

Q1. Which of the following is/are correct statement(s)?

- (A) Evidence excluded by the Evidence Act is inadmissible even if it seems essential for ascertainment of truth.
- (B) Parties cannot contract themselves out of the provisions of the Evidence Act.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

ANS: (C)

Q2. Which of the following qualifies to be treated as “Fact” within the meaning assigned to it under the Evidence Act?

- (A) That a man heard or saw something.
- (B) That a man holds a certain opinion.
- (C) That a man acts in good faith.
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q3. According to the Evidence Act, a fact is said to be ‘not proved’, when the—

- (A) court believes that the fact does not exist
- (B) fact is vague
- (C) fact is neither proved nor disproved
- (D) All these

ANS: (C)

Q4. ‘A’ prosecutes ‘B’ for adultery with ‘C’, wife of ‘A’. ‘B’ contested by denying the allegation. ‘B’ was found guilty and convicted in said case.

Subsequently, ‘C’ was prosecuted on charge of bigamy on allegations that she had married ‘B’ during subsistence of her marriage with ‘A’. ‘C’ contested by denying that she was ever married to ‘A’. In the case against ‘C’, the judgement in the first case against ‘B’ is—

- (A) relevant
- (B) irrelevant
- (C) binding
- (D) None of these

ANS: (B)

Q5. Mark the incorrect statement. A court may take the assistance of expert for forming opinion on point of—

- (A) foreign law
- (B) art
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

ANS: (C)

Q6. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- (A) In civil cases, the character to prove the conduct imputed to a party is not relevant.
- (B) In criminal proceedings bad character of the accused is not relevant, unless evidence of good character has been given.
- (C) In criminal proceedings previous conviction of accused is relevant as evidence of bad character.
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q7. ‘A’ is on trial for the murder of ‘C’. There is evidence to show that ‘C’ was murdered by ‘A’ and ‘B’, and that ‘B’ said—‘A’ and I murdered ‘C’. As against ‘A’, this evidence is—

- (A) not to be taken into consideration as the evidence is hearsay
- (B) to be taken into consideration as it is direct
- (C) not to be taken into consideration as ‘A’ and ‘B’ are not being jointly tried
- (D) to be taken into consideration as ‘A’ and ‘B’ are accomplices

ANS: (C)

Q8. The essential conditions for the dying declaration to be relevant include the—

1. statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death.
2. statement is made by a person as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death.
3. person must have been under expectation of death at the time of making the statement. Which of the above propositions is/are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) All these

ANS: (A)

Q9. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise flowing from person in authority, giving reasonable impression to the accused that he would thereby avoid punishment, is relevant.
- (B) Confession by accused while in custody of police, even if made in the immediate presence of a magistrate, shall not be proved.
- (C) The confession of the accused made while in custody of police may be proved if as a consequence of information received thereby a relevant fact is discovered.
- (D) None of these

ANS: (D)

Q10. ‘A’ is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) ‘A’ may prove the statements, though in the nature of admission, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.
- (B) ‘A’ may not prove the statements because they are self-serving admissions.
- (C) ‘A’ may not prove the statements because as accused he cannot be a witness in his own defence.
- (D) All these are incorrect

ANS: (A)

Q11. Which of the following is incorrect under the Evidence Act?

- (A) In a case where ‘A’ is charged with receiving a particular stolen wristwatch knowing the same to

be stolen—The fact that at the same time he was in possession of other such stolen articles is relevant.
(B) In a case where 'A' is tried for the murder of 'B' by intentionally shooting him to death—The fact that 'A' was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them is relevant.

(C) In a case where 'A' is sued for damages for bite injury caused by his dog to 'B', 'A' having known the dog to be ferocious—The fact that the dog had previously bitten 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' is relevant.

(D) In a case where 'A' is accused of defaming 'B' by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of 'B'—The fact of previous publications by 'A' respecting 'B', showing ill-will on the part of 'A' towards 'B' is relevant.

ANS: (B)

Q12. 'C' is employed as cashier by a firm to receive money at its sale counter. It is his duty to make entries in the ledger showing the amounts received by him. He is prosecuted on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of rupees ninety thousand on the basis of evidence showing he made an entry showing that he had received rupees ten thousand only whereas he had actually received rupees one lakh. 'C' has taken the plea that the wrong entry was accidental and unintentional. The fact that other entries made in the same ledger are false, each showing receipt of less amount by 'C' is—

- (A) relevant as it has a bearing on the question of intention
- (B) not relevant as the other entries are not basis of charge
- (C) not relevant as the evidence is extraneous
- (D) not relevant as other entries are not in issue

ANS: (A)

Q13. Mark what is not a 'public document' within the meaning of the expression used in the Evidence Act?

- (A) The records of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal.
- (B) The register of private documents maintained in the office of Sub-Registrar under the Registration Act.
- (C) The record of proceedings of the House of the People maintained in the Lok Sabha Secretariat.
- (D) Pronote executed by 'A' while taking loan from a money lender.

ANS: (D)

Q14. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) There is a presumption that maps of various States and Union Territories made by the Survey of India are accurate.
- (B) There is a presumption that map prepared by a registered architect for the purpose of a civil dispute is accurate.
- (C) Both (A) and (B).
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

ANS: (A)

Q15. The evidence of contents of the information recorded or stored in a computer may be given

through computer output, without production of the original, provided certain conditions are satisfied. The said conditions include that—
(A) if the computer was not operating properly during the material part of the period over which it was used to store or process the information for purposes of the relevant activities, it was not such as to affect the electronic record or the accuracy of its content.

(B) the information contained in the electronic record is derived from such information fed into the computer in the ordinary course of such activities.

(C) Neither (A) nor (B).

(D) Both (A) and (B).

ANS: (D)

Q16. In which case oral evidence cannot be given?

- (A) 'A' hired lodgings of 'B' and gives to 'B' a card on which he wrote "Rooms, 2000 a month". 'A' in a suit wants to prove verbal agreement that the terms included partial board.
- (B) 'A' hired lodgings of 'B' for a year. A regularly stamped agreement was drawn up by an attorney and signed by both of them. The document is silent on the subject of board. 'A' in a suit wants to prove verbal agreement that the terms included partial board.

(C) Both in

(A) and in

ANS: (B)

Q17. The burden of proving that the case of the accused comes within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code is upon the—

- (A) prosecution
- (B) court
- (C) accused
- (D) investigating police officer

ANS: (C)

Q18. The facts of which the court must take judicial notice include the—

- (A) Gazetted Holidays observed by the Government of India
- (B) Rules of road
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

ANS: (D)

Q19. Leading questions may be asked in examination-in-chief—

- (A) with permission of the court as to matters which are introductory
- (B) if in the opinion of the court the matter involved has been already sufficiently proved
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

ANS: (D)

Q20. For deciding whether or not a witness shall be compelled to answer questions, the court shall have regard to considerations which include as to whether such questions are—

(A) proper if the truth of imputation conveyed thereby would seriously affect the opinion of the court as to the credibility of the witness on the subject matter of his deposition.

(B) improper if the truth of imputation conveyed thereby would affect in a slight degree the opinion of the court as to credibility of the witness on the subject matter of his deposition

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q21. Which of the following is correct?

(A) Rebuttable presumption arises that a man is alive if it is shown that he was alive within thirty years.

(B) Rebuttable presumption arises that a man is dead if it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard from him if he had been alive.

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q22. The court may presume that—

(A) when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged

(B) judicial and official acts have not been regularly performed

(C) a bill of exchange, accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed for deficient consideration.

(D) All these are incorrect

ANS: (A)

Q23. 'A' intentionally and falsely led 'B' to believe that a plot of land belonged to him. On that basis, he induced 'B' to buy and pay for it. Afterwards the plot of land became the property of 'A'. 'A' brought a suit to set aside the sale in favour of 'B' on the ground that, at the time of sale, he had no title. In such suit—

(A) 'A' may prove want of title at the time of sale

(B) 'A' cannot be allowed to prove want of his title

(C) It depends on the value of the property

(D) All these are incorrect

ANS: (B)

Q24. All persons are competent to testify unless the court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them because of—

(A) tender years

(B) extreme old age

(C) mental disease

(D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q25. The Judge's power to put questions or order production of documents does not include authorization to—

(A) compel a witness to answer any question which such witness is entitled to refuse to answer if the question were asked by the adverse party

(B) to ask a question which would be proper for any other person to ask.

(C) to elicit on a point

(D) None of these

ANS: (A)

Q26. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 does not apply to—

(A) suits

(B) execution petitions under Order 21 CPC

(C) petitions for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956.

(D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q27. Which of the following is not a disability under Section 6 (legal disability) of the Limitation Act, 1963?

(A) Minority

(B) Insanity

(C) Insolvency

(D) Idiocy

ANS: (C)

Q28. In case of a suit for property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane, the time from which the period of limitation (three years under Article 102 of the Schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963) begins to run is—

(A) when the plaintiff is restored to sanity

(B) the date the property was conveyed

(C) when the plaintiff has knowledge of the conveyance

(D) Both (A) and (C)

ANS: (D)

Q29. A suit to set aside a transfer of property made by the guardian of a ward, by the ward who has attained majority, can be filed within three years (Art. 60 (1) of the Schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963) from when the—

(A) transfer of the property was made

(B) person in possession is served notice

(C) ward attains majority

(D) person in possession refuses to hand over possession

ANS: (C)

Q30. In case of a suit by a person excluded from a joint family property to enforce a right to share therein, the time from which the period of limitation (12 years under Article 110 of the Schedule of the Limitation Act, 1963) begins to run is—

(A) from the date of exclusion

(B) when the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff

(C) when the plaintiff makes known his intention to recover possession

(D) the date of refusal to hand over possession to the plaintiff

ANS: (B)

Q31. The Supreme Court in Collector Land Acquisition, Anantnag v. Katiji, AIR 1987 SC 1353 laid down the—

- (A) guiding principles for deciding an application under Section 5 of Limitation Act, 1963
- (B) principles governing the nature of acknowledgement under Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

ANS: (A)

Q32. The period of limitation for preferring an appeal from a decree passed by a court subordinate to the High Court to a High Court from the date of the decree is—

- (A) 90 days
- (B) 60 days
- (C) 30 days
- (D) One year

ANS: (A)

Q33. Section 21 (Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant) of the Limitation Act, 1963 does not apply in case of which of the following?

- (A) Addition of a new defendant for the first time.
- (B) Substitution of a new plaintiff for the first time.
- (C) Transposition of parties.
- (D) Addition of a new plaintiff for the first time.

ANS: (C)

Q34. Which of the following is correct with regard to acknowledgement of liability under Sec. 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963?

- (A) Acknowledgement cannot be undated.
- (B) Acknowledgement can be made to a person other than the person entitled to the property.
- (C) Acknowledgement need not be in writing.
- (D) Acknowledgement can be made after the expiry of the period of limitation.

ANS: (B)

Q35. Under Sec. 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963 fresh period of limitation has to be computed from the date of—

- (A) expiry of half of the extended period of limitation
- (B) delivering the acknowledgement
- (C) signing of the acknowledgement
- (D) expiry of the initial period of limitation

ANS: (C)

Q36. The relation of partnership according to Section 5 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 arises from—

- (A) status
- (B) contract
- (C) friendship
- (D) None of these

ANS: (A)

Q37. The authority of a partner to bind the firm by his acts done in the usual course of business is

called his 'implied authority'. Such authority does not include—

- (A) selling the firm's goods
- (B) to borrow in a trading firm
- (C) settling accounts with the persons dealing with the firm
- (D) withdraw a suit or proceeding filed on the firm's behalf

ANS: (D)

Q38. A partnership firm may be dissolved—

- (A) with the consent of all the partners
- (B) in accordance with a contract between the partners
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q39. When a minor elects to become a partner he becomes personally liable to third parties for all acts of the firm done since

- (A) he was admitted to the benefits of partnership
- (B) from the date of his attaining majority
- (C) from the date of his becoming a partner
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

ANS: (C)

Q40. In which of the following cases, a partner may cease to be a partner without the dissolution of the firm?

- (A) Retirement
- (B) Insolvency
- (C) Death
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q41. A court may deny specific performance of an agreement to sell an immovable property if—

- (A) it is of the opinion that the consideration is inadequate
- (B) the court feels that the contract is onerous to the defendant
- (C) the performance of the contract would involve hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee and non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.
- (D) All these

ANS: (C)

Q42. The relief of injunction cannot be granted—

- (A) when equally efficacious relief can be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding
- (B) the plaintiff has not come to the court with clean hands
- (C) to prevent nuisance when it is not reasonably clear
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q43. 'S' a shopkeeper has kept the goods for sale on the pavement outside the shop and constructed temporary overhead shed. Flying squad of NCT of Delhi demolished the temporary construction and seized the goods from the pavement, without giving

him any notice. After one year, 'S' filed a suit for recovery of possession of pavement against NCT of Delhi u/s 6 of Specific Relief Act, 1963. The suit is barred as filed—

- (A) against the Government
- (B) after the period prescribed
- (C) without the title over the pavement
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

ANS: (D)

Q44. The engagement diamond ring of 'N' was stolen by 'T', a thief who sold it to 'J' a jeweller. 'N' filed a suit for recovery of ring against 'J'. 'J' contended that he is ready to pay the price of the ring. Whether the decree for recovery of diamond ring can be refused on the ground that—

- (A) compensation in terms of money would be adequate relief for the loss of ring
- (B) 'J' is bonafide purchaser of ring for consideration
- (C) there is no jural relation between 'N' & 'J'
- (D) None of these

ANS: (D)

Q45. It is the principle of law that a person who has been in long and continuous possession can protect the same by seeking injunction against any person in the whole world other than the true owner. The above statement is—

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Partly true
- (D) Partly false

ANS: (A)

Q46. Which of the following statements is/are correct in the light of provisions of Article 356?

- (A) President must proclaim emergency only on the basis of a report from the Governor of the State.
- (B) Governor can recommend President to proclaim emergency on the basis of personal information suggesting large scale defection of legislators.
- (C) President can proclaim emergency only on the advice of Council of Ministers.
- (D) All these

ANS: (C)

Q47. In which case it was held by the Supreme Court that—'Delay in deciding mercy petition is a sufficient ground for commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment'?

- (A) Shatrughan Chouhan v. Union of India
- (B) Shabnam Hashmi v. Union of India
- (C) Rajat Prasad v. CBI
- (D) Uday Gupta v. Aysha

ANS: (A)

Q48. Which of the following is correct about the preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (A) It was adopted after adoption of operative Articles of Constitution.
- (B) It envisages that all citizens have fundamental rights.
- (C) It seeks to secure good livelihood to all.

(D) It is not a part of the Constitution.

ANS: (A)

Q49. Which of the following is true about Supreme Court of India?

- (A) Supreme Court shall sit in such places, as are approved by the Chief Justice of India under intimation to the President of India.
- (B) No judgement shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save in open Court.
- (C) President of India can enlarge the jurisdiction and powers of Supreme Court.
- (D) All authorities including armed forces in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.

ANS: (B)

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Q50. Which of the following writ is not amenable to the principle of 'res judicata'?

- (A) Mandamus
- (B) Certiorari
- (C) Quo Warranto
- (D) Habeas Corpus

ANS: (D)

Q51. 'Curative Petition' may be entertained by the Supreme Court in the following situation/situations

- (A) when a Judge on the Bench having heard the matter did not disclose his connection with the subject matter
- (B) the petitioner filing the petition was not a party before the Court but has suffered a grave prejudice by the decision
- (C) the grounds mentioned in the Curative Petition had been agitated in the Review Petition which was dismissed in circulation
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q52. The President shall have the power under Article 72 of the Constitution of India where

- (A) punishment or sentence is by a Court Marshal
- (B) Punishment or sentence is for an offence against law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends
- (C) sentence is a sentence of death
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q53. Which of the following is not a requirement under Article 311 of the Constitution while dealing with disciplinary proceedings for dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of a civil servant?

- (A) A departmental inquiry is held against the delinquent employee after serving him with the charge-sheet.
- (B) A reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of the charges.

(C) A reasonable opportunity of making representation on the penalty proposed.
(D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q54. Amendment to which of the following provisions of Constitution require ratification by the state?

- (A) Article 242
- (B) List-I of Seventh Schedule
- (C) Chapter V of Part IV
- (D) Chapter II of Part XI

ANS: (B)

Q55. Right to form association under Article 19 (3) of the Constitution includes.

- (A) Right to strike
- (B) Right to collective bargaining
- (C) Right to lockout
- (D) None of these

ANS: (D)

Q56. Which of the following is not a Fundamental duty under Article 51-A?

- (A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions.
- (B) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- (C) To provide opportunity of education to the child below the age of six by his parent or guardian.
- (D) To have compassion for living creatures.

ANS: (C)

Q57. Which of the following is a Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (A) To provide paternity leave.
- (B) To organize Gram Sabhas.
- (C) To provide for participation of workers in management of industries.
- (D) To take steps for separation of judiciary from legislature.

ANS: (C)

Q58. Which of the following is a Fundamental Right?

- (A) To assemble with arms.
- (B) To form co-operative societies.
- (C) Right to employment.
- (D) Right of religious denominations to own immovable property only for charitable purpose.

ANS: (B)

Q59. Which of the following is a State for the purposes of Article 12?

- (A) National Council of Educational Research and Training.
- (B) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.
- (C) Indian Oil Corporation.
- (D) High Court of Delhi.

ANS: (C)

Q60. Which of the following Articles was amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (A) Article 330
- (B) Article 13
- (C) Article 131
- (D) Article 354

ANS: (A)

Q61. Which of the following writs can be sought to be issued to quash unconstitutional appointment to a public office:

- (A) Quo-Warranto
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Prohibition
- (D) Certiorari

ANS: (A)

Q62. Parliament of India shall consist of—

- (A) two Houses
- (B) two Houses and Ministers
- (C) two Houses, Ministers and Attorney General
- (D) two Houses and the President

ANS: (D)

Q63. Which of the following is not a Constitutional body?

- (A) Election Commission
- (B) Planning Commission
- (C) Finance Commission
- (D) Comptroller and Auditor-General

ANS: (B)

Q64. Which of the following is not a requirement to be satisfied by the State to exercise their discretion while providing for reservations in promotions in favour of SCs and STs?

- (A) Backwardness of the class.
- (B) Not crossing of 50% ceiling in a particular year.
- (C) Inadequacy of representation in Public Employment
- (D) Efficiency in administration.

ANS: (B)

Q65. Which of the following Articles was inserted by the Constitution (Ninety-Eighth Amendment) Act, 2012?

- (A) 371-J
- (B) 19(1) (h)
- (C) 243--P
- (D) 396

ANS: (A)

Q66. The difference between Sec. 34 and Sec. 149 of the Indian Penal Code is that—

- (A) whereas in Sec. 34 there must be at least five persons, Sec. 149 requires only two persons
- (B) Sec. 149 is only a rule of evidence whereas Sec. 34 creates a specific offence
- (C) Sec. 34 requires active participation in action whereas Sec. 149 requires mere passive membership of the unlawful assembly
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

ANS: (C)

Q67. 'A' is carried off by a tiger. 'Z' fires at the tiger in good faith intending to rescue 'A', knowing it to

be likely that the shot may kill 'A'. The shot fired by 'Z' gives 'A' a mortal wound. 'Z' has committed—

- (A) no offence
- (B) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (C) offence of causing death by negligence
- (D) murder

ANS: (A)

Q68. Which is not the 'stolen property'?

- (A) Possession whereof was obtained by cheating.
- (B) Possession whereof was obtained by robbery.
- (C) Possession whereof was obtained by extortion.
- (D) Possession whereof was obtained by criminal breach of trust.

ANS: (A)

Q69. In which of the following cases, the offence of 'house-breaking' is committed?

- (A) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door.
- (B) A finds the key of Z's house-door, which Z had lost, and commits house-trespass, by entering Z's house through that key.
- (C) Z, the doorkeeper of Y, is standing in Y's doorway. A commits house-trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him.
- (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q70. 'P' is found in possession of a document purporting to be a will of 'Q' in favour of 'P', bearing forged signatures of 'Q', intending that the will shall be fraudulently used as genuine after the death of 'Q'. 'P' has committed—

- (A) no offence as it is mere preparatory to lay a claim
- (B) no offence till the will is used
- (C) has committed an offence as mere possession of such document in such circumstances is penal
- (D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q71. 'A', finds a gold ring on the road, knowing it be the property of 'Z', he having unknowingly lost it there. 'A' picks up the ring and pledges it with a money-lender to raise a loan. 'A' has committed—

- (A) dishonest misappropriation of property
- (B) criminal breach of trust
- (C) theft
- (D) no offence

ANS: (A)

Q72. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (A) In conspiracy, there is no distinction between principal and accessory.
- (B) In conspiracy, principal and accessory are distinct.
- (C) There has to be a distinction between principal and accessory in all offences.
- (D) None of these

ANS: (A)

Q73. If a person sitting across to a girl in public transport deliberately shows a pornographic picture to her, it amounts to the offence of—

- (A) voyeurism
- (B) sexual assault
- (C) sexual harassment
- (D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q74. 'B' and his girlfriend 'G', both adults, engage in consensual sexual intercourse in the privacy of the bedroom of the latter and 'B' with her consent prepares a video clip on his mobile camera and later shows it in total privacy to his friend 'F', it amounts to—

- (A) stalking
- (B) voyeurism
- (C) rape
- (D) None of these

ANS: (B)

Q75. A woman approaches 'X', an officer in charge of a police station and alleges that her boy friend tried to forcibly remove her shirt in a dress shop, seeking legal action to be taken, but 'X' refuses to take note of the incident and asked her to file a criminal complaint before a magistrate. Here, 'X' has committed a—

- (A) misconduct but not any penal offence
- (B) cognizable offence
- (C) non-cognizable offence
- (D) None of these

ANS: (B)

Q76. 'S' is found in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen by him and is arrested by 'P', a police officer. 'S' is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest and fires at him but kills 'D' who was standing near 'P', neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill 'D'. This is—

- (A) culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because 'S' had been deprived of the power of self control by grave and sudden provocation
- (B) murder, because provocation was given by a thing done by a public servant in lawful discharge of his powers
- (C) culpable Homicide not amounting to murder, because the death of 'D' occurred by mistake or accident
- (D) None of these

ANS: (B)

Q77. 'A' was sentenced to fine of rupees one thousand and in case of default to suffer simple imprisonment for six months. He did not pay the fine and was taken in custody. After six weeks, an amount of rupees one hundred was realised through warrant for recovery and he further deposited rupees four hundred, the balance remaining unpaid. 'A' would be—

- (A) entitled to immediate release from custody

- (B) entitled to release as soon as three months elapse
 (C) liable to undergo imprisonment for the period of six months
 (D) entitled to release after such period as the court may further direct on such realisation or deposit
 ANS: (B)

Q78. The right of private defence of property extends to causing death of the wrongdoer under certain descriptions. Which one of the following descriptions is not included in those?

- (A) Robbery
 (B) House-breaking by night
 (C) Lurking house trespass
 (D) Mischief by fire on any human dwelling

ANS: (C)

Q79. Consider the following statements. To constitute abetment, it is—

1. necessary that the act abetted must be committed
 2. not necessary that the act abetted must be committed
 3. necessary that the person abetted must have the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor
- Which of the statements given above represent(s) the correct position of law?

- (A) Only 2
 (B) Both 2 and 3
 (C) Only 1
 (D) Only 3

ANS: (A)

Q80. Consider the following statements.

1. every murder is culpable homicide
 2. every culpable homicide is murder
 3. every robbery is either theft or extortion
 4. every extortion is robbery
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 3
 (B) 2 and 3
 (C) 1 and 4
 (D) 2 and 4

ANS: (A)

Q81. With respect to the difference between kidnapping from lawful guardianship and abduction which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Kidnapping is committed only in respect of a minor or a person of unsound mind. Abduction is committed in respect of a person of any age.
 (B) In former, the person kidnapped is removed out of lawful guardianship. Abduction has reference exclusively to the person abducted.
 (C) In kidnapping, consent of the person kidnapped or enticed is immaterial. In abduction, consent of the person moved, if freely and voluntarily given, condones abduction
 (D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q82. 'X' along with four other armed associates seizes the child of 'Y' and threatens to kill him unless 'Y' parts with his watch and diamond ring compelling him to do so. 'X' has committed the offence of—

- (A) robbery
 (B) dacoity
 (C) attempt to murder
 (D) extortion

ANS: (B)

Q83. For the offence of cheating—

- (A) the person deceived must have been fraudulently or dishonestly induced to deliver property
 (B) as a consequence of the intentional inducement, damage or harm in body, mind, reputation or property is caused or likely to be caused to the person deceived.
 (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 (D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q84. 'A' and 'Z', both adults, agree to engage each other in fencing for amusement. In course of such fencing, without any foul play, 'A' causes a superficial hurt to 'Z'. Here, 'X'

- (A) is guilty of causing hurt by sharp edged weapon as he attacked 'Z'.
 (B) is not guilty as there is an implied consent on the part of 'Z' to suffer such harm
 (C) is guilty because fencing is a dangerous sport
 (D) Both (A) and (C)

ANS: (B)

Q85. In answer to the charge of defamation, which of the following is/are good defence(s)?

- (A) Imputation which is true and published for the public good.
 (B) Opinion respecting the conduct of a public servant concerning discharge of duties of office expressed in good faith.
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of these

ANS: (C)

Q86. Consider the following statement(s). A police officer has the power to arrest any person without an order from a magistrate or warrant of arrest, if he has reason to suspect his complicity in a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, provided that he is satisfied for reasons in writing that such arrest is necessary—

1. to prevent such person from committing any further offence
 2. for proper investigation of the offence
 3. to prevent such person from tampering with or causing the evidence of the offence to disappear
 4. to compel the absconding co-accused to surrender
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1 and 2
 (B) 2 and 3

- (C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANS: (C)

Q87. What is the period of limitation prescribed for taking cognizance of an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding three years?

- (A) Three years
(B) Five years
(C) Seven years
(D) No limitation

ANS: (D)

Q88. Which of the following statements is/are true?

- (A) Inquiry means every inquiry including a trial conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure by a magistrate or court.
(B) Inquiry means every inquiry other than a trial conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure by a magistrate or court.
(C) Investigation includes all the proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the collection of evidence conducted by a magistrate.
(D) All these

ANS: (B)

Q89. Indicate the correct statement regarding the rights of an arrestee. A person arrested without warrant has the right to—

1. be informed of the particulars of the offence for which he is arrested
2. have a relative or friend named by him to be informed about his arrest
3. have an advocate of his choice remain present throughout interrogation
4. be medically examined by a medical officer

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANS: (D)

Q90. In order to compel appearance of a person who is absconding in spite of a warrant of arrest being issued against him, his property may be ordered to be attached simultaneously with issuance of a proclamation under section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, provided that the court is satisfied that such person is—

- (A) about to dispose of the whole or any part of his property
(B) about to remove the whole or any part of property from the local jurisdiction of the Court.
(C) Either condition in (A) or (B) exists.

(D) Both conditions in (A) and (B) co-exist

ANS: (C)

Q91. Which of the following is not an essential search-procedure under Sec. 100 of Code of Criminal Procedure?

- (A) Calling upon two independent and respectable inhabitants of the locality to witness the search
(B) Signing of search-memo by the witnesses to search
(C) Attendance of occupant of the place during the search
(D) Signature of the accused on the searchlist

ANS: (D)

Q92. No wife shall be entitled to receive maintenance from her husband under Sec. 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure if she—

- (A) has obtained a divorce from her husband and has not remarried
(B) is unable to maintain herself
(C) refused to live with her husband on the ground that he keeps a mistress
(D) is living in adultery

ANS: (D)

Q93. On the non-completion of investigation, i.e., failure of the prosecution to file charge sheet within the prescribed period of 90 or 60 days, as given in Section 167 of Code of Criminal Procedure, the—

- (A) accused person is to be discharged unconditionally
(B) accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail
(C) right of the accused person to be released on bail could be defeated by the subsequent filing of the charge sheet under any circumstance
(D) None of these

ANS: (B)

Q94. 'G', a 17 years old girl, was married to 'H'. 'H' during the subsistence of the said marriage entered into another marriage with 'P'. The court may take cognizance for the offence of bigamy, if the complaint is brought by—

- (A) her father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter or by her father's or mother's brother or sister
(B) any other person related to her by blood, marriage or adoption, with the leave of the court
(C) some other person on her behalf, with leave of court, but where there is a guardian appointed in her respect, then only after such guardian has been heard.
(D) All these

ANS: (D)

Q95. 'A' is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property or criminal breach of trust or cheating. At trial, formal charge is framed only for the offence of theft. The evidence adduced at trial shows that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust. He may be convicted—

- (A) for the offence of theft only for which formal charge was framed