

1. Five persons went to the house of Z armed with clubs to beat Z. Among them A was carrying a pistol concealing it underneath his clothes. During beating, A fired a shot resulting in Z's death. Who will be held responsible for this?

- (A) Only A will be liable for causing the death
- (B) All of them will be liable for beating Z
- (C) All of them, being the members of unlawful assembly, will be liable for causing death
- (D) None of the above

2. In which case Strachey, J. held that "a man must not make or try to make others feel enmity of any kind towards the Government"?

- (A) *Queen-Empress vs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak*
- (B) *Queen-Empress vs. Jogendra Chandra Bose*
- (C) *Emperor vs. Sada Shiv Narayan*
- (D) *Emperor vs. Beni Bhusan Roy*

3. Which one of the following cases is **not** related to Section 84, Indian Penal Code?

- (A) *Ashiruddin Ahmed vs. King*
- (B) *R vs. Dudley & Stephens*
- (C) *Dayabhai Chhaganbhai Thakkar vs. State of Gujarat*
- (D) *State of M.P. vs. Ahmadullah*

4. Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

- (i) Nothing is offence which is done in exercise of Right of Private Defence under the Indian Penal Code.
- (ii) A person has right to defend his own body only and not the body of other.
- (iii) Right of Private Defence is extended to cause death in defamation case.
- (iv) A person has even Right of Private Defence where there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.

- (A) Only (iii) is incorrect
- (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are incorrect
- (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are incorrect
- (D) All are incorrect

5. Which one of the following pairs is **not correctly** matched?

- (A) *Mens rea* - *R. vs. Prince*
- (B) *Necessity* - *D.P.P. vs. Beard*
- (C) *Insanity* - *M'Naghten case*
- (D) *Intoxication* - *Basudev vs. State of Pepsu*

6. A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play. A, while playing fairly, hurts Z and as a result, Z dies. A is liable

- (A) for causing hurt to Z
- (B) for murder to Z by negligence
- (C) for no offence
- (D) for culpable homicide not amounting to murder

7. Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished under
- Section 170, Indian Penal Code
 - Section 171, Indian Penal Code
 - Section 172, Indian Penal Code
 - Section 173, Indian Penal Code
8. Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code was struck down by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases?
- Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India*
 - Joseph Shine vs. Union of India*
 - Tehseen S. Poonawala vs. Union of India*
 - Naz Foundation Trust vs. Suresh Kumar Koushal*
9. Right to private defence is
- available under all circumstances
 - available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
 - available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
 - All of the above
10. Culpable homicide is **not** murder, if it is committed under
- grave and sudden provocation
 - self-intoxication
 - irresistible impulse
 - All of the above
11. An accused is booked in two cases containing 1st case : heroin on a flight from City A to City B and then to City C. On reaching City C, he did not collect the heroin. He was charged with being knowingly concerned in the fraudulent evasion of restrictions on importation of cannabis under customs and excise laws. He was held guilty of the offence charged as he has brought about the importation by deliberate actions committed with a guilty intent. 2nd case : the accused took the victim to a hut and killed him striking over his head. In order to make it an accidental death, the dead body was rolled over a cliff. The medical report revealed that the death was due to exposure and it was not caused in the hut. In this regard, which of the following options is **correct**?
- The accused is guilty of murder in both the cases
 - The accused is not guilty in the first case however is guilty of manslaughter in the second case
 - The accused is not guilty in neither of the cases
 - The accused is guilty in the first case and not in the second case
12. The maxim of law *impotentia excusat legem* is intimately connected with which maxim of law?
- Lex cogit ad impossibilia*
 - Lex non ad impossibilia*
 - Lex non cogit ad impossibilia*
 - Lex actus reus impossibilia*
13. Piracy covers
- jure gentium*
 - statute law of England
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of the above

14. X is the owner of a property and he owes some money to Y. X has not been able to pay the due and Y forcibly took possession of his property against his will to pressurise him into paying up his debts.

In this regard, which of the following is **correct**?

- (A) Y has all the authority to do so
 - (B) X no longer has right over his property
 - (C) Y is guilty of theft
 - (D) None of the above
15. In which case the Supreme Court held that if a student and teacher fall in love with each other, it does not mean that the teacher has taken undue advantage of his/her official position?
- (A) *Geejaganda Somaiah vs. State of Karnataka* (2007)
 - (B) *Sanjay vs. State of Maharashtra* (2007)
 - (C) *Omkar Prasad Verma vs. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2007)
 - (D) *Kailash vs. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2007)
16. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that "Doctors cannot be held guilty only because something has gone wrong"?
- (A) *Maniben vs. State of Gujarat*, AIR 2010 SC 1261
 - (B) *Southern Railway Officer vs. Union of India*, AIR 2010 SC 1241
 - (C) *Tameswar vs. Ramvishal*, AIR 2010 SC 1209
 - (D) *Malay Kumar Ganguly vs. Sukumar Mukherjee*, AIR 2010 SC 1162

17. As per section 153AA of IPC, which was inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, the punishment for knowingly carrying arms in any procession or organizing or holding or taking part in any mass drill or mass training with arms, is punishable with

- (A) imprisonment up to 6 months and with fine up to ₹ 2,000
- (B) imprisonment up to 3 months and with fine up to ₹ 2,000
- (C) imprisonment up to 2 months and with fine up to ₹ 2,000
- (D) imprisonment up to 1 month and with fine up to ₹ 2,000

18. A gave poisoned 'Halwa' (sweet dish) to B with intention to kill him. B ate one spoon and kept it on the side. C, who was sitting there, picked up and ate it. C dies.

- (A) Here A is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (B) Here A is guilty of offence of murder of C
- (C) Here A is not guilty of murder as he never intended to kill C
- (D) Here A is guilty of causing grievous hurt

19. When a woman was taking bath in her bathroom, 'X' captures the image in his mobile and uploads it on her Facebook page. What offence has been committed by 'X'?

- (A) Sexual assault
- (B) Insulting the modesty of a woman
- (C) Voyeurism
- (D) Stalking

- 20.** In which of the following cases, recently the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutional validity of a criminal statute in "offences against the order of the nature"?
- (A) *National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India*
- (B) *Charu Khurana vs. Union of India*
- (C) *Jaya Bhaduri vs. Union of India*
- (D) *Suresh Kumar Koushal vs. Naz Foundation*
- 21.** What new form of punishment was introduced in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?
- (A) Community service
- (B) Public shaming
- (C) Exile
- (D) Corporal punishment
- 22.** Which offence was newly added to the BNS to address terrorism?
- (A) Cybercrime
- (B) Terrorism
- (C) Forgery
- (D) Defamation
- 23.** What does the BNS include in the definition of terrorism?
- (A) Acts of theft and robbery
- (B) Acts intended to threaten unity, integrity, or security of the country
- (C) Acts of civil disobedience
- (D) Acts of defamation
- 24.** What is the age threshold for a victim to be classified as a 'major' in gang rape cases under the BNS?
- (A) 16 years
- (B) 18 years
- (C) 21 years
- (D) 14 years
- 25.** Which new offence addresses organized crime in the BNS?
- (A) Theft
- (B) Organized crime
- (C) Cheating
- (D) Breach of trust
- 26.** What does the BNS include as part of organized crime?
- (A) Petty theft
- (B) Kidnapping and extortion by crime syndicates
- (C) Traffic violations
- (D) Civil disputes
- 27.** How does the BNS treat snatching differently from the IPC?
- (A) It does not recognize snatching
- (B) It treats snatching as theft
- (C) It distinguishes snatching from theft with specific provisions
- (D) It reduces punishment for snatching

28. What is the maximum punishment for mob lynching resulting in death under the BNS?

- (A) 7 years of imprisonment
- (B) Life imprisonment or death penalty
- (C) 10 years of imprisonment
- (D) Fine only

29. How has the definition of 'Fire' been expanded in the BNS?

- (A) Includes only natural fire
- (B) Includes mischief by fire or explosive substance
- (C) Excludes explosives
- (D) Limited to accidental fires

30. What does the BNS include under 'electronic communication' for offences against public tranquility?

- (A) Only phone calls
- (B) Spoken, written, or electronic communication
- (C) Only social media posts
- (D) Excludes electronic means

31. Which Section of the BNS deals with causing death by negligence?

- (A) Section 106
- (B) Section 104
- (C) Section 110
- (D) Section 112

32. Which Chapter of the BNS covers offences against the human body?

- (A) Chapter V
- (B) Chapter VI
- (C) Chapter VII
- (D) Chapter VIII

33. Which offence in the BNS deals with promoting enmity between groups?

- (A) Section 190
- (B) Section 194
- (C) Section 200
- (D) Section 210

34. Which Section of the BNS addresses dowry death?

- (A) Section 80
- (B) Section 83
- (C) Section 85
- (D) Section 87

35. Which of the following is **not** an offence under Section 348 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (A) Making a die for counterfeiting a property mark
- (B) Possessing a counterfeit property mark
- (C) Using a counterfeit property mark on goods
- (D) Possessing instruments for counterfeiting a property mark

36. As per Section 12 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, what is the maximum duration for which solitary confinement can be imposed at a time?
- (A) 7 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 21 days
(D) 30 days
37. A circulates a false statement likely to incite hatred between two religious groups, disturbing public tranquility. The **correct** provision is
- (A) Section 351 BNS
(B) Section 352 BNS
(C) Section 353 BNS
(D) Section 310 BNS
38. Acts against which there is no right of private defence of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is dealt under
- (A) Section 33
(B) Section 35
(C) Section 36
(D) Section 37
39. A, a mentally disturbed person, picks out revolver and points towards B and attempts to fire at B. B picks a flowerpot and hits A causing grievous hurt to A. In this regard, which of the following options is **correct**?
- (A) B is liable for causing grievous hurt to A
(B) B is not liable for causing grievous injury but simple hurt
(C) B has acted in private defence; therefore, he is not liable
(D) Right of private defence is not available against a mentally disturbed person
40. Which Section of BNS provides punishment for causing abortion?
- (A) Section 86
(B) Section 87
(C) Section 85
(D) Section 88
41. Which of the following provisions of BNSS mandates the issuance of summons in electronic form?
- (A) Section 63
(B) Section 76
(C) Section 173
(D) Section 84
42. What is introduced under Section 173 of BNSS?
- (A) The provision for mandatory forensic investigation
(B) The provision for lodging an e-FIR
(C) The provision for arresting absconding offenders
(D) The provision for providing compensation to victims
43. Under BNSS, what is the timeframe within which a medical report of a rape victim should be forwarded to the Magistrate?
- (A) 48 hours
(B) 72 hours
(C) 7 days
(D) 10 days

- 44.** Which Section of the BNSS mandates the preparation of a witness protection scheme by each State Government?
- (A) Section 398
(B) Section 458
(C) Section 520
(D) Section 355
- 45.** Under Section 258 of BNSS, what is the maximum time within which a judgment of acquittal or conviction should be passed after the completion of arguments?
- (A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 45 days
(D) 60 days
- 46.** What does Section 12 of the BNSS focus on?
- (A) Filing of an e-FIR
(B) Provisions related to maintenance proceedings
(C) Technological upgrades for the justice system
(D) Provisions related to witness protection
- 47.** Which Section of the BNSS deals with the forensic investigation requirement for crimes punishable with 7 or more years of imprisonment?
- (A) Section 176
(B) Section 185
(C) Section 107
(D) Section 105
- 48.** Under the BNSS, absconding offenders can be tried *ex parte* as per which Section?
- (A) Section 107
(B) Section 176
(C) Section 125
(D) None of the above
- 49.** Which of the following provisions has been newly introduced under BNSS, 2023 to promote the use of technology in criminal procedure?
- (A) Confession to police made admissible
(B) Introduction of plea bargaining
(C) Recording of search and seizure via audio-video means
(D) Arrest without warrant for all cognizable offences
- 50.** Which Chapter of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, deals with reciprocal arrangements for assistance in certain matters and procedures for attachment and forfeiture of property?
- (A) Chapter VI
(B) Chapter VIII
(C) Chapter X
(D) Chapter XII
- 51.** In the case of *Mohd. Zubair vs. State of NCT of Delhi*, AIR 2022 SC 3649, the Supreme Court emphasized that police officers have a duty to
- (A) apply their mind to the case before making an arrest
(B) arrest individuals without any conditions
(C) ensure that the accused is not harmed during arrest
(D) None of the above

52. Which significant classification in CrPC is entirely omitted in BNSS?

- (A) Cognizable and non-cognizable offences
- (B) Metropolitan areas and Metropolitan Magistrates
- (C) Bailable and non-bailable offences
- (D) Summary trials for minor offences

53. When an undertrial has been detained for one-half of the maximum sentence for the offence, BNSS permits release on personal bond **except**, where

- (A) the offence is punishable with life or death, or the person faces multiple pending cases
- (B) the offence is bailable
- (C) the accused is below 18 years
- (D) the chargesheet is delayed

54. A proclaimed offender in an offence punishable with at least ten years' imprisonment continues to evade arrest. What may the court do under BNSS?

- (A) Postpone proceedings indefinitely
- (B) Dismiss the case for want of presence
- (C) Proceed with trial and judgement *in absentia* if arrest is improbable
- (D) Refer matter to the High Court for further orders

55. Under Section 491 of BNSS, what is the procedure when a bond is forfeited?

- (A) The court must immediately dismiss the bond without recording any grounds and does not need to call upon any personal bound by the bond
- (B) The court will only recover the penalty through criminal proceedings and does not have the authority to imprison the person liable for non-payment of the penalty
- (C) When a bond is forfeited, the court records the grounds for the forfeiture and may call upon the person bound by the bond to pay the penalty or show cause why it should not be paid. If sufficient cause is not shown, the court can recover the penalty as if it were a fine
- (D) None of the above

56. Under Section 290(1) of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, within how many days from the date of framing of charge can an accused file an application for plea bargaining?

- (A) 15
- (B) 30
- (C) 45
- (D) 60

57. What is the focus of Section 105 of the BNSS, 2023?

- (A) Guidelines for speedy trial
- (B) Use of electronic evidence in court
- (C) Recording of search and seizure through audio-video means
- (D) Sealing of crime scenes by police

58. What was held by the Supreme Court in *Avatar Singh vs. State*, AIR 1965 SC, regarding electricity?

- (A) Electricity is a tangible property
- (B) Electricity is not considered movable property
- (C) Electricity is intellectual property
- (D) Electricity cannot be stolen under Indian Law

59. What does Section 107 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 provide for?

- (A) Preventive detention powers
- (B) Procedure for anticipatory bail
- (C) Attachment, forfeiture, or restoration of property
- (D) Recording of witness testimony via video conferencing

60. The offence of 'public nuisance' is punishable under

- (A) criminal law or criminal proceeding
- (B) civil law or civil proceeding
- (C) provisions of Constitution
- (D) administrative law of State

61. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam was enacted on 25th December, 2023 and enforced on 1st July, 2024 by notification by the Central Government in the official Gazette. The BSA is an Act to

- (A) consolidate and to provide for general rules and principles of evidence for fair trial
- (B) consolidate general rules of evidence
- (C) consolidate and to provide for general rules and principles of evidence
- (D) provide for general rules and principles of evidence and free trial

62. Under Section 42 of the BSA, the opinion as to the existence of a general custom or right is relevant when it is the opinion of

- (A) any person who has heard about the custom
- (B) persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed
- (C) the Court itself
- (D) a Gazetted officer of the State Government

63. As per Section 54 of the BSA, which of the following facts may be proved by oral evidence?

- (A) The contents of documents
- (B) All facts, except the contents of documents
- (C) Only facts related to criminal proceedings
- (D) Facts which are admitted by the opposing party

64. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact and facts which establish the identity of anything or person whose identity is relevant

- (A) are closely connected facts
- (B) are relevant facts if connected with each other
- (C) are relevant facts covered under same Section
- (D) are irrelevant facts if taken together

65. The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound. A says to B, "Go and ask C, C knows all about it". C's statement is

- (A) not valid
- (B) an admission
- (C) a statement providing information only
- (D) not relevant

66. Opinion as to relationship can be taken as evidence by the Court from

- (A) any member of family who has special means of knowledge
- (B) any person who has special means of knowledge
- (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
- (D) any member of family only

67. Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam provides for presumption as to documents ____ years old.

- (A) 30
- (B) 20
- (C) 5
- (D) 90

68. When can leading questions be asked?

- (A) In examination of witnesses
- (B) In cross-examination of witnesses
- (C) In re-examination of witnesses
- (D) Cross-examination and examination of hostile witness

69. Presumption as to Electronic Signature Certificate

- (A) does not exist
- (B) shall presume
- (C) may presume
- (D) Any of the presumptions

70. Which of the following statements is **correct** regarding a bailee's right to deny the bailor's authority under Section 123 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (A) A bailee is always free to return the goods to any person of his choice
- (B) A bailee can deny the bailor's title only if the bailment was not in writing
- (C) A bailee cannot deny the bailor's authority at the time of bailment but may prove that a third party had better title
- (D) A bailee can deny the bailor's authority to bail the goods at any time

71. Under Section 93 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, what presumption can the court make about an electronic record that is at least 5 years old and produced from proper custody?

- (A) The court will presume that the electronic record is forged unless proven otherwise
- (B) The court may presume that the electronic signature on the record was affixed by the person or someone authorized by them
- (C) The court will reject all electronic records that are more than 5 years old
- (D) The court requires witness testimony to prove the authenticity of the electronic signature, regardless of the age of the record

72. In which case did the Indian courts apply the principle of *res ipsa loquitur* (the thing speaks for itself), which might be analogous to the provisions under Section 2(1)(b) of the BSA, 2023 regarding conclusive proof?

- (A) *Kishore Singh vs. State of Rajasthan*
- (B) *M. C. Mehta vs. Union of India*
- (C) *Mirza Akbar vs. Union of India*
- (D) *Shyam Sundar vs. State of UP*

73. B is on trial for fraud. During the trial, the prosecution produces evidence of B's previous conviction for a similar fraud. The defence objects, arguing that B's character should not be questioned. Is this objection valid?

- (A) Yes, because bad character is irrelevant in criminal trials
- (B) No, because a previous conviction is relevant under Section 49
- (C) Yes, unless B introduces evidence of good character
- (D) No, because fraud trials require proof of bad character

74. Evidence of character or previous sexual experience not relevant in certain cases is provided in Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 under

- (A) Section 48
- (B) Section 54A
- (C) Both options above discuss this aspect
- (D) Section 43

75. An indirect manifestation of the principle of *res judicata* can be seen under

- (A) Section 41
- (B) Section 35
- (C) Section 24
- (D) Section 23

76. "Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue or a relevant fact as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places." It is provided under which Section of new criminal law?

- (A) Section 5
- (B) Section 4
- (C) In same section as in Indian Evidence Act
- (D) None of the above

77. A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies. The existence of a decree in favour of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass on the same land in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is

- (A) conclusive proof
- (B) relevant
- (C) irrelevant
- (D) None of the above

78. Which case law is relevant to the definition of 'document' in Section 2(1)(d) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, particularly when considering electronic records?

- (A) *State of Maharashtra vs. Dr. Praful B. Desai*
- (B) *Shiv Kumar vs. State of Haryana*
- (C) *K. K. Verma vs. Union of India*
- (D) *Ram Singh vs. State of Rajasthan*

79. Which provision of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 stipulates who may be a witness?

- (A) Section 122
- (B) Section 124
- (C) Section 125
- (D) Section 126

80. Section 121 of BSA deals with

- (A) estoppel
- (B) estoppel of tenant
- (C) estoppel of acceptor of bill of exchange, bailee or licensee
- (D) evidence as to affairs of State

81. Tort is an infringement of

- (A) right in personam
- (B) right in rem
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

82. Tort is redressible by an action for

- (A) liquidated damages
- (B) unliquidated damages
- (C) imprisonment
- (D) specific performance

83. The landmark case with respect to the relevancy of privity of contract in torts is

- (A) *Ashby vs. White*
- (B) *Donoghue vs. Stevenson*
- (C) *Ryland vs. Fletcher*
- (D) *Rudal Shah vs. State of Bihar*

84. *Injuria sine damno* means

- (A) injury to legal right with monetary loss
- (B) injury to legal right without monetary loss
- (C) there is no violation of legal right
- (D) None of the above

85. When a person consents to the infliction of harm upon himself, it is called

- (A) *volenti non-fit injuria*
- (B) *scienti non-fit injuria*
- (C) *ubi jus ibi remedium*
- (D) None of the above

86. The ruling that the word 'spectator' also includes the photographers and media present at a sport and they also impliedly consent to the danger involved in the sport is in the case of

- (A) *Padmavati vs. Dugganaika*
- (B) *Ashby vs. White*
- (C) *Hall vs. Brooklands Auto Racing Club*
- (D) *Wooldridge vs. Sumner*

87. In the case of *Smith vs. Baker*, it was held that

- (A) the act causing harm does not go beyond the limit
- (B) deliberate harm should not be caused
- (C) mere knowledge of risk does not imply consent
- (D) None of the above

88. Which of the following is an act of God?

- (A) Volcanic eruption
- (B) Tempest
- (C) Storm
- (D) All of the above

89. Maxim *res ipsa loquitur* means

- (A) the things speak for itself
- (B) he who can't act himself cannot act at all
- (C) he who does an act through another is deemed in law to do it himself
- (D) None of the above

90. Act done to protect oneself is

- (A) inevitable accident
- (B) necessity
- (C) private defence
- (D) None of the above

91. In which case was the railway company held liable for the fire that occurred from the sparks of the engine that fired the grass and hay left negligently?

- (A) *Vaughan vs. Taff Vale Rail Co.*
- (B) *Hammersmith Rail Co. vs. Brand*
- (C) *Smith vs. London & Southwestern Railway Co.*
- (D) None of the above

92. The famous ginger beer case is

- (A) *Ashby vs. White*
- (B) *Donoghue vs. Stevenson*
- (C) *Ryland vs. Fletcher*
- (D) *Lumley vs. Gye*

93. X store sent certain items in a horse carriage to a customer's house, which happened to be by the side of a school. The horse was left unattended for some time. A few children threw stones at the horse which made the horse run over an old lady. The lady suffered certain injuries and sued X store for compensation. Will she succeed?

- (A) Yes, she will succeed
- (B) No, she will not succeed
- (C) She would partly succeed, and sue the school for the remaining compensation
- (D) None of the above

94. An old man was walking in a narrow one-way lane in the opposite direction. It was dark. A car, moving in the right direction but without a headlight, knocked him down since the driver couldn't see him. Will he succeed?
- (A) Yes
(B) No, as it was an accident
(C) No, as it is the negligence of the old man
(D) No, he exposed him to the risk
95. Dhuru and Sanjay are neighbours. Sanjay's house was on fire, so he trespassed onto Dhuru's property to draw water from the latter's well to douse the fire. Dhuru wanted to sue Sanjay. What would you advise?
- (A) Sanjay is liable
(B) Sanjay is not liable as it was the negligence of Dhuru
(C) Sanjay is not liable as Dhuru voluntarily subjected to the risk
(D) Sanjay is not liable as it is an inevitable accident
96. A & S store sent certain items in a horse carriage to a customer's house, which happened to be by the side of a school. A few children threw stones at the horse which made the horse run around and was about to hit over an old lady. A police constable who was on duty, stopped the horse and got injured in the course. He sued A & S store for the damages. Will he succeed?
- (A) The policeman will not succeed as he voluntarily suffered the injury
(B) The policeman will succeed
(C) The policeman should have sued the old lady
(D) The policeman should have sued the school
97. The famous case regarding the conditional authority granted by statute regarding the smallpox hospital is
- (A) *Vaughan vs. Taff Vale Rail Co.*
(B) *Hammersmith Rail Co. vs. Brand*
(C) *Smith vs. London & Southwestern Railway Co.*
(D) *Metropolitan Asylum District vs. Hill*
98. The damage that occurs or results from an act authorised by legislature attracts _____ as a defence.
- (A) statutory authority
(B) necessity
(C) private defence
(D) act of God
99. The famous auctioneer case where the respondent was held liable for the tort of conversion is
- (A) *Stanley vs. Powell*
(B) *Nicholas vs. Marshall*
(C) *Collins vs. Renison*
(D) *Consolidated Co. vs. Curtis*
100. In which of the following cases, the court ruled that the occurrence of the circumstance must be extraordinary?
- (A) *Padmavati vs. Dugganaiika*
(B) *Bhim Singh vs. State of J&K*
(C) *Nichols vs. Marshland*
(D) *Lakshmi Rajan vs. Malar Hospital*