



Odisha Asst Public Prosecutor (Pre) 2021

1. **An Assistant sessions judge may pass any sentence authorised by law except a sentence of death or of Imprisonment for life or:**
 - (A) Any sentence authorised by law
 - (B) Sentence of death or of Life Imprisonment
 - (C) Of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years
 - (D) Imprisonment upto seven years and/or fine
2. **Every appeal includes:**
 - (A) A decision
 - (B) A person aggrieved
 - (C) A revisional authority
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
3. **Only one statement is true amongst the following:**
 - (A) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his mother, she can apply U/S 125 Cr. PC
 - (B) Only wife can get relief U/S 125 Cr. PC
 - (C) Only children will get order U/S 125 Cr. PC
 - (D) No order of maintenance can be passed U/S 125 Cr. PC
4. **'Plea Bargaining' can be categorised as:**
 - (A) Charge Bargaining
 - (B) Sentence Bargaining
 - (C) Facts Bargaining
 - (D) All of these
5. **Within the meaning of Section 144A of Cr. PC, who among the following authorities has power to prohibit carrying arms in possession or mass drill or mass training with arms:**
 - (A) SDJM
 - (B) Munsif
 - (C) District Magistrate
 - (D) Any Judicial Magistrate
6. **When bail can be cancelled in case of a bailable offence if the accused person:**
 - (A) Interferes with the course of Investigation
 - (B) Attempts to tamper with evidence of witnesses
 - (C) Attempts to flee to another country
 - (D) All of these
7. **Where the investigation relates to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment not less than 10 years, the Magistrate may authorise the accused person in police custody for a maximum period of:**
 - (A) 90 days
 - (B) 60 days
 - (C) 30 days
 - (D) 15 days
8. **Which of the following is the first step in trial of summons case by Magistrate?**
 - (A) Trial to be conducted by Public Prosecutor
 - (B) Compliance of Section 207 Cr Pc
 - (C) Recording of plea of guilty
 - (D) Substance of accusation to be stated
9. **By which of the following Magistrate, a trial may be conducted under the summary procedure?**
 - (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
 - (B) Metropolitan Magistrate
 - (C) Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the High Court in this behalf
 - (D) All of these
10. **Who may not take cognizance?**
 - (A) Judicial Magistrate of first class
 - (B) Any Magistrate of second class specially empowered by CJM in this behalf
 - (C) Court of session
 - (D) None of these
11. **Any police officer may not without an order from Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person:**
 - (A) Who has been concerned in any non cognizable offence
 - (B) Who has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses to give his name and address
 - (C) Who has been a released convict
 - (D) Who has been in possession of any implement of house breaking
12. **In which Section of Cr. PC, it has been given that if a case relates to two or more offences of which at least one is a cognizable, the case shall be deemed to be a cognizable case, notwithstanding that the other offences are non-cognizable?**
 - (A) Section 154(3)
 - (B) Section 155(4)
 - (C) Section 156(3)
 - (D) Section 157(1)
13. **Complaint as provided under Section 2(d) of Cr. PC:**
 - (A) Can be to a Police Officer
 - (B) Can be to a Magistrate
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Must necessarily be a Magistrate only





14. **The term "Victim" was inserted to Cr. PC:**
 - (A) By Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005
 - (B) By Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008
 - (C) By Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010
 - (D) By Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2013
15. **Which section lays down that the judgement given by the Metropolitan Magistrate shall be in an abridged form?**
 - (A) Section 355
 - (B) Section 356
 - (C) Section 357
 - (D) Section 358
16. **'Plea Bargaining' was added in Cr. PC., 1973 by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005, (2 of 2006) is contained in:**
 - (A) Section 265 A to 265 E
 - (B) Section 265 A to 265 L
 - (C) Section 265 A to 265 M
 - (D) Section 265 A to 265 N
17. In relation to F. I. R., which of the following statements is not correct:
 - (A) It is not a substantive evidence
 - (B) It merely marks the beginning of the Investigation
 - (C) It cannot be used as a previous statement for any purpose
 - (D) The informant need not be an eye-witness
18. Section 313 (5) of Cr. PC. was inserted to Cr. PC. by:
 - (A) Act 13 of 2010
 - (B) Act 5 of 2009
 - (C) Act 5 of 2008
 - (D) Act 13 of 2013
19. No order issued under Section 144 Cr. PC. shall remain in force for more than:
 - (A) 15 days
 - (B) 1 month
 - (C) 2 months
 - (D) 7 days
20. Inquiry by Magistrate into the cause of death is given by which section of Cr. PC:
 - (A) Section 176
 - (B) Section 174(3)
 - (C) Section 175
 - (D) Section 173
21. Police diary is also known as:

- (A) Special diary
- (B) Roznamcha khasi
- (C) Station House Report
- (D) All of these

22. **The original judgement must be filed with the record of the proceeding is given U/S. ___ of Cr. PC:**
 - (A) 353
 - (B) 354
 - (C) 364
 - (D) 365
23. **In one trial, A is awarded with the sentence which is not appealable whereas sentence against B is appealable. Whether A can file an appeal against sentence:**
 - (A) No
 - (B) Only with special leave
 - (C) Yes
 - (D) There is no such provision
24. **Which of the following order is not open to Revision?**
 - (A) An order granting interim maintenance
 - (B) An order of adjournment
 - (C) An order for taking cognizance of an offence
 - (D) An order under Section 167 of Cr. PC
25. **Assertion (A): Bail not jail is the general rule in bailable offence in India.**
Reason (R): Personal Liberty is the most cherished right of a human being.
Codes:
 - (A) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are individually true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (D) (A) is false but (R) is true
26. **When will proceeding be vitiated if the Magistrate is not empowered to do so?**
 - (A) To issue a search warrant U/S 94
 - (B) To hold an inquest U/S 176
 - (C) Tries an offender summarily
 - (D) To render a pardon U/S 306
27. **As per Section 26 any offence U/S 376 and 376 A to 376 D of IPC, shall be tried 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





28. **U/S 91 of Cr. PC. a person who is summoned to produce a document on appearance before the Court?**
 (A) Becomes a witness and can be subjected to Cross Examination
 (B) Does not become a witness and cannot be subjected to Cross Examination
 (C) Becomes a witness but cannot be subjected to Cross Examination
 (D) Does not become a witness but can be subjected to Cross Examination
29. **Amendments to the Code of Cr. Procedure, 1973 by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was effected from:**
 (A) 3rd February, 2013
 (B) 6th April, 2013
 (C) 7th January, 2013
 (D) None of these
30. **Which statement is true?**
 (A) Summons case means a case which is not a warrant case
 (B) Summons case means in which security is not required
 (C) Summons case means through which offence of Theft is tried
 (D) Summons case means in which only summons can be served during a trial
31. **Which of the following is not an essential procedural requirement of S. 164 Cr. PC?**
 (A) Warning to accused
 (B) Confession to be made voluntarily
 (C) Administering of an oath
 (D) Memorandum at the end of confession
32. **Which of the following is a leading Supreme Court case on Anticipatory bail?**
 (A) Gurbaksh Singh V/s St. of Punjab
 (B) Gurcharan Singh V/s State
 (C) Rao Hamarain Singh V/s State
 (D) All of them
33. **Section 437 of Cr. PC. provides for:**
 (A) Bailable offence
 (B) Non bailable offence
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Only (B)
34. **The Supreme Court may Act U/S 406 only on the:**
 (A) Application of the Attorney General of India
 (B) Application of the Complainant
 (C) Application of Public Prosecutor/Accused
 (D) All of these
35. **Whether an accused may be a competent witness in his own defence:**
 (A) If he applies in writing on his request
 (B) No
 (C) With the leave of the Session Court
 (D) With the leave of the High Court
36. **'Local Jurisdiction' has been defined U/S ___ Cr. PC.:**
 (A) Section 2(e)
 (B) Section 2(f)
 (C) Section 2(i)
 (D) Section 2(j)
37. **'Power to search a place' is provided U/S ___ Cr. PC.:**
 (A) Section 45
 (B) Section 46
 (C) Section 47
 (D) Section 48
38. **A Metropolitan Magistrate is equivalent to:**
 (A) Judicial Magistrate of first class
 (B) Judicial Magistrate of Second Class
 (C) Either (A) or (B)
 (D) None of these
39. **Proceedings U/S 125 Cr. PC. may be taken against any person in any district:**
 (A) Where he is, or
 (B) Where he or his wife resides, or
 (C) Where he last resided with his wife, or as the case may be, with the mother of the illegitimate child
 (D) All of these
40. **The categories of persons who can be arrested by Police without a warrant is described Under Section ___ Cr. PC.:**
 (A) Section 41
 (B) Section 42
 (C) Section 40
 (D) Section 43
41. **Section 357 A Cr. PC. was inserted by the Amendment Act:**
 (A) Act 5 of 2009 (w. e. f. 31. 12. 2009)
 (B) Act 2 of 2006 (w. e. f. 16. 04. 2006)
 (C) Act 41 of 2010 (w. e. f. 02. 11. 2010)
 (D) None of these
42. **Where an accused is granted bail U/S 167 (2), proviso (a) of Cr. PC. and on filing of charge sheet the investigation revealed that the accused has committed a serious offence, the bail so granted U/S 167 (2) proviso (a) of Cr. PC.:**





- (A) Cannot be cancelled in the absence of special reasons
(B) Can be cancelled U/S 437 (5)
(C) Can be cancelled U/S 439 (2)
(D) Can be cancelled U/S 437 (5) or U/S 439 (2)
43. **What offences cannot be tried summarily?**
(A) Offences not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment exceeding two years
(B) Receiving or retaining stolen property
(C) Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property
(D) None of these
44. **In a bailable offence, the bail is granted as a matter of right:**
(A) By a Police Officer
(B) By the Court
(C) Both by the Police Officer and the Court
(D) Either (A) or (B)
45. **Under Section 311 of Cr. PC. a witness can be called:**
(A) On the motion of Prosecution
(B) On the motion of defence
(C) On its own motion by the Court
(D) All of these
46. **A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed:**
(A) Independent evidence of those facts may not be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself
(B) Independent evidence of those facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself
(C) Only with the permission of the Court, independent evidence of those facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself
(D) None of these
47. **In which case it was held that the terms 'relevancy' and 'admissibility' are not co-extensive or inter-changeable terms:**
(A) Ram Bihari Yadav V/S St. of Bihar
(B) R V/S Christie
(C) Magraj Patodia V/S R. K. Birla
(D) Pushpadevi V/S M. L. Wadhavan
48. **Which of the following section is based on the "principle of the best evidence" that is, as long as the best evidence is available, other evidence is not to be allowed?**

- (A) Section 20 of I. E. A.
(B) Section 21 of I. E. A.
(C) Section 22 of I. E. A.
(D) Section 22A of I. E. A.

49. **The question is whether a horse sold by A to B is sound. A says to B, "Go and ask C, C knows all about it." C's statement is an admission U/S ____ of I. E. A.:**
(A) Section 19
(B) Section 20
(C) Section 21
(D) None of these
50. **Mark the incorrect statement:**
(A) Exam. in Chief: By the party calling the witness
(B) Cross Exam.: By the prosecution
(C) Cross-Exam.: By the adverse party
(D) Exam. in Chief: Main Examination
51. **The deciding factor under Section 112 I. E. A. is:**
(A) The date of birth of the child
(B) The date of conception of the child
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) Court's discretion
52. **Part I of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is related with:**
(A) Relevancy of facts
(B) Production and effect of Evidence
(C) Of proof
(D) None of these
53. **If on the carbon copies of a letter written on a typewriter, signature have been put on the first letter then other copies:**
(A) Will also be primary evidence
(B) Will be secondary evidence
(C) Will be no evidence
(D) None of these
54. **A is accused of B's murder. Which of the following will not be a 'fact in issue':**
(A) A's beating B with a club
(B) A's causing B's death by such beating
(C) A's intention to cause B's death
(D) A's going to field with a club
55. **The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was effected from:**
(A) 3rd February, 2013
(B) 10th April, 2013
(C) 15th March, 2013
(D) 11th February, 2013
56. **Doctrine of Estoppel does not apply:**
(A) Against a minor





- (B) Where the facts are known to both the parties
(C) When both party plead estoppel
(D) All of these
57. **Proof as to verification of digital signature is given U/S ___ I. E. A., 1872:**
(A) Section 73
(B) Section 73A
(C) Section 74
(D) None of these
58. **Proviso of Section 146 I. E. A was inserted to Indian Evidence Act by:**
(A) Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2013
(B) Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2009
(C) Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2005
(D) Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2002
59. **Which of the following case is not related with Section 10 of Indian Evidence Act?**
(A) Mirza Akbar V/S Emperor
(B) Rattan V/S Queen
(C) Sardul Singh V/S St. of Bombay
(D) Queen V/S Blake
60. **How many witnesses are necessary for the proof of a fact?**
(A) Two witnesses
(B) One witness
(C) Four witnesses
(D) No particular number of witnesses
61. **The relationship in Section 50 of Indian Evidence Act means:**
(A) Relation by blood only
(B) Relation by blood or marriage
(C) Relation by blood or marriage or adoption
(D) Only (A) and not (B) and (C)
62. **The Delhi H. C. issued guidelines for the protection of witnesses:**
(A) Neelam Katara Case (2003)
(B) Naina Sahni Case (2007)
(C) Uphaar Cinema Case (2005)
(D) Parliament Attack Case (2006)
63. **What would happen if person making dying declaration remains alive?**
(A) The statement cannot be proved under Section 32(1) because the declarant is not dead
(B) The statement can be used as a corroborative statement U/S 157
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Only (A) and not (B)

64. **Production of documents has been given U/S ___ of I. E. A.:**
(A) Section 162
(B) Section 163
(C) Section 164
(D) Section 165
65. **Section 92 of Evidence Act applies to:**
(A) Unilateral documents
(B) Bilateral documents
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Either (A) or (B)
66. **Which are the examples of Communication made in official confidence?**
(A) A communication made by one secretary to another secretary of Government
(B) Statement recorded during investigation by a Police Officer
(C) A valuation statement given by Revenue Inspector on the basis of which the award was passed
(D) None of these
67. **Persons who can make admission are mentioned in:**
(A) Section 17 of Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 20 of Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 19 of Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 18 of Indian Evidence Act
68. **Secondary Evidence of a document is admissible as a substitute for:**
(A) Admissible Primary Evidence
(B) Inadmissible Primary Evidence under certain circumstances
(C) Inadmissible primary evidence under all the circumstances
(D) Both (A) and (B) are correct
69. **The essential conditions for the presumption of legitimacy are:**
(A) The child should have been born during the continuance of a valid marriage, or if the marriage was dissolved within 280 days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried
(B) The parties to the marriage should have had no access to each other at any time when the child could have been begotten
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Only (A) not (B)
70. **In which case it was held that the term 'relevancy' and 'admissibility' are not co-extensive or interchangeable terms:**
(A) Ram Bihari Yadav V/s St. of Bihar





- (B) R. V/S Christie
- (C) Magraj Patodia V/S R. K. Birla
- (D) Pushpa Devi V/S M. L. Wadhavan

- (C) Physical as well as psychological facts
- (D) Only physical facts and not psychological facts

71. Match the following with the help of Code:

- a. Leading Question — i. Sec. 154
 - b. Refreshing Memory — ii. Sec. 92
 - c. Exclusion of Evidence of oral Agreement — iii. Sec. 141
 - d. Question by party to his own witnesses — iv. Sec. 159
- (A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 - (B) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
 - (C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
 - (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

72. Admissibility of Evidence is to be decided by:

- (A) The parties to a trial
- (B) The judge
- (C) The Public Prosecutor
- (D) The advocate of parties

73. In criminal cases, the previous good character is relevant under which section of the Evidence Act?

- (A) Section 53
- (B) Section 52
- (C) Section 55
- (D) Section 54

74. The case *Badri Rai V/S St. of Bihar*, AIR, 1958 SC 953 is related to:

- (A) Section 4 of I. E. A.
- (B) Section 8 of I. E. A.
- (C) Section 10 of I. E. A.
- (D) Section 15 of I. E. A.

75. Law of Evidence is:

- (A) Lex Tellionis
- (B) Lex fori
- (C) Lex Loci solutionis
- (D) Lex Situs

76. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 consists of:

- (A) 167 Sections, 11 chapters
- (B) 511 Sections, 23 chapters
- (C) 156 Sections, 3 schedules
- (D) None of these

77. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was drafted by:

- (A) Macaulay
- (B) Sir James F. Stephens
- (C) Lily
- (D) None of them

78. Facts can be:

- (A) Physical facts
- (B) Psychological facts

79. Which one of the following is not included in the expression "Court" under the Indian Evidence Act?

- (A) All judges
- (B) All Magistrates
- (C) All persons legally authorised to take evidence
- (D) Arbitrators

80. 'Presumption of life' is contained in which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act?

- (A) Section 108
- (B) Section 106
- (C) Section 104
- (D) Section 107

81. On whom the burden of proof lies:

- (A) On that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side
- (B) On that person who desires any Court to give judgement as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

82. 'Plea of Alibi' is governed by:

- (A) Section 6 I. E. A.
- (B) Section 8 I. E. A.
- (C) Section 15 I. E. A.
- (D) Section 11 I. E. A.

83. A confession made to a police officer is inadmissible under:

- (A) Section 24 IEA
- (B) Section 25 IEA
- (C) Section 26 IEA
- (D) Section 27 IEA

84. Transaction and instances relating to right or custom are relevant under:

- (A) Section 6 of IEA
- (B) Section 8 of IEA
- (C) Section 10 of IEA
- (D) Section 13 of IEA

85. Indian Evidence Act applies to:

- (A) Proceedings before Tribunals
- (B) Proceedings before the Arbitrator
- (C) All Judicial Proceedings in Courts
- (D) All of these





86. Which of the following is not mentioned in the Indian Penal Code as an offence against women?

- (i) Outraging Modesty
- (ii) Dowry death
- (iii) Rape
- (iv) Cruelty

Codes:

- (A) (i), (ii), (iv)
- (B) (i), (iv)
- (C) (i) only
- (D) None of these

87. A under the influence of passion, excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child:

- (A) This is culpable Homicide not amounting to murder
- (B) This is murder
- (C) Only (A) and not (B)
- (D) Only (B) and not (A)

88. A says of a book published by Z—"Z's book is foolish, Z must be a weak man, Z's book is indecent, Z must be a man of impure mind":

- (A) A is not liable for defamation
- (B) A is liable for defamation
- (C) Only (A) and not (B)
- (D) Only (B) and not (A)

89. 'A' pretends to be 'B', who has died. A is guilty under:

- (A) Section 417
- (B) Section 418
- (C) Section 419
- (D) Section 420

90. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is effective from:

- (A) 3rd February, 2013
- (B) 4th February, 2013
- (C) 5th February, 2013
- (D) 1st January, 2013

91. Nothing is said to be done or believed to be done in good faith which is done or believed without due care and attention is the definition of good faith contained in:

- (A) S. 29, I. P. C
- (B) S. 29A, I. P. C
- (C) S. 52, I. P. C
- (D) S. 52A, I. P. C

92. The principle 'de minimis non curat lex', is contained in:

- (A) S. 92, I. P. C
- (B) S. 93, I. P. C
- (C) S. 94, I. P. C
- (D) S. 95, I. P. C

93. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched:

- (A) Mens rea — R v/s Prince
- (B) Necessity — DPP v/s Beard
- (C) Insanity — McNaghten case
- (D) Intoxication — Basudev v/s St. of Pepsu

94. In case of an offence punishable with fine only, an offender who is sentenced to pay a fine of not exceeding Rs. 100 but exceeding Rs. 50, the imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed:

- (A) Two months
- (B) Three months
- (C) Four months
- (D) Six months

95. A, a school teacher, with a view to maintain discipline punishes an 11 year old student with simple punishment:

- (A) A could take the defence U/S 89, IPC
- (B) A is guilty of simple hurt
- (C) A could take defence U/S 88, IPC
- (D) A is guilty of using criminal force

96. Punishment for non-Treatment of victim has been given U/S ___ IPC:

- (A) Sec. 166A
- (B) Sec. 166B
- (C) Sec. 228-A
- (D) None of these

97. The principle, 'de minimis non curat lex', is contained in:

- (A) Sec. 92
- (B) Sec. 93
- (C) Sec. 94
- (D) Sec. 95

98. The Information Technology Act, 2000, has not amended which section of Indian Penal Code:

- (A) S. 464
- (B) S. 29A
- (C) S. 466
- (D) S. 120-A

99. A threatens to set a dog at Z, if Z goes along a path which Z has right to go. The dog is not really savage, but A causes Z to think so. Z gives up the attempt. A is guilty of:

- (A) Wrongful Restraint
- (B) Wrongful Confinement
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these





100. A finds the key of Y's house door which Y has lost and commits house trespass by entering Y's house having opened the door with the key. What offence has A committed:
(A) Lurking house Trespass
(B) Criminal Misappropriation
(C) Attempt to Commit Theft
(D) House Breaking
101. A returns a licenced weapon belonging to 'B' on his demand with which 'B' commits a murder. A is guilty of:
(A) Abetment of murder
(B) Murder by instigation
(C) Not guilty of abetment
(D) None of these
102. A, with the intention of causing the death of a child of tender years, exposes it in a desert place. A has committed:
(A) Murder
(B) Attempt to murder
(C) Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder
(D) Attempt to culpable Homicide not amounting to murder
103. A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A is liable for committing the offence of:
(A) Abetting the burning of the house
(B) Abetting the burning of the house as well as of theft
(C) Abetting the theft
(D) None of the above
104. Sec. 304-A doesn't apply to the cases of:
(A) Death is caused with any intention or knowledge
(B) The act not amounting to culpable homicide
(C) Death occurred due to an accident
(D) All of these
105. The distinction between intimidation and extortion relates to:
(A) Delivery of the property
(B) Threat of injury
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Intensity of threat
106. Communication made in good faith has been defined U/S ___ of IPC:
(A) Section 91
(B) Section 93
(C) Section 92
(D) None of these
107. What punishment may be awarded to the person whose act is covered under General Exception?
(A) No punishment prescribed
(B) Half of the punishment
(C) One fourth of the punishment for that offence
(D) Depend upon discretion of Court
108. The abetment of offence is completed as soon as:
(A) The offence abetted has been committed
(B) The abettor has incited another person to commit an offence
(C) The person abetted has done some overt act towards the commission of the offence
(D) The abettor has done something at the time of commission of the offence itself to help its commission
109. Z, going on a journey, entrusts his plate to A, the keeper of a warehouse till Z shall return. A carries the plate to a Goldsmith and sells it. Here:
(A) A has committed theft
(B) A has committed breach of trust
(C) A has committed mis-appropriation of property
(D) Either (A), (B) or (C)
110. Ch. XX-A and sec. 498-A were introduced by which amendment to combat the ever increasing menace of dowry death in India:
(A) 1983 amendment
(B) 1982 amendment
(C) 1985 amendment
(D) 1986 amendment
111. Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), came into operation on the:
(A) 1st January, 1862
(B) 15th August, 1947
(C) 26th January, 1950
(D) 10th December, 1827
112. The Indian Penal Code is divided into:
(A) XXI chapters and 503 sections
(B) XXIII chapters and 511 sections
(C) XXII chapters and 511 sections
(D) XXIII schedules and 511 sections
113. Which section(s) are newly inserted to Indian Penal Code by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:
(A) Section 166 B
(B) Section 354 C
(C) Section 376 A
(D) All of these





114. Punishment for 'Repeat offender' is given U/S ____ IPC:

- (A) Section 326 A
- (B) Section 326 B
- (C) Section 376 E
- (D) None of these

115. Exploitation of a 'Trafficked Person' has been given U/S ____ of I. P. C:

- (A) Section 375
- (B) Section 370-B
- (C) Section 370-A
- (D) Section 326-B

116. 'Stalking' has been defined U/S ____ IPC (inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013):

- (A) Section 354 D
- (B) Section 354 A
- (C) Section 354 B
- (D) Section 326 B

117. "Public servant disobeying direction under Law" has been inserted by Sec ____ IPC (by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013):

- (A) Section 228 A
- (B) Section 166 A
- (C) Section 354 A
- (D) None of these

118. 'Gang Rape' has been discussed U/S ____ IPC (Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013):

- (A) 376-D
- (B) 376-B
- (C) 376 A
- (D) None of these

119. Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable U/S 376 A or 376 D is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable under any of the sections shall be punished with:

- (A) Imprisonment for life
- (B) Imprisonment for ten years
- (C) Imprisonment for seven years
- (D) Imprisonment for five years

120. Mark the incorrect statement:

- (A) In P. Rathinam v/s UOI, the Apex Court held that Section 309 is violative of Art. 21 of Constitution.
- (B) In Gian Kaur v/s St. of Punjab the case of Rathinam has been affirmed.
- (C) In Mithu v/s St. of Punjab, Sec. 303 has been struck down by the Supreme Court as void and unconstitutional.

- (D) In Bachan Singh v/s St. of Punjab, held that capital punishment or death sentence should be confined 'to rarest of rare' cases.

121. Match List I with List II and select correct answer using the codes given below the list:

- a. Mens rea — 1. Always not necessary
- b. Motive — 2. Condition precedent for any offence
- c. Law presumes innocence — 3. Relevant and to impute intention
- d. Knowledge of the act to be unlawful — 4. Until crime is proved beyond doubt

Codes:

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

122. A picks up a cheque on a banker signed by B, payable to bearer, but without any sum having been inserted in the cheque. A fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of ten thousand rupees. A has committed:

- (A) Forgery
- (B) Criminal misappropriation
- (C) Cheating
- (D) None of these

123. In St. of Maharashtra v/s Mohd. Yakub, which of the following criteria was used by the court to distinguish 'attempt' to commit a crime from its mere 'preparation':

- (A) Impossibility
- (B) Danger to society
- (C) Opportunity to retreat from the offence
- (D) Proximity

124. The defence of self Intoxication is not accepted as a general rule. It depends upon the circumstances. In one of the famous cases, it has been accepted by Supreme Court that self Intoxication is a valid defence.

- (A) Jailal v/s Delhi Administration
- (B) Brij Kishore Pandey v/s St. of U. P.
- (C) S. Vardarajan v/s St. of Madras
- (D) Basudev v/s St. of Pepsu

125. Match the following with the help of Codes:

- a. "Candidate", "electoral right" — i. S. 171E
- b. Bribery — ii. S. 171G
- c. Punishment for Bribery — iii. S. 171B
- d. False statement in connection with an election — iv. S. 171A

Codes:

- (A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- (B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii





- (C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
- (D) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

126. In which of the following cases, the S. C. held that motive for a criminal act need not necessarily be proportionately grave to do grave crime:

- (A) Vijendra v/s St. of Delhi
- (B) Nathuni Yadav v/s St. of Bihar
- (C) St. of Gujarat v/s Anirudh Singh
- (D) St. of U. P v/s Lakhan

127. Which of the following is defamation:

- (A) A says, "Z is an honest man, he never stole B's watch", intending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B's watch
- (B) A is asked, "who stole B's watch?" A points to Z
- (C) A draws a picture of Z running away with B's watch
- (D) All of these

128. In which case the person is not liable for 'stalking':

- (A) Follows a woman and contacts or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly, despite a clear indication of disinterest by that woman
- (B) Monitors the use by a woman of internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication
- (C) Stalking was pursued under any law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any law
- (D) None of these

129. Under which section of IPC, inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, the term 'voyeurism' has been defined:

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

130. Section 153 AA was incorporated into IPC by:

- (A) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993
- (B) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1995
- (C) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005
- (D) The Election Laws Act, 2003

