

**Objectives Type Questions –**

1. Every promise and every set of promises, Farming the consideration for each other is an-  
(a) Agreement (b) Proposal (c) Contract (d) Non of these
2. An agreement enforceable at law is called-  
(a) Voidable contract (b) Void management (c) Valid contract (d) Illegal agreement
3. Year of the Indian contract Act-  
(a) 1857 (b) 1872 (c) 1947 (d) 1950
4. Every contract is an agreement but every agreement is not a contract. This statement is-  
(a) Correct (b) Correct to certain exception (c) Partially correct (d) Wrong
5. Which one of the following is an essential element of a valid contract-  
(a) Free consent (b) Consideration (c) Component parties (d) all of the above
6. The maximum parties to a contract can be-  
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) any (d) 3
7. An agreement which is not enforceable by law is called-  
(a) Illegal (b) Voidable (c) Void (d) Not inforceable
8. The person to whom promise is made is called as-  
(a) Offence (b) Promise (c) Acceptor (d) Offeror
9. An offer which is expressed by words spoken or written is called-  
(a) Implied offer (b) Express offer (c) General offer (d) Specific offer
10. What will be the mode of acceptance-  
(a) Standard (b) As specified by an offer (c) Non specified (d) None of the above.
11. Communication of offer may be by-  
(a) Words only (b) conduct only (c) Words or conduct (d) none of the above
12. Proposal an acceptance becomes-  
(a) Promise (b) Agreement (c) Contract (d) Nothing
13. Revocation of acceptance by the acceptor can be done-  
(a) At any time (b) After death of acceptor  
(c) Before reaching acceptance letter to proposer (d) After reaching the letter of acceptance of proposer
14. Which of the following persons are not competent to contract-  
(a) Minors (b) Persons of unsound mind (c) Persons disqualified by law (d) all of the above
15. A minors is a person who has not completed the age of –  
(a) 16 Years (b) 18 Years (c) 20 Years (d) 21 Years
16. Agreement against minor is –  
(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid (d) Illegal
17. Consent is not said to be free when it is coursed by –  
(a) Coercion (b) Lindue influence (c) Fraud (d) All of the above
18. A minor birds-  
(a) Himself (b) Others (c) Himself and others (d) None
19. Without free consent a contract can be set aside by –  
(a) Aggravated party (b) By other party (c) By both parties (d) By non of the parties
20. Misrepresentation is done –  
(a) Knowingly (b) Innocent (c) Both by knowingly and innocent (d) by none of the them
21. The section of fraud is –  
(a) 15 (b) 1 (c) 17 (d) 18
22. The section of undue influence is –  
(a) 13 (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) 16
23. Prior relationship is necessary in case of –  
(a) In fraud (b) In undue influence (c) In coercion (d) in misrepresentation

24. Without consideration contract is –  
(a) Legal (b) Void (c) Illegal (d) None of the above
25. Consideration may be –  
(a) Only past (b) Only present (c) Only future (d) Past, Present and Future
26. Consideration being fraudvalent the agreement is -  
(a) Voidable (b) Void (c) Illegal (d) Legal
27. The section of waging is restraint of trade is –  
(a) 28 (b) 29 (c) 30 (d) 25
28. The section of doing impossible agreement is –  
(a) 55 (b) 56 (c) 57 (d) 60
29. Agreement is restraint of marriage is –  
(a) Voidable (b) Void (c) Illegal (d) Legal
30. Wagering agreement is –  
(a) Legal (b) Void (c) Illegal (d) Voidable
31. Insurance agreement is –  
(a) Legal (b) Illegal (c) Void (d) Voidable
32. Agreement involving uncertainty is –  
(a) Voidable (b) Void (c) Illegal (d) Legal
33. A contract be discharged?  
(a) By operation of law (b) By lapse of time (c) By performance (d) By all of the above
34. Liabilities of the joint promises is –  
(a) Joint (b) Several (c) Joint of several (d) None of the above
35. A contract of personal nature can be performed –  
(a) By the Promisor (b) By the Agent (c) By the legal Representative (d) none of the above
36. An attempted performance discharges the promisor from his ability-  
(a) To deliver the goods (b) To pay the price (c) To pay any damages (d) Above (a) and (c)
37. A contract of indemnity is –  
(a) Void agreement (b) Voidable agreement (c) A wagering agreement (d) A contingent contract
38. In case of indemnity contract promises is –  
(a) Indemnified (b) Indemnities (c) Damager (d) None
39. Liabilities arises in case of indemnity contract –  
(a) Beginning (b) In case of loss (c) After compensation (d) After claim
40. In bailment possession is transferred –  
(a) Permanently (b) Temporary (c) Independent use (d) Diversions does not arise
41. Which is a bailment –  
(a) Amount deposited in Bank (b) Valuable in locker of a Bank  
(c) To deliver the law to neighbor for some days (d) None of the above
42. In a contract of edge there is transfer of –  
(a) Ownership (b) Custody (c) Possession (d) Ownership and Possession both
43. If the bailee makes unauthorized use of goods, the bailment is-  
(a) Voidable at the option of the Bailor (b) Voidable of the Option of Bailee  
(c) Void (d) Valid
44. The general lieu is available to-  
(a) Bailee (b) Hotelier (c) Finder or Goods (d) Banker
45. An agency can be terminated by a court-  
(a) By A agreement (b) By revocation by the agent  
(c) By revocation of the principal (d) On insolvency of the principal
46. In case of a minor agent, the liability is of-  
(a) Agent (b) Principal (c) Agent and principal both (d) None

47. The period of rectification is-  
(a) 3 months (b) 6 months (c) 9 months (d) Reasonable Time
48. Sub-Agent is appointed –  
(a) By agent (b) By principal (c) By other party (d) Can not e appointed
49. Which of the following is a mercantile agent –  
(a) Husband (b) Wife (c) Guardian (d) Legal advisor
50. Substitute agent can be appointed by-  
(a) Original agent (b) Principal (c) Sub-agent (d) Both (a) and (b)