

BA DEGREE [CBCSS] EXAMINATION
SIXTH SEMESTER
Choice Based Core Course ----- CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The highest court of India is -----
(a) High Court (b) Supreme court (c) National tribunal (d) None of these
2. The word crime is derived from ----- language
(a) Greek (b) Latin (c) French (d) None of these
3. According to ---- theory , the aim of punishment is to prevent others from committing similar offence
(a) Retributive (b) Deterrent (c) Reformative (d) None of these
4. A vice that issues in an evil deed is termed as ----
(a) Crime (b) Sin (c) Virtue (d) None of these
5. Capital punishment is meant -----
(a) Hanging to death (b) Life imprisonment (c) Imposing huge fine (d) None of these
6. Crime is the behavior prohibited by -----
(a) Law (b) Custom (c) Social order (d) Conduct
7. Who defines crime as a social phenomenon
(a) Kant (b) Marx (c) Richard Quinney (d) Plato
8. Earth quakes and hurricanes are instances of -----
(a) Natural evil (b) Vice (c) Moral evil (d) Error
9. According to Aristotle punishment is ----- reward
(a) Positive (b) Negative (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
10. Offences which are liable to be punished are known as :
(a) Evil (b) Sin (c) Vice (d) Crime
11. Which among the following is a forward looking theory
(a) Deterrent (b) Rehabilitation (c) Retributive (d) None of these
12. Which among the following is the backward looking theory
(a) Retributive (b) Deterrent (c) Rehabilitation (d) None of these
13. Where is the International Court of Justice is located :
(a) Vienna (b) Paris (c) Tokyo (d) The Hague
14. The moral faculty that apprehends the rightness and wrongness of action is called -----
(a) Conscience (b) Duty (c) Reason (d) Sentiment
15. ----- is condemned in punishment
(a) Total character (b) Mind set (c) As performer of act (d) Person as total character
16. The theory of reforming the offender is called ----- theory
(a) Retributive (b) Deterrent (c) Rehabilitation (d) None of these
17. The offence done in the internet is called :
(a) Computer crime (b) Cyber-crime (c) Internet crime (d) None of these
18. Deterrent theory is supported by -----
(a) Positivism (b) Deontological ethics (c) Rationalist theory (d) Utilitarianism
19. 'An erring conscience is a chimera' according to :
(a) Plato (b) Butler (c) Hegel (d) Kant
20. ----- is the breach of rules or laws for which some governing body can prescribe a conviction
(a) Fine (b) Punishment (c) Crime (d) None of these
21. Capital punishment is justified in ----- theory
(a) Deterrent (b) Retributive (c) Rehabilitation (d) None of these

22. ----- is termed a stain of inner character
(a) Virtue (b) Vice (c) Good (d) Sin
23. ----- is the severest form of punishment
(a) Violence to the body (b) Capital punishment (c) Social disapproval (d) Solitary confinement
24. The view that punishment is a negative reward is held by :
(a) Kant (b) Aristotle (c) Hegel (d) Plato
25. Criminology supports the theory of ----- punishment
(a) Reformative (b) Retributive (c) Deterrent (d) Rehabilitation
26. 'Criminals ought to be cured' according to
(a) Physiologists (b) Criminologists (c) Psychologists (d) Criminal anthropologists
27. Which among the following is a criticism against Deterrent theory
(a) Criminal may escape (b) Against public opinion (c) Violates human dignity (d) None of these
28. Punishment is an act of justice in ----- theory
(a) Reformative (b) Deterrent (c) Retributive (d) None of these
29. Ingratitude is an instance of -----
(a) Sin (b) Crime (c) Punishment (d) Offence against Society
30. Deterrent theory is criticized as it violates -----
(a) Public opinion (b) Common good (c) Human dignity (d) None of these
31. Right to live is a ----
(a) Social principle (b) Ethical principle (c) Fundamental right (d) Political principle
32. ----- punishment theory treats man as a mere means , not as an end in itself
(a) Reformative (b) Deterrent (c) Retributive (d) None of these
33. Stealing is an instance of -----
(a) Crime (b) Sin (c) Vice (d) Evil
34. The Latin word 'Mens Rea' means -----
(a) Forbidden mind (b) Guilty mind (c) Conscious mind (d) All of these
35. 'Moral Law is supreme and authoritative' according to ----- theory
(a) Retributive (b) Deterrent (c) Reformative (d) None of these
36. ----- is a flaw of character acquired by habitually violating moral laws
(a) Crime (b) Sin (c) Vice (d) None of these
37. 'A criminal is punished for his own good' This is the view of ----- theory
(a) Deterrent (b) Reformative (c) Retributive (d) None of these
38. Actus Reus means -----
(a) Conscious mind (b) Forbidden mind (c) Guilty mind (d) None of these
39. The sins which are punished by the state is termed as
(a) Vice (b) Evil (c) Crime (d) All these
40. 'Eye for an eye',--- 'tooth for a tooth' is a motto of ----- theory
(a) Deterrent (b) Reformative (c) Retributive (d) None of these

ANSWER KEY

- 1.(b) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(a) 6.(a) 7.(a) 8.(a) 9.(b) 10.(d) 11.(b) 12.(a) 13.(d) 14.(a) 15.(b) 16.(c) 17.(b) 18.(b) 19.(d) 20.(c)
 21.(a) 22.(b) 23.(b) 24.(b) 25.(a) 26.(b) 27.(c) 28.(c) 29.(a) 30.(c) 31.(c) 32.(b) 33.(a) 34.(b) 35.(a) 36.(c) 37.(b) 38.(b)
 39.(c) 40.(c)

