

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: Indian Penal Code (Part I - Paper I)
Medium of Question: English
Date of Examination: 21-02-2019

Question1:-The upper age limit of no criminal liability is

- A:-5 years
- B:-12 years
- C:-9 years
- D:-7 years

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question2:-Under S.34 of the IPC, it is necessary that

- A:-All accused be present on the scene of crime
- B:-Few accused may be present
- C:-It depends upon the nature of the crime
- D:-None may be present

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-'A' is liable to criminal attempt when

- A:-'A' purchased poison to give it to 'B'
- B:-'A' gives poison to his servant to mix it in the tea to be given 'B'
- C:-'A' gives a cup of tea mixed with poison to 'B'
- D:-'A' gives a cup of tea mixed with sugar to 'B' thinking it to be poison

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-The term 'Trifles' means

- A:-Negligible wrongs
- B:-To put in peril
- C:-To cause problem silently
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-When force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly or any member thereof, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of

- A:-Rioting
- B:-Affray
- C:-Public nuisance
- D:-Unlawful assembly

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-When a person legally bound to state the truth upon any subject makes a false statement which he believes to be false or does not believe to be true is said to commit the offence of

- A:-Fabricating false evidence
- B:-Criminal breach of trust
- C:-Giving false evidence
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-A lays sticks and turnover a pit with intention of causing death or with knowledge that death is likely to cause. 'B' believing the ground to be firm treads on it falls in and is killed. What is the offence committed by 'A'?

- A:-Culpable homicide
- B:-Murder
- C:-Attempt to murder
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-'A' caused the death of a child in the womb by kicking a pregnant woman. The offence committed by 'A' is

- A:-Culpable homicide
- B:-Murder
- C:-Attempt to murder
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Attempt to commit murder is an offence u/s

- A:-307 of IPC
- B:-304 of IPC
- C:-305 of IPC
- D:-308 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question10:-Grievous hurt is defined in

- A:-S. 320
- B:-S. 322
- C:-S. 326
- D:-S. 319

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-When a person caused bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any other person he is said to commit

- A:-Grievous hurt
- B:-Hurt
- C:-Attempt to commit hurt
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question12:-'A' with the intention of committing theft put his hand in 'B's pocket but it was empty. A commits

- A:-Theft
- B:-Extortion
- C:-Attempt to commit theft
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-A beats 'Z' and takes Z's money from his pocket without Z's consent. A is liable for

- A:-Theft
- B:-Robbery
- C:-Extortion
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Criminal breach of trust is defined in

- A:-S. 405
- B:-S. 403
- C:-S. 401
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-Cheating by personation is dealt with

- A:-S. 416
- B:-S. 418
- C:-S. 420
- D:-S. 419

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Whoever voluntarily causes hurt shall be punished under

- A:-S. 325
- B:-S. 320
- C:-S. 323
- D:-S. 345

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumstraining limits is said to commit

- A:-Wrongful restraint

- B:-Wrongful confinement
- C:-Criminal force
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-The offence of outraging modesty of a woman is dealt with

- A:-S. 354
- B:-S. 352
- C:-S. 350
- D:-S. 351

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-Whoever intentionally causes force to any person without that person consent to commit an offence or knowing it to likely to cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person is said to commit the offence of

- A:-Assault
- B:-Criminal force
- C:-Criminal intimidation
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-The offence of theft is defined in

- A:-S. 381
- B:-S. 378
- C:-S. 379
- D:-S. 380

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-'A' has sexual intercourse with wife aged 15 years of age is guilty of

- A:-Rape
- B:-Unnatural lust
- C:-Adultery
- D:-No offence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-'A' entices a minor out of the keeping of the lawful guardian without such guardians consent is said to commit the offence of

- A:-Abduction
- B:-Kidnapping from India
- C:-Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-The offence of abduction u/s 362 means

- A:-Forcefully compels a person to go from any place
- B:-Conveys any person from one place to another
- C:-Entices a minor out of the lawful guardianship
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question24:-'A' causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to 'Z' intending to cause damage to 'Z's crop. A is liable for

- A:-Nuisance
- B:-Criminal breach of fast
- C:-Mischief
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-Criminal trespass is defined in

- A:-S. 442 of IPC
- B:-S. 441 of IPC
- C:-S.445 of PIC
- D:-S.446 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-'A' cuts down a tree on Z's ground with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession without his consent 'A' is guilty of

- A:-Criminal misappropriation of property
- B:-Mischief
- C:-Theft
- D:-Criminal breach of trust

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-The difference between cheating and criminal breach of trust is

- A:-In cheating position of property is obtained by deception or by fraudulent means but in criminal breach trust the possession is obtained without such means
- B:-In criminal breach trust possession of property is obtained by fraudulent means but in cheating possession without such means
- C:-In breach of trust consent is obtained by deception but in cheating consent is obtained freely
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-'A' finds a key of 'Z's house door which had lost and commits house trespass by entering Z's house having opened, the door with that key. 'A' is liable for

- A:-House breaking
- B:-House trespass
- C:-Criminal trespass
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-When a person commits house trespass and he effects his entrance into the house in an unlawful way commits the offence of

- A:-House breaking
- B:-House trespass
- C:-Criminal trespass
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-When a person makes any false document with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person commits to offence of

- A:-Fabricating false evidence
- B:-Falsification
- C:-Forgery
- D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-Who ever have sexual intercourse with a person who is the wife of the another man, without the consent or connivance of that man is guilty of

- A:-Adultery (Section for 497)
- B:-Bigamy (Section 494)
- C:-Cruelty (Section 494 A)
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question32:-The offence of cruelty is define in

- A:-Section 498-A
- B:-Section 497
- C:-Section 494
- D:-Section 493

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-When a person makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person in order to harm the reputation of that person, commits the offence of

- A:-Defamation
- B:-Cheating
- C:-Criminal intimidation
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-'A' draws a bill of exchange upon a fictitious person and fraudulently accepts the bill in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate it 'A' commit

- A:-Fabricating false evidence
- B:-Cheating
- C:-Forgery
- D:-Mischief

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-'A' says 'Z' is an honest man, he never stole B's watch, intending to cause it to be believed that 'Z' stole to be B's watch, A is liable for

- A:-Defamation
- B:-Criminal intimidation
- C:-Forgery
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-Punishment for attempt to commit offence is defined in

- A:-Section 511
- B:-Section 411
- C:-Section 307
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Criminal breach of trust by public servant is defined in

- A:-Section 409
- B:-Section 408
- C:-Section 509
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-Intention means

- A:-An active desire to do an act
- B:-Reason of an action
- C:-To fulfill the desire
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-Fraudulently means S* 25

- A:-Does anything with an intention to defraud a person
- B:-Does an act with an intention to gain something wrongfully
- C:-Something infant residing in its truth
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Joint liability is prescribed in section

- A:-31
- B:-32
- C:-34
- D:-36

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-When the court directing a person to undergo imprisonment for a term for non payment of fine, it is

- A:-An additional period apart from any other imprisonment ordered
- B:-Not an additional period and so the offender can undergo imprisonment concurrently
- C:-Not considered as a punishment
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-When the offence is punishable with fine only the imprisonment for non payment of such fine shall not exceed 2 months when the amount of fine does not exceed Rs.50/- and 4 months when the amount of the fine does not exceed Rs.100/- and not exceeding 6 months in any other case as per.

- A:-Section 67 of IPC
- B:-Section 76 of IPC
- C:-Section 87 of IPC
- D:-Section 56 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question43:-The maximum period of solitary confinement is

- A:-6 months
- B:-1 year
- C:-3 months
- D:-1 month

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-General exceptions are explained in Section

- A:-76-106 of IPC
- B:-67-106 of IPC
- C:-96-106 of IPC
- D:-100-110 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question45:-The maximum period of solitary confinement undergone at a time is

- A:-14 days
- B:-40 days
- C:-1 month
- D:-6 month

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-The defence of unsoundness of mind is explained in section

- A:-Section 80 of IPC
- B:-Section 94 of IPC
- C:-Section 84 of IPC
- D:-Section 82 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Self induced intoxication is

- A:-A valid defence
- B:-Not a valid defence
- C:-Valid defence
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Burden of proof shifts from the prosecution to the accused

- A:-In private defence
- B:-Theft
- C:-When joint liability arises
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-The right of private defence is available

- A:-To protect one's own body only
- B:-To protect one's own body and the body of his relatives
- C:-To protect his own body and the body of any other persons
- D:-To protect one's own property

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-Every person has the right to protect his own property and the property of any other person against an offence falling under the definition of

- A:-Theft, robbery, mischief, criminal trespass or attempt to commit these offences
- B:-Theft and Robbery
- C:-Theft and mischief
- D:-Expression and robbery

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-The real test to determine whether a person has a right private defence of his body is

- A:-Whether the accused has a reasonable apprehension in his mind that the death or grievous hurt would be the consequence of the assault by the aggrieved person

- B:-Whether accused has attempted to commit and offence
- C:-Whether the accused actually committed the offence
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-The right of private defence, commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and shall continue so long as such apprehension continues as per

- A:-Section 102 of IPC
- B:-Section 103 of IPC
- C:-Section 100 of IPC
- D:-Section 99 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question53:-The right of private defence of property extends to causing death when

A:-Robbery, House breaking by night, Mischief by fire on any building used as a human dwelling or used for keeping property or theft, mischief or house trespass committed and causes an apprehension of death or grievous hurt

- B:-Theft, Mischief or criminal trespass committed or attempt to commit by the deceased
- C:-Robbery and extortion
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-Right of private defence of property commences when reasonable apprehension of danger to the property, commences and continues up to the completion of the offence which the deceased committed or upto the prevention of such act

- A:-Section 105 of IPC
- B:-Section 103 of IPC
- C:-Section 102 of IPC
- D:-Section 101 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-The right of private defence extend to causing of harm to an innocent person when

- A:-The accused has reasonably found that without causing such harm the defence can not be effectually exercised and the result will be his death
- B:-The accused believes that without which he can not prevent the deceased
- C:-The accused believes that which he can not escape
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-While fixing the criminal liability whether motive is relevant

- A:-Relevant
- B:-Not relevant
- C:-Based on the relevant situation
- D:-Partially relevant

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-The right to private defence does not extend to causing death in case of threat of

- A:-Grievous hurt
- B:-Kidnapping
- C:-Abducts
- D:-Wrongful restraint

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-When an accused was tried by the court he pleads that his case will fall one of the exceptions explained in the Indian Penal Code. If so the burden of proof lies

- A:-On the person who pleads the benefit of exemption
- B:-On the prosecution
- C:-If depends on the circumstances of the case
- D:-Partly on the prosecution and another part on the accused

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-When a person has committed an offence which among the following defences can he plead as a good defence

- A:-Insanity at the time of committing the offence
- B:-Insanity before the commission of the offence
- C:-At the time of commission of the offence he was drunk and incapable of forming any intention
- D:-Intoxication made him incapable of understanding the nature of his act

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-Which among the following statement is correct?

- A:-One can not claim the right of private defence when he invited the attack
- B:-One can not claim the right to private defence when his act exceeds the limit to protect his own body or the body of any other person
- C:-Statement (1) and (2) are correct
- D:-Statement (1) is wrong and statement (2) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Can 'A' plead the defence to necessity

- A:-'A' throws 16 passengers from a ship which is sinking to save others
- B:-'A' pulls down 'B' house to prevent to spread of fire in the locality
- C:-'A' a hungry man who has no food or water to drink kills 'B' to eat the flesh
- D:-'A' takes out a bag or rice from 'B's shop since nothing to eat for the last 10 days

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question62:-'A' was an accused for the offence under section 326 of the IPC. He took bail and was appearing before the court on every posting date. After one year he was absent in the court for three consecutive posting dates. Court issued a non bailable warrant but he escaped 2 years. After 2 years he was arrested and brought before the court and court has framed a charge against him. If so under which section of IPC will attract the offence

- A:-Section 308
- B:-Section 299 A
- C:-Section 403 A
- D:-Section 277 A

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-Actus non facit ream nisi mens it rea means

- A:-An act itself does not constitute a crime unless done with a guilty intent
- B:-An act does not constitute a crime when done with a criminal mind
- C:-An act itself is a crime even though there is no guilty mind
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:-State which of the following defences are available to a person who was committed a criminal Act

- A:-Infancy
- B:-Consent of the other party
- C:-Self preservation
- D:-Drunkness

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question65:-When one person instigate another person do a thing or engages with one or more other person in any conspiracy for the doing of that or intentionally aid by illegal omission or the doing of that thing is

- A:-Conspiracy
- B:-Inducement
- C:-Abatement
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-'A' in India instigates 'B' a foreigner in Srilanka to commit a murder in Srilanka

- A:-A is guilty of abetting the offence of murder
- B:-A can not be tried in India for abetting the offence of murder
- C:-A can not be tried in India if the act is not an offence in Srilanka
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question67:-What is the offence under the Indian Penal Code for which a mere agreement to commit an offence would make persons liable under it

- A:-Section 120 A
- B:-Section 149

C:-Section 114 read with Section 34
D:-Section 34
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred towards the Government of India is liable for the offence of
A:-Sedition
B:-Waging war against the Government of India
C:-Unlawful assembly
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-A person intentionally does anything of any stage of the offence to stimulate the commission of the offence that person is said to
A:-Abet the commission of the offence
B:-Complice the commission of the offence
C:-Aid the commission of the offence
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-When two persons agreed to commit an offence a particular day. But due to some unforeseen circumstances the offence is not committed. Did they commit any offence
A:-Yes, the offence of conspiracy
B:-No, they were not committed any offence and nobody can be prosecuted for an agreement to commit an offence unless an overt act is done
C:-Yes, the offence of abetment by conspiracy
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Punishment for defamation is
A:-2 years
B:-3 years
C:-5 years
D:-10 years
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-When 5 or more persons assembled with common object to commit any one of the offences explained in Section of IPC then it is
A:-An unlawful assembly
B:-Public nuisance
C:-Affray
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question73:-'A' an amin goes to a house to arrest a debtor 'B' and takes possession of his properties in execution decree, if a group of persons consisting 10 in number resist the amin in the exercise of his duties, what offence did they commit.
A:-Unlawful assembly
B:-Public nuisance
C:-Affray
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-When a public servant obtained any illegal gratification as a motive or reward doing or for bearing to do any official act in the exercise of his official function he is liable for the offence
A:-Bribery
B:-Unlawful engaging in any trade
C:-Obtaining valuable thing without consideration
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-'A' by his own act voluntarily provoked and there by lost his power of self control and caused the death of 'B' he is liable for
A:-Murder
B:-Culpable homicide
C:-Attempt to murder
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-Section 498 A is applicable against
A:-Cruelty against any woman
B:-Cruelty against wife
C:-Cruelty against children
D:-Cruelty against any member of the family
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-The word murder is derived from the Germanic word
A:-Morth
B:-Slaughorous
C:-Corps
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question78:-Under Section 304B a woman is died within _____ years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty is dowry death.
A:-3 years
B:-5 years
C:-7 years
D:-9 years
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Threaten to commit suicide is an offence under
A:-Section 309
B:-Section 307
C:-Section 305
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-'A' by putting 'Z' in fear of grievous hurt induces 'Z' to sign a blank paper 'Z' signs and delivers the paper 'A' has committed
A:-Extortion
B:-Cheating
C:-Fraudulent
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property commits
A:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
B:-Criminal breach of trust
C:-Cheating
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-'A' finds a letter on the road containing a bank note and from the contents of a letter in it, he learns to whom the note belongs he takes the note from him. A commits
A:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
B:-Criminal breach of trust
C:-Theft
D:-None of these
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question83:-Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means is punishable under
A:-Section 324
B:-Section 325
C:-Section 326
D:-Section 327
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-Criminal Intimidation is defined in Section
A:-503
B:-508
C:-506

D:-510

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-Affray is a punishable offence under section

A:-160

B:-157

C:-159

D:-171

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-What is the minimum number of persons included in unlawful assembly?

A:-2

B:-5

C:-3

D:-7

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Sedition is punishable under Section

A:-120

B:-125

C:-124A

D:-154A

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-Driving on a public way in a manner which endangered human life is dealt with in Section

A:-304A

B:-299

C:-302

D:-279

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-Robbery is punishable for

A:-Seven years rigorous imprisonment

B:-Fourteen years

C:-Two years

D:-Live imprisonment

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-The term public nuisance is defined under Section

A:-266

B:-268

C:-286

D:-278

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-Punishment for unnatural offence is

A:-10 years

B:-5 years

C:-7 years

D:-3 years

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-Offences against property is defined under Section

A:-Chapter IX

B:-Chapter XV

C:-Chapter XIV

D:-Chapter XVII

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-The term wrongful gain is defined under Section

A:-22

B:-23

C:-28

D:-25

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-The Indian Penal Code was enacted in the year

A:-1860

B:-1862

C:-1864

D:-1872

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-The term imprisonment is defined under Section

A:-84

B:-38

C:-53

D:-64

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-Fraudulent act means

A:-Concealment of property

B:-Cheating

C:-Obtaining a decree

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-Section 4 of the Act dealt with

A:-Extra territorial offence

B:-Punishment of offences committed within India

C:-Exception clause

D:-Gender

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Punishment for misconduct in public place by a drunken person

A:-Imprisonment for 24 hours

B:-Imprisonment for 14 days

C:-Imprisonment for one month

D:-Imprisonment for 3 months

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-Theft in dwelling house is punishable for a period of

A:-2 years

B:-7 years

C:-5 years

D:-10 years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question100:-A public servant unlawfully engaging in trade is an offence under section

A:-168

B:-170

C:-171A

D:-171-B

Correct Answer:- Option-A