

ZIA JUDICIALS

IPC TEST PAPER

- 1. A thrusts his hand into the pocket of B to pick pocket. There is nothing in his pocket. There is nothing in his pocket. A is :**
 - a) Guilty of no offence
 - b) Guilty of theft
 - c) Guilty of attempt to theft
 - d) Guilty of robbery
- 2. Criminal breach of trust is an offence signifies**
 - a) Entrustment
 - b) Demand
 - c) Refusal
 - d) All of the above
- 3. For the offence of cheating, which one of the following state (s) of guilty mind/s is/are to be proved?**
 - a) Fraudulently
 - b) Dishonestly
 - c) Fraudulently or dishonestly
 - d) Fraudulently and dishonestly
- 4. Which is not the 'stolen property'?**
 - a) Possession whereof was obtained by cheating
 - b) Possession whereof was obtained by robbery
 - c) Possession whereof was obtained by extortion
 - d) Possession whereof was obtained by criminal breach of trust
- 5. In an offence of criminal breach of trust, what is necessarily involved?**
 - a) Registered society
 - b) Registered trust
 - c) Registered or unregistered trust
 - d) Property
- 6. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 added new clause in the definition of rape under Section 375, IPC. The newly added circumstance under which a man is said to commit rape is**
 - a) With or without her consent when she is under eighteen years of age
 - b) When she is unable to communicate consent
 - c) Both of the above

- d) None of the above
- 7. Kidnapping for ransom etc. is a punishable offence under IPC under:**
- a) Section 366 A
 - b) Section 366 B
 - c) Section 370 A
 - d) Section 364 A
- 8. Importation of a girl from foreign country into India to force her for sexual intercourse with any other man, is a punishable offence under Section 366B, IPC provided the age of girl is:**
- a) Below 14 years
 - b) Below 16 years
 - c) Below 18 years
 - d) Below 21 years
- 9. For the offence of abduction of person, abducted must be**
- a) Minor
 - b) Major
 - c) Minor or major
 - d) None of the above
- 10. 'A' intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy her. 'A' is guilty of :-**
- a) Molestation
 - b) Force
 - c) Criminal Force
 - d) Assault
- 11. 'A' and 'B' beat each other up and exchange blows in a cinema hall in the middle of a movie. They are guilty of :**
- a) Riot
 - b) Assault
 - c) Affray
 - d) Use of criminal force
- 12. Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code:**
- a) Has been struck down as being violative of Articles 14 and Article 21 of the Constitution of India
 - b) Has been struck down as being unconstitutional in *P.Rathinam's* case
 - c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - d) None of the above
- 13. A cuts down a tree on Z's ground with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession without Z's consent. For which offence A is liable?**
- a) Theft
 - b) Mischief

- c) Breach of trust
d) None of the above
- 14. A is prosecuted for robbery and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to B. Whether he may be charged under Section 323,392 and 394 of IPC:**
- a) Yes
b) No
c) Alternative charge can be framed
d) It depends on the wishes of the magistrate which charge be framed
- 15. A invited his friend B to his house for dinner. While there were having dinner, B made certain unwanted comments about the married sister of A. Frustrated A started abusing B and also said that he is a womanizer and a cheat and has misappropriated huge funds of his employer. B sued A for defamation**
- a) A is liable as he made derogatory statements about B
b) A is liable as he did not act as a good friend
c) A is not liable as he has not communicated these statements to anybody except B
d) A is not liable as he has made defamatory statements on being provoked by B himself
- 16. "Right to live with dignity does not include right to terminate natural life," was held in:-**
- a) *P.Rathinam v. Union of India*
b) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab*
c) *Rajendra Prasad v State of U.P*
d) *Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab*
- 17. Section 511 of IPC is not applicable to**
- a) Attempt to commit suicide
b) Attempt to commit rape
c) Attempt to hurt
d) Attempt to theft
- 18. The following are exceptions to defamation:**
- a) Imputation of Truth for Public Good
b) Public conduct of Public Servants
c) Literary criticism
d) All of the above
- 19. Acid Attack is an offence as mentioned in:**
- a) Section 326
b) Section 320
c) Section 326A
d) Section 354
- 20. Read the following:**
- (1) The maxim "*Actus me invito factus non est means actus*" finds application in Section 94 IPC

(2) The maxim “*de minimi non curat lex*” has been incorporated in Section 95 IPC

Of the above:

- a) (1) is true but (2) is false
- b) (1) is false (2) is true
- c) Both (1) and (2) are true
- d) Both (1) and (2) are false

21. A shoots at a seven month pregnant woman who survives but the child in her womb dies. For killing the child A can be prosecuted for which of the following offence:

- a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 Part I of the Indian Penal Code
- b) Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code
- c) Causing death of a quick unborn child under Section 316 of the IPC
- d) Causing death by rash and negligent act under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code

22. A was travelling from Bhopal to Jabalpur by Rajkot-Jabalpur Express Train. At Itarsi A caused grievous hurt to B who was the resident of Jabalpur where will the case be tried?

- a) At Bhopal from where A started his journey
- b) At Jabalpur of where B was the resident
- c) At Itarsi where A caused grievous hurt to B
- d) At the place where MP High Court decides

23. To attract punishment under Section 322 of the IPC, Grievous Hurt has to be caused:

- a) Voluntarily
- b) Involuntarily
- c) May be voluntary or involuntary
- d) Violation is relevant depending on the circumstances

24. How many punishments are included under grievous hurt under Section 320 of the IPC?

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

25. A finds a valuable ring on the road knowing to whom it belongs. He sells it immediately without making an attempt to find the owner. A is guilty of :

- a) Theft
- b) Dishonest Misappropriation of Property
- c) Criminal Breach of trust
- d) None of the above

26. Section 489A of IPC is related to :-

- a) Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty
- b) Falsification of accounts
- c) Counterfeiting currency and bank notes
- d) Counterfeiting a mark used by a public servant

27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

- LIST I**
- A. *Ajmad Khan v. State*
 - B. *T.R. Dhananjaya v. Vasudevan*
 - C. *Gurdatta Mat v. State of U.P*

- LIST II**
- 1. Public Servant and Contempt of court
 - 2. Common Intention to commit an offence
 - 3. Right of private defence
 - 4. Inflicted injury leading to murder

Codes :

- | | A | B | C |
|----|----------|----------|----------|
| a) | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| b) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| c) | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| d) | 3 | 1 | 4 |

28. The maxim “Non Compos Mentis” means:

- a) Child of ten years
- b) Not co-operative
- c) Not of Sound Mind
- d) None of these

29. “A” with an intention to kill, shoots aiming at “B”, instead “C” gets killed. The principle for holding “A” liable is known as:

- a) The doctrine of intention
- b) The doctrine of transferred malice
- c) The doctrine that no one can escape
- d) None of these

30. ‘X’ threatens ‘Y’ that if ‘Y’ does not shoot ‘P’, ‘X’ will shoot ‘Y’. On this, ‘Y’ shoots ‘P’ and ‘P’ dies. The act of ‘Y’ comes under :-

- a) Section 94, IPC
- b) Section 93, IPC
- c) Section 302, IPC
- d) None of the above

31. Who may commute sentence?

- a) Chief Justice of India
- b) Chief Justice of High Court
- c) Appropriate Government
- d) Any Appellate Court

32. How many kinds of punishment are provided in Section 53 of IPC , 1980?

- a) Six
- b) Four
- c) Five
- d) Seven

33. The Protection against Double Jeopardy is contained in

- a) Section 75
- b) Section 71
- c) Section 53
- d) Section 3

34. 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z' unless 'Z' to give him money. 'A' has committed the offence of :

- a) Defamation
- b) Extortion
- c) Criminal intimidation
- d) Dacoity

35. Which of the following is not an essential element of theft?

- a) Dishonest intention
- b) Removal from possession
- c) Immovable property
- d) Without consent of the person in possession

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

| List I | List II |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. Instigating a person to commit an offence | 1. Vicarious liability |
| B. Planning to commit a theft | 2. Abement |
| C. An unlawful act without criminal intention | 3. No offence in itself |
| D. Liability for the act of Another person | 4. Strict criminal liability |

Codes:

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

37. Which of the following is/are inchoate crime(s)?

- 1. Attempt to commit a crime**
- 2. Criminal Conspiracy**
- 3. Theft**

4. Murder

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 4
- b) 1, 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 2
- d) 2 only

38. The courts have evolved some tests to determine at what stage an act or a series of acts done towards the commission of the intended offence would become an attempt. Identify which one of the following test is not correct?

- a) Proximity Test
- b) Impossibility Test
- c) Locus Standii Test
- d) Social Danger Test

39. 'X' and 'Y' were about to travel from Jammu Tawi to Delhi by the same train. 'Y' had two tickets for Pathankot and 'X' had a ticket to Delhi. 'X' voluntarily handed over his ticket to check that it was right one. 'Y' under the pretence of returning X's ticket substituted it by one of his own and kept X's ticket.

What offence did 'Y' Commit?

- a) Theft
- b) Extortion
- c) Misappropriation
- d) Cheating

40. Which one of the following is the correct group of offences against which right of property of private defence relating to property can be exercised?

- a) Theft, Extortion, Robbery , Mischief
- b) Theft, Extortion, Mischief, Criminal trespass
- c) Robbery, Mischief , Criminal trespass , Extortion
- d) Theft , Robbery, Mischief, Criminal Trespass

41. The accused is a warehouse- keeper. The complainant, going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to the accused under a contract that the furniture would be returned on payment of stipulated sum of money. The accused sells the furniture. The accused is guilty of which of the following?

- a) Criminal misappropriation
- b) Theft
- c) Robbery
- d) Criminal breach of trust

42. Naz Foundation case relates to which if the following provisions:

- a) Section 491 of the IPC
- b) Section 377 of the IPC
- c) Section 293 of IPC

- d) Section 497 of IPC
- 43. The distinction b/w Section 299 and 300 of IPC, 1860 was first elaborately discussed in the following case:-**
- a) *Vasudev v. Uttar Pradesh*
 - b) *Dau Dayal v. State*
 - c) *Om Prakash v. State of Punjab*
 - d) *R. v. Govinda*
- 44. An y hurt is 'grievous' if it causes the sufferer to be in the severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during the space to :-**
- a) Fifteen days
 - b) Twenty days
 - c) Twenty five days
 - d) Thirty days
- 45. Which of the following is not the illustration of Grievous Hurt?**
- a) Emasculation
 - b) Dislocation of bone
 - c) Permanent disfiguration of face
 - d) Hurt which causes the sufferer in severe bodily pain for the period of 15 days
- 46. 'A', a police officer, tortures 'Z' to confess that he has committed a crime. 'A' is guilty of :-**
- a) An offence under Section 331 of IPC
 - b) An offence under Section 333 of IPC
 - c) An offence under Section 330 of IPC
 - d) No offence as A was acting in color of his office
- 47. A causes B a superficial skin-deep injury by a sword. What offence is committed?**
- a) Hurt
 - b) Hurt by a dangerous weapon
 - c) Grievous Hurt
 - d) Serious Hurt
- 48. The offence of Section 361 of the IPC is basically against**
- a) Family
 - b) Society
 - c) Any person
 - d) Lawful guardian
- 49. Preparation to commit murder is**
- a) Not punishable
 - b) Punishable
 - c) Punishable with fine
 - d) All of the above
- 50. Which of the following is not correctly matched?**

- a) Bribery at election –Section 171B
- b) Affray – Section 159
- c) Thug – Section 310
- d) Public Nuisance – Section 267

51. One of the following is not a public servant :-

- a) Liquidator
- b) A Civil Judge
- c) Member of a Panchayat assisting a court of Justice
- d) Secretary of a Co-operative society

52. What is not movable property under Section 22, IPC?

- a) Soil
- b) Cheque
- c) Tree
- d) Fish in the Tank

53. A police officer constable compels a person to remain in police station on false case of theft and allowing him to go for after receiving money from him. He is liable for-

- a) Forgery
- b) Cheating
- c) Extortion
- d) Wrongful Confinement

54. Assault cannot be caused by :-

- a) Mere words
- b) Mere gestures
- c) Mere preparation
- d) All of these

55. 'A' meets a bullock carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock in a certain direction in order that he may dishonestly take the treasure. In this case 'A' commits

- a) Criminal misappropriation of property
- b) No offence until the treasure is being taken away
- c) Theft, as soon as the bullock begins
- d) Criminal breach of trust

56. Which of the following is not an essential element of theft?

- a) Dishonest intention
- b) Removal from possession
- c) Immovable property
- d) Without consent of the person in possession

57. 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z' unless 'Z' to give him money. 'A' has committed the offence of:

- a) Defamation

- b) Extortion
- c) Criminal intimidation
- d) Dacoity

58. Which of the following charges cannot be compounded without permission of the court before which the prosecution is pending?

- a) Section 298 of the IPC
- b) Section 426 of the IPC
- c) Section 491 of the IPC
- d) Section 388 of the IPC

59. 'A' gets Rs.2000 from 'B' under threat to cause death. What offence 'A' has committed?

- a) Extortion
- b) Mischief
- c) Robbery
- d) Cheating

60. Which offence is punishable with a minimum offence of 7 years :-

- a) 326, IPC
- b) 376(2)(g), IPC
- c) 397, IPC
- d) 409, IPC

61. A person who removes a purse from a dead accident victim's pocket commits the offence of:

- a) Theft under Section 379
- b) Extortion under Section 383
- c) Robbery under Section 392
- d) Dishonest misappropriation under Section 404

62. The maximum punishment for the offence of mischief under IPC is :-

- a) 1 month
- b) 2 months
- c) 3 months
- d) 6 months

63. Dishonestly inducing any person in delivering property is :

- a) Criminal Breach of trust
- b) Cheating
- c) Misappropriation
- d) Extortion

64. How significant is 'motive' in determining the criminal liability of an accused?

- a) Relevant
- b) Irrelevant
- c) Absolutely necessary

- d) Depends upon the facts and circumstances of every case
- 65. In which of the following cases the SC applied the 'locus penitentiae' rule ?**
- a) *Om Prakash v. State of Punjab*
 - b) *Malkiat Singh v. State of Punjab*
 - c) *State of Maharashtra v. Mohd. Yakub*
 - d) *Abhyanand Mishra v. State of Bihar*
- 66. "Euthansia" has been legalized under _____ of IPC**
- a) Section 306
 - b) Section 309
 - c) Section 307
 - d) No provision
- 67. Which one of the following is not a defence for defamation?**
- a) Absolute Privilege
 - b) Being Honest
 - c) Qualified privilege
 - d) Spreading Rumors Heard from Another
- 68. Point out the statement which is wrong**
- a) International destruction of property for causing wrongful loss to any person is 'mischief'
 - b) Intentionally putting any person in fear of injury and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver any property is 'extortion'
 - c) Five or more persons cojointly committing robbery amounts to 'dacoity'
 - d) Two or more persons quarrelling anywhere commit 'affray'
- 69. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India has held that wife cannot be charged for harbouring her husband?**
- a) *State v. Ratan Singh*
 - b) *State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini*
 - c) *Jai Narain Mishra v. State*
 - d) *Sardara Singh v. State*
- 70. 'Y' inserts his hand into the pocket of 'Z' with malafide intention to take away his money. But the pocket was empty. What offence, if any Y committed under Indian Penal Code, 1860?**
- a) No offence as the offence was not completed
 - b) Theft
 - c) Mischief
 - d) None of these
- 71. Which one of the following pair is incorrect?**
- a) Section 391, IPC - Punishment for Dacoity
 - b) Section 445,IPC - House Breaking
 - c) Chapter VIII,Indian Contract – Indemnity and Guarantee

- d) Section 73, Indian Contract Act – Consequences of breach of contract
- 72. 'A' threatens 'B' to burn 'B' house to desist him to prosecute a civil suit. What crime is committed by 'A'?**
- a) Criminal Intimidation
 - b) Mischief
 - c) Criminal breach of trust
 - d) None of these
- 73. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?**
- a) *Buta Singh v. State of Punjab* – Extortion
 - b) *State of Haryana v. Prabhu* - Right to Private Defence
 - c) *Yusuf Abdul Aziz v. State of Bombay* – Adultery
 - d) *Basudev v. State of pepsu* – Defamation
- 74. Cognizance of offence under Section 498A of IPC can be taken by a Court**
- a) On a police report
 - b) On the complaint of the person aggrieved
 - c) On the complaint of father/mother of the person aggrieved
 - d) All the above
- 75. A (42 year old man), and B (37 year old woman) had been married for 15 years. They had two children, C and D. Their marriage was not a happy one. A constantly physically abused B. He used to slap and kick her, as well as insult her. The violence in fact led to B attempting to commit suicide. However, at no point did A demand dowry from B or her relatives. If B were to consider initiating criminal proceedings against A, would Section 498A of Indian Penal Code apply?**
- a) It would not, since a demand for dowry is one of the prerequisites for attracting Section 498A
 - b) It would, since any conduct which is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide attracts Section 498A
 - c) This is a case of Domestic violence, so a FIR should actually be filed under the Protection of Women from the Domestic Violence Act.
 - d) It would not, since the couple had been married for more than 7 years
- 76. In which of the following offences *mens rea* is not essential element?**
- a) Assault
 - b) Bigamy
 - c) Defamation
 - d) Criminal Conspiracy
- 77. To sit in an examination falsely personating another and signing papers in that others name, amounts to :-**
- a) Cheating as well as forgery
 - b) Forgery only
 - c) Cheating only

d) Cheating by personation as well as forgery

78. 'A' having lost the receipt for debt which he has paid to 'B' makes out another receipt himself and when 'B' sues him puts up the made-up receipt in evidence. In this case-

- a) 'A' is guilty of the offence of forgery
- b) 'A' is guilty of no offence
- c) 'A' is guilty of cheating 'B'
- d) None of the above answers is correct

79. Assertion (A) : A person is not guilty of dacoity unless he has committed, attempted to commit or aided in committing robbery.

Reason (R) : When two persons conjointly commit robbery, then every person so committing robbery is said to commit dacoity.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

80. Match the List I and List II with the help of codes.

List I

- (A) Delivery of property
- (B) Taking the property
- (C) Entrustment of property
- (D) Convertibility of property

List II

- 1. Criminal Breach of Trust
- 2. Criminal misappropriation
- 3. Theft
- 4. Extortion

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

81. A finds the key of B's house door, which B had lost, and commits house trespass by entering B's house, having opened the door with that key. A has committed the offence of

- a) Lurking house trespass
- b) Criminal misappropriation
- c) Attempt to theft
- d) Housebreaking

82. 'A' cheats by pretending to be 'B', a person who is deceased, 'A' is liable to be punished under-

- a) Section 420 of IPC
- b) Section 419 of IPC
- c) Section 418 of IPC

d) Section 417 of IPC

83. If the offender is armed with deadly weapons at the time of attempting dacoity, he is liable to be punished with

- a) Rigorous imprisonment at least 7 years
- b) Rigorous imprisonment upto 7 years
- c) Rigorous Imprisonment not exceeding years
- d) None of the above

84. Preparation of which offence is punishable

- a) Robbery
- b) Extortion
- c) Riot
- d) Dacoity

85. A , having pawned his gold locket to Z, take it out of Z. possession without Z's consent, not having paid what he borrowed on the gold locket.

A has committed

- a) No offence
- b) An offence under Section 403 of IPC
- c) An offence under Section 405 of IPC
- d) An offence under Section 379 of IPC

86. The requirement of possession has been highlighted by illustrations

- a) a,b,c and d in Section 378
- b) b,c,d and e in Section 378
- c) c,d,e and f in Section 378
- d) d,e,f and g in Section 378

87. Which of the following will not amount to theft as defined under Section 378 of IPC?

- a) A cuts down a tree on B's ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of B's possession without B's consent
- b) A being B's servant and entrusted by B with the care of B's computer, dishonestly runs away with said computer, without B's consent
- c) A going on a journey, entrusts his computer to D, the keeper of the warehouse, till A shall return. D carries a computer to a computer shop and sales it.
- d) A finds a gold ring belonging to B on a table in the house of B, A removes the said ring dishonestly

88. Which one of the following is accepted as *mens rea* for constituting the offence of theft?

- a) Knowingly
- b) Dishonestly
- c) Voluntarily
- d) Fraudulently

89. With a view to causing loss to his employer, an employee throws away a ring given to him by the employer for safe custody. The employee is guilty of –

- a) Criminal negligence
- b) Criminal Mischief
- c) Criminal Breach of trust
- d) Criminal misappropriation of property

90. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) Bribery at election – Section 171 B
- b) Affray – Section 159
- c) Thug – Section 310
- d) Public Nuisance – Section 267

91. Assertion (A) : X and Y sitting on the bank of river suddenly start fighting, and X throws Y into the river Y starts shouting and requests Z, a vendor on river bank, to save him, Z though knows swimming does not pay heed Y drowns. Z is not liable.

Reason (R) : People must guard against reasonable probabilities but they are not expected to guard against fantastic possibilities.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

92. Which of the following is not an essential element for the offence of kidnapping?

- a) Minor
- b) Intention of the accused
- c) Without the consent of lawful guardian
- d) Beyond the control of lawful guardian

93. How many kinds of kidnappings are there in Indian Penal Code?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

94. The offence of stalking upon second or subsequent conviction is

- a) Non Cognizable and Bailable
- b) Cognizable and Bailable
- c) Cognizable and Non-Bailable
- d) Non cognizable and Non bailable

95. Offence of Voyeurism is punishable under Section

- a) 354D IPC
- b) 354C IPC
- c) 354A IPC

- d) 354B IPC
- 96. Sexual Harassment case was**
- a) *Vishaka v State of Rajatshan*
 - b) *Keshvananda Bharti v. State of Kerala*
 - c) Apperal Promotion Council
 - d) *Pull v. Union of India*
- 97. Any person who commits the offence of showing poronography to any woman against the will of the woman shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend upto:**
- a) Two years
 - b) Three years
 - c) One year
 - d) Five years
- 98. Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of women is dealt under of the IPC,1860.**
- a) Section 363
 - b) Section 509
 - c) Section 354
 - d) Section 511
- 99. 'A' has taken a house on rent from 'B'. 'A' has gone out after closing the house. 'B' puts his own lock on the premises in A's absence. This is:**
- a) No offence at all
 - b) Wrongful confinement
 - c) Wrongful restraint
 - d) Trespass
- 100. Section 309 of the IPC deserves to be affected from the statute book to humanize our Penal Laws. It is cruel and irrational provisions and it may result in punishing a person again who had suffered agony and would be undergoing ignominy because of his failure to commit suicide.”**
This above dictim was laid down in:
- a) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab*
 - b) *Abhyanand Mishra v. State of Punjab*
 - c) *P.Rathinam v. Union of India*
 - d) *Machi Ssingh v. State of Punjab*
- 101. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?**
- a) Counterfeit Section 28
 - b) Valuable Security Section 29
 - c) Document Section 30
 - d) Omission Section 31

- 102. In which of the following, right of private defence does not extend to cause death of offender?**
- a) Rape
 - b) Gratifying unnatural lust
 - c) Causing miscarriage
 - d) Kidnapping
- 103. 'X' with the intention of causing death of 'Y' instigates a child below 7 years of age to mix poison in the food of 'Y' in the absence of 'X'. 'Y' takes the food and dies. What is 'X' guilty of?**
- a) No offence
 - b) Abetment of murder
 - c) Murder
 - d) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- 104. 'X' an Indian abets Y, an American citizen on telephone from Ajmer to murder 'P', an American citizen in America. Under what section of IPC, 'X' is guilty of abetment?**
- a) Section 108
 - b) Section 108 A
 - c) Section 110
 - d) Section 110A
- 105. Which is/are the leading cases on 'Conspiracy'?**
- a) *Fakrudinv. The State of M.P*
 - b) *Hussain Umar v. DalipSingh Ji*
 - c) *V.C. Shukla v. State*
 - d) All of the above
- 106. The essence of sedition is**
- a) Intention
 - b) Benefits or gains of the accused
 - c) Results
 - d) Both intention and result
- 107. Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration have been provided under which of the following Section of the IPC?**
- a) Section 154
 - b) Section 153A
 - c) Section 153B
 - d) None of the above
- 108. A digs a pit and leaves four deadly and poisonous snakes into it with the intention of causing death to others. B falls in the pit and is bitten by a snake and dies. A is guilty , if any, of :**
- a) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 299

- b) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326
- c) Murder under Section 300
- d) No offence as B fell in the pit by accident. Hence, A will get the benefit of Section 80 of the IPC

109. State of A.P v. R.Punnayya case deals with distinction between which of the following Sections of IPC?

- a) Section 501 and 502
- b) Section 299 and 300
- c) Section 304A and 304B
- d) Section 305 and 306

110. A was attempting to kill a deer in a sanctuary. While doing so, the gunshot hit a man who died instantly. A is guilty of

- a) Culpable homicide
- b) Murder
- c) Grievous Hurt
- d) None of the above

111. Principle: Euthanasia or mercy killing is not accepted as a defence in Indian law.

Factual Situation: X was suffering from HIV AIDS and was in a pathetic condition. The Doctors treating him told him that there was no hope. X decided to end his life and requested Z, his Doctor to kill him by injecting some poison into his body. Dr. Z agreed to his request and made preparations for executing the request of X. A nurse who happened to work in the same hospital was also a member of an NGO in the filed of Human Rights. The nurse informed the matter to the NGO, which in turn informed the police. The Police arrested Dr.Z while he was near X to give an injection to end the life of X.

- a) Dr. Z is not guilty of any offence as he was only trying to help a human being from suffering, and hence it does not amount to a violation of X's human rights.
- b) X himself took a decision to end his life, for which he sought the professional help of Dr. Z. Hence, the Doctor is not guilty of any offence
- c) Dr. Z is liable as he told the patient that there was no hope
- d) Dr. Z is liable for attempting to kill X.

112. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that "brutality in inbuilt in every murder but in case of every murder death sentence is not imposed"?

- a) *Prem Sagar v. Dharavir*
- b) *State of U.P v. Lalit Tandon*
- c) *Union of India v. Madhusudan Prasad*
- d) *Regu Mahesh v. Rajendra Pratap*

113. If in the trial for 'causing death by negligence' it is established that the accused had been at fault though victim had also been equally at fault:-

- a) The fact that the actual injury was brought about by the carelessness or contribution of the victim also, will be no offence
- b) Contributory negligence would be good defence
- c) The degree of culpability as to the amount of negligence on his part shall be deciding factor
- d) None of the above
- 114. Wife of A, committed suicide after 2 years of her marriage and before her death she was subjected to cruelty and harassment by A and his parents for demand of dowry. A and his parents have committed offence:**
- a) Under Section 302, IPC
- b) Under Section 304,IPC
- c) Under Section 304A, IPC
- d) Under Section 304B, IPC
- 115. Which is the following offence is not compoundable?**
- a) Offence under Section 334 of IPC
- b) Offence under Section 342 of IPC
- c) Offence under Section 307 of IPC
- d) Offence under Section 506 of IPC
- 116. Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code deserves to be affected from the statute book to humanize our Penal Laws. It is cruel and irrational provision and it may result in punishing a person again undergoing ignominy because of his failure to commit failure to commit suicide.”**
This above dictum was laid down in :
- a) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab*
- b) *Abhyanand Mishra v. State of Bihar*
- c) *P.Rathinam v. Union of India*
- d) *Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab*
- 117. ‘A’ enticed a minor girl M without the consent of her lawful guardian G and kept her with him for a month after which he deserted her. Thereafter while M was loitering on the street, B took her with him from whose custody ‘M’ was later recovered by the police.**
- a) Only A is guilty of kidnapping
- b) Only B is guilty of kidnapping
- c) Both A and B are guilty of kidnapping
- d) None of the above
- 118. In which of the following Sections of IPC ‘preparation ‘ is punishable?**
- a) Sections 121, 125, 398
- b) Sections 122, 125 399
- c) Sections 122, 126,399
- d) Sections 121,126,398

- 119. Under which Section of the IPC, it is omission, and not an act, which an offence?**
- a) Section 491
 - b) Section 296
 - c) Section 73
 - d) Section 508
- 120. A, man, was legally married to B. They had two children from the marriage. During the subsistence of the marriage. A entered into a relationship with another woman, C. He then proposed marriage to her, and they got married at local temple. C was not aware that A was already married. Which of the following offences have been committed?**
- a) A has committed the offence of bigamy
 - b) A has committed the offence of adultery
 - c) A has committed the offence of bigamy, and also the offence of concealing his previous marriage from C
 - d) A has not committed any offence
- 121. Section 497,IPC, which punishes only a male participant in the offence of adultery is *intravires*, in view of which provision of the Constitution of India**
- a) Article 14
 - b) Article 15(3)
 - c) Article 16(4)
 - d) Article 21
- 122. Which one of the following case upheld the constitutionality of Section 499 & 500 of the Indian Penal Code?**
- a) *Subramanian Swamy v. Union of India, Ministry of law & ors.*
 - b) *Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab & Anr*
 - c) *Brij Bhushan v. State of Delhi*
 - d) *Manoj Narula v. Union of India*
- 123. Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace, is punishable under:-**
- a) Section 508,IPC
 - b) Section 507, IPC
 - c) Section 503, IPC
 - d) Section 504, IPC
- 124. Misconduct in public by a drunken person is**
- a) Public Mischief
 - b) Annoyance
 - c) Intentional Insult
 - d) All of the above
- 125. The offence of criminal breach of trust is described in:**

- a) Section 405 of IPC
 - b) Section 406 of IPC
 - c) Section 378 of IPC
 - d) Section 379 of IPC
- 126. Harvinder, who was entrusted by Suresh, with certain blocks for printing a catalogue of rival's firm with the same blocks. Harvinder is guilty of :**
- a) Theft
 - b) Cheating
 - c) Criminal Misappropriation
 - d) Criminal breach of trust
- 127. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under-**
- a) Section 392
 - b) Section 393
 - c) Section 390
 - d) Section 394
- 128. 'A' meets 'B' and his child in a jungle, 'A' takes the child and threatens to kill him unless 'B' delivers his purse to 'A' and consequently 'B' delivers his purse. 'A' has committed:-**
- a) Extortion
 - b) Theft
 - c) Robbery
 - d) Dacoity
- 129. As per IPC a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, restricted or released, is –**
- a) Conveyance deed
 - b) Gift deed
 - c) Will
 - d) Valuable security
- 130. The difference between section 34 and section 149 of IPC is that –**
- a) Section 34 deals with group liability whereas section 149 deals with unlawful assembly
 - b) Section 34 requires 5 persons whereas section 149 requires minimum two
 - c) Section 34 requires active participation whereas section 149 is attracted even on membership of the unlawful assembly
 - d) Section 34 is a substantive offence whereas section 149 is a rule of evidence only
- 131. 'A' is tried for the murder of 'B'. He takes the plea of self-defence but the evidence adduced by him is not sufficient to put his case under this exception, although it is enough to create doubt whether the charge against him has been positively proved. In this case**
- a) 'A' is guilty of murder because he has not discharged his burden of proof

- b) 'A' is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder because his case falls under exceptions to Section 300, IPC
- c) 'A' has committed no offence because self-defence is a recognized ground of exemption from criminal liability
- d) 'A' is entitled to acquittal as the prosecution has failed to prove the guilt beyond reasonable doubt

132. 'A', 'B' and 'C' decide amongst themselves to persuade 'D' to steal jewellery from the house of 'M' and they accordingly do so. 'D' readily agrees and sets out towards M's house in order to steal jewellery.

- a) 'A', 'B' and 'C' are liable for conspiracy to commit theft.
- b) 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' are liable for criminal conspiracy
- c) 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' are liable for criminal conspiracy, but 'D' is not liable for any offence because his act only amounts to preparation
- d) Both (a) and (c) are correct

133. The distinction between Sections 299 and 300 IPC was made clear by

- a) *Marshall, J in R v. Govinda*
- b) *Melville, J in Govinda v. R*
- c) *Melville, J in R v. Govinda*
- d) *Marshall, J in Govinda v. R*

134. Consider the following statements:

To claim the benefit of provocation in reducing the liability for murder the offender must prove that the:

- 1. Provocation was sufficient in ordinary course of nature to cause a person of ordinary temper to lose his self control.**
- 2. Provocation was grave and sudden to justify the killing**
- 3. Provocation was so grave that it would stir a desire for revenge**
- 4. Sufficient time did not elapse so as to cool down the passion**

Of these statements:

- a) 1 alone is correct
- b) 2 and 3 are correct
- c) 1,3 and 4 are correct
- d) 1,2 and 4 are correct

135. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) Mens Rea is not an essential ingredient of the offence punishable under Section 107,IPC
- b) Mens Rea is not an essential ingredient of the offence punishable under Section 304A,IPC
- c) Mens Rea is not an essential ingredient of the offence punishable under Section 364A,IPC
- d) Both (a) and (b) above

136. Which of the following offence is not compoundable?

- a) Offence under Section 334 of IPC
- b) Offence under Section 342 of IPC
- c) Offence under Section 307 of IPC
- d) Offence under Section 506 of IPC

137. 'A', a police officer tortures 'B' to induce 'B' to confess that he has committed a crime. A is guilty under which of the following provision of IPC

- a) Section 327
- b) Section 328
- c) Section 329
- d) Section 330

138. A threatens to set a dog at Z, if Z goes along a path by 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 confinement
- b) Wrongful restraint
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Rightful confinement

139. X, aged 16 years, developed liking for his neighbour, Y, aged by 18 years and was keen to marry him. When her parents came to know about it, they took her to a relative's place away from her home and decided to give her education there. After some days, X telephoned Y and asked him to come to a particular place. Y reached the place, where X asked him to take her to a hill station on his scooter where she proposed marriage and Y responded. Before they could get married, the father of X filed complaint against Y under Section 363 of IPC and Y was arrested. Which one among the following statements gives the correct legal position in the matter?

- a) Y has made himself liable for the offence of kidnapping from unlawful guardianship without their consent as he has taken her to the hill station on his scooter
- b) Y is not liable as he has only allowed the minor to accompany him having not taking any active role in her coming out of the keeping of her lawful guardians
- c) Y is not liable as X had abandoned her lawful guardianship
- d) X is capable of deciding what is good for her and therefore Y cannot be held guilty of kidnapping

140. For which of the following offences, *mens rea* is not a requisite?

- a) Kidnapping
- b) Robbery
- c) Trespass
- d) None of the above

141. Which one of the following is a continuing offence?

- a) Abduction

- b) Rape
 - c) Abetment
 - d) Kidnapping
- 142. Minimum sentence for 'Ten years imprisonment' is not necessary for which of these offences :**
- a) Section 326 voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapon
 - b) Section 376(2) g
 - c) Section 395 Dacoity
 - d) Section 409 Criminal Breach of trust by a public servant
- 143. A bullock cart carrying a box of treasure is intercepted by 'A'. The offence of theft is committed by 'A' if and as soon as:**
- a) He seizes the bullock
 - b) The bullock is made to move by him in his discretion
 - c) He takes the box of treasure
 - d) He takes the valuable contents of the treasure
- 144. A meets B and his child in a jungle, A takes the child and threatens to kill him unless B delivers his purse to A and consequently B delivers his purse. A has committed:-**
- a) Extortion
 - b) Theft
 - c) Robbery
 - d) Dacoity
- 145. Attempt to commit robbery is punishable under-**
- a) Section 392 IPC
 - b) Section 393 IPC
 - c) Section 390 IPC
 - d) Section 394 IPC
- 146. A signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name A commits:**
- a) Cheating
 - b) Attempt of cheating
 - c) Attempt of forgery
 - d) Forgery
- 147. The offence of criminal intimidation involves _____.**
- a) Assault
 - b) Battery
 - c) Affray
 - d) Threat
- 148. Minimum punishment as provided under Indian Penal Code,1860 is :**
- a) One week

- b) 24 hours
- c) 12 hours
- d) None of the above

149. The offence of extortion cannot be committed against which of the following:-

- a) Movable property
- b) Immovable property
- c) Valuable security
- d) None

150. A and B go with intent to kill C. A stood on guard with a spare gun in hand but did not shoot C. B killed C. Which one of the following is correct?

- a) A and B both are equally liable for murder of C
- b) A is not liable as he did nothing
- c) Only B is liable for murder of C
- d) None of the above

151. According to provision of IPC , Punishment for Rape of Girl below 16 years is-

- a) 20 years
- b) Life Imprisonment
- c) 10 years
- d) 20 years or life imprisonment

152. The case of S.Vardarjan v. State relates to

- a) Section 366-A of IPC
- b) Section 364-A of IPC
- c) Section 363 of IPC
- d) None of the above

153. In which case Supreme court has struck down Section 497 of IPC

- a) Navtej Singh Johar v. UOI
- b) Independent Thoughts v. UOI
- c) Common cause v. UOI
- d) Joseph Shine v. UOI

154. Transgender has been recognized as third gender with all rights and a right to reservation by the SC in the case of :

- a) NAZ Foundation v. Government of NCT Delhi
- b) Baljit Singh v. State of Haryana
- c) NALSA v. UOI
- d) Navtej Singh Johar v. UOI

155. Death sentence should be awarded in “rarest of rare case” was held in

- a) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab
- b) Rameshwar v. State of U.P

- c) T.V. Vatheswaran v. State of Tamil Nadu
d) State of U.P v. M.K.Anthony
- 156. The criminal Amendment Act, 1983 was the culmination of the following judgement of the Supreme Court:**
- a) Nandini Satpathi v. P.L.Dhani
b) Tuka Ram v. State
c) Vishaka v. State
d) Pratap Mishra v. State
- 157. Consensual sexual relationship between two adult is no more offence under Section 377 of IPC. This was held in**
- a) Navtej Singh Johar v. UOI
b) Independent Thought v. UOI
c) Joseph Sine v. UOI
d) NAZ Foundation v. Govt. of NCT
- 158. Which of the following cases does not related to criminal attempt?**
- a) State of Maharashtra v. Mohd Yakub
b) Kanchan v. State of U.P
c) R. v. Spicer
d) R. v. Osborne
- 159. The offence of giving false evidence is also known as:**
- a) Perjury
b) Blackmail
c) Perjury in English Law
d) None of the above
- 160. Which of the Section of IPC makes the punishable forgery for purpose of cheating?**
- a) Section 465
b) Section 466
c) Section 467
d) Section 468
- 161. Which case cited mediation in rape case sans legal permissibility?**
- a) Niketan Dussa v. State of Orissa
b) Shashi Kumar v. Union of India
c) M.P. v. Madan Lal,2015
d) Manjit v. State
- 162. Which of the following case is not related to dowry death?**
- a) *Kamesh Panjiyar v. State of Bihar*
b) *Kundulabala Subrahmanyaam v. State of A.P.*
c) *Barduddin v. State of U.P*
d) *Prem Singh v. State of Haryana*

- 163. The Hicklin test of determining the liability for the offence of obscenity was affirmed by the SC in the case of :**
- a) *Ranjit D. Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra*
 - b) *Vidhyaharan v. State of Kerala*
 - c) *Rupan Deol Bajaj v. Kanwas Pal Singh Gill*
 - d) *Durga Charan Naik v. State of Orissa*
- 164. In which of the following cases, the SC held that “Brutality is inbuilt in every murder death sentence is not imposed”?**
- a) *Prem Sagar v. Dharamvir*
 - b) *State of U.P v. Lalit Tandon*
 - c) *Union of India v. Madhusudan Prasad*
 - d) *Regu Mahesh v Rajendra Prasad*
- 165. Procurement of Minor Girl is given under which Section of IPC?**
- a) Section 366-B
 - b) Section 366-A
 - c) Section 376-AB
 - d) Section 376-DB
- 166. Rape and Gang Rape of girls below the age of 12 years will carry minimum imprisonment of**
- a) 10 years
 - b) Life imprisonment
 - c) 7 years
 - d) 20 years
- 167. Second Marriage under Hindu Marriage is void, it cannot be said that the accused would not be guilty under Section 494 of IPC. It was held in Case of**
- a) Jagtar Singh v. State
 - b) Neelkamal V. State
 - c) Gopal v. State
 - d) None of the above
- 168. Which one of the following is a case of Transfer of Malice?**
- a) State of Rajasthan v. Ram Kailash
 - b) B.D Khutnte v. UOI
 - c) Dilip Kumar Mandal v. State of West Bengal
 - d) Dr. Saroja Dharampal v. State
- 169. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication is given under :**
- a) Section 505
 - b) Section 506
 - c) Section 507
 - d) Section 508
- 170. Keeping lottery office is punishable under :**

- a) Section 293 A
- b) Section 294A
- c) Section 293 B
- d) Section 294 A

171. A Zamindar, tortures a raiyat in order to compel him to pay him rent. A is liable under:

- a) Section 330
- b) Section 321
- c) Section 323
- d) None of the above

172. Punishment for belonging to gang of dacoits is given under:

- a) Section 398
- b) Section 399
- c) Section 400
- d) Section 401

173. In which of the following cases the court held that attempt to do even an impossible act, will amount to an offence?

- a) Abhyananad Mishra v. State of Bihar
- b) R. v. Goodball
- c) R v. Raisat Ali
- d) R. v. Robinson

174. Husband demanded for money from wife after 4 years of marriage for a specific purpose, no where related to marriage demand but it caused harassment to the deceased wife so much that she was bound to end her life. Husband will be liable under :

- a) Liable under Section 498A
- b) Liable under Section 300
- c) Liable under Section 309
- d) Liable under Section 306

175. For rioting, which of the following is correct

- a) Actual force or violence must be used
- b) Mere show of force is sufficient
- c) Mere possession of deadly weapon is sufficient
- d) All the above.

176. The word wrong in a defence of insanity refers to :

- a) A legal wrong
- b) A civil wrong
- c) A moral wrong

d) Moral as well as legal wrong

177. Chapter X of IPC deals with

- a) Offences against the public tranquility
- b) Offences by or relating to public servant
- c) Offences related to contempt of the lawful authority of public servants
- d) Offence relating to elections

178. Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child is dealt under:

- a) Section 367
- b) Section 368
- c) Section 369
- d) Section 370

179. The accused A slit B's throat with a shaving razor in the ward of a hospital in jail. There was sufficient evidence to point out the guilt of accused but both parties were rivals in their trade and the accused as well as the deceased has criminal and anti-social antecedents. The crime committed was not brutal, grotesque, diabolical, revolting or dastardly. In this case the accused must be:

- a) Awarded death penalty for murder
- b) Awarded rigorous imprisonment for life
- c) Must be heavily fined
- d) None of them

180. A along with her husband B had killed her parents, brother and grandmother and hid their bodies in the specific tank behind the house. The motive was to misappropriate the property of the deceased and confessional statement of the approver pointed towards the accused.

- a) Both A and B should be sentenced to death
- b) Both A and B should be sentenced to life imprisonment
- c) Only A must be sentenced to death
- d) Only B must be sentenced to dealt

181. In a certain case of a bus carried on its roof corrugated iron sheets which fell down due to jolting while the bus was being driven on a kutchra road, as a result of which some persons were injured and one of them died. The Supreme Court held that unless the driver could be hold entirely responsible for loading iron sheet and putting them in negligent manner or not tying them properly, his conviction under Section 304 A and Section 279 of IPC would not be sustainable. The case was:

- a) Baijnath Singh v. State of Bihar
- b) Chandu v. State
- c) Shanker Lal v. State of Gujarat
- d) Ajit Singh v. State of Punjab

182. Mens Rea is not essential in:

- a) Strict liability
- b) Public nuisance
- c) Revenue Law Cases
- d) All of the above

183. The essence of Seditio n is

- a) Intention
- b) Benefits or gains of the accused
- c) Result
- d) Both intention and result

184. Which of the following offence is not tranquility?

- a) Riot
- b) Affray
- c) Unlawful assembly
- d) Assault

185. Offence of breaking a divine idol is called:

- a) Blasphemy
- b) Sacrilege
- c) Treason
- d) Arson

186. The essence of the offence of cheating is

- a) Deception
- b) Trick or sham
- c) Dishonest concealment of facts
- d) All of the above

187. The information Technology act has not amended which section of IPC:

- a) Section 464
- b) Section 29-A
- c) Section 466
- d) Section 120-A

188. Misconduct in public by a drunken person is:

- a) Public mischief
- b) Annoyance
- c) Intentional assault
- d) All of the above

189. The distinction between criminal intimidation and extortion relates to

- a) Delivery of property
- b) Threat of injury
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Intensity of threat

190. An advocate who dictates to his clerk a letter containing defamatory statement regarding a person is

- a) Is liable for defamation
- b) Is not liable for defamation in view of privileged communication
- c) Is liable for defamation in special cases only
- d) None of the above

191. Forcibly taking the thumb impression of a person on a blank piece of paper amounts maounts to an offence of assault. This was held in:

- a) *Jadunandan Singh v. Emperor*
- b) *Dr. P.B. Desai v. State of Maharashtra*
- c) *Virthu Jadhav v. Satte of Maharashtra*
- d) *Hari Kishan v. State of MP*

192. Negligent conduct with respect to animal under Section 489 of IPC is punishable with :

- a) Imprisonment for 6 months and 1,000 rupees fine
- b) Imprisonment for 3 months and 1,000 rupees fine
- c) Only Imprisonment for 1 year
- d) Only Imprisonment for 8 months

193. Wrongful confinement in secret is given under

- a) Section 340
- b) Section 344
- c) Section 345
- d) Section 346

194. X was a clerk at Y's office. While Y was busy in his office work, X takes out his phone out of his possession with intention to sale it. Now X has committed the theft under which section of IPC :

- a) Section 378
- b) Section 381
- c) Section 382
- d) Section 379

195. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to extort property is given under which section of IPC:

- a) Section 326
- b) Section 327
- c) Section 328
- d) None of the above

196. *Laloo Prasad v. State of Bihar* is related to which offence of IPC:

- a) Robbery
- b) Theft
- c) Extortion
- d) Defamation

197. The farm of X on outskirts on the Delhi was attacked by a gang of armed robbers. X without informing the police, at first warned the robbers by firing in the air. As they were fleeing, he fired at them injuring a robber. Can he claim right to self-defence?

- a) No, as he had not informed the police first and had acted on his own
- b) No, because he has used excessive force and had caused more harm, than was required.
- c) Yes, as he has every right to protect his property
- d) Both (a) and (b)

198. Export or import of counterfeit of Indian coin is Offence given under:

- a) Section 236 of IPC
- b) Section 237 of IPC
- c) Section 338 of IPC
- d) Section 339 of IPC

199. Forgery of record of Court or of public register, etc. is punishable under which section :

- a) Section 465
- b) Section 466
- c) Section 467
- d) Section 468

200. House breaking at night is given under which Section of IPC:

ZIA JUDICIALS

- a) Section 445
- b) Section 446
- c) Section 447
- d) None of the above

e) IPC TEST PAPER ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|
| 1. | C | 41. | D | 81. | D | 121. | B | 161. | C |
| 2. | A | 42. | B | 82. | B | 122. | A | 162. | C |
| 3. | C | 43. | D | 83. | A | 123. | D | 163. | A |
| 4. | A | 44. | B | 84. | D | 124. | B | 164. | A |
| 5. | D | 45. | D | 85. | D | 125. | A | 165. | B |
| 6. | C | 46. | C | 86. | C | 126. | D | 166. | D |
| 7. | D | 47. | B | 87. | C | 127. | B | 167. | C |
| 8. | D | 48. | D | 88. | B | 128. | C | 168. | A |
| 9. | C | 49. | A | 89. | C | 129. | D | 169. | C |
| 10. | C | 50. | D | 90. | D | 130. | C | 170. | B |
| 11. | C | 51. | D | 91. | C | 131. | D | 171. | A |
| 12. | D | 52. | C | 92. | B | 132. | B | 172. | C |
| 13. | A | 53. | D | 93. | B | 133. | C | 173. | B |
| 14. | A | 54. | A | 94. | C | 134. | D | 174. | A |
| 15. | C | 55. | C | 95. | B | 135. | B | 175. | A |
| 16. | B | 56. | C | 96. | A | 136. | C | 176. | D |
| 17. | A | 57. | B | 97. | B | 137. | D | 177. | C |
| 18. | D | 58. | D | 98. | C | 138. | B | 178. | C |
| 19. | C | 59. | C | 99. | C | 139. | B | 179. | B |
| 20. | C | 60. | C | 100. | C | 140. | A | 180. | B |
| 21. | C | 61. | D | 101. | A | 141. | A | 181. | A |
| 22. | C | 62. | C | 102. | C | 142. | B | 182. | D |
| 23. | A | 63. | B | 103. | C | 143. | B | 183. | A |
| 24. | D | 64. | D | 104. | B | 144. | C | 184. | D |
| 25. | B | 65. | B | 105. | C | 145. | B | 185. | B |
| 26. | C | 66. | D | 106. | A | 146. | D | 186. | D |
| 27. | A | 67. | D | 107. | C | 147. | D | 187. | D |
| 28. | C | 68. | D | 108. | A | 148. | B | 188. | B |
| 29. | B | 69. | B | 109. | B | 149. | D | 189. | A |
| 30. | C | 70. | D | 110. | D | 150. | A | 190. | B |
| 31. | C | 71. | A | 111. | D | 151. | D | 191. | A |
| 32. | C | 72. | A | 112. | A | 152. | C | 192. | A |
| 33. | B | 73. | C | 113. | C | 153. | D | 193. | D |
| 34. | B | 74. | D | 114. | D | 154. | C | 194. | B |
| 35. | B | 75. | B | 115. | C | 155. | A | 195. | B |
| 36. | B | 76. | B | 116. | C | 156. | B | 196. | D |
| 37. | C | 77. | D | 117. | A | 157. | A | 197. | D |

ZIA JUDICIALS

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|------------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| 38. | C | 78. | A | 118. | C | 158. | B | 198. | C |
| 39. | C | 79. | C | 119. | A | 159. | C | 199. | B |
| 40. | D | 80. | B | 120. | C | 160. | B | 200. | B |

