

CLAT Sample Paper (Part 1 of 11)

1. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - a. The Principal offender must have the same guilty mind as that of the abettor.
 - b. Abettor's liability is dependent on the liability of the principal offender.
 - c. Abettor and principal offender may be differently liable for different offences.
 - d. If the abettor is innocent, the principal offender is also not liable.

2. Which one of the following correctly distinguishes theft from extortion?
 - a. In theft movable property must be dishonestly taken whereas in extortion there is delivery of the thing extorted.
 - b. The extortion there must be dishonest intention whereas in theft the same is not necessary.
 - c. Theft requires dishonest intention whereas extortion requires fraudulent intention.
 - d. Theft is an offence against movable property.

3. 'A' intentionally causes 'Z's' death partly by illegally omitting to give 'Z' food and partly by beating 'Z' 'A' is liable for murder by virtue of which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code?
 - a. Section 36
 - b. Section 37
 - c. Section 34
 - d. Section 35

4. 'A' signs his own name to a bill exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name. 'A' has committed
 - a. Forgery
 - b. Forgery for the purpose of cheating
 - c. Cheating by personation
 - d. Attempt to commit forgery

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5. 'A' a Spanish citizen, who was residing in Paris, instigated the commission of an offence which in consequence was committed in India. He
- is a liable as the offence was committed in India
 - is liable since the Indian Penal Code also extends to extra-territorial acts
 - Can be held liable because the offence was to be committed in India.
 - Cannot be held liable because instigation was not given on Indian territory.
6. Offence under Chapter IV of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. 1985 are cognizable
- but bailable
 - as well as non cognizable
 - and compoundable
 - and non bailable
7. The establishment of a sessions Court as a special court to try offences under the scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe (prevention of Atrocities) Act. 1989 requires concurrence of
- State government
 - Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
 - District Judge of the concerned area
 - Advocate General of the State
8. Any person aggrieved by the order made by the competent authority under the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 can appeal to
- The Sessions Court
 - The High Court
 - Home Minister
 - Chief Judicial Magistrate
9. Which one of the following is not a condition precedent to the release of an offender on probation under section 4, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958?
- Circumstances of the case
 - Nature of the offence

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- c. Character of the offender
- d. Amount of damage caused by the offender

10. Which one of the following is not theft of electricity?

- a. Using electricity through a tampered meter
- b. Tapping of any connection with underground cables
- c. Using electricity for the purpose other than the authorised
- d. Using electricity as per the licence

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