

## **INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1872**

Q1. Which of the following offences under the Indian Penal Code constitutes an offence against the property?

1. Criminal Misappropriation
2. Criminal intimidation
3. Extortion
4. Assault
5. Theft

**Options:**

- (A) Only 3
- (B) 1,2,3 and 5
- (C) 1,3 and 5
- (D) All of the above

**Answer: C**

Q2. Match the following case laws with their corresponding legal principles:

Case Law	Principle
a. <i>R v. Govinda</i>	1. Common intention

b. *Barendra Kumar Ghosh*

2. Distinction between murder and culpable homicide

c. *State of Maharashtra v. Nagpur Steel*

3. Right of private defense under IPC

d. *Basdev v. Sate of Pepsu*

4. Defence of Intoxication

**Choose the correct match:**

(A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

(B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4

(C) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

(D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

**Answer: A**

Q3. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(A) It deals with the punishment for Criminal conspiracy.

(B) It provides that each person liable under this Section must have individually committed the entire act.

(C) It is based on the principle of Constructive liability.

(D) It requires the physical presence of all participants at the crime scene for the applicability of the Section.

**Answer: C**

Q4. A person fires a gun intending to kill another but misses the target, and the bullet injures a bystander. Under which provision of the IPC can the person be held liable?

- (A) Section 299
- (B) Section 300
- (C) Section 301
- (D) Section 304

**Answer: C**

Q5. Under which of the following circumstances can a person claim immunity under the general exceptions provided in Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code?

- (A) When a person acts under duress without considering the consequences of their actions.
- (B) When a person voluntarily intoxicates themselves to commit an offense.
- (C) When a minor above 12 years of age commits a heinous crime with full knowledge of its consequences.
- (D) When a person acts in self-defense against a sudden provocation without premeditation.

**Answer: D**

Q6. Under Section 2 of the Indian Penal Code, which of the following is true regarding its jurisdiction?

- (A) It applies only to offenses committed by Indian citizens outside India.
- (B) It applies to all offenses committed within India, including those by foreign nationals.

- (C) It applies only to offenses committed by Indian citizens within Indian territory.
- (D) It applies exclusively to offenses committed on Indian ships and aircraft.

**Answer: B**

Q7. Under which Section of the IPC is the punishment prescribed for the offense of 'Mischief by killing or maiming cattle of the value of ten rupees'?

- (A) Section 428
- (B) Section 429
- (C) Section 426
- (D) Section 431

**Answer: A**

Q8. In which of the following cases is the defense of 'grave and sudden provocation' under Exception 1 to Section 300 of the IPC likely to succeed?

- (A) A kills B after finding B in a compromising situation with A's spouse.
- (B) A kills B during a heated argument over political views.
- (C) A kills B for insulting A's family three months ago.
- (D) A kills B for spreading rumors about A's reputation in the community.

**Answer: A**

Q9. Which Section of the IPC explicitly addresses the punishment for voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation?

- (A) Section 334
- (B) Section 335
- (C) Section 336
- (D) Section 337

**Answer: A**

Q10. Which of the following illustrations best exemplifies the offence of 'extortion' under Section 383 of the IPC?

- (A) A threatens B with defamation unless B hands over their car.
- (B) A forcibly takes money from B by breaking into their house.
- (C) A tricks B into signing a document by misrepresenting its contents.
- (D) A secretly takes away B's property without B's knowledge.

**Answer: A**

Q11. What is the legal presumption under Section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act in relation to the General Exceptions under the IPC?

- (A) The Court will presume the accused acted lawfully if General Exceptions are claimed.
- (B) The prosecution must disprove the claim of General Exceptions.
- (C) The accused must prove the applicability of the General Exceptions.
- (D) There is no presumption related to General Exceptions.

**Answer: C**

Q12. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code prescribes punishment for 'Abetment of suicide'?

- (A) Section 306
- (B) Section 309
- (C) Section 304A
- (D) Section 307

**Answer: A**

Q13. Section 300 of the IPC defines murder. Which of the following is not a situation covered under the exceptions to murder?

- (A) Killing done in sudden and grave provocation.
- (B) Death caused by a person acting in self-defense.
- (C) Death caused by a public servant in the lawful discharge of duty.
- (D) Death caused in the course of a theft when preventing resistance.

**Answer: D**

Q14. Which of the following scenarios constitutes an offense under Section 304B of the IPC?

- (A) A woman commits suicide due to harassment for dowry within 7 years of marriage.
- (B) A woman is physically assaulted by her husband but survives.
- (C) A woman is murdered by her in-laws over property disputes.
- (D) A woman dies in an accident caused by the negligence of her husband.

**Answer: A**

Q15. Under Section 76 of the IPC, which of the following acts does not qualify as a valid exception?

- (A) A public servant arrests an individual under a warrant issued by a competent Court.
- (B) A soldier fires on a crowd under orders from his commanding officer.
- (C) A Constable arrests a person without verifying the authenticity of the warrant.
- (D) A Magistrate issues a warrant for arrest under their legal authority.

**Answer: C**

Q16. What is the punishment prescribed under Section 304B of the IPC for Dowry Death?

- (A) Death penalty or imprisonment for 7 years and fine.
- (B) Imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years, which may extend to life imprisonment.
- (C) Imprisonment for a term not less than 10 years, which may extend to life imprisonment.
- (D) Life imprisonment only.

**Answer: B**

Q17. A person intentionally obstructs another in such a manner as to prevent them from proceeding in any direction in which they have the right to proceed. This act constitutes:

- (A) Wrongful confinement
- (B) Wrongful restraint
- (C) Criminal intimidation
- (D) Mischief

**Answer: B**

Q18. A person voluntarily burns the property of another with the intention to cause destruction. Which section of the IPC deals with this offense?

- (A) Section 425
- (B) Section 435
- (C) Section 436
- (D) Section 440

**Answer: C**

Q19. Which of the following constitutes 'grievous hurt' under Section 320 of the IPC?

- (A) Causing pain and swelling for less than 20 days.
- (B) Fracturing a bone of the victim.
- (C) Temporarily preventing the use of a limb.
- (D) Causing discomfort that restricts normal activities for a day.

**Answer: B**



Q20. Under which Section of the IPC can a person be punished for a rash and negligent act that does not cause death but endangers human life or personal safety?

- (A) Section 279
- (B) Section 338
- (C) Section 337
- (D) Section 336

**Answer: D**

Q21. What is the punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means under Section 326 of the IPC?

- (A) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and fine.
- (B) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years or fine or both.
- (C) Life imprisonment or imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years and fine.
- (D) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to life imprisonment and fine.

**Answer: C**

Q22. A person, with the intention of killing another, inflicts an injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. Under which clause of Section 300 IPC does this act fall?

- (A) Clause 1
- (B) Clause 2
- (C) Clause 3

(D) Clause 4

**Answer: C**

Q23. A police officer tortures a suspect to extract a confession. Under which Section of the IPC is the officer liable for punishment?

- (A) Section 330
- (B) Section 166A
- (C) Section 332
- (D) Section 331

**Answer: A**

Q24. Under Section 378 of the IPC, when does the offense of 'Theft' become complete?

- (A) When the person dishonestly takes property without the owner's consent.
- (B) When the person takes property intending to retain it temporarily.
- (C) When the person moves the property out of the owner's possession with dishonest intent.
- (D) When the person removes immovable property with the intent to destroy it.

**Answer: C**

Q25. Under the IPC, the right of private defense of property justifies causing death in certain situations. Which of the following offenses is NOT covered under this right?

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

**Answer: B**

Q26. A finds a valuable ring on the road and initially decides to keep it. After learning that the ring belongs to his neighbor B, A still chooses to retain it. Which of the following options best determines A's legal liability?

- (A) A is liable under Section 403 for dishonest misappropriation of property.
- (B) A is liable under Section 378 for theft as he retained the property dishonestly.
- (C) A is not liable as he found the property without dishonest intention.
- (D) A is liable under Section 411 for dishonestly retaining stolen property.

**Answer: A**

Q27. In which of the following cases was it held that the accused must prove that their case falls under the General Exceptions, and the standard of proof required is based on a preponderance of probabilities rather than the standard required from the prosecution?

- (A) *K. M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra*
- (B) *Dayabhai Chhaganbhai Thakkar v. State of Gujarat*
- (C) *State of Rajasthan v. Narayan Lal*
- (D) *Queen Empress v. Durga Prasad*

**Answer: B**

Q28. Under which provision of the Indian Penal Code is the doctrine of 'transfer of malice' explained?

- (A) Section 300
- (B) Section 301
- (C) Section 302
- (D) Section 304

**Answer: B**

Q29. A person enters another's house without permission. Under the IPC, the act constitutes house trespass if the person enters with the intention to:

- (A) Commit an offense inside the house.
- (B) Annoy or insult the residents of the house.
- (C) Intimidate the residents of the house.
- (D) Any of the above intentions.

**Answer: D**

Q30. A person breaks into a house, threatens the owner at gunpoint, ties them up, and takes away money and jewelry from the cupboard before escaping. This act amounts to:

- (A) Theft
- (B) Dacoity
- (C) Theft amounting to Robbery

(D) Extortion amounting to Robbery

**Answer: C**

Q31. Under the IPC, culpable homicide does not amount to murder if committed under which of the following circumstances?

- (A) The act is committed due to sudden and grave provocation.
- (B) The person acts under insanity as defined under the IPC.
- (C) The person acts under an irresistible impulse without premeditation.
- (D) Any of the above circumstances.

**Answer: A**

Q32. A cheats by impersonating B, who is deceased. Under which provision of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, is A liable for punishment?

- (A) Section 417 of the IPC, 1860
- (B) Section 418 of the IPC, 1860
- (C) Section 419 of the IPC, 1860
- (D) Section 420 of the IPC, 1860

**Answer: C**

Q33. Which Section of the Indian Penal Code deals with the offense of Stalking?

- (A) Section 354B
- (B) Section 354C
- (C) Section 354D

(D) Section 354

**Answer: C**

## **CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**

### **Preliminary (Sec 1-5)**

1. What is the meaning of 'tribal areas' for the purpose of Section 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

(a) Municipal area of Shillong

(b) Municipal area of Mizoram

(c) Assam as prescribed in Para 20 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution

(d) Arunachal Pradesh as prescribed by the Constitution

Ans. C

2. A Public Prosecutor refers to a person:

(a) appointed under Section 24 of the Cr.P.C

(b) who wishes to act as a Public Prosecutor

(c) appointed under Section 24 of the Cr.P.C, including any person acting under the direction of a Public Prosecutor

(d) none of the above

Answer: C

3. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The words and expressions, used but not defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall have the meaning assigned to them in the

- (a) Indian Penal Code
- (b) Code of Civil Procedure
- (c) The Limitation Act
- (d) Indian Evidence Act

Ans. (a)

**Constitution of Criminal Courts & their Powers (Sec 6-31)**

4. Under Section 21 of Cr.P.C, Special Executive Magistrate may be appointed by

- (a) Central Government
- (b) High Court
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) State Government

Ans. (d)

5. Which section of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that the High Court could be a criminal court?

- (a) Section 6
- (b) Section 7
- (c) Section 8
- (d) None of these

Ans. (a)

6. The court magistrate 1st class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding—

- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years
- (c) Seven years
- (d) Four years

Ans. (a)

7. The experience required to be appointed as Special Public Prosecutor

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 7 years
- (d) 5 years

Ans. (b)

8. Which one of the following Sections of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 provides sentence of imprisonment by the Court of Magistrate in default of fine?

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 31
- (c) Section 32
- (d) Section 34

Ans. (a)

**Process to compel appearance (Sec 61-90)**



9. Under which section of Cr.P.C. an order from attachment of property of person absconding may be passed at any time after the issue of the proclamation?

- (a) Section 83
- (b) Section 82
- (c) Section 84
- (d) Section 65

Ans. (a)

10. Period of appearance for proclamation under Section 82 of Cr.P.C. must not be less than

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 90 days

Ans. (b)

**Information to Police and their power to investigate (Sec 154-176)**

11. If the Investigation is not completed within 90 days or 60 days as the case may be, and the accused is in custody, on the expiry of said period the accused is entitled to be

- (a) discharged
- (b) released on bail on making an application for release on bail
- (c) released on bail without making an application for release on bail
- (d) acquitted

Answer: B

12. When a search is required to be conducted outside India, a criminal court may under Section 166-A of the Cr.P.C. issue a can be

- (a) Search warrant
- (b) Letter of requisition
- (c) Letter of request
- (d) Written order

Ans. C

13. Statements of witness recorded under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure can be used

- (a) for contradiction only
- (b) for corroboration only
- (c) both for corroboration and contradiction
- (d) neither for corroboration nor for contradiction

Ans. C

14. Confession is recorded:

- (a) by the Judicial Magistrate having jurisdiction only
- (b) by any Judicial Magistrate with or without jurisdiction
- (c) by any police officer having power of a Magistrate under the law in force.
- (d) by a Magistrate empowered by the High Court for the purpose

Ans. (b)

15. A Judicial Magistrate may not remand accused to police custody for—

- (a) more than 24 hours
- (b) more than 7 days
- (c) more than 14 days
- (d) more than 15 days

Ans. (d)

16. In a first information an offence is cognizable and other is non-cognizable the whole case shall be deemed to be

- (a) Cognizable
- (b) Non-cognizable
- (c) It is to be seen whether it is a warrant case
- (d) It is to be seen whether it is a summon case

Ans. (a)

17. The statement of a witness recorded by police officer during the course of investigation can be used during trial for

- (a) Corroborating the statement by prosecution
- (b) Contradicting the statement of prosecution witness by the accused by proving the part of the statement, before the Court
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

### **Charge (Sec 211-224)**

18. Which is not the content of charge?

- (a) Description of family background of the accused
- (b) Specific name of the offence as per the law which provides the offence
- (c) In case of unspecific name of the offence, definition of the offence
- (d) Particulars of time and place of the alleged offence

Ans. (a)

19. Whenever there is alteration or addition in the charge after commencement of trial, the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-examine the witness or call further witnesses. How is this interpreted as?

- (a) A right of the accused
- (b) Not a right of the accused
- (c) A duty of the court
- (d) In the discretion of the court

Ans. (a)

20. Under Section 216 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 the court may alter charge

- (a) only before the trial starts
- (b) only during the trial
- (c) at any time before the judgement is pronounced
- (d) never

Ans. (c)

21. Sections 219, 220 and 221 of the Cr.P.C. lay down provisions regarding:

- (a) Joint trial of offenders

- (b) Joinder of charges
- (c) Framing of charges
- (d) Discharge

Ans. (b)

### **Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrate (Sec 238-250)**

22. When does a trial commence in warrant cases instituted on a police report?

- (a) With issuance of process against accused
- (b) With submission of police report
- (c) On framing of formal charge by court
- (d) On the appearance of the accused pursuant to process issued by court

Ans. (c)

23. When may the Magistrate, in his discretion, discharge the accused in cases instituted otherwise than on police report?

- (a) At any time before the charge has been framed and the complainant is absent on any day fixed for the hearing of the case
- (b) The offence is lawfully compounded or is not a cognizable offence
- (c) Both, at any time before the charge has been framed and the complainant is absent on any day fixed for the hearing of the case, and the offence is lawfully compounded or is not a cognizable offence
- (d) At any time after the charge has been framed with respect to cognizable and compoundable offences

Answer: (c)

### **Trial of Summon Cases by Magistrate (Sec 251-259)**

24. In a summons case, when the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, it shall not be necessary to:

- (a) State the particulars of the offence of which he is accused
- (b) Ask whether he pleads guilty
- (c) Ask whether he has any defence to make
- (d) Frame a formal charge

Ans. (d)

25. In which of the following trials, hearings of the accused on sentence is not necessary in Cr.P.C.?

- (a) Trial before Sessions Court
- (b) Trial of warrant case
- (c) Trial of summons case
- (d) Trial of special cases

Ans. C

26. In a summons case, instituted on a complaint, the accused having been summoned is liable to be acquitted under Section 256 of Cr.P.C.

- (a) on account of death of the complainant
- (b) on account of non-appearance of the complainant
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. C

27. Withdrawal of the complaint in a Summons case under Section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure results in
- (a) acquittal of the accused.
  - (b) discharge of the accused
  - (c) acquittal or discharge depending on the stage at which the withdrawal is permitted.
  - (d) acquittal after charge has been framed and discharged before charge has been framed

Ans. (a)

**Summary trials (Sec 260-265)**

28. Which of the following courts can try summarily offences mentioned in Section 260 of Criminal Procedure Code?
- (a) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate
  - (b) Any Metropolitan Magistrate
  - (c) Any magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the High Court in this behalf
  - (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

29. In summary trial, which trial procedure the court should follow
- (a) Procedure for session trial
  - (b) Procedure for warrant case trial
  - (c) Procedure for summons case trial
  - (d) No specific procedure is prescribed

Ans. (c)

30. Which one of the following offenses is triable summarily?

- (a) Wrongful restraint
- (b) Abducting in order to murder
- (c) House trespass
- (d) Offences not punishable with death. imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years

Ans. (d)

**Bail and Bonds (Sec 436-439)**

31. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India opined that “bail is the surety and jail is an exception”:

- (a) Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P.
- (b) Moti Ram v. State of M.P.
- (c) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (d) State of W.B. v. D.K. Basu

Ans. (b)

32. Power to grant Anticipatory bail can be exercised by

- (a) High Court
- (b) Court of sessions
- (c) Chief Judicial Magistrate
- (d) High Court and Court of Sessions both

Ans. (d)

33. Section 436A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, provides for grant of bail to an accused pending trial if:



(a) he has undergone detention for one-fourth period of imprisonment specified for the offence for which he is being tried

(b) he has undergone detention for one-third period of imprisonment specified for the offence for which he is being tried

(c) he has undergone for one-half period of imprisonment specified for the offence for which he is being tried

(d) (a) and (b) above

Ans. (c)

34. Which of the following courts can set aside or modify the conditions imposed by a Magistrate when granting bail?

(a) High Court or Court of Sessions under Section 439, Cr.P.C.

(b) High Court under Section 482. Cr.P.C.

(c) Sessions Court under Section Cr.PC

(d) Court of Sessions under Section 43 Cr.P.C

Ans : A

## INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

### Preliminary (Sec 1-4)

1. As per Section 1 of Indian Evidence Act, the Act came into force on
  - (a) March 15, 1872
  - (b) September 1, 1872
  - (c) September 15, 1872
  - (d) October 1, 1872

Ans. (b)

2. Which of the following is not included in the definition of 'fact' according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
  - A) A state of things capable of being perceived by the senses
  - B) A mental condition of which any person is conscious
  - C) A theory or hypothesis
  - D) The intention of a person at a specific time

Answer: C

3. As per preamble of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the purpose of this Act is
  - (a) to provide, define and amend the law of evidence
  - (b) to provide, consolidate the law of evidence
  - (c) to define and amend the law of evidence
  - (d) to consolidate, define and amend the law of evidence

Ans. (d)

4. Under the Evidence Act, fact means

- (a) factum probandum
- (b) factum probans
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (c)

5. Court, for the purpose of Indian Evidence Act, does NOT include?

- (a) Judge
- (b) Magistrate
- (c) Arbitrator
- (d) Person legally authorized to take evidence

Ans. (c)

**Relevancy of facts (Sec 5-11, 24-30, 32, 45-51, 52-55)**

6. Only such facts are made relevant by the Evidence Act as are encompassed by:

- (a) Section 5 to Section 55 of the Evidence Act
- (b) Section 3 to Section 32 of the Evidence Act
- (c) All the Sections of the Evidence Act
- (d) Only such facts which can be proved as per Section 59 and Section 60 of the Evidence Act

Ans. (a)

7. Res Gestae is allowed as an exception to:

- (a) Confession
- (b) Dying declaration

- (c) Hearsay evidence
- (d) Documentary evidence

Ans. (c)

8. Relevancy and admissibility under the Indian Evidence Act are

- (a) synonymous
- (b) co-extensive
- (c) neither synonymous nor co-extensive
- (d) synonymous & co-extensive both.

Answer: C

9. According to Section 6, which of the following facts are relevant in a trial?

- A. Facts that occurred at a different place and time unrelated to the main event
- B. Facts that are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction
- C. Facts that the judge personally finds interesting
- D. Facts that occurred after the judgment was delivered

Answer: B

10. Which illustration best explains the relevance of facts forming part of the same transaction under Section 6?

- A. The occurrence of a robbery in a different city
- B. Statements made by bystanders during a beating
- C. Letters written after a legal judgment was passed
- D. A suitor producing a bond after the case is closed

Answer: B.

11. Under Section 10, when can the statements, acts, or writings of a conspirator be considered relevant against other conspirators?

- a) Only after the conspiracy has been successful
- b) After the common intention was first entertained
- c) Only during the trial
- d) Before the conspiracy was planned

Answer: B

12. In the illustration given under Section 11, if A is alleged to have committed a crime in Calcutta, what fact would be relevant?

- a) A's prior criminal record
- b) A's location in Lahore on the day of the crime
- c) A's family background
- d) A's financial status

Answer: B

13. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is a confession made under inducement, threat, or promise considered irrelevant?

- a) Section 23
- b) Section 24
- c) Section 25
- d) Section 26

Answer: B

14. Under which condition can a confession made to a police officer be considered admissible in court according to Section 26?

- a) If it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate
- b) If it is made voluntarily at the police station
- c) If it is recorded by a senior police officer
- d) If it is supported by other evidence

Answer: a

15. According to Section 27, what part of the information provided by an accused in police custody may be proved?

- a) The entire statement given by the accused
- b) Only the part that distinctly relates to the discovered fact
- c) Any confession made, irrespective of discovery
- d) The motives and intentions behind the crime

Answer: b)

16. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act allows the use of information leading to the discovery of a fact, even if it is a confession?

- a) Section 26
- b) Section 27
- c) Section 28
- d) Section 29

Answer: B

17. What must be the condition for a confession made by one accused to be considered against another according to Section 30?

- a) The confession must be made voluntarily
- b) The accused persons must be jointly tried for the same offence
- c) The confession must be recorded by a Magistrate
- d) The confession must be corroborated by other evidence

Answer: B

18. Which of the following conditions *does not* make a statement relevant under Section 32?

- a) The person is dead
- b) The person is in another country
- c) The person cannot be found
- d) The person has become incapable of giving evidence

Answer: B

19. Which of the following is *not* an example where expert opinion is relevant under Section 45?

- a) Determining the identity of handwriting
- b) Determining the symptoms of a poison
- c) Determining the motive of the accused
- d) Determining the identity of finger impressions

Answer: c

20. What is required for a person to be considered "acquainted" with another person's handwriting under Section 47?

- a) They have seen the person writing
- b) They have received documents purporting to be written by that person
- c) They have habitually seen documents in the ordinary course of business
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

21. 'Necessity rule' as to the admissibility of evidence is contained in

- (a) section 31 of Evidence Act
- (b) section 32 of Evidence Act
- (c) section 60 of Evidence Act
- (d) section 61 of Evidence Act.

Answer: B

22. Under which Section of the Indians Evidence Act bad character of an accused is not relevant?

- (a) Section 54
- (b) Section 52
- (c) Section 53
- (d) Section 118

Ans. (a)

23. Declaration as to custom are admissible

- (a) under section 32(1) of Evidence Act
- (b) under section 32(2) of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 32(4) of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 32(3) of Evidence Act.

Answer: C

24. The term "character" as explained in Section 55 of the Indian Evidence Act 1672, means

- (a) Good and bad character
- (b) Reputation and disposition of general nature
- (c) Reputation formed on the basis of particular disposition
- (d) Character in a criminal act

Answer: B

25. When the court has to ascertain the relationship between one person and another, the opinion of any person having special means of knowledge and expressed by conduct is admissible

- (a) under section 51 of Evidence Act
- (b) under section 50 of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 52 of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 49 of Evidence Act.

Answer: B



## **Of Witnesses (Sec 118-134)**

26. According to Section 118, who is generally competent to testify?

- a) Only adults
- b) All persons unless unable to understand questions or give rational answers
- c) Only persons over the age of 18
- d) Only persons without any physical disabilities

Answer: B

27. Which Section states that no judge or magistrate shall be compelled to answer questions about their conduct in court without a special order?

- a) Section 120
- b) Section 121
- c) Section 122
- d) Section 123

Answer: b)

28. What does Section 126 protect from disclosure?

- a) Public records
- b) Private diaries
- c) Professional communications between a legal adviser and their client
- d) Communications between government officials

Answer: C

29. According to Section 132, can a witness refuse to answer a question on the grounds that it may incriminate them?

- a) Yes, they can refuse to answer any incriminating questions
- b) No, but their answer cannot be used against them in a criminal proceeding, except for giving false evidence
- c) Yes, if the question directly relates to their personal life
- d) No, they must answer all questions without exception

Answer: B

30. What does Section 134 state regarding the number of witnesses required for the proof of any fact?

- a) At least two witnesses are required
- b) The number of witnesses is determined by the judge
- c) No particular number of witnesses is required
- d) At least three witnesses are required in civil cases

Answer: C

31. Under which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, the evidence of a dumb witness is taken into consideration?

- (a) Section 116
- (b) Section 117
- (c) Section 118
- (d) Section 119

Answer: D

32. Privilege under Section 121 of the Evidence Act is:

- (a) Not available to an Arbitrator
- (b) May or may not available to an Arbitrator
- (c) Available to an Arbitrator
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

33. During the course of trial of a case, a person present in Court causes a knife injury to another person before the Court. The Judge before whom the incident took place:

- (a) May not be called in evidence

- (b) May be called in evidence only under special order of a higher Court
- (c) May be examined as a witness
- (d) May be called in evidence, only the trial of that incident is going on before a higher Court

Answer: C