136.
 - (c) The judgment of one Judge of a High Court is appealed from.
 - (d) A High Court has reversed an order of acquittal and passed a sentence of death.
87. The Supreme Court in _____ upheld the validity of 'Secularism' as the basic feature of the Constitution:
- (a) Golaknath v State of Punjab.
 - (b) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India.
 - (c) SR Bommai vs Union of India.
 - (d) Keshavananda Bharati v State of Kerala.
88. 'Law' under clause (3) of Article 13 includes:
- (a) Notification
 - (b) Ordinance
 - (c) Bye-laws
 - (d) All of the above
89. Equality before law under Article 14 is guaranteed to:
- (a) Any person living within the territory of India.
 - (b) All Indian citizens living in India.
 - (c) All persons domiciled in India.
 - (d) Both (b) & (c)
90. The right to Constitutional remedies guaranteed under Article 32 can be invoked by the person aggrieved only. The only exception to this rule is with respect to the writ of:
- (a) Certiorari.
 - (b) Mandamus.
 - (c) Habeas Corpus.
 - (d) All of the above.
91. Which of these words is 'plural suffix'?
- (a) in
 - (b) ah
 - (c) na
 - (d) ho

92. Choose the word for 'a divorced husband'.
- (a) pahmei (b) padawp
(c) pathlawi (d) pasaltha
93. The Mizo Language is formerly known as
- (a) Paite (b) Lai
(c) Duhlian (d) Sailo
94. *Mizo tawng* originated from
- (a) Anglo – Burman (b) Sino – Tibetan
(c) Austro – Asiatic (d) Indo – Tibetan
95. *Mizo tawng* is
- (a) Tonal Language (b) Serializing Language
(c) Intonation Language (d) Grammatical Language
96. Pick the appropriate meaning of *Kelpui nau vei ang* from the following:
- (a) to live in pain (b) to live in fear
(c) to face a new beginning (d) to face a challenge
97. The antonyms of *ruakhau* is
- (a) pisil (b) chhe zawr
(c) derdep (d) Bawrhsawm
98. Tick one of the following sentences where *Mizo* idiom is used incorrectly:
- (a) Tukthuan ei khamah a pachhuakin feh kawng siala hnatlan tur a ni.
(b) Kan hlo a har bawk a, chhun chaw ei zawhah bun leh nghal tur a ni e.
(c) Zanriah ei laiin Kunga a lo leng.
(d) Thingpui in zawh veleh luhkhawm leh nghal tur a ni ang.
99. Choose the correct punctuation from the following:
- (a) A la naupang, mahse; a rintlak. (b) A la naupang mahse, a rintlak.
(c) A la naupang, mahse a rintlak. (d) A la naupang; mahse, a rintlak.
100. The mizo female chief, popular for being connected with the longest day, i.e. 21st June:
- (a) Laltheri (b) Ropuiliani
(c) Lalmanga Nu (d) Sanui