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Name :	Reg. No.	Signature :
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DEPARTMENTAL TESTS — SEPTEMBER, 2020

Number of Questions : 100

Time : 2 hours

(Maximum Marks :100)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so the fact should be brought to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative marks for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.
14. **If any candidates make a marking of answer in the question paper and exchange with other candidate during the course of the examination, the answer script will be invalidated and the candidates will be debarred for a minimum period of 2 years from appearing the Departmental Tests.**

A

1. The right to private defence is available with respect to :

(A) Harm to body	(B) Harm to movable property
(C) Harm to immovable property	(D) All the above
2. Abetting the commission of suicide is dealt under which section of Indian penal code

(A) Section 306	(B) Section 307
(C) Section 305	(D) Section 309
3. Which section of the Indian Penal Code 1860 deals with putting a person in fear of death or of grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion ?

(A) Section 377	(B) Section 387
(C) Section 384	(D) Section 385
4. General exceptions are contained in :

(A) Chapter IV of IPC	(B) Chapter V of IPC
(C) Chapter VI of IPC	(D) Chapter III of IPC
5. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under :

(A) Six years of age	(B) Seven years of age
(C) Nine years of age	(D) Ten years of age
6. For a defence of intoxication, to escape criminal liability, the intoxication :

(A) Can be self-administered	(B) Administered against his will or knowledge
(C) Should not be self-administered	(D) All the above
7. Criminal breach of trust is dealt under

(A) Section 406 of IPC	(B) Section 407 of IPC
(C) Section 408 of IPC	(D) Section 409 of IPC
8. The Indian Penal Code of 1860, sub-divided into

(A) 22 Chapters	(B) 23 Chapters
(C) 25 Chapters	(D) 12 Chapters
9. The Indian penal code, 1860 is :

(A) Substantive Law	(B) Procedural Law
(C) Adjective Law	(D) None of the above
10. Section 376AB of IPC, Punishment for rape on a woman under twelve years old has been introduced by

(A) Criminal law amendment act, 2013	(B) Criminal law amendment act, 2008
(C) Criminal law amendment act, 2005	(D) Criminal law amendment act, 2018
11. The five different kinds of punishments awarded by the Indian Penal Code, 1860 have been enumerated under

(A) Section 53	(B) Section 56
(C) Section 76	(D) Section 84

12. Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes is dealt under :
- (A) Section 506 of IPC (B) Section 507 of IPC
(C) Section 508 of IPC (D) Section 509 of IPC
13. Which Section of the Indian penal code defines the term Offence ?
- (A) Section 41 (B) Section 40
(C) Section 39 (D) Section 42
14. Illegal signifies
- (A) Everything which is an offence
(B) Everything which is prohibited by law
(C) Everything which furnishes ground for civil action
(D) All of the above
15. Under which of the following sections of the IPC 'harbouring' has been defined
- (A) Section 52A (B) Section 52
(C) Section 212 (D) Section 60
16. In which of the following cases, the imprisonment must be simple ?
- (A) Refusing to take oath
(B) Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant
(C) Wrongful restraint
(D) All of the above
17. One of the following is not a punishment provided under the IPC. Identify ?
- (A) Imprisonment for life (B) Forfeiture of property
(C) To pay compensation (D) To pay fine
18. Under which section, preparation to commit dacoity is punishable
- (A) Section 396 (B) Section 391
(C) Section 399 (D) Section 400
19. When did Indian Penal code 1860 come in to force ?
- (A) 1860 (B) 1862
(C) 1861 (D) 1863
20. Under which of the following situations the Indian Courts would have jurisdiction ?
1. Crime committed by an Indian in a foreign country
 2. Crime committed by a foreigner in India
 3. Crime committed by a person on an India Aircraft
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 and 3 (C) 2 alone (D) 1, 2 and 3
21. The expression "Judge" is defined in
- (A) Section 10 (B) Section 20
(C) Section 19 (D) Section 23

A

22. When a person gains something by unlawful means to which he is not legally entitled, it is
 (A) Cheating (B) Wrongful gain
 (C) Fraud (D) Wrongful loss
23. Any hurt is grievous if it causes the sufferer to be in severe bodily pain for unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during the space of
 (A) Fifteen days (B) Twenty days
 (C) Twenty-five days (D) Thirty days
24. Offences against human body are provided under which of the following chapters of I.P.C. ?
 (A) Chapter 11 (B) Chapter 12
 (C) Chapter 14 (D) Chapter 16
25. Which section of the Indian Penal Code confers extra territorial operation
 (A) Sections 10 & 11 (B) Section 14
 (C) Section 11 (D) Section 3 & 4
26. The term for which the court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine shall not exceed :
 (A) One-third (B) Half
 (C) One-fourth (D) Two-third
27. 'A' knows 'C' to be behind a bush. 'B' does not know it. 'A', intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause 'C's death induces 'B' to fire at the bush. 'B' fires and kills 'C'
 (A) 'B' has committed the offence of culpable homicide
 (B) 'A' has committed the offence of abetment
 (C) 'B' has committed the offence of causing death by negligence
 (D) 'B' may be guilty of no offence; but 'A' has committed the offence of culpable homicide
28. Operation of consent to all offences, short of causing death intentionally, has been extended under :
 (A) Section 88 of IPC (B) Section 90 of IPC
 (C) Section 91 of IPC (D) Section 87 of IPC
29. The maximum term of imprisonment which can be imposed by the court for the offence of causing death by negligence is
 (A) Three years (B) Two years
 (C) One year (D) Six months
30. Which Section as inserted by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 provides for punishment for gang rape on woman under twelve years of age ?
 (A) Section 376 E (B) Section 376 AB
 (C) Section 376 DA (D) Section 376 DB
31. Section 84 of IPC provides for :
 (A) Medicalinsanity (B) Legalinsanity
 (C) Moralinsanity (D) Unsoundness of mind of any kind

32. The right to private defence is :
- (A) Unrestricted
 - (B) Subject to restriction contained in Section 99 of IPC
 - (C) Subject to restrictions contained in Chapter IV of IPC
 - (D) Subject to restrictions contained in any other provision of IPC
33. What is the minimum term of imprisonment in case of, at the time of attempting robbery or dacoity, the offender is armed with any deadly weapon, he is punished with imprisonment of not less than :
- (A) Four Years
 - (B) Five Years
 - (C) Six Years
 - (D) Seven Years
34. Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform is dealt under :
- (A) Section 202 of IPC
 - (B) Section 203 of IPC
 - (C) Section 204 of IPC
 - (D) Section 205 of IPC
35. In cases of kidnapping & abduction the right of private defence extends voluntarily causing :
- (A) Any harm other than death
 - (B) Any harm other than death & grievous hurt
 - (C) Any harm including death
 - (D) Both (a) & (b)
36. Abettor is a person :
- (A) Who commits the offence
 - (B) Who instigates the commission of offence
 - (C) Against whom the offence is committed
 - (D) Who is innocent
37. Sedition has been defined as bringing or attempt to bring hatred or contempt, or exciting or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or visible representation or otherwise, under :
- (A) Section 120 of IPC
 - (B) Section 120 A of IPC
 - (C) Section 121 A of IPC
 - (D) Section 124 A of IPC
38. For an unlawful assembly, the minimum number of persons required is :
- (A) Five
 - (B) Seven
 - (C) Ten
 - (D) Twenty
39. Adultery is dealt under :
- (A) Section 497 of IPC
 - (B) Section 498 of IPC
 - (C) Section 498A of IPC
 - (D) Section 500 of IPC
40. When in the committing of theft, hurt or wrongful restraint is caused to the person, the offence is :
- (A) Extortion
 - (B) Robbery
 - (C) Dacoity
 - (D) Theft only

A

41. Wrongful restraint has been defined under :
- (A) Section 339 of IPC (B) Section 340 of IPC
(C) Section 341 of IPC (D) Section 342 of IPC
42. The subject matter of theft :
- (A) Can be movable property (B) Can be immovable property
(C) Both (a) & (b) (D) Either (a) or (b)
43. The involvement of five or more persons is essential for :
- (A) Theft (B) Extortion
(C) Robbery (D) Dacoity
44. Accident as an exception has been dealt under :
- (A) Section 82 of IPC (B) Section 80 of IPC
(C) Section 78 of IPC (D) Section 77 of IPC
45. A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession. If A removes it :
- (A) Theft (B) Criminal trespass
(C) Robbery (D) Not an offence
46. An affray must place in a place only.
- (A) In house (B) Anywhere
(C) Private Place (D) Public Place
47. Which of the following match is wrong ?
- (A) Wrongful gain - Section 23 (B) Dishonestly - Section 24
(C) Fraudulently - Section 26 (D) Valuable Security - Section 30
48. Sale of obscene objects to any person under the age of years is punishable under Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- (A) 16, 292 (B) 18, 293
(C) 20, 293 (D) 18, 294
49. The minimum duration of imprisonment provided for an offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is
- (A) 24 hours under Section 511
(B) 24 hours under Section 510
(C) Sentence of imprisonment till the rising of the Court under Section 510
(D) 12 hours under Section 509
50. Which of the following is an essential ingredient of the offence of Sedition ?
- (A) Presence of dishonest intention
(B) Words spoken must be capable of exciting disaffection towards the Government established by law
(C) Presence to topple the Government in power making it unable to function within the ambit of Constitution
(D) All of the above.

51. 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. Here, as soon as A has severed the tree in order to such taking, he has committed
- (A) No offense (B) Theft
(C) Attempt to commit theft (D) Extortion
52. Where consent is required under the Indian Penal Code unless otherwise provided, consent is not valid consent if such consent is given :
- (A) By a person below the age of 21 years
(B) By a person below the age of 18 years
(C) By a person below the age of 7 years of age
(D) By a person below the age of 12 years
53. Criminal conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to
- (A) Do or cause to be done an illegal act
(B) Do or cause to be done an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal by illegal means
(C) Do or cause to be done an act which is illegal by illegal means
(D) Commit an offence
54. Against which one of the following offences, does the right of private defence of property extend to the voluntary causing of death ?
- (A) Theft (B) Criminal misappropriation
(C) Robbery (D) Criminal trespass
55. Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's ball gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed
- (A) Murder (B) Culpable homicide
(C) Causing death by negligence (D) No offence
56. Consider the following statement :
1. Section 34 of IPC requires two persons whereas Section 149 of IPC requires five persons
 2. Section 34 of IPC required common intention, whereas Section 149 of IPC requires common object
 3. Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC both require presence of a prior consent
 4. Section 34 of IPC and Section 149 of IPC both create specific offences
- (A) 1 and 3 are correct (B) 2 and 3 are correct
(C) 1 and 2 are correct (D) 2 and 4 are correct
57. Which one of the following statements correctly distinguishes theft from extortion ?
- (A) In theft, there is dishonest intention whereas in extortion it is not there
(B) In extortion there is dishonest intention whereas in theft it is not there
(C) In theft, there is dishonest intention, whereas in extortion it is fraudulent intention
(D) In theft there is taking of property whereas in extortion there is delivery of property

A

58. Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed
- (A) With the consent of the victim who has completed 12 years of age
 - (B) With the consent of the victim who has completed 18 years of age
 - (C) When the offender is action under the spell of madness
 - (D) When of offender is acting in anger
59. Which one of the following statements is true in relation to the offence of abetment ?
- (A) It is not necessary that the offence for which abetment is alleged should have been committed
 - (B) Unless an offence is successfully committed, there's no question of abetment
 - (C) For the offence of the abetment to be established, the abettor should have been proved to have done something at the time of commission of the offence itself to help its commission
 - (D) None of the above
60. 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.
- (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 the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is true but R is false
 - (D) A is false but R is true
61. Defamation as an offence is defined in
- (A) Section 500 IPC
 - (B) Section 499 IPC
 - (C) Section 501 IPC
 - (D) None of these
62. Which one of the following is an essential element of criminal breach of trust ?
- (A) Contractual relationship
 - (B) Transfer of possession
 - (C) Taking possession of the property by fraudulent means
 - (D) Property must be movable
63. A sees B drowning but does not save him. B is drowned. A has committed
- (A) The offence of murder
 - (B) The offence of abetment of suicide
 - (C) The offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (D) No offence
64. Marrying again during life time of husband or wife is punishable under Section.
- (A) 493
 - (B) 494
 - (C) 495
 - (D) 496

65. A has a letter of credit upon B for rupees 10,000, written by Z. A, in order to defraud B, adds cipher to the 10,000 and makes the sum 1,00,000 intending that it may be believed by B that Z so wrote the letter. A has committed
- (A) Forgery (B) Misrepresentation
(C) Breach of Contract (D) Trespass
66. In all cases of robbery, there is
- (A) Either theft or extortion (B) Theft
(C) Extortion (D) Theft, extortion and mischief
67. A servant collected money from the debtor of his master as authorized by him. The servant retained the money in his hands because it was due to him as wages. He commits :
- (A) Criminal breach of trust (B) Theft
(C) No offence (D) Criminal misappropriation
68. The section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 dealing with trafficking of person is
- (A) Section 370A (B) Section 354A
(C) Section 370 (D) None of the above
69. Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape, if the wife is above :
- (A) 18 years of age (B) 15 years of age
(C) 16 years of age (D) None of the above
70. Which is not an offence against the public tranquillity ?
- (A) Riot (B) Affray
(C) Unlawful assembly (D) Assault
71. Punishment for criminal conspiracy is in :
- (A) Section 120-B, IPC (B) Section 120-A, IPC
(C) Section 144, IPC (D) None of the above
72. The offence of Stalking is committed by any man who
- (A) Follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman
(B) Monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication
(C) Both (a) & (b)
(D) Either (a) or (b)
73. A, for the purpose of inducing B to resist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn B's house. A is guilty of
- (A) Criminal intimidation (B) Criminal Insult
(C) Criminal Annoyance (D) None of the above

A

74. 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 commits
- (A) Misrepresentation (B) Forgery
(C) Breach of contract (D) None of the above
75. The offence of house-breaking by night is punishable under
- (A) Section 456 (B) Section 446
(C) Section 444 (D) Section 457
76. A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed
- (A) Forgery (B) Criminal Trespass
(C) Mischief (D) None of the above
77. A finds a government promissory note belonging to Z, bearing a blank endorsement. A, knowing that the note belongs to Z, pledges it with a banker as a security or a loan, intending at a future time to restore it to Z. A has committed an offence under
- (A) Section 403 of IPC (B) Section 463 of IPC
(C) Section 465 of IPC (D) Section 453 of IPC
78. 'A' makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, but finds it empty. 'A' is guilty of
- (A) Theft (B) Burglary
(C) Attempt to robbery (D) None of the above
79. Injury means any harm caused to a person in body, mind, reputation or property.
- (A) Unlawfully (B) Illegally
(C) Unintentionally (D) Intentionally
80. The offence of Hurt is defined in which Section of the Indian Penal Code
- (A) Section 317 (B) Section 320
(C) Section 322 (D) None of the above.
81. Voyeurism for second or subsequent conviction attracts a punishment of
- (A) Imprisonment of not less than 3 years but which may extend to 5 years and fine
(B) Imprisonment of not less than 1 year but which may extend to 3 years and fine
(C) Imprisonment of not less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine
(D) Imprisonment of not less than 5 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine
82. The age for consensual sex after the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is
- (A) 14 years (B) 15 years
(C) 16 years (D) 18 years

83. The punishment provided for 'dowry death' in the IPC is
- (A) Imprisonment for life
 - (B) Imprisonment not less than five years and fine
 - (C) Imprisonment for a term not less than seven years but which may extend to ten years
 - (D) Imprisonment for a term not less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life
84. Conspiracy to wage war against Government of India has been dealt with under
- (A) Section 120A of IPC
 - (B) Section 120B of IPC
 - (C) Section 121A of IPC
 - (D) Section 124 of IPC
85. 'A' instigates 'B' to murder 'C', who refuses to do so. 'A' is guilty of
- (A) No offence
 - (B) Abetment to commit murder
 - (C) Criminal conspiracy
 - (D) Criminal instigation
86. Six persons assembled on the platform of a railway station and started fighting with each other. The passengers present on the platform felt annoyed and disturbed. These six persons are guilty of
- (A) Unlawful assembly
 - (B) Rioting
 - (C) Affray
 - (D) Assault
87. Consider the following statements
1. A rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt is a punishable offence under the Indian Penal Code
 2. Section 304-A was added to the IPC by the Amendment Act, of 1870
 3. To impose criminal liability under Section 304-A, it is necessary that the death should have been the direct result of a rash and negligent act of the accused and that the act must be the proximate and efficient cause without the intervention of another's negligence.
- (A) 1 and 2 are Correct
 - (B) 2 and 3 are Correct
 - (C) 1 and 3 are Correct
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3 are Correct
88. A, who is a citizen of India, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder
- (A) In any place in India in which he may be found
 - (B) In Uganda only where he is alleged to have committed the crime
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Either (a) or (b)
89. A, intentionally causes Z's, death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food, and partly by beating Z. A has committed
- (A) Culpable Homicide
 - (B) Murder
 - (C) Causing death by negligence
 - (D) No offence

A

90. A, an officer of a Court of Justice, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed
- (A) Wrongful confinement (B) Wrongful restraint
(C) Irregular arrest (D) No offence
91. The provision regarding Sedition was added to IPC by virtue of
- (A) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1895
(B) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
(C) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1885
(D) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1870
92. Consider the following statements
1. Homicide is the killing of a human being by a human being. It is either lawful, or unlawful.
 2. Section 302 provides punishment for offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 3. An offence cannot amount to murder unless it is a 'culpable homicide'
- (A) 1 and 2 are Correct (B) 2 and 3 are Correct
(C) 1 and 3 are Correct (D) 1, 2 and 3 are Correct
93. Consider the following statements
1. In wrongful restraint means preventing a person from going to a place where he has a right to go.
 2. In wrongful confinement, a person is kept within certain limits out of which he wishes to go and has a right to go.
 3. In wrongful restraint, there is restraint from proceeding in all directions beyond a certain area. In wrongful confinement, a person is prevented from proceeding in some particular direction though free to go elsewhere.
- (A) 1 and 2 are Correct (B) 2 and 3 are Correct
(C) 1 and 3 are Correct (D) 1, 2 and 3 are Correct
94. Property mark is mentioned under
- (A) Section 477 of IPC (B) Section 478 of IPC
(C) Section 479 of IPC (D) Section 480 of IPC
95. Offences against property incorporated in
- (A) Chapter XV of IPC (B) Chapter XIV of IPC
(C) Chapter XVI of IPC (D) Chapter XVII of IPC
96. Corporeal property except land and things attached to earth permanently is a
- (A) Movable property (B) Immovable property
(C) Intellectual property (D) All of the above

97. Power of the government to commute a sentence provided under IPC is incorporated under
- (A) Section 51 (B) Section 52
(C) Section 53 (D) Section 54
98. Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls water of any public source shall be punished under
- (A) Section 276 of IPC
(B) Section 277 of IPC
(C) Section 273 of IPC
(D) Section 278 of IPC
99. Which of the following is not Grievous hurt ?
- (A) Emasculation (B) Privation of eye
(C) Causing fear of hurt (D) Privation of joint
100. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860, under
- (A) Section 326A (B) Section 326B
(C) Section 228A (D) Section 228
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A

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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- * **The Booklet with alpha code 'A' starts with Qn. No. 1 of the Original question paper (1 - 100)**