

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2010

Serial No.

LAW
Code No. 12

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
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7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
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9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
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Your Roll No.

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ROUGH WORK

1. In case of tort damages are :
(A) Liquidated (B) Unliquidated
(C) Unlimited (D) Fixed
2. A tort means : (Tick that is the most correct)
(A) A civil wrong
(B) Quasi criminal wrong
(C) Criminal wrong
(D) A civil wrong except breach of contract or breach of trust
3. The word tort has been derived from :
(A) Tortum (B) Twist
(C) Tortus (D) Crooked
4. There is no law of 'tort' but 'torts' was said by : (In his book)
(A) Dr. Jenks (B) Winfield
(C) Salmond (D) Dr. Williams
5. Which of the following statements is correct ?
(A) Injuria sine damno means violation of legal right without harm
(B) Injuria sine damno is not actionable per se
(C) Damnum sine injuria was explained in the leading case of Ashby Vs White
(D) Injuria sine damno is actionable only on proof of some damage
6. The rule of strict liability was laid down in the case of :
(A) M.C. Mehta V Union of India (B) Raylands V Fletcher
(C) Noble V Harrison (D) Read V Lyons
7. A tort can be redressed in an action :
(A) by restoring the wronged person to his original position
(B) by unliquidated damages
(C) by giving fixed damages
(D) by liquidated damages

8. The maxim *damnum sine injuria* means :
- (A) damage not coupled with infringement of right
 - (B) damage coupled with violation of legal right
 - (C) violation of legal right without harm
 - (D) those torts actionable per se
9. In tort the liability of joint tort feasons is :
- (A) Joint and several
 - (B) Joint and not several
 - (C) Neither joint nor several
 - (D) Only several
10. In case of joint tort feasons :
- (A) the release of one releases all others
 - (B) the release of one or more do not release others
 - (C) the covenant with one not to sue releases others
 - (D) none of the above
11. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) an employer is not liable for the act of independent contractor in case of strict liability
 - (B) no liability of employer for act of independent contractor for danger caused near the highway
 - (C) an employer is not liable, as a general rule for the acts of independent contractor
 - (D) the above rule does not bear any exception
12. The rule of “absolute liability” was evolved in the case of :
- (A) *Raylands V Fletcher*
 - (B) *M.C. Mehta V Union of India*
 - (C) *Madras Railway Co. V Zamindar*
 - (D) *Minu B. Mehta V Balakrishna*
13. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) Under English law libel is a criminal offence but slander is not
 - (B) English law does not divide defamation into libel and slander
 - (C) Libel is defamatory statement in a transient form
 - (D) There is distinction in Indian criminal law between libel and slander

14. In case of defamation :
- (A) statement may not tend to injure the reputation of the plaintiff
 - (B) intention to defame is necessary
 - (C) the statement may not be published
 - (D) intention to defame is not necessary
15. In an action for defamation :
- (A) in civil action truth is not complete defence
 - (B) in criminal law truth is complete defence
 - (C) making fair comment in public interest is complete defence
 - (D) truth of defamatory matter is a partial defence
16. Nuisance can be :
- (A) public only
 - (B) private only
 - (C) both public and private
 - (D) neither public nor private
17. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) Public nuisance is a crime but private nuisance is a Civil wrong
 - (B) Both are criminal wrongs
 - (C) Both are Civil wrongs
 - (D) Public is a Civil wrong but private is a Criminal wrong
18. In an action for nuisance an effectual defence is :
- (A) taking reasonable care
 - (B) act is beneficial to the public in general
 - (C) statutory authority and prescriptive right
 - (D) none of the above
19. In the exercise of sovereign powers by the servants the liability of State exists in :
- (A) Both in India and England
 - (B) In India only
 - (C) In England only
 - (D) Neither in India nor in England

20. The rule of res ipsa loquitur :
- (A) shifts the burden of proof on defendant
 - (B) makes the burden of proof heavy on plaintiff
 - (C) is a rule of law
 - (D) is not a rule of evidence
21. Supremacy in India lies in :
- (A) Parliament
 - (B) Constitution
 - (C) Supreme Court of India
 - (D) President
22. 'Preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution' was held by the Supreme Court in the case of :
- (A) Maneka Gandhi V Union of India
 - (B) Golak Nath V State of Punjab
 - (C) K. Gopal V Union of India
 - (D) Keshwanand Bharti V State of Kerala
23. Preamble is not part of the 'Constitution' was held by Supreme Court in :
- (A) Valsamma Pal V Cochin University
 - (B) D.S. Nakra V Union of India
 - (C) Kesavananda Bharti V State of Kerala
 - (D) Re Berubari Union Case
24. Which of the following is correct ?
- (A) Preamble cannot be amended
 - (B) It is necessary that every Constitution must open with a preamble
 - (C) Preamble is not a part of the Constitution
 - (D) Preamble can be amended under Art 368
25. Which of the following is a State under Art 12 of the Constitution ?
- (A) National Insurance Co. Ltd.
 - (B) The Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
 - (C) NCERT
 - (D) A Nationalized Bank

26. “Judiciary” while performing judicial functions was held not included in the definition of State in :
- (A) Rupa Ashok Hurra V Ashok Hurra (B) Mastan Sahib V Chief Commissioner
(C) Budhan Chaudhry V State of Bihar (D) None of the above
27. Equality before law is guaranteed to : (u/Art 14)
- (A) All Indian citizens living anywhere
(B) All persons domiciled in India
(C) All persons living within the territory of India
(D) Indian citizens living in India only
28. An individual person may constitute a class by itself was held in the case of :
- (A) P.V. Shastri V Union of India (B) State of Haryana V Jai Singh
(C) Maneka Gandhi V Union of India (D) A.R. Antulay V R.S. Nayak
29. Which fundamental right is affected by the Preventive Detention Acts ?
- (A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom
(C) Right to religion (D) Right to life
30. The word ‘practice’ in Article 25 of the Constitution does not include :
- (A) religious worship (B) rituals
(C) observations (D) propagation
31. Ex-post facto law under Article 20(1) provides protection saves a person from : (Which is incorrect statement)
- (A) law enhancing penalty subsequent to the commission of offence
(B) law declaring an “offence” subsequent to the commission of offence
(C) law reducing punishment
(D) (A) and (B) of the above
32. Equality of opportunity in matter of employment is provided under Article :
- (A) Art 14 (B) Art 15
(C) Art 16 (D) Art 19

33. Under Art 15, the State cannot make special provision for :
- (A) Women and children
 - (B) Economically backward classes
 - (C) Scheduled castes
 - (D) Socially and educationally backward classes
34. Right to education to all children upto the age of 14 years is made a fundamental right by :
- (A) 86th Amendment, 2002
 - (B) 87th Amendment, 2003
 - (C) 84th Amendment, 2001
 - (D) 82nd Amendment, 2000
35. Which of the following statement is not true ?
- (A) Directive principles are not enforceable like fundamental rights
 - (B) Fundamental duties can be enforced by the courts
 - (C) Right to education is a fundamental rights
 - (D) Right to equality is not absolute
36. Provisions of amendment of the Constitution are provided in :
- (A) Art 368
 - (B) Art 356
 - (C) Art 365
 - (D) None of the above
37. By which amendment the words 'socialist' and 'secular' were inserted in the :
- (A) 43rd
 - (B) 42nd
 - (C) 39th
 - (D) 44th
38. Supreme Court has original jurisdiction :
- (A) Between Union and State governments
 - (B) Disputes relating to international relations
 - (C) In conflict between two foreign States
 - (D) In disputes in which India and a foreign State are parties
39. An appeal to the Supreme Court in civil matters from a High Court lies :
- (A) on a substantial question of law of general importance
 - (B) question of law
 - (C) mixed question of law and fact
 - (D) question of fact

40. A 'National Emergency' can be imposed under Article :
(A) 360 (B) 352
(C) 356 (D) 354
41. Crime is defined as "an act committed or omitted in violation of Public law either forbidding or commanding it" by :
(A) Bentham (B) Blackstone
(C) Stephen (D) Austin
42. Which of the following is not an element of the crime ?
(A) Human being (B) mens rea
(C) Actus reus (D) Imprisonment
43. Which of the following statements is not true ?
(A) Common law doctrine of mens rea has no general application in India
(B) Certain expressions like dishonestly, voluntarily etc are used in the I.P.C. to denote mens rea
(C) There are no exceptions to mens rea
(D) The liability in early English law was absolute
44. General exceptions are contained in :
(A) Chapter III of IPC (B) Chapter IV of IPC
(C) Chapter II of IPC (D) Chapter V of IPC
45. Sections 76 and 79 of the IPC provide general exception in relation to a :
(A) mistake of fact (B) mistake of fact as well as law
(C) mistake of law only (D) either mistake of fact or mistake of law
46. A Hakim who is not qualified as medical practitioner performs a major operation with the consent of that person :
(A) he is not entitled to benefit of exception as he cannot be said to have acted in good faith
(B) he is entitled to get benefit as he has obtained the consent of the person
(C) he is not entitled to benefit as he is presumed to know that his act is likely to cause death
(D) he is entitled to benefit as he has successfully performed many such operations

47. Abetment is caused by :
- (A) instigating a person to an offence
 - (B) intentionally aiding a person to commit it
 - (C) engaging in a conspiracy to commit it
 - (D) all of these
48. A with the intention of murdering X gives B, a child poison to mix it in the milk of X. B himself drinks the poisonous milk. A is guilty of :
- (A) no offence as A intended to kill X only
 - (B) abetment to death of the child
 - (C) no offence as the child can not commit any offence
 - (D) murder of the child
49. Conspiracy has been defined as an agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act or an act which is not illegal by illegal means under :
- (A) Section 120-A IPC
 - (B) Section 120-B IPC
 - (C) Section 121-A IPC
 - (D) None of these
50. Three persons A, B and C went to a Post Office, A remained on the door and B and C entered inside and asked Post Master to hand over money. On his reluctance C fired at him who died of the shot :
- (A) Only C is liable for murder
 - (B) All the three are liable for murder
 - (C) Only B and C are liable
 - (D) None is liable for murder as Post Master did not hand over the money himself
51. Match the following :
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Volenti non fit injuria | (A) Sec. 87 |
| (b) de minimis non curat lex | (B) Sec. 90 |
| (c) doli incapax | (C) Sec. 95 |
| | (D) Sec. 82 |
-
- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c |
| 1. | A | C | D |
| 2. | D | B | C |
| 3. | C | D | B |
| 4. | B | A | C |

52. Under section 149 of IPC if an offence is committed by a member of the unlawful assembly in furtherance of their common object then :
- (A) only the person committing the offence would be liable for that offence and others would be liable for unlawful assembly
 - (B) even person who at that time was member of that assembly shall be liable for the offence
 - (C) only the person committing the offence shall be liable but others would be liable for nothing
 - (D) either (A) or (C)
53. Match the following :
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) death caused by consent | (A) Exc. I to Sec. 300 |
| (2) death in sudden fight | (B) Exc. II to Sec. 300 |
| (3) exceeding right of private defence | (C) Exc. III to Sec. 300 |
| (4) death caused on sudden and grave provocation | (D) Exp. IV to Sec. 300 |
| | (E) Exp. V to Sec. 300 |
- 1 2 3 4
- (A) E D B A
 - (B) D C B A
 - (C) C A B E
 - (D) A B D E
54. Theft is defined in the IPC in :
- (A) Section 379
 - (B) Section 378
 - (C) Section 380
 - (D) Section 278
55. Culpable homicide is not murder if the accused is deprived of his power of self-control due to :
- (A) grave and sudden provocation given by the wife of the deceased
 - (B) grave and sudden provocation due to his high blood pressure
 - (C) grave and sudden provocation by the deceased
 - (D) all of these

56. Match the following cases :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Reg V Govinda | (a) Culpable homicide |
| (2) Vardarajan V State | (b) Theft |
| (3) Pyarelal Case | (c) Kidnapping |
| (4) Barendra Kumar Ghosh | (d) Murder |

1 2 3 4

- (A) a c b d
(B) c a b d
(C) a b d c
(D) c d b a

57. A being a family friend of B goes to his library and brings a book in his absence for the purpose of reading it. A keeps the book, he commits :

- (A) no offence if he intends to return it (B) theft if he keeps the book dishonestly
(C) attempt to commit theft (D) criminal misappropriation

58. In committing dacoity the number of persons involved are :

- (A) At least ten (B) At least two
(C) Five or more (D) At least seven

59. The offence of criminal breach of trust can be committed with regard to :

- (A) immovable property
(B) movable property
(C) both movable or immovable property
(D) valuable security only

60. A takes out purse of B without his consent and then shows him pistol and induces B to deliver his watch. A has committed the offence of :

- (A) Robbery (B) Extortion
(C) Theft (D) Theft and robbery

61. Who amongst the following jurists does not subscribe to the view of international law as a law ?

- (A) J.G. Stark (B) Austin
(C) H.L.A. Hart (D) Oppenheim

62. "Sources of International law are not hierarchical but are necessarily complimentary inter-related." I.C.J. viewed this in the case of :
- (A) Nicaragua V U.S.A. (B) North Sea Continental Shelf case
(C) Barcelona Traction case (D) Certain expenses of UN
63. The principle of 'Pacta Sunt Servanda' is enunciated in which source of International law ? (Tick the right answer) :
- (A) International Treaties and Conventions
(B) General principles of law recognised by nations
(C) International customs
(D) Decisions of Judicial Tribunals or Juristic work
64. Law making treaties are one of the sources of International Law. These treaties are further divided as :
- (A) treaties enunciating rules of universal international law
(B) international treaties which lay down general principles
(C) treaty contracts
(D) both (A) and (B)
65. A recognised State or government when possesses all essential requirements of statehood and is capable of being a member of the International Community, it is known as :
- (A) De facto recognition (B) De jure recognition
(C) Self determination (D) All the above
66. Though recognition is a political act but still non recognition envisages certain political and legal consequences which are :
- (A) Its diplomatic representatives still enjoy immunities in foreign States
(B) It cannot sue in the courts of non-recognising States
(C) It is not entitled to enter into diplomatic relations with the non-recognising States
(D) Both (B) and (C)
67. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) De jure recognition is final and if once given cannot be withdrawn
(B) It can never be final
(C) It does not grant statehood to the recognised State
(D) It can be withdrawn at any time
68. When a State ceases to exist or a new State is formed within the territory of an existing State it is known as :
- (A) non-recognition of State (B) dispossession of State
(C) recognition (D) State succession

69. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) ICJ is based on the statute of its predecessor, the statute of PCIJ
 - (B) ICJ functions under the U.N. Security Council
 - (C) ICJ was a new organ created under the U.N. Charter
 - (D) ICJ is independent international body different from U.N.
70. Select the correct statement :
- (A) ICJ is one of the principal organs of U.N.
 - (B) All members of U.N. are ipso facto members of ICJ
 - (C) ICJ consists of 15 judges elected by General Assembly and Security Council
 - (D) A non-member to U.N. cannot become party to the statute of ICJ
71. The seat of ICJ is situated in :
- (A) New York
 - (B) Geneva
 - (C) Vienna
 - (D) Hague
72. The law that is to be applied by ICJ and the sources of International law to be used by it are contained in :
- (A) Article 35
 - (B) Article 36
 - (C) Article 38
 - (D) Article 52
73. Declarations made under Art-36 of the statute of PCIJ which are still in force is dealt under Art. 36(5) of the statute of ICJ which is interpreted in detail by ICJ in the case of :
- (A) Military and Para Military Activities in and against Nicaragua Case
 - (B) Yugoslavia V USA
 - (C) Maritime Frontier Dispute Case
 - (D) Continental Shelf Case
74. In which of the following cases the ICJ has not applied its advisory jurisdiction ?
- (A) Competence of GA regarding admission of State to U.N.
 - (B) Effects of awards of compensation case
 - (C) Certain expenses of U.N. case
 - (D) The Asylum (Columbia V Peru) case
75. Find out the incorrect statement :
- (A) Individual can become a party before ICJ
 - (B) ICJ has jurisdiction if the State consent to refer a dispute or matter before it
 - (C) Jurisdiction can be conferred by a bilateral treaty
 - (D) U.N. Security Council can seek advisory opinion from ICJ

76. Consider the following two statements one labelled Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R) :
- Assertion (A) : The General Assembly can only make recommendations of measures for peaceful adjustment of any situation.
- Reason (R) : The primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security is cast upon Security Council under the U.N. Charter.
- Of the above statements :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of A
(C) Only (A) is true
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false
77. Security Council consists of :
- (A) 15 members of which 5 are permanent
(B) 20 members of which 5 are permanent
(C) 5 permanent members only
(D) 10 members of which 5 are permanent
78. According to Art 2(7) of the U.N. Charter nothing authorises U.N. to intervene within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. However this principle is subject to enforcement measure under :
- (A) Chapter-IV
(B) Chapter-IX
(C) Chapter-VII
(D) Chapter-VI
79. Which of the following is not the principal organ of UN organization ?
- (A) Security Council
(B) ICJ
(C) Trusteeship Council
(D) Assembly
80. Which of the following are not modes of recognition of a State ?
- (A) De Jure
(B) De facto
(C) Recognition of Militants
(D) Both (A) and (B)
81. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) Each court is bound by the judgement of courts superior to it
(B) Only ratio decidendi is authoritative
(C) Obiter dicta are generally not binding
(D) a precedent is abrogated by lapse of time

82. “A man who chops a tree into logs has in a sense made the logs” was said by :
- (A) Allen (B) J.C. Gray
(C) Blackstone (D) Dr. Carter
83. Which of the following is not a kind of a precedent ?
- (A) Original precedent (B) Absolute precedent
(C) Persuasive precedent (D) Obiter dicta of the case
84. The term “Legislation” is derived from the Latin word :
- (A) Legis alone (B) Latum alone
(C) Both legis and latum (D) lex
85. Which of the following is not a justification for the delegation of legislative power by the Parliament ?
- (A) Lack of time (B) Experimentation
(C) Urgency or Emergency (D) For saving money
86. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- (A) Customary law grows out of practice
(B) Existence of legislation is ‘de Jure’
(C) Legislation is the result of deliberate positive process
(D) Customary law is Jus scriptum
87. Match the following : (Opposites)
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Right | (A) Liberty |
| (2) Duty | (B) Disability |
| (3) Power | (C) Immunity |
| (4) Liability | (D) No right |
- 1 2 3 4
- (A) D B C A
(B) D A B C
(C) A B D C
(D) B C D A

88. Match the following : (Corresponding correlatives)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Right | (A) No right |
| (2) Liberty or Privilege | (B) Duty |
| (3) Power | (C) Disability |
| (4) Immunity | (D) Liability |

1 2 3 4

- (A) B A D C
(B) A B C D
(C) B C D A
(D) D C B A

89. The founder of Historical school of law is :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Holland | (B) Bentham |
| (C) Savigny | (D) Duguit |

90. (A) Dead human beings are also persons
(B) Reputation of the dead receives protection of law
(C) The libel upon a dead person can never be a misdemeanour
(D) The violation of a grave is not an offence against a dead person

In the above statements find out which one is correct.

91. Which of the answer against the statement is correct ?

- (A) The unborn person has legal personality (false)
(B) For some purposes a child in the womb is deemed to be in existence (false)
(C) Juristic persons are not creatures of law (true)
(D) A legal or a juristic person is not a human being (true)

92. Find out the correct answer :

Prescriptive right over immovable property is perfected in :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) 20 years | (B) 25 years |
| (C) 12 years | (D) 16 years |

93. "Ownership, in its most comprehensive signification, denotes the relation between a person and any right that is vested in him. That which a man owns, in this sense, is in all cases a right." This statement was made by :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Salmond | (B) Duguit |
| (C) Hohfeld | (D) Austin |

94. Which of the following is not a kind of a relation of a person to an object ?
(A) Ownership (B) Custody
(C) Mortgage (D) Possession
95. Which one of the following is not a classification of ownership ?
(A) Trust and Beneficial ownership (B) Positive and Negative ownership
(C) Legal and Equitable ownership (D) Vested and Contingent ownership
96. "In the whole range of legal theory there is no conception more difficult than that of possession." This statement is made by :
(A) Bentham (B) Austin
(C) Salmond (D) Kant
97. Out of the following which one of the statements is incorrect :
(A) Physical contact of the thing by the possessor is not essential
(B) Possession involves two elements of corpus and animus
(C) The physical element (corpus) of possession consists in the corporal contact of the thing
(D) A possessor may sue anyone who interferes his possession without proving his title
98. The term res nullius means :
(A) thing in possession (B) thing sold
(C) thing of nobody (D) thing owned
99. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
(A) a thing with the servant is in his possession
(B) the animus possidendi need not be the intent to use the thing as owner
(C) the animus to exclude others need not be in the interest of the possessor
(D) the animus must be exclusive
100. Transfer of possession may take place : (incorrect answer)
(A) Taking (B) By operation of law
(C) Delivery (D) None of the above
101. When a proposal is accepted, it becomes :
(A) a promise under section 2(b)
(B) a contract under section 2(h)
(C) an agreement under section 2(e)
(D) a reciprocal promise under section 2(d)

102. A proposal converts into a promise when the acceptance is :
- (A) absolute and unqualified
 - (B) acceptor puts a new condition
 - (C) is expressed in usual and reasonable manner
 - (D) both (A) and (C)
103. According to section 2(C) promisor is the :
- (A) person who accepts the proposal
 - (B) person to whom proposal is made
 - (C) person who makes the promise
 - (D) person who makes counter offer
104. Under the English law when a letter of acceptance is posted :
- (A) it binds both offeror and acceptor
 - (B) it does not bound the acceptor
 - (C) only acceptor becomes bound
 - (D) only offeror becomes bound
105. Which of the following is incorrect statement ? All agreements are contracts if they are made :
- (A) with free consent of the parties
 - (B) for a lawful consideration
 - (C) by parties competent to contract
 - (D) by a minor
106. When consent to a contract is obtained by undue influence the contract is :
- (A) valid
 - (B) void
 - (C) voidable
 - (D) valid by ratification
107. The decision of Privy Council in *Mohoribibi* has declared that :
- (A) agreement of a minor is valid
 - (B) it is dependent on the will of the minor
 - (C) it is absolutely void
 - (D) none of the above
108. If the minor has obtained some property by misrepresentation he is liable to restore/restitute. This was decided in the case of :
- (A) Mohoribibi case
 - (B) Burnard V Haggis
 - (C) Durga V Chintamani
 - (D) Leslie V Sheill

109. Match the following :

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Minor's contract | (A) Mohoribibi |
| (2) Consideration | (B) Derry V Peek |
| (3) Misrepresentation | (C) Philips V Brooks |
| (4) Mistake | (D) Durga Pd. V Baldeo |

1 2 3 4

- (A) D B C A
(B) A C B D
(C) C D B A
(D) A D B C

110. Consent is said to be caused by coercion when :

- (A) consent is obtained by threatening to cause hurt
(B) it is obtained by criminal intimidation
(C) it is obtained at gun point
(D) all of the above

111. A promises to maintain B's horse and B promises to pay A rupees 1000 yearly for the purpose. This consideration is :

- (A) lawful consideration (B) partial consideration
(C) illegal consideration (D) not a consideration at all

112. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- (A) mere silece is not fraud
(B) misrepresentation and fraud render a contract voidable
(C) fraud may be an innocent act
(D) consideration may not be adequate

113. A makes a contract to pay him a sum of Rs. 50,000 to B if India wins against Pakistan in Hockey. It is a :

- (A) voidable contract (B) void contract
(C) wagering agreement (D) contingent contract

114. Unlawful considerations and objects are provided under section :
- (A) 20 (B) 23
(C) 25 (D) 28
115. Under section 25 of the Contract Act an agreement without consideration is void :
- (A) unless it is in writing and registered (B) is a promise to compensate
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) only (A)
116. A party to a contract can be discharged from performing it, if the contract has become :
- (A) Expensive (B) Onerous
(C) Commercially not possible (D) Impossible
117. Which one of the following is a contingent contract ?
- (A) A insures his factory against fire
(B) A takes a life insurance
(C) A is appointed as guard on a pool
(D) A promises to pay off the creditor when borrower will have funds
118. The provisions for quasi contracts fall in which chapter of the Indian Contract Act :
- (A) V (B) VI
(C) X (D) None of the above
119. Quantum meruit means :
- (A) reasonable compensation for work done
(B) full compensation as agreed
(C) half the compensation
(D) all the above
120. A contract may be discharged by the following modes :
- (A) by breach (B) by agreement
(C) by performance (D) all of the above

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