

### Question Starts.

1. "Wrongful loss" means.
  - a) loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it, is legally entitled
  - b) loss by lawful means of property which the person losing it is not legally entitled
  - c) loss by lawful means of property which the person losing is not legally entitled
  - d) All the above
2. Illegal signifies
  - a) Everything which is an offence
  - b) Everything which is prohibited by Law
  - c) Everything which furnishes ground for civil action
  - d) All the above
3. The maximum 'ignorantia juris non excusat' means,
  - a) Ignorance of law is no excuse
  - b) Ignorance of fact is no excuse
  - c) Ignorance of law is an excuse
  - d) Ignorance of fact is an excuse
4. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under
  - a) section 80
  - b) section 81
  - c) section 82
  - d) section 84
5. The right to private defence is based on the natural instinct of
  - a) Self-preservation
  - b) Self-respect
  - c) Self-sufficiency
  - d) Self-reliance.
6. The right to private defence in India
  - a) is the same as in England
  - b) is narrower than the one in England
  - c) is wider than the one in England
  - d) None of the above.
7. Abettor is a Persons
  - a) who commits the offence
  - b) who instigates the commission of offence
  - c) against whom the offence is committed
  - d) who is innocent
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder is punishable with
  - a) Death
  - b) Imprisonment for life
  - c) Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for ten years
  - d) imprisonment for ten years
9. Robbery become dacoity when committed conjointly by
  - a) two person
  - b) more than two persons but less than five persons
  - c) five persons or more
  - d) at least ten persons
10. Immovable property can be subject matter of
  - a) theft
  - b) extortion
  - c) robbery
  - d) dacoity
11. A woman ran to a well stating she would jump in it but she was caught before she could reach it. She is guilty of
  - a) Attempt to suicide
  - b) Attempt to injure her
  - c) Attempt to culpable homicide
  - d) No offence
12. Sex with a girl through fraudulent consent, amounts to
  - a) Simple physical assault
  - b) Molestation
  - c) Attempt to rape
  - d) Rape
13. Every murder is a culpable homicide but not vice versa. The statement
  - a) is true
  - b) is false
  - c) depends upon the circumstances
  - d) depends upon the degree of probability.
14. 'X' and 'Y' go to murder 'Z'. 'X' stood guard with an axe in hand but did not hit 'Z'. 'Y' killed 'Z'.
  - a) Only Y is liable for the murder of Z
  - b) Both X and Y are liable for the murder of Z
  - c) X is not liable since he did not do any overt act
  - d) Both (a) and (c)
15. To establish section 34 of the IPC,
  - a) Common intention needs to be proved but not overt act be proved
  - b) Both common intention and overt act need to be proved
  - c) Common intention need not be proved but overt act be proved
  - d) All the above
16. Under section 498A of the IPC, cruelty means
  - a) Physical cruelty
  - b) Mental cruelty
  - c) Harassment of the woman
  - d) Any of the above
17. Which one of the following is not a "Public Servant" under IPC?
  - a) Liquidator
  - b) A Civil Judge
  - c) A member of a Panchayat assisting a Court of Justice
  - d) Secretary of a Co-Operative Society.
18. Sections 76 and 79 of the IPC provides for the general exception of
  - a) Mistake of law
  - b) Mistake of fact
  - c) Both mistake of law and fact
  - d) Either mistake of law or of fact

19. Persons falling under section 21 of IPC
- Should be a public servant appointed by the Government
  - Should be a public servant which may not be appointed by the Government
  - Should be a public servant which may or may not be appointed by the Government
  - None of the above.
20. Mr. Thoiba, being legally bound to appear before the District Judge, as a witness in obedience to a summons issued by that District Judge intentionally omits to appear. Mr. Thoiba has committed the offence of
- Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof
  - Omission to produce document to public servant by person legally bound to produce it
  - Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servants
  - Furnishing false evidence.
21. A gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause Z to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. A therefore is liable to
- Imprisonment for life or imprisonment, with or without fine
  - Not liable to imprisonment for life
  - Rigorous imprisonment for a term of six years
  - None of the above.
22. The printing or publication of the judgement of any High Court or the Supreme Court does not amount to an offence within the meaning of
- Section 222-A of IPC
  - Section 225-A of IPC
  - Section 228-A of IPC
  - Section 228-B of IPC.
23. Under the provision of section 201 of IPC, A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable to
- Imprisonment of either description for seven years
  - Imprisonment of either description for seven years, and also to fine
  - Imprisonment of either description for twelve years, and also to fine
  - Imprisonment of either description for twelve years.
24. 'Evidence' under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 includes
- Oral evidence
  - Documentary evidence
  - Both
  - Neither
25. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 applies to
- Proceedings before Tribunals
  - Proceedings before the Arbitrator
  - Judicial proceedings in Courts
  - All the above
26. A fact forming part of the same transaction is relevant under section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- If it is in issue and have occurred at the same time and place
  - If it is in issue and may have occurred at the same time and place
  - Though not in issue and may have occurred at the same time and place, or at different times and places
  - Though not in issue, but must have occurred at the same time and place
27. Admission can be
- Formal only
  - Informal only
  - Either formal or informal
  - Only formal and not informal
28. Confession of an accused is admissible against co-accused
- If they are tried jointly for the same offences
  - If they are tried jointly for different offences
  - If they are tried for the same offences but not jointly
  - If they are tried for different offences and not jointly
29. Lists of facts of which the judicial notice has to be taken under section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,
- Is exhaustive
  - Is illustrative only
  - Is both (a) and (b)
  - Is neither (a) nor (b).
30. Which of the following is true as to the standard of proof in criminal and civil proceedings
- In criminal proceedings the standard is beyond reasonable doubt and also in civil proceedings
  - In criminal proceedings the standard is beyond reasonable doubt while in civil proceedings it is 'upon the balance of probabilities'
  - In criminal proceedings the standard is 'upon the balance of probabilities' while in civil proceedings it is 'beyond reasonable doubt'
  - In criminal and civil proceedings both it is 'upon the balance of probabilities.
31. The presumption under section 109 of Evidence Act as to certain human relationship
- Is obligatory and arises irrespective of the lapse of time
  - Is permissive and operates only for a period for which the state of things which are the subject matter of presumption ordinarily lasts
  - Is obligatory and operates only for a period for which the state of things which are the subject matter of presumption ordinarily lasts
  - Either (a) or (b).

32. The Law of Evidence is
- A substantive law
  - An adjective law
  - Both (a) & (b)
  - Neither (a) nor (b)
33. Proof of a fact depends on
- accuracy of the statement and not upon the probability of its existence
  - not upon the accuracy of the statement but upon the probability of its existence
  - artificial probative value assigned to a fact
  - rigid mathematical demonstration
34. Relevancy is
- Question of law and can be raised at any time
  - Question of law but can be raised at the first opportunity
  - Question of law which can be waived
  - Question of procedure which can be waived
35. In a suit for damages, the amount of damage is a
- Fact in issue
  - Relevant fact
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above
36. A disputed handwriting can be proved
- By calling an expert
  - By examining a person acquainted with the handwriting of the writer of the questioned document
  - By comparison of the two-admitted & disputed handwritings
  - All the above
37. Secondary evidence of a document means
- Copies of that document
  - Oral account of the contents of the document
  - both (a) and (b)
  - only (a) not (b).
38. A Will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness ,
- When it is registered
  - When it is unregistered
  - When it is admitted
  - All of the above
39. In cases of Wills, the period of thirty years shall run
- from the date of the will
  - from the date of the death of the testator
  - from the date of registration of the Will, if registered
  - either (a) or (b).
40. Burden of Proof means
- The burden of proof as a matter of law & pleading is burden of establishing a case
  - The burden of proof as to introduction of evidence
  - Both (a) & (b)
  - Only (b) & not (a)
41. In Criminal Trials, it is bound to Presume
- That the case of the accused falls in any of the general or special exceptions
  - That the case of the accused falls in proviso to the provision under which he is charged
  - The absence of the case of the accused falling in any general or special exceptions or the proviso to the provision under which the accused is charged
  - Both (a) & (b) and not (c).
42. Presumption
- is an evidence
  - is a proof
  - shows on whom the burden of proof lies
  - all the above.
43. Objections as to the admissibility of a document in evidence
- can be made at any state during the trial
  - can be made at the first opportunity when the document is tendered in evidence
  - can be raised for the first time in appeal
  - All of the above.
44. A dying declaration to be admissible
- must be made before a Magistrate
  - must be made before the police officer
  - may be made before a doctor or a private person
  - may be made either before a Magistrate or a police officer or a doctor or a private person
45. *Estoppel* operates in case of a tenant
- During the continuance of tenancy
  - Who remain in possession after the termination of tenancy by notice to quit
  - Only (a) and not (b) Both (a) and (b)
  - Both (a) and (b).
46. An accomplice is
- Not a competent witness against an accused
  - A competent witness against an accused
  - Cannot be a competent witness against an accused
  - None of the above.
47. The deciding factor under section 112 of Evidence Act is
- The date of conception of the child
  - The date of birth or conception depending on the facts and circumstances
  - The date of death of the child
  - The date of birth of the child.

48. Non-bailable offences mean
- Offences which are not bailable under the CrPC
  - Offence for which the courts do not grant bail
  - Offence for which police does not grant bail
  - All the above
49. "Police Report" means
- A Report prepared by a superintendent of police
  - A Report forwarded by a police officer to a magistrate
  - A Report forwarded by a police officer to a magistrate under any law other than the CrPC
  - None of the above
50. The article(s) for which a search warrant is issued is / are
- Counterfeit coin
  - Counterfeit currency or stamp
  - Forged documents, forged seals and obscene objects
  - All the above
51. When a person is arrested and interrogated by police, he is entitled to meet an advocate of his own choice
- During interrogation
  - Throughout the interrogation
  - Only (a)
  - Both (a) and (b)
52. On receipt of a complaint within the meaning of section 2(d) of CrPC, the Magistrate
- Has the jurisdiction to conduct an inquiry himself
  - Has the jurisdiction to direct the police to investigate
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Only (b) and not (a).
53. The provisions of section 195 of CrPC are
- Directory, being procedural
  - Discretionary, depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
  - Optional for the case
  - Mandatory.
54. Under section 195 of CrPC, a complaint can be filed by
- A public servant
  - A private individual
  - Police
  - Either (a) or (b) or (c).
55. Recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with under section 200 of CrPC
- If the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant
  - If the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties
  - Both (a) and (b) are correct
  - None of the above.
56. Which classification of offence comes under Criminal Procedure Code?
- Cognizable & Non-Cognizable
  - Bailable & Non-Bailable
  - Summons cases & Warrant cases
  - All of them.
57. In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of Right:
- By the Police Officer
  - By the Court
  - Both by the Police officer of the court
  - Either A or B
58. Complaint as provided under Section 2(d) of Cr.P.C:
- Can be in writing only
  - Can be oral
  - Either in writing or oral
  - Can be by gestures.
59. FIR is to be registered in c/w the following offences:
- Non-Bailable offences
  - Bailable offences
  - Cognizable offences
  - Non-Cognizable offences.
60. FIR can be lodged by the following person:
- Victim
  - Aggrieved person
  - Accused person
  - Any one of them (All of them)
61. Can a statement of a witness recorded by a police officer under section 161(3) of Cr.P.C 1973, be recorded by audio video electronic means:
- Yes
  - No
  - Yes, with the consent of the witness
  - Yes, in the presence of mediator.
62. When an offence has been compounded u/s 320 Cr.P.C such composition of the offence shall have the effect if:
- Discharge of the accused under all circumstances
  - Acquittal of the accused under all circumstances
  - Acquittal of the accused when charge was framed and discharge of the accused when charge was framed.
  - Neither acquittal of the accused nor discharge of the accused.
63. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure "Petty Offence" means:
- Any offence punishable with fine only
  - Any offence punishable under the Motor Vehicle Act.
  - Any offence punishable only with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees
  - None of the above.

64. Under section 167 Cr.P.C an executive Magistrate is empowered to grand remand a maximum period of :
- 15 days
  - 9 days
  - 7 days
  - None of them.
65. Investigation of an offence is conducted by:
- Judicial officer
  - Police Officer
  - Executive Magistrate
  - All of them.
66. Bailable offence means:
- An offence which is shown bailable in the first Schedule under Cr.P.C
  - An offence which is made bailable by any other law for the time in force
  - Both A & B
  - None of the above
67. Complaint may relate to:
- A Cognizable offence
  - A non Cognizable offence
  - Both A & B are correct
  - Must be for a non-cognizable offence as the police has no power to investigate such an offence.
68. Withdrawal of complaint, results in the :
- Discharge of the accused in cases where the charge has not been framed
  - Acquittal of the accused where the charge has been framed.
  - Acquittal of the accused irrespective of whether the charge has been framed or not.
  - None of the above.
69. Which of the following circumstances are not necessary for making arrest:
- For securing of an accused at a Trial.
  - As a preventive and precautionary measure
  - For obtaining correct name and address
  - As a Punishment.
70. The period of limitation for a Court taking cognizance of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years is:
- One year
  - Three year
  - Not limitation
  - Five years.
71. "Plea bargaining" inserted by the Code of Cr.P.C (Amendment) Act 2006 is applied in case of :
- Offence affecting socio-economic condition of the country.
  - Offence committed against woman
  - Offences committed against a child below the age of 14 yrs.
  - Offence of wrongful restraint against a person.
72. For Rioting, which of the following is correct:
- With the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.
  - With the knowledge that by such out death is likely to be caused.
  - With the intention of causing death
  - All the above.
73. For Rioting, which of the following is correct:
- Mere show of force is sufficient
  - Mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient
  - Actual force or violence must be used.
  - All of them.
74. In case of dishonest misappropriation the initial possession of Property is:
- In Good faith
  - Dishonest
  - Fraudulent
  - None of the above
75. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is:
- Under 7 yrs of age
  - Under 10 yrs of age
  - Under 14 yrs of age
  - Under 16 yrs of age
76. Which one of the following statement is not true?
- For an unlawful assembly, the number of person must be five or more.
  - Mere presence of a person at the scene of offence does not make him a member of an unlawful assembly. An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembly may subsequently become unlawful assembly.
  - An assembly which was not unlawful when it assemble may subsequently become unlawful assembly.
  - When the Accused person are charged for committing mischief and for rioting separately, the acquittal from Charge of mischief would entail automatically acquittal from the Charge of rioting.
77. Which kind of hurt is not grievous?
- Any hurt which endangers life.
  - Any hurt which causes the sufferer to be during the space of 15 days in severe body pain.
  - Permanent privation of the right of either eye
  - Privation of any member or joint.
78. 'A' finds a ring belonging to 'Z' on a table in the house which 'Y' occupies. 'A' dishonestly removes the ring. 'A' has committed which of the following offence?
- Criminal breach of trust
  - Theft
  - Criminal Misappropriation of property
  - Dishonestly receiving stolen property.

79. Which of the following is a continuing offence?  
 a. Abduction  
 b. Rape  
 c. Abatement  
 d. Kidnapping.
80. In which of the offence *mens Rea* is not an essential element?  
 a. Assault  
 b. Bigamy  
 c. Defamation  
 d. Criminal Conspiracy.
81. The right to private defence is available to which of the following:  
 a. Harm in body  
 b. Harm to movable property  
 c. Harm to immovable property  
 d. All of them.
82. Culpable Homicide is not murder if it is committed under:  
 a. Self intoxication  
 b. Grave and sudden provocation  
 c. Irresistible impulse  
 d. None of the above.
83. 'A' is a 17 year old daughter of 'B'. 'C' without consent of 'B' takes 'A' for a tour of Moreh. 'C' has committed the offence of :  
 a. Abduction  
 b. Kidnapping  
 c. Wrongful confinement  
 d. Wrongful restrain.
84. Which of the following is not an offence?  
 a. Attempt to commit suicide  
 b. Suicide  
 c. Attempt to murder  
 d. Mischief
85. Which of the following does not contribute an offence of Attray?  
 a. Five or more persons  
 b. By fighting  
 c. In a public place  
 d. Disturb the Public Place.
86. X,Y,Z are joint owner of same property 'X' removes the property:  
 a. 'X' is not guilty of theft as property also belongs to X.  
 b. 'X' is not guilty of theft as X is just a Joint owner and not sole owner  
 c. 'X' is not guilty of breach of trust  
 d. 'X' is not guilty of Criminal Breach of trust.
87. 'X' with the intention to kill 'Y' supplies him a poisoned apple. 'Y' discovers that the apple is poisoned and gives it to a minor child to eat. The child eats it and dies. In this case:  
 a. 'X' is guilty of murder and 'Y' is guilty of abatement of murder.  
 b. 'X' as well as 'Y' is guilty of murder.  
 c. 'Y' is guilty of murder and 'X' does not commit any offence.  
 d. 'X' is guilty of attempt to murder and 'Y' is guilty of murder.
88. Under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act.  
 a. Motive is relevant  
 b. Preparation is relevant  
 c. Conduct is relevant  
 d. All of the above are relevant.
89. "Non-Cognizable" case mean  
 a) A case which is directly filed in a court  
 b) A case in which a police Officer has no authority to arrest without warrant  
 c) A case in which a police Officer has authority to arrest without warrant  
 d) All the above
90. A Police Officer has to exercise his power  
 a) Under his local jurisdiction  
 b) Within his local jurisdiction and neighbour areas  
 c) Either (a) or (b)  
 d) Only (a)
91. The Criminal Court in India includes  
 a) Court of Session  
 b) First Class Judicial Magistrate and Metropolitan Magistrate  
 c) Second Class Judicial Magistrate and Executive Magistrate  
 d) All the above
92. The Term "Proclaimed Offender" includes  
 a) Any person proclaimed as an offender by any court or authority in any territory in India to which criminal procedure code does not extend , in respect of any act which if committed in the territories to which criminal procedure code exceeds  
 b) Any person proclaimed as an offender under foreign criminal laws.  
 c) Any person who has escaped from a jail in India.  
 d) None of the above.
93. What is the procedure of arrest by police  
 a) He has to bear an accurate and visible and clear identification of his name  
 b) He has to prepared a memorandum of arrest  
 c) He has to inform the person arrested the grounds of arrest  
 d) All the above

94. The word "village" under criminal procedure code includes
- House
  - Roads
  - Village-lands
  - All the above
95. A person who is arrested by police has
- the right to be informed of his arrest
  - the right to bail
  - the police has to inform the relative of arrestee
  - All the above
96. Every summon issued by a court is
- In writing
  - In duplicate
  - Signed by presiding Officer of court concerned and seal
  - All the above
97. Who among the following authorities has authority to issue summons
- A court
  - A commissioner of police.
  - A police officer-in-charge
  - All the above
98. A 'charge' under criminal procedure code must contain
- Particular of the time of offence
  - Place of offence
  - Name of victims
  - All the above
99. Which is the 'place of Trial' under code of Criminal Procedure ,1973
- Court within whose jurisdiction the offence is committed
  - Where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another by the court having the jurisdiction
  - Where an offence is continuing one and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, by a court having jurisdiction
  - All the above
100. Who can apply for plea bargaining under Criminal Procedure code?
- Accused
  - Public prosecutor
  - High court
  - None of the above.

**Question Ends.**