Total No. of Questions: 100
नमूले प्रश्नों की संख्या: 100

HJS (LCE)-18

FIRST PAPER

Time Allowed- 2:00 Hours
समय - 2:00 घण्टे

Maximum Marks-100
पूर्णांक - 100

Instruction :-

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions shall carry equal Marks.
3. The question paper contains 100 questions. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of questions are printed in the question paper, otherwise he/she should ask for another question paper.
4. The cover page indicates the number of pages in the question paper. The examinee should verify that the requisite number of pages are attached in the question paper, otherwise he/she should ask for another question paper.
5. Read carefully the instructions given on the answer sheet supplied and indicate your answers accordingly.
6. Kindly make the necessary entries on the answer sheet only at the places indicated and nowhere else.
7. If there is any sort of mistake either of printing or of factual nature in any question, then out of the Hindi and English versions of the question, the English version will be treated as standard.
8. There shall be no negative marking.
**LAW LEXICON & MAXIMS**

**Que.1** "Ipso Jure" means -
(a) The unwritten law  
(c) Within the power  
(b) By the law  
(d) Law of retaliation

**Que.2** Plenum dominium?
(a) full ownership  
(c) without ownership  
(b) full possession  
(d) without possession

**Que.3** de, die in diem-
(a) From day to day  
(c) Regarding the future  
(b) From the beginning  
(d) Relating to goods

**Que.4** conditio sine qua non means-
(a) An essential condition  
(c) To adjourned without day  
(b) A meeting of minds  
(d) From day to day

**Que.5** ab initio means-
(a) Appointed to act without this  
(c) From earlier  
(b) From outside  
(d) From the beginning

**GENERAL ENGLISH**

**Que.6** Antonyms of Ancient is?
(a) Historical  
(c) Classical  
(b) Modern  
(d) None of these

**Que.7** Antonyms of Dynamic is?
(a) Static  
(c) Distractive  
(b) Non dynamic  
(d) None of these

**Que.8** Chose right spelling?
(a) Committee  
(c) Comitee  
(b) Committee  
(d) Comette

**Que.9** What is the plural of proof?
(a) Prooves  
(c) Proof  
(b) Proofs  
(d) None of these
Que.10  The boys were punished for ----- late.
(a) came  (b) to came
(c) to coming  (d) coming

Que.11  Give the antonym of - "protect"
(a) defends  (b) deprives
(c) attack  (d) devises

Que.12  Select synonym of - "massive"
(a) lump sum  (b) strong
(c) little  (d) huge

Que.13  A person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation -
(a) sceptic  (b) ascetic
(c) devotee  (d) antiquarian

Que.14  "Even if it rains I shall come" means ......
(a) if I come it will not rain
(b) if it rains I shall not come
(c) I will certainly come whether it rains or not
(d) whenever there is rain I shall come

Que.15  Select synonym of - "pious"
(a) Religious  (b) Sympathetic
(c) Afraid  (d) Faithful

**BASICS OF COMPUTER**

Que.16  A Computer cannot boot, if it does not have the -
(a) Compiler  (b) Loader
(c) Operating System  (d) Assembler

Que.17  The output quality of a printer is measured by -
(a) Dot per inch  (b) Dot per sq. inch
(c) Dot printed per unit  (d) All of these

Que.18  Which is not an Input device ?
(a) Web camera  (b) Keyboard
(c) Speaker  (d) Scanner
Que.19  What is the full form of MICR?
(a) Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
(b) Micro Ink Character Recognition
(c) Mega Ink Character Recognition
(d) Mini Ink Character Recognition

Que.20  "C" in CPU denotes -
(a) Central  (b) Convenient
(c) Computer  (d) Common

I.P.C., CR.P.C. & EVIDENCE ACT

Que.  Under Criminal Procedure Code, which place a warrant of arrest may be executed, at -
(a) Any place of concerned jurisdiction of Court
(b) Any place of concerned district
(c) Any place of India
(d) Any place of world

Que. Under Section 311-A of Cr.P.C. , which Officer has power to order a person to give specimen signature or handwriting?
(a) Judicial Magistrate First Class
(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(c) District Magistrate
(d) Sessions Judge

Que.  निम्नलिखित घातकों में से किस एक में कठिन लैंगिक अपराध से पीड़ित व्यक्ति की पहचान का प्रमाणीकरण दर्शनीय है ?
Que. In which one of the following Section discloser of identity of victim of certain sexual offence is punishable?

(a) Sec. 225 of IPC
(b) Sec. 228-A of IPC
(c) Sec 225-B of IPC
(d) Sec. 229-A of IPC

Que. A fact is said "not to be proved " in Indian Evidence Act -

(a) When is disproved
(b) After considering the matters before it, the Court believes that it does not exist
(c) When a prudent men considers that the fact does not exist
(d) When it is neither proved nor disproved

Que. In which of the following trial, hearing of the accused on sentence is not necessary in Cr.P.C. ?

(a) Trial before Sessions Court
(b) Trial of warrant case
(c) Trial of summons case
(d) Trial of special cases

Que. What kind of agreement can be presumed by the Court under Sec. 85-A of Indian Evidence Act?

(a) Written agreement
(b) Oral agreement
(c) Electronic agreement
(d) All agreement
Que. A man commits adultery, if he has sexual intercourse with according to the Indian Penal Code -
(a) unmarried women
(b) married women
(c) any women except his wife
(d) married women without consent of her husband

Que. Which one of the following Section of Cr.P.C. provides that Court not to alter judgment after signing on it?
(a) Sec. 360
(b) Sec. 361
(c) Sec. 362
(d) Sec. 462

Que. Which one of the following Section of Cr.P.C. examination of witness in the absence of accused can be done under -
(a) Sec. 299
(b) Sec. 321
(c) Sec. 224
(d) Sec. 301

Que. Indian Penal Code :- In case of assault with the intention to gratifying unnatural lust, the right of private defence of body extends voluntarily causing -
(a) Any harm including death  
(b) Any harm other than death  
(c) Any harm other than grievous hurt  
(d) Any harm other than grievous hurt

Que. Under Criminal Procedure Code, the victim may appeal -
(a) Against an order imposing inadequate compensation.  
(b) Against an order for Convicting for a lesser offence.  
(c) Against acquittal  
(d) All of these

Que. Under Criminal Procedure Code, which statement is correct for a case related to Rape?
(a) The name of prosecutrix is not stated in judgment.  
(b) The trial shall be conducted in camera.  
(c) The trial shall be conducted as far as practicable by a woman judge  
(d) All of these

Que. Under Criminal Procedure Code, which factor is not relevant for consideration of bail?
(a) Possibility of absconding the accused  
(b) Gravity of offence  
(c) Economic status of informer/victim  
(d) all of these
Que. Which statement is not correct in the light of Section 27 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(a) Person who give information must be an accused of an offence.
(b) He must be in custody of police.
(c) A relevant fact must be discovered from the information which is given by that person.
(d) none of these.

Que. Under Indian Evidence Act, 1872, prosecution or Complainant may -
(a) not refresh memory of his witness
(b) ask leading question to him with the permission of the Court.
(c) ask leading question to him without the permission of the Court.
(d) All 3 Options are incorrect.

Que. Which punishment is prescribed under section 304 B of I.P.C. ?
(a) Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life
(b) Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine
(c) Death or Imprisonment for Life and Fine.
(d) Imprisonment for Life or imprisonment Ten years and Fine.
Que. Under Indian Penal Code, 1860, which attempt is punishable offence?
(a) Attempts to wage war against the government of India.
(b) Attempts to wage war against the government of any Asiatic power in alliance with the government of India.
(c) Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity with armed deadly weapon.
(d) all of these.

Que. In which provision a judge may ordered to produced a thing?
(b) Section 165 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(d) Section 9 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Que. Under Indian Penal Code, 1860, Which is not a factor for offence of theft?
(a) Any property
(b) Dishonest intention for taking.
(c) Without consent for that person.
(d) moves out of the possession.
Que. In which of the following judgment the Supreme Court has held that exception two, to Section 375 IPC is violative of the rights of the girl child below 18 years?

(a) Independent thought Vs. Union of India.
(b) S.R. Sukumar Vs. S. Sunaad Raghuram.
(c) Arnesh Kumar Vs. State of Bihar
(d) Rameshchandra Ambalal Joshi Vs. State of Gujrat.

Que. Under Indian Penal code, 1860, an offence is not punishable, if it is done by a child -

(a) of below 12 years of age, if he has not attend sufficient maturity and understanding or below 7 years of age.
(b) of below 14 years of age, if he has not attend sufficient maturity and understanding or below 8 years of age.
(c) of below 15 years of age, if he has not attend sufficient maturity and understanding or below 9 years of age.
(d) of below 16 years of age, if he has not attend sufficient maturity and understanding or below 10 years of age.

Que. Indian Penal code, 1860 :- For an offence of kidnapping, the age of victim minor male child should be -

(a) under 14 years.
(b) under 16 years.
(c) under 18 years.
(d) under 21 years.
Que. Criminal Procedure Code :- Who has no power to issue an order in urgent case of nuisance or apprehended danger?
(a) District Magistrate
(b) Sub Divisional Magistrate
(c) Executive Magistrate. Specially empowered by the State Government.
(d) Judicial Magistrate.

Que. Criminal Procedure Code :- The trial relates to an offence under section 376 IPC shall as far as possible be completed within a period of-
(a) Two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet.
(b) Six months from the date of filing of the charge sheet.
(c) One year from the date of filing of the charge sheet.
(d) None of these

Que. Indian Evidence Act :- A registered will can be proved -
(a) By calling atleast two attesting witness.
(b) By calling atleast one attesting witness.
(c) Not necessary to call any attesting witness.
(d) Necessary to call the registrar.
Indian Evidence Act :- An accused informed his lawyer that he has committed the offence and wishes to defend him. In this circumstances -
(a) The lawyer is duty bound to inform the police about the information.
(b) The lawyer is duty bound to inform the fact to the Magistrate.
(c) The lawyer is not bound to disclose the communication which took place between him and the accused.
(d) The criminal court can compel the lawyer to disclose the fact.

Under Section 114-A of Indian Evidence Act, presumption deals with -
(a) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.
(b) Judicial and Official acts have been regularly performed.
(c) Presumption as to dowry death.
(d) Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape.
The looted articles were recovered at the instance of the accused persons soon after the incident of dacoity. The aforesaid fact itself is sufficient to bring the case punishable under -

(a) Only Section 412 IPC.
(b) Only Section 395 IPC.
(c) Section 412 IPC & Section 395 IPC Both
(d) None of these

Criminal Procedure Code :- An order of restoration of abducted female to her liberty shall be made by :-

(a) Only District Magistrate
(b) Only Sub Divisional Magistrate
(c) Only Magistrate of the First Class.
(d) District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class

Indian Evidence Act, 1872 :- Which option is not correct?

(a) Expert witness-under section 45 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
(b) Hostile witness-under section 154 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
(c) Dumb witness-under section 120 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(d) Child witness-under section 118 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
**Que.** Code of Civil Procedure: The objections raised by the parties during the recording of evidence by the commissioner, shall be decided by whom -

(a) The Court at the stage of argument 
(b) The Commissioner at the same time 
(c) The Court at the same time 
(d) The Commissioner at the stage of argument 

**Que.** Second appeal shall not lie from any decree, as provided under Sec. 102 of CPC, when the subject matter of original suit is for recovery of money not exceeding -

(a) Rs. 10,000/-
(b) Rs. 25,000/-
(c) Rs. 50,000/-
(d) Rs. 1,00,000/-

**Que.** Under Code of Civil Procedure, Preliminary Decree can be passed in -

(a) A suit for partition 
(b) A suit for dissolution of partnership 
(c) A suit for possession and mesne profit 
(d) All of these 

**Que.** Under Order 40 Rule 1 of CPC, a receiver can be appointed -

(a) Only before Decree 
(b) Only after Decree 
(c) Both before or after Decree 
(d) Before presentation of plaint
Indian Contract Act: Where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, then the agreement is -
(a) Voidable  
(b) Void  
(c) illegal  
(d) Not enforceable in a Court

As per Sec. 4 of Indian Contract Act the communication of acceptance is complete as against the acceptor when -
(a) It comes to the knowledge of proposer  
(b) It is communicated to proposer  
(c) It is put in to course of transmission  
(d) It becomes impossible for him to revoke it

Suit would not be dismissed under order 7 rule 11 C.P.C., 1908, If -
(a) Where cause of action is not disclosed.  
(b) Where suit is barred by any law.  
(c) Where suit is not in duplicate.  
(d) None of these.
Que. Period to produce objection under order 41 rule 22 C.P.C. is?
(a) Within one month from the date of service of notice of day fix
for hearing.
(b) Up to first or second date of hearing.
(c) At any time before final hearing.
(d) Never

Que. Which is maximum limit in Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to
incorporate amendment in plaint?
(a) Seven days.                                    (b) Fourteen days.
(c) Fifteen days                                   (d) Thirty days.

Que. What is maximum period to pronounce judgment under order 20 rule
1 Code of Civil Procedure by a Court after completion of hearing?
(a) Thirty days.                            (b) Sixty days.
(c) Fifteen days.                          (d) No maximum period is prescribed

Que. Code of Civil Procedure :- When temporary injunction is not granted?
(a) To restrain any election.
(b) To restrain any auction made by the Government.
(c) To stay any disciplinary proceeding against employee of the
    Government.
(d) All of these cases.
Que. What is stay under section 10 Code of Civil Procedure?
(a) Proceeding of suit
(b) Trial of suit
(c) inquiry of suit
(d) Supplemental proceedings of suit.

Que. Who is necessary party in Madhya Pradesh under order 1 rule 3B Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 by local amendment?
(a) State Government
(b) The state of Madhya Pradesh through Commissioner of concern Division.
(c) Collector of concern District.
(d) Local Body

Que. As per Order 11 Rule 12 of CPC, an application for discovery of documents -
(a) May be filed by any party without filing any affidavit.
(b) May be filed by any party with an affidavit.
(c) Only plaintiff may file the application with affidavit.
(d) Only defendant may file the application with affidavit.
Objection under Order 21 Rule 97 CPC dismissed by the Trial Court. The order may be challenged by filing which procedure?
(a) Appeal.  (b) Revision  
(c) Writ.  (d) Suit.

The judgment of the First Appellate Court shall be in writing and shall state -
(a) The points for determination.  (b) The decision thereon.  
(c) The reasons for the decision.  (d) All of these.

The appellant does not appear when the appeal called on for hearing, in that circumstances which is correct of the following statement -
(a) The court may make an order that the appeal be dismissed.  (b) The court shall dispose of the appeal on merits.  
(c) The court shall pass an order on merits after hearing the respondent.  (d) All of these.

संपत्ति अंतरण अधिनियम के तहत, एक पद्धति -
(अ) समय में हित उत्पन्न नहीं करता है  
(ब) सिर्फ दूसरे को समय का उपयोग करने की अनुमति देता है  
(स) पद्धकर्ता के द्वारा समस्पर्श नहीं किया जा सकता है  
(ट) समय में हित उत्पन्न करता है, साथ ही, पद्धकर्ता के द्वारा समस्पर्श किया जा सकता है
Que. Under Transfer of Property Act, a lease -
(a) Creates no interest in the property.
(b) Merely permits another to make use of the property.
(c) May not be forfeited by the lessor.
(d) Creates an interest in the property and also it may be forfeited by
the lessor.

Que. Transfer of Property Act :- An actionable claim shall not be effected -
(a) By the execution of an instrument in writing and signed by the
transferor.
(b) By the execution of an instrument in writing and signed by the
transferor's duly authorized agent.
(c) By the oral communication of the transferor and acceptance of
the transferee.
(d) All of these

Que. Transfer of Property Act :- An easement cannot be transferred apart from the 
(a) Dominant heritage.
(b) Right of re-entry.
(c) Servient heritage.
(d) All of these

**SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT**

Que. विनिर्देश अनुसार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, आधिपत्य की पुनर्प्राप्ति का वाद दायर किया जा 
कल्किता है –
(a) केवल चल सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में 
(b) केवल अचल सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में 
(c) चल और अचल दोनों ही सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में 
(d) न तो चल और न ही अचल सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में
Que. Under the Specific Relief Act, a suit for recovery of possession can be filed -
(a) Only in respect of movable property
(b) Only in respect of immovable property
(c) In respect of both movable and immovable property
(d) Neither movable nor immovable property

Que. Under Sec. 6 (2) (a) of the Specific Relief Act, no suit shall be brought after expiry of what period from the dispossession -
(a) 6 months
(b) 1 year
(c) 2 years
(d) 3 years

Que. Specific Relief Act :- Which of the following contracts cannot be specifically enforced -
(a) A contract which is in its nature determinable.
(b) A contract for the non performance of which compensation in money is not an adequate relief.
(c) A contract the performance of which not involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court can supervise.
(d) A contract from its nature is such, that the Court can enforce specific performance of its material terms.
Que. Which declaration can be granted by the Civil Court under Section 34 of Specific Relief Act, 1963?
(a) Declaration of right to begging in a particular place in a particular time.
(b) Declaration for member of Scheduled Castes.
(c) Declaration, Which is based on agreement by way of wager.
(d) None of these.

Que. Under the Specific Relief Act, specific relief can be granted only for-
(a) Enforcing panel laws
(b) Enforcing panel laws and civil rights.
(c) Enforcing individual civil rights
(d) All of these.

N.D.P.S. ACT

Que. Which one of the following is not true for the offences under Chapter IV of N.D.P.S. Act-
(a) Non-bailable
(b) Cognizable
(c) Non-compoundable
(d) Compoundable

Que. Which one of the following is incorrect in regard of NDPS Act?
(a) Attempt to commit offences is punishable
(b) Abatement of offence is punishable
(c) Criminal conspiracy is punishable
(d) Preparation of offence is not punishable
Que. Under N.D.P.S. Act, 1985, how much quantity of Heroin / Smack is considered under medium quantity?
(a) 5 Gram
(b) 1 Gram
(c) 200 Gram
(d) 300 Gram

Que. Under N.D.P.S. Act, 1985, how much quantity of morphine is considered under commercial quantity?
(a) More then 100 gram
(b) More then 200 gram
(c) More then 250 gram
(d) 225 Gram.

**LIMITATION ACT**

Que. Under Article 127 of Limitation Act for filing of application to set aside a sale in execution of decree, limitation is prescribed -
(a) 120 days from date of sale
(b) 90 days from date of sale
(c) 60 days from date of sale
(d) 30 days from date of sale

Que. Under Limitation Act, period of limitation for suit of compensation for a malicious prosecution?
(a) Three years
(b) One year
(c) Twelve years
(d) Two years
Que. Under Limitation Act, the suit filed after prescribed period of limitation then which one is true of them?
(a) may be dismissed if objection is raised by the defendant in the W.S.
(b) may be dismissed if the objection is raised by the defendant in an application filed under order 7 ruled 11 C.P.C.
(c) The court suo moto may dismiss the suit.
(d) All of these

**NEOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT**

Que. How much punishment is provided under Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881?
(a) Imprisonment for term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to twice the amount of the cheque or with both.
(b) Imprisonment for term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to twice the amount of the cheque or with both.
(c) Imprisonment for term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to twice the amount of the cheque.
(d) Only imprisonment for term which may extended to two years.
Que. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 :- If an amount written in an instrument is stated differently in figures and words, the amount stated in -
(a) Figures shall be paid. (b) Words shall be paid.
(c) No amount shall be paid. (d) None of these.

Que. In which provision the Court may grant time to pay court fees in complaint under Section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 ?
(a) Under proviso of section 138 of Negotiable Instrument Act.
(b) Under proviso of section 142 of Negotiable Instrument Act.
(c) Section 33 of Court Fees Act, 1870.
(d) Section 35 of Court Fees Act, 1870.

**M.P. LAND REVENUE CODE**

Que. The offence under Sec. 250 B of M.P. Land Revenue Code is -
(a) Non-cognizable and bailable
(b) Cognizable and non-bailable
(c) Cognizable and bailable
(d) Non-cognizable and non-bailable

Que. M.P. Land Revenue Code :- Limitation period prescribed for appeal against order passed by Collector is -
(a) 30 days (b) 60 days
(c) 45 days (d) 120 days
प्र.क्र. 88 म.प्र. भू राजस्थ संहिता :— राजस्थ मण्डल की बैठक का मुख्य स्थान है ?

(अ) भोपाल
(ब) इन्दिराघाट
(ब) जबलपुर
(द) ग्वालियर

Que. M.P. Land Revenue Code :- Where is main seat of Board of Revenue ?
(a) Bhopal
(b) Indore
(c) Jabalpur
(d) Gwalior

प्र.क्र. 89 मध्यप्रदेश भू-राजस्थ संहिता लागू हुई ?

(अ) 02-10-1959
(ब) 01-07-1959
(ब) 01-01-1959
(द) 01-10-1959

Que. The M.P. Land Revenue Code is come into force on ?
(a) 02-10-1959
(b) 01-07-1959
(c) 01-01-1959
(d) 01-10-1959

प्र.क्र. 90 म.प्र. भू राजस्थ संहिता :- किस वर्ग के व्यक्ति की भूमि कलेक्टर की अनुमति के बिना
बेची नहीं जा सकती है ?

(अ) अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग
(ब) अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग
(ब) अन्य विभाग वर्ग
(द) अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग

Que. M.P. Land Revenue Code :- Land relating to which class of person
is not sold without the permission of Collector ?
(a) Scheduled Castes
(b) Scheduled Tribes
(c) Other Backward Class
(d) Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

M.P. ACCOMMODATION CONTROL ACT

प्र.क्र. 91 म.प्र. स्थान नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भाड़ा नियंत्रण अधिकारी द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव
आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील की जावे —

(अ) जिला भाड़ाधीश या अपर जिला भाड़ाधीश
(ब) कलेक्टर
(स) भाड़ा नियंत्रण आयुक्त
(द) उच्च भाड़ाधीश
Que. An appeal shall be lie from every order of Rent Controlling Authority made under M.P. Accommodation Control Act to -
(a) District Judge or Additional District Judge
(b) Collector
(c) Rent Control Commissioner
(d) High Court

Que. M.P. Accommodation Control Act :- Which provision is applied, If Court finds bona fide requirement of landlord for his resident purpose only?
(a) Section 12 (5)  
(b) Section 12 (6)  
(c) Section 12(5) & Section 12(6)  
(d) None of these

Que. M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 is applied?
(a) Accommodation which is the property of Government.
(b) Accommodation which is the property of a local authority used exclusively for non-residential purposes.
(c) Educational institution which is notify by the State Government.
(d) None of these.
As per section 14 of M.P. Accommodation Control Act, the tenant -
(a) can sub-let the whole or any part of the accommodation.
(b) can transfer or assign his rights in the tenancy.
(c) cannot sub-let the whole or any part of accommodation without
the previous consent in writing of the landlord.
(d) can sub-let the whole or any part of accommodation without the
previous consent in writing of the landlord.

M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1961 shall not apply to such
accommodation -
(a) which is the property of the government
(b) which is the property of local authority used exclusively for non
residential purposes
(c) which is owned by any charitable institution exempted by the
government vide some notification.
(d) All of these.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Que.96 Ossification test is used for -
(a) Determination of cause of death
(b) Determination of Age
(c) Both Determination of cause of death and Determination of Age
(d) None of these

Que.97 Penetrating wounds and perforating wounds are type of -
(a) Stab wounds
(b) Lacerated wounds
(c) Both Stab wounds and Lacerated wound
(d) None of these

Que.98 DNA means?
(a) Doxynucleic Acid
(b) Deoxyribonucleic Acid
(c) Deoxyribonitiric Acid
(d) Deltanitiric Acid
Que.99 Nature of medical evidence is?
(a) Substantial (b) Corroborative
(c) Substantial and Corroborative (d) None of these

Que.100 The examination of a dead body taken out of the grave for the suspicion of death because poisoning or any other foul play is called –
(a) Exhumation (b) Medical examination
(c) Post mortem (d) M.L.C.

------XX------