



YOUR LORDSHIPS

A Step towards Dais...

MP TEST SERIES

PAPER #2

(Thursday, 08/12/2023)

Important Instructions-

Full Marks: 100

- (a) Question paper includes only I Part i.e. IPC
- (b) All questions are compulsory
- (c) Time allotted 2 Hours only
- (d) Each question carries one mark.
- (e) There shall be no negative marking

INDIAN PENAL CODE

- Q.1 Ram while going on pilgrimage, entrusted a box containing jewellery to his neighbor Shayam. Shayam dishonestly with the intent to commit mischief, breaks open the box without harming any authority. Shyam has committed offence of;
- (a) Section 406
 - (b) Section 379
 - (c) Section 462
 - (d) None of the above
- Q.2 Which of the following case is *not* related to bigamy?
- (a) R. v. Tolson
 - (b) R. v. Wheat
 - (c) R. v. Dolman
 - (d) State of U.P. v. Premi
- Q.3 When a women was taking bath in her bathroom “X” captures the image in his mobile. What offence has been committed by “X”-
- (a) Sexual assault
 - (b) Voyeurism
 - (c) Insulting modesty of women
 - (d) Stalking
- Q.4 A killed a camel of B worth 75 rupees. The offence committed by A falls under-
- (a) Section 428
 - (b) Section 429
 - (c) Section 430
 - (d) Section 431

- Q.5 A, by falsely pretending to be in the civil service, intentionally deceives Z, and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have goods on credit for which he does not mean to pay. A has committed-
- (a) Cheating (b) Cheating by personation
(c) Forgery (d) None of the above
- Q.6 A finds a rupee on the high road, not knowing to whom rupee belongs. A picks up the rupee. A has committed-
- (a) Criminal Misappropriation of property
(b) Criminal breach of trust
(c) Theft
(d) No offence
- Q.7 Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent is punishable under-
- (a) Section 406 (b) Section 407
(c) Section 408 (d) Section 409
- Q.8 Property obtained by which of the following way is not considered as stolen property-
- (a) Theft (b) Robbery
(c) Dacoity (d) Cheating
- Q.9 Z is standing in his doorway. A for as a passage by knocking Z down, and commits house-trespass by entering the house. A has committed-
- (a) House trespass (b) Lurking house-trespass
(c) House breaking (d) House breaking by night
- Q.10 A, saw a ring belonging to Z on a table in house of Z. A removes the ring and hides it under carpet with intention to take it afterwards. What offence has been committed by A.
- (a) Theft (b) Mischief
(c) Criminal Misappropriation (d) No offence
- Q.11 Section 511 of IPC is not applicable to
- (a) Attempt to commit rape (b) Attempt to commit suicide
(c) Attempt to hurt (d) Attempt to theft

- Q.12 'A' threatens 'B' to injure the reputation of 'C' a deceased in whom 'B' is interested. 'A' has committed:-
- (a) No offence (b) Defamation
(c) Criminal intimidation (d) both (b) and (c)
- Q.13 Section 497 of IPC was held to be unconstitutional in case of-
- (a) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
(b) Joseph Shine v. Union of India
(c) Shayara Bano v. Union of India
(d) Indian Young Lawyers Association & Ors. v. State of Kerala.
- Q.14 How many exceptions are there for offence of defamation under Section 499 of IPC?
- (a) 4 (b) 10
(c) 6 (d) 9
- Q.15 Section 511 of IPC applies for offences punishable under-
- (a) Indian Penal Code (b) Any Criminal law
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- Q.16 Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication-
- (a) Section 506 (b) Section 508
(c) Section 507 (d) Section 510
- Q.17 Section 498A of IPC, 1860 came into force from:
- (a) 25th December, 1983 (b) 26th December, 1983
(c) 25th December, 1987 (d) 1st October, 1983
- Q.18 Which chapter of IPC deals with offences against marriage?
- (a) Chapter XIX (b) Chapter XX
(c) Chapter XXI (d) Chapter XXII
- Q.19 Which Section of IPC provides for punishment for breach of contract?
- (a) Section 485 of IPC (b) Section 490 of IPC
(c) Section 491 of IPC (d) Section 494 of IPC

- Q.20 Property mark is defined under which Section of IPC?
- (a) Section 477 (b) Section 479
(c) Section 480 (d) Section 482
- Q.21 A is born of 1st of January, 2000. A makes an alteration in his birth certificate by substituting 2002 for 2000. A has committed offence under-
- (a) Section 465 (b) Section 466
(c) Section 467 (d) Section 468
- Q.22 “Two finger test” recently has been held unconstitutional by Hon’ble Supreme Court in-
- (a) Independent thought v. UOI
(b) Punnu & Ors. v. State (Govt. of NCT) Delhi
(c) State v. Sandeep
(d) State of Jharkahnd v. Shailendra kr. Rai
- Q.23 A introduces water into an ice-house belonging to Z and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed-
- (a) Criminal Force
(b) Mischief
(c) Criminal Misappropriation of property
(d) Theft
- Q.24 Which of the following cases deals with the principle that temporary deprivation of property also amounts to theft?
- (a) K.N. Mehra v. State of Rajasthan (b) Payare Lal v. State of Rajasthan
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Q.25 An old lady was buying a ticket she gave money to young man, a stranger who was standing near window of the ticket offices to buy the ticket for her. The man ran away. The stranger has committed-
- (a) Theft
(b) Criminal misappropriation of property
(c) Criminal breach of trust
(d) Cheating

- Q.26 Non-appearance in response to a proclamation under Section 82 of CrPC is punishable under-
- (a) Section 174 (b) Section 174A
(c) Section 175 (d) Section 176
- Q.27 An offence under IPC which requires a complaint in writing of the public servant concerned is the offence under Section
- (a) 172 (b) 190
(c) 191 (d) 192
- Q.28 A' puts jewels into a box belonging to 'B' with the intention that they may be found in that box, and this circumstances may cause 'B' to be convicted of theft. 'A' has committed the offence under which Section of IPC given below?
- (a) Section 191 (b) Section 193
(c) Section 192 (d) 'A' has committed no offence
- Q.29 A obtains a decree against B for a sum not due. It may be an offence under IPC if 'A' has done so
- (a) Negligently (b) Fraudulently
(c) In good faith (d) None of the above
- Q.30 Revealing the identity or name of victim of rape is punishable under which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
- (a) Section 354D (b) Section 376E
(c) Section 229 (d) Section 228A
- Q31 Under Section 230 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which of the following is not or has not been a "Coin"-
- (a) The coin denominated as the company's rupee.
(b) The 'Farrukhabad Rupee'
(c) A metal used for the time being as money and stamped and issued by the authority of some state or sovereign power
(d) Lumps of unstamped metal used as money
- Q.32 Counterfeiting government stamp is punishable under-
- (a) Section 255 (b) Section 256
(c) Section 257 (d) Section 258

- Q.33 Being in possession of false weight or measure is punishable under-
- (a) Section 264 (b) Section 265
(c) Section 266 (d) Section 267
- Q.34 What ingredient is not necessary for the offence punishable under Section 279 IPC (Rash driving on public way):
- (a) Driving of Vehicle
(b) On a public way
(c) Such driving must be so rash or negligent as to endanger human life
(d) Persons were on road
- Q.35 To which one of the following section of IPC Hicklin rule is related to?
- (a) Section 292 (b) Section 291
(c) Section 290 (d) Section 294
- Q.36 Which Provision of the Indian Penal Code makes water pollution punishable?
- (a) Section 277 (b) Section 278
(c) Section 279 (d) Section 280
- Q.37 The sale of obscene objects to young persons below _____ under IPC- is an offence
- (a) 10 years (b) 15 years
(c) 18 years (d) 20 years
- Q.38 If a person, with a knowledge that the feelings of group of people is likely to be wounded, trespasses a place set apart for the performance of funeral rights, he commits a crime described under Section:
- (a) Section 298, Indian Penal Code (b) Section 297, Indian Penal Code
(c) Section 295, Indian Penal Code (d) Section 296, Indian Penal Code
- Q.39 In which of the following case, it was held that the death sentence should be given in the 'rarest of rare cases'?
- (a) R. v. Govinda
(b) Hussain Ara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
(c) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
(d) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab

- Q.40 Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, under IPC in such a case, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is:-
- (a) Up to the power of the magistrate sentencing
 - (b) Unlimited but not excessive
 - (c) Upto Rs. 10000
 - (d) All of them
- Q.41 The Chief Judicial Magistrate has punished the accused with imprisonment of five years and fine of ten thousand rupees under Section 325 of the IPC. The maximum imprisonment under the Section 325 is seven years. On non-payment of fine, the Magistrate can give him maximum imprisonment upto:
- (a) Fifteen months
 - (b) Twenty one months
 - (c) Twelve months
 - (d) Thirty months
- Q.42 The maximum term of imprisonment that can be awarded in default of payment of fine, in case of offence punishable with fine Only, when the person is sentence to a fine of rupees hundred:-
- (a) Six months
 - (b) Four months
 - (c) One month
 - (d) Two months
- Q.43 According to Sections 73 and 74 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, a convict can be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of imprisonment to which he is sentenced. Which of the following is incorrect?
- (a) For period not exceeding three months in the whole
 - (b) For period not exceeding three months, if the term of the imprisonment exceeds six months and does not exceed one year
 - (c) For period not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment exceeds one year
 - (d) The solitary confinement in no case shall exceed 14 days at a time
- Q.44 In which of the following Section of IPC 'preparation' is punishable?
- (a) Section 121, 125, 398
 - (b) Section 122, 125, 399
 - (c) Section 122, 126, 399
 - (d) Section 121, 126, 398
- Q.45 In which case Hon'ble Supreme Court had stayed the operation of Section 124A of IPC?
- (a) Common cause v. Union of India
 - (b) S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India

- (c) Kedar Nath v. State of Bihar
- (d) Aman chopra v. State of Rajasthan
- Q.46 Under which Section of IPC, punishment for non-treatment of victim is given?
- (a) Section 166 (b) Section 166A
- (c) Section 166B (d) Section 167
- Q.47 Punishment for illegal payments in connection with an election is given under
- (a) Section 171A (b) Section 171E
- (c) Section 171H (d) Section 171I
- Q.48 Who had given final judgment in the case of Reg. v. Govinda (1876) ILR, 1 Bom 342?
- (a) Justice R.J. Matter (b) Justice Melville
- (c) Justice John Roberts (d) Justice Samuel Alito
- Q.49 In which case Hon'ble Supreme Court held that common intention may develop on the spot also?
- (a) Subramani v. State of Tamil Nadu
- (b) Rishideo Pandey v. State of Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Major Singh v. State of Punjab
- (d) State of Haryana v. Tej Ram
- Q.50 Match the following
- | Subject Matter | Section under IPC |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Fabricating false evidence | 1. Section 191 |
| B. Giving false evidence | 2. Section 192 |
| C. Bribery | 3. Section 171-E |
| D. Punishment for Bribery | 4. Section 171-B |
| (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3 | (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 |
| (c) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 | (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 |
- Q.51 'X' beat his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested from murder. 'A' hanged her from the fan with a rope. Postmortem report disclosed her death by hanging. 'A' is liable for:

- (a) Murder (b) Culpable Homicide
(c) Hurt (d) Grievous hurt
- Q.52 'A', a Spanish citizen, who was residing in Paris, instigated the commission of an offence which in consequence was committed in India. He
- (a) Is liable as the offence was committed in India
(b) Is liable since the Indian Penal Code also extends to extra territorial acts
(c) Can be held liable because the offence was to be committed in India
(d) Cannot be held liable because instigation was not given on Indian territory
- Q.53 The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 came into enforcement on:
- (a) 21st April, 2018 (b) 1st October, 2018
(c) 1st April, 2018 (d) 1st March, 2018
- Q.54 Which one of the following is not punishable with death sentence?
- (a) 376 AB (b) 376 DA
(c) 376 DB (d) 376 E
- Q.55 In the Indian Penal Code, the word 'women' denotes:
- (a) A major woman (b) An unmarried woman
(c) A woman of any age (d) A married woman
- Q.56 Which of the following is not a "public servant" within the meaning of Section 21 of the Code-
- (a) Municipal Commissioner (b) Member of Parliament
(c) MLA (d) Examiner of University
- Q.57 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
- Q.58 'X' armed with a loaded pistol and Y empty handed go to 'Z' shop in furtherance of their common intention to commit robbery, X enters the shop and on being resisted in carrying away property shoots Z with pistol. Z dies at once. For what acts of X, Y is liable:

- (a) Dacoity with murder
- (b) Extortion and culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Attempt to commit robbery when armed with deadly weapon
- (d) Robbery and murder

Q.59 In which of the following cases the Privy Council made a distinction between 'common intention' and 'similar intention'?

- (a) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
- (b) Mahboob Shah v. King Emperor
- (c) Shrinivasmal Barolia v. Emperor
- (d) Bannu Mal v. Emperor

Q.60 Which of the following distinguishes section 34 of IPC from section 149 IPC?

1. Section 149 creates a substantive offence whereas section 34 does not create an offence.
2. Section 149 requires common object whereas section 34 requires common intention.
3. Section 149 requires five or more persons whereas section 34 requires two or more persons.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

Q.61 Under Section 43 of the IPC, the word "illegal" is not applicable to everything

- (a) Which is an offence
- (b) Which is prohibited by law
- (c) Causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person
- (d) Which furnishes ground for a civil action

Q.62 According to Section 52 of Indian Penal Code, 1860, nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without.....

- (a) due care or diligence
- (b) due attention or *bona fide*
- (c) due care & attention
- (d) due diligence or *bona fide*

- Q.63 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 is guilty of:
- (a) wrongful confinement (b) no offence
(c) criminal negligence (d) wrongful restraint
- Q.64 Which one of the following statements is correct?
- A hangman who hangs the convict pursuant to the order of the court is exempted from criminal liability by virtue of
- (a) Section 94 of the Indian Penal Code
(b) Section 76 of the Indian Penal Code
(c) Section 78 of the Indian Penal Code
(d) Section 77 of the Indian Penal Code
- Q.65 'A' not knowing, whether it is loaded or not, pulls the trigger of a gun pointing at 'B', 'B' is shot dead. 'A' can:
- (a) Claim the protection of Section 80 of IPC
(b) Not claim the protection of Section 80 of IPC
(c) Claim the protection of Section 181 of IPC
(d) Not claim the protection of Section 81 of IPC
- Q.66 The principle of "*Quod Necessitas non habet legum*" is incorporated as an exception to criminal liability under which Section of IPC?
- (a) Section 80 (b) Section 81
(c) Section 87 (d) Section 90
- Q.67 'X' and 'Y' swimming in the sea, after a shipwreck got hold of a plank. The plank was not large enough to support both 'X' with no other option, pushed 'Y' who was drowned. 'X' has committed:
- (a) Culpable Homicide
(b) Murder
(c) The offence of causing death by negligence
(d) No offence
- Q.68 A child is considered to be *doli-capax*, when he is:
- (a) Below 7 years of age
(b) Above 7 years but below 12 years of age

- (c) Above 5 years of age
(d) Above 6 years of age
- Q.69 Which of the following types of insanity is recognized as a defense under the IPC?
(a) Impulsive insanity (b) Legal insanity
(c) Medical insanity (d) All of the above
- Q.70 Which one of the following cases is not correctly matched?
(a) McNaughten's case: Section 84 of IPC
(b) D.P.P. v. Beard Section 84 of IPC
(c) Basudeo v. IPC State Section 86 of
(d) Bhawoo Jiwaji v. Mooljee Dayal Section 79 of IPC
- Q.71 Which Section of IPC deals with voluntary intoxication?
(a) Section 84 (b) Section 85
(c) Section 86 (d) Section 87
- Q.72 A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play. A while playing fairly, hurts Z and as a result Z dies. A is liable:
(a) For causing hurt to Z
(b) For murder of Z by negligence
(c) For no offence
(d) For culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- Q.73 A, a snake-charmer, persuaded B to allow himself to be bitten by a poisonous snake, including B to believe that he had power to protect B from harm. B consented, and as a result died:
(a) A is not liable, as consented to suffer the harm
(b) A is liable, although B consented, such consent was founded on a misconception fact, i.e., in the belief that A had the power to cure snake- bites
(c) A is liable for murder and not culpable homicide
(d) None of the above is correct
- Q.74 Which one of the following statements is correct?

Under Section 90 of the Indian Penal Code consent is said to be a free consent when

- (a) given by a child above 12 years of age
 - (b) given by a person under fear of injury
 - (c) given by a person of unsound mind
 - (d) given under misconception of fact
- Q.75 A, a surgeon, in good faith communicates to a patient, his opinion that he (Patient) cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A is guilty of:
- (a) murder
 - (b) causing death by negligence
 - (c) culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (d) no offence
- Q.76 A person is compelled to join a gang of dacoits by reason of threat of being beaten. Which one of the following suggestions is correct in this case?
- (a) He is not liable for any offence
 - (b) He is liable for the offence even though he joined the gang out of fear
 - (c) He is not liable as there was instant fear of his death at the hands of dacoits
 - (d) He will be liable for all dacoities committed by that gang
- Q.77 The principle underlying in Section 95 of IPC is
- (a) *De minimis non curat lex*
 - (b) *Volenti non fit injuria*
 - (c) *Non compos mentis*
 - (d) *Actus me invito factus non est meus actus*
- Q.78 Right of private defence is not available:
- (a) Against an insane
 - (b) Against a child
 - (c) When there is a time to recourse the public authorities
 - (d) All of the above
- Q.79 Under which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code, the right of private defence extends to causing death?
- (a) Section 102 and Section 105
 - (b) Section 100 and Section 104

- (c) Section 100 and Section 103
- (d) Section 102 and Section 106
- Q.80 In which one of the following cases the right of private defence of body does not extend to causing of death?
- (a) Assault with the intention of committing kidnapping
- (b) Assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust
- (c) Wrongful restraint
- (d) Assault with the intention of committing abduction
- Q.81 The right of private defence of property extends to causing death of the wrongdoer under certain descriptions. Which one of the following descriptions is not included in those?
- (a) Robbery
- (b) House-breaking by night.
- (c) Lurking house trespass.
- (d) Mischief by fire on any human dwelling.
- Q.82 Abetment to an offence is not constituted by
- (a) Conspiracy (b) Aiding
- (c) Compulsion (d) Instigation
- Q.83 The principle of proximity of crime under criminal law is irrelevant, while deciding the liability for the offence of
- (a) Theft and dacoity (b) Culpable homicide and murder
- (c) Kidnapping and abduction (d) Abetment and conspiracy
- Q.84 X instigates Z to murder Y. Z stabbed Y but Y recovers from the wound
- (a) X is not guilty of abetment as desired result not obtained
- (b) X is guilty of abetment to commit grievous hurt
- (c) X is guilty of abetment to commit murder
- (d) None of these
- Q.85 A instigates his six-years old daughter B to take away from C, a purse containing Rs. 1500. In this case which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) B commits theft and A abets theft
- (b) A commits no offence but B commits theft

- (c) Both A and B commit no offence
- (d) B does not commit any offence but A commits abetment of theft
- Q.86 What is not necessary to constitute an offence of criminal conspiracy?
- (a) Two or more persons
- (b) Five or more persons
- (c) Agreement to cause illegal act
- (d) If act is not crime, to do some act in pursuance of agreement
- Q.87 Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under
- (a) Explanation V to Section 300
- (b) Explanation I to Section 299
- (c) Explanation II to Section 299
- (d) Explanation III to Section 299
- Q.88 'A', under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by 'Z', intentionally kills 'Y', who is child of 'Z'. The offence committed by 'A' is:
- (a) Infanticide
- (b) Manslaughter
- (c) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
- (d) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- Q.89 Decision in which one of the following cases has been described by the Supreme Court to have attained the status of a landmark for bringing out correct tests for application of Section 300(3) of the IPC?
- (a) Kapur Singh v. State of Pepsu
- (b) Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab
- (c) K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra
- (d) Rawal Penta Venkalu v. State of Hyderabad
- Q.90 Grave and sudden provocation is
- (a) question of law
- (b) question of fact
- (c) mixed question of fact and law
- (d) none of the above

- Q.91 'A' intentionally fired a shot from his pistol at 'B' but it hit 'C' and 'C' died. The offence committed by 'A' is-
- (a) Attempt to murder (b) Culpable homicide
(c) Murder under Section 300 (d) Murder under Section 301
- Q.92 In which case the Supreme Court of India declared, Section 303 of the IPC as unconstitutional and void?
- (a) Pyara Singh v. State (b) Mithu v. State of Punjab
(c) Kuldeep v. State of Punjab (d) Pyarelal v. State of M.P.
- Q.93 A phrase which does not find a place in Section 304(A), IPC is:
- (a) The death of any person
(b) Rash or negligent act
(c) Rash and negligent act
(d) Not amounting to culpable homicide
- Q.94 How much punishment may be given to an accused of "Dowry Death" under Section 304B of IPC:-
- (a) Life imprisonment
(b) Upto ten years of imprisonment
(c) Upto seven years of imprisonment
(d) Death penalty
- Q.95 Abetment of suicide of child is punishable:
- (a) Under Section 306, IPC (b) Under Section 305, IPC
(c) Under Section 309, IPC (d) Under Section 109, IPC
- Q.96 Which one of the following offence is not compoundable?
- (a) Offence under section 323, IPC (b) Offence under section 324, IPC
(c) Offence under section 448, IPC (d) Offence under section 307, IPC
- Q.97 X, with the intention to kill Y, supplies him powdered sugar believing it to be poison. Y eats the powder. X is guilty of:
- (a) No offence
(b) Attempt to commit murder

- (c) Attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) Abetment to commit murder

Q.98 Which one of the following is not an 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

Q.99 'A' incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent, intending to cause injury fear or annoyance to Z, 'A' has, under IPC committed-

- (a) Use of criminal force
- (b) No offence
- (c) An assault
- (d) An attempt to cause hurt

Q.100 Essential ingredients of a crime are:

- (a) *Actus reus and mens rea*
- (b) *Actus reus, mens rea* and motive
- (c) Motive, intention and knowledge
- (d) Knowledge, intention and action