

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: Excise Test Part B- Criminal Law
Date of Test 10-05-2022

Question1:-Which of the following Law predominantly deals with Substantive Law?

- A:-The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
- B:-The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- C:-The Indian Penal Code 1860
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-A makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, and finds after so opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. Find the provision under which he is guilty?

- A:-Section 501 The Indian Penal Code 1860
- B:-Section 511 The Indian Penal Code 1860
- C:-Section 503 The Indian Penal Code 1860
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-Find the Section which deals with the offence of cruelty to woman by the relatives of her husband?

- A:-Section 498A
- B:-Section 489A
- C:-Section 477A
- D:-Section 468A

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, or with fine, or with both (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Two
- B:-Three
- C:-Four
- D:-Five

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-A person is said to _____ who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised. (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Forge
- B:-Alter
- C:-Counterfeit
- D:-Imitate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question6:-What is the maximum punishment prescribed for house-trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death?

- A:-Life Imprisonment
- B:-10 years rigorous imprisonment
- C:-10 years simple imprisonment
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question7:-In which of the following cases The Indian Penal Code 1860 is applicable?

- A:-An offence committed by a citizen of India in any place without and beyond India
- B:-An offence committed by a person on a ship registered in India wherever it may be
- C:-An offence committed by a person in any place without and beyond India committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-Which of the following Act repealed Section 161 of The Indian Penal Code 1860?

- A:-The Information Technology Act
- B:-The Prevention of Corruption Act
- C:-The Dowry Prohibition Act
- D:-The Domestic Violence Act

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Find the provision which incorporates the restrictions on the right of private defence.

- A:-Section 97
- B:-Section 99
- C:-Section 101
- D:-Section 103

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-In all robbery there is either _____ or _____. (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Extortion or Cheating
- B:-Mischief or Extortion
- C:-Theft or Mischief
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question11:-A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed.

- A:-Forgery
- B:-Cheating
- C:-Mischief
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-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 Misappropriation
- C:-Criminal Breach of Trust
- D:-Criminal Conspiracy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question13:-Which of the following definition in The Indian Penal Code 1860 is not repealed?

- A:-Queen
- B:-British India
- C:-Government of India
- D:-Servant of Government

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-Which of the following is not a punishment under The Indian Penal Code 1860?

- A:-Capital punishment
- B:-Transportation
- C:-Forfeiture of Property
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-What is the maximum punishment prescribed for attempt to commit robbery?

- A:-Seven years rigorous imprisonment
- B:-Five years rigorous imprisonment
- C:-Three years rigorous imprisonment
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits

- A:-Affray
- B:-Theft
- C:-Extortion
- D:-House-trespass

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-'Public Servant' is defined under

- A:-Section 21 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
- B:-Section 21 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- C:-Section 21 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Which of the following illustration is covered Section 93 of The Indian Penal Code 1860?

- A:-Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A; Z is guilty of no offence
- B:-A, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A has committed no offence
- C:-A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. If A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits no offence
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:-Section 500 of The Indian Penal Code 1860 deals with Punishment for

- A:-Adultery
- B:-Criminal Intimidation
- C:-Defamation
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person, under The Indian Penal Code 1860, is called

- A:-Trade Mark
- B:-Personal Mark
- C:-Identification Mark
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-What is maximum period of imprisonment prescribed for the Commutation of sentence of imprisonment for life?

- A:-Ten years
- B:-Twelve years
- C:-Fourteen years
- D:-Twenty years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-A instigates B to give false evidence. But B does not give false evidence. Find the correct proposition.

- A:-A is not liable for punishment
- B:-A's offence is covered under general exceptions
- C:-A has not committed any offence
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-Find the correct statement from the following:

Statement 1 : To constitute the offence of abetment it is necessary that the act abetted should be committed.

Statement 2 : Whoever is guilty of rioting shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

- A:-Statement 1 only is correct
- B:-Statement 2 only is correct
- C:-Statements 1 and 2 are correct
- D:-Both statements are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-A singer sings badly in a public stage. Mr. X criticised the performance of the singer through media. Find the offence committed by Mr. X?

- A:-Conspiracy
- B:-Stalking
- C:-Defamation
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-Which of the following chapter deals with offences relating to marriages, under The Indian Penal Code 1860?

- A:-Chapter XIX
- B:-Chapter XX
- C:-Chapter XXI
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-Z, going on a journey, entrusts his plate to A, the keeper of a warehouse, till Z shall return. A carries the plate to a goldsmith and sells. Find the incorrect proposition.

- A:-It is not an offence under The Indian Penal Code 1860
- B:-He may have committed criminal breach of trust
- C:-A has committed theft

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Who is exempted from the punishment in respect of an offence of harbouring a deserter soldier?

A:-Father

B:-Mother

C:-Wife

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-What is the maximum number of members required for the offence of Unlawful assembly?

A:-Five

B:-Ten

C:-Fifty

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-Find the correct statement.

A:-A intentionally gives Z, a sword-cut sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature. A has not intended to cause the death of Z. But Z dies in consequence. A is not guilty of murder.

B:-A without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them without any premeditated design to kill any particular individual. A is guilty of murder

C:-A appears as a witness before Z, a Magistrate. Z says that he does not believe a word of A's deposition, and that A has perjured himself. A is moved to sudden passion by these words, and kills Z. A is not guilty of murder

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-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. Find the provision under which the act is covered under general exceptions in The Indian Penal Code 1860.

A:-Section 76

B:-Section 77

C:-Section 80

D:-Section 81

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. Find the offence committed by A.

A:-A is guilty of abetting the burning of the house and abetting the theft

B:-A is guilty of abetting the burning of the house but not guilty of abetting the theft

C:-A is not guilty of abetting the burning of the house and is not guilty of abetting the theft

D:-A is not guilty of abetting the burning of the house but guilty of abetting the theft

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-Which of the following provision of The Indian Penal Code 1860, defines Criminal conspiracy?

A:-Section 120A

B:-Section 120B

C:-Section 121A

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-Which of the following is incorrect?

A:-Warrant of arrest shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it

B:-Warrant of arrest shall remain in force until it is executed

C:-Both (1) and (2)

D:-Neither (1) nor (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act (The Indian Penal Code 1860), shall have been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder, is a

A:-Dacoit

B:-Thug

C:-Trafficker

D:-Burglar

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under _____ years of age.

A:-Seven

B:-Eight

C:-Nine

D:-Ten

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-Which court is empowered to entertain the offence of waging war against the Government of India?

A:-Sessions Court

B:-Magistrate of the First class

C:-Executive Magistrate

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-The proceedings under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person other than a Magistrate who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf is known as

A:-Trial

B:-Collection of evidence

C:-Investigation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-Which of the following is a criminal court?

A:-Court of Sessions

B:-Executive Magistrates

C:-Both (1) and (2)

D:-Neither (1) nor (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-Find the Section which incorporates the duty of a person to assist a Magistrate or police officer reasonably demanding his aid in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or police officer is authorised to arrest.

A:-Section 37

B:-Section 38

C:-Section 39

D:-Section 40

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Determining the nature, source, disposition, movement, title or ownership of property is known as

A:-Tracking

B:-Tracing

C:-Trailing

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question41:-Find the Section which deals with security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

A:-Section 110 The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

B:-Section 109 The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

C:-Section 108 The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-How many Sections are there in The Indian Penal Code 1860?

A:-511

B:-510

C:-509

D:-508

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question43:-Special Judicial Magistrate can be appointed for such term, not exceeding _____ at a time, as the High Court may, by general or special order, direct. (Fill in the blanks)

A:-6 months

B:-One year

C:-Two years

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Which of the following is applicable for 'Rioting'?

A:-Non cognizable and Bailable

B:-Non cognizable and non Bailable

C:-Cognizable and Non Bailable

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-No police officer or other person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in _____ of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Fill in the blanks)

A:-Section 22

B:-Section 23

C:-Section 24

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-How many forms are provided in the second schedule of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

A:-54

B:-55

C:-56

D:-57

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Which of the following is a non-bailable offence?

A:-Cheating

B:-Criminal Breach of Trust

C:-Unlawful Compulsory Labour

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-In which of the following case Police can arrest without a warrant?

A:-Arrest any person who commits, in the presence of a police officer, a cognizable offence

B:-Arrest any person who has been proclaimed as an offender under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

C:-Arrest any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-For the purpose of Section 53, 'Examination' does not include

A:-Examination of blood

B:-Examination of semen

C:-Examination of hair samples

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-What is the minimum period of practice, required for appointment as public prosecutor under section 24 (1) of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

A:-Seven years

B:-Eight years

C:-Nine years

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-In the case of a _____ offence, a fresh period of limitation shall begin to run at every moment of the time during which the offence continues. (Fill in the blanks)

A:-Cognizable

B:-Bailable

C:-Continuing

D:-Criminal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Find the Section which provides for the commutation of death sentence of life imprisonment if the offender is a pregnant woman

A:-Section 416 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

B:-Section 426 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

C:-Section 436 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

D:-Section 446 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973

Correct Answer:- Option-A

- Question53:-Find the incorrect proposition regarding offence under Section 465 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
A:-Cognizable and Non-bailable
B:-Non-Cognizable and Non-bailable
C:-Cognizable and Bailable
D:-Non-Cognizable and Bailable
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question54:-Section 125 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with
A:-Security
B:-Probation
C:-Maintenance
D:-Compounding
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question55:-Which of the following is empowered to establish a Court of Sessions?
A:-Central Government
B:-State Government
C:-Panchayat
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question56:-Which of the following chapter deals with Appeals?
A:-Chapter XXIII
B:-Chapter XXV
C:-Chapter XXVII
D:-Chapter XXIX
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question57:-'A' is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. Find the correct proposition.
A:-A cannot be tried again for culpable homicide
B:-A may be tried again for culpable homicide
C:-A can be punishable for culpable homicide without trial
D:-A may be acquitted
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question58:-State Government is empowered to appoint a Directorate of Prosecution under
A:-Section 41-A
B:-Section 50-A
C:-Section 54-A
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question59:-The Court of a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not
A:-Exceeding three years, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both
B:-Exceeding three years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or of both
C:-Exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both
D:-Exceeding five years, or of fine not exceeding ten thousand rupees, or of both
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question60:-Which of the following form deals with Order for removal of nuisance?
A:-Form 11
B:-Form 13
C:-Form 15
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question61:-"Warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term exceeding
A:-One year
B:-Two years
C:-Three years
D:-Four years
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question62:-Section 293 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 is applicable to
A:-Director of the Finger Print Bureau
B:-Serologist to the Government
C:-Chief Controller of Explosives
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question63:-Which of the following Judge is not empowered to pass a death sentence?
A:-Principal Sessions Judge
B:-Additional Sessions Judge
C:-Assistant Sessions Judge
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question64:-Which of the following provision deals with Victim Compensation Scheme?
A:-Section 357-A The Indian Penal Code 1860
B:-Section 357-A The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
C:-Section 357-A The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question65:-Which of the following can be tried summarily?
A:-Offence punishable with imprisonment of Four years
B:-Theft under Section 379 of The Indian Penal Code 1860, where the value of the property stolen is Rs. 3,500/-
C:-Offence under Section 456 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question66:-Which of the following proceeding is void if a Magistrate does it without being empowered by law?
A:-Hold an inquest under section 176
B:-Makes an order for maintenance
C:-Issue a search-warrant under section 94
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-What is the period of practice as an advocate is required for a person to be eligible for appointment as Director of Prosecution?

- A:-7 years
- B:-10 years
- C:-12 years
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-Find the Section which incorporates the general principle that a person once convicted or acquitted is not liable to be tried again for the same offence.

- A:-Section 100
- B:-Section 200
- C:-Section 300
- D:-Section 400

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question69:-Which of the following is applicable for a Charge?

- A:-Name of the offence is required to be stated
- B:-Relevant section and law should be mentioned
- C:-Charge shall be in the language of the court
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question70:-Form No. 2 of the second schedule of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with

- A:-Warrant of Arrest
- B:-Summons to an accused person
- C:-Bond to keep the peace
- D:-Bond for good behaviour

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which of the following is not a fact?

- A:-State of things capable of being perceived by the senses
- B:-Relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses
- C:-Any mental condition of which any person is conscious
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-Which of the following principles are embodied in Section 10 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A:-Res judicata
- B:-Estoppel
- C:-Alibi
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-What is the commencement date of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A:-01/09/1872
- B:-01/10/1872
- C:-01/11/1872
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-Find the facts which are not relevant under Section 9 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- A:-Introductory facts
- B:-Explanatory facts
- C:-Facts which support or rebut an inference
- D:-Facts which constitutes motive

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Find the Section which defines 'Admission' in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A:-Section 16
- B:-Section 26
- C:-Section 36
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-Find the correct statement from the following:

Statement 1 : Confession is defined in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Statement 2 : Admission is defined in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- A:-Statement 1 only is correct
- B:-Statement 2 only is correct
- C:-Statement 1 and 2 are correct
- D:-Both statements are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-On a comparative scale, which of the following type of evidence is having least relevance under The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A:-Oral Evidence
- B:-Documentary Evidence
- C:-Circumstantial Evidence
- D:-Hearsay evidence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-'If such a confession as is referred to in _____ is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat or promise has, in the opinion of the court, been fully removed, it is relevant'. (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Section 23
- B:-Section 24
- C:-Section 25
- D:-Section 26

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said - "B and I murdered C". Find the correct legal position from the following.

- A:-The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against B
- B:-The Court cannot consider the effect of this confession as against B
- C:-The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against A
- D:-The Court cannot consider the effect of this confession as against A

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-_____ means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter. (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Evidence
- B:-Fact
- C:-Document
- D:-Proof

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-Which of the following Section does not deals with the relevancy of statements made by persons who cannot be called as witnesses?

- A:-Section 32
- B:-Section 33
- C:-Section 34
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-A child of 5 years is incapable of committing a crime - Find the relevant type of evidence applicable for the legal proposition.

- A:-Secondary Evidence
- B:-Conclusive Evidence
- C:-Rebuttable Evidence
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is applicable to

- A:-Affidavits presented to any court
- B:-Proceedings before an arbitrator
- C:-Enquiries by Tribunals
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Which of the following definition in the Information Technology Act, 2000 is followed in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A:-Electronic signature
- B:-Information
- C:-Subscriber
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-Find the Section which deals with the admissibility of electronic records.

- A:-Section 65 B The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- B:-Section 75 B The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- C:-Section 85 B The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- D:-Section 95 B The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said by the by-standers at the beating

- A:-Is a relevant fact
- B:-Is irrelevant
- C:-Is a conclusive proof
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-Which of the following Section provides for the relevancy of a previous judgement in a civil case for the application of the principle of res judicata?

- A:-Section 40
- B:-Section 41
- C:-Section 42
- D:-Section 43

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question88:-Public records kept in any State of Private documents is a

- A:-Private document
- B:-Public document
- C:-Personal document
- D:-Primary document

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-Find the provisions under The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 which empowers the court to forbid any question intended to insult or annoy.

- A:-Section 146
- B:-Section 148
- C:-Section 150
- D:-Section 152

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-"For the purposes of this section any reference to information being derived from other information shall be a reference to its being derived there from by calculation, comparison or any other process". - Find the relevant section in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- A:-Section 65
- B:-Section 85
- C:-Section 65B
- D:-Section 85B

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-When the Court has to form an opinion as to the _____ of any person, the opinion of the certifying Authority which has issued the _____ is a relevant fact.

- A:-Electronic signature - Electronic Signature Certificate
- B:-Digital signature - Digital Signature Certificate
- C:-Electronic signature - Digital Signature Certificate
- D:-Digital signature - Electronic Signature Certificate

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-Where any document, purporting or proved to be _____ years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document, which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested. (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Twenty
- B:-Thirty
- C:-Forty
- D:-Fifty

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-Find the correct legal position regarding privilege given to communication during marriage.

- A:-The privilege continues even after the termination of marriage

- B:-Communication between the husband and wife prior to the marriage is also protected from disclosure
- C:-The communication, acts and conduct of the husband and wife are protected from disclosure
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-Presumptions as to Dowry death is provided under _____ of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Fill in the blanks)

- A:-Section 112B
- B:-Section 113B
- C:-Section 114B
- D:-Section 115 B

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-Find the Section which deals with the relevancy of Statements as to any law contained in law books

- A:-Section 38
- B:-Section 36
- C:-Section 34
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-Find the correct statement from the following:

Statement 1 : Fact of which the court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Statement 2 : When a party to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the court.

- A:-Statement 1 only is correct
- B:-Statement 2 only is correct
- C:-Statements 1 and 2 are correct
- D:-Both statements are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-Admission are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as

- A:-Estoppels
- B:-Confessions
- C:-Res gestae
- D:-Alibi

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Find the correct Legal provision.

- A:-No confession made to a police-officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence
- B:-Admissions are conclusive proof of the matters admitted
- C:-Both (1) and (2)
- D:-Neither (1) nor (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-Find the chapter which deals with the principle of Estoppel in The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

- A:-VI
- B:-VII
- C:-VIII
- D:-IX

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Find the correct statement from the following:

Statement 1 : A agrees, in writing, to sell a horse to B for "Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500". Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

Statement 2 : A agrees to sell to B, for Rs. 1,000, "my white horse". A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

- A:-Statement 1 only is correct.
- B:-Statement 2 only is correct
- C:-Both statements are correct
- D:-Both statements are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-C