



Haryana Civil Services (Judicial Branch) Mains Papers

**HARYANA CIVIL SERVICE JUDICIAL
EXAMINATION, 2007
PAPER I (CIVIL LAW – I)**

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 200

Note: Attempt all the five questions (along with parts and sub-parts) in the same order in which they are given in this questions paper. All questions carry equal marks. Answers should be precise and to the point. No extra answer sheet shall be provided. Refer to the relevant case law wherever required.

Q.1. (a) S, and owner of a premises, situated in Mohali, where rent Act does not apply, filed a suit for ejectment for possession of his premises against A and B. S alleges that A, his tenant, had sublet the premises to B illegally. In the protracted trial, all the defenses of B, who claimed to be the owner himself on the basis of an agreement to sell dated 23-06-90 allegedly having been executed by S in favour of his deceased father M, were found to be false. The alleged agreement to sell has been declared to be forged and fabricated document. The suit succeeds in favour of S and a decree for ejectment is passed against A and B jointly and severally. B's appeal, second appeal and even SLP against the order are dismissed right up to the apex court.

In the light of the above, answer the following:

(a) The trial of the suit had been transferred to Chandigarh from Mohali by the High Court at B's behest. The executions proceedings have been filed at Chandigarh and objections of B were dismissed by the executing court. Now should S continue proceedings at Chandigarh or not? Also what should be the remedy of S continue proceedings at Chandigarh or not? Also what should be the remedy of S for expeditious conclusion of the execution proceedings without unwarranted obstruction or resistance of B.

(b) P, the mother of B, meanwhile files an independent suit against S, all of a sudden, claiming in the plaint that her husband M had in fact entered into an agreement to sell with S on 23-6-1990. The decree obtained by S against B should be declared null and void. She claimed to be in possession of the premises in question along with her son B. Therefore, her possession should not be disturbed by S with the help of the aforesaid fraudulent decree in which S filed to implead her. Discuss the maintainability of P's case in the light of Section 11 of CPC. Also advise S as to whether any extraordinary remedies are available to him for getting P's suit dismissed or stayed or finished without a protracted trial.

Q. 2. (a) A and B get married at Panchkula. Thereafter, they got work permit and shifted to Atlanta in the USA. A daughter C was born to them in Atlanta within one year of their stay there. Shortly thereafter, A finds his wife to be having illicit relations with their countryman Z, who holds green card in the USA. B gets pregnant through Z. When A finds out all this, she aborts the child. By now A has ample evidence of B's misdemeanor. Thereafter, A comes back to India with C who is three year old now. A filed a suit for being appointed the guardian of C before the Guardian judge, Panchkula. Mean-while, having learnt that A has fled with her daughter to India, B filed a criminal case against A in the USA and obtains arrest warrants against him B also files a custody petition in the USA wherein the court grants an ex-parte decree in her favour. B comes to Panchkula and applies for the execution of the ex-parte custody decree in the court of Civil Judge, Senior Division, Panchkula. B also raises the said decree in defense to guardian proceedings initiated by A.

In the light of this fact situation, answer the following:



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- (a) Discuss the objections that A can take to the execution petition of B. In how many ways can A challenge the said decree?
- (b) Discuss the defense of B in guardian proceedings. C and the USA court decree entitled her to defeat the guardian court proceeding in the light of her conduct?

Q3. (a) Under what circumstances can a person file suit for getting back possession of immovable property from which he has been dispossessed?

X was in possession of a house belonging to Y. Y dispossessed X from the house. X files suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act claiming that he was a tenant in the house. Y pleads that X was merely a licensee under a license deed. Y further contends that he had a right to revoke the license deed. Y further contends that he had a right to revoke the license at any time. Y claims that he revoked the license and dispossessed X. Decide.

(b) List out the persons in whose favour specific performance cannot be enforced under the Specific Relief Act, Section 16.

(c) Discuss the exceptions to the rule of 'caveat emptor' under the Sale of Goods Act.

(d) Ram Lal and Shyam Singh carried on the business of vegetable oil in partnership under the name and style of 'Rising Sun'. The partnership was dissolved but Ram Lal, using an earlier letter head of the firm bearing names of both partners, placed an order for the purchase of vegetable oil to company 'Dalda' initiated proceedings against Shyam Singh for recovery of the price of vegetable oil. Decide.

Q4. (a) (i) Under what circumstances can a Court attack the property or part thereof of the defendant under the relevant provisions of CPC?

(ii) Identify the tests to be applied for granting temporary injunction to preserve status quo under the relevant provisions of CPC.

(b) What is meant by 'concluded contract'? Can the rule of 'promissory estoppel' apply to a concluded contract?

Bank P launched a scheme to grant house loan upto Rs. 4 lacs. R applied for the loan in accordance with the scheme but finally settled for the loan of Rs. 3 lacs. R completed all the formalities and executed contract with the Bank. Later on R demanded Rs. One lac more in accordance with the scheme of the Bank. Bank declined R's request. On refusal to pay the original loan, the Bank filed recovery suit. R pleaded that he is not bound by the contract as the Bank had failed to fulfill its commitments as per the scheme. Will R succeed?

Q5. (a) What is meant by 'frustration of contract'? What are the prerequisites for excusing parties from performing the contract on the ground of frustrations?

X contracts to sell 7 acres of land to Y for Rs. 7 lacs. Y pays Rs. 2 lacs as advance money. Subsequently, X refused to comply with the contract on the ground that out of these 7 acres of land 2 acres belonged to his brothers and the contract has become impossible to be fulfilled. Decide

(b) "The relationship of principal and agent is a fiduciary relationship." In the light of this statement, explain the concept of agency pointing out the difference, if any, between an agent and a trustee.

Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) launched a salary saving insurance scheme for employees and deposit the same to LIC at concessional rates. Employer X got the scheme for his 200 employees. Subsequently, because of losses, X failed to give salary to his employees and also did not deposit the premium on their behalf. LIC



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consequently refused to pay the assured amount to those employees who asked for it. These employees claimed that X was the agent of LIC for their scheme. LIC must pay the assured amount. Will the employees succeed?

PAPER II
CIVIL LAW (2007)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 200

Note: Attempt all the five questions (along with parts and sub-parts) in the same order in which they are given in this questions paper. All questions carry equal marks. Answers should be precise and to the point. No extra answer sheet shall be provided. Refer to the relevant case law wherever required.

Q.1. (a) Discuss the desirability of expressly introducing irretrievable break-up-down of marriage as a ground of divorce. Critically examine how will it help the resolution of marriage conflict problems? Illustrate your answer in the light of the judicially decided cases.

(b) Write short critical notes on the following:

(i) Compulsory registration of marriages

(ii) Consequence of solemnization of marriage between two Hindus in violation of provisions of Section 7 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

(iii) Concept of partition under Mitakshara Hindu Law.

(iv) Doctrine of Antecedent Debt under modern Hindu Law.

Q.2. (a) Critically examine the impact of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 on the Mitakshara concept of coparcenary.

(b) Apparently, there is a conflict between sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. How would you like to re-solve this seeming conflict in the light of relevant case law?

Q.3. (a) Discuss if a Hindu widow can adopt a son to her deceased husband in the light of the relevant provisions of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and the decisions of the apex court.

(b) Can a mother be the natural guardian in the presence of non-caring father under the provisions of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?

(c) Bring out the significance of the right of Hizanat under Muslim law. Is this right absolute?

(d) How the concept of marriage under Muslim law is different from that of under modern Hindu Law?

(e) Distinguish the concept of 'legitimacy' under Muslim law from the concept of 'Legitimation' under modern Hindu law.

Q.4. (a) Applicability of Section 125, of Cr. P.C. to Muslims after the enactment of Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

(b) A Muslim, who died leaving behind her husband, made a will of her entire property in favour of her friend 'F'. What is the maximum share to which 'F' is entitled to under Muslim Law?

(c) A Muslim made a will of his properties in favour of his two friends 'Y' and 'Z', by stipulating that the former would get $\frac{1}{2}$ and the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ of his property. His heirs did not approve of the will.



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Determine the respective share to which each would be entitled under the Sunni law and Shia law.

(d) Delineate the characteristic features of Wakf under Muslim law.

(e) A maternal grand father made a gift in favour of his newly born grand child. The mother of th child accepted the gift on behalf of the minor. State the circumstances under which this gift is valid under Muslim law.

Q.5. (a) 'Custom is a question of fact and not of inferences'. Comment.

(b) 'Law of limitation simply bars judicial remedy. It neither affects extra judicial remedies nor the substantive right itself.' Comment.

(c) Discuss if a deed of dower by a Muslim husband in favour of his wife transferring to her immovable property of he value of Rs. 10,000 in lieu of satisfaction of the dower debt due to her requires registration under the relevant provisions of the Registration Act.

(d) Discuss the functional difference between void and voidable marriages.

(e) Discuss whether the ground stipulated under section 13B of the Hindu Marriage Act is truly a ground of divorce by mutual consent.

PAPER III
CRIMINAL LAW (2007)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 200

Note: Attempt all the five questions (along with parts and sub-parts) in the same order in which they are given in this questions paper. All questions carry equal marks. Answers should be precise and to the point. No extra answer sheet shall be provided. Refer to the relevant case law wherever required.

Q.1. (a) Define the term 'Culpable Homicide Amounting to Murder'. Do you agree with the view that culpable homicide shall not be considered as murder if the offender, in the exercise in good faith of the right of his private defence, exceeds his right and causes the death of the person against whom he is exercising such right of defence?

(b) A and B were both security guards posted outside the home of a senior army officer Mr. X. They often used to exchange hot words with each other in one context or the other in one context or the other. On the day of Deepawali, both of them had a verbal exchange due to the fact that both wanted to go home early for the festival. That led to altercation between the two. Both of them instantaneously aimed their revolvers at each other respectively. C, who was also on duty with them intervened and pacified both of them. Both lowered their weapons respectively. The moment B noted A had lowered his revolver, he immediately fired at A and killed him. On being tried, B was awarded death sentence. However, on appeal, the High Court acquitted B on the plea of self defence. The State intends to go in for appeal against the decision of the High Court. Please advise in the light of the case law on the subject?

Q. 2. (a) What are the various provisions laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with regard to the registration of First Information Report (FIR) and the powers of the Police to investigate on that basis?

(b) Rita was working as an assistant supervisor in a garment manufacturing factory at Bhubneshwar. One day late evening in the month of December 2006, her supervisor Mr. R.K. Khanna called her in his office and raped her. After a few days, she was again raped by Mr. Khanna. Due to the fear of loosing the job, she did not disclose the incident to anybody in the family. However, about four months, when she learnt that she was pregnant, she disclosed it to her mother who took her to the Police Station. Mr. Khanna was arrested, challenged



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under Sections 376, and 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Trial Court found the accused guilty and convicted him. The High Court, however, reversed the decision and acquitted him on the ground of delay in lodging the First Information Report. The State is to go in appeal against the aforesaid decision. Please advise Support your answer with the suitable case law?

(c) (i) Can an anonymous telephonic message, that is first in point of time but does not clearly specify a cognizable offence having been committed be treated as the First Information Report?

(ii) Can a police officer refuse to register a First Information Report on the ground that the said police station does not have territorial jurisdiction over the place of crime?

(iii) Is the First Information Report a substantive piece of evidence or can it only be used to corroborate the statement of the maker?

(iv) Is it mandatory that the names of all witnesses be mentioned in the First Information Report?

Q.3. (a) What do you mean by the Term 'Circumstantial Evidence'? Do you agree with the view that "when there is no direct evidence of any crime, conviction can be based on the circumstantial evidence alone, provided the court weighs all circumstances relating to a particular crime as in integrated whole and that any missing link could be fatal to the prosecution case"? Please highlight some of the prominent observations made by the Supreme Court of India on the subject of Circumstantial evidence in some of the leading pronouncements.

(b) Ranjit Kumar was charged with the murder of the deceased Amritpal. There was no eye witness to the gruesome murder committed by Ranjit Kumar. However, there were a few points that came for consideration before the Trial Court. These were:

(i) A few days before the killing of Amritpal, Ranjit Kumar had allegedly threatened him;

(ii) A cartridge was found near the cot of the deceased Amritpal.

(iii) A pistol was recovered from his house; and

(iv) The fire-arm expert gave his opinion that the cart ridge found near the cot of the dead body was fired from the pistol produced by the accused. Do you think the above circumstances are adequate, enough to convict the accused Ranjit Kumar? If yes, why; if not, why not. Please support your answer with suitable examples from the decided case law.

Q.4. Write brief notes on any four of the following:

(a) Statements, under Section 164 of CrPC, their admissibility and value. (b) Approvers and accomplices. (c) The manner in which statements under Section 161 of CrPC can be used at a criminal trial by the prosecution, the defence and the court. (d) Leading questions. (e) Confessions, (f) Case Diaries.

Q. 5. (a) "A dying declaration is a statement made by a person who is dead; as to cause of his death or as to any circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which his death comes into questions, such statements are relevant under Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, whether the person who made these was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death and whatever may be the nature of proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question" Elucidate.

(b) Ranjit, Suraj and Naseem were classmates and were staying in the Bangalore University Hostel. One day they had an argument on a trivial matter. Both Ranjit and Suraj attacked Naseem with iron rods that were lying outside their hostel room as the construction work was going on the campus. Naseem fell down and was profusely bleeding when some fellow students took him to the nearby Anand Nursing Home in an unconscious state. He was immediately taken to the operation theatre and was operated upon. On being informed, the local



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police reached the nursing home. Before Naseem succumbed to his injuries, his statement was recorded. However, when the case was committed for trial, the dying declaration of Naseem was the major evidence against Ranjit and Suraj. Their counsel, however, pleaded for their acquittal on the ground that the aforesaid dying declaration was supposed to have been taken by the Investigating officer, when Naseem was still under the general anesthesia and that there was no certificate of medical fitness also. Please decide.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (2007)

Time : 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 200

1. Write an essay on one of the following topics in not more than 3000 words:

- (a) Climate change and global warming.
- (b) Heroes of 1857.
- (c) Election Promises.
- (d) Hollywood v. Bollywood.
- (e) Money saved is money earned.
- (f) A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

HINDI – 2007

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 100

नोट : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

1. निम्नलिखित प्रद्यांश में से किन्हीं दो की व्याख्या कीजिए :

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- (क) अखियां हरि दरसन की भूखी।
कैसे रहें रूपरसरांची ये बतियाँ सुनी रूखी।।
अवधि गनत इकटक मग जीवत तब एत्ती नहिं झूखी।
अब इत जोत-संदेश ऊधौं अति अकुलानी दूखी।।
बारक वह मुख फेरी दिखायो दुहि पय पिवत पतूखी।
सूर सिकत हिठ नाव चलाओ ये सरिता है सूखी।
- (ख) हमारे प्रभू, औगुन चित न धरौ।
समदरसी है नाम तुम्हारौ, सोई पार करौ।
इक लोहा पूजा में राखत इक घर बधिक परौ।।
सो दूविधा पारस नाहिं जानत, कंचन करत खरौ।
इक नदिया इक नार कहावत मैलो नीर भरौ।
जब मिलि गए तब एक वरन हवै, गंगा नाम परौ।
तन मायाय ज्यों बह्य कहावत, सूर सु मिलि बिगरौ।
कै इनको निरधार कीजिए, कै प्रन जात तरौ।।
- (ग) खोल सीना, बाँधकर मुट्ठी कड़ी
मैं खड़ा ललकारता हूँ।
ओ नियति!
तू सुन रही है?



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में खड़ा तुझको यहाँ ललकारता हूँ।

हाँ, वहीं मैं

जो कि कल तक कर रहा था चरण में तेरे निवेदित

फूल पूजा के

करूणा आँखों को भिगाकर

काँपती अँगुलियों की अंजलि सँजोकर।

(घ) अपना ही मन खो बैठे जब, औरों की क्या बात है,

सह ले पगले हो सह ले, आया जो आघात है।

दुनियाँ बहुत बड़ी है।

जीवन का भी है विस्तार बड़ा,

तू किस भ्रम में युगों-युगों से

इस सराय के द्वार खड़ा?

चलता-फिरता दिन है मूर्ख! चलती-फिरती रात है।

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों में से किन्हीं दो की व्याख्या कीजिए: —

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(क) आपका जीवन एक संग्राम स्थल है जिसमें आपको विजयी बनना है। महान् जीवन के रथ के पहिए फूलों से भरे नंदन से नहीं गुजरते, कंटकों से भरे बीहड़ पथ पर चलते हैं। आपको ऐसे ही महान् जीवन पथ पर सारथि बन कर अपनी यात्रा को पूरा करना है। जब तक आपके पास आत्म-विश्वास का दुर्जय शस्त्र नहीं है, न तो आप जीवन की ललकार का सामना कर सकते हैं, न जीवन संग्राम में विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और न महान् जीवन के सोपानों पर चढ़ सकते हैं। जीवन पथ पर आप आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, दुःख और निराशा की काँती घंटाएं आपके मार्ग पर छा रही हैं, आपत्तियों का अंधकार मुँह फैलाए आपकी प्रगति को निगलने के लिए बढ़ा चला आ रहा है, लेकिन आपके हृदय में आत्म विश्वास की दृढ़ ज्योति जगमगा रही है तो इस दुःख एवं निराशा का कुहरा उसी प्रकार कट जाएगा जिस प्रकार सूर्य की किरणों के फूटते ही अंधकार भाग जाता है।

(ख) संसार में धर्म की दुहाई देते हैं। पर कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, जो धर्म के वास्तविक स्वरूप को पहचानते हैं। धर्म कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है। धर्म ही एक ऐसी विशेषता है, जो मनुष्य को पशुओं से भिन्न करती है। अन्यथा मनुष्य और पशु में अंतर ही क्या है। उस धर्म को समझने की आवश्यकता है। धर्म में त्याग की महत्ता है। इस त्याग और कर्तव्यपरायणता में ही धर्म का वास्तविक स्वरूप निहित है। त्याग परिवार के लिए, ग्राम के लिए, नगर के लिए, देश के लिए और मानव मात्र के लिए भी हो सकता है। परिवार से मनुष्य मात्र तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते हम एक संकुचित घेरे से निकलकर विशाल परिधि में घूमने लगते हैं। यही वह क्षेत्र है, जहाँ देश और जाति की सभी दीवारें चूर-चूर हो जाती है। मनुष्य संसार भर को अपना परिवार और अपने आप को उसका सदस्य समझने लगता है। भावना के इस विस्तार ने ही धर्म का वास्तविक स्वरूप दिया है जिसे कोई निर्मल हृदय संत ही पहचान सकता है।

(ग) विद्यार्थी का अंधकार आवश्यकता से अधिक बढ़ता जा रहा है और दूसरे उसका ध्यान अधिकार पाने में हैं, अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करने में नहीं। अंध बुरी चीज कही जा सकती है। यह सब में होता है और एक सीमा तक आवश्यक भी है किंतु आज के विद्यार्थियों में यह इतना बढ़ गया है कि विनय के गुण उनमें नाम मात्र के ही रह गए हैं। गुरुजनों या बड़ों की बात का विरोध करना उनके जीवन का अंग बन गया है। इन्हीं बातों के कारण विद्यार्थी अपने अधिकारों के बहुत अधिकारी नहीं हैं। उसे भी वह अपना समझने लग हैं। अधिकारों और कर्तव्य दोनों एक-दूसरे से जुड़े रहते हैं स्वस्थ स्थिति वही कही जा सकती है जब दोनों का संतुलन हो। आज का विद्यार्थी अधिकार के प्रति सजग है परन्तु वह अपने कर्तव्यों की आर से विमुख हो गया है। एक सीमा की अति का दूसरे पर भी असर पड़ता है।



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(घ) शिक्षा विविध जानकारीयों का ढेर नहीं है, जो तुम्हारे मस्तिष्क में ठस दिया गया है और आत्मसात् हुए बिना वहाँ आजन्म पड़ा रहकर गड़बड़ मचाया करता है। हमें उन विचारों की अनुभूति कर लेने की आवश्यकता है जो जीवन निर्माण, मनुष्य निर्माण तथा चरित्र-निर्माण में सहायक हो। यदि आप केवल पांच ही परखे हुए विचार आत्मसात् कर उनके अनुसार अपने जीवन और चरित्र का निर्माण कर लेते हैं तो पूरे ग्रंथालय को कंठस्थ करने वाले की अपेक्षा अधिक शिक्षित हैं। शिक्षा और आचरण अन्योन्याश्रित है। बिना आचरण के शिक्षा अधूरी है और बिना शिक्षा आचरण और अंततोगत्वा ये दोनों ही अनुशासन के ही भिन्न रूप हैं।

3. इस अंग्रेजी का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए: -

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It is disgrace for the Indian Society, which considers the birth of a girl child as an investment in future. She is considered to be a consumer rather than a producer and this narrow viewpoint of the Indian patriarchal society has led to horrid practices of female infanticide and female foeticide. Female infanticide is not uncommon in Indian Society and is still prevalent in certain parts of the country. With the advancement of modern technology, its practices, however, has taken a different shape. Now it is possible to detect the sex of the baby when it is still in the womb of the mother. This has made it possible to abort the un-wanted female foetus. The most commonly used sex determination test is amniocentesis. Discovered primarily for the detection of a foetal malformations, it has over the years, been used to determine the sex of the foetus. In India, since 1978, the test is being used as a sex determination of sex preselection test. Since then, the test has become extremely popular and has led to a mushrooming of private clinics, which perform the test, all over the country. The seriousness and social implications of this practice were realised only in 1986. To supporters of female foeticide, the test appears to be the solution to a number of problems like population control, dowry deaths, bride burning and so on. They believe that the reduced sex ratio will lead to an improvement in the status of women and dowry may be replaced by bride price.

4. किसी एक विषय पर में से किसी एक पर पांच सौ शब्दों में निबन्ध लिखिए: -

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- (क) पराधीन सपनेहुँ सुख नाहि
- (ख) वर्तमान शिक्षा-प्रणाली
- (ग) प्रगति प्रदूषण की जननी है?
- (घ) भ्रष्टाचार: कारण एवं निवारण
- (ङ) मोबाईल फोन: अनिवार्यता और विलासिता।

5. निम्नलिखित मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए

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- (१) अक्ल के पीछे लट्ठ लिए फिरना।
- (२) कलेजे पर हाथ रखना।
- (३) उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना।
- (४) कन्ने ढीले होना।
- (५) घी-खिचड़ी होना।
- (६) पौ-बारह होना।
- (७) अड़ी-घड़ी काली के सिर पड़ी।



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- (८) छूछन्दर के सिर में चमेली का तेल।
(९) आधा तीतर आधा बटेर।
(१०) अन्धी पीसे कुत्ता खाय।

6. निम्नलिखित अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए: —

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- (१) प्रयाग में तीन नदो मिलती है।
(२) मेरे बड़ा भाई विदेश में रहता ह।
(३) वह, तुम और हम चलेंगे।
(४) यह बात उसको पूछो।
(५) शहीदों का देश सदा अभारी रहेगा।
(६) मैं अध्यापको की श्रद्धा करता हूँ।
(७) गांव के कुछ दूर ही उसका मकान है।
(८) गाय का ताकतवर दूध होता है।
(९) वह वापस लौट आया है।
(१०) वह छत पर से गिर पडा।

7. निम्नलिखित वाक्यांशों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए: —

5

- (१) जिसका आदि न हो।
(२) बाप-दादा से मिलने वाला धन।
(३) जो दूर की सोचे।
(४) महान बनने की इच्छा रखना।
(५) जो आँखों के सामने हो।

8. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए: —

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| १. अतिथि | २. पुत्री |
| ३. दोस्त | ४. लक्ष्मी |
| ५. सिर | |

9. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम (विपरीत) शब्द लिखिए: —

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| १. अल्प | २. उत्थान |
| ३. आदि | ४. चेतन |
| ५. राग | |