

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE QUESTIONS FOR EXIT EXAM PREPARATION

1. Which one of the following is true about Ethiopian Bailing system:
 - A. Bail is granted unconditionally.
 - B. Non-financial bailing systems though not frequented by our courts are recognized by law.
 - C. Some serious crimes are non-bailable ipso facto.
 - D. Post-conviction bail is not allowed.
 - E. All
2. Mr X accused of murder quickly confesses immediately after the charge is read out for him, which of the following is the best approach a judge need to take under the circumstance?
 - A. The judge needs to give a verdict of guilt automatically as there is no need of hearing the public prosecutors evidences.
 - B. The judge needs to ignore the confession and proceed with the hearing of the public"s prosecutor evidence.
 - C. **The judge needs** to try to see if there is any other motive on the part of the accused for the confession other than wanting to tell the truth to determine whether he needs to hear the public prosecutors" evidence or not
 - D. All
 - E. A & C
3. Mr. P, a prosecutor in Lideta High Court charged Mr. K of robbery and successfully established his case to the required degree before the court. Consequently, the court demands the defendant to present his defence. Which one of the following is true? (2 Marks)
 - A. The court of its own motion may still require additional evidence.
 - B. The defendant, failing to establish his innocence, would be convicted.
 - C. The defendant, failing to cast reasonable doubt on the prosecution case would be convicted.
 - D. **The defendant** failing to refute the prosecution evidence altogether would be convicted.
 - E. None
4. Assuming that police officer H obtains search warrant to search the premise of Ms X in want of some material evidence related to a crime of forgery. One

- is necessarily true: (2 Marks) A. H may not search X 's premise before securing X's consent.
- B. H may search the premise only in day time.
- C. **H may in no** way seize materials not listed in the search warrant.
- D. H may seize a material so long as it is not self -incriminatory.
- E. None
5. If you are an appellate advocate, and the client request you to file an appeal, which of the following will automatically make you file the appeal?
- A. The existence of any kind of error that can be observed from the records of the trial court
- B. The absence of any remedy in the trial court.
- C. The fact that the case is finalized in the trial court
- D. All**
- E. None
6. Assuming that the evidence presented by the Public Prosecutor proves theft rather than robbery, the court shall render one of the following decisions:
- A. The case would be dismissed and an amended charge would be filed.
- B) The court would immediately convict the defendant of a new charge.**
- C) The court may convict the defendant, if the latter consents.
- D) The case would be dismissed and the prosecutor is barred from instituting another charge afresh. E) None.
7. Identify the correct chain in Ethiopian criminal proceedings:
- A) Intake - investigation- charge - trial - defence - case for prosecution - sentence
- B) **Investigation** - charge - intake - trial -case for prosecution - conviction - sentence
- C) investigation -intake- charge -trial -no case motion - defence - acquittal
- D) Intake - investigation -charge -trial - no case motion - defence - conviction- sentence
- E) None.
9. The potential outcomes of an appellate review are:
- A. confirmation of the lower court"s decision on issues of law and facts;
- B. reversal of the lower court"s decision;
- C. variation of the lower court"s decision;

D. Answers "a" to "c";

E. Referral to the cassation bench if it has basic errors in law.

10. In which one of the following do Ethiopian courts have subsidiary but not principal jurisdiction?

- A. Crime committed in a foreign country by an Ethiopian enjoying immunity
- B. **Crime committed** outside Ethiopian territory in violation of an International treaty to which Ethiopia is a party
- C. Crime committed outside Ethiopia against the state of Ethiopia
- D. Crime committed by a member of the House of Peoples' Representatives
- E. None of the above.

11. The appellate counsel is required to:

- A. represent and defend the cause of her/his client with utmost diligence, competence and integrity
- B. respect the law as s/he performs her/his obligation stated under "a"
- C. be amicable and respectful to the other party in the performance of tasks "a" and "b"
- D. respect the court and witnesses

E. All of the above.

12. Assume that Ms. "A" is charged before a court of law on suspicion that she has committed crime 'x'. If the court at the end of the trial, rightly, convicts Ms. "A" for crime y but not for crime 'x', then one of the following is necessarily correct

- A. The accused could have been charged for crime y either alternatively or concurrently with crime 'x'
- B. The gravity of crime y is lesser than or equal to that of crime 'x'.
- C. **Crime y is within** the jurisdiction of the trial court or a lower court.
- D. The facts to be established to prove crime 'x' and y are the same.
- E. All of the above except A.

13. Which of the following is false about duration of investigation under Ethiopian law?

- A. The law does not regulate duration of investigation where a suspect is not under arrest
- B. Except for the offence of vagrancy, the law is silent on the duration of further investigation when ordered by the public prosecutor.

- C. The law provides not only for the duration of each remand but also for the number of remands for vagrancy, terrorism, and corruption offences.
- D. Except for terrorism and vagrancy related offences, the law is silent as to the total period of investigation. E. A and C.
14. Which one of the following is neither relevant for deciding whether or not to grant bail nor for the amount of bail to be deposited?
- A. Nature of the offence the arrestee is suspected for
- B. Age of the arrestee
- C. Behavior of the arrestee
- D. Status of investigation
- E. None of the above.
15. In a murder trial, which of the following could be regarded as demonstrative evidence?
- A. The victim's body
- B. Weapon used, if any
- C. Casts of footprints found at the scene of the crime D.
- Evidence showing the lifestyle of the alleged murderer
- E. All except "D".
16. One of the following is not among a lawyer's tasks during litigation planning:
- A. Determining the client's needs
- B. Identifying the client's priorities
- C. Drafting pleadings
- D. Identifying the potential counterclaims of the other party
- E. Analyzing the possible defenses of the other party.
17. One of the following is true regarding examination-in-chief under Ethiopian law?
- A. It is a process whereby a party who has called a witness to give evidence questions him/her with the view to elicit evidence favorable to the examiner.
- B. It is applicable in both civil and criminal cases.

- C. Leading questions are prohibited in examination-in-chief.
 - D. Answers 'A' to 'C'
 - E. Answers 'A' and 'C'
18. One of the following is not true regarding cross examination under Ethiopian law:
- A. Cross examination is the right of the party against whom the witness testifies to probe questions to undermine the credibility of the witness.
 - B. Unlike in the case of examination-in-chief, in the case of cross examination leading questions can be posed to a witness.
 - C. It applies only to criminal cases.
 - D. "A" and "B."
 - E. None.
19. Which of the following is a sound statement regarding the relationship between evidence and procedural laws (rules) of Ethiopia? A.
- Both are adjective laws.
- B. Evidence law can be part of procedural law.
 - C. Procedural laws are integral part of evidence law.
 - D. "B" and "C".
 - E. "A" and "B".
20. The party that is entitled to appeal is:
- A. The plaintiff or the respondent in a civil suit.
 - B. The public prosecutor or the defendant in criminal cases.
 - C. Answers "a" and "b".
 - D. Any party on behalf of public interest.
 - E. None of the above.
21. Which one of the following represents principles of Modern Criminal procedure:
- A. The principle of equality of arms
 - B. The principle of presumption of innocence
 - C. The principle of double jeopardy
 - D. Equality before the law

E. All of above.

22. One of the following may not affect the fairness of a criminal trial at all:

- A. Trial in absentia
- B. Trial in camera
- C. Quality of lawyers
- D. Televised trial

E. None of the above.

23. Choose the most appropriate statement about pre-trial lawyering:

- A. It refers to various tasks performed before litigation.
- B. It involves litigation planning, fact investigation, but not legal investigation.
- C. It involves designing litigation strategy.
- D. It can involve negotiation between the parties.

E. All of the above are true except "B"

24. Retrieving legal facts in the pre-trial task of a lawyer does not include:

- A. Identifying the relevant legal provision applicable to the issue/s involved;
- B. Examining the degree of applicability of the provision in comparison with other provisions;
- C. Identifying Federal Supreme Court Cassation Division decisions in which legal interpretation is given to the provision under consideration in the context of similar issues;
- D. The application of the legal provisions to solve the issue under consideration.

E. Facts relevant to the case.

25. Communication skills of a lawyer relates to :

- A. writing up pleadings;
- B. negotiation;
- C. client interviews;
- D. writing a notice to the other party

E. All of the above.

26. One of the following is not true about effective oral argument by an appellate attorney in persuading judges on behalf of his/her client:
- A. Presenting the case to the appellate court in person;
 - B. Responding to questions from the bench;
 - C. Giving utmost attention to the substance of the oral argument;
 - D. Making rehearsal before oral argument and paying more attention to eloquent rhetoric rather than the substance of the case;
 - E. Being calm and confident.
27. In general, due process in criminal procedures requires the following:
- A. Notice of the proceedings;
 - B. A hearing;
 - C. Opportunity to present a defense;
 - D. An impartial tribunal and an atmosphere of fairness;
 - E. All of the above,
28. The right against self-incrimination or the right to remain silent during criminal investigation imposes a duty on the investigator
- A. To conduct the investigation without torture
 - B. Tell the suspect he is entitled to remain silent
 - C. Search the suspect's house with a search warrant
 - D. Order a blood test of the suspect with or without his consent
29. Which of the following situations renders a criminal charge invalid thereby necessitating its amendment?
- A. Failure to mention the identity of the victim of the crime in the charge
 - B. Failure to attach list of evidence with the charge
 - C. Including more than one charge in the charge
 - D. Failure to describe the circumstances of the crime in the words of the law defining the crime as much as possible
30. What is the consequence of a criminal charge filed in a court without jurisdiction?
- A. The court shall refer it to another court having jurisdiction
 - B. The court can entertain the case if it's a higher court
 - C. The court will strike out the charge

- D. **The court will order the** prosecutor to file it to a court having jurisdiction
- E. The court asks for direction from the higher court
31. One of the following isn't a way of pleading not guilty by the accused
- A. Keeping silent when asked
to plead
- B. admitting the
crime with reservation
- C. pleading „not guilty“.
- D. amending one's guilty plea into a „not guilty“ plea.
- E. **telling the court that she objects** the criminal charge.
32. Which one is a special criminal procedure among the following?
- A. witness examination in a preliminary enquiry.
- B. remand/bail procedure.
- C. private prosecution.
- D. **petty offence procedure.**
- E. appellate procedure.
33. The best way to identify whether a specific crime falls under the category of crimes punishable upon complaint is?
- A. to look at the extent of penalty it entails
- B. to consult with the complainant
- C. **to see if the** law defining the crime so provides
- D. to find if the offence is either a petty or a crime
- E. by looking at the definition given by the criminal procedure code to an offence upon complaint
34. Which of the following cannot be legitimately done to secure the attendance of the accused at his trial?
- A. summoning the accused directly
- B. bench warrant for the police to arrest and bring him to court
- C. publication of the summons in a newspaper
- D. **summons to the guarantor** to bring the accused to court when the accused failed to appear

- E. Telling the accused in person about the adjournment while he's in court
35. Which one of the following is true under the present criminal justice system of Ethiopia?
- A. Silence of an accused may sometimes be considered as amounting to admitting of the commission of the criminal act in the charge.
 - B. An antecedent of an accused may not be disclosed before judges determine the kind and extent of punishment that an accused person has to serve.
 - C. An accused may be cross-examined on his statement once s/he gave a statement during her/his defense evidence.
 - D. A court may not put any question to an accused who gave a statement on her/his behalf during her/his defense evidence.
 - E. **An accused** may be required to disclose his/her ground of defense and the nature and type of evidence s/he intends to introduce.
36. Under the present civil and criminal justice system of Ethiopia, judges:
- A. can cross-examine witnesses of parties with a view to facilitate the search of truth.
 - B. cannot call any witness who is not listed as a witness of either the plaintiff or the defendant.
 - C. are passive actors both at the pre-trial and during trial stages.
 - D. **can put any** question to the witnesses of parties at any stage of examination of such witnesses when they find it necessary for the just decision of cases at their hand.
 - E. cannot call any witness before the witnesses of the plaintiff and the defendant are heard.
37. Mr. A thought he saw someone was committing the crime of robbery and he also thought the perpetrator was Mr. B, who lives next to Mr. A's house. Mr. A went to the police and reported about the crime, but the police officer became doubtful about the commission of the crime and the perpetrator because he knew Mr. B is a hardworking businessman. What is the police officer required to do?
- A. Ask the prosecutor for authorization to start the investigation
 - B. **Start the investigation even** though the information provided by Mr. A is doubtful.
 - C. Wait for the victim's complaint since the crime is punishable upon complaint.
 - D. A and C
 - E. A and B
38. One of the following **is not necessarily relevant** in determining the amount of bail:

- A. The seriousness of the crime
 - B. The criminal record of the accused
 - C. The financial status of the accused
 - D. The financial status of the guarantors
 - E. **The social** ties of the defendant
39. Which one of the following rights is directly affected by the interrogation stage:
- A. The right to silence**
 - B. The right to bail
 - C. The right to disclosure
 - D. The right to appeal
 - E. The right to confrontation.
40. Which one of the following is true about setting justice in motion? A. The one who makes the accusation need not be a witness
- B. Accusation by anonymous person must be investigated.
 - C. Complaint offences must be reported to the police within 3 months and the prosecution must be made within 2 years.
 - D. Civilians can arrest a person who committed a flagrant offense and hand over him to the police in due time.
 - E. All of the above**
41. If the accused failed to appear on the first day, the court will do one of the following, A. Verify the identity of the accused.
- B. Verify if the accused has received the charge in a written form.
 - C. **Verify** if the accused was duly summoned.
 - D. Ask the accused if he has preliminary objection.
 - E. Continue the trial ex-parte.
42. Identify the **correct order** in examination of witnesses:
- A. Cross examination , Examination-in-chief, Re-examination
 - B. Cross examination, Re-examination, Examination -in-chief
 - C. Examination-in-chief, Re-examination, Cross examination
 - D. **Examination-in-chief**, Cross examination, Re-examination
 - E. Re-examination, Cross examination, Examination-in-chief
43. Which one of the following is true about arrest?
- A. It can be made with or without warrant depending on the case B. Warrant of arrest can be granted to the police without any condition.
 - C. Arrest can be made by the opposite sex.
 - D. A and C**
 - E. B and C
44. The Law of Criminal procedure **does not have** close connection with:
- A. Constitutional Law
 - B. The Law of Criminal Evidence
 - C. The Law of Torts**
 - D. Human Rights Law

- E. Criminal Law.
45. One of the following doesn't fall under judicial jurisdiction of Federal Courts? A. Crimes committed abroad by Ethiopians having immunity
B. Parties stated under federal laws
C. Cases arising in Addis Ababa and Direedawa
D. Counterfeit money criminal cases
E. **Minor crimes committed** by a foreigner abroad against another foreigner
46. Assume the defendant was acquitted by the lower court and the prosecutor appealed against the judgment. On the first hearing, the respondent was proved to be duly summoned but failed to appear in the appellate court. What is the next procedure the appellate court will follow?
A. Strike out the appeal
B. Issue second summon to the respondent
C. **Hear the appeal** in absence of the respondent
D. Adjourn the hearing
E. Issue warrant of arrest
47. Which one of the following is true about search and seizure? A. The arrested person can be searched without any reason.
B. Property other than listed on the search warrant can be seized although it has no connection with other crimes.
C. The police can use reasonable force to enter premises while there is no resistance for entrance.
D. **Search and seizure** can be conducted at evening upon authorization of the court.
E. Although there is no reasonable suspicion as to concealment of material evidence, the police can search the premise and seize properties.
48. Which of the following isn't true about examination of witnesses in criminal cases? A. The court at any stage may recall any witness who has been already examined
B. All witnesses must take an oath or affirmation
C. A defendant who want to give his statement before his witnesses can't be cross-examined
D. Only questions for the purpose of clarifying matters raised in cross-examination can be asked during re-examination
E. **During examination**-in-chief, witnesses can be led by the party who is entitled to make that examination.
49. Which of the following is the right of the accused during pre-trial proceeding?
A. The right to appeal
B. **Be informed** about his right to remain silent
C. The right to public hearing
D. The prohibition against double jeopardy
E. E. The right to know the reasons for the arrest

50. Find the right answer among the following.
- A. The arrested person can apply for habeas corpus as a civil case.
 - B. The police can release the arrested person on bond without court authorization.
 - C. For the person who failed to appear in court on the date, issuing warrant of arrest is the first step before the security is estreated.
 - D. Summoning the suspect before arresting is a legal requirement.
 - E. All of the above.
51. Subsidiary jurisdiction is concerned except when;
- A. A crime is committed against an Ethiopian in a foreign country
 - B. A serious offence is committed against any person in a foreign country
 - C. The crime committed violates international law
 - D. The offender can't be brought to Ethiopia because he took refuge in a foreign country
 - E. The crime committed violates public moral
52. The right to bail of a person;
- A. Is unconditional
 - B. Is evaluated against some subjective criteria under Article 63 of the criminal procedure code
 - C. Can be denied if the objective criteria under Article 67 of the criminal procedure code are met
 - D. Can be denied if the subjective criteria under Article 67 of the criminal procedure code are met
 - E. Isn't a constitutional right at all
53. Which one of the following is true about young offenders' sentences? A. They cannot be sentenced for the same punishment as adults.
- B. The court can review the sentence at any time.
 - C. They can be placed under custody in a corrective institution.
 - D. The parents can be cautioned for the behavior of the young offender.
 - E. All
54. A police officer arrested and detained Mr. X contrary to law. What remedies are available for Mr. X?
- A. Report the case to ombudsman office.
 - B. Accuse the police officer for unlawful arrest and detention.
 - C. The police cannot be held liable for acts they do in performance of their duty.
 - D. Mr. X can apply to the court for disciplinary measures against the officer.
 - E. None of the above
55. Which of the following isn't true about private prosecution under Ethiopian criminal procedure code;
- A. Requires prior authorization from the prosecutor
 - B. Only offences punishable upon complaint can be entertained by private prosecution

- C. The court is empowered to attempt to reconcile the parties before starting the trial
 - D. The private prosecutor is regarded as a public prosecutor once the case is filed to the court
 - E. **None of the above**
56. Imposing the burden of proof on the prosecutor is the result of the right;
- A. Not to be arrested without sufficient evidence
 - B. To have a legal counsel
 - C. Against self-incrimination of the accused
 - D. **to be presumed innocent**
 - E. to be regarded as proud citizen
57. Which one of the following is true about special criminal procedures?
- A. They are conducted in the same procedures as ordinary crimes, but only the nature of the accused is different.
 - B. Trial in absentia cannot be conducted for private prosecutions.
 - C. They follow different procedures than ordinary trial.
 - D. If the accused is convicted in trial in absentia, he can apply to set aside the judgment.
 - E. **C and D**
58. the applicable standard for arrest without warrant is;
- A. reasonable ground to believe
 - B. **reasonable suspicion**
 - C. suspicion
 - D. probable cause
 - E. subjective belief of the arresting officer
59. which one is the correct statement:
- A. the right to bail is an absolute right
 - B. presumption of innocence can't be derogated
 - C. corruption offences are non-bailable at all
 - D. terrorism offences are non-bailable at all
 - E. **article 59 of the** criminal procedure code doesn't give a judge the option to release a person unconditionally
60. How does the criminal procedure law relate to substantive criminal law?
- A. It provides for a list of conducts to which the substantive criminal law attaches penalty
 - B. It recognizes penalties for conducts which the substantive criminal law prohibits
 - C. **It presents rules** for prosecuting conducts criminalized by the substantive criminal law
 - D. It recognizes the general principles on which the system of criminal law is built
 - E. It contains rules which can be used to fill the gaps in the substantive criminal law
61. Find the right answer among the following.

- A. There is no clearly defined standard of proof for criminal cases in Ethiopia.
 - B. Presumption of innocence in criminal cases requires introduction of strong evidence than civil cases.
 - C. If the accused remains silent, the prosecutor has the burden of persuasion.
 - D. Insufficiency of evidence by the prosecutor will lead to acquittal of accused without calling his evidence. **E. All of the above.**
62. One of the following falls within the power of prosecution?
- A. Criminalizing undesirable conduct
 - B. Imposing sentences on criminals
 - C. Giving pardon to convicted criminals
 - D. Providing amnesty to group criminals
 - E. **Discontinuing** criminal charges against suspects
63. If a person sets criminal justice in motion, what will the police do?
- A. Pass the information to the prosecution office
 - B. Frame a criminal charge based on the information
 - C. **Start investigation** irrespective of the fact that the information is doubtful
 - D. Wait for more information to come
 - E. Seek authorization from the prosecutor to start investigation
64. In criminal justice system, one of the following chains of action can best describe the responsibilities of the police?
- A. Investigation - prosecution - undertaking witnesses examination
 - B. Undertaking trial - investigation - producing evidence for trial
 - C. Initiating prosecution - receiving information - examining witnesses during trial
 - D. **Receiving information** - Investigation - reporting to prosecution
 - E. Receiving information - Investigation - deciding to prosecute
65. Mr. D, who is a judge in one of the criminal benches, has a civil litigation with Mr. S based on a contract of sale. While the civil case is pending, Mr. D is accused of bodily injury against Mr. Q and the charge was brought before the court where Mr. D is the presiding judge. What can Mr. S do to prevent vindication by Mr. S?
- A. Apply for change of venue
 - B. **Apply for withdrawal** of Mr. S from the criminal case.
 - C. Ask the prosecutor to institute the charge at a different time.
 - D. A and B
 - E. None of the above
66. Which of the following rights can be regarded as procedural due process right?
- A. Right to get pardon
 - B. **Right to present** evidence for defense
 - C. Right to get suspension of execution of penalty
 - D. Right to seek trial by court of the one's choice

- E. Right to delay trial
67. Which one of the following is true about the right to be presumed innocent under Ethiopian law?
- A. The accused person doesn't have to present defense evidence until the prosecution makes a case against him
 - B. The accused will immediately start defending himself
 - C. Both the prosecution and the accused will present their evidence simultaneously
 - D. **There is an exception** to the rule that everyone is presumed innocent until proved guilty
 - E. Once the presumption of innocence is destroyed by the prosecution, there is no chance for it to be restored.
68. Which one of the following is true about young offenders' criminal procedures?
- A. There are no charges except for grave crimes.
 - B. The young person cannot be arrested for the crime.
 - C. Police investigation can only be ordered by the court.
 - D. The hearing can be conducted by placing the young offender in another room.
 - E. **E. All of the above.**
69. Which of the following best explains the duty of the prosecution during trial?
- A. Opening his case, calling witnesses, and conducting cross-examination
 - B. Opening his case, calling witnesses, conducting examination-in-chief and cross-examination of witnesses
 - C. **Opening his case,** calling witnesses, conducting examination-in-chief and re-examination of witnesses
 - D. Opening his case, calling witnesses, and conducting re-examination- of witnesses after their examination-in-chief by the accused
 - E. Behaving in a manner that is impartial and objective throughout the trial.
70. If the accused declares that he has completed introducing his defense witnesses and he has no written evidence, what will the court order the parties to do next?
- A. To submit their opinions on how the trial was conducted, with their complaints, if any.
 - B. **To submit their final** address on question of law and fact
 - C. To submit their sentencing options
 - D. To submit any objection they may have against the charges
 - E. To submit their request about introduction of additional evidence, if any.
71. Which of the following is not substantial cause to justify the production of additional evidence during appeal?
- A. The evidence was unknown at the trial
 - B. It couldn't have been discovered at that time

- C. **The evidence** is presumed to be believable
 - D. The evidence would probably have significant effect on the decision
 - E. The subordinate court had refused to admit that evidence
72. Which one of the following is true about the issuance of warrant of arrest against nonappearing witnesses?
- A. If the defendant may obstruct the execution
 - B. When the witness may be physically incapable to attend the court
 - C. When the surety discharges his obligation
 - D. **If the witness** has intentionally avoided service
 - E. The summons has not been duly served
73. Which of the following is true about investigation of a crime?
- A. It is a search for the applicable law to the crime
 - B. It can't be undertaken by other authority except the police.
 - C. Arrest isn't allowed during investigation stage.
 - D. **It involves examination** of witnesses
 - E. Search of premises of the suspect isn't allowed at investigation stage.
74. One of the following is correct about search and seizure under Ethiopian law?
- A. Search against the arrested person can be conducted by the opposite sex.
 - B. **The purpose of search** is to obtain evidence for the case under investigation.
 - C. Courts may not order search to be conducted at night.
 - D. There is no possibility that search can be conducted without warrant
 - E. Physical examination of the suspect isn't part of search.
75. Restriction of liberty of a suspect may not amount to arbitrary arrest on one of the following grounds?
- A. When there is no evidence indicating the suspect has committed a crime.
 - B. When a person arrested for flagrant offences is prosecutable upon complaint on-scene
 - C. When a person fails to appear before police after duly summoned for investigation
 - D. When arrest is made without establishing the identity of the suspect
 - E. When the police are required to get arrest warrant before effecting arrest and failed to comply.
76. One of the following crimes doesn't fall under criminal jurisdiction of the federal courts?
- A. Airplane hijacking
 - B. Trafficking of dangerous drugs
 - C. Crimes related to inter-ethnic conflict
 - D. Crimes against currencies
 - E. **Petty offences** legislated by the Regions
77. Bail is not allowed when:

- A. The suspect is charged with grave willful injury
 - B. **The suspect is** being investigated for negligent homicide
 - C. The suspect is charged for aggravated theft
 - D. The suspect is charged for crime of intimidation
 - E. The suspect is charged for incest
78. After receiving the police investigation report, the prosecutor will take one of the following:
- A. Direct the police to institute charge within 15 days
 - B. Seek instructions from the competent court on how to institute charge
 - C. May close the case to avoid public anger
 - D. **May refuse** to institute a charge for lawful reasons
 - E. Institute charge within 1 month
79. One of the following a correct description about criminal charges in general?
- A. The charge can be communicated orally to the accused
 - B. Criminal charge isn't an indication of due process
 - C. Several persons can be charged together only when the prosecutor wishes so.
 - D. **Criminal** charges must be prepared in writing.
 - E. A criminal charge can be instituted against unidentified suspect.
80. One of the following is true about appeal:
- A. Public prosecutor can't appeal inadequacy of sentence
 - B. Interlocutory appeal is possible
 - C. Appeal can be taken from a ruling on preliminary objection
 - D. **A person** who pleaded guilty can't appeal against his conviction.
 - E. The defendant can appeal against his acquittal.
81. Change of venue may be allowed under one of the following:
- A. The judges relation to a party by consanguinity or affinity
 - B. When the defendant is unable to understand the working language of the court.
 - C. When change of venue is more convenient to one of the parties.
 - D. The defendant's personal animosity with the presiding judge.
 - E. **When a fair** and impartial trial can't be held in the subordinate court.
82. Which of the following is a correct ground for preliminary objection?
- A. Previous acquittal for a related case
 - B. **Period of** limitation.
 - C. A civil case is pending on the same criminal case in another court.
 - D. Required permission is obtained by the prosecution to institute a charge.
 - E. When one criminal charge contains two counts of crimes.
83. Find the right answer among the following.
- A. Execution of sentences can be postponed up to six months if the convict is a pregnant women or sole provider of the house.
 - B. Death sentence cannot be executed by inhuman means.
 - C. Ordering compulsory labor for certain crimes as one type of sentence is legal under Ethiopian law.

D. The nature and duration of sentences can only be determined by the court.

E. All

84. Non-appearance of the appellant in a criminal case will result in:

A. Striking out the appeal

B. Continuation of the appeal in the absence of the appellant

C. Order for additional evidence to determine the appeal.

D. Confirmation of the lower court's decision.

E. Adjournment of the appeal.

85. One of the following represents competency of a criminal lawyer?

A. Extensive knowledge of substantive and procedural criminal laws.

B. Oral litigation expertise

C. Knowledge of technology applicable to criminal law.

D. Negotiate with the prosecutor to secure the interest of the public.

E. All except D.