

AIBE PRACTICE MOCK

Free Legal Study Material by Lawkari
Practice questions covering Constitutional Law, CPC, Evidence/BSA, BNS, BNSS, Professional Ethics, Contract, Family Law, ADR, Consumer Law, NI Act, Companies, IT, RTI, Land, Tax and Labour Law.

Constitutional Law

1.Article32oftheConstitution primarily confers the right to:

(A) Approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights
(B) Appeal against every civil decree
(C) Seek advisory opinion from the Supreme Court
(D) Challenge every administrative order before a District Court

2. A law is challenged as violating Article 14. The court primarily examines whether the classification is based on an intelligible differentia and whether it has a rational nexus with the object sought to be achieved. This is known as:

(A) Basic structure test
(B) Reasonable classification test
(C) Pith and substance test
(D) Colourable legislation test

3. Which writ is ordinarily used to secure the release of a person unlawfully detained?

(A) Mandamus
(B) Certiorari
(C) Habeas Corpus
(D) Prohibition

4. Under Article 141, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on:

(A) Only the parties to the case
(B) All courts within the territory of India
(C) Only High Courts
(D) Only subordinate criminal courts

5. The doctrine of basic structure is most closely associated with:

(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

6. Article 300A provides that no person shall be deprived of property except by:

(A) Executive instruction
(B) Authority of law
(C) Order of a private authority
(D) Resolution of a municipal committee

CPC

7.Acivil court generally has jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature except suits whose cognizance is:

(A) Expressly or impliedly barred
(B) Filed by a government employee
(C) Valued below Rs. 1 lakh
(D) Filed after notice

8. A suit is directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties. The later suit may be stayed under:

(A) Section 9 CPC
(B) Section 10 CPC
(C) Section 11 CPC
(D) Section 12 CPC

9. The doctrine of res judicata is embodied in:

(A) Section 10 CPC
(B) Section 11 CPC
(C) Section 12 CPC
(D) Section 13 CPC

10. A plaint does not disclose a cause of action. The court may:

(A) Return the plaint under Order VIII
(B) Reject the plaint under Order VII Rule 11
(C) Dismiss the suit under Order XXI
(D) Transfer the suit under Section 24

11. A defendant wants to raise a set-off in a money suit. The pleading ordinarily containing the set-off is:

(A) Plaint
(B) Written statement
(C) Replication only
(D) Execution petition

12. A party seeks to bring the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff on record after abatement. The relevant provision is primarily found in:

(A) Order I
(B) Order IX
(C) Order XXII
(D) Order XXXIX

13. Temporary injunctions are principally dealt with under:

(A) Order V
(B) Order XXI
(C) Order XXXIX
(D) Order XLIII

14. An ex parte decree is passed against a defendant who did not appear. The defendant may seek to set it aside under:

(A) Order IX Rule 13
(B) Order VII Rule 11
(C) Order XX Rule 18
(D) Order XXXVII Rule 2

Evidence/BSA

15. Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, proceedings before an arbitrator are:

(A) Governed exactly like proceedings before a criminal court
(B) Excluded from the Act's application
(C) Governed only by the CPC
(D) Automatically treated as criminal proceedings

16. Under the BSA, electronic records are treated within the framework of:

(A) Documents/evidence provisions
(B) Only oral evidence provisions
(C) Only confessions
(D) Only expert testimony

17. A fact forming part of the same transaction as the fact in issue may become relevant under the principle traditionally known as:

(A) Res judicata
(B) Res gestae
(C) Estoppel by deed
(D) Caveat emptor

18. An expert's opinion may be relevant when the court has to form an opinion on a matter requiring:

(A) Special knowledge or skill
(B) Only judicial notice
(C) Only documentary proof
(D) Only admissions

19. A statement made by a person as to the cause of his death, in circumstances covered by the law of evidence, is commonly known as:

(A) Character evidence
(B) Dying declaration
(C) Judicial confession
(D) Hostile testimony

20. A confession made to a police officer is, subject to statutory exceptions and rules, generally:

(A) Admissible against the accused in every case
(B) Not proved against the accused
(C) Automatically treated as expert evidence
(D) A conclusive admission

21. When information supplied by an accused distinctly relates to the discovery of a fact, the discovery-related portion may be:

(A) Relevant subject to the statutory conditions
(B) Always irrelevant
(C) Relevant only in civil proceedings
(D) Admissible without any limitation whatsoever

22. The burden of proving a fact generally lies on the person who:

(A) Asserts the existence of that fact
(B) Is the older party
(C) Is represented by an advocate
(D) Filed the first application in court

BNS

23. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 came into force on:

(A) 1 January 2024
(B) 1 July 2024
(C) 15 August 2024
(D) 26 January 2025

24. Under the BNS, defamation may be punished with simple imprisonment up to two years, fine, both, or:

(A) Community service
(B) Death penalty
(C) Life imprisonment
(D) Civil detention

25. The BNS expressly incorporates the offence of terrorist act under:

(A) Section 103
(B) Section 113
(C) Section 152
(D) Section 356

26. Which of the following is an essential feature of theft under the BNS framework?

(A) Taking movable property dishonestly out of another's possession without consent
(B) Taking only immovable property
(C) Using force in every case
(D) Taking property only from a government office

27. Abetment may broadly involve:

(A) Instigation, conspiracy with the required act/omission, or intentional aid
(B) Only physical presence at the scene
(C) Only financial gain
(D) Only written instructions

28. Criminal intimidation principally concerns threatening another with injury to person, reputation or property with the requisite intent. It is classified as an offence against:

(A) The human body/property-related interests and public peace framework
(B) Only revenue administration
(C) Only matrimonial law
(D) Only evidence law

29. For an offence requiring dishonest intention, the presence of dishonest intention is primarily relevant to determining:

(A) Mens rea
(B) Territorial jurisdiction only
(C) Court fee
(D) Limitation

30. Which of the following is a defence that may arise where the act is done by a person legally incapable of forming the required criminal intent because of a statutory mental incapacity?

(A) General exception relating to unsoundness of mind
(B) Res judicata
(C) Estoppel
(D) Specific performance

BNSS

31. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 replaced the:

(A) Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

32. The BNSS came into force on:

(A) 1 July 2024
(B) 26 November 2023
(C) 1 April 2024
(D) 15 August 2024

33. The BNSS requires the process of search and seizure to be documented through audio-video electronic means in circumstances specified by the statute. The principal idea is:

(A) Greater procedural transparency
(B) Elimination of all judicial oversight
(C) Replacement of warrants in every case
(D) Making all searches private

34. A Magistrate's power to order maintenance for a wife, child or parent unable to maintain themselves is the modern statutory successor to the remedy formerly associated with:

(A) Section 125 CrPC
(B) Section 320 CrPC
(C) Section 438 CrPC
(D) Section 482 CrPC

35. A person apprehending arrest for a non-bailable offence may seek anticipatory bail before the competent court under the BNSS provision corresponding broadly to old:

(A) Section 438 CrPC
(B) Section 125 CrPC
(C) Section 320 CrPC
(D) Section 144 CrPC

36. Compounding of specified offences is concerned with:

(A) Settlement of certain offences in the manner permitted by law
(B) Every offence without restriction
(C) Only civil decrees
(D) Only constitutional petitions

37. A criminal court's order of acquittal generally means:

(A) The accused has been found not guilty in that proceeding
(B) The FIR is automatically erased from every record
(C) The victim can never pursue any remedy
(D) The offence becomes a civil wrong

38. The power to investigate a cognizable case is ordinarily exercised by:

(A) Police in accordance with the statutory procedure
(B) Only a civil judge
(C) Only the Supreme Court
(D) Only a private mediator

39. The purpose of a charge in a criminal trial is primarily to:

(A) Give the accused clear notice of the accusation to be tried
(B) Determine civil court fee
(C) Decide title to property
(D) Replace the evidence stage

40. A criminal proceeding may be quashed by the High Court in appropriate cases under its statutory/inherent jurisdiction when:

(A) The legal requirements for such intervention are satisfied
(B) The accused merely requests it without legal grounds
(C) Every FIR is automatically void
(D) A civil suit is pending

Advocates Act/Professional Ethics

41. The Bar Council of India derives its rule-making power primarily from:

(A) Section 49 of the Advocates Act, 1961
(B) Section 35 of the CPC
(C) Article 300A
(D) Section 138 of the NI Act

42. Professional misconduct proceedings against an advocate before a State Bar Council are principally dealt with under:

(A) Section 35 Advocates Act
(B) Section 49 CPC
(C) Section 125 BNSS
(D) Section 138 NI Act

43. An advocate generally cannot enter into an arrangement under which the advocate's fee is dependent on the outcome of litigation. This is a matter of:

(A) Professional conduct and ethics
(B) Land acquisition
(C) Evidence law
(D) Tax assessment only

44. The Bar Council of India is constituted under:

(A) Advocates Act, 1961
(B) Companies Act, 2013
(C) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
(D) CPC, 1908

45. The right to practice as an advocate is subject to:

(A) The Advocates Act and applicable professional rules
(B) No regulation whatsoever
(C) Only a private contract with the client
(D) Only the client's consent

46. An advocate advertising in a manner prohibited by professional conduct rules may face:

(A) Professional disciplinary consequences
(B) Automatic imprisonment in every case
(C) Cancellation of every court decree
(D) Only a civil suit for damages in every case

47. Client confidentiality primarily requires an advocate to:

(A) Protect confidential client communications subject to recognized legal exceptions
(B) Publish all instructions online
(C) Share every case document publicly
(D) Disclose every consultation to opposing counsel

48. The disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council may deal with complaints of:

(A) Professional or other misconduct
(B) Only tax evasion by companies
(C) Only land disputes
(D) Only matrimonial petitions

49. An advocate's duty to the court requires the advocate to:

(A) Maintain candour and assist the administration of justice
(B) Misstate facts to win the case
(C) Suppress binding law deliberately
(D) Threaten witnesses

50. A conflict of interest between two clients in substantially adverse matters should ordinarily be handled by:

(A) Following professional conduct rules and avoiding improper representation
(B) Representing both without disclosure in every case
(C) Sharing one client's confidential information with the other
(D) Ignoring the conflict

Contract/Specific Relief

51. A proposal becomes a promise when it is:

(A) Accepted
(B) Advertised
(C) Printed
(D) Witnessed by a notary in every case

52. An agreement enforceable by law is:

(A) A contract
(B) A proposal only
(C) A void agreement
(D) A mere invitation

53. An agreement with unlawful consideration or object is generally:

(A) Void
(B) Always enforceable
(C) A decree automatically
(D) A valid guarantee

54. A minor's agreement is generally:

(A) Void ab initio
(B) Voidable at the minor's option only
(C) Always enforceable against the minor
(D) A criminal offence

55. A contract induced by coercion is generally:

(A) Voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained
(B) Void in every case
(C) Always valid
(D) A tort only

56. Specific performance is primarily a remedy compelling:

(A) Performance of the contractual obligation subject to statutory requirements
(B) Payment of criminal fine
(C) Arrest of the defendant
(D) Automatic cancellation of every contract

57. Under the Specific Relief Act, a person seeking specific performance must generally show that:

(A) The statutory requirements for the remedy are satisfied
(B) A criminal case is pending
(C) The contract is always oral
(D) No contract exists

58. An injunction is a remedy intended principally to:

(A) Prevent or restrain conduct in circumstances recognized by law
(B) Impose criminal imprisonment
(C) Determine citizenship
(D) Grant probate automatically

59. An agreement to do an act which is impossible in itself is:

(A) Void
(B) Always enforceable
(C) A contingent contract
(D) A guarantee

60. A contingent contract depends for its enforcement upon:

(A) The happening or non-happening of a collateral event as contemplated by law
(B) A criminal conviction in every case
(C) The filing of a plaint
(D) A court fee payment only

Family Law

61. Under Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, one of the essential conditions for a Hindu marriage is that:

(A) Neither party has a spouse living at the time of marriage
(B) Both parties must own property
(C) Both parties must be government employees
(D) The marriage must always be registered before a court

62. A marriage falling within Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act is:

(A) Void
(B) Voidable in every case
(C) Valid but unenforceable
(D) A mere irregularity

63. Section 13(1)(ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act concerns divorce on the ground of:

(A) Cruelty
(B) Desertion only
(C) Conversion only
(D) Mutual consent only

64. Maintenance pendente lite under the Hindu Marriage Act is dealt with by:

(A) Section 24
(B) Section 25
(C) Section 26
(D) Section 27

65. Permanent alimony and maintenance under the Hindu Marriage Act is dealt with by:

(A) Section 25
(B) Section 24
(C) Section 13B
(D) Section 26

66. Custody, maintenance and education of minor children in matrimonial proceedings are addressed under:

(A) Section 26 HMA
(B) Section 24 HMA
(C) Section 27 HMA
(D) Section 30 HMA

67. A Hindu daughter is a coparcener by birth in a Mitakshara coparcenary under the post-2005 law. The leading statutory provision is:

(A) Section 6 Hindu Succession Act
(B) Section 8 HMA
(C) Section 13 HAMA
(D) Section 24 HSA

68. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 primarily governs intestate succession among:

(A) Hindus and persons to whom the Act applies
(B) Only Christians
(C) Only Muslims
(D) Only Parsis

69. A wife may claim separate residence and maintenance in circumstances specified by law under:

(A) Section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
(B) Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act
(C) Section 11 of the Hindu Succession Act
(D) Section 30 of the Contract Act

70. Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, marriage between persons of different religions is legally possible:

(A) Subject to the conditions and procedure of the Act
(B) Only if both convert to the same religion
(C) Only after a criminal trial
(D) Only if one party is a foreign diplomat

ADR/Consumer/Legal Services

71. Section 89 of the CPC is concerned with:

(A) Settlement of disputes through specified ADR mechanisms
(B) Execution of criminal warrants
(C) Appeals to the Supreme Court only
(D) Court fees

72. An arbitral award is generally challenged under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 by an application under:

(A) Section 34
(B) Section 36
(C) Section 9 CPC
(D) Section 11 CPC

73. An arbitral award becomes enforceable in accordance with the statutory scheme principally upon:

(A) Expiry/availability of the challenge period and subject to the Act
(B) Immediate criminal conviction
(C) Approval by a District Magistrate in every case
(D) Registration under the Registration Act in every case

74. A Lok Adalat award is generally treated as:

(A) Final and binding and deemed to be a decree of a civil court, subject to the statutory scheme
(B) A mere recommendation
(C) An FIR
(D) A non-binding opinion

75. A Permanent Lok Adalat primarily deals with disputes concerning:

(A) Public utility services within its statutory jurisdiction
(B) All criminal offences
(C) Only divorce cases
(D) Only constitutional amendments

76. The National Legal Services Authority is established under:

(A) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
(B) Advocates Act, 1961
(C) CPC, 1908
(D) Consumer Protection Act, 2019

77. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for consumer dispute redressal commissions at:

(A) District, State and National levels
(B) Only village level
(C) Only High Court level
(D) Only Supreme Court level

78. A consumer complaint may concern a defect in:

(A) Goods or deficiency in services, as defined by the Act
(B) Only immovable property title
(C) Only criminal conduct
(D) Only constitutional rights

79. Mediation is primarily a process in which:

(A) A neutral third person facilitates settlement between parties
(B) The mediator imposes a binding judgment in every case
(C) The mediator acts as the prosecutor
(D) The mediator replaces the High Court

80. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is primarily concerned with:

(A) Arbitration and conciliation mechanisms
(B) Criminal investigation
(C) Succession
(D) Company incorporation

NI Act/Commercial/Other

81. Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act concerns:

(A) Dishonour of cheque for insufficiency of funds or exceeding arrangement, subject to statutory conditions
(B) Forgery of every document
(C) Breach of every contract
(D) Civil contempt

82. For a Section 138 prosecution, the statutory demand notice is generally required to be issued within:

(A) 30 days of receipt of information regarding dishonour from the bank
(B) 90 days in every case
(C) 6 months in every case
(D) One year in every case

83. After receipt of a valid Section 138 demand notice, the drawer is ordinarily given how long to make payment to avoid the offence maturing, subject to statutory requirements?

(A) 15 days
(B) 7 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 60 days

84. A cheque issued as security may attract Section 138 consequences when, at the relevant time:

(A) A legally enforceable debt or liability exists and statutory ingredients are satisfied
(B) A cheque is always immune because it is called security
(C) The cheque is undated in every case
(D) The drawer has no account

85. The presumption under Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act operates in favour of the holder that the cheque was received for:

(A) Discharge, in whole or in part, of a debt or other liability
(B) A gift in every case
(C) Payment of court fee
(D) A criminal fine

86. The Companies Act, 2013 primarily regulates:

(A) Incorporation, management, governance and related matters of companies
(B) Only criminal trials
(C) Only family disputes
(D) Only land acquisition

87. A company incorporated under the Companies Act is ordinarily:

(A) A separate legal person from its members
(B) Identical in law to each shareholder
(C) A partnership automatically
(D) A government department automatically

88. The doctrine of separate legal personality is classically associated with:

(A) Salomon v. A. Salomon & Co. Ltd.
(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(C) Rylands v. Fletcher
(D) Kesavananda Bharati

89. The Information Technology Act, 2000 defines an electronic record to include data, record or data generated, image or sound:

(A) Stored, received or sent in electronic form, including specified microfilm/microfiche
(B) Only printed on paper
(C) Only notarised documents
(D) Only emails sent from government domains

90. The right to information under the Right to Information Act is intended to promote:

(A) Transparency and accountability in public authorities, subject to exemptions
(B) Absolute disclosure of every private record
(C) Secrecy in all public matters
(D) Only commercial arbitration

Land/Tax/Labour/Misc.

91. Under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, objections to a preliminary notification under the relevant provision are ordinarily invited within:

(A) 60 days
(B) 7 days
(C) 180 days
(D) 2 years

92. Section 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 relates to:

(A) Appeals to the High Court
(B) Reference to Collector
(C) Award of compensation by Collector
(D) Taking possession

93. Solatium in land acquisition is broadly intended to compensate for:

(A) The compulsory nature of the acquisition
(B) Income tax liability only
(C) Court fee only
(D) Registration charges only

94. Under the Income-tax Act, 'previous year' generally refers to:

(A) The financial year immediately preceding the assessment year in which income is assessed
(B) The calendar year after assessment
(C) Only the month in which tax is paid
(D) The date of filing an appeal

95. Section 10(37) of the Income-tax Act provides an exemption, subject to conditions, relating to capital gains from compulsory acquisition of certain:

(A) Urban agricultural land
(B) Residential flats in every case
(C) Gold ornaments
(D) Shares of every company

96. The expression 'industry' under labour law has been interpreted broadly by the Supreme Court in:

(A) Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa
(B) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) Shah Bano case

97. A workman satisfying the statutory conditions for retrenchment protection under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act is generally entitled to:

(A) Compliance with the prescribed conditions before retrenchment
(B) Automatic promotion
(C) Automatic reinstatement in every case
(D) A criminal pardon

98. The doctrine of natural justice ordinarily includes:

(A) Audi alteram partem and rule against bias
(B) Only res judicata
(C) Only caveat emptor
(D) Only strict liability

99. The maxim 'audi alteram partem' means:

(A) Hear the other side
(B) No one is judge in his own cause
(C) Let the buyer beware
(D) The thing speaks for itself

100. A writ of certiorari is generally issued to:

(A) Quash an order of an inferior court/tribunal or authority where grounds for judicial review exist
(B) Compel Parliament to enact a law
(C) Recover a private debt in every case
(D) Grant a divorce decree

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