

• Question No. 1

Article 14 of Constitution of India is related to

**Options :**

1. Equality before Law
2. Equal opportunity of employment
3. Abolition of titles
4. Removal of discrimination
5. Freedom of expression

Answer : Equality before Law

• Question No. 2

Article 18 of Constitution of India is related to

**Options :**

1. Equality before Law
2. Equal opportunity of employment
3. Abolition of titles
4. Removal of discrimination
5. Freedom of expression

Answer : Abolition of titles

• Question No. 3

Article 21A of the Constitution was added to

**Options :**

1. free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years
2. free education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years

3. free education to all children of the age above six years
4. free education to all children below the age of fifteen years
5. Compulsory education to be provided by State

Answer : free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years

• Question No. 4

“No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law” is given under

**Options :**

1. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution
2. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution
3. Article 21A of the Indian Constitution
4. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution
5. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution

Answer : Article 21 of the Indian Constitution

• Question No. 5

Article 129 of Constitution states that “The Supreme Court shall be a court of ..... and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself”

**Options :**

1. Record
2. Highest order
3. Contempt
4. Government of India
5. Appeal

Answer : Record

- Question No. 6

The names of States and Union Territories are given in

**Options :**

1. First Schedule of Indian Constitution
2. Second Schedule of Indian Constitution
3. Third Schedule of Indian Constitution
4. The Government Of Union Territories Act, 1963
5. State Reorganisation Act 1956

Answer : First Schedule of Indian Constitution

- Question No. 7

The provisions of Separation of Judiciary from Executive is given under

**Options :**

1. Article 48 of Constitution
2. Article 50 of Constitution
3. Article 42 of Constitution
4. Article 51 of Constitution
5. Article 48A of Constitution

Answer : Article 50 of Constitution

- Question No. 8

The Governor of the State may ..... entrust to State Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the State extends

**Options :**

1. With the consent of the President
2. With the consent of the Government of State

3. With the consent of Government of India
4. On his own
5. On the direction of Central Government

Answer : With the consent of Government of India

• Question No. 9

The total number of Council of Ministers shall

**Options :**

1. Not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People, excluding the Prime Minister
2. Not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People, including the Prime Minister
3. Not exceed 12% of the total number of members of the House of the People, including the Prime Minister
4. Not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People, excluding the Prime Minister
5. Not exceed 10% of the total number of members of the House of the People, including the Prime Minister

Answer : Not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the People, including the Prime Minister

• Question No. 10

Consensus ad idem means

**Options :**

1. Same idea
2. Consent on same idea
3. Meeting of the minds
4. Same opinion on contract
5. Similar consent on contract terms

Answer : Meeting of the minds

• Question No. 11

Which of the following terms is related to "friend of the court"?

**Options :**

1. Amicus curiae
2. Eiusdem generis
3. Bona fide
4. Actori incumbit
5. Ad hominem

Answer : Amicus curiae

• Question No. 12

The latin maxim 'obiter dicta' means

**Options :**

1. Things said specifically
2. Things said by the way
3. Specific order declared by the court
4. Obligation dictated by the court
5. Dictation given by the court

Answer : Things said by the way

• Question No. 13

The term 'corpus delicti' means

**Options :**

1. Body of the crime
2. Deceased person's body
3. Decomposed body
4. Criminal decision
5. Decision based on Corpse

Answer : Body of the crime

• Question No. 14

Which of the following term describes infringement or violation of legal private right of any person without any actual loss or damage?

**Options :**

1. Damnum sine injuria
2. Injuria sine damnum
3. Volenti non fit injuria
4. Actus dei nemini facit injuriam
5. Ex injuria jus non oritur

Answer : Injuria sine damnum

• Question No. 15

When a list of specific words are being followed by the general words, the general words are interpreted in a way ..... to the specific words

**Options :**

1. Mutatis mutandis
2. Ejusdem generis
3. Non obstante
4. Ratio decidendi
5. Obiter dictum

Answer : Ejusdem generis

• Question No. 16

Any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service is called

**Options :**

1. Defect
2. Defective goods
3. Deficiency
4. Defective service
5. Warranty

Answer : Deficiency

• Question No. 17

"Thou art to be hanged not for having stolen a horse, but in order that other horses may not be stolen." This is the theme of

**Options :**

1. Deterrent Theory
2. Doctrine of Societal Personification
3. Doctrine of Correctional Vengeance
4. Retributive Theory
5. Preventive Theory

Answer : Deterrent Theory

• Question No. 18

Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person is said to cause

**Options :**

1. Assault
2. Battery
3. Criminal Force
4. Assault by force

5. Force

Answer : Criminal Force

• Question No. 19

Jurisprudence is a latin term which means

**Options :**

1. Knowledge/Study of Law
2. Interpretation of Law
3. Rule of Law
4. Procedure established by law
5. Justice

Answer : Knowledge/Study of Law

• Question No. 20

According to Salmond, jurisprudence is the body of principles recognized and applied by the State in the

**Options :**

1. Administration of executive
2. Administration of justice
3. Pursuit of justice
4. Enforcement of sanctions
5. Regulation of conduct

Answer : Administration of justice

• Question No. 21

Where the prescribed period for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted or made



**Options :**

1. The next day
2. On the day when the court re-opens
3. On the day when the court decides
4. On the same day next week
5. On the day when the parties decide

Answer : On the day when the court re-opens

• Question No. 22

In computing the period of limitation for any suit the time during which the defendant has been ..... and from the territories outside India under the administration of the Central Government, shall be excluded

**Options :**

1. Absent from the territorial jurisdiction of State Government
2. Absent from the territorial jurisdiction of Central Government
3. Absent from India
4. Absent from the jurisdiction of High Court
5. Undergoing imprisonment

Answer : Absent from India

• Question No. 23

What is the limitation period for a suit by a mortgagor to enforce payment of money secured by a mortgage or otherwise charged upon immovable property?

**Options :**

1. Three years when the money sued for becomes due
2. Two years when the money sued for becomes due
3. One year when the money sued for becomes due
4. Twelve years when the money sued for becomes due

5. Thirty years when the money sued for becomes due

Answer : Twelve years when the money sued for becomes due

• Question No. 24

Where the mortgagor ostensibly sells the mortgaged property, on condition that on default of payment of the mortgage-money on a certain date the sale shall become absolute, this is called

**Options :**

1. Usufructuary mortgage
2. Simple mortgage
3. Mortgage by conditional sale
4. Anomalous mortgage
5. Absolute sale

Answer : Mortgage by conditional sale

• Question No. 25

A suit to obtain a decree that a mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a

**Options :**

1. suit for foreclosure
2. Suit for redemption
3. Suit for sale
4. Suit for possession
5. Suit for mortgage

Answer : suit for foreclosure

• Question No. 26

Where the mortgaged property is a lease, and the mortgagee obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall

**Options :**

1. Not have the benefit of new lease
2. have the option to terminate the lease
3. have the benefit of the new lease
4. Have the benefit of the new lease, in the absence of a contract to the contrary
5. Have the benefit of new lease despite present of contract to the contrary

Answer : Have the benefit of the new lease, in the absence of a contract to the contrary

- Question No. 27

Goods to be manufactured or produced or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale are called

**Options :**

1. Prospective goods
2. Future Goods
3. Retrospective Goods
4. Goods
5. Specific Goods

Answer : Future Goods

- Question No. 28

A warranty is a stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to

**Options :**

1. Claim for damages
2. Reject the goods
3. Treat the contract as repudiated
4. Reconstruction of the contract

5. Create charge or encumbrance

Answer : Claim for damages

• Question No. 29

Where there is an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer

**Options :**

1. When the contract is made
2. When the goods are delivered
3. When the payment is done
4. When the time of payment is fixed
5. When contract is made and goods are delivered

Answer : When the contract is made

• Question No. 30

If the parties fail to determine the number of arbitrators,

**Options :**

1. The Arbitration Tribunal shall consist of a sole arbitrator
2. The Arbitration Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators
3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall consist of two arbitrator
4. The number of arbitrators shall be determined by the Court
5. The Court will order the parties to decide on the number of arbitrators

Answer : The Arbitration Tribunal shall consist of a sole arbitrator

• Question No. 31

If the parties fail to agree on the place of arbitration, the place of arbitration shall be

**Options :**

1. Determined by the Court
2. Determined by the arbitral tribunal
3. Determined by the arbitral tribunal having regard to the circumstances of the case
4. The place of Sitting of High Court
5. Determined by the parties, as directed by the Arbitral Tribunal

Answer : Determined by the arbitral tribunal having regard to the circumstances of the case

• Question No. 32

The arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings where

**Options :**

1. the arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any reason become unnecessary
2. The arbitral award has been passed
3. The arbitral proceedings have prolonged
4. The award cannot be passed
5. The dispute has been rejected

Answer : the arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any reason become unnecessary

• Question No. 33

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a

**Options :**

1. Proposal
2. Invitation to offer
3. Promise
4. Conditional promise

5. Contract

Answer : Proposal

• Question No. 34

An agreement which is ....., is a voidable contract

**Options :**

1. Enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties b
2. Enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties, but not at the option of the other
3. Not enforceable by law
4. Not enforceable by law at the option of one or more parties
5. Enforceable by law

Answer : Enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties, but not at the option of the other

• Question No. 35

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen

**Options :**

1. Cannot be enforced
2. Can be enforced
3. can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible
4. can be enforced on the happening of that event
5. cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened

Answer : can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible

• Question No. 36

Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety

**Options :**

1. The contract is void
2. the guarantee is not valid
3. the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join
4. The guarantee is abolished
5. The surety is discharged

Answer : the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join

• Question No. 37

Specific relief Act can be granted for the purpose of

**Options :**

1. Enforcing penal laws
2. Enforcing individual civil rights
3. Recovery of possession of movable property
4. Recovery of possession of immovable property
5. Recovery or possession of poverty

Answer : Enforcing individual civil rights

• Question No. 38

Suit for recovery of possession of immovable property, if a person is dispossessed without his consent otherwise than in due course of law can be initiated

**Options :**

1. Within 12 months from the date of dispossession
2. Within 6 months from the date of dispossession
3. Within 2 years from the date of dispossession
4. Within 3 years from the date of dispossession
5. Within 12 years from the date of dispossession

Answer : Within 6 months from the date of dispossession

• Question No. 39

A suit filed under the provisions of Specific Relief Act shall be disposed of by the court

**Options :**

1. within a period of twelve months from the date of service of summons to the defendant
2. within a period of six months from the date of service of summons to the defendant
3. within a period of twelve months from the date of complaint by plaintiff
4. within a period of six months from the date of initiation of suit
5. within a period of twelve months from the date of initiation of suit

Answer : within a period of twelve months from the date of service of summons to the defendant

• Question No. 40

Partnership at will is a partnership

**Options :**

1. Where time period is specified
2. Which is made with the consent of parties
3. Which can be determined at will
4. Where no provision is made for the duration of partnership or for determination of partnership
5. Which is transferable by will

Answer : Where no provision is made for the duration of partnership or for determination of partnership

• Question No. 41

A enters into a partnership with B and C to undertake a contract of construction of a building and divide the profits equally among them. This is

**Options :**



1. Partnership at will
2. Particular Partnership
3. Not a partnership
4. A temporary contract
5. Partnership by status

Answer : Particular Partnership

• Question No. 42

A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership

**Options :**

1. With the consent of majority of the partners
2. With the consent of all the partners
3. Without the consent of partners
4. With the order of the Court
5. Cannot be admitted to benefits of partnership

Answer : With the consent of all the partners

• Question No. 43

Where, by the wrongful act or omission of a partner acting in the ordinary course of the business of a firm, loss or injury is caused to any third party

**Options :**

1. The firm is not liable
2. Other partners may remove the wrongdoers from partnership
3. the firm is liable to the same extent as the partner
4. All the partners are liable
5. The partnership is terminated

Answer : the firm is liable to the same extent as the partner

- Question No. 44

Subordinate legislation is when

**Options :**

1. Parliament makes procedures to operate itself
2. Parliament makes laws for working of executive
3. Parliament delegates law making powers to executive
4. Parliament does not delegate law making power
5. Parliament makes laws to regulate the country

Answer : Parliament delegates law making powers to executive

- Question No. 45

A statute which governs the event which takes place in future after the statute has come into existence is

**Options :**

1. Enabling Statute
2. Disabling statute
3. Retrospective Statute
4. Prospective Statute
5. Future Statute

Answer : Prospective Statute

- Question No. 46

A, residing in Delhi, publishes in Calcutta statements defamatory of B, residing in Mumbai. B may sue A

**Options :**

1. Only in Delhi
2. Only in Mumbai
3. Either in Mumbai or in Calcutta

4. Either in Delhi or in Calcutta
5. Only in Calcutta

Answer : Either in Delhi or in Calcutta

• Question No. 47

Every suit shall be instituted by presenting

**Options :**

1. plaint in duplicate to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf
2. Plaint to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf
3. plaint to the Court
4. plaint in duplicate to the Court
5. Plaint to the Court and the defendant

Answer : plaint in duplicate to the Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf

• Question No. 48

As per Order VII Rule 11 of CPC, what happens when cause of action is not disclosed by the plaintiff?

**Options :**

1. Rejection of the plaint
2. Dismissal of the plaint
3. Ex-parte decision
4. Relief is granted
5. Plaint is returned to submit again

Answer : Rejection of the plaint

• Question No. 49

When a counterclaim is set up in a suit, what happens to the counterclaim if the suit is dismissed?

**Options :**

1. Counterclaim will be dismissed
2. Counterclaim can be proceeded with
3. A new suit can be presented for counterclaim
4. The court directs the counterclaim to be freshly instituted
5. Counterclaim is stayed

Answer : Counterclaim can be proceeded with

• Question No. 50

A person, B acts in an intentional or negligent way that causes an unauthorized interference with C's possession or enjoyment of chattel. Which of the following offence has been committed by B?

**Options :**

1. Tort of trespass
2. Tort of negligence
3. Assault
4. Annoyance
5. Tort of vicarious liability

Answer : Tort of trespass

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