

# **IPC TEST**

## **14 September 2020**

**DELHI LAW ACADEMY**





# Q 1:

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- “Local Law” mentioned u/s 42 of the Indian Penal Code means a law applicable to
  - (a) the whole of India
  - (b) a particular part of India
  - (c) any part of India
  - (d) none of the above



## Q 2

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- “Good faith” within the meaning of I.P.C. means
  - (a) an act done with due care and attention
  - (b) an actual belief that the act done is not contrary to law
  - (c) an act in fact done honestly
  - (d) an act done under bonafide belief



## Q 3

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- Who prepared the first draft of the Indian Penal Code ?
  - (a) Canning
  - (b) Stephen
  - (c) Bentinck
  - (d) Macaulay



## Q 4

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- Under which of the following sections of I.P.C. is 'preparation' punishable?
  - (a) Sections 121, 125
  - (b) Section 122, 125
  - (c) Sections 122, 126
  - (d) Sections 121, 126



## Q 5

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- The Mc Naughten case is related to which of the following sections of I.P.C.?
  - (a) Section 83
  - (b) Section 84
  - (c) Section 85
  - (d) Section 86



## Q 6

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- Which of the following sections of I.P.C. provide for the right of private defence ?
  - (a) Sections 107 to 120
  - (b) Sections 121 to 133
  - (c) Sections 76 to 105
  - (d) Sections 96 to 106



# Q 7

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- Unlawful assembly' is defined in which of the following sections of I.P.C ?
  - (a) Section 34
  - (b) Section 149
  - (c) Section 146
  - (d) None of the above



## Q 8

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- “A” and “B” plan to murder “C” the next day.  
They are guilty of
  - (a) the offence of planning
  - (b) the offence of criminal conspiracy
  - (c) the offence of attempting to murder
  - (d) no offence

## Q 9

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- Which of these offences requires a minimum number of five persons?
  - (a) Affray
  - (b) Riot
  - (c) Criminal conspiracy
  - (d) Waging war against the State



## Q 10

- “A”, in India, instigates “B”, a foreigner in Pakistan, to commit a murder in Pakistan. “B” commits the murder. In this case:
  - (a) ‘A’ is guilty of abetting murder
  - (b) ‘A’ is not guilty of any offence
  - (c) ‘A’ is liable for committing murder
  - (d) None of the above answers is correct



## Q 11

- “A” puts jewels into a box belonging to “B”, with the intention that they may be found in that box, with the result that ‘B’ may be convicted for the offence of theft. ‘A’ has committed the offence under
  - (a) Section 191 of Indian Penal Code
  - (b) Section 192 of Indian Penal Code
  - (c) Section 193 of Indian Penal Code
  - (d) ‘A’ has committed no offence

## Q 12

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- Which section of Indian Penal Code deals with voluntary intoxication?
- (a) Section 84
- (b) Section 85
- (c) Section 86
- (d) Section 87

## Q 13

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- Use of violence by a member of an assembly of five or more persons in furtherance of a common object to commit an offence will constitute the offence of :
  - (a) Affray
  - (b) Assault
  - (c) Rioting
  - (d) Unlawful Assembly



## Q 14

- 'A' picked up a match box belonging to 'B' and lit his cigarette with it. 'B' charged 'A' with the offence of theft of his match box. In these circumstances 'A' can defend himself with the help of which one of the following maxim?
  - (a) Non compos mentis
  - (b) Doli Incapax
  - (c) De minimis non curat lex
  - (d) Ignorantia Juris non excusat



## Q 15:

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- Which one of the following is not a mode of abetment under the Indian Penal Code?
  - (a) Attempt
  - (b) Instigation
  - (c) Aiding
  - (d) Conspiracy



## Q 16

- 'A' enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. 'Z', in good faith, taking 'A' for a house-breaker, attacks 'A'.
- (a): 'A' has no right of private defence because it is available against an offender only.
- (b): 'A' has the same right of private defence against 'Z', which he would have had if 'Z' was not acting under a misconception.
- (c): 'A' has exceeded his right of private defence.
- (d): None of the above.

## Q 17

- 'X' & 'Y' go to murder 'Z'. 'X' stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit 'Z' at all. 'Y' killed 'Z'.
- (a): Only 'Y' is liable for murder of 'Z'
- (b): 'X' & 'Y' both are liable for murder of 'Z'
- (c): 'X' is not liable as he did not perform any overt act
- (d): Both (a) & (c)



## Q 18

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- Under section 46 IPC, death denotes :  
(A): death of a human being  
(B): death of an animal  
(C): death of a human being and of an animal both  
(D): death of either a human being or an animal

## Q 19

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- Under section 80 IPC, the exception of accident is available when an offence is committed while:  
(A): doing a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means  
(B): doing a lawful act in any manner by any means  
(C): doing a lawful act in a lawful manner by any means  
(D): all of the above

## Q 20

- Five persons went to A's house armed with bats to beat A. One (X) was carrying a pistol concealed underneath his shirt. During the incident of beating, X fired a shot resulting in A's death:
  - a. All being members of unlawful assembly are liable for causing death
  - b. All will be liable only for beating A
  - c. Only A will be liable for causing death
  - d. None of the above



## Q 21

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- Maximum period of solitary confinement awardable u/s 73 is:
  - a. Six months to one year
  - b. Six months
  - c. Eighteen months
  - d. Three months

## Q 22

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- Right of private defence is provided under the following provision of IPC:
  - a. Section 96
  - b.. Section 95
  - c. Section 99
  - d. Section 92



## Q 23

- An act of criminal conspiracy is committed when \_\_\_\_\_ persons agree to do, or cause to be done, a specified act:
  - a. Two persons
  - b. Two or more persons
  - c. Five Persons
  - d. None of the above



## Q 24

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- The provision relating to extension of the Indian Penal Code to extra-territorial offences is provided in Section\_\_\_\_ :

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 7



## Q 25

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- X, with intent to murder Y, instigates his six year old servant A, to do an act which will cause death of Y. A does the act, but in the absence of X. The act of A resulted in the death of Y.
    - a. A is liable
    - b. X is liable and is subject to the punishment of death
    - c. Either (a) or (b)
    - d. None of the above



## Q 26

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- Which section of IPC defines 'dishonestly'?



## Q 27

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- U/s 55 of IPC, imprisonment for life can be commuted to \_\_\_\_\_?



## Q 28

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- Solitary confinement shall in no case exceed \_\_\_\_\_ days at a time.



## Q 29

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- For what offences does section 75 provide for enhanced punishment and when?



## Q 30

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- In what cases can death sentence be awarded for giving or fabricating false evidence?



## Q 31

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- Under which section of IPC is making a false statement on oath before a public servant punishable?



## Q 32

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- In which all cases can IPC have extra-territorial applicability?



## Q 33

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- What is meant by 'injury' in IPC?



# Q 34

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- How is the term 'offence' defined in IPC?



## Q 35

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- What is meant by the term 'illegal' in IPC?



## Q 36

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- How much imprisonment can be given in case of default in payment of fine?



## Q 37

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- Which consent is not a valid consent u/s 90 IPC?



## Q 38

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- In which cases can death be caused in exercise of the right of private defence?



## Q 39

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- What is 'criminal conspiracy'?



## Q 40

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- Who can be called a member of an unlawful assembly?



## Q 41

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- Define the offence of affray and state its punishment.



## Q 42

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- When can a person be charged u/s 149 IPC?



## Q 43

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- In what way does section 86 IPC deal with cases of voluntary intoxication?



## Q 44

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- What punishment has been prescribed under IPC for the offence of abetment of an offence?



## Q 45

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- What are the essential ingredients of section 34 IPC?