AAROHAN CLASSES
JUDICIAL SERVICES

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ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTOR MOCK TEST 3

TIME 150 MINUTES **MARKS: 130**

1. Once police records information report (FIR), a copy of same should be given to complainant under
(a) section 153 of Cr PC
(b) section 154 of Cr PC
(c) section 155 of Cr PC
(d) section 156 of Cr PC

2. In which among the following cases the Supreme Court held that High Court cannot directly entertain bail application of POTA accused without its refusal by special court?
(a) State of Gujarat v. Shalimbhai Abdul Gaffar Shaikh
(b) State of Maharashtra v. S.K. Dhinde
(c) State of Gujarat v. Santosh Kumar
(d) State of Uttar Pradesh v. S.N. Srivastava.

COMPREHENSIVE COACHING FOR OJS/APP/CLAT(PG) AND OTHER JUDICIAL EXAMS AT BHUBANESWAR AND CUTTACK.FOR DETAILS CALL 9439720543

2. The special court is
(a) not subordinate to High Court
(b) is subordinate to High Court
(c) superior to High Court ‘
(d) supplement to High Court.

4. In which of the following cases the prosecution witness was prosecuted for Perivry
(a) Iessica Lal case (2007) .
(b) Nitish Katara case (2007) I ‘
(c) Priyadarshni Mattoo case (2006)
(d) None of the above.

5. The person seeking suspension of conviction should specifically draw the attention of the Appellate Court to the consequences that may arise if the conviction is not stayed as held by the Supreme Court in
(a) Sheo Prasad Bhor v. State of Assam, AIR 2007 SC 918
(b) P.V. George v. State of Kerala, AIR 2007 SC 1034
(c) Navjot Singh Sidhu v. State of Punjab, AIR 2007 SC 1003
(d) Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India, (2006) 7 SCC 1

6. When ' the approver willfully suppresses material facts or gives false evidence
(a) the court itself has inherent power to proceed against Approver
(b) the court does not have inherent power to proceed against Approver
(c) police can take action against him
(d) on the request of police, court take action against Approver.

7. Any‘ effort to settle disputes and claims by applying pressure through criminal prosecution
(a) should depend upon the present criminal system
(b) should depend upon the discretion of the court
(c) should be deprecated and dis-couraged
(d) should not be deprecated and dis-couraged.

8. If the police does not take action on complaint in respect of cognizable offences, the complainant

(a) has right under section 190 of Cr PC to complaint before local Magistrate
(b) has no right under section 190 of Cr PC to complaint before local Magistrate
(c) has right under section 290 of the Cr PC to complaint before Magistrate
(d) has right under section 390 of the Cr PC to complaint before Magistrate.

9. Whether suspicion is

(a) a substitute for proof of offence
(b) not a substitute for proof of offence
(c) a relevant factor for proof of offence
(d) not a dependent factor.

10. Inherent power of the court to order a joint trial of cases, is excercised when it appears to the court

(a) that some common question of law or fact arises in both proceedings
(b) the right to relief claimed thereof is in respect of the same transaction
(c) the right to relief claimed thereof arises out of the same series of transactions
(d) all the above.

11. In which of the following cases it was held that section 164 of Cr PC is required to be strictly complied with

(a) Babu Bhai Udesinh Parmar v. State of Gujarat, AIR 2007 SC 420
(b) Rajesh Ranjan Yadav v. CB1, AIR 2007 SC 451
(c) Naveen Chandra v. State of llttaranclzal, AIR 2007 SC 363
(d) Amrit Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 2007 SC

12. In 2007 which High Court ordered 'No arrest of a woman before sunrise and after sunset'

(a) Delhi High Court
(b) Rajasthan High Court
(c) Allahabad High Court
(d). Bombay High Court

FREE VIDEOGRAPHED MOCK INTERVIEWS FOR OJS/APP AT BHUBANESWAR AND CUTTACK STARTS AFTER WRITTEN RESULTS. FOR DETAILS CALL 9556865974.

13. Which section of the Cr PC provides that, in no case the aggregate of consecutive sentences passed against an accused shall exceed 14 years

(a) Section 31 of Cr PC
(b) Section 51 of Cr PC
(c) Section 34 of Cr PC
(d) Section 41 of Cr PC

14. The procedure for trial before a Court of Sessions is provided under sections

(a) 260 to 265 Cr PC
(b) 238 to 250 Cr PC
(c) 251 to 259 Cr PC
(d) 225 to 237 Cr PC.

15. The offence committed under which section of IPC is not compoundable under section 320 of Cr PC

(a) Section 352
(b) Section 353
(c) Section 354
(d) Section 355

16. When there is a dispute between two courts relating to exercise of jurisdiction in a criminal matter and said courts are under subordination of different High Courts, the matter shall be decided under section 186 of Cr PC by the

(a) Supreme Court
(b) High Court of the larger State
(c) High Court having more judges

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(d) High Court within whose local limits of appellate jurisdiction the proceeding first commenced.

17. In which case it was held that: Identity of victim is not to be disclosed even in judgment of court?

(a) Slzashikant v. CBI, AIR 2007 SC 351
(b) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 2006 SC
(c) Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttarancnal, AIR 2007 SC 363
(d) none of the above.

18. Within the meaning of section 311A of Cr PC who among the following authorities has power to order person to give specimen signature or handwriting

(a) Magistrate of First Class
(b) Magistrate of Second class
(c) Sessions Judge
(d) any Magistrate.

19. The "Directorate of Prosecution" the provision added in the Cr PC by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, shall be established by:

(a) Central Government
(b) each" State Government
(c) CB1
(d) RAW

20. Within the meaning of section 144A of Cr PC, who among the following authorities has power to prohibit carrying arms in procession or mass drill or mass training with arms?

(a) SDIM
(b) Munsiff
(c) District Magistrate
(d) any judicial Magistrate

21. "Plea Bargaining" a new chapter was added in Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) is contained in

(a) Sections 265A to 265E
(b) Sections 265A to 265L
(c) Sections 265A to 265M
(d) Sections 265A to 265N

22. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) came into force on

(a) 22nd]une, 2006 I
(b) 21st June, 2005
(c) 23rd Iune, 2006
(d) 23rd]uly, 2006

23. Chapter XXIA "Plea Bargaining" (containing sections 265A to 265L) of Cr PC came into force on

(a) 5th Iuly, 2006
(b) 16th April, 2006
(c) 23rd Iune, 2005
(d) 23rd June, 2006

24. Provision relating to plea bargaining comes under which Chapter in Criminal Procedure Code

(a) XXI
(b) XXA
(c) VIIA

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(d) XXIA

25. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings have been stated in

(a) section 460 of Cr PC
(b) section 461 of Cr PC
(c) section 462 of Cr PC
(d) section 486 of Cr PC.

26. The amount of fine which can be imposed by a Magistrate of the First Class has been enhanced by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) from RS. 5000 to

(a) Rs. 5000
(b) Rs. 7000
(c) Rs. 10000
(d) none of the above.

27. The amount of fine which can be imposed by a Magistrate of the second Class has been enhanced by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) from Rs. 1000 to

(a) Rs. 3000
(b) Rs. 5000
(c) Rs. 7000
(d) none of the above.

28. Which of the following statements is true:

(a) a woman can never be arrested after sunset and before sunrise under the provisions of Cr. P.C.
(b) a woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise only under exceptional circumstances
(c) a woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise only under exceptional circumstances with the prior permission of Judicial Magistrate of first class within whose jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made
(d) none of the above.

29. Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner as inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) has been provided under

(a) section 50A
(b) section 53A
(c) section 54A
(d) section 54.

30. The section making it mandatory for the police officer making arrest to inform about the arrest and place where the arrested person is being held to a nominated person as inserted by Criminal ' Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is

(a) section 50A
(b) section 53A
(c) section 54A
(d) section 53B

31. The section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is

(a) section 164A
(b) section 166A
(c) section 166B
(d) section 53A.

32. In case of special summons in cases of petty offence under section 206, the amount of fine specified is such summons has, in view of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act,

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2005 (25'of 2005) has been enhanced from Rs. 100 to
(a) Rs. 2000
(b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 1000
(d) Rs. 2000.

33. Plea Bargaining inserted by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006) does not apply in case of '
(a) offences affecting socio-economic conditions of the country
(b) offences committed against woman
(c) offences against children below the age of fourteen years
(d) all of the above.

34. The judgment delivered by a court in cases of plea bargaining is
(a) final
(b) appealable and appeal lies to the High Court
(c) final and no appeal except SLP under Article 136 and writ petition under Articles 226 & 227 lies
(d) appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court.

35. The statements or facts stated by an accused in an application for plea bargaining:
(a) can be used by the court in any. other case against the accused.
(b) can be used in any other case against the accused only with the permission of the court before which the application for plea bargaining was made.
(c) cannot be used for any other purpose except for the purpose of this chapter.
(d) None of the above.

36. The powers of Magistrate to order person to give specimen signatures or handwriting has been inserted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) under
(a) section 310A
(b) section 311A
(c) section 312A
(d) section 313A.

37. A witness or any other person may file a complaint in relation to an offence under section 195A of IPC is provided under of Cr.P.C. as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) with effect from 31-12-2009
(a) section 195A
(b) section 196A
(c) section 197A
(d) section 198A.

38. Every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall formulate Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing fund for compensation to victims falls under section 357A of Cr.P.C. with effect from 31-12-2009. This section was inserted by
(a) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009)
(b) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005)
(c) Criminal Procedure Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 (2 of 2006)
(d) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001 (50 of 2001).

39. What is true about Criminal Procedure Code in respect of the offences by criminals other than the offences under Indian Penal Code?
(a) Criminal Procedure Code cannot be followed
(b) Criminal Procedure Code can be followed only against offences under Indian Penal Code
(c) Criminal Procedure Code can be followed as it is uniform procedural law in criminal

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proceedings
(d) Criminal Laws other than Indian Penal Code have their own procedural application.

40. The term "victim" is defined under

(a) section 2(w)
(b) section 2(wa)
(c) section 2(u)
(d) none of the above.

41. As per section 26 any offence under section 276 and section 376A to 376D of IPC shall be tried as far as practicable by a court presided over by

(a) a woman
(b) judicial Magistrate of First Class
(c) chief Judicial Magistrate
(d) a High Court judge.

42. Under the provisions of section 198(6) where an offence under section 676 of IPC consists of sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife being under ....years of age, no court shall take cognizance of the offence if more than one year has elapsed from the date of the commission of the offence

(a) 13
(b) 15
(c) 16
(d) 18

43. Payment of compensation to a victim is provided under

(a) section 356
(b) section 357
(c) section 357A
(d) none of the above.

44. What is about position of Cr. P.C., when former Chief Justices of India are alleged as corrupted after their Retirement from Supreme Court?

(a) Cr. P.C. can be applied with the offence to be charged under IPC.
(b) Cr. P.C. can be applied with offence to be charged under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
(c) Cr. P.C. is silent about to be applied
(d) Cr. P.C. is meant for non-officials only.

45. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that FIR was not substantive evidence and could only be used to corroborate its maker?

(a) Union of India v. A. Kumar, AIR 2010 SC 2735.
(b) C. Magesh v. State of Karrzataka, AIR 2010 SC 2768.
(c) Anil Kumar v. B. S. Neelakanta, AIR 2010 SC 2715.
(d) Viietn Gazm v. State, AIR 2010 SC 2712.

46. After re-examination of a witness, the adverse party has a

a) right to further cross-examine the witness afresh in general
b) has no right to further cross examine the witness
c) right to further cross-examine the witness only when a new matter is introduced in the reexamination
d) either (a) or (b).

47. During re-examination of a witness

(a) a new matter can be introduced as a matter of right generally
(b) a new matter can be introduced only with the permission of the court
(c) no new matter can be introduced at all
(d) either (a) or (c).

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48. A co-defendant in a case
(a) cannot be cross-examined by another co- defendant under any circumstance
(b) can be cross-examined by another co-defendant if their interests are identical
(c) can be cross-examined by another co-defendant when their interests adverse to each other
(d) can be cross-examined by another co-defendant as a matter of right.
49. It Cross-examination of a witness 229. Leading questions can be asked during
(a) examination in chief
(b) cross-examination
(c) re-examination
(d) all the above.
50. Court can permit leading questions during examination in chief or re-examination
(a) if they refer to the matters which are introductory
(b) if they refer to the matters which are undisputed
(c) if they refer to the matter which are sufficiently proved
(d) if they refer to either (a) or (b) or (c).
51. A leading question has been defined as a question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive, under
(a) section 140 of Evidence Act
(b) section 141 of Evidence Act
(c) section 142 of Evidence Act
(d) section 143 of Evidence Act.
52. During examination in chief or re- examination
(a) leading questions cannot be asked under any circumstances
(b) leading questions on certain matters can be asked without the permission of the court, as a matter of right
(c) leading question on certain matter can be asked only with the permission of the court
(d) only (a) and not (b) or (c).
53. Under section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be cross-examined as to previous statement in writing
(a) without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness
(b) only after proving the same, may be without showing the same to the witness
(c) without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness
(d) only after proving the same & showing the same to the witness.
54. Under section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be contradicted as to previous statement in writing
(a) without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness
(b) without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness
(c) after proving the same may be before showing the same to the witness
(d) after proving the same & showing the same to the witness.
55. Objections as to the admissibility of a document in evidence
(a) can be made at any state during the trial
(b) can be made at the first opportunity when the document is tendered in evidence
(c) can be raised for the first time in appeal
(d) all the above.
56. A party/person who calls the witness can be permitted to cross-examine the witness so called by him, as provided
(a) under section 152 of Evidence Act
(b) under section 153 of Evidence Act
(c) under section 154 of Evidence Act
(d) under section 155 of Evidence Act.

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57. Section 162 of Cr PC
(a) controls section 157 of Evidence Act
(b) controls section 156 of Evidence Act
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) neither (a) nor (b).
58. Court questions can be put by virtue of
(a) section 164 of Evidence Act
(b) section 165 of Evidence Act
(c) section 166 of Evidence Act
(d) section 167 of Evidence Act.
59. Court question under section 165 of Evidence Act can be put to
(a) any witness
(b) any party
(c) both (a) & (b)
(d) neither (a) nor (b).
60. To an answer to a court question, the adverse party
(a) has a right to cross-examination as a matter of right
(b) has a right to cross-examine only with the permission of the court
(c) has no right to cross-examine the witness
(d) either (a) or (c).
61. The right to cross-examine on an answer to court question is available
(a) to the adverse party only
(b) to the party calling the witness only
(c) to either of the parties if the answer is adverse to either of the parties
(d) only (a) and not (b).
62. Under section 41 of Evidence Act the presumption is with respect to
(a) judgments in rem when they are inter- parts
(b) judgment in rem whether such judgments are inter-partes or not
(c) judgments in personam
(d) all the above.
63. The presumption under section 41 of Evidence Act is a
(a) presumption of fact
(b) rebuttable presumption of law
(c) irrebuttable presumption of law .
(d) presumption of fact & law.
64. Delhi High Court issued guidelines for the protection of witness in
(a) Neelam Katara case (2003)
(b) Naina Sahni case (2007)
(c) Uphaar Cinema case (2005)
(d) Parliament attack case (2006).
65. Though the contempt proceedings are judicial proceedings, the strict rules of evidence contained in the Evidence Act do not apply to proceedings under the Contempt of Courts Act because
(a) of summary nature of inquiry
(b) contempt matters are governed by special Acts
(c) contempt of courts does not require enquiry and the investigation
(d) contempt proceedings are tried in higher judiciary.
66. Where there are three different dying declarations, Higher Court is
(a) not to uphold the conviction awarded by lower court
(b) to uphold the conviction awarded by lower court

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(c) to go through the circumstantial evidence to uphold the conviction awarded by lower court
(d) to rely upon the versions of witnesses to uphold the conviction awarded by lower court.

67. Zahira Sheikh was prime witness in

(a) Best Bakery case (2004)
(b) Best Bakery retrial case (2006) '
(c) Sukh Ram disproportionate assets case (2005)
(d) Gujjar killings case (2003).

68. "Relationship is not a factor to affect credibility of a witness" held by the Supreme Court in

(a) S. Sudershan Reddy v. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 2006 SC 2716
(b) S]/ed Ibrahim v. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 2004 SC 2596
(c) Renuka Bai v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 2006 SC 3056
(d) Minu Kumari v. State of Bihar, AIR 2006 SC 150.

69. In which case the Supreme Court held that material evidence and not the number of witnesses has to be taken note to ascertain the truth of the allegations made

(a) Surendra Prasad Tiwari v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 2005 SC 125
(b) Syed Ibrahim v. State of Andhnz Pradesh, AIR 2006 SC 2908
(c) Rajinder v. State of Haryana, AIR 2006 SC 21
(d) Iagdish Murav v. State of Llttar Pradesh, AIR 2007 SC 35

70. Dying declaration can be sole basis of conviction if it inspires full confidence of the court. The court should be satisfied

(a) that deceased was in a fit state of mind at the time of making the statement
(b) that it was not the result of tutoring, prompting or product of imagination
(c) that deceased was not in a fit state of mind at the time of making the statement
(d) both (a) & (b)

71. Examination of witnesses in criminal cases through video conferencing is

(a) permissible
(b) impermissible
(c) permissible at the option of the witness
(d) permissible at the option of the accused.

72. Which confession needs a closer scrutin

(a) confession made to officers under NDPS Act
(b) confession made to private citizens
(c) confession made to officials who do not have investigation powers under NDPS Act
(d) when confessional statement found voluntary and free from pressure

73. For taking the dying declaration from the deceased, the presence of Magistrate is 260

(a) mandatory
(b) not mandatory
(c) required at the request of the police
(d) required at the request of the relative of the deceased

74. The evidence unearthed by the sniffer dog falls under

(a) ‘oral evidence
(b) documentary evidence
(c) hearsay evidence
(d) scientific evidence

75. It is a well-settled law that the rule of prudence requires that the evidence of an accomplice should ordinarily be corroborated by some other evidence. It was held by Supreme Court in

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(a) Francis Stanly v. Intelligence Officer, AIR 2007 SC 794
(b) Youaraj Rai v. Clzander Balzadur Karki, AIR 2007 SC 561
(c) Kamla Devi v. Khushal Kanwar, AIR 2007 SC 663
(d) Bablu v. State of Rajastlzan, AIR 2006 SC 115

76. The possession or ownership of property of the grand father of defendant on the basis of documents 30 years old can
(a) be proved
(b) not to be proved
(c) be proved at the option of plaintiff
(d) be proved at the option of defendant

77. An accused can be convicted on the basis of his extra judicial confession only if it is made before
(a) a credible person
(b) a police officer
(c) a Magistrate
(d) none of these.

78. Falsus in un0,falsus in omni bus is
(a) a rule of evidence
(b) a rule of criminal law
(c) a rule of evidence in criminal trial
(d) not a rule of evidence in criminal trial.

79. Photostat copy of family settlement is allowed to be produced before court as
(a) primary evidence
(b) secondary evidence
(c) electronic evidence
(d) original evidence.

80. A judgment in an election petition is not one of the judgments specifically recognised by
(a) section 41 of the Evidence Act
(b) section 42 of the Evidence Act
(c) section 56 of the Evidence Act
(d) section 57 of the Evidence Act

81. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005
(a) section 154
(b) section 118
(c) section 32
(d) section 90A

82. What essential change was made in section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 vide Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005'?
(a) two statements sought to be contradicted in addition should be drawn to previous statement
(b) the party is entitled to rely on any part of the evidence of the witness to whom he has called to put any question to him, which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party
(c) corroborating a witness by questioning him on surrounding circumstances
(d) former statement of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact.

83. A confession to be inadmissible under section 25 of the Evidence Act
(a) must relate to the same crime for which offender is charged
(b) may relate to the same crime‘f0r which offender is charged

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(c) must relate to another crime
(d) none of the above.

84. The provision ”hostile witness" is provided under section ....of Indian Evidence Act

(a) section 155
(b) section 133
(c) section 154
(d) section 145.

85. In which of the following cases Supreme Court held that "Test identification parade is only an aid to investigation. The practice is not born out of prudence"?

(a) Siddharth Vashist @ Manu Shzzrma v. State (NCT of Delhi), AIR 2010 SC 2352
(b) Shivaji v. Nagendra, AIR 2010 SC 2261
(c) S. Iaiswal v. Alok, AIR 2010 (NOC) 805
(d) Sujata v. S.K. Behem, AIR 2010 (NOC) 812

86.Publishing proposals relating to lotteries is dealt under

A. Section 293 A of IPC
B. Section 294 A of1PC
C. Section 295 A of IPC
D. Section 296 A ofIPC

87.Murder is dealt under

A. Section 299 of IPC
B. Section 300 of IPC
C. Section 301 of IPC
D. Section 302 of1PC

88.Causing death by rash or negligent act is dealt under

A. Section 302 A ofIPC
B. Section 303 A of IPC
C. Section 304A of IPC
D. Section 305 A ofIPC

89.Maliciously insulting the religious beliefs of any class dealt under

A. Section 292 A of IPC
B. Section 293 A of IPC
C. Section 294 A of IPC
D. Section 295 A of IPC

90.Culpable homicide not if act by which the death caused is done with intention of causing death, etc is dealt under

A. Section 303 of IPC
B. Section 304 ofIPC
C. Section 306 of IPC
D. Section 307 of IPC

91.Dowry death is dealt under

A. Section 304 B of IPC
B. Section 305 B ofIPC
C. Section 306 B of1PC
D. Section 307 B oflPC

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92.Abetment of suicide committed by child or insane or idiot, or a person intoxicated is dealt under

A. Section 302 of IPC
B. Section 303 of IPC
C. Section 304 of IPC
D. Section 305 of IPC

93.Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship is dealt under

A. Section 296 of IPC
B. Section 297 oFIPC
C. Section 298 of IPC
D. Section 299 of IPC

94.Murder by a person under sentence of imprisonment for life is dealt under

A. Section 303 of IPC
B. Section 304 ofIPC
C. Section 305 of IPC
D. Section 306 ofIPC

95.Abetting the commission of suicide is dealt under

A. Section 306 of IPC
B. Section 307 of IPC
C. Section 308 ofIPC
D. Section 309 of IPC

96.Attempt to murder is dealt under

A. Section 304 ofIPC
B. Section 305 ofIPC
C. Section 306 of 1PC
D. Section 307 ofIPC

97.Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused is dealt under

A. Section 307 of IPC
B. Section 308 ofIPC
C Section 309 ofIPC
D). Section 310 of1PC

98.While attempting to murder, if such act causes hurt to any persons

A. Section 304 of IPC
B. Section 305 of IPC
C Section 306 of IPC
D Section 307 of IPC

99. Causing miscarriage is dealt under

A. Section 309 ofIPC
B. Section 310 of IPC
C. Section 311 of IPC
D. Section 312 of1PC

100.Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it is dealt under

A. Section 314 of IPC

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B. Section 315 ofIPC
C. Section 316 of IPC
D. Section 317 of IPC

101.Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body is dealt under

A. Section 318 of IPC
B. Section 319 of IPC
C. Section 320 of IPC
D. Section 321 of IPC

102.Voluntarily causing hurt is dealt under

A. Section 321 of IPC
B. Section 322 of IPC
C. Section 323 of IPC
D. Section 324 of IPC

103.Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means is dealt under

A. Section 323 oflPC
B. Section 324 of IPC
C. Section 325 of IPC
D. Section 326 of IPC -

104.Volntarily causing grievous hurt is dealt under

A. Section 322 of IPC
B. Section 323 ofIPC
C. Section 324 of IPC
D. Section 325 of IPC

105.Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means is dealt under

A. Section 326 of IPC
B. Section 327 oflPC
C. Section 328 of IPC
D. Section 329 of IPC

106.Causing miscarriage without Woman's consent is dealt under

A. Section 312 of IPC
B. Section 313 of IPC
C. Section 314 oflPC
D. Section 315 ofIPC

107.Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage is dealt under

A. Section 314 of IPC
B. Section 315 of IPC
C. Section 316 of IPC
D. Section 317 of IPC

108.Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage and if act done without woman's consent

A. Section 313 of IPC
B. Section 314 of IPC
C. Section 315 of IPC
D. Section 316 of IPC

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109.Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt,etc is dealt under

A. Section 325 of IPC

B. Section 326 of IPC

C. Section 327 of IPC

D. Section 328 of IPC

110.Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information or to compel restoration of property, etc,is dealt under

A. Section 327 of IPC

B. Section 328 oflPC

C. Section 329 of IPC

D. Section 330 of IPC

111.Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information or to compel restoration of property, etc is dealt under

A. Section 329 of IPC

B. Section 330 of IPC

C. Section 331 of IPC

D. Section 332 oflPC

112.Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty is dealt under

A. Section 332 oflPC

B. Section 333 oflPC

C. Section 334 of1PC

D. Section 335 of1PC

113.Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation is dealt under

A. Section 333 of IPC

B. Section 334 ofTPC

C. Section 335 of IPC

D. Section 336 of IPC

114.Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty is dealt under

A. Section 330 of IPC

B. Section 331 of1PC

C. Section 332 of IPC

D. Section 333 of IPC

115.Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation; not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation is dealt under

A. Section 332 of IPC

B. Section 333 ofllPC

C. Section 334 of IPC

D. Section 335 of IPC

116.Doing any act, which endangers human life or the personal safety of others is dealt under

A. Section 336 of IPC

B. Section 337 of IPC

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C. Section 338 of1PC
D. Section 339 of IPC

117.Under which of the following a corporation is indictable?

A. Vicarious liability
B. Personal liability for breach of statutory duty
C. Personal liability on the basis of attributing to the corporation the conduct and state of mind of an individual
D. All of them

118.Which of the following are always exempted from the jurisdiction of criminal courts of every country?

A. Foreign sovereigns and ambassadors
B. Alien enemies, foreign army and warships
C. Presidents and Governors
D. All of them

119.X participated in the child marriage of Y in another country. Both X and Y were still Indian citizens at the time the marriage took place.

A. Y is liable for punishment under Section 3
B. Y is not liable as the marriage took place on a foreign soil .
C. Both X and Y are liable for punishment under Section 3
D. None of these

120.To which of the following section does the Section 4 of the IPC applies?

A. any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India
B. any person on ship or aircraft registered India wherever it may be
C. Both of (A) and (B)
D. None of them

121.Extradition is:

A. to surrender of one State to another of a person desired to be dealt with crimes of which he has been accused or convicted and which are justifiable in the Courts of the other countries
B. a political act done in pursuance of a treaty or an arrangement ad hoc
C. it can be sought on either in terms of treaty or on reciprocal arrangement
D. all of them

122.Fraudulently marking a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which ir does not contain etc is dealt under

A. Section 485 of IPC
B. Section 486 of IPC '
C. Section 487 of IPC .
D. Section 488 of IPC

123.X is the owner of a properly and he owe some money to Y.X has not been-able to pay the clue and Y forcibly took possession of his property against his will to pressurise him into paying up his debts.

A. Y has all the authority to do so
B. X no longer has right over his property
C. Y is guilty of theft '

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D. None of them

124.The word 'document' as per Section 29 of IPC includes any matter expressed or described upon by any substance:

A. by means of letters, figures or marks only

B. by more than one of those means intended to be used,
or which may used, as evidence of that matter

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. none of them

125.Which of the following can be called a 'document' as per Section 29 of IPC?

A. banker's cheque .

B. power of attorney

C. map

D. all of them

126.Which of the following is false of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code?

A. it is only at rule of evidence

B. it does not create a distinct offence

C. lays down principle of liability

D. it is a penal provision

127.Which of the following conditions are necessary to fulfil the requirements of Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code'?

A. the person must be present on the scene of occurrence

B. there must a prior concert or a pre-arranged plan

C. either (A) or (B)

D. both (A) and (B)

128.Which of the Following creates a new offence'?

A. Section 34 of the IPC

B. Section 35 and Section 36 of the IPC

C. Section 37 of the IPC

D. None of them .

129.The accused attacked the victim with a spear and the others inflicted blows on legs and arms with lathies.

A. only those accused who used lathies are guilty

B. only the accused who used the spear is guilty

C. each accused must be convicted for the offence of which he is actually found to be guilty

D. all the accused are guilty

130.All about 'intention' is true except one

A. is a state of mind

B. is an objective element

C. rarely susceptible to proof

D. always a matter of inference

SOLUTIONS TO APP QUESTIONS WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EXAM AT

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AAROHAN CLASSES

SOLUTIONS

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. D
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. A
24. D
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. C
29. B
30. A
31. A

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32. C
33. D
34. C
35. C
36. B
37. A
38. A
39. C
40. B
41. A
42. D
43. C
44. C
45. B
46. C
47. B
48. C
49. B
50. D
51. B
52. C
53. A
54. B
55. B
56. C
57. A
58. B
59. C
60. B
61. C
62. B
63. C
64. A
65. A
66. A
67. B
68. A
69. B
70. D
71. A
72. A
73. B
74. D
75. A

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76. A
77. A
78. D
79. B
80. A
81. A
82. B
83. B
84. C
85. A
86. B
87. D
88. C
89. D
90. B
91. A
92. D
93. A
94. A
95. A
96. D
97. A
98. D
99. D
100. D
101. A
102. C
103. B
104. D
105. A
106. B
107. A
108. B
109. D
110. D
111. C
112. A
113. B
114. D
115. D
116. A
117. D
118. D
119. C

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120. C
121. D
122. C
123. C
124. C
125. D
126. D
127. D
128. D
129. C
130. B

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