

23.7.07

CPTCA Test

Contract Act 1872 Part-I

Qus:1 Which of the following is not an exception to the rule -
No Consideration No Contract _____

- (a) Compensation for involuntary Services (b) Love + Affection
(c) Contract of Agency (d) Gift

Qus:2 A proposal when accepted becomes a _____

- (a) Promise (b) Contract
(c) Offer (d) Acceptance

Qus:3 Which of the following statement is not untrue ?

- (a) A threat to commit suicide does not amount to coercion.
(b) Undue influence involves use of physical pressure.
(c) Ignorance of law is no excuse.
(d) Silence always amounts to fraud.

Qus:4 A contract with minor, which is beneficial for him is _____

- (a) Void ab-initio (b) Voidable
(c) Void (d) Illegal.

Qus:5 A agrees to sell his car to B at a price which B may be able to pay. This agreement is _____

- (a) Void (b) Valid.
(c) Voidable (d) Contingent.

Qus:6 Contract caused by which of the following is void _____

- (a) fraud (b) Misrepresentation
(c) ~~Coercion~~ Unilateral Mistake (d) Bilateral Mistake

7) When the offeree offers to qualified acceptance of the offer subject to modifications and variations he is said to have made—
(a) Standing, open or continuing offer (b) Counter offer
(c) Cross offer (d) Special offer.

8) Which of the following consideration is no consideration in England—
(a) Past (b) Present
(c) future (d) Past and Present.

9) When consent of both the parties is given by mistake, the contract is—
(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

10) In case of illegal agreements, the collateral agreements are—
(a) Voidable (b) Void
(c) Valid (d) None of these.

11) Which is the example of wagering agreement—
(a) To purchase a lottery ticket.
(b) Speculative trading in stock exchange.
(c) Horse-race
(d) All of these

12) Agreement entered into by a minor is—
(a) Void as against the minor.
(b) Unlawful & illegal
(c) Unenforceable by the minor
(d) both (a) & (c)

13) A is not a minor. A agrees to B for Rs. 1,00,000/- that A will never marry. Promise of A is _____

(a) Binding

(b) Not binding

(c) Enforceable

(d) Illegal

14) Which of the following is incorrect _____

(a) Minor can always plead minority

(b) Minor is liable for necessities supplied to him.

(c) Minor is a person who has not completed 18 years of age.

(d) Minor can be a beneficiary.

15) Where a person asserts something which is not true, though he believes it to be true, his assertion amounts to _____

(a) Coercion

(b) Undue influence

(c) Fraud

(d) Misrepresentation.

16) Jus in personam means _____

(a) A right against a thing.

(b) A right against a person.

(c) Both (a) + (b)

(d) None of the above.

17) A person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with the third party is _____

(a) Principal

(b) Agent

(c) Servant

(d) Bailee

18) Coercion involves _____

(a) Physical Force or Threat

(b) Mental Pressure

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above.

19) A proposal may ~~not~~ be revoked in the following ways _____

- (a) By notice of revocation
- (b) By lapse of time
- (c) By death or insanity
- (d) All of the above

20) The Indian contract Act 1872 comes into operation on and from _____

- (a) 1 October 1872
- (b) 1 July 1872
- (c) 1 August 1872
- (d) 1 September 1872

21) An agreement made with free consent to which the consideration is lawful but inadequate is _____

- (a) Void
- (b) Valid
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Unlawful.

22) Consideration in simple terms means _____

- (a) Anything in return
- (b) Something in return
- (c) Everything in return
- (d) Nothing in return.

23) All contracts are _____

- (a) Promises
- (b) Agreement-
- (c) Set of Promises
- (d) Proposal

24) The position of stranger to a contract and that of stranger to consideration is _____

- (a) Partially different
- (b) Partially Same
- (c) Entirely different-
- (d) Same