

CLAT Sample Paper (Part 8 of 11)

1. An Executive Magistrate may act even ex-parte under section 144, code of criminal procedure 1973 if immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable
 - a. to prevent obstruction, annoyance or injury to any lawfully employed person.
 - b. To avoid danger to human life, health or safety
 - c. To avoid disturbance to public peace and tranquility, riot or affray
 - d. on anyone or all of the above grounds.

2. While exercising its inherent powers under section 482, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 even the High Court cannot
 - a. Review its own Judgement.
 - b. Do all the these mentioned things.
 - c. Convert itself into court of appeal when the legislature has not conferred a right to appeal to it.
 - d. Grant police custody from Judicial Custody.

3. Habitual offender is one who
 - a. habitually commits offence
 - b. habitually remains in company of habitual offenders
 - c. deals with and gives asylum to habitual offenders
 - d. commits offences mentioned in section 110 and against whom record of commission of more than two offences is available at the time of initiation of proceeding against him.

4. Who out of the following may investigate a, cognizable case even without the order of the Magistrate?
 - a. Superintendent of Police
 - b. Deputy Inspector General of Police
 - c. Deputy Superintendent of Police

d. Incharge Police Station

5. 'A' is tried for a riot and is proved to have marched as the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as
- They are related to things said or done by the conspirators in reference to the common design
 - Explanation of the nature of the. Transaction
 - Explanatory of motive or preparation
 - Explanatory of occasion, cause or effects of facts
6. The expression 'Police custody' means and includes
- Control by the police over the accused directly
 - Control by the police directly as well as through third persons indirectly over the accused
 - Control over the accused indirectly through third persons
 - Some kind of surveillance and restrictions over the accused by Police or through third persons.
7. The evidenciary value of a retracted confession is that it
- Still remains an evidence
 - Remains an evidence but a weak evidence
 - Becomes a corroborative evidence
 - Becomes 'other evidence' from 'only evidence'
8. 'A' prosecutes 'B' for adultery with " C 'who is' A's' wife. 'B' denies that ' C 'is' A's' wife, But the court convicts 'B' for adultery, Thereafter,' C 'is prosecuted for bigamy for marrying' B' during A's' lifetime. 'C' says that she was never 'A's' wife. The judgement against' B' is:
- Irrelevant against 'C'
 - Relevant against 'B'
 - Not relevant against 'B' and 'C'
 - Relevant against 'C'
9. Newspaper report about any matter is which one of the following kinds of evidence?

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

- a. Hearsay
- b. Circumstantial
- c. Primary
- d. Secondary

10. Hostile witness is one who

- a. Does not tell the truth
- b. Gives statements against the opposite party
- c. Gives statement against the party who called him as a witness
- d. Is not desirous to tell the truth, and gives testimony against the party who called him as a witness in his favour.

▶ Fully-solved CLAT logical-reasoning question bank and revision notes: Covering a wide variety of problems- arguments, assumptions, conclusions, course of action, cause and effect.