

Civil Procedure Code

- 1. Where any party dies after conclusion and before pronouncing of judgment:**
 - a) The suit shall abet
 - b) The suit shall not abet
 - c) The suit shall not abet if cause of action survives
 - d) It will be deemed that judgment has been pronounced after death of a party
- 2. If a defendant becomes an insolvent, the court may:**
 - a) Abate the suit
 - b) Dismiss the suit
 - c) Stay the suit
 - d) None of the above
- 3. Where the property is under attachment, and a decree is subsequently passed in the plaintiff's favour:**
 - a) It is not necessary to apply for fresh attachment
 - b) It is necessary to apply for reattachment
 - c) It is necessary to apply for reattachment under certain circumstances
 - d) None of the above
- 4. The court can appoint a receiver:**
 - a) Only on the application of a party to the suit
 - b) On the application of any person who is interested in the preservation of property
 - c) Court on its own motion
 - d) All of the above
- 5. Under Sec. 80 of Civil Procedure Code, a notice of how many days is required to be delivered before institution of suit against the Government:**
 - a) Ninety days
 - b) Sixty days
 - c) Three months
 - d) Two months
- 6. No execution shall be issued on any decree passed against the government or a public officer unless it remains unsatisfied for how many months from the date of decree:**
 - a) One month
 - b) Two month
 - c) Three month
 - d) Four month
- 7. Which Order has been specially enacted to protect the interest of minors and lunatics:**

- a) Order 31
- b) Order 32
- c) Order 33
- d) Order 34

8. A permission to sue as pauper can be withdrawn, under O. 33, R.9, if:

- a) The pauper person is guilty of vexatious/improper conduct in the course of the suit
- b) The pauper person has paid the court fee
- c) The pauper person has withdrawn the suit
- d) All of the above

9. The court making a reference:

- a) May stay the proceedings
- b) May pass a decree/order contingent upon the decision of the High Court
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

10. A suit is dismissed wrongly on the ground of being barred by limitation. The order of dismissal would operate as *res judicata* and bar a subsequent suit on the same cause of action.

- a) The above statement is true
- b) The above statement is false
- c) It would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case
- d) None of these

11. Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for

- a) Rejection of the plaint
- b) Return of the plaint
- c) Dismissal of the plaint
- d) All of the above depending on the facts of the case

12. In a suit for recovery of Rs.25 lakh, the Defendant files its written statement and pleads that it does not owe any money to the Plaintiff but in fact, it is entitled to recover the sum of Rs. 40 lakh from the Plaintiff. The Defendant, however does not file a counter claim. Can the Defendant file the counter claim at a subsequent stage in the suit or file a fresh suit seeking recovery of Rs. 40 lakhs?

- a) The counter claim and suit would be barred
- b) Only the counter claim would be barred
- c) The Defendant can file both either a counter claim or a suit
- d) The Defendant's claim stands abandoned

13. 'A' files a suit for partition in the High Court of Delhi against her brother 'B'. 'B' relies upon a Will executed by his father bequeathing the entire estate in his favour.

- a) B has to necessarily file a counter claim seeking probate of the Will

- b) An issue will be framed as to the genuineness and validity of the Will, which 'B' can establish without seeking probate
 - c) 'B' has to necessarily file a separate probate petition
 - d) The suit for partition will be stayed until B obtains a probate
- 14. In a non commercial suit when issues both of fact and law arise and the Court is of the opinion that the suit may be disposed of on an issue of law only, the Court can-**
- a) Frame issues of law and facts and adjudicate the issues of law as preliminary issues
 - b) Frame issues both of fact and law and decide all issues together
 - c) Frame issues only on the issues of law and decide all issues together
 - d) Both (1) and (3)
- 15. For the purpose of amendment of pleadings under Order VI Rule 17 CPC, the commencement of trial takes place**
- a) When the issues are framed
 - b) When the affidavits in evidence are filed
 - c) When the affidavits in evidence are tendered by the witness
 - d) Once cross-examination begins
- 16. 'X' files a suit against 'Y' which is a Partnership of four private individuals. 'X' does not issue notice under Section 80 CPC. The suit**
- a) Cannot be dismissed for non-compliance
 - b) Has to be dismissed for non-compliance
 - c) Can be dismissed at the discretion of Court if the circumstances require a notice
 - d) Suit Plaintiff will be rejected
- 17. Which of the following sections of the Code expressly prohibits a suit under certain circumstances?**
- a) Sec. 10
 - b) Sec. 11
 - c) Sec. 47
 - d) All of the above
- 18. Which of the following is a leading case on the exclusion of the jurisdiction of civil courts?**
- a) Dhulabhai v State of M.P
 - b) Gundaji v Ramchandra
 - c) Noor Mohd. Khan v Fakirappa
 - d) All of the above
- 19. Which of the following suits is not of a civil nature:**
- a) Suits relating to right to property
 - b) Suits relating to right to worship/to share in offerings
 - c) Suits relating to taking out of religious procession
 - d) Suits for recovery of voluntary payments or offerings

20. The doctrine of constructive res judicata is not applicable:

- a) In the absence of adjudication between parties
- b) When no finding was given on an issue in the previous suit
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) None of the above

21. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India held the 1999 and 2002 amendments to the Civil Procedure Code 1908 valid:

- a) Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. Union of India
- b) Delhi High Court Bar Association v. Union of India
- c) Allahabad High Court Bar Association v. Union of India
- d) Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association v. Union of India

22. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) Res judicata applies to suits
- b) Res judicata applies to suits as well as execution proceedings
- c) Res judicata applies to suits as well as arbitration proceedings
- d) Res judicata applies to suits, orders and execution proceedings

23. "Order" is defined as a formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree in:

- a) Section 2(1) of Civil Procedure Code 1908
- b) Section 2(14) of Civil Procedure Code 1908
- c) Section 2(9) of Civil Procedure Code 1908
- d) Section 2(16) of Civil Procedure Code 1908

24. A revision under Section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908 shall not operate as a stay or on other proceedings before the court except where such suit or other proceeding is stayed by:

- a) The High Court
- b) The Supreme Court
- c) The Appellate Court
- d) District and Sessions Court

25. The term 'acts' in Order III, Rules 1 and 2 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908 is confined only

- a) In respect of acts done by the power-of-attorney holder in exercise of the power granted by the instrument and would not include depositing in place and instead of the principal
- b) In respect of acts done by the power-of-attorney attorney holder in exercise of the power granted by the instrument and includes depositing in place and instead of the principal
- c) In respect of acts done by the power-of-attorney attorney holder in exercise of the power granted by the instrument but includes appearance as a witness on behalf of the party in the capacity of that party

d) To deposing in place and instead of the principal

26. A receiver:

- a) Can be sued generally for acts done in his official capacity by a third party
- b) Cannot be sued at all for acts done in his official capacity by a third party
- c) Can sue and can be sued for acts done in his official capacity by a third person only with the leave of the court appointing him
- d) Can sue with the leave of the court but cannot be sued without the leave of the court appointing him

27. A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs. 500. B holds a judgment against A for Rs. 1000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set-off. The illustration is given in:

- a) Order VIII, Rule 5 of Code of Civil Procedure
- b) Order VIII, Rule 6 of Code of Civil Procedure
- c) Order VIII, Rule 7 of Code of Civil Procedure
- d) Order VIII, Rule 9 of Code of Civil Procedure

28. Which of the following statements are correct in the context of Section 5 of Code of Civil Procedure?

- (I) Revenue Court is a part of Civil Court
 - (II) Civil Court means courts having original jurisdiction under C.P.C. but not Revenue Court
 - (III) Civil Court means courts having original jurisdiction under C.P.C. including Revenue Court
 - (IV) Revenue Court is not a part of Civil Court
- a) (i) and (ii)
 - b) (ii) and (iii)
 - c) (ii) and (iv)
 - d) (iii) and (iv)

29. Under Section 16 of Code of Civil Procedure, a suit relating to movable property can be filed in a court within whose local jurisdiction:

- a) The property in situate
- b) The defendant voluntarily resides or personally works for gain
- c) The defendant voluntarily resides or carries on business
- d) Either (a) or (b) or (c)

30. Match the following and select correct answer:

- (i) Suits by or against partnership firms
- (ii) Suits by or against minors
- (iii) Suits by indigent persons
- (iv) Mortgage Suits

- (1) Order 32 CPC

- (2) Order 30 CPC
- (3) Order 34 CPC
- (4) Order 33 CPC

Codes:

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
a)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(3)
b)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
c)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(3)
d)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(4)

31. According to Section 58 of Code of Civil Procedure no detention in civil imprisonment can be ordered if the decree is for a payment of amount:

- a) Not exceeding Rs. 500
- b) Not exceeding Rs. 1000
- c) Not exceeding Rs. 1,500
- d) Not exceeding Rs. 2000

32. Examination *de bene esse*, under Order 18, Rule 16 Code of Civil Procedure means:

- a) Examination of a witness before the hearing
- b) Examination of a witness after the hearing
- c) The court may at any stage of a suit make local inspection and make a memorandum of any relevant fact
- d) Witness disabled by any reasons authorizes other person acquainted with facts to depose of his behalf

33. Interrogatories shall be answered under Code of Civil Procedure by way of affidavit to be filed within..... days or within such other time as the Court may allow.

- a) 30
- b) 20
- c) 10
- d) 45

34. Jurisdiction of a court is decided by:

- a) Subject matter of the dispute
- b) Pecuniary value of the suit
- c) Place where the dispute arose
- d) All of the above

35. 'Caveat' shall not remain in force after the expiry of:

- a) 30 days from the date on which it was lodged
- b) 60 days from the date on which it was lodged
- c) 90 days from the date on which it was lodged
- d) 120 days from the date on which it was lodged

36. The provisions regarding inherent powers of the courts are mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure in:

- a) Sections 135A to 141
- b) Sections 148 to 153-B
- c) Sections 31 to 35-B
- d) None of the above

37. The pleadings should contain:

- a) Only facts probanda
- b) Only 'facta probantia
- c) Facta probanda and facta probantia
- d) None of the above

38. Rule 6 of Order 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure Provides:

- a) Notice to admit documents
- b) Judgment on admissions
- c) Production of documents
- d) Admission of documents

39. Under Section 114 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree or order may apply for.....

- a) Review
- b) Revision
- c) Reference
- d) None of the above

40. Hearing of suit and examination of witnesses is covered under Orderof the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

- a) XVIII
- b) XX
- c) XVI
- d) None of the above

41. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 deals with appeal from original decree?

- a) Section 90
- b) Section 96
- c) Section 82
- d) Section 98

42. Which of the following statements is correct?

A court may on the application of the Decree Holder, order execution of the decree under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 –

- a) By attachment and /or sale of any property of the Judgment Debtor
- b) By delivery of any property specifically decreed
- c) By appointing a receiver
- d) All of the above

43. 'A' and 'B' sue 'C' for Rs. 1000.

- a) 'C' cannot set off a debt due to him from 'A' alone
- b) 'C' can set off debt due to him from 'A' alone as a matter of right
- c) 'C' can set off debt due to him from 'A' alone with prior permission of the Court
- d) None of the above

44. Decree means the formal expression of an adjudication which so far as, regards the Court expressing it, conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in..... in the suit.

- a) Controvers
- b) Dispute
- c) Issue
- d) None of the above

45. Foreign judgment as defined under Section 2(6) of CPC means:

- a) Judgment given by an Indian Court in respect of foreigners;
- b) Judgment given by a Foreign Court
- c) Judgment given by an Indian Court established under any Foreign Act
- d) None of the above

46. In an interpleader suit, the plaintiff claims:

- a) Interest in the subject matter of the suit
- b) No interest in the subject matter of the suit or costs
- c) No interest in the subject matter of the suit also not claims charges or costs
- d) None of the above

47. A judgment can be reviewed on the ground of

- a) Discovery of new & important evidence, not within the knowledge of the party concerned
- b) Mistake of error of fact or law on the face of the record
- c) Both (A) & (B)
- d) None of the above

48. Clerical or arthmetical mistakes in judgments, orders etc. can be corrected under

- a) Section 152 of CPC
- b) Section 154 of CPC
- c) Section 155 of CPC
- d) Section 153 of CPC

49. On account of mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties, under Order I, Rule 9 of CPC, the suit

- a) Is liable to be dismissed
- b) Cannot be dismissed
- c) May be dismissed or may not be as per the discretion of the Court
- d) None of the above

50. Dismissal of the suit under Rule 3 of Order 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure

- a) Bar a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action

- b) Does not bar a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action
- c) May bring a fresh suit with the leave of the High Court
- d) May bring a fresh suit with the leave of District Judge

51. Under Order 12, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the time to be given to a party to admit any document when called upon by notice is

- a) 15 days from the date of service of notice
- b) 10 days from the date of service of notice
- c) 7 days from the date of service of notice
- d) 21 days from the date of service of notice

52. Which of the following combinations are correctly matched?

- (I) Made by Magistrate : Investigation
 - (II) Object to collect evidence : Inquiry
 - (III) Ordinarily second stage of a criminal case : Inquiry
 - (IV) It is not a judicial proceeding : Investigation
- (a) (1) and (2)
 - (b) (2) and (3)
 - (c) (3) and (4)
 - (d) (2) and (4)

53. The power of the Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals from one High Court to another High Court can be exercised on an application by which of the following?

- a) Registrar of the High Court concerned
- b) Attorney General of India
- c) Chairman Bar Council of India
- d) Solicitor General of India

54. In which of the following writs, the doctrine of res judicata is not applicable?

- a) Certiorari
- b) Mandamus
- c) Quo Warranto
- d) Habeas corpus

55. Under Section 2(3) of CPC a decree-holder means:

- a) A person who is not a party to a suit but in whose favour an order capable of execution has been passed
- b) The plaintiff
- c) The defendant
- d) All of the above

56. Which of the following is not a legal representative under Section 2(11) of the CPC?

- a) Executors and administrators
- b) Official assignee or receiver
- c) Hindu coparceners
- d) Residuary legatees

57. Which of the following suits is of civil nature?

- a) Suits relating to right to property
- b) Suits relating to right of worship
- c) Suits for damages for civil wrongs
- d) All of the above

58. Which of the following suits is not of civil nature?

- a) Suits involving principally caste questions
- b) Suits involving purely religious ceremonies
- c) Suits for recovery of voluntary payments /offerings
- d) All of the above

59. The doctrine of res judicata is based on maxims:

- a) Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa (Non man should be vexed twice for the same cause)
- b) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium (It is in the interest of state that there should of state that there should be an add to a litigation)
- c) Res judicata pro veritate occipitur (a judicial decision must be accepted as correct)
- d) All of the above

60. The rule of constructive res judicata is:

- a) A product of judicial interpretation
- b) A rule of equity
- c) Contained expressly in CPC (Explanation IV)
- d) A part of Supreme Court rules

61. Which of the following Sections, the provision has been made for settlement of disputes outside the Court through 'arbitration', 'conciliation', 'mediation' and 'lok adalats' by the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999?

- a) Section 87
- b) Section 88
- c) Section 89
- d) Section 90

62. The provisions relating to the summoning and attendance of witnesses are under:

- a) Order 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure
- b) Order 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure
- c) Order 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure
- d) Order 19 of the Code of Civil Procedure

63. 'The 'plaint' should be filed in duplicate', this rule was inserted by:

- a) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976
- b) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999
- c) Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002
- d) None of the above

64. An 'order' which is not a 'Decree'?

- a) An order refusing stay
- b) An order passed in execution proceedings
- c) An order rejecting an application to sue in 'forma pauperis'
- d) All of the above

65. Section 96(4) of the Code of Civil Procedure inserted by the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976, bars:

- a) Appeal against consent decree
- b) Appeal in petty cases
- c) Appeal against final decree
- d) Appeal against findings

66. The 'doctrine of restitution is based upon the maxim:

- a) Actus incumbit onus probandi
- b) Actus curiae neminem gravavit
- c) Actus dei nemini facit injuriam
- d) Actus non-facit reum nisi mens sit rea

67. Which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that a person may sue or defend on behalf of all in same interest?

- a) Order 1, Rule 1
- b) Order 1, Rule 2
- c) Order 1, Rule 8
- d) Order 1, Rule 9

68. The court do not have inherent power to:

- a) Set aside an ex parte decree
- b) Consolidate suit and appeals
- c) Allow a defence in forma pauperis
- d) All of the above

69. Under Section 100A of the CPC, where any appeal from an original or appellate degree or order is heard and decided by a single judge of a High Court:

- a) No further appeal shall lie from the judgment and decree of such single judge
- b) Further appeal shall lie under the Letters Patent for the High Court
- c) Further appeal shall lie with the leave of the Supreme Court
- d) Further appeal shall lie before the Division Bench of the High Court

70. A suit filed in representative capacity can be withdrawn, compromise and abandoned etc. by the plaintiff:

- a) Without notice to all the persons interested
- b) After notice to all the persons interested
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) Either (a) or (b)

71. Remedies available against an ex-parte decree includes

- a) Appeal

- b) Review
- c) Application for setting aside the decree
- d) All of these

72. Where a decree is silent as regards future interest:

- a) Future interest shall be deemed to have been refused and a separate suit shall lie for the same
- b) Future interest shall be deemed to have been refused and a separate suit shall not lie
- c) Future interest shall be deemed to have been inadvertently omitted and an application can be moved before the court
- d) Future interest shall be deemed to have been granted and it shall be a clerical or arithmetical error to be corrected on application

73. A decree for execution cannot be sent to a

- a) Foreign court
- b) Court outside India established by the authority of Central Government
- c) Both (a) & (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

74. Who can be arrested in execution of a decree:

- a) A man
- b) A woman
- c) A minor
- d) All of these

75. Which of the following properties cannot be attached in execution of a decree:

- a) Penricus
- b) Promissory Note
- c) House or other building
- d) Hundi

76. Liberty to institute a fresh suit in respect of the same subject matter, at the time of withdrawal of the suit is given:

- a) As a general rule
- b) Where the suit suffers from same formal defect & is likely to fail on that account
- c) Where the court finds sufficient grounds
- d) Only (b) and (c)

77. A foreign judgment is recognized in India on considerations of justice, equity and good conscience. In which of the following cases, it was held so:

- a) Satya v Teja Singh
- b) Shri Inacio Martins v Narayan Hari Naik
- c) Sarju Pershad v Jwaleshwari
- d) Meera Bhanja v Nirmala Kumari Chaudhary

78. A resides at Shimla, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Benaras, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver it to A. A may sue B and C:

- a) At Benaras where the cause of action arose
- b) At Calcutta, where B resides
- c) At Delhi, where C resides
- d) All of the above

79. The place of suing a suit for restitution of conjugal rights is the place:

- a) Where the husband resides
- b) Where the wife resides
- c) If the wife has never lived at the husband's place the suit must be brought in the court of the place where the wife resides
- d) All of the above

80. Under Order 1, Rule 1, all persons may be joined in one suit as plaintiffs where:

- a) Any right to relief arises out of the same act in favour of such persons.
- b) Any common question of law or fact is involved
- c) All persons have a common cause of action
- d) All are correct

81. Under Order 1, Rule 3, all persons may be joined in one suit as defendants where:

- a) Any right to relief arises out of the same act against such persons
- b) Any common question of law or fact is involved
- c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- d) Only (b) is correct

82. Under Order IV Rule 1, sub rule (1) of CPC, a suit is instituted when:

- a) A copy of plaint is presented to the court
- b) A plaint in duplicate is presented to the court
- c) A plaint in triplicate is presented to the court
- d) The court takes the plaint in consideration

83. Order VIII Rule 1 of the CPC mandates that the defendant shall file the written statement of his defence within:

- a) 60 days from the date of service of summons
- b) 90 days from the date of service of summons
- c) 30 days from the date of service of summons
- d) 10 days from the date of service of summons

84. Which of the following, in respect of set-off is correct?

- a) Set-off can be claimed in a suit for recovery of money
- b) The amount claimed must be ascertained amount
- c) The amount claimed to be set-off must be legally recoverable and not barred by limitation
- d) All of the above

85. An ex parte decree can be set aside:

- a) Under Order IX Rule 7 of CPC
- b) Under Order IX Rule 11 of CPC
- c) Under Order IX Rule 12 of CPC
- d) Under Order IX Rule 13 of CPC

86. Pauper appeals have been provided under:

- a) Order XLII of CPC
- b) Order XLIII of CPC
- c) Order XLIV of CPC
- d) Order XLV of CPC

87. In a suit for possession by landlord against his tenant, which of the following is a proper party only?

- a) Landlord
- b) Tenant
- c) Sub-tenant
- d) None of the above

88. Mis-joinder of parties and causes of action in a suit is called:

- a) Multifariousness in a suit
- b) Double mis-joinder
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

89. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) Specimen forms of pleadings are given in Appendix A to the C.P.C., and where such forms are not applicable, a form which is similar, is to be used
- b) If there are two or more plaintiffs, only one of them need verify the plaint
- c) The person verifying the pleadings is also to furnish an affidavit in support of his pleadings
- d) Omission to verify or a defective verification cannot be remedied at a later stage

90. Sec.26 lays down that every suit is to be instituted by the presentation of plaint. In which of the following courts a plaint has to be presented:

- a) Court of the lowest grade
- b) Court of the lowest grade even if incompetent to try of the suit
- c) Court of the highest grade
- d) District Court

91. Which order of the C.P.C. lays down detailed rules regarding the plaint:

- a) Order 4
- b) Order 7
- c) Order 8
- d) Order 9

92. In which of the following cases, a plaint is liable to be returned?

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- a) Plaintiff filed a court having no jurisdiction
- b) Relief undervalued in the plaint
- c) Plaintiff not filed in duplicate
- d) Plaintiff on an insufficiently stamped paper

93. If an acknowledgment or other receipt concerning the summons is received by the Court with an endorsement of a postal employee that the defendant or his agent had refused to accept it, it implies that:

- a) The summons had not been duly served on the defendant
- b) The summons has been duly served on the defendant
- c) The summons had not been duly served by the plaintiff
- d) None of the above

94. If the post containing the summons has not been returned to the court for thirty days, it implies that:

- a) The summons had not been duly served on the defendant
- b) The summons has been duly served on the defendant
- c) The summons had not been duly served by the plaintiff
- d) None of the above

95. Who shall bear the expenses for the summoning of a witness?

- a) The plaintiff
- b) The defendant
- c) The party applying for the summons
- d) The court

96. In which condition the officer in charge of the prison may refuse to produce the prisoner for evidence despite court's order?

- a) Where the prisoner is related to ruling party
- b) Where the prisoner is Ex-Minister
- c) Where the prisoner is Government servant
- d) Where the Medical Officer has certified that prisoner is unfit to be removed by the reason of sickness

97. In a written statement, the defendant can claim:

- a) Set-off only
- b) Counter-claim only
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

98. The main aim of interrogatories is:

- a) To obtain information as to all material facts or documents relevant to the issue
- b) To maintain one's own case
- c) To rebut the case of the adversary
- d) All of the above

99. Objections to interrogatories could be made by a party if is:

- a) Scandalous
- b) Irrelevant or not bona fide
- c) Privileged
- d) All of the above

100. A party may object to produce a document which of the following grounds:

- a) Document relates to his own title
- b) Sufficient cause or excuse
- c) Privileged document
- d) All of the above

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ANSWER KEY

1.	B	22.	C	43.	A	64.	A	85.	D
2.	C	23.	B	44.	A	65.	B	86.	C
3.	A	24.	A	45.	B	66.	B	87.	C
4.	D	25.	A	46.	B	67.	C	88.	A
5.	D	26.	C	47.	C	68.	A	89.	D
6.	C	27.	B	48.	A	69.	A	90.	A
7.	B	28.	C	49.	B	70.	B	91.	B
8.	A	29.	A	50.	B	71.	D	92.	A
9.	C	30.	A	51.	C	72.	B	93.	B
10.	A	31.	D	52.	C	73.	A	94.	B
11.	A	32.	A	53.	B	74.	A	95.	C
12.	C	33.	C	54.	D	75.	A	96.	D
13.	B	34.	D	55.	D	76.	D	97.	C
14.	D	35.	C	56.	B	77.	A	98.	D
15.	C	36.	B	57.	D	78.	D	99.	D
16.	A	37.	A	58.	D	79.	D	100.	D
17.	D	38.	B	59.	D	80.	D		
18.	D	39.	A	60.	C	81.	C		
19.	D	40.	A	61.	C	82.	B		
20.	C	41.	B	62.	A	83.	C		
21.	A	42.	D	63.	B	84.	D		

