

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

1. Which of the following descriptions is correct under section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- a) A witness may be cross examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing, and relevant to matters in question, without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; even if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention need not, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.
- b) A witness may be cross examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing, and relevant to matters in question, without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but, if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention need not, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.
- c) A witness may be cross examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing, and relevant to matters in question, without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; even if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention need not, before the writing can be proved, be called to such new materials which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.
- d) A witness may be cross examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing, even if not relevant matters in question, without such writing being shown to him, or being proved for any purpose.

2. Section 31 of the Indian Evidence Act says that admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as:

- a) Res judicata
- b) Res gestae
- c) Estoppels
- d) None of these

3. What is not correct for the admissibility of the 'dying declaration' under Section 32 Clause (1) of the Indian Evidence Act?

- a) The person making statement must have died
- b) Statement must have been made as to cause of his death
- c) It is not necessary that cause of death must be in question
- d) It is not necessary that statement must have been made in expectation of death

4. The depositions relevant under Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, but is subject to the control of:

- a) Section 156 of the Indian Evidence Act

- b) Section 157 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - c) Section 158 of the Indian Evidence Act
 - d) None of the above
- 5. Documents in respect of which privilege has been provided under Section 123 of the Indian Evidence Act**
- a) Is a published official record
 - b) Is an unpublished official record
 - c) Both (A) and (B)
 - d) None of the above
- 6. The relationship in Section 50 of the Indian Evidence Act, means**
- a) Relationship by blood only
 - b) Relationship by blood or marriage only
 - c) Relationship by blood or marriage or adoption
 - d) None of the above
- 7. 'Mistake' referred to in Proviso (1) to Section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, refers to**
- a) Unilateral mistake only
 - b) Mutual mistake only
 - c) Unilateral and mutual mistake
 - d) None of the above
- 8. Under Section 145 of the Indian Evidence Act, a witness may be contradicted as to his previous statement in writing**
- a) Without drawing his attention to the previous writing
 - b) After drawing his attention to the previous writing
 - c) Without drawing or after drawing his attention to the previous writing
 - d) None of the above
- 9. Section 81A was added in the Indian Evidence Act by the information Technology Act, 2000 to provide the presumption as to**
- a) Electronic agreements
 - b) Electronic messages
 - c) Electronic records
 - d) Gazettes in electronic forms
- 10. Sections 40 to 44 of the Indian Evidence Act deal with the relevance of:**
- a) Characters
 - b) Opinion of third persons
 - c) Judgments, decree and orders
 - d) Statements made under special circumstances

11. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is founded upon the doctrine laid down in 'Pickard v. Sears'?

- a) Section 6
- b) Section 32
- c) Section 115
- d) Section 167

12. Under Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the term 'possession' denotes:

- a) Actual present possession
- b) Juridical possession
- c) Symbolic possession
- d) All of the above

13. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005 amended:

- a) Section 73A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- b) Section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- c) Section 22A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- d) Section 47A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

14. The term res gestae is equivalent to facts mentioned in Section 6 of Evidence Act. It implies:

- a) Things done in the course of a transaction
- b) Fact in issue and surrounding circumstances
- c) Acts talking for themselves
- d) All of the above

15. The maxim- "Nemo moriturous preasumitur mentire" _____ is applicable in the Evidence Act to:

- a) Section 32 (1)
- b) Section 32 (2)
- c) Section 32 (3)
- d) Section 32 (4)

16. Hearsay evidence is generally inadmissible. However, in which of the following cases it is admissible?

- a) Res gestae
- b) Admissions and confessions
- c) Dying declaration
- d) All of these

17. Which of the following is a public document?

- a) A post-mortem report
- b) An insurance policy
- c) A panchanama prepared by a police officer

d) A private waqf deed

18. Appreciation of evidence is a:

- a) Question of fact
- b) Question of law
- c) Question of law and fact
- d) All of the above

19. Which of the following Sections was not inserted in the Indian Evidence Act by the Information Technology Act, 2000?

- a) Section 22A
- b) Section 67A
- c) Section 81A
- d) Section 114A

20. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act is based on the maxim “Salus populi sum rema lex”?

- a) Section 123
- b) Section 118
- c) Section 119
- d) Section 130

21. Presumption as to dowry death is contained in:

- a) Section 111A of Evidence Act
- b) Section 113A of Evidence Act
- c) Section 113B of Evidence Act
- d) Section 113 of Evidence Act

22. A communication made to the spouse during marriage, under Section 122 of the Evidence Act:

- a) Remains privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death
- b) Does not remain privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death
- c) Does not remain privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce but remains privileged even after death
- d) Remains privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce but not so on after death

23. An accomplice is a competent witness:

- a) Under Section 118 of the Evidence Act
- b) Under Section 119 of the Evidence Act
- c) Under Section 132 of the Evidence Act
- d) Under Section 133 of the Evidence Act

24. The provision relating to “hostile witness” is provided in:

- a) Section 154 of the Evidence Act
- b) Section 155 of the Evidence Act
- c) Section 114 of the Evidence Act
- d) Section 133 of the Evidence Act

25. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2005?

- a) Section 90A
- b) Section 32
- c) Section 118
- d) Section 154

26. Which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is reflection of “Doctrine of Confirmation by subsequent facts”?

- a) Section 27
- b) Section 115
- c) Section 102
- d) Section 165

27. Law of evidence is a:

- a) A substantive law
- b) A procedural law
- c) A penal law
- d) Both (a) and (c)

28. The question is whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day, fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant

- a) As introductory to fact in issue
- b) As preparation of fact in issue
- c) As it makes existence of fact in issue highly improbable
- d) As a motive for fact in issue

29. Which of the following statement is incorrect in the context of “Estoppel” as dealt in Section 115 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872:

- a) There must be a representative by a person to another
- b) The representation must be in writing
- c) The other person must have acted upon such representation taking it as true
- d) The other person should have suffered some prejudice, detriment or disadvantage by acting upon or by reason of such representation

30. A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which says B has committed. According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 the burden of proof is on

- a) A, under Section 101

- b) B, under Section 103
- c) A, under Section 104
- d) B, under Section 108

31. 'Conclusive proof of legitimacy' of a child born during the valid marriage is dealt under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- a) Section 115
- b) Section 114
- c) Section 112
- d) Section 113

32. Section 116 of the Evidence Act is applicable to:

- a) Movable Property
- b) Immovable Property
- c) Intellectual Property
- d) All of the above

33. Proof of a fact depends on:

- a) Accuracy of the statement and upon the probability of its existence
- b) Not upon the accuracy of the statement but upon the probability of its existence
- c) Artificial probative value assigned to a fact
- d) Rigid mathematical demonstration

34. Which of the following admission is no evidence:

- a) An admission by one of the several defendants in a suit against another defendant
- b) An admission by a guardian *ad litem* against a minor
- c) An admission by one of the partners of a firm against the firm or other partners
- d) Only (a) and (b)

35. Section 27 of Evidence Act applies:

- a) When the person giving information is an accused but not in police custody
- b) When the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody
- c) When the person is in police custody but not an accused
- d) Only (a) and (b)

36. Under Section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be cross-examined as to previous statement in writing:

- a) Without proving the same and without showing the same to the witness
- b) Only after proving the same, may be without showing the same to the witness
- c) Without proving the same but only after showing the same to the witness
- d) Only after proving the same and showing the same to the witness

37. The 'relationship' in Section 50 of the Evidence Act means:

- a) Relationship by blood only
- b) Relationship by blood or marriage only

- c) Relationship by blood or marriage or adoption
- d) None of the above

38. Under Section 32 of Evidence Act, the opinion:

- a) As to public rights & customs are admissible
- b) As to private rights & customs are admissible
- c) As to both public & private rights and customs are admissible
- d) Only as to customs are admissible

39. Under the Evidence Act, fact means:

- a) Factum probandum
- b) Factum probans
- c) Both factum probandum and factum probans
- d) None of the above

40. Oral evidence under Section 60 of Evidence Act may be

- a) Direct Only
- b) Hearsay
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Either (a) and (b)

41. Section 101 to 111 of the Evidence Act lays down provisions regarding who is to lead evidence and prove the case. These rules are called rules relating to:

- a) Burden of proof
- b) Presumption of fact
- c) Presumption of law
- d) Presumptions

42. Under Section 54 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 previous bad characters is irrelevant, but becomes relevant if:

- a) The bad character of a person is itself a fact
- b) The bad character of a person is itself a fact-in-issue
- c) The bad character is evidence to a previous conviction
- d) Both (b) and (c)

43. The presumption under Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act is relevant when there is dispute relating to the:

- a) Maternity of the child
- b) Paternity of the child
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Guardianship of the child

44. Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies of documents is stated in Section.....of the Indian Evidence Act,1872

- a) 77

- b) 78
- c) 79
- d) 80

45. 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

46. Propositions under Evidence Act are:

- (I) Statement is a genus, admission is a species & confession is a sub-species
- (II) Statement & admission are species & confession is a sub-species
- (III) Statement & admission are genus & confession is a species

In this context which of the following is correct:

- a) I is correct, II & III are incorrect
- b) I & II are correct & III is incorrect
- c) II & III are correct & I is incorrect
- d) III is correct & I & II are incorrect

47. For presumption of death under Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of :

- a) Three years
- b) Seven years
- c) Twelve years
- d) Thirty years

48. In relation to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, which of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Court includes arbitrators
- b) An inscription on a metal-plate is a document
- c) A fact said to be not proved when it is neither proved nor disproved
- d) The state of a person's health is a fact

49. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) The terms 'relevancy' and 'admissibility' are co-extensive and inter-changeable
- b) That evidence must be relevant in order to be admissible
- c) That facts which are relevant may not be admissible
- d) That 'relevancy' is the genus of which 'admissibility' is a species

50. Which is not the main principle that underlines the Law of Evidence?

- a) The best evidence must be given in all cases
- b) Evidence must be confined to the matters in issue

- c) Hearsay evidence must not be admitted
d) Hearsay evidence must be admitted
- 51. Which one of the following Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that an accused person shall be a competent witness for the charges of an offence made against him?**
- a) Section 312
b) Section 313
c) Section 314
d) Section 315
- 52. Who is given protection from arrest under Section 45 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?**
- a) President of India
b) Judicial Officers
c) Members of Armed Forces
d) Members of Parliament
- 53. Which one of the following has the power to pass a sentence of Imprisonment for a term of ten years under Cr.P.C?**
- a) The Court of Magistrate of First Class
b) The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate
c) An Assistant Sessions Judge
d) The Court of a Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
- 54. Under Section 53 of Cr.P.C. Examination of accused by medical practitioner is at the request of Police Officer of:**
- a) Not below the rank of Inspector
b) Not below the rank of sub-Inspector
c) Not below the rank of DSP
d) Not below the rank of SP
- 55. Which of the following statements is not correct?**
- a) The term 'charge' is defined in Section 2(b) of Cr.P.C
b) The charge should be clear and specific
c) It must refer to the Section of the Indian Penal Code under which the offence charged is punishable
d) There is no need to write the charge in the language of the Court
- 56. Which one of the following offences is triable summarily under Cr.P.C?**
- a) Wrongful restraint
b) Abduction in order to murder
c) House trespass

- d) Offences not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years
- 57. In proceeding under Section 107 of the Cr.P.C. an executive magistrate may require to execute a bond for keeping peace for such period, not exceeding**
- a) One year
 - b) Two years
 - c) Three years
 - d) Six months
- 58. Which Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has dealt with power of High Court to commit the sentence of death to life imprisonment on pregnant woman?**
- a) Section 416
 - b) Section 411
 - c) Section 417
 - d) Section 420
- 59. Which one of the following may record confession under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?**
- a) Any Executive Magistrate
 - b) A police officer
 - c) Any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate
 - d) A registered medical practitioner
- 60. Which court has the power to grant maintenance to wife, children and parents under Cr.P.C?**
- a) Session Court
 - b) Court of Magistrate Ist class
 - c) Court of Magistrate IInd class
 - d) Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
- 61. Which of the following provisions deals with the power of the Sessions judge of revision?**
- a) Section 401 of Cr.P.C
 - b) Section 400A Cr.P.C
 - c) Section 402 Cr.P.C
 - d) Section 399 Cr.P.C
- 62. Guidelines for mutual satisfactory disposition are covered under Section..... of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.**
- a) 265 C
 - b) 265 D
 - c) 265 E
 - d) 265 H

- 63. Point out incorrect responses- The period of limitation for taking cognizance of an offence shall be-**
- a) Six months, if offence is punishable with fine only
 - b) One year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year
 - c) Three years, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years;
 - d) Five years, if the offence is punishable with death sentence
- 64. If a Magistrate administers oath before recording the confession of an accused, the confessional statement is:**
- a) Good in law and admissible in evidence
 - b) Bad in law and inadmissible in evidence
 - c) Good in law but admissible only on corroboration
 - d) Bad in law but becomes admissible on corroboration
- 65. Compounding of offence under the provisions of Cr.P.C results in**
- a) Acquittal of accused
 - b) Acquittal only if the charges have been framed
 - c) Discharge of accused
 - d) Discharged only if the charge have been framed
- 66. During investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by**
- a) Any police officer
 - b) The investigating officer
 - c) Both (a) & (b)
 - d) Either (a) & (b)
- 67. Error or omission in framing of charge**
- a) Is material in all circumstances shall vitiate the trial
 - b) Is material only if it is has occasioned a failure of justice to the accused
 - c) Is material and the accused is liable to be acquitted
 - d) Both (a) & (c)
- 68. In a summons case, instituted on a complaint, the accused having been summoned is liable to be acquired 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)
- 69. Period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term of two years, as per Section 468 of Cr.P.C. is**
- a) Six months
 - b) One year

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- c) Two years
- d) Three years

70. The provisions of 'Plea-Bargaining' under Chapter XXI A of Cr.P.C. are not applicable if the offence is committed against a child before the age of:

- a) 12 years
- b) 14 years
- c) 16 years
- d) 18 years

71. Inherent powers under Section 482 of Cr.P.C. can be exercised by:

- a) Any criminal court
- b) Supreme Court only
- c) The Session Court and High Court
- d) High Court

72. Point out correct statement:

- a) A private person may arrest or cause to be arrested any person who in his presence commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence
- b) An Executive or Judicial Magistrate may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender when any offence is committed in his presence and within his jurisdiction
- c) Any police officer may arrest any person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant who has been concerned in any cognizable offence
- d) (A), (B) & (C) are correct

73. Which one of the following combinations are not correctly matched?

- (1) Anticipatory Bail - Section 438, Cr.P.C
- (2) Summary Dismissal - Section 384, Cr.P.C of Appeal
- (3) Reference to High - Section 394, Cr.P.C Court
- (4) Compounding of - Section 320, Cr.P.C Offences

Combinations:

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

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

List I

- (a) Joinder of charges.
- (b) Examination of complaint.
- (c) Cognizance of offence by Magistrate.
- (d) Order for maintenance of wives,

List II

- (I) Section 200, Cr.P.C
- (II) Section 218, Cr.P.C
- (III) Section 125, Cr.P.C
- (IV) Section 190, Cr.P.C

children and parents.

Codes:

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

75. Match List I with List II and give the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I

- a) Security for keeping peace on conviction
- b) Security for good behaviour from suspected persons
- c) Security for good behaviour from habitual persons
- d) Security of keeping peace in other cases

List-II

- (i) Section 110 of Cr.P.C
- (ii) Section 107 of Cr.P.C
- (iii) Section 109 of Cr.P.C
- (iv) Section 106 of Cr.P.C

Codes:

| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
|----|------|-------|-------|------|
| a) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |
| b) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| c) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| d) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) |

76. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that “ The law does not mandate taking of prior permission for further investigation or carrying out further investigations even after filing of charge-sheet, it being a statutory right of Police”.

- a) State of A.P. v. A.S. Peter
- b) Balbir Singh v. State of Delhi
- c) State of U.P. v. Farid Khan
- d) Union of India v. Padam Narain Agarwal

77. Which of the following statement/statements is/are incorrect?

- a) Criminal liability is best explained by the maxim “actus non-facit reum, nis means rea”
- b) For criminal liability, the ‘actus’ should be ‘reus’
- c) The word ‘actus reus’ only includes act but not omission

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d) The actus reus of omission is well illustrated in R v. Horsey

Codes:

- (A) Only (iii) is incorrect
- (B) (i),(ii) & (iii) are incorrect
- (C) Only (iii) and (iv) are incorrect
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) all are correct

78. The chapter of Plea Bargaining does not apply:

- a) When the offence is punishable with Death
- b) When the offence is punishable with Imprisonment for life
- c) To a Juvenile
- d) All the above

79. Which of the following persons are entitled under Section 302 Cr.P.C to conduct the prosecution of the case without the permission of the Magistrate:

- a) Public prosecutor
- b) Government Advocate
- c) Assistant Public Prosecutor
- d) All the above

80. When the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under Sections 376 to 376D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of 2 months from the date of

- a) Commencement of examination of witnesses
- b) Arrest of accused
- c) Charge being finalized
- d) None of the above

81. In the recent proposed amendment in Cr.P.C. the police may arrest a person

- a) After obtaining written orders from Magistrate
- b) Without orders of Magistrate
- c) After obtaining orders from Deputy Commissioner
- d) After giving reasons in writing

82. After completion of investigation, the police is to submit a final report to the Magistrate, The magistrate

- a) Is bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and accept the same if the police recommended that there is no sufficient ground for proceeding further
- b) Is not bound by the conclusions drawn by the police and may order further investigation
- c) May issue a process against the accused person (s)
- d) Both (b) & (c)

83. Addition or alteration of charge has been provided

- a) Under Section 214 of Cr.P.C
- b) Under Section 215 of Cr.P.C
- c) Under Section 216 of Cr.P.C
- d) Under Section 218 of Cr.P.C

84. An act which would otherwise be crime may in some cases be excused if the person accused of it shows that all except

- a) It was done only in order to avoid consequences
- b) Nothing was done than was reasonably necessary
- c) The evil inflicted was not disproportionate to the evil avoided
- d) None of the above

85. Which of the following combinations are correctly matched?

- 1. Made by Magistrate: Investigation**
 - 2. Object is to collect: Inquiry**
 - 3. Ordinarily second stage of a criminal case: Inquiry**
 - 4. It is not a judicial proceeding: Investigation**
- a) (1) and (2)
 - b) (2) and (3)
 - c) (3) and (4)
 - d) (2) and (4)

86. The power of the Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals from one High Court to another High Court can be exercised on an application by which one of the following?

- a) Registrar of the High Court Concerned
- b) Attorney general of India
- c) Chairman Bar Council of India
- d) Solicitor General of India

87. Permission to investigation into a non-cognizable offence can be granted by the :

- a) Session Judge
- b) Magistrate having power to try the case or commit to cause for trial
- c) District Magistrate
- d) Chief Judicial Magistrate

88. Any Magistrate of the first class may not take cognizance of any offence:

- a) Only upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence
- b) Only upon a police report of such facts
- c) Only upon information received from any person other than a police officer or upon own knowledge, that such offence has been committed
- d) Only upon oral information received from any person other than police officer

89. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 came into force on:

- a) 1st January, 1974
- b) 24th January, 1974
- c) 25th January, 1974
- d) 1st April, 1974

90. The main characteristic of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is:

- a) The separation of the Legislature from the Executive
- b) The separation of the Judiciary from the Executive
- c) The separation of the Revenue work from the Executive
- d) To provide judicial powers to the Executive Magistrates

91. In a cognizable offence a police officer:

- a) May arrest an accused without warrant
- b) Cannot arrest an accused without warrant
- c) Is not required to produce the accused before a Magistrate
- d) Can keep the accused in police custody without a remand order

92. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 Assistant Public Prosecutors are appointed by the State Government for conducting prosecutions in the Courts of Magistrates under:

- a) Section 20
- b) Section 21
- c) Section 24
- d) Section 25

93. The Court of a Judicial Magistrate is empowered to pass a sentence of:

- a) Imprisonment for seven years
- b) Imprisonment for eight years
- c) Imprisonment for ten years
- d) Death or imprisonment for life

94. Plea Bargaining, a new chapter, added in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2005, is contained in:

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

95. The classification of offences into bailable and non-bailable has been given in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, under:

- a) The 1st Schedule
- b) The 2nd Schedule
- c) Section 320
- d) Section 482

96. In a non-cognizable case, the police has the authority:

- a) To investigate and even arrest the accused without warrant
- b) To investigate into the offence but cannot arrest the accused without warrant
- c) Neither to investigate without order of the Magistrate nor can arrest the accused without warrant
- d) To arrest the accused without warrant but cannot investigate without orders of the Magistrate

97. Offences other than those mentioned in Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, are:

- a) Compoundable with the permission of the court
- b) Compoundable by the Court of Sessions
- c) Compoundable by the High Court
- d) Not compoundable

98. Under Section 468 of the Cr.P.C. the period of limitation for an offence punishable with a term not exceeding one year is:

- a) Six months
- b) One year
- c) Two years
- d) Three years

99. Under Section 308 of Cr.P.C an accomplice, who does not comply with the conditions of pardon, may be prosecuted and tried separately for the offence of giving false evidence, but with the sanction of the:

- a) Chief Justice of the High Court
- b) High Court
- c) Sessions Court
- d) State Government

100. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court has held that a married daughter with independent sufficient means of her own is liable to maintain her mother or father under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- a) Sundeep Chaudhary v. Radha Chaudhary
- b) Vijay Manohar Arbat v. Kashi Rao Rajaram Sawai
- c) Rewati Bai v. Jogeshwar
- d) K.V. Rudraiah v. B.S. Mudda Gangamma

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ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 22. | A | 43. | B | 64. | B | 85. | C |
| 2. | C | 23. | D | 44. | C | 65. | A | 86. | B |
| 3. | C | 24. | A | 45. | C | 66. | B | 87. | B |
| 4. | C | 25. | D | 46. | A | 67. | B | 88. | D |
| 5. | B | 26. | A | 47. | B | 68. | C | 89. | D |
| 6. | C | 27. | B | 48. | A | 69. | D | 90. | B |
| 7. | C | 28. | C | 49. | A | 70. | B | 91. | A |
| 8. | B | 29. | B | 50. | D | 71. | D | 92. | D |
| 9. | D | 30. | A | 51. | D | 72. | D | 93. | A |
| 10. | C | 31. | C | 52. | C | 73. | C | 94. | B |
| 11. | C | 32. | B | 53. | C | 74. | B | 95. | A |
| 12. | A | 33. | A | 54. | B | 75. | B | 96. | C |
| 13. | B | 34. | D | 55. | D | 76. | A | 97. | D |

ZIA JUDICIALS

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|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|
| 14. | D | 35. | B | 56. | D | 77. | A | 98. | B |
| 15. | A | 36. | A | 57. | A | 78. | D | 99. | B |
| 16. | D | 36. | C | 58. | A | 79. | D | 100. | A |
| 17. | D | 38. | A | 59. | C | 80. | A | | |
| 18. | B | 39. | C | 60. | B | 81. | D | | |
| 19. | D | 40. | A | 61. | D | 82. | D | | |
| 20. | A | 41. | A | 62. | A | 83. | C | | |
| 21. | C | 42. | D | 63. | D | 84. | B | | |