

**LEGAL VIDHIYA PRESENTS:  
INDIAN PENAL CODE QUESTIONS  
IN PREVIOUS AIBE EXAMS**

## INDIAN PENAL CODE

### AIBE XVIII

1. In which of the following situations Indian Penal Code, 1860 may not apply?

i. An offence committed by Indians outside India.

ii. An offence committed by any person on any ship registered in India.

iii. Any person committing offence targeting computer resources located in any country.

(A) Only i

(B) Only ii

(C) **Only iii**

(D) Only i & ii

2. How many types of punishment are currently existing under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) **5**

(D) 6

3. A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. In the course of such fencing, while playing fairly, A hurts Z severely. Which of the following offence is committed by A?

A. Hurt

B. Attempt to murder

C. Grievous hurt

**D. No offence**

4. In which of the following situations right of private defence cannot extend to causing death?

A. In case when an assault is causing apprehension of murder.

B. In case when assault is reflecting intention of committing rape.

**C. In case when assault is reflecting intention of causing simple hurt.**

D. In case when assault is reflecting intention of gratifying unnatural lust.

5. For which of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the word benefit does not include pecuniary benefits?

**A. Section 89**

B. Section 155

C. Section 156

D. Section 370

6. X intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent intending to annoy her. As per the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which of the following offence he has committed?

A. Hurt

**B. Criminal force**

- C. Assault
- D. Grievous hurt

7. What punishment is prescribed under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 for a person who maims any minor in order that such minor may be used for the purposes of begging?

- A. Imprisonment for 5 years and fine
- B. Imprisonment for 7 years and fine
- C. Imprisonment for 10 years and fine

**D. Imprisonment for life and fine**

8. X threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Y unless Y gives him money. Which of the following punishment may be given to X for the act committed by him as per the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

A. Imprisonment up to 2 years, or with fine or with both.

**B. Imprisonment up to 3 years, or with fine or with both.**

C. Imprisonment up to 5 years, or with fine or with both.

D. Imprisonment up to 7 years, or with fine or with both.

**AIBE XVII**

1. Under Section 82 and 83 of Indian Penal Code, an offence is punishable if it is done by a child:

(A) Of below seven years of age.

**(B) Of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.**

(C) Of above seven years of age but below ten years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.

(D) Of above seven years of age but below twelve years not having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.

2. Name two essential conditions of Penal Liability.

(A) Guilty Body & Rightful Act

(B) Guilty Intent & Wrong Motive

**(C) Guilty Mind & Wrongful Act**

(D) Guilty Motive and Wrongful Act

3. Provisions for Right of Private Defence is given between \_\_\_\_\_ of IPC.

(A) Sections 74-84

**(B) Sections 96-106**

(C) Sections 107-120

(D) Sections 141-160

4. The consent is not a valid consent under Section 90 of IPC:

(A) If given under fear of injury or misconception of fact.

(B) If given by person of unsound mind.

(C) If given by child below 12 years of age.

(D) **All of these**

5. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under:

(A) Explanation III to Section 300

(B) **Explanation III to Section 299**

(C) Explanation III to Section 301

(D) Explanation III to Section 302

6. Punishment for Defamation under Indian Penal Code is simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to \_\_\_\_\_ or with fine or with both.

(A) **2 Years**

(B) 3 Years

(C) 4 Years

(D) 5 Years

7. Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty under IPC is which kind of offence?

(A) Non-Cognizable and Bailable

(B) Cognizable and Bailable

(C) **Cognizable and Non-Bailable**

(D) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable

8. 'A' places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells 'Z', that they will fire at 'Z', if 'Z' attempts to leave the building. 'A' is guilty of:

(A) Wrongful confinement

(B) Wrongful restraint

(C) **Both wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint**

(D) None of these

#### AIBE XVI

1. Under which Section of IPC, Professional Negligence is often invoked against medical professionals in cases alleging professional negligence?

(A) 303A

(B) **304A**

(C) 302

(D) 305

2. As per section 53 of IPC, the word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person's

(A) Body

(B) Mind

(C) Reputation

(D) **All above**

3. "Casting Couch" in Bollywood, the Indian film industry, is an example of:

(A) sexual assault

(B) **sexual harassment**

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

4. A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe.

(A) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 160, IPC

(B) **A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161, IPC**

(C) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 162, IPC

(D) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 163, IPC

5. Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill X. Is Z guilty of an offence. Has X the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane?

(A) **Z has not committed any offence as per section 98 of IPC and same right of private defence to X if Z is mad**

(B) As per Section 98 of IPC, X has committed an offence and no right of private defence to X

(C) Z has committed an offence for not using his mind

(D) None above

6. The famous pronouncement of Delhi High Court regarding constitutional validity of section 377 Indian Penal Code reversed by Supreme Court in:

(A) Naz Foundation Vs Government of NCT of Delhi

(B) Shabnam Hasmi Vs Union of India

(C) Suresh Kaushal Vs Naz Foundation

(D) **Suresh Kumar Koushal v. NAZ Foundation.**

7. Harbours an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence for which he is liable to be sentenced to capital punishment is dealt under

(A) Section 215 of IPC

(B) **Section 216 of IPC**

(C) Section 217 of IPC

(D) Section 218 of IPC

8. The maxim 'actus not facit reum nisi mens sit rea' means

(A) **There can be no crime without a guilty mind**

(B) Crime has to be coupled with guilty mind

(C) Crime is the result of guilty mind

(D) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant

#### **AIBE XV**

1. Under Section 82 of the Indian Penal Code, nothing is an offence which is done by a child under the age of.

(A) 14 years

(B) **7 years**

(C) 18 years

(D) 21 years

2. A, residing in Delhi, publishes in

Kolkata statements defamatory of B. B may sue A

- (A) Only in Delhi
- (B) Only in Kolkata
- (C) in both the place of Delhi and Kolkata
- (D) **either in Kolkata or in Delhi**

3. The provisions of Indian Penal Code apply also to any offence committed by

- (A) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India;
- (B) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be
- (C) any person in any place without and beyond India committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India.
- (D) **All of the above**

4. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under

- (A) **Section 326 B of the Indian Penal Code**
- (B) Section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code
- (C) Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code
- (D) Section 295B of the Indian Penal Code

5. A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is

- (A) An Offence of murder
- (B) An offence of Culpable homicide

(C) **Not an offence**

(D) An Offence of causing grievous hurt

6. A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search - A has committed an Offence under

- (A) Section 256 of IPC
- (B) **Section 192 of IPC**
- (C) Section 195 A of IPC
- (D) Section 201 of IPC

7. In which of the following case the offence of sedition was in issue

- (A) Queen Empress Vs Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (B) Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar Vs Emperor
- (C) Kedar Nath Singh Vs State of Bihar
- (D) **All of the above**

8. Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs. - is an offence under

- (A) Section 295
- (B) **Section 295A**
- (C) Section 265A
- (D) Section 276

9. R. V. Dudley C Stephen stands for the principle that

(A) **Killing an innocent life to save his own is not a defence and necessity cannot be pleaded as a defence against murder**

(B) Necessity can be pleaded as a defence against murder, killing an innocent life to save his own may become inevitable

(C) Killing out of mercy is a defence and necessity cannot be pleaded as a defence against murder

(D) None of the above

#### AIBE XIV

1. The provisions relating to dowry is given under:

(A) **Section 304-B of the I.P.C.**

(B) Section 304-A of the I.P.C.

(C) Section 304 of the I.P.C.

(D) Section 305-B of the I.P.C.

2. Which of the following section is designed to curb infanticide:

(A) Section 317 of the I.P.C.

(B) Section 313 of the I.P.C.

(C) Section 318 of the I.P.C.

(D) **Section 315 of the I.P.C.**

3. 'A' Places men with firearms at the outlet of a building and tells 'Z' that they will fire at 'Z', if 'Z' attempts to leave the building 'A'

is

(A) Wrongfully restrains Z

(B) Wrongfully confines Z

(C) Both A & B

(D) **None of the above**

4. A person undergoing life imprisonment, if attempts to commit murder and hurt is caused thereby, he may be punished with:

(A) Life Imprisonment

(B) Death

(C) Imprisonment

(D) **All of the above**

5. The Punishments to which offenders are liable under the provision of I.P.C. are

(A) Death and Imprisonment for life

(B) Rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment

(C) Forfeiture of property and fine

(D) **All of the above**

6. 'M' Naghten Rules form the basis of the law of:

(A) Infancy

(B) **Insanity**

(C) Ignorance of fact

(D) Mistake

7. 'A' incites a dog to spring upon 'Z',

without Z's consent. If 'A' intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to 'Z':

- (A) 'A' uses force to 'Z'
- (B) 'A' assaulted 'Z'
- (C) 'A' uses criminal force to 'Z'
- (D) None of the above

8. 'A' causes cattle to enter upon the field belonging to 'Z', intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to 'Z's crop. 'A' has committed:

- (A) **Mischief**
- (B) Criminal trespassing
- (C) Criminal breach of Trust
- (D) Extortion

### **AIBE XIII**

1. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place disturb the public peace, they are said to commit:

- (A) A riot
- (B) **An affray**
- (C) An assault
- (D) None of the above

2. Promotion of "class hatred" is given under:

- (A) **Section 153-A of the I.P.C**
- (B) Section 153-AA of the I.P.C

(C) Section 153-B of the I.P.C

(D) Section 144-A of the I.P.C

3. The distinction between section 299 and 300 was made clear by Melvill J. in:

- (A) Reg Vs Gorachand Gopee
- (B) **Reg Vs Govinda**
- (C) Govinda Vs Reg
- (D) Reg Vs Hayward

4. A and B agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which in the course of fencing, may be caused without foul play and if A, while playing fairly, hurts B. A commits no offence. The provision is given under:

- (A) **Section 87**
- (B) Section 85
- (C) Section 86
- (D) Section 88

5. The provisions of the right of private defense are given:

- (A) Under section 96-108 of the Indian penal code
- (B) Under section 94-106 of the Indian penal code
- (C) **Under section 96-106 of the Indian penal code**
- (D) Under section 95-106 of the Indian penal code

6. When two or more persons agree to do



an illegal act or an act which is not illegal by illegal means such an agreement is designated as:

- (A) Abetment by conspiracy
- (B) Abetment by Aid
- (C) **Criminal conspiracy**
- (D) Abetment

7. The provisions regarding sedition are given:

- (A) Under section 124 of the I.P.C
- (B) **Under section 124-A of the I.P.C**
- (C) Under section 121-A of the I.P.C
- (D) Under section 130 of the I.P.C

8. X strikes 'A'. 'A' is by this provocation excited to violent rage. 'Y', a bystander intending to take advantage of 'A's rage and to cause him kill 'X', gives a revolver into 'A's hand for that purpose. 'A' kills 'X' with the revolver:

(A) **A is liable for committing murder and Y is liable for abetting murder.**

(B) A is liable for committing culpable homicide and Y is not liable.

(C) A is liable for committing culpable homicide and Y is liable for abetting culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

(D) A is not liable and Y is liable for abetting murder.

1. A person instigates any person to do an offence or illegal act or omission attracts

- (A) **Section 107 IPC**
- (B) Section 120(B) of IPC
- (C) Section 114 of IPC
- (D) Section 144 of IPC

2. Uttering of words with deliberate intention to wound religious sentiments will be dealt with

- (A) **Section 298 IPC**
- (B) Section 296 IPC
- (C) Section 297
- (D) None of the above

3. In Camera trial is conducted in the cases charged under section

- (A) 302 IPC
- (B) 307 IPC
- (C) **376 IPC**
- (D) 498-A IPC

4. Mahatma Gandhiji was jailed and prosecuted by British regime in 1922 at Ahmedabad u/s 124(A) of IPC for

- (A) Calling Hartal
- (B) Breaching public peace and tranquillity
- (C) **Sedition and disaffection to the government**
- (D) None of the above

5. "A" finds a purse with money not knowing to whom it belongs, he afterwards discovers that it belongs to "B" and appropriates to his own use. "A" is guilty of

(A) Criminal breach of trust

(B) Cheating

(C) **Criminal misappropriation**

(D) Theft

6. Abetting the Commission of suicide is given under:

(A) Section 9 of IPC

(B) Section 8 of IPC

(C) Section 7 of IPC

(D) **None of the above**

7. "A" is at work with a hatchet: the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. If there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is excusable and not an offence. It is contained in

(A) **Section 80 of IPC**

(B) Section 84 of IPC

(C) Section 81 of IPC

(D) Section 85 of IPC

## **AIBE XI**

1. Outraging the modesty of a woman is punishable under IPC

(A) Section 376 (a)

(B) Section 376 (b)

(C) **Section 354**

(D) Section 498

2. Section 463 of Indian Penal Code deals with the crime of

(A) House breaking

(B) Dishonest

(C) **Forgery**

(D) Forgery with cheating

3. Criminal intimidation is explained in IPC under:

(A) **Section 503 to 506**

(B) Section 509 to 516

(C) Section 319 to 329

(D) None of the above

4. What is meant by Homicide

(A) Suicide by human being not at home

(B) Suicide at home

(C) **Killing of a human being by another human being**

(D) Killing of human being by animal

5. Adulteration of food or drink is a punishable offence

(A) Under section 274-276 of IPC

(B) Under section 277-278 of IPC

(C) **Under section 272-273 of IPC**

(D) None of the above

6. Maximum punishment for waging a war against the Government of India under IPC is

- (A) Rigorous improvement up to 5 years
- (B) Rigorous improvement up to 10 years
- (C) Rigorous improvement for life term
- (D) **Death sentence**

7. Offences relating to elections are

- (A) Contained in the IPC as originally enacted
- (B) **Are introduced in the IPC by a subsequent amendment**
- (C) Are not covered by IPC
- (D) None of the above

8. Rupa Bajaj V/s KPS Gill, is a famous case which the Supreme Court decided in

- (A) Wrongful restraint
- (B) Wrongful confinement
- (C) **Outrage the modesty of a women**
- (D) Maintenance to the divorced women

#### **AIBE X**

1. To make the Criminal harmless by supplying him those things which he lacks and to cure him of those drawbacks which made him to commit crime is known as

- (A) Expiatory or penance theory of punishment
- (B) **Deterrent theory or preventive theory**

of punishment

(C) **Reformative or rehabilitative or corrective theory of punishment**

(D) Retributive theory of punishment

2. The rule is that penal statues must be constructed

- (A) Liberally
- (B) **Strictly**
- (C) Golden rule
- (D) Mischievous

3. 'A' a Surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of 'Z', who suffers under a painful complaint, but not intending to cause 'Z's death and intending in good faith 'Z; benefit performs that operation on Z with Z's consent. A has committed no offence, it is contained in

- (A) **Section 88 of the IPC**
- (B) Section 89 of the IPC
- (C) Section 90 of the IPC
- (D) Section 87 of the IPC

4. The distinction between Section 299 and 300 was made clear by Melvill J. In

- (A) Reg V/s Guruchand Gope
- (B) **Reg V.s Govinda**
- (C) Reg V/s Hayward
- (D) Goving V/s Reg

5. Any person aggrieved by an order made

by the Disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India U/s 36 or 37 of the Advocate Act, may prefer an appeal to the:

- (A) High Court
- (B) **Supreme Court**
- (C) State Government
- (D) Central Government

6. The chief elements necessary to constitute a crime are:

- (A) A human being
- (B) An evil intent
- (C) Injury to another human being or society
- (D) **All of the above**

7. This section was enacted to meet the cases of dowry deaths. It is

- (A) Section 366A of IPC
- (B) Section 477A of IPC
- (C) **Section 498A of IPC**
- (D) Section 489A of IPC

8. There is either theft or extortion, it is

- (A) **Robbery**
- (B) Dacoity
- (C) Criminal breach of trust
- (D) Receiving stolen property

9. The various words used to denote Mens Rea under the IPC and are defined in the code itself are

- (A) **Voluntary, dishonestly,**

**fraudulently & reason to believe**

- (B) Corruptly and want only
- (C) Malignantly and maliciously
- (D) Rashly and negligently

#### AIBE IX

1. To establish section 34

(A) **Common Intention must be proved but not overt act is required to be proved**

(B) Common Intention and overt act both are required to be proved

(C) Common Intention need not be proved but only overt act is required to be proved

(D) All of the above

2. In the light of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013, which of the following statement is/are correct

(A) The word 'rape' in section 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been replaced with sexual assault.

(B) Rape is now a gender neutral offence

(C) The amendment has fixed the age for consensual sex as 16 years

(D) **All the above**

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

(A) Non Cognizable and Bailable

(B) Cognizable and Bailable

(C) **Cognizable and Non-Bailable**

(D) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable

### AIBE VIII

4. The Committee that led to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 was headed by

- (A) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
- (B) Justice Altamas Kabir
- (C) **Justice J.S. Verma**
- (D) Justice J.S. Anand

5. According to one of the theories of punishment evil should be returned by evil. This Theory is called the:

- (A) Reformatory Theory
- (B) Deterrent Theory
- (C) Preventive Theory
- (D) **Retributive Theory**

6. The right to private defence is

- (A) available under all circumstances
- (B) available when there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
- (C) **available when there is no time to have recourse of public authorities**
- (D) All the above

7. In kidnapping, the consent of minor is

- (A) **Wholly immaterial**
- (B) Partly immaterial
- (C) Wholly material
- (D) Partly material

1. A issued a warrant to a police officer to arrest P. But the officer arrests Q after the due inquiry believing Q to be P. Here:

- (A) P is liable for Criminal negligence
- (B) **P has committed no offence by virtue of Section 76 of IPC**
- (C) P has committed an offence of wrongful confinement
- (D) None of these

2. Durham doctrine means

- (A) That an accused is not criminally liable if his unlawful act is the product of immature understanding due to immature age
- (B) **That an accused is not criminally liable if his unlawful act is the product of mental disease or mental defect**
- (C) That an accused is criminally liable if his unlawful act even if it is the product of mental disease or mental defect
- (D) None of these

3. De minimus non curat lex implies

- (A) Every person is liable for his own acts
- (B) **Trifling acts do not constitute an offence**
- (C) Necessity knows no law
- (D) Nothing is an offence which is done in private defence

4. P C& Q agree to commit theft in R's house, but no theft is actually committed. Here P and Q are guilty of

- (A) Abetment of Conspiracy
- (B) Abetment of instigation
- (C) No offence
- (D) **Criminal Conspiracy**

5. Ramu is suffering from disease of the heart. Rahul his heir rushes into his room and shouts in his ear "Your house has been destroyed by fire" intending thereby to kill Ramu. Ramu dies of the shock. Rahul is liable for the offence of

- (A) Attempt to murder
- (B) Murder
- (C) **Culpable homicide**
- (D) Abetment to murder

6. The doctrine of civil conspiracy was enunciated by the House of Lords in

- (A) Walsby V/s Anley
- (B) Moghul Steamship Company V/s Mc Gregor Gow and Company
- (C) **Allen V/s Flood**

#### **AIBE VII**

1. "If an accused is charged of a major offence but is not found guilty thereunder, he can be convicted of minor offence, if

the facts established indicate that such minor offence has been committed." It was so upheld in which case:

- (A) Sangarabonia Sreenu V/s State of Andhra Pradesh
- (B) **State of Himachal Pradesh V/s Tara Dutta**
- (C) Shamsheer Singh V/s State of Punjab
- (D) Nalini V/s State of Tamil Nadu

2. 'Ex dolo malo oritur actio' is

- (A) An action arose only when a right
- (B) An action could not prevent a legal right
- (C) **No action on an immoral act**
- (D) None of the above

3. R obtained a sum of Rs.50,000/- from D by putting 'D' in fear of death. Here R Commits

- (A) **Extortion**
- (B) Cheating
- (C) Mischief
- (D) Robbery

4. Section 82 IPC is an illustration for

- (A) Presumption of fact
- (B) **Presumption of Law**
- (C) Presumption of fact and presumption of law

(D) None of the above

5. Who among the following is not a 'Public Servant'?

(A) Liquidator

(B) A Civil Judge

(C) **Secretary of a Co-Operative Society**

(D) None of the these

6. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to have inflicted \_\_\_\_\_ on the victim

(A) Grievous hurt

(B) **Hurt**

(C) Assault

(D) None of the above

7. Personation of Election is an offence under S. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Penal Code

(A) 124 A

(B) 121 A

(C) 153 B

(D) **171 D**

8. Raman having found a key of Raju's house which Raju had lost, commits house trespass by entering Raju's house after opening the door with that key. Raman has committed the offence of

(A) House trespass

(B) Criminal trespass

(C) **House breaking**

(D) None of these

9. \_\_\_\_\_ defined crime as "a violation of public rights and duties due to the whole community considered as community."

(A) **Blackstone**

(B) Justice Bhagwati

(C) V.R. Krishna Iyer

(D) Lord Heward

#### **AIBE VI**

1. Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion is dealt under:

(A) Section 385 IPC

(B) Section 386 IPC

(C) **Section 387 IPC**

(D) Section 388 IPC

2. F invited C to have a fix of his heroin. Each filled his own syringe and injected each other several times one night. Next Morning F died on the question of causation.

(A) **C must be convicted of manslaughter**

(B) Must not be convicted of manslaughter

(C) C can be convicted for the

possession of heroin only

(D) C is neither guilty of possessing heroin nor the death of F

3. Literally, mens rea means

(A) Guilty mind

(B) Guilty or a wrongful purpose

(C) Criminal intent, a guilty knowledge and wilfulness

(D) **All of the above**

4. In which of the following cases mens rea is not an essential ingredient for offences under:

(A) Revenue Acts

(B) Public Nuisance

(C) Criminal case which are in Summary mode

(D) **All of these**

5. Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea means?

(A) A deed, a material result of human conduct

(B) **The intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime**

(C) Putting to death

(D) Uncommended manner

6. Cheating and thereby dishonestly

inducing delivery of property, or the making alteration or destruction of a valuable security is dealt under:

(A) Section 417 IPC

(B) Section 418 IPC

(C) Section 419 IPC

(D) **Section 420 IPC**

#### AIBE V

1. Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony is an offence under which provision of Indian Penal Code

(A) S.120A

(B) S.120B

(C) **S.153A**

(D) S.226

2. The gist of this offence is meeting of minds

(A) **S.120A**

(B) S.133

(C) S.221

(D) S.340

3. "A" places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells B that they will fire at "B", if B attempts to leave the building. What is the offence committed



by “A” as against “B”.

- (A) Wrongful restraint
- (B) **Wrongful confinement**
- (C) Refusal to leave the place
- (D) None of the above

4. Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale is punishable under:

- (A) S.227
- (B) **S.272**
- (C) S.277
- (D) S.273

5. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty is

- (A) **Cognizable & Non-bailable offence**
- (B) Non Cognisable & bailable offence
- (C) Cognizable and bailable offence
- (D) None of the above

6. A obtains property from Z by saying: “Your child is in the hands of my gang and will be put to death unless you send us Rs.10,000/-“ This offence is

- (A) Robbery
- (B) **Extortion**
- (C) Dacoity
- (D) None of the above

## AIBE IV

1. In the IPC, nothing is an offence which is done by a Child under:

- (A) Eight Years
- (B) Ten Years
- (C) **Seven Years**
- (D) Twelve Years

2. Right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the offence, which occasions the exercise of right:

- (A) **Reasonable causes apprehension that death will be caused**
- (B) Reasonable causes apprehension that simple injury will be caused
- (C) Is of escaping with stolen property immediately after the theft
- (D) Is of arresting a person who is running away after having committed an offence of voluntarily causing hurt

3. Under Section 498A, the ‘Cruelty’ means and includes:

- (A) Only demand for dowry
- (B) Only Physical torture
- (C) **Both mental & Physical torture**
- (D) None of the above

4. What is the offence where preparation

itself of an offence is punishable:

- (A) Theft
- (B) **Dacoity**
- (C) Murder
- (D) Rape

5. In Rex V/s Govinda the points of distinction between the two provisions of the IPC were explained:

- (A) Section 34 and Section 149
- (B) Section 302 and Section 304
- (C) **Section 299 and Section 300**
- (D) Section 403 and Section 405

6. A has sexual intercourse with his own wife aged about 14 years with her consent. A committed:

- (A) No offence
- (B) **Offence of Rape**
- (C) Intercourse with own wife is not Rape
- (D) As there was consent hence A cannot be held guilty for the offence of rape

