

Date of Examination



No. of Questions	50
No. of Pages	11

**GENERAL SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA DEFENCE UNIVERSITY**  
**SELECTION TEST FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF DAY SCHOLARS FOR THE**  
**LLB DEGREE PROGRAMME**  
**SUBJECT RELATED KNOWLEDGE, GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & GENERAL**  
**INTELLIGENCE TEST**

Call Up No: - .....

NIC No: .....

Name of the Candidate: - .....

Instructions:

Duration: 1 ¼ hrs

Answer all questions in this paper itself.

Underline the correct answer or write the answer in the blank given as appropriate.

01 mark for each correct answer (No minus marks)

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**SECTION A**

**SUBJECT RELATED GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

1. Sustainable Development means,
  - a) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
  - b) Economic growth shall be the core of any development plan and social development and environmental protection shall always be considered secondary.
  - c) Natural resources shall always be exploited for the sake of economic growth of the present generation.
  - d) Every form of economic development affects the environment and society and therefore, must be essentially stopped.
2. Public Interest Litigation means,
  - a) No litigation shall be public.
  - b) All judicial decisions must be readily available for the reference by the general public.
  - c) A relaxation of the traditional rule of *locus standi*.
  - d) Any case proceeding shall be open to the general public.
3. A person who leads his cow into a National Reserve guilty for an offence under the provisions of,
  - a) National Environmental Act
  - b) Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance
  - c) Cruelty to Animals Ordinance
  - d) Coast Conservation Act

4. Which one of the following legislation recognizes the offence of Sexual Harassment in Sri Lanka?
  - a) Criminal Offences Act.
  - b) Penal Code.
  - c) Offences against Women Act.
  - d) Criminal Procedure Code.
  
5. Which one of the following rights is expressly recognized as a Fundamental Right in the 1978 Second Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka?
  - a) Right to Environment.
  - b) Right to Development.
  - c) Right to Education.
  - d) Right to Equality.
  
6. ICCPR stands for,
  - a) International Convention on Cultural and Political Rights.
  - b) International Covenant on Childrens' and Peoples' Rights.
  - c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
  - d) International Convention on Country's and People's Rights.
  
7. Rio Declaration (1992) was produced at
  - a) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.
  - b) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
  - c) United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.
  - d) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Environment.
  
8. Marine Environment Protection Authority is established under,
  - a) National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980.
  - b) Central Environmental Authority Act, No. 12 of 1990.
  - c) Marine Pollution Prevention Act, No. 35 of 2008.
  - d) Coast Conservation Act, No. 57 of 1981.
  
9. The carriage of goods on aircrafts is regulated by
  - a) The International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading, 25 August 1924 (Hague Rules)
  - b) The Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Bills of Lading, 25 August 1924 (Hague-Visby Rules)
  - c) United Nations Convention on the Liability of the Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade, Vienna, 1991
  - d) WARSAW Convention, 1929
  
10. The major source and basis of the Land Law in Sri Lanka is
  - a) English Law
  - b) Roman Law
  - c) Customary law
  - d) Roman Dutch law

11. Which one of the following is not a servitude?
- Right to air
  - Right to access
  - Right to light
  - Right to title
12. The minimum value of consideration to file a Testamentary Case is,
- Five Million
  - Four Million
  - Three Million
  - Five Hundred Thousand
13. The conveyance of crown lands / state lands is administered by,
- Divisional Secretariats
  - Urban Councils
  - Provincial Councils
  - Pradeshiya Sabhas
14. Double Jeopardy means,
- Punishment of a person twice for the same offence
  - Doing the same wrong again
  - Filing a case before the same court again
  - Summoning the same witness twice
15. What are the two rules of Natural Justice?
- An innocent man should not be punished/only a wrong doer shall be punished.
  - Man is the noblest of all animals/if the man is separated from law and justice, he is the worst.
  - No man shall be the judge in his own case/hear the other side.
  - What is natural is just/what is just is natural.
16. Which one of the following is not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's Court?
- Post-mortem Examination
  - Issue of Search Warrant
  - Power to issue writs
  - Ordering a person to enter in to bonds for good behavior
17. How many electoral districts are there in Sri Lanka?
- 22
  - 25
  - 24
  - 21
18. The first Sri Lankan to be appointed as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka is,
- Sir Edward Jayathilake
  - Mr. Hema Basnayake
  - Mr. Arthur Wijewardhane
  - Mr. M. Sansoni

19. Number of people in special panel of Jury in a judicial proceeding is,
- a) Three
  - b) Five
  - c) Seven
  - d) Nine
20. A suspect who has been arrested by the police has to be produce a before a Magistrate,
- a) Before expiration of 12 hours
  - b) Before expiration of 24 hours
  - c) Before expiration of 48 hours
  - d) Before expiration of 72 hours

**SECTION B**  
**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

21. What was the first ever non-English-language movie to win the best picture award at the Oscars?
- a) Parasite
  - b) Queen and Slim
  - c) The Help
  - d) Green Book
22. In what part of the body would you find the fibula?
- a) Leg
  - b) Head
  - c) Hand
  - d) Chest
23. Nashville is located in the US state of,
- a) Tennessee
  - b) Texas
  - c) California
  - d) Florida
24. What's the chemical symbol for Silver?
- a) Ag
  - b) Ac
  - c) Al
  - d) Am
25. What is the capital city of Switzerland?
- a) Bern
  - b) Geneva.
  - c) Basel.
  - d) Lausanne

26. What is the smallest planet in the Solar System?  
a) Mercury  
b) Venus  
c) Earth  
d) Mars
27. Who wrote the novels *Gone Girl* and *Sharp Objects*?  
a) Gillian Flynn  
b) Howard R. Garis  
c) Edward Stratemeyer  
d) Dame Agatha Christie
28. What is seven cubed?  
a) 343  
b) 450  
c) 777  
d) 070
29. How many notes are there in a musical scale?  
a) 07  
b) 10  
c) 14  
d) 12
30. What are the official languages in Norway?  
a) Norwegian and Sami  
b) Norwegian and English  
c) Norwegian and German  
d) Norwegian and Ruvi

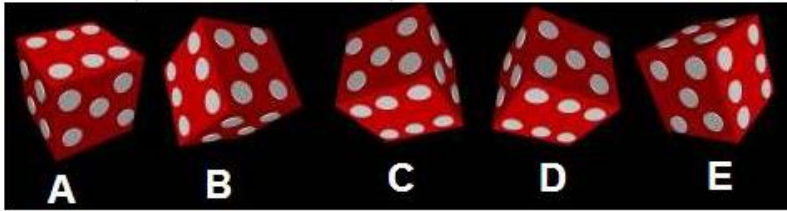
**SECTION C**  
**IQ**

31. Which number should replace the question mark?

17	8	5	5
13	7	5	4
6	12	6	3
10	6	4	?

- a) 3  
b) 7  
c) 6  
d) 4

32. Find the odd dice.



- a) D
- b) C
- c) B
- d) A

33. A desk is being sold at a 36% discount. The sale price is Rs. 496. A toy was bought for Rs. 558 after a 10% discount.

What is the ratio between original prices of the desk and the toy?

- a) 4:5
- b) 4:1
- c) 5:4
- d) 1:2

34. A boy runs opposite to the direction of a train at a speed of 20 km/hr. The relative speed between the train and the boy running in opposite direction is 50 km/hr. What is the length of the train, if it takes 20 seconds to cross the boy, when he is at rest?

- a) 159.6m
- b) 161.23m
- c) 166.6m
- d) 155.3m

35. Which of the following is not a prime number?

- a) 31
- b) 41
- c) 101
- d) 21

36. Which number logically follows the series?

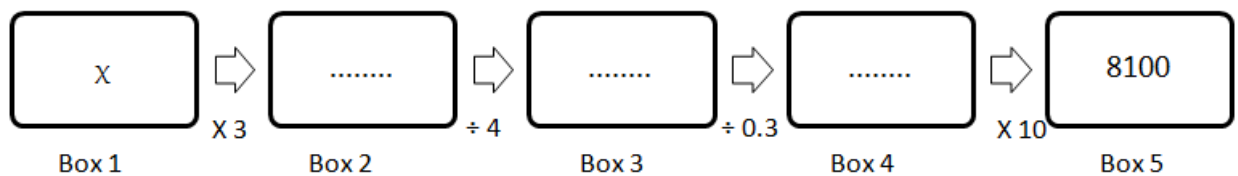
41, 301, 300, 2086, 2085, ...?..

- a) 14588
- b) 13677
- c) 16799
- d) 13678

37. In a transfer of ownership of an immovable property from a vendor to a buyer it is required to pay a stamp duty to the State in accordance with the value of the property. When 'A' purchased a land he was required to pay 4% of the value of the land as stamp duty. If 'A' paid Rs. 1 900 000/- as the stamp duty what is the value of the land he purchased?

- a) Rs. 43 500 000/-
- b) Rs. 48 750 000/-
- c) Rs. 47 500 000/-
- d) Rs. 43 000 000/-

38. Number X was inserted into 'Box 1' and after certain mathematical functions the output arrived in 'Box 5' as 8100. What is the number inserted to 'Box 1'?



- a) 200
- b) 324
- c) 280
- d) 375

39. There are 03 children in a family. The eldest child is 13 years old. In 08 years, the ratio between the ages of 03 children will be 7:5:4. The age of the youngest child is similar to 1/3 of the eldest child's last year's age. How old is the middle child now?

- a) 07 years
- b) 11 years
- c) 08 years
- d) 09 years

40. In Saman's watch for every 01 hour, 02 minutes will be lost and in Jagath's watch in every 01 hour, 02 minutes will be added due to clock drift. Saman and Jagath set their watches at 6:00 am and decided to meet at 6:00 pm on the same day at the same destination. Although Jagath arrived at the destination at 6:00 pm, Saman arrived there after sometime. How long could be the delay of Saman?

- a) 50 minutes
- b) 25 minutes
- c) 15 minutes
- d) 48 minutes

## SECTION D

Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions within the space given below.

1. The purpose of a criminal trial is to determine whether the accused person is guilty of the offence he is charged with and to impose appropriate punishment if he is proved guilty on the basis of an elaborate system of substantive and procedural criminal law. The determination of the second issue, i.e. the choice of an appropriate type and degree of punishment out of many permitted by law in a particular situation is of enormous consequence to the individual offender, as well as to the victim and to society at large. While the offender's life, liberty, or property and his entire future hinge on the outcome of the sentencing process, it is also bound to have an impact on social interest, which ought to be the primary concern of the criminal law machinery. Various means of criminal sanctions such as a fine, imprisonment, suspended sentencing, community service order, forfeiture of property, and sometimes the extreme punishment of death are available to the Courts under the provisions of law governing a particular kind of offence. Moreover, the process of punishment should involve the determination of the appropriate degree of punishment in both qualitative and quantitative terms. In other words, the determination of the degree of punishment should vary from case to case; it should be appropriate to each offender individually, and at the same time the disparity of punishment for the same offence should be minimized by following formal criteria for determining the appropriate degree of punishment. The adopted policy and the criteria for determining the most appropriate degree of punishment are the two critical issues of the penal law in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka as a member state for the above said treaties and guiding declaration except the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and political Rights, the policies declared by those conventions and declarations may adopt in selecting the mode of punishment.

In order to address the issue of determining the most appropriate degree of punishment the judiciary should provide discretion with certain guidelines in considering the factors which help to come to a better conclusion. First the factors relating to the offence should be considered. Since there must be a balance among the rights of the two parties i.e. the offender and the victim, as well as the rights of the society as whole the factors relating to the above said parties should be taken into consideration respectively. Therefore, the nature and the magnitude of the offences should be considered under the factors relating the offence. The previous convictions, brutality, brazenness, premeditation recklessness and the negligence of the offender, age, social background, health condition of the offender (physical and mental) and social contribution by the offender should be taken into consideration next under the preview of factors relating to offender. The vulnerable situation of the victim and the damage or loss caused by the offence to victim should be considered within the factors relating to the victim. Finally the social danger, the effects on society from the crime and the main objective which is necessary to be achieved in the particular case should be taken into consideration in determining the most appropriate degree of punishment.

The Most Appropriate Degree of punishment: Underline Policies in Imposing Punishment in Criminal Cases with Special Reference to Sri Lanka, Jeeva Niriella, 2012 2nd International Conference on Social Science and Humanity IPEDR vol.31 (2012) IACSIT Press, Singapore



1. Distinguish the followings:

a. Substantive Law

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b. Procedural Law

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2. Write two (02) issues in the criminal sentencing.

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3. What is the role of the judiciary in determining the punishments?

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4. Describe the validity of recognizing the character of the victim in sentencing?

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5. State the vital point that the international standards suggest in selecting the mode of punishment.

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2. It is not always an easy task to decide whether or not a contract has been concluded between two (or more) parties. Uncertainty can exist at a number of different levels. In the first place, it may not be clear whether the parties have entered into a contract at all. For example, the parties may have been involved in protracted negotiations. These negotiations may have produced agreement on many points but there may remain some outstanding issues between the parties. Does the fact of these unresolved or disputed issues preclude the existence of a binding contract? Secondly, there may be uncertainty as to the precise point in time at which the contract was concluded between the parties. At what point in the negotiation process did the parties cross the line from negotiating parties to contracting parties? Or suppose that the parties have been corresponding through the post. At what point in time do postal negotiations result in the conclusion of a contract? Is it when the final letter, the letter of acceptance, is sent through the post or is it when the letter is actually received (and read?) by its recipient? Finally, there may be uncertainty as to the precise terms of the contract. The agreement between the parties may be expressed in terms that are very vague. [...]

This uncertainty should not be over-emphasized. The vast majority of contracts do not give rise to such difficulties (or, if they do, they do not result in litigation). But when they do arise the law must seek to resolve them. In order to do so, the courts have devised a set of rules that they apply in order to determine whether or not the parties have, in fact, concluded a contract. The principal rules applied by the courts can be stated relatively shortly. A contract is created by an offer made by the party that has been accepted by the party to whom the offer was made. There are two vital ingredients of this definition. The first is the 'offer' and the second is the 'acceptance'. Both of these words require further elaboration. An offer can be defined as a statement, whether written or oral, of a willingness to be bound by the terms of the statement.

Evan McKendrick, *Contract Law: Text, Cases and Materials* (OUP 2010) 44-45

1. State one reason why it is difficult to identify whether the parties have entered into a contract.

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2. What points in time can be suggested to decide the time of conclusion of contract, when parties have been corresponding through post?

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3. Why is it stated that there may be uncertainty as to the terms expressed in a contract?

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4. Include whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

‘For a valid contract to be created it is not mandatory that offer should be accepted by the party to whom the offer was made’.

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5. How do you define ‘offer’ in light of the above excerpt?

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SAMPLE