

Indian Law Institute New Delhi

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Part-I

Choose an option which is nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters in questions no. 1-5.

1. **HORNET**
(a) fly (b) scorpion
(c) wasp (d) cricket
2. **Azure**
(a) sky blue colour (b) light green colour
(c) moon light (d) yellow

3. **BOUNTEOUS**
(a) selfish
(b) great
(c) generous
(d) bound of something

4. **CALUMNY**
(a) calamity
(b) cabin
(c) false accusation
(d) a fair report

5. **DIMINUTION**
(a) destruction
(b) prayer in a church
(c) preaching
(d) act of diminishing

Choose an option which is nearest opposite to the word given in capital letters in question no. 6-10.

6. **ADMIRABLE**
(a) detestable (b) laudable
(c) excellent (d) dirty
7. **AVERAGE**
(a) normal;
(b) mediocre
(c) absurd
(d) extraordinary
8. **GALLANT**
(a) intrepid
(b) nasty
(c) timid
(d) courageous

9. **HYPERTENTION**

- (a) hopeless (b) hypotention
(c) hippotention (d) hidden tention

10. **FESTIVE**

- (a) sorrowful (b) ordinary
(c) chirpy (d) strange

Select nearest meaning of the phrases in italics out of four options in questions no. 11-13

11. **To feel under the weather**

- (a) to feel great
(b) to feel spiritual
(c) to feel unwell
(d) to feel indifferent

12. **A piece of cake**

- (a) something unattainable
(b) something strange
(c) something easy
(d) shattered

13. **At the drop of it hat**

- (a) carefully (b) forcefully
(c) lovingly (d) without hesitation

Select an option nearest in meaning for phrase given in italics out of the four options in questions no. 14-16.

14. ***A government by the wealthy***

- (a) aristocracy (b) plutocracy
(c) modocracy (d) anarchy

15. ***Feeling of being without any care in the world***

- (a) mysticism
(b) tranquillity
(c) ecstasy
(d) morbid

16. ***Arguing and complaining a lot***

- (a) cantankerous
(b) senile
(c) aggressive
(d) brave

Fill in the blank out of the given alternatives in the sentences given in italics in question No. 17-20.

17. *Once a time there lived a king who was brave and gallant warrior.*
 (a) at (b) on
 (c) besides (d) upon
18. *The magician turned the rabbit a pigeon*
 (a) onto (b) into
 (c) to (d) in
19. *The loud noise of laughter came the room.*
 (a) within (b) from within
 (c) out (d) from out
20. *I test my language the station*
 (a) at upon (b) upon
 (c) on (d) at
21. National anthems of two countries have been written by the same poet. Name the countries.
 (a) India-Nepal
 (b) Myanmar-Thailand
 (c) Pakistan-Bangladesh
 (d) India-Bangladesh
22. What is the name of the father of Mahatma Gandhi?
 (a) Rajatchand (b) Karamchand
 (c) Mohandas (d) Nrayandas
23. Who was the commander of the army of Pandavas according to epic Mahabharata?
 (a) Arjun (b) Bhim
 (c) Drishtyadumn (d) Drapad
24. Where is the headquarter of International Commission of Jurists?
 (a) Geneva (b) New York
 (c) The Hague (d) London
25. The capital of Kazakhstan is
 (a) Almaty (b) Kiey
 (c) Bishkek (d) Astana
26. Which is the second largest country in the world area wise?
 (a) Russia
 (b) Canada
 (c) U.S.A.
 (d) China
27. In which event Jitu Ral won gold medal in Commonwealth games 2018?
 (a) table tennis (b) air rifle
 (c) air pistol (d) weightlifting
28. Which country is the largest milk producer in the world?
 (a) Australia (b) India
 (c) U.S.A. (d) China
29. Dara Shikoh was
 (a) son of Jahangir
 (b) son of Akbar
 (c) son of aurangzeb
 (d) son of Shahjahan
30. Mohammad Zahir Shah was the
 (a) last king of Afghanistan
 (b) king of Iran
 (c) king of Iraq
 (d) king of Malaysia
31. Who was the Chief Justice of India who served as acting President of India?
 (a) Justice Chandrachud
 (b) Justice Patanjali Sastri
 (c) Justice Hidayatullah
 (d) Justice Mirza Hamidullah
32. Who was the first Chief Justice of Indian Supreme Court?
 (a) Sabyasachi Mukharji
 (b) Justice Kania
 (c) Justice Kamal Narayan Singh
 (d) Justice Patanjali Sastri
33. Who is the Law Minister of India?
 (a) Ravi Shankar Prasad
 (b) Mani Shankar Aiyar
 (c) Jagat Prasad Nadda
 (d) Radha Mohan Singh
34. Through which of these states river Narmada does not flow?
 (a) Madhya Pradesh
 (b) Gujarat
 (c) Maharashtra
 (d) Rajasthan
35. 'Rajataragini' is a chronicle of kings of Kashmir in Sanskrit. Who was its author?
 (a) Bilhana (b) Ramanuj
 (c) Kalhana (d) Madhavacharya

36. Who among the following is not a Nobel laureate?
 (a) Kailash Satyarthi
 (b) Jagdish Bhagwati
 (c) Amartya Sen
 (d) C.V. Raman
37. Satyendra Nath Bose was a well known scientist. What was his discipline?
 (a) Physics (b) Zoology
 (c) Botany (d) Astronomy
38. Which was the first aircraft carrier of Indian Navy?
 (a) INS Virat (b) INS Vikramaditya
 (c) INS Arihant (d) INS Vikrant
39. Which of the following is not a Union Territory under the Constitution?
 (a) Daman and Diu
 (b) Tripura
 (c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 (d) Puducherry
40. Which is the biggest city of the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli?
 (a) Port Blair (b) Karavatti
 (c) Talasari (d) Silvassa

PART II

41. Which of the following said that legal system consists of rules of obligation and rules of recognition?
 (a) Hart (b) Austin
 (c) Dworkin (d) Fuller
42. According to Kelsen, grundnorm is a pre supposition is neither legal nor illegal and has a self dependent beginning. Keeping in mind these characteristics of grund norm locate in the Indian Legal System.
 (a) the Constitution of India
 (b) Indian Constitution ought to be obeyed
 (c) Parliament and state Legislatures
 (d) Council of Ministers
43. Who is the author of 'Laws Empire'?
 (a) Fuller (b) Hart
 (c) Kelsen (d) Dworkin
44. Who famously said we ought to obey God rather than man?
 (a) St. Thomas Aquinas
 (b) St. Augustine
 (c) Cicero
 (d) Arpinum

45. Who developed 'harm principle' as a justification to restrict liberty?
 (a) Jeremy Bentham
 (b) David Hume
 (c) Thomas Hobbes
 (d) J.S. Mill
46. Which of the following proponents of social contract theories preferred to establish a limited government?
 (a) Hobbes
 (b) Grotius
 (c) Locke
 (d) Pufendorf
47. Who developed the concept of inner morality?
 (a) Hart (b) Fuller
 (c) Liewellyn (d) Dworkin
48. The idea that fulfillment of basic needs is the right of every citizen was propounded by which of the following?
 (a) Nozick (b) Weber
 (c) Kant (d) Rawls
49. Jural postulates are
 (a) value system of a society to balance contradictory interests
 (b) statement of interests of the people
 (c) ideal value system of jurists
 (d) statement of social facts
50. 'Proletariat of the world unite you have nothing to loose but your chains'. In which book Karl Marx made this statement?
 (a) Das Capital
 (b) Grundrisse
 (c) The Communist Manifesto
 (d) A Contribution to Critique of Political Economy
51. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court decided that reservation limit cannot exceed 50%?
 (a) Indira Sawhney & Ors. V. Union of India, AIR 1993 SC 497
 (b) M.R. Balaji v. State of Mysore, AIR 1963 SC 649
 (c) Unni Krishnan & Others v. State of A.P. & Others (1993) 1 SCC 645
 (d) Ashok Kumar Gupta v. State of UP, 1997 (5) SCC 201

52. Which is the best meaning of judicial review in India?

- (a) Judicial review is a process under which executive and Legislative action and precedents of lower authority may be invalidated by judiciary.
- (b) Judicial review is a process to invalidate laws that are incompatible with the Fundamental Rights.
- (c) Judicial Review is a process to invalidate the laws incompatible with any provision of the Constitution.
- (d) Judicial Review is a process to control the powers of the executive.

53. In which case the Supreme Court upheld a citizen's right to negative voting?

- (a) PUCL v. Union of India (2003) 4 SCC 399
- (b) Chief Election Commissioner v. Jan Choukidar (2013) SCC 507
- (c) PUCL v. Union of India (1997) 1 SCC 301
- (d) PUCL v. Union of India (2013) 10 SCC 1

54. In which case the Supreme Court observed that regulatory measures and compensatory taxes for the use of trading facilities did not hamper trade commerce and intercourse?

- (a) Kheyrabari Tea Company v. State of Assam (1964) 5 SCR 975
- (b) Automobile Transport Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1962 SC 1406
- (c) Atiabari Tea Company v. State of Assam (1961) 1 SCR 809
- (d) State of Bihar v. Harihar Prasad (1989) 2 SCC 192

55. A state may by law impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of trade commerce and intercourse with or within that state in public interest. But such law?

- (a) cannot be introduced in legislature without previous sanction of the President of India
- (b) does not need any sanction of any authority
- (c) cannot be introduced in legislation without previous sanction of the Government of India
- (d) cannot be introduced in legislature without previous sanction of the Council of Ministers of the Union.

56. For which of the following grounds a writ of certiorari would not issue?

- (a) want or excess of jurisdiction
- (b) violation of procedure or principles of natural justice
- (c) refraining a lower court or tribunal from doing something which it is about to do.
- (d) error of law apparent on the face of the record

57. Which of the following is not a fundamental right according to the Constitution of India?

- (a) right to education
- (b) right to property
- (c) right to practice any profession
- (d) right to equality

58. Which of the following is not an official language of India according to the eighth schedule of the Constitution?

- (a) Bhojpuri
- (b) Nepali
- (c) Maithili
- (d) Bodo

59. Which of the following is the appropriate qualification for appointment as a judge of a High Court? He/she must

- (a) be an eminent jurist
- (b) has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India
- (c) has been an I.A.S. officer, familiar with legal knowledge for ten years
- (d) has been a law minister for at least ten years

60. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (a) to abide by the Constitution
- (b) to uphold the sovereignty of India
- (c) to abide by our religious values
- (d) to develop scientific temper

61. The government and statutory authorities must anticipate prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation. When there are threats of serious and irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as reason to postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. In which case the Supreme Court gave this definition to sustainable developments?

- (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC 3751
- (b) Tehri Bandh Virodhi Sangharsh Samiti v. State of UP, (1992) Supl. (1) SCC 44.

- (c) Wellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 42
- (d) Okhla Bird Sanctuary v. Anand Arya, (2011) 7 SCC 74
62. 'Polluter pays principle' means
- polluter should pay heed to anti pollution programmes
 - financial cost of preventing or remedying damage caused by pollution should lie with the person or undertaking which causes pollution.
 - Polluter should be forced not to pollute
 - Financial cost of preventing or remedying damage caused by pollution should partly lie with the person or undertaking which causes pollution
63. **Municipal Council Ratlam v. Vardichand (1980) 4 SCC 163, is a case on**
- environmental damaging construction work
 - environmental damage caused by toxic gases
 - failure of a local body to perform its statutory functions
 - failure of a private enterprise to perform its statutory duties
64. Though there is no fundamental right to pollution free environment, the judiciary read right to pollution free environment more specifically into a particular fundamental right. In which Article this fundamental right is?
- Article 14
 - Article 19
 - Article 22
 - Article 21
65. In a well known English case **Rylands v. Fletcher, (1808) LR 3 HL 330**, the principle of strict liability was propounded. The principle was developed into principle of absolute liability in a case by the Supreme Court. Name the case
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1099, (Oleum gas leak case)
 - Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, AIR 1984 SC 802
 - M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 734 (Taj Trapezium case)
 - Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 2715
66. **Advocates of economic development and champions of desirability of clean**

environment have different points of view. Judiciary while implementing the concept of sustainable development has to make a balance between these conflicting points of view. What is the name of the doctrine through which the balancing is done?

- public trust doctrine
 - precautionary doctrine
 - doctrine of proportionality
 - polluter pays
67. **The purpose of environmental Impact Assessment is to ensure that**
- the plans for development in all sectors are in harmony with the objective of maintaining the health of life sustaining eco-system
 - the plans for economic development are not sacrificed for maintaining the health of life sustaining eco-system
 - the plans for economic development are given priority over ecological concerns
 - the balance between development and environmental concerns is done on political considerations
68. **In Essar Oil Ltd. v. Haldar Utkarsh Samiti, AIR 2004 SC 1834, it was held that**
- the pipeline carrying crude could not be permitted to pass through Marine National Park and Sanctuary as it is likely to pollute the Park and Sanctuary
 - the pipeline carrying crude could be permitted to pass through Marine National Park and Sanctuary provided a feasibility study is done by the central Government
 - the pipeline carrying crude could be permitted if it bypasses Marine National Park and Sanctuary
 - the pipeline carrying crude is permitted to pass through Marine National Park and Sanctuary
69. **In Tehri Bandh Sangarsh Samiti v. State of UP, (1992) Suppl. (1) SCC 44, it was held that**
- construction of dam is not sustainable on ecological considerations
 - construction of dam was permitted
 - construction of dam would be permitted only after another ecological impact study
 - construction of dam would be permitted if residents of Tehri are not relocated

70. In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*, writ petition no. (civil) 13029 of 1985, roadworthiness of commercial vehicles was reduced from 15 to 8 years. Under which law the Central Government has power of reducing the period of road worthiness?

- (a) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
- (b) The Environment Protection Act
- (c) The Public Liability Act
- (d) The Motor Vehicle Act

71. Which of the following is a better definition of tort? Tort is a

- (a) civil wrong that causes someone else to suffer loss or harm resulting in legal liability for the person who commits the tortuous act
- (b) social wrong that causes someone else to suffer loss or harm resulting in legal liability for the person who commits the wrong
- (c) breach of liberty that causes someone else to suffer loss or harm resulting in legal liability
- (d) actionable claim against a person for causing harm

72. Which of the following is a characteristic for action of tort between parties?

- (a) meeting of mind
- (b) violation of right in personiam
- (c) existence of privity
- (d) violation of right in rem

73. Which of the following is a better definition of negligence?

- (a) desiring the consequences of the act which a reasonable person would have desired
- (b) not foreseeing the consequences of an act which a reasonable person would have foreseen
- (c) knowing the consequences of the act but not desiring them
- (d) doing the act recklessly with knowledge of consequences

74. What do you understand by neighbour's rule propounded by Lord Atkin in *Donoghue v. Stevenson*?

- (a) if a person's wrongful action causes harm to another even without contractual relation, the person is liable

(b) there is no liability in the absence of privity of contract

(c) if a person's wrongful action causes harm to another he is liable only if he knows the consequences

(d) if a person's wrongful action causes harm to another he is liable only if he anticipated the consequences

75. *Damnum sine injuria* means

- (a) where a person's legal right is violated but the person may not have suffered a damage or loss
- (b) where a damage is suffered without a breach of legal right
- (c) where a damage is suffered with a breach of legal right
- (d) where neither a damage is suffered nor there is breach of Legal right

76. *Strict civil liability* means

- (a) there is liability even if harm was neither foreseeable nor was there any negligence
- (b) there is liability if harm was foreseeable and there was negligence
- (c) there is liability in all the circumstances
- (d) there is liability only if negligence without foreseeability is proved

77. There was a collision between a bus coming on a road and a Motor cycle coming from a side road. The motor cyclist was injured. Neither the bus-driver looked out for traffic from the side road nor the motor cyclist from the road. Who is liable?

- (a) the bus driver
- (b) the motor cyclist
- (c) none
- (d) both

78. A was negligently by B, a medical doctor. Consequently A dies. Because of the death of A his daughter C could not marry D. C claims damages from B, asserting that her failure to marry D was a direct consequence of doctor's negligence in treating her father. Will she succeed?

- (a) she may
- (b) yes she will, provided she proved she really was about to marry D
- (c) yes she will, provided she proved her father also wanted her to marry D
- (d) she will not

79. A purchases a ticket to watch a movie and was seated in the hall. But after some time he started shouting and behaved in unruly

- manner causing annoyance to the audience. When he did not pay heed to request to calm down he was evicted. He brings a suit for damages against the management. Will he succeed if so on what ground?
- succeed as the suit is for assault
 - succeed as the suit is for battery
 - not succeed
 - succeed if the suit is for exemplary damages
80. A civil action for trespass to real property is sustainable
- if there is wrongful entry into property of another
 - only if the wrongful entry into the property of another is with violence
 - only if the wrongful entry into the property of another is accompanied with theft
 - only if the wrongful entry into the property of another is with criminal intention
81. A, a sixteen year old boy travelling alone in a railway train, gets down at a station and asked a vendor the rate of samosas the vendor offer Rs. 20/- a plate, the boy takes a plate. After eating samosas he refuses to pay on ground that a minor's contract is not binding. Decide the validity of contract.
- not binding
 - binding
 - binding only if the guardian of the boy authorised him to buy samosas
 - binding only if the boy has money
82. A, travelling on a motor cycle met with an accident and was lying unconscious on the road. A good Samaritan brought him to a private hospital where he was treated and brought back to consciousness. When the hospital asked him to pay, he refused on ground that there was no privity of contract between him and the hospital. Decide the validity of the demand of the hospital.
- the demand is valid
 - the demand is not valid
 - the hospital can claim from the state
 - the hospital should have refused to treat the patient
83. Consent for a contract is free when it is caused by
- Fraud
 - coercion
 - durees
 - undue influence
84. A promises to sell his house worth one crore to B for Rs. ten. Is the amount of Rs. ten valid consideration?
- valid consideration
 - not valid consideration
 - valid only if decided with free will
 - not valid only if result of fraud or undue influence
85. A promises to sell house to B, a god man without whose consent he does not take any important decision, on B's suggestion. Later on A wants to invalidate the contract on ground that his consent for the contract was not free as it was caused by
- fraud
 - coercion
 - mistake
 - undue influence
86. A contract by which one party promise to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself or by the conduct of any other person is called
- contract of indemnity
 - contract of warranty
 - contract of guaranty
 - ordinary contract
87. A delivers a piece of cloth to B a tailor to be stitched into a suit and to be returned to A. The contract between A and B is a contract of
- indemnity
 - warranty
 - bailment
 - agency
88. Which of the following is not an essential element of a contract
- meeting of mind
 - conditional acceptance
 - consideration
 - enforcement at law
89. Which of the following is incorrect? A valid offer must be
- capable of being accepted
 - definite
 - discretionary
 - certain

90. Which of the agreement is valid?
(a) agreement to initiate legal proceeding regarding a certain dispute
(b) agreement in restraint of marriage
(c) agreement in restraint of trade
(d) agreement by way of wager
91. Who said that, 'International law is vanishing point of jurisprudence?'
(a) Vinogradoff (b) Holland
(c) Schwazzenberger (d) Salmond
92. Where is the headquarters of International Labour organisation situated?
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Tokyo (d) Geneva
93. Who handed down dissenting 'not guilty' verdict for Japan's war Time leaders at the post World War II International Military Tribunal for Far East (the Tokyo Trial)?
(a) Radhabinod Pal
(b) Lord Patrick
(c) Major-General Myron C. Cramer
(d) Nagendra Singh
94. Enforcement of judgements of International Court of Justice is
(a) automatic
(b) subject to veto by any permanent member of the Security Council
(c) subject to ratification by the Secretary General of U.N.O.
(d) subject to ratification by 2/3rd majority of the General Assembly
95. Which of the following country is not a member of BRICS?
(a) India (b) China
(c) Britain (d) Russia
96. Which is the Capital of European Union?
(a) Paris
(b) The Hague
(c) Brussels
(d) Rome
97. Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty relating to
(a) human rights
(b) disability discrimination
(c) against terror
(d) setting out limits on greenhouse gas emission
98. Territorial water is
(a) water within the territory of a country
(b) areas of the sea adjacent to the shores of a country and subject to the territorial jurisdiction of that country
(c) lakes, rivers and water bodies within the territory of a country
(d) area of islands of a country
99. What is continental shelf?
(a) quantity of coal available in a territory
(b) quantity of shelf available in a continent
(c) area of sea upto 12 miles adjacent to the shores
(d) under water landmass which extends from a continent resulting in an area of relatively shallow water
100. International Criminal Court has no Jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for which of the crime?
(a) war crimes
(b) genocide
(c) rebellion
(d) crime against humanity
101. In which of the following preparation to commit crime, is punishable?
(a) dacoity (b) theft
(c) extortion (d) murder
102. Which of the following is punishable?
(a) accident while doing a lawful act
(b) act of a child under seven years of age
(c) act of a person under intoxication consumed voluntarily
(d) act of a person of unsound mind
103. A woman who lived with her husband, three children less than seven years and a sister in law. There would be frequent quarrels between the woman and her sister in law but the husband always supported his sister and would often beat his wife. Once during the quarrel sister in law asked the woman to leave the house. The woman taking three children with her told the sister in law that she would jump into a well and actually jumped into a well along with her children. The children died but she survived. Is she liable for the death of the children? If so for which offence?
(a) not guilty
(b) murder

(c) culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(d) causing death by negligence

104. A, on a highway finds a hundred rupee note, not knowing who is the owner, pockets it. Which offence, if any, has he committed?

(a) criminal misappropriation

(b) theft

(c) not offence

(d) criminal breach of trust

105. Which of the following is not an essential ingredient of 'theft'?

(a) dishonest intention to take property

(b) property must be movable

(c) property must be removed from the premises of the immovable property possessed by the victim

(d) should be taken without the consent of the possessor of the property

106. A man has some indecent pictures of a woman. He threatens her if she does not give him one lakh rupees he will make them public. There upon she, fearing loss of reputation, gives him the demanded money. What offence if any has been committed by the man?

(a) no offence

(b) robbery

(c) theft

(d) extortion

107. A along with three others, all armed with firearms, went to a post office. A stood guard outside the entrance while three others entered the post office and ordered the post master, who had some money in his possession, to hand over the money. When the Post Master refused to hand over the money one of the three fired at him. The Post Master died almost immediately. Thereafter seeing other three running A after firing his pistol also ran but after a chase he was caught. A was charged with murder read with the law of common intention which he had with the other three. He said he did not have common intention with the other three as he was standing guard outside the Post Office. Decide opting any of the four alternatives.

(a) no common intention with the three

(b) he had common intention with the other three

(c) he did not know if the others would shoot at the Post Master

(d) He might not be party to the shooting of the Post Master

108. A with the intention of killing B, shoots at him but B ducks down and the bullet hits C, who was standing behind B. C dies instantly. A did not intend to kill C. What offence if any was committed by A? A is guilty of

(a) murder

(b) culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(c) causing death by negligence

(d) no offence

109. Jagmohan Singh v. State of UP, AIR 1973 SC 947 establishes that award of death sentence is

(a) violative of Article 21 of the Constitution

(b) violative of Article 14 of the Constitution

(c) violative of Article 19 of the Constitution

(d) not violative of Article 21 of the Constitution

110. With reference to the constitutionality of section 377 of IPC. In which of the following cases it was observed that "sex" under Article 15 of the Constitution includes "sexual orientation"?

(a) Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT Delhi, 160 Delhi Law Times 277

(b) Suresh Kumar Kaushal v. Naz Foundation (2014) 1 SCC 1

(c) Govind v. State of M.P. (1975) 2 SCC 148

(d) Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory of Delhi, (1981) 1 SCC 608

111. Which of the following is not an essential element of partnership?

(a) contract between two or more persons

(b) contract must be to carry on some business

(c) contract must be to share profits of business

(d) business must actively be carried on by all the partners

112. How a partnership may be dissolved by agreement?

(a) with the consent of all the partners

(b) with the consent of all but two partners

(c) with the consent of majority of partners

(d) if any partner gives notice of dissolution

113. Which of the following is not the duty of a partner a firm?
- (a) to carry on the business of the to greatest common advantage
 - (b) to be just and faithful to each other
 - (c) to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the firm to any partner but not to his legal heir or legal representative
 - (d) to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the firm to any partner, his legal heir or legal representative
114. Is a partner entitled to receive remuneration for the conduct of the business of the firm?
- (a) yes if there is such a contract between all the partners
 - (b) no not under any circumstance
 - (c) yes if he alone is conducting the business of the firm
 - (d) yes if he is working more than others
115. Which of the following is implied authority of a partner of a firm?
- (a) to transfer immovable property of the firm
 - (b) to withdraw a suit filed on behalf of the firm
 - (c) an act of a partner which is done to carry on, in the usual way, business of the kind carried on by the firm
 - (d) to submit a dispute relating to the business of the firm to arbitration
116. Which section of the Partnership Act provides that in the absence of an agreement all partners are entitled and liable for equal share in profit and loss?
- (a) Section 6
 - (b) Section 13
 - (c) Section 12
 - (d) Section 8
117. Which of the following is not a true statement regarding minor's admission to partnership in a firm?
- (a) a minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of majority of partners
 - (b) a minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of all the partners
 - (c) a minor is not personally liable for any act of the firm
 - (d) a minor has a right to such profits as agreed upon
118. Which of the dissolution does not amount to compulsory dissolution?
- (a) by adjudication of all the partners as insolvent
 - (b) by adjudication of all but one partner as insolvent
 - (c) by the happening of an event which makes it unlawful for the business of the firm to be carried on
 - (d) dissolution with the consent of all the partners
119. Contract of sale according to Sale of Goods Act means
- (a) only a sale
 - (b) a sale and an agreement to sell
 - (c) only an agreement to sell
 - (d) neither sale nor agreement to sell
120. Which of the following is not a necessary ingredient of contract of sale?
- (a) simultaneous delivery of goods and payment for goods
 - (b) acceptance
 - (c) consideration
 - (d) offer
121. Under the Sale of Goods Act transfer of property in goods mean
- (a) transfer of ownership
 - (b) transfer of possession
 - (c) transfer of interest as in case of pledge
 - (d) transfer of interest as in case of lease
122. Which of the following is not a feature of hire purchase agreement?
- (a) hirer has the option to purchase the goods at the end of payment of instalments
 - (b) property in goods passes when the last hire purchase instalment is paid
 - (c) hire purchase agreement is not treated as bailment
 - (d) possession of property is passed to the hirer at the time of agreement
123. A commissions B to paint a portrait of him at a price of Rs. five thousand and supplies to B painting material. What is the nature of transaction?
- (a) contract of sale
 - (b) contract for work and labour
 - (c) agreement to sell
 - (d) hire purchase agreement

124. A agrees to purchase from B a certain quantity of coal but the ship carrying coal has yet to arrive at the port. When shall the property in coal pass to A from B?
- immediately at the time of the agreement
 - when the ship arrives at the port with coal
 - when A is informed that ship is safe
 - at the option of B
125. In an agreement to sell the buyer has paid the price but before sale takes place the seller becomes insolvent. Can the buyer claim property in goods?
- yes he can as the seller has become insolvent
 - yes if he gets official information of seller's insolvency
 - no he cannot as the property in goods have yet not passed to the buyer
 - property in goods will vest in the state
126. Which of the following cannot be subject matter of contract of sale under the Sale of Goods Act?
- growing crop
 - a green standing tree to be severed
 - an actionable claim
 - a tractor
127. With which the first division of the schedule to the Limitation Act deals with?
- applications
 - appeals
 - decrees
 - suits
128. What is not true about the Limitation Act?
- limitation extinguishes the right
 - limitation prescribes period within which suits are to be filed
 - limitation provides for condonation for delay
 - limitation extinguishes the remedy
29. The Limitation Act provides, "a right not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another." What is name this right?
- customary right
 - limitation right
 - easement
 - appropriators' right
130. Where a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application for the execution of a decree is, at the time from which the prescribed period is to be reckoned, a person with disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time specified therefore in the third column of the schedule, instead of 'a person with disability', the Act specifies three types of disabilities. Which of the following is not stated in the Act?
- a minor
 - an insane
 - an idiot
 - a visually challenged
131. What is the limitation period for suits for which limitation period has not been specified in the schedule of the Limitation Act?
- one year
 - ninety days
 - two years
 - three years
132. What is the period of limitation for a suit by or on behalf of government of India or a state government?
- sixty years
 - twelve years
 - thirty years
 - six years
133. Under the Specific Relief Act which of the following kind of remedies cannot be granted?
- recovery of possession of property
 - making of instruments
 - rescission of contracts
 - declaratory decrees
134. Specific Relief Act is based on the maxim 'ubi jus ibi remedium'. What does it mean?
- where there is law there must be a remedy
 - where there is a right there has to be a complete remedy
 - where there is remedy there is justice
 - justice demands law
135. In a suit for recovery of possession by a person dispossessed of possession of immovable property under the Specific Relief Act, which one is not the essential requirement of the suit?
- suit can be maintained whether dispossession is in due course of law or not
 - suit cannot be brought against the government
 - suit is maintainable only if the person is dispossessed without his consent

(d) suit must be filed within six months of dispossession

136. What is the meaning of doctrine of pith and substance?

- (a) whether an impugned law would relate to the subject matter within the jurisdiction of a legislature or not decided by the real scope of the impugned law
- (b) in the guise of one purpose a legislature seeks to achieve another purpose
- (c) whether a law is within the jurisdiction a legislature is decided by legitimacy of the law
- (d) substance of a law is decided by judiciary

137. What is the meaning of 'ab initio'?

- (a) correct from the beginning
- (b) absurdity
- (c) from the beginning
- (d) initial stage of a proceeding

138. What is meaning of 'mutatis mutandis'?

- (a) matters are the same and cannot be altered
- (b) matters are generally the same but can be altered when necessary
- (c) matter are not the same but can be changed
- (d) matters are not same and cannot be altered

139. Who was the first non-temporary President of the Constituent Assembly

- (a) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(c) Sachindanand Saha

(d) Rajendra Prasad

140. According to the Constitution of India, India is a

- (a) sovereign socialist democratic republic
- (b) sovereign socialist secular democratic republic
- (c) sovereign socialist secular republic
- (d) sovereign secular democratic republic

PART-III

1. Critically discuss constitutional challenges faced by Indian democracy in the 21st century.
2. Critically discuss the importance of mens rea in criminal law.
3. Powerful nations can violate the rules of International law at will. Do you agree or disagree with the statement. Give reasons.
4. Giving reasons, discuss which school of jurisprudence will be most suitable for the Indian society.

OR

In Indian democracy law should essentially follow, not lead, in response to clearly formulated social sentiments. Comment giving reasons for your agreement or disagreement.

ANSWERS

INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE NEW DELHI (LL.M.) 2018

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (d)	6. (a)
7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (a)	11. (c)	12. (c)
13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (b)
19. (b)	20. (d)	21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (a)
25. (d)	26. (b)	27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (d)	30. (a)
31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (c)	36. (b)
37. (a)	38. (d)	39. (b)	40. (d)	41. (a)	42. (b)
43. (d)	44. (a)	45. (d)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (d)
49. (a)	50. (c)	51. (b)	52. (a)	53. (d)	54. (b)
55. (a)	56. (c)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (c)
61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (d)	65. (a)	66. (c)
67. (a)	68. (d)	69. (b)	70. (d)	71. (a)	72. (d)
73. (b)	74. (a)	75. (b)	76. (a)	77. (d)	78. (d)
79. (c)	80. (a)	81. (b)	82. (a)	83. (c)	84. (c)
85. (d)	86. (a)	87. (c)	88. (b)	89. (c)	90. (a)
91. (b)	92. (d)	93. (a)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (c)
97. (d)	98. (b)	99. (d)	100. (c)	101. (a)	102. (c)
103. (b)	104. (c)	105. (c)	106. (d)	107. (b)	108. (a)
109. (d)	110. (a)	111. (d)	112. (a)	113. (c)	114. (a)
115. (c)	116. (b)	117. (b)	118. (d)	119. (b)	120. (a)
121. (a)	122. (c)	123. (b)	124. (b)	125. (c)	126. (c)
127. (d)	128. (a)	129. (c)	130. (d)	131. (d)	132. (c)
133. (b)	134. (b)	135. (a)	136. (a)	137. (c)	138. (b)
139. (d)	140. (b)				

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