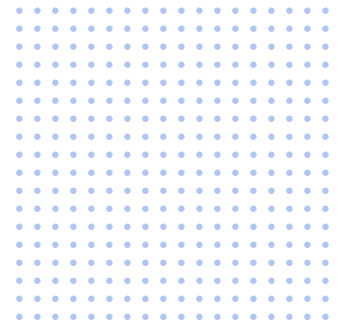




FOR TRIPURA LEE EXAM PREPARATION

Tripura LEE 2023 Question Paper

EXAM

Tripura LEE

YEAR

2023

TYPE

Question Paper

INCLUDES

Answer Key

LAW ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2023

For Admission to Five Year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) Course

Type of Questions : MCQ (Multiple Type Questions with four options)

Total Number of Questions : 150

Each question carries 1 mark

Negative Marking : 0.25 for each wrong answer

(Use Ball Pen only)

Full Marks : 150

Time : 2 Hours

Use tick(✓) Mark for the correct answer in the box provided :

GROUP - A (ENGLISH)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The synonym of 'Adapt' is | | b) Tempt | ☐ |
| a) Bright | ☐ | c) Quick | ☐ |
| b) Gloom | ☐ | d) Assimilate | ☐ |
| c) Adjust | ☐ | 7. The word 'Adjudicate' means | |
| d) Invent | ☐ | a) Judge | ☐ |
| 2. Which one of the following is a synonym of 'Interpret'? | | b) Compromise | ☐ |
| a) Explain | ☐ | c) Literate | ☐ |
| b) Discover | ☐ | d) Assure | ☐ |
| c) Exhale | ☐ | 8. Which one of the following is an antonym of 'Encourage'? | |
| d) Bother | ☐ | a) Immoral | ☐ |
| 3. Choose the antonym of 'Dull' | | b) Curse | ☐ |
| a) Home | ☐ | c) Believe | ☐ |
| b) Interesting | ☐ | d) Demoralise | ☐ |
| c) Consent | ☐ | 9. Once in a blue moon means | |
| d) Elsewhere | ☐ | a) blessing | ☐ |
| 4. 'Reveal' is an antonym of | | b) very rarely | ☐ |
| a) Dismal | ☐ | c) to rationalise | ☐ |
| b) Dreary | ☐ | d) to remain neutral | ☐ |
| c) Conceal | ☐ | 10. When pigs fly means | |
| d) Lovely | ☐ | a) a bad thing | ☐ |
| 5. What is the synonym of 'Turmoil' | | b) to cheat | ☐ |
| a) Rule | ☐ | c) to go away | ☐ |
| b) Misinterpret | ☐ | d) something that will never happen | ☐ |
| c) Rustic | ☐ | 11. A person who supports his or her country is | |
| d) Confusion | ☐ | a) a Terrorist | ☐ |
| 6. The synonym of 'Attract' is | | b) a Rustic | ☐ |
| a) Surprise | ☐ | c) an Apostate | ☐ |

[1]

- d) a Patriot ☐
12. A person who does something as a hobby and not as a job is
- a) an Amateur ☐
- b) a Photographer ☐
- c) a Hermit ☐
- d) a Pedestrian ☐
13. One who talks a lot is called
- a) Infallible ☐
- b) Insane ☐
- c) Loquacious ☐
- d) Civilised ☐
14. This lake _____ in winter. (Choose a suitable verb to fill in the blank space)
- a) beats ☐
- b) cuts ☐
- c) digs ☐
- d) freezes ☐
15. Who _____ the letter? (Choose a suitable verb to fill in the blank space)
- a) slept ☐
- b) wrote ☐
- c) ate ☐
- d) laboured ☐
16. I am talking _____ the little boy. (Choose the correct preposition)
- a) to ☐
- b) for ☐
- c) over ☐
- d) in ☐
17. Fill in the blank space with the appropriate word:
Mohan is working _____ the library.
- a) on ☐
- b) for ☐
- c) of ☐
- d) at ☐
18. Fill in the blank space with the appropriate word: The old lady died _____.
- a) allowing ☐
- b) fluently ☐
- c) peacefully ☐
- d) distinctly ☐
19. He _____ to quit the game. (Choose the correct word and fill in the blank space.)
- a) decided ☐
- b) bought ☐
- c) admired ☐
- d) cleared ☐
20. Jatin _____ fatal injuries. (Choose the correct word and fill in the blank space.)
- a) sought ☐
- b) received ☐
- c) rode ☐
- d) offered ☐
21. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: I shall (p)/ be grateful (q)/ if you registration (r)/ my name as a competitor (s).
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) r ☐
- d) s ☐
22. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: His contributions of (p)/ drama and society (q)/ brought him national (r)/ and international recognition (s).
- a) p ☐
- b) r ☐
- c) q ☐
- d) All correct ☐
23. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: The bus was puled (p)/ out from (q)/ the river (r)/ at about (s) 4 pm.
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) r ☐
- d) Both q and r ☐

24. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: SombhuMitra lid (p)/ the theatre moment (q)/ in India (r) since (s) the 1940s.
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) p and q ☐
- d) None of the above ☐
25. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: The accident occurred (p)/ when the victims were (q)/ return home (r)/ after visiting (s) tourist spots in Murshidabad.
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) r ☐
- d) s ☐
26. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: The driver (p)/ and his assistant (q)/ were caught (r)/ pink-handed (s).
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) r ☐
- d) s ☐
27. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: The fact is that (p)/ we all has (q)/ to learn to live (r)/ with TV advertisements (s).
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) r ☐
- d) s ☐
28. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: This earth, (p)/ the only beautiful planet (q)/ inhabited by people, (r)/ is now in a mess (s).
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) r ☐
- d) q and s ☐
29. Which underlined word of the following sentence is misspelled or inappropriate: It was Marconi (p)/ who discovered how to used (q)/ electricity to make (r)/ those water waves vibrate. (s)
- a) p ☐
- b) q ☐
- c) p and q ☐
- d) q and s ☐
30. Arrange the following words or phrases to form a meaningful sentence: are dying (p)/ as they are (q)/ food (r)/ not getting (s)/ the animals (t).
- a) r s t p q ☐
- b) p q r s t ☐
- c) t p q s r ☐
- d) r q t s r ☐
31. Arrange the following words or phrases to form a meaningful sentence: People of (p)/ are cutting trees (q)/ because of (r)/ the two districts (s)/ the drought (t).
- a) p s q r t ☐
- b) r s p q t ☐
- c) t s p q r ☐
- d) p t q r s ☐
32. Arrange the following words or phrases to form a meaningful sentence: in the capital (p)/ Electricity rates (q)/ hiked by (r)/ would be (s)/ from March 1 (t)/ about 50 percent (u).
- a) u t s r q p ☐
- b) r s t q p u ☐
- c) t r s u q p ☐
- d) q p s r u t ☐
33. Arrange the following words or phrases to form a meaningful sentence: town of Almora (p)/ hopes to be the only town (q)/ in the country (r)/ to achieve total literacy (s)/ the picturesque (t) / in Uttar Pradesh (u) / by the end of this month (v).
- a) q r p t s u v ☐
- b) s t u v q r p ☐
- c) t p u q r s v ☐
- d) None of the above ☐

34. Arrange the following words or phrases to form a meaningful sentence: have deserted Vishanpur village (a) / a large number of tribes (b) / after the killing of a youth by a frenzied mob (c) / fearing police reprisal (d)

- a) d a b c ☐
- b) a d c b ☐
- c) c a d b ☐
- d) b a d c ☐

35. Arrange the following words or phrases to form a meaningful sentence: conducted by the Kerala Tourism Department (a) / ended here on Sunday (b) / the annual elephant march (c) / with a mass display of pachyderm powder (d)

- a) c a b d ☐
- b) d a b c ☐
- c) a d b c ☐
- d) b a c d ☐

36. Choose the correct phrasal verb from the options: All these plans are _____ for want of a suitable room.

- a) stands by ☐
- b) looked into ☐
- c) keep from ☐
- d) held up ☐

37. Choose the appropriate phrasal verb to fill in the blank space: He has _____ the matter carefully.

- a) bore out ☐
- b) looked into ☐
- c) hold in ☐
- d) run into ☐

38. Choose the right word from the options given: It is difficult to _____ from drinking.

- a) obstruct ☐
- b) hinder ☐
- c) support ☐
- d) abstain ☐

39. Identify the correct word to make the sentence meaningful: He behaves _____ with us.

- a) hardly ☐
- b) lavishly ☐

- c) friendly ☐
- d) fastly ☐

40. Choose the right verb from the options given: I remember the day I _____ Jatinbabu ten years ago.

- a) met ☐
- b) get ☐
- c) play ☐
- d) mind ☐

41. Choose the right verb from the options given: You should stop before you _____ into trouble.

- a) set ☐
- b) weight ☐
- c) find ☐
- d) get ☐

42. Use the correct word to fill in the blank space: He is always helped _____ his brother.

- a) to ☐
- b) of ☐
- c) by ☐
- d) ought ☐

43. Use the correct word to fill in the blank space: They could not go there _____ the train was late.

- a) for ☐
- b) if ☐
- c) whether ☐
- d) because ☐

44. Use the correct word to fill in the blank space: He speaks English _____.

- a) perfectly ☐
- b) positively ☐
- c) highly ☐
- d) quietly ☐

45. Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank space: I know nothing _____ him.

- a) to ☐
- b) at ☐
- c) about ☐
- d) in ☐

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Most of the people who appear most often in history books are great conquerors and generals. Strangely enough the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who made the first boat or calculated the length of the year but we know all about killers and destroyers. We raise statues to them simply because they fought bravely. But even animals fight. So do savages. To fight is not to be civilized. Moreover, there are other ways of settling quarrels among men or nations. So really, civilized people have been those who have brought peace and happiness to mankind. They have been prophets, saints, doctors, inventors, and discoverers. They have been truly great since instead of inflicting pain and hardship upon humanity, they have healed their wounds. Instead of killing, they have saved human lives. They are really civilized and deserve our admiration and respect.

46. The people who appear in history books are

- a) doctors ☐
- b) leaders ☐
- c) savages ☐
- d) great conquerors and generals ☐

47. The author says that fighting is a mark of

- a) savagery ☐
- b) civilization ☐
- c) superiority ☐
- d) bravery ☐

48. Truly civilized people are those who

- a) are always fighting ☐
- b) have brought peace and happiness to mankind ☐
- c) fight against all the odds ☐
- d) love their profession ☐

49. The passage teaches us to

- a) fight wars bravely ☐
- b) respect the kings and leaders ☐
- c) respect the poor ☐
- d) respect the truly civilized people ☐

50. Prophets, saints, doctors, inventors, and discoverers are

- a) uncivilized people ☐
- b) truly great people ☐
- c) wounded people ☐
- d) traitors ☐

GROUP - B (GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS)

51. The Indian National Army (INA) was formed by which Indian nationalist leader?

- a) Subhas Chandra Bose ☐
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐
- c) Bhagat Singh ☐
- d) BalGangadharTilak ☐

52. The Quit India Movement was launched in which year during the Indian independence struggle?

- a) 1919 ☐
- b) 1930 ☐
- c) 1942 ☐
- d) 1947 ☐

53. The partition of India and the creation of Pakistan took place in which year?

- a) 1945 ☐
- b) 1947 ☐
- c) 1950 ☐
- d) 1955 ☐

54. The Thar Desert is located in which Indian state?

- a) Rajasthan ☐
- b) Gujarat ☐
- c) Punjab ☐
- d) Haryana ☐

55. Which is the largest freshwater lake in India?
- a) Dal Lake ☐
- b) Chilika Lake ☐
- c) Wular Lake ☐
- d) Pulicat Lake ☐
56. Which river is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" due to its devastating floods?
- a) Yamuna River ☐
- b) Ganga River ☐
- c) Brahmaputra River ☐
- d) Kosi River ☐
57. The Sundarbans, a mangrove forest, is shared between India and which other country?
- a) Bangladesh ☐
- b) Sri Lanka ☐
- c) Myanmar ☐
- d) Nepal ☐
58. Which city is known as the "City of Lakes" in India?
- a) Jaipur ☐
- b) Udaipur ☐
- c) Bhopal ☐
- d) Lucknow ☐
59. Which law regulates contracts in India?
- a) Indian Penal Code ☐
- b) Indian Contract Act ☐
- c) Constitution of India ☐
- d) Companies Act ☐
60. Which Indian physicist is known for his contributions to quantum theory and quantum electrodynamics?
- a) S.N. Bose ☐
- b) HarGobind Khorana ☐
- c) SalimAli ☐
- d) Shanti SwarupBhatnagar ☐
61. Which Indian mathematician is known for his contribution to number theory, particularly his work on infinite series?
- a) SrinivasaRamanujan ☐
- b) Aryabhata ☐
- c) C.R. Rao ☐
- d) MeghnadSaha ☐
62. Which Indian scientist is known as the "Missile Man of India"?
- a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam ☐
- b) Homi J. Bhabha ☐
- c) SatishDhawan ☐
- d) Vikram Sarabhai ☐
63. Which Indian scientist discovered the antibiotic substance called "Miracle Cure"?
- a) Raj Reddy ☐
- b) Shanti SwarupBhatnagar ☐
- c) YellapragadaSubbarao ☐
- d) C.N.R. Rao ☐
64. Who is credited with the discovery of the structure of DNA?
- a) Rosalind Franklin ☐
- b) James Watson ☐
- c) Francis Crick ☐
- d) All of the above ☐
65. Who invented the light bulb?
- a) Thomas Edison ☐
- b) Nikola Tesla ☐
- c) Benjamin Franklin ☐
- d) Isaac Newton ☐
66. Who invented the steam engine?
- a) James Watt ☐
- b) Nikola Tesla ☐
- c) Michael Faraday ☐
- d) George Stephenson ☐
67. Who wrote the famous novel "Pride and Prejudice"?
- a) Jane Austen ☐
- b) Charles Dickens ☐
- c) F. Scott Fitzgerald ☐
- d) George Orwell ☐
68. Which playwright wrote the tragedy "Hamlet"?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| a) William Shakespeare | ☐ | a) Tiger Woods | ☐ |
| b) Oscar Wilde | ☐ | b) Jack Nicklaus | ☐ |
| c) Tennessee Williams | ☐ | c) Arnold Palmer | ☐ |
| d) Samuel Beckett | ☐ | d) Phil Mickelson | ☐ |
| 69. Which Russian author wrote the novel "War and Peace"? | | 75. In which country did the Olympic Games originate? | |
| a) Leo Tolstoy | ☐ | a) Greece | ☐ |
| b) Fyodor Dostoevsky | ☐ | b) Rome | ☐ |
| c) Anton Chekhov | ☐ | c) Egypt | ☐ |
| d) Vladimir Nabokov | ☐ | d) China | ☐ |
| 70. What is the difference between civil law and criminal law? | | 76. Which actor played the lead role in the Indian movie "DilwaleDulhania Le Jayenge"? | |
| a) Civil law deals with private disputes, while criminal law deals with offenses against the state. | ☐ | a) Shah Rukh Khan | ☐ |
| b) Civil law is based on statutes, while criminal law is based on precedents. | ☐ | b) Aamir Khan | ☐ |
| c) Civil law is adjudicated by a jury, while criminal law is adjudicated by a judge. | ☐ | c) Salman Khan | ☐ |
| d) Civil law requires a higher burden of proof than criminal law. | ☐ | d) HrithikRoshan | ☐ |
| 71. Which court is the highest appellate court in the United States? | | 77. Who directed the Indian movie "3 Idiots"? | |
| a) Supreme Court | ☐ | a) RajkumarHirani | ☐ |
| b) Federal Court of Appeals | ☐ | b) AnuragBasu | ☐ |
| c) District Court | ☐ | c) Zoya Akhtar | ☐ |
| d) Circuit Court | ☐ | d) ImtiazAli | ☐ |
| 72. In which sport would you find a shuttlecock? | | 78. Which actress made her Hollywood debut in the movie "xXx: Return of Xander Cage"? | |
| a) Badminton | ☐ | a) Priyanka Chopra Jonas | ☐ |
| b) Table tennis | ☐ | b) DeepikaPadukone | ☐ |
| c) Volleyball | ☐ | c) AishwaryaRaiBachchan | ☐ |
| d) Tennis | ☐ | d) Kareena Kapoor Khan | ☐ |
| 73. Which team has won the most NBA championships in basketball history? | | 79. Which country is the largest producer of coffee in the world? | |
| a) Los Angeles Lakers | ☐ | a) Brazil | ☐ |
| b) Boston Celtics | ☐ | b) India | ☐ |
| c) Chicago Bulls | ☐ | c) Vietnam | ☐ |
| d) Golden State Warriors | ☐ | d) Colombia | ☐ |
| 74. Which golfer has won the most major championships in golf history? | | 80. What is the currency of Japan? | |
| | | a) Yen | ☐ |
| | | b) Yuan | ☐ |
| | | c) Euro | ☐ |
| | | d) Rupee | ☐ |

81. Who is the founder of Microsoft Corporation?
- a) Bill Gates ☐
- b) Steve Jobs ☐
- c) Mark Zuckerberg ☐
- d) Jeff Bezos ☐
82. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?
- a) Mars ☐
- b) Venus ☐
- c) Jupiter ☐
- d) Saturn ☐
83. The Indian Administrative Service (IAS) is recruited through:
- a) Civil Services Examination ☐
- b) Engineering Services Examination ☐
- c) National Eligibility Test ☐
- d) Common Law Admission Test ☐
84. The Finance Commission in India is constituted every:
- a) 2 years ☐
- b) 3 years ☐
- c) 4 years ☐
- d) 5 years ☐
85. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established in the year:
- a) 1990 ☐
- b) 1993 ☐
- c) 1996 ☐
- d) 2000 ☐
86. The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement, was launched in which year?
- a) 1930 ☐
- b) 1942 ☐
- c) 1947 ☐
- d) 1950 ☐
87. The Indian National Congress was founded in which year?
- a) 1857 ☐
- b) 1885 ☐
- c) 1905 ☐
- d) 1947 ☐
88. Who led the Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) in 1930?
- a) Mahatma Gandhi ☐
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose ☐
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel ☐
89. The Indian National Army (INA) was founded by:
- a) Bhagat Singh ☐
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose ☐
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak ☐
90. What is the primary cause of ozone layer depletion?
- a) Carbon emissions ☐
- b) Deforestation ☐
- c) Volcanic eruptions ☐
- d) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) ☐
91. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
- a) Wind energy ☐
- b) Natural gas ☐
- c) Geothermal energy ☐
- d) Hydroelectric power ☐
92. What is the term used to describe the gradual increase in the Earth's average temperature?
- a) Global warming ☐
- b) Acid rain ☐
- c) Desertification ☐
- d) Eutrophication ☐
93. What is the main cause of air pollution in urban areas?
- a) Vehicular emissions ☐
- b) Industrial smokestacks ☐
- c) Forest fires ☐
- d) Pesticide use ☐
94. What is the process of converting waste materials into reusable materials called?
- a) Recycling ☐
- b) Composting ☐

- c) Incineration ☐
- d) Landfilling ☐
95. The Indus Valley Civilization was primarily located in which present-day country?
- a) India ☐
- b) Pakistan ☐
- c) Bangladesh ☐
- d) Afghanistan ☐
96. Who was the first Mughal Emperor of India?
- a) Babur ☐
- b) Akbar ☐
- c) Jahangir ☐
- d) Shah Jahan ☐
97. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a decisive victory for which European power in India?
- a) British ☐
- b) French ☐
- c) Dutch ☐
- d) Portuguese ☐
98. Who was the first Governor-General of Bengal in British India?
- a) Robert Clive ☐
- b) Warren Hastings ☐
- c) Lord Cornwallis ☐
- d) Lord Curzon ☐
99. Which mountain range separates India from China?
- a) Western Ghats ☐
- b) Eastern Ghats ☐
- c) Himalayas ☐
- d) Aravalli Range ☐
100. Which river is known as the "Ganga of the South"?
- a) Brahmaputra River ☐
- b) Godavari River ☐
- c) Yamuna River ☐
- d) Kaveri River ☐
101. Which state in India is known as the "Rice Bowl of India"?
- a) Punjab ☐
- b) West Bengal ☐
- c) Uttar Pradesh ☐
- d) Andhra Pradesh ☐
102. Which is the highest peak in India?
- a) Mount Everest ☐
- b) Kanchenjunga ☐
- c) Nanda Devi ☐
- d) Annapurna ☐
103. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?
- a) Gujarat ☐
- b) Tamil Nadu ☐
- c) Maharashtra ☐
- d) Kerala ☐
104. Who is considered the "Father of Indian Space Program"?
- a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam ☐
- b) Homi J. Bhabha ☐
- c) Vikram Sarabhai ☐
- d) Satish Dhawan ☐
105. Which Indian scientist won the Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery of the Raman Effect?
- a) C.V. Raman ☐
- b) S. Chandrasekhar ☐
- c) Har Gobind Khorana ☐
- d) Venkatraman Ramakrishnan ☐
106. Which Indian satellite was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for Mars exploration?
- a) Chandrayaan-1 ☐
- b) Mangalyaan ☐
- c) Aryabhata ☐
- d) INSAT-4B ☐
107. Who developed the first indigenous aircraft of India, the HAL HF-24 Marut?
- a) Satish Dhawan ☐
- b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam ☐
- c) Raghunath Anant Mashelkar ☐
- d) Kurt Tank ☐

108. Who is credited with inventing the telephone?
- a) Thomas Edison ☐
- b) Alexander Graham Bell ☐
- c) Isaac Newton ☐
- d) Nikola Tesla ☐
109. What did Louis Pasteur invent?
- a) X-ray machine ☐
- b) Microscope ☐
- c) Penicillin ☐
- d) Pasteurization ☐
110. Which scientist is associated with the theory of relativity?
- a) Isaac Newton ☐
- b) Albert Einstein ☐
- c) Galileo Galilei ☐
- d) Marie Curie ☐
111. Who discovered penicillin?
- a) Alexander Fleming ☐
- b) Louis Pasteur ☐
- c) Marie Curie ☐
- d) Robert Koch ☐
112. What did Johannes Gutenberg invent?
- a) Printing press ☐
- b) Light bulb ☐
- c) Telephone ☐
- d) Automobile ☐
113. Who wrote the play "Romeo and Juliet"?
- a) William Shakespeare ☐
- b) Henrik Ibsen ☐
- c) Arthur Miller ☐
- d) Tennessee Williams ☐
114. Which athlete holds the world record for the fastest 100-meter sprint in track and field?
- a) Usain Bolt ☐
- b) Carl Lewis ☐
- c) Justin Gatlin ☐
- d) Asafa Powell ☐
115. Who is often referred to as the "Father of Indian Cinema"?
- a) Raj Kapoor ☐
- b) Amitabh Bachchan ☐
- c) Dadasaheb Phalke ☐
- d) Aamir Khan ☐
116. Which river flows through the state of Tripura?
- a) Ganga ☐
- b) Brahmaputra ☐
- c) Mahanadi ☐
- d) Manu ☐
117. Which is the largest city in Tripura?
- a) Agartala ☐
- b) Udaipur ☐
- c) Dharmanagar ☐
- d) Belonia ☐
118. Tripura shares its borders with which of the following states?
- a) Assam, Mizoram, and Manipur ☐
- b) Assam, Mizoram, and Meghalaya ☐
- c) Assam, Mizoram, and Nagaland ☐
- d) Assam, Mizoram, and Bihar ☐
119. Which tribe is the largest indigenous community in Tripura?
- a) Mizo ☐
- b) Garo ☐
- c) Chakma ☐
- d) Tripuri ☐
120. Which national park is located in Tripura?
- a) Kaziranga National Park ☐
- b) Manas National Park ☐
- c) Bhitarkanika National Park ☐
- d) Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary ☐
121. Tripura was a princely state before it merged with India in which year?
- a) 1947 ☐
- b) 1948 ☐
- c) 1950 ☐
- d) 1956 ☐

122. The Emergency in India was imposed in which year?

- a) 1971 ☐
 b) 1975 ☐
 c) 1984 ☐
 d) 1991 ☐

123. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi took place on:

- a) 15th August 1947 ☐
 b) 30th January 1948 ☐
 c) 2nd October 1952 ☐
 d) 26th January 1950 ☐

124. The JallianwalaBagh massacre occurred in which year?

- a) 1919 ☐
 b) 1942 ☐
 c) 1947 ☐
 d) 1950 ☐

125. The concept of "Minimum Government, Maximum Governance" was introduced by:

- a) AtalBihari Vajpayee ☐
 b) NarendraModi ☐
 c) Manmohan Singh ☐
 d) Indira Gandhi ☐

GROUP - C (LEGALAPTITUDE)

126. Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- a) Right to Education ☐
 b) Right to Freedom of Religion ☐
 c) Right to Property ☐
 d) Right against Exploitation ☐

127. The Parliament of India consists of two houses. What are they called?

- a) LokSabha and RajyaSabha ☐
 b) RajyaSabha and VidhanSabha ☐
 c) VidhanSabha and VidhanParishad ☐
 d) LokSabha and VidhanSabha ☐

128. Who is the final authority for the interpretation of the Indian Constitution?

- a) President of India ☐
 b) Prime Minister of India ☐
 c) Chief Justice of India ☐
 d) Parliament of India ☐

129. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of every citizen of India?

- a) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals ☐
 b) To protect and improve the natural environment ☐

- c) To vote in public elections ☐
 d) To promote the welfare of the backward classes ☐

130. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- a) 8 ☐
 b) 10 ☐
 c) 12 ☐
 d) 14 ☐

131. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India to be a:

- a) Federal Republic ☐
 b) Socialist Republic ☐
 c) Parliamentary Democracy ☐
 d) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic ☐

132. Who has the power to remove the President of India from office?

- a) Prime Minister ☐
 b) Supreme Court ☐
 c) Parliament ☐
 d) Election Commission ☐

133. Who is regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution?
- a) Mahatma Gandhi ☐
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru ☐
- c) B.R. Ambedkar ☐
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel ☐
134. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to education as a fundamental right?
- a) Article 21 ☐
- b) Article 29 ☐
- c) Article 30 ☐
- d) Article 21A ☐
135. The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in which part of the Indian Constitution?
- a) Part I ☐
- b) Part II ☐
- c) Part III ☐
- d) Part IV ☐
136. What does the term "habeas corpus" mean?
- a) A legal action to protect personal liberty ☐
- b) A legal action to claim property rights ☐
- c) A legal action to enforce a contract ☐
- d) A legal action to challenge a government policy ☐
137. Which law governs the formation and dissolution of marriage in India?
- a) Indian Succession Act ☐
- b) Indian Evidence Act ☐
- c) Hindu Marriage Act ☐
- d) Indian Penal Code ☐
138. What is the meaning of the term "mensrea" in criminal law?
- a) The act itself ☐
- b) The motive or intent behind the act ☐
- c) The physical consequences of the act ☐
- d) The defense used by the accused ☐
139. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- a) President of India ☐
- b) Prime Minister of India ☐
- c) Chief Justice of India ☐
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha ☐
140. Which of the following is an example of a quasi-judicial body in India?
- a) Planning Commission ☐
- b) Reserve Bank of India ☐
- c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) ☐
- d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) ☐
141. Principle: "Freedom of religion is a fundamental right."
Assertion: "The government cannot impose a specific religion on its citizens."
- (a) Both the principle and assertion are true, and the assertion is a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
- (b) Both the principle and assertion are true, but the assertion is not a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
- (c) The principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- (d) The principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
142. Principle: "Strict liability applies to certain activities that are inherently dangerous."
Assertion: "In cases of strict liability, the defendant can be held responsible for harm caused by their actions, regardless of fault or intent."

- (a) Both the principle and assertion are true, and the assertion is a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
- (b) Both the principle and assertion are true, but the assertion is not a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
- (c) The principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- (d) The principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
143. Principle: "The principle of double jeopardy protects individuals from being tried twice for the same offense."
Assertion: "If a person has been acquitted of a crime, they cannot be retried for the same offense, even if new evidence emerges."
(a) Both the principle and assertion are true, and the assertion is a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
(b) Both the principle and assertion are true, but the assertion is not a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
(c) The principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
(d) The principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
144. Principle: "Presumption of innocence is a fundamental principle of criminal law."
Assertion: "In a criminal trial, the burden of proof rests with the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt."
(a) Both the principle and assertion are true, and the assertion is a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
(b) Both the principle and assertion are true, but the assertion is not a correct explanation of the principle. ☐
(c) The principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- (d) The principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
145. Legal Principle: Res ipsa loquitur is a doctrine that applies when the defendant has exclusive control over the situation that caused harm to the plaintiff.
Assertion: In a negligence case, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant breached a duty of care owed to them.
(a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
(b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐
(c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
(d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
146. Legal Principle: In contract law, consideration is required for a contract to be enforceable.
Assertion: Consideration refers to the exchange of money between the parties involved in a contract.
(a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
(b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐
(c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
(d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
147. Legal Principle: In criminal law, the burden of proof rests with the prosecution to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
Assertion: The defendant has the burden of proof in a criminal trial.
(a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
(b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐

- c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
148. Legal Principle: The presumption of innocence is a fundamental principle in criminal law.
Assertion: The burden of proof rests with the defendant to prove their innocence.
- a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
- b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐
- c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
149. Legal Principle: Habeas corpus is a legal procedure that ensures individuals cannot be held in custody without lawful justification.
Assertion: Habeas corpus is only available in criminal cases.
- a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
- b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐
- c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
- a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
- b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐
- c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐
150. Legal Principle: Res judicata is a doctrine that prevents a case from being re-litigated once it has been finally determined by a court.
Assertion: Res judicata applies to both civil and criminal cases.
- a) Both the legal principle and the assertion are true. ☐
- b) Both the legal principle and the assertion are false. ☐
- c) The legal principle is true, but the assertion is false. ☐
- d) The legal principle is false, but the assertion is true. ☐

LAW ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2023**ANSWER KEYS**

Ques. No.	Ans.
1	C
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	D
6	B
7	A
8	D
9	B
10	D
11	D
12	A
13	C
14	D
15	B
16	A
17	D
18	C
19	A
20	B
21	C
22	A
23	A
24	C
25	C
26	D
27	B
28	C
29	B
30	C
31	A
32	D
33	C
34	C
35	A
36	D
37	B
38	D
39	C
40	A
41	D
42	C
43	D
44	A
45	C
46	D
47	A

Ques. No.	Ans.
48	B
49	D
50	B
51	A
52	C
53	B
54	A
55	B
56	D
57	A
58	B
59	B
60	A
61	A
62	A
63	C
64	D
65	A
66	A
67	A
68	A
69	A
70	A
71	A
72	A
73	B
74	B
75	A
76	A
77	A
78	B
79	A
80	A
81	A
82	A
83	A
84	D
85	B
86	B
87	B
88	A
89	B
90	D
91	B
92	A
93	A
94	A

Ques. No.	Ans.
95	B
96	A
97	A
98	B
99	C
100	B
101	D
102	B
103	A
104	C
105	A
106	B
107	D
108	B
109	D
110	B
111	A
112	A
113	A
114	A
115	C
116	D
117	C
118	B
119	D
120	D
121	B
122	B
123	B
124	A
125	B
126	C
127	A
128	C
129	C
130	C
131	D
132	C
133	C
134	D
135	D
136	A
137	C
138	B
139	A
140	C
141	A

Ques. No.	Ans.
142	A
143	A
144	A
145	C
146	C
147	B
148	C
149	B
150	A