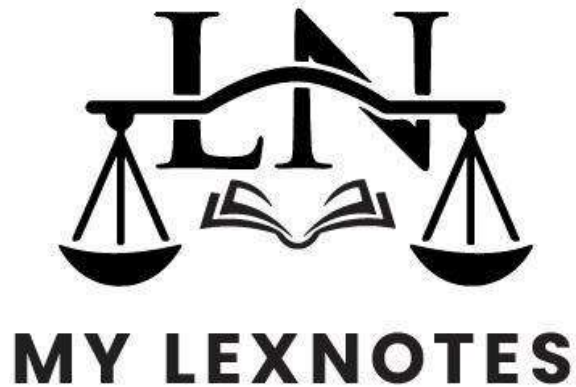


MY LEXNOTES

My LexNotes (may its wisdom grow!) awoke from the calm of study and found itself surrounded by the golden words of law. In its pages dwell Acts, Notes, and Question Papers — each line a key to deeper understanding, each word a light for those who seek truth and justice.

It spoke to every student, every seeker, and said, “Learn not for exams alone, but for the strength that wisdom gives.” And thus, through its calm and clarity, My LexNotes became not just a resource — but a companion on every law learner’s journey.

— My LexNotes Team



AIBE MODEL PAPERS

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MY LEXNOTES

AIBE-MODEL PAPER 1

Total Marks: 100 **Questions:** 100 **Negative Marking:** Nil
Duration: 3 Hours 30 Minutes **Pattern:** Objective (MCQ)

SECTION A – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (10 Questions)

Q1. Which part of the Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?

- A. Part II
- B. Part III
- C. Part IV
- D. Part V

☒ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Fundamental Rights are guaranteed in Part III (Articles 12–35) of the Constitution.

Q2. Article 21 guarantees —

- A. Right to property
- B. Right to life and personal liberty
- C. Right to freedom of speech
- D. Right to equality

☒ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Article 21 ensures protection of life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Q3. The Preamble of India was inspired by —

- A. U.S. Constitution
- B. French Constitution
- C. British Parliament
- D. Canadian Charter

☒ **Answer:** A

Explanation: The Preamble's ideals like "We, the People" and "Justice" are inspired by the U.S. Constitution.

Q4. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by —

- A. 40th Amendment Act
- B. 42nd Amendment Act
- C. 44th Amendment Act
- D. 45th Amendment Act

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 inserted Fundamental Duties (Article 51A).

Q5. The Right to Education was inserted by which Amendment?

- A. 84th
- B. 86th
- C. 88th
- D. 91st

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: 86th Amendment Act, 2002 added Article 21-A providing free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14.

Q6. Who is the guardian of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Parliament
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Supreme Court
- D. President

✓ **Answer: C**

Explanation: The Supreme Court is the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution.

Q7. Directive Principles of State Policy are —

- A. Enforceable
- B. Non-justiciable
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Amendments

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: DPSPs (Part IV) are non-justiciable but fundamental in governance.

Q8. Which Article empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution?

- A. Article 352
- B. Article 360
- C. Article 368
- D. Article 370

✓ **Answer: C**

Explanation: Article 368 lays down the procedure for constitutional amendments.

Q9. Which schedule deals with allocation of powers between Union and States?

- A. 6th
- B. 7th
- C. 8th
- D. 9th

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: The Seventh Schedule divides powers into Union, State, and Concurrent lists.

Q10. Which Article guarantees equality before law?

- A. Article 12
- B. Article 13
- C. Article 14
- D. Article 15

✓ **Answer: C**

Explanation: Article 14 ensures equality before law and equal protection of laws.

SECTION B – INDIAN PENAL CODE / BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (8 Questions)

Q11. The Indian Penal Code came into force in —

- A. 1860
- B. 1862
- C. 1870
- D. 1882

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: IPC came into operation on 1 January 1862.

Q12. Theft is defined under —

- A. Section 378
- B. Section 379
- C. Section 380
- D. Section 382

✓ **Answer: A**

Explanation: Section 378 defines theft as dishonest removal of movable property without consent.

Q13. Murder is defined under —

- A. Section 299
- B. Section 300
- C. Section 302
- D. Section 304

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 300 defines murder as culpable homicide with special intent.

Q14. Wrongful restraint is defined under —

- A. Section 339
- B. Section 340
- C. Section 341
- D. Section 342

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 339 defines wrongful restraint.

Q15. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship is defined under —

- A. Section 359
- B. Section 360
- C. Section 361
- D. Section 362

✓ **Answer:** C

Explanation: Section 361 defines kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

Q16. Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration is punishable under —

- A. Section 161
- B. Section 169
- C. Section 409
- D. Section 420

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 161 (old IPC) punished bribery; now covered by the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Q17. Criminal conspiracy is defined under —

- A. Section 120A
- B. Section 120B
- C. Section 121
- D. Section 122

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 120A defines criminal conspiracy.

Q18. Attempt to murder is punishable under —

- A. Section 306
- B. Section 307
- C. Section 308
- D. Section 309

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 307 punishes attempt to murder.

SECTION C – CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE / BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA (7 Questions)

Q19. CrPC extends to —

- A. Whole of India except J&K
- B. Whole of India
- C. Union Territories only
- D. States only

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 1(2) — CrPC applies to all of India including J&K (post 2019).

Q20. FIR is registered under —

- A. Section 152
- B. Section 154
- C. Section 155
- D. Section 156

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 154 provides procedure for registration of information in cognizable cases.

Q21. Non-bailable offences mean —

- A. Bail as right
- B. Bail at court discretion
- C. No bail
- D. Bailable by police

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 437 — bail in non-bailable offences lies at court's discretion.

Q22. Police can arrest without warrant in case of —

- A. Cognizable offences
- B. Non-cognizable offences
- C. Civil cases
- D. Compoundable cases

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 2(c) defines cognizable offences where police may arrest without warrant.

Q23. Committal of case to Sessions Court is under —

- A. Section 190
- B. Section 209
- C. Section 210
- D. Section 220

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 209 — Magistrate commits case triable by Sessions Court.

Q24. Examination of accused by court is under —

- A. Section 312
- B. Section 313
- C. Section 314
- D. Section 315

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 313 — court may question accused to explain evidence.

Q25. Power of Supreme Court to transfer cases is under —

- A. Section 406
- B. Section 407
- C. Section 408
- D. Section 410

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 406 — Supreme Court may transfer cases or appeals for justice.

SECTION D – CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (8 Questions)

Q26. CPC came into force in —

- A. 1908
- B. 1909
- C. 1910
- D. 1911

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Civil Procedure Code came into force on 1 April 1909.

Q27. Civil Court jurisdiction is defined in —

- A. Section 8
- B. Section 9
- C. Section 10
- D. Section 11

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 9 — civil courts have jurisdiction unless expressly barred.

Q28. Doctrine of Res Judicata is under —

- A. Section 10
- B. Section 11
- C. Section 12
- D. Section 13

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 11 — no court shall try a suit already decided.

Q29. Stay of suit is under —

- A. Section 10
- B. Section 12
- C. Section 14
- D. Section 15

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Section 10 — stay of suit where matter directly and substantially in issue in previously instituted suit.

Q30. Temporary injunctions are under —

- A. Order 38
- B. Order 39
- C. Order 40
- D. Order 41

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Order 39 — temporary injunctions to prevent injustice.

Q31. Decree is defined under —

- A. Section 2(1)
- B. Section 2(2)
- C. Section 2(9)
- D. Section 3

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 2(2) defines decree as formal adjudication determining rights of parties.

Q32. Review of judgment is under —

- A. Section 113
- B. Section 114
- C. Section 115
- D. Section 117

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 114 allows review of judgment by same court.

Q33. Appeal from original decree is under —

- A. Section 95
- B. Section 96
- C. Section 97
- D. Section 98

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 96 provides right to appeal from original decree.

SECTION E – LAW OF EVIDENCE / BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (9 Questions)

Q34. The Indian Evidence Act applies to —

- A. Civil cases only
- B. Criminal cases only
- C. Both civil and criminal cases
- D. Administrative inquiries only

✓ **Answer:** C

Explanation: Section 1 — applies to all judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, but not to affidavits or arbitrations.

Q35. “Fact” is defined under —

- A. Section 2
- B. Section 3
- C. Section 4
- D. Section 5

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Section 3 defines “fact” as anything capable of being perceived by the senses or proved by evidence.

Q36. “Fact in issue” means —

- A. A fact which must be proved or disproved for decision
- B. Any historical fact
- C. Fact mentioned in pleadings
- D. Fact known to witness

✓ **Answer:** A

Explanation: Facts in issue are essential facts determining liability or guilt.

Q37. Admissions are relevant under Sections —

- A. 12–16
- B. 17–23
- C. 24–30
- D. 31–33

✓ **Answer:** B

Explanation: Sections 17–23 deal with admissions — statements suggesting inference as to a fact in issue.

Q38. Dying declaration is admissible under —

- A. Section 30
- B. Section 32(1)
- C. Section 33
- D. Section 34

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 32(1) — statement as to cause of death admissible when maker is dead.

Q39. Confession caused by inducement is —

- A. Admissible
- B. Inadmissible
- C. Admissible if corroborated
- D. Admissible if written

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 24 — confession made by inducement, threat, or promise is irrelevant.

Q40. Expert opinion is relevant under —

- A. Section 43
- B. Section 45
- C. Section 47
- D. Section 48

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 45 — expert opinion admissible on matters of science, handwriting, or art.

Q41. Burden of proof lies upon —

- A. Accused
- B. Person who asserts fact
- C. Prosecutor only
- D. Judge

✓ **Answer: B**

Explanation: Section 101 — burden lies on person asserting the existence of fact.

Q42. Presumption as to documents thirty years old is under —

- A. Section 88
- B. Section 89
- C. Section 90
- D. Section 91

✓ **Answer: C**

Explanation: Section 90 — presumption of authenticity for documents thirty years old produced from proper custody.