

**General Studies**

1. The ancient archaeological site Kaligangan is in which state?  
(A) Bihar  
(B) Rajasthan  
(C) Gujrat  
(D) Maharashtra
2. At present, Mohenjo Daro is in which country?  
(A) India  
(B) Afghanistan  
(C) Pakistan  
(D) Bangladesh
3. Vikramshila university was established by the kings of which dynasty?  
(A) Pala  
(B) Parmar  
(C) Chandel  
(D) Chola
4. Which is the oldest among the vedas?  
(A) Atharvaveda  
(B) Yajurveda  
(C) Samaveda  
(D) Rigveda
5. Ayodhya is situated on the bank of which river?  
(A) Ganga  
(B) Yamuna  
(C) Saryu  
(D) Gomti
7. Badrinath Dham is in which state?  
(A) Uttar pradesh  
(B) Uttarakhand  
(C) Himachal pradesh  
(D) Assam
8. To whose court megasthenes sent as ambassador ?  
(A) Chandragupta maurya  
(B) Ashoka  
(C) Harshavardhana  
(D) Samudragupta
9. Ajanta caves are in which state?  
(A) Karnataka  
(B) Maharashtra  
(C) Madhya pradesh  
(D) Punjab
10. Who was the twenty third tirthankara of jainism?  
(A) Rishabhanatha  
(B) Mahavira swami  
(C) Arishtanemi  
(D) Parshvanatha
11. How many Purusharthas are there?  
(A) Two  
(B) Four  
(C) Six  
(D) Sixteen
12. Who has written panchatantra?  
(A) Kalidasa  
(B) Harisena  
(C) Vishnu sharma  
(D) Visshakhadatta
13. Tripitakas are related to which religion?  
(A) Shaivism  
(B) Jainism  
(C) Vaishnavism  
(D) Buddhism
14. Which sultan is famous for market control?  
(A) Alauddin khilji  
(B) Sikandar lodi  
(C) Balban  
(D) Muhammad bin tuglaq
15. Which dynasty ruled for the maximum period.  
(A) Maurya dynasty  
(B) Sunga dynasty  
(C) Gupta dynasty  
(D) Kushana dynasty
16. Where is Humayun's Tomb situated?  
(A) Allahabad

- (B) Delhi  
(C) Jaunpur  
(D) Panipat
17. Nizamuddin Auliya was the follower of which sufi sect?  
(A) Qadiri  
(B) Naqshbandi  
(C) Chishti  
(D) Suhrawardi
18. What was the name of the tenth sikh guru?  
(A) Guru angad  
(B) Guru ram das  
(C) Guru tegh bahadur  
(D) Guru gobind singh
19. Who established the Madrasa in delhi?  
(A) Iltumish  
(B) Firuz Shah Tuglaq  
(C) Bahlol Lodi  
(D) Jalauddin Khalji
20. Who has written Padmawat?  
(A) Amir Khusrau  
(B) Kabir  
(C) Malik Muhammad Jaysi  
(D) Chand Bardai
21. During whose reign was Painting on its zenith?  
(A) Akbar  
(B) Jahangir  
(C) Humayun  
(D) Shah jahan
22. What was Shivaji's father's name?  
(A) Dadoji kondeo  
(B) Shambhaji  
(C) Shahji  
(D) Maloji
23. Which of the following ruled for the maximum period.  
(A) Babur  
(B) Humaykun  
(C) Jhangir  
(D) Aurangzeb
24. The real name of bhakti par saint chaitanya was  
(A) Gaur  
(B) Ballabh  
(C) Vishwambhar  
(D) Gangadas
25. In which movement did Gandhiji give the slogan 'Do or Die'?  
(A) Champaran satyagraha  
(B) Non- cooperation movement  
(C) Civil disobedience movement  
(D) Quit india movement
26. Who started the newspapers Mahratta and Keshari?  
(A) Chittaranjan das  
(B) Bal gangadhar tilak  
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
27. " Vande Matram" is taken from which book?  
(A) Anandamath  
(B) Gitanjali  
(C) Bharat- Bharati  
(D) Kamayani
28. Satyarth Prakash is associated with  
(A) Arya Samaj  
(B) Brahmo Samaj  
(C) Prathan Samaj  
(D) Ramkrishna Mission
29. Which book is written by Dr. Rajendra Prasad?  
(A) India wins Freedom  
(B) India Divided  
(C) The Discovery of India  
(D) Hind Swaraj
30. In November 1942, Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from which jail?

- (A) Bettiah Jail
- (B) Motihari Jail
- (C) Hajipur Jail
- (D) Hazaribagh central jail

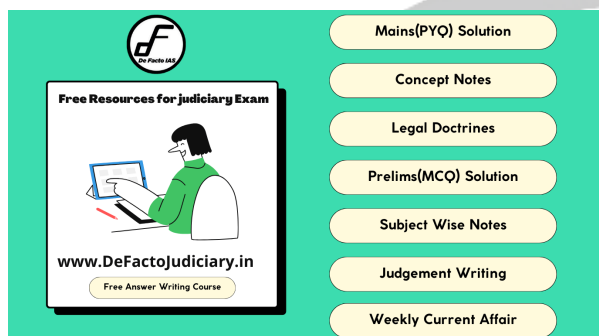
- (A) Starting of Non-Cooperation Movement
- (B) Chauri Chaura Incident
- (C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (D) Arrival of Simon

31. In March 1857, where did Mangal Pandey start the Revolt?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Barrackpore
- (C) Meerut
- (D) Kanpur

36. ----is the largest town of uttar pradesh by population.

- (A) Agra
- (B) Allahabad
- (C) Kanpur
- (D) Varanasi



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32. Who helped Lord William Bentinck in abolition of Sati System?

- (A) Keshav Chandra Sen
- (B) Dayananda Saraswati
- (C) Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
- (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

37. Which none of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (A) Sultej- Guru Gobind Sagar
- (B) Kaveri- Krishna Raja Sagar
- (C) Chambal- Gandhi Sagar
- (D) Godavari - Nagarjuna Sagar

33. Who established Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873?

- (A) Narayan Guru
- (B) B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Jyotirao Phule
- (D) Raaswamy Naicker

39. Panna is famous for ---- mining.

- (A) Gold
- (B) Diamond
- (C) Silver
- (D) Platinum

34. Who was the Governor- General of India when the Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded?

- (A) Lord William Bentinck
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord Elgin

40. Ranthambore National Park lies near.

- (A) Jaipur
- (B) Ranakpur
- (C) Raipur
- (D) Jabalpur

35. Which event occurred in 1922?

41. Gangasara is

- (A) A reservoir on the ganga river
- (B) A pilgrim centre
- (C) A sea off the ganga river

## De Facto IAS

### Bihar Prelim Question - 2021

- (D) An atomic power station in uttar pradesh
42. Sardar Sarovar Dam is located on—— river.
43. Kanyakumari is situated in
44. Pangong Lake lies in
45. Lignite is mined at
46. Kodagu is famous for
47. —— is the steel production centre in Odisha.
48. —— is the highest peak in India.
- (A) Mount Everest  
(B) K2  
(C) Kanchenjunga  
(D) Nanga Parbat
- (A) Tapi  
(B) Sabarmati  
(C) Narmada  
(D) Mahi
- (A) Tamil Nadu  
(B) Kerala  
(C) Karnataka  
(D) Andhra Pradesh
- (A) The state of Jammu and Kashmir  
(B) The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir  
(C) The Union Territory of Ladakh  
(D) The state of Himachal Pradesh
- (A) Talcher  
(B) Balharshah  
(C) Singareni  
(D) Neyveli
- (A) Tea  
(B) Coffee  
(C) Cocoa  
(D) Banana chips
- (A) Bakare  
(B) Bhilai  
(C) Bhadravati  
(D) Rourkela
- (A) Mount Everest  
(B) K2  
(C) Kanchenjunga  
(D) Nanga Parbat
49. —— is the main rainy Scesom in Tamil Nadu.
50. —— has exploited maximum wind energy Potential
51. What is the name of the fifth exploratory vehicle for the Red Planet 'Mars' Chosen recently by a seventh grade student, Alex Mather?
52. Among the following was administered oath as the information commissioner by Bijmal Julka, soon after taking his oath as the chief information commissioner in the central information commission.
53. Vivad se boishwas bill, 2020 was approved by the Lok sabha in march 2020. It is related with
54. The technology behind crypto currencies is know as
- (A) April-May  
(B) June- September  
(C) October - December  
(D) January- March
- (A) Tamil Nadu  
(B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Rajasthan  
(D) Gurjat
- (A) Curiosity  
(B) Sojourner  
(C) Perseverance  
(D) Spirit
- (A) Amita pandove  
(B) Sudhir bhargava  
(C) Amitava bhattacharya  
(D) Divya prakash sinha
- (A) Indirect taxes  
(B) direct taxes  
(C) Customs duty  
(D) Excise duty

# De Facto IAS

## Bihar Prelim Question - 2021

- (A) Bathwater
- (B) Fintech
- (C) Investopedia
- (D) Blockchain

55. Who was the founder of the Australian Associated Press (AAP) which recently announced its closure after 85 years in business?

- (A) Keith Murdoch
- (B) John Malone
- (C) Brian Roberts
- (D) Michael Bloomberg

56. The report of the interlocutors appointed by the supreme court to talk to protestor who were opposing CAA at Shaheen Bagh, Delhi to move to a site which does not inconvenience the public, was submitted before which Bench?

- (A) Justices A.M Khanwilkar and K.M Joseph
- (B) Justices S.K Kaul and K. M. Joseph
- (C) Justices N.V Ramana and A.K Mishra
- (D) Justices Ajay Rastogi and S.K Kaul

57. What is the name of the prison in the UK from where Julian Assange was brought to a court of the district judge Vanessa Baraitser in February 2020.

- (A) Berwyn Prison
- (B) Bedford Prison
- (C) Belmarsh Prison
- (D) Birmingham Prison

58. In February 2022, the supreme court said in a judgement that an individual does not have a fundamental right to claim reservation in appointments and promotions. It set aside which court's ruling that had quashed a state government's decision to fill all the posts in public services without providing any reservations to SC/STs?

- (A) Patna high court
- (B) Karnataka high court

- (C) Himachal Pradesh high court
- (D) Uttarakhand high court

59. Which newspaper carries a weekly column, 'word of the week' by Shashi Taharoor?

- (A) Times of India, New Delhi
- (B) The Hindu
- (C) Hindustan Times, New Delhi
- (D) Indian Express, New Delhi

60. Who was defeated by Novak Djokovic in the Australian Open Tennis Men's singles final 2020?

- (A) Rafael Nadal
- (B) D. Thiem
- (C) R. Federer
- (D) A. Zverev

61. Name the Mayor of Agra who handed over a 12 inch silver key to the US president, Donald Trump when he visited the city recently.

- (A) Baby Rani Maurya
- (B) Inderjeet Singh Arya
- (C) Anjula Singh Mahaur
- (D) Naveen Jain

62. The recent ruling by the supreme court that all women officers are entitled to the permanent commission in the Indian Army concluded a struggle that started in 2003. Who was the first petitioner?

- (A) Babita Puniya
- (B) Sandhya Yadav
- (C) Mitali Madhumita
- (D) Aishwarya Bhati

63. Who among the following singers read a couplet of a young poet, Amir Aziz recently?

- (A) Bob Dylan
- (B) Bruce Springsteen
- (C) Richard Clayderman
- (D) Roger Waters

64. Who among the following Republican Senators voted to convict the US President, Donald Trump in his impeachment proceedings in February 2020.

- (A) Lamar Alexander
- (B) Mitt Romney
- (C) Bill Cassidy
- (D) Jerry Moran

65. The US astronaut, Christina Koch, broke her record as the single longest stay in space by a woman?

- (A) Jessica Meir
- (B) Sunita Williams
- (C) Peggy Whitson
- (D) Anne McClain

66. Where was the 'Azadi ke Diwane' Museum inaugurated in March 2019.

- (A) Amer Fort, Jaipur
- (B) Red Fort, Delhi
- (C) Red Fort, Agra
- (D) Kangra Fort, Kangra

67. What is the title of Viswanathan Anand's autobiography?

- (A) Mind Turister
- (B) Mind Games
- (C) Mind Moves
- (D) Mind Master

68. Who was elected as the eighth prime minister of Malaysia in March 2020.

- (A) Muhyiddin Yassin
- (B) Mahathir Mhamad
- (C) Najib Razak
- (D) Abdullah Ahmad Badawi

69. Where is the Chapchar Kut festival celebrated?

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Manipur

70. Who was the chief guest on the Republic Day of India in 2020.

- (A) President of Sri Lanka - Gotabaya Rajapaksa
- (B) President of Brazil - Bolsonaro
- (C) President of Portugal - Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa
- (D) President of Myanmar - Win Myint

71. Which of the following radiations is used in mobile communications?

- (A) Infrared
- (B) Ultraviolet
- (C) Microwave
- (D) X-ray

72. Which statement about LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) is not correct?

- (A) LED light sources consume less electricity
- (B) LEDs have longer lifetime than lightbulbs
- (C) LEDs are available in colours such as red, green, yellow, blue, and white
- (D) LEDs use mercury which is harmful to human

73. The motion of the needle of a sewing machine is

- (A) Periodic
- (B) Rectilinear
- (C) Circular
- (D) Irregular

74. The unit of potential difference is

- (A) Coulomb
- (B) Watt
- (C) Volt
- (D) Ohm



75. The human eye forms the image of an object at its  
(A) Cornea  
(B) Iris  
(C) Pupil  
(D) Retina
76. The colour of light that bends the most while passing through a prism is  
(A) Yellow  
(B) Blue  
(C) Red  
(D) Violet
77. Forces of action and reaction are  
(A) Always equal only  
(B) Always opposite only  
(C) Always equal and opposite  
(D) Always equal and in the same direction
78. The process of change of state from gaseous to liquid or solid state is called  
(A) Evaporation  
(B) Condensation  
(C) Dew formation  
(D) Liquidization
79. Cryogenic engines are used in  
(A) Atomic reactors  
(B) Agriculture  
(C) Railways  
(D) Rockets
80. A device that is used to save an electric circuit is called  
(A) Fuse  
(B) Switch  
(C) Filament  
(D) Terminals
81. An ionic compound has a unit cell consisting of A ions at the corners of a cube and B ions at the centres of the faces of the cube. The empirical formula of the compound would be  
(A) A<sub>3</sub>B  
(B) AB<sub>3</sub>  
(C) A<sub>2</sub>B  
(D) AB
82. Which of the following compounds is metallic and ferromagnetic?  
(A) TiO<sub>2</sub>  
(B) CrO<sub>2</sub>  
(C) VO<sub>2</sub>  
(D) MnO<sub>2</sub>
83. In a factory, 40 kg of calcium is produced in 2 hours. If the capacity of flow of current is 50% then how much aluminium can be obtained by passing the same current for 2 hours.  
(A) 22 kg  
(B) 18 kg  
(C) 9 kg  
(D) 27 kg
84. If the E value of a given cell is 1:1 v at 298 K temperature, then what is the value of equilibrium constant?  
(A) 10<sup>-37</sup>  
(B) 10<sup>37</sup>  
(C) 10<sup>-73</sup>  
(D) 10<sup>73</sup>
85. The standard electrode potentials of three metals z, y and z are- 1.2 v, +0.5 v and -3.0 v. The order of reducing agents of the three metals is  
(A) y>z>x  
(B) y>x>z  
(C) z>x>y  
(D) x>y>z
86. When the initial concentration of the reactant is doubled, the half-life period of a zero-order reaction  
(A) Remains unchanged

- (B) Is halved  
(C) Is tripled  
(D) Is doubled
87. Which of the following is the best substance for coagulation of gold sol?  
(A)  $\text{KNO}_3$   
(B)  $\text{K}_4(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6)$   
(C)  $\text{MgCl}_2$   
(D)  $\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4$
88. Which of the following nuclei has zero spin?  
(A)  $^2\text{H}$   
(B)  $^{14}\text{N}$   
(C)  $^4\text{He}$   
(D)  $^{10}\text{B}$
89. The ore which is found in abundance in India is  
(A) Monazite  
(B) Fluorspar  
(C) Bauxite  
(D) Magnetite
90. For the process, dry ice- $\text{CO}_2$   
(A) H is positive and S is negative  
(B) H is negative and S is positive  
(C) Both H and S are negative  
(D) Both H and S are positive
91. Organelles can be accepted from cells magnified through?  
(A) X-ray deflection  
(B) Chromatography  
(C) Auto-radiography  
(D) Different centrifugation
92. When does pairing/synapsis (bivalent formation) occur in meiosis?  
(A) During leptotene  
(B) During diplotene  
(C) During pachytene  
(D) During leptotene
93. Mutualism and protocooperation are  
(A) Negative interactions  
(B) Positive interactions  
(C) Both of the above  
(D) None of the above
94. How does trypsin differ from pepsin?  
(A) Trypsin digests protein in alkaline medium while pepsin does so in acidic medium  
(B) Trypsin digests protein in acidic while pepsin does so in alkaline medium  
(C) Both of the above  
(D) None of the above
95. Which of the following hormones are neurotransmitters?  
(A) Cholecystokinin and acetylcholine  
(B) Acetylcholine and secretin  
(C) Adrenaline and acetylcholine  
(D) Cholecystokinin and adrenaline
96. The advancement in genetic engineering has been possible due to the discovery of  
(A) Exonuclease  
(B) Transposon  
(C) Oncogene  
(D) Restriction endonuclease
97. A queen honey bee lays eggs of  
(A) One type from which all castes develop  
(B) Two types, one forming queen and workers and the other forming drones  
(C) Three types forming queen, drones and workers  
(D) Unfertilized eggs die while fertilised ones form all castes



98. Ribosomes of bacteria, mitochondria and chloroplasts are of

- (A) 50S type
- (B) 30S type
- (C) 80S type
- (D) 70S type

99. Ray fungi are

- (A) Actinomycetes
- (B) Ascomycetes
- (C) Basidiomycetes
- (D) Phycomycetes
- (E) Zygomycetes

100. Which of the following is produced during water stress that brings about stomatal closure?

- (A) Coumarin
- (B) Ferulic acid
- (C) Abscisic acid
- (D) Ethylene

3. A gives an offer to give \$1,000 to whoever finds his lost dog. This is

- (A) a specific offer
- (B) a general offer
- (C) not certain
- (D) an amount to acceptance

4. When the damages cannot be assessed, the party may be awarded by the court

- (A) actual damages
- (B) liquidated damages
- (C) exemplary damages
- (D) nominal damages

5. 'Non est factum' means

- (A) document executed in ignorance
- (B) document executed under coercion
- (C) document executed under undue influence
- (D) document executed outside India

6. A contract is not frustrated by

- (A) commercial impossibility
- (B) imposition of government restrictions
- (C) destruction of subject matter of contract
- (D) All of the above

**Law**

1. Contract without consideration will be

- (A) voidable
- (B) Void
- (C) illegal
- (D) None of the above

2. The age of majority for contract is

- (A) 18 years
- (B) 21 years
- (C) 16 years
- (D) 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys

7. An agreement, which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other thereto

- (A) is a void contract
- (B) is an illegal contract
- (C) is a voidable contract
- (D) is an unenforceable agreement

8. Which one of the following is a case on promissory estoppel?

- (A) Kedarnath vs. Gorie Mohammad
- (B) Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

9. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the acceptor  
(A) when it comes to the knowledge of the acceptor  
(B) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer  
(C) when it comes to the knowledge of acceptor and proposer both  
(D) when it comes to the knowledge of the third party

10. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(A) Coercion—Chikkam Ammi- raju vs. Chikkam Seshamma  
(B) Liquidated Damages— Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. vs. New Garage & Motor Co. Ltd.  
(C) Impossibility of Performance—Alopi Parshad & Sons Ltd. vs. Union of India  
(D) Public Policy—Hadley vs. Baxendale

11. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 has amended

(A) Section 26 of the Indian Contract Act  
(B) Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act  
(C) Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act  
(D) Section 75 of the Indian Contract Act

12. The change of the nature of the obligation in a contract is known as

(A) rescission  
(B) novation  
(C) renovation  
(D) alteration

13. Under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act

(A) the minor is personally liable  
(B) only minor's property is liable  
(C) minor personally and his property both are liable  
(D) None of the above

14. 'Continuing Guarantee' has been defined under

(A) Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act  
(B) Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act  
(C) Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act  
(D) Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act

15. An agreement of wager is

(A) voidable  
(B) unlawful  
(C) void  
(D) void and unlawful

16. The propounder of 'Pigeonhole Theory of Tort' is

(A) Winfield  
(B) Salmond  
(C) Austin  
(D) Clark

17. 'Res ipsa loquitur' is related to

(A) rule of evidence  
(B) weapon of offence  
(C) defence of some factor which was beyond control of the person who caused injury  
(D) a dangerous weapon

18. The rule of 'Strict Liability' was propounded by

Justice Blackburn  
(B) Lord Devlin  
(C) Lord Atkin  
(D) Justice Hold

19. 'Qui facit per alium fruit per se' means

(A) liability under the law of negligence  
(B) liability for unauthorised act  
(C) vicarious liability  
(D) strict liability

## De Facto IAS

### Bihar Prelim Question - 2021

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20. Who divided wrongs as private wrongs and public wrongs?

- (A) Fraser
- (B) Sir F. Pollock
- (C) Justice Blackburn
- (D) Blackstone

21. Which one of the following is not a valid defence in tort?

- (A) Volenti non fit injuria
- (B) Vis major
- (C) Scienti non fit injuria
- (D) Consent

22. The maxim 'damnum sine injuria' means

- (A) damage without infringement of legal right
- (B) damage with infringement of legal right
- (C) infringement of legal right without damage
- (D) All of the above

23. The duty under the law of tort is

- (A) towards general individuals only
- (B) towards the world at large
- (C) towards a specific individual only
- (D) None of the above

24. The principle of 'ubi jus ibi remedium' was recognized in

- (A) Ashby vs. White
- (B) Rylands vs. Fletcher
- (C) Pasley vs. Freeman
- (D) Lumley vs. Gt/e

25. The liability of independent tortfeasors is

- (A) joint only
- (B) several only
- (C) both joint and several
- (D) neither joint nor several

26. The rule of 'Absolute Liability' implies

- (A) strict liability only

(B) State liability only

(C) stricter than strict liability

(D) None of the above

27. To succeed in an action for the tort of negligence, what is required to be proved?

- (A) Damages sustained
- (B) Breach of duty owed to someone
- (C) Breach of duty owed to the plaintiff
- (D) None of the above

28. No action lies for defamation if defamatory matter is written

- (A) in a telegram
- (B) on a notice board
- (C) in a postcard
- (D) in a letter but not posted and kept in own custody

29. Which of the following is a defence to the tort of nuisance?

- (A) Prescription
- (B) Statutory authority
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

30. The rule 'de minimis non curat lex' means that

- (A) trivial discrepancies must not be overlooked
- (B) trivial discrepancies must be overlooked
- (C) significant discrepancies must be overlooked
- (D) significant discrepancies must not be overlooked

31. What does the term 'future goods' mean under Section 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

- (A) Unascertained goods
- (B) Ascertained goods
- (C) Specific goods under delivery
- (D) Goods which are not in existence

32. Answer as to which point of the following is not correct in making distinction between sale and agreement to sell.

(A) A sale affects a transfer of the general property in the goods to the buyer but the agreement to sell gives to either party a remedy for any default in fulfilling this part of agreement.

(B) A sale creates a jus in personam, whereas an agreement to sell creates a jus in rem.

(C) In sale, if the buyer fails to pay for the goods, the seller may sue for the price but in agreement to sell, the seller can sue only for damages if the buyer fails to accept and pay for the goods.

(D) In sale, if goods are destroyed, the loss (unless otherwise agreed) falls on the buyer. However in agreement to sell, if goods are destroyed, the loss (unless otherwise agreed) falls upon the seller.

33. The term 'caveat emptor' means that

- (A) the goods should be free from defect
- (B) the ownership of the goods passes after sale
- (C) let the buyer be aware
- (D) the seller should disclose everything to the buyer

34. In the following statements, which one is incorrect when the sale is made by an auctioneer of goods and the issue is to pass a good title to the buyer?

- (A) He is in possession of goods with the consent of the owner.
- (B) The sale is made by him when acting in the ordinary course as an owner of the goods.
- (C) The buyer acts in good faith.
- (D) The buyer has no notice at the time of the contract that the seller has no authority to sell.

35. A seller delivers to the buyer a larger quantity of goods than what was ordered. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (A) The buyer has the right to reject the whole goods.
- (B) The buyer has the right to accept the whole goods.
- (C) The buyer has the right to accept only the goods ordered and reject the rest.
- (D) The buyer can retain the whole goods but make payment only for the goods ordered.

36. Which one of the following statements is not correct for a promissory note?

- (A) A promissory note is an instrument in writing.
- (B) It contains a conditional undertaking signed by the maker.
- (C) It is for the payment of a certain sum of money only.
- (D) The payment is to a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

37. Though a cheque resembles a bill of exchange in many respects but it is also a different instrument in other respects. Point out which one of the following statements regarding difference between cheque and bill of exchange is incorrect

- (A) A cheque does not require acceptance but a bill of exchange requires it.
- (B) A cheque is not intended for circulation but a bill of exchange is intended.
- (C) A cheque is not entitled to some days of grace but it is in case of a bill of exchange.
- (D) A cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance but this is not so in the case of a bill of exchange.

38. Which one of the following conditions is not compatible with essential elements of holder in due course?

- (A) The holder must have taken the instrument for value.
- (B) He must have obtained the instrument on the date of its maturity positively.
- (C) The instrument must be complete and regular on its face.

(D) He must have taken the instrument in good faith and without notice of any defect in the instrument.

39. Point out which one of the following statements is not correct regarding 'assignment' and 'negotiation' of instruments.

- (A) In assignment, there is transfer of the right to receive the payment of debt but it is not in case of negotiation.
- (B) The assignee is not liable for any defect in the title of his assignor but a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument is liable for the defects in the title of the previous transferors.
- (C) An assignment does not bind the debtor unless a notice of the assignment has been given to him but no information— of the transfer of a negotiable instrument is to be given to the debtor.
- (D) In assignment, there is no presumption in favour of / assignee that has given consideration. However in case of holder in due course of negotiable instrument, he is presumed to have given consideration for the instrument.

40. Point out in which of the following circumstances, a banker is not justified in refusing' the payment of a cheque.

- (A) The date of the check falls after the date of presentation.
- (B) The balance in the customer's account is not sufficient to meet the cheque's amount.
- (C) The customer has counter- manded the payment.
- (D) The customer has become insolvent yet the bank has not received notice of it.

41. The doctrine of indoor management has occupied a vital place in a company's functioning but a number of decisions have made it subject to several exceptions. Point out which of the following is not an exception to the doctrine.

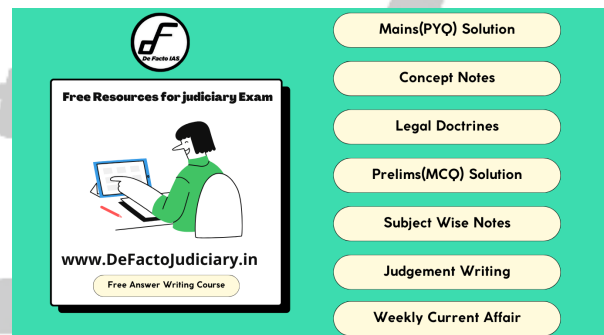
- (A) The party affected by the irregularity had actual notice of it

(B) The circumstances surrounding the contract are such suspicious which require inquiry

- (C) Where authority has claimed of delegated power beyond the Articles of Association
- (D) Where there is forgery in the dealing

42. Which of the following is a correct statement giving true relationship between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association of a company?

- (A) Articles of Association, being the byelaws for the general administration of the company, are superior to Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, they prevail.
- (B) The Articles of Association are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, the Articles must give way to the Memorandum.
- (C) There can be no comparison between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association. Both are on equal footing.
- (D) All of the above statements are irrelevant as they are detrimental to the growth of the company and no such inconsistency happens between them.



The advertisement features a green background with a white circular logo at the top left containing the letters 'DF'. Below the logo is a central image of a person sitting at a desk with a laptop, with the text 'Free Resources for Judiciary Exam' and 'www.DeFactoJudiciary.in' overlaid. To the right of the image is a vertical list of seven yellow buttons with rounded corners, each containing a resource name: 'Mains(PYQ) Solution', 'Concept Notes', 'Legal Doctrines', 'Prelims(MCQ) Solution', 'Subject Wise Notes', 'Judgement Writing', and 'Weekly Current Affair'.

43. When a company gets involved in an ultra vires transaction, there are several remedies available against it. Point out which one of the following is not a correct statement.

- (A) Any director can get an injunction to restrain the company from proceeding with it.
- (B) The directors will be personally liable to redress the company.
- (C) The director in default will be personally liable to the third party for his loss.



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(D) An ultra vires contract cannot become an intra vires contract by reason of estoppel or ratification.

44. The Companies Act, 2013 has provided limits on minimum or maximum number of directors. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) A one-person company can have single director. A private company must have a minimum of two directors.
- (B) The public company must have a minimum of three directors.
- (C) The cap on the maximum number of directors is placed at fifteen in private as well as in public companies.
- (D) The number of directors can be increased beyond this limit by a special resolution of the company with prior approval of the government.

45. In case of oppression and mismanagement in a company, an application may be made to the National Company Law Tribunal under the Companies Act, 2013. Point out which one of the statements below is not correct in case of a company having share capital.

- (A) 100 members or 1/10 of total number of its members whichever is less may make application
- (B) Any single member holding not less than 1/15 of the issued share capital of the company may make an application.
- (C) any single member holding not less than 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.
- (D) Any group of members holding at least 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.

46. Find out the correct answer from the following statements for partnership.

- (A) In overall analysis, it appears that every agency is based on mutual partnership.

(B) On comparing the functions, every partner happens to be sleeping partner.

(C) There must agreement entered into by all the persons partnership.

(D) The agreement must necessarily provide for sharing of profit as well as loss of the business.

47. Which one of the following statements is not correct for a dormant partner?

- (A) A dormant partner is not interested in the business of the firm.
- (B) A dormant partner is not liable for the firm's liability to outsiders.
- (C) a dormant partner is entitled to share the profits of the firm
- (D) a dormant partner is neither active nor known to outsider

48. Out of the following statements, point out which one is not correct regarding implied authority of the partner to act as agent of the firm.

- (A) He has the right to sell the goods or chattels of the firm.
- (B) He has the right to receive payment of debts due to the firm.
- (C) He has rights to make an equitable mortgage by depositing the title deeds belonging to the firm.
- (D) He has the right to acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm.

49. Which one of the following statements is correct for minors who have been admitted to the benefits of the partnership?

- (A) A creditor of the firm sues against the minor's share in the firm for his credit.
- (B) Such minor sues the partners for access to accounts of the firm.
- (C) Such minor sues the partners for share of the profits of the firm.
- (D) On finding some foulness in the business, he files a case of dissolution of the firm.

50. A partner wants to dissolve the partnership firm before the agreed time. Select which one of the following is not a



perfect ground for dissolution of the firm for such a partner.

- (A) That one of the partners has become permanently incapable of performing his duties as a partner
- (B) That other partner has transferred the whole of his interest in the firm to a third party
- (C) That the business of the firm cannot be carried on except loss
- (D) that the partner suing is in adulterous relationship with the wife of another partner which is apprehensive to affect the business of the firm

- (C) Sukh Ram Disproportionate Assets case (2005)
- (D) Gujjar Killings case (2003)

56. Sweeping change introduced by the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2002 is with the object to

- (A) give more power to Civil Courts
- (B) reduce the power of Civil Courts
- (d) cut short delay in disposal of suit
- (D) make provisions stringent

51. The mode of proof of a custom is contained in

- (A) Section 32(4) of the Indian Evidence Act
- (B) Section 32(7) of the Indian Evidence Act
- (C) Section 48 of the Indian Evidence Act
- (D) All of the above

57. The 'Rule of Damdupat' is

- (A) a rule relating to costs
- (B) a rule relating to interest
- (C) a rule of res Judicata
- (D) a rule of evidence

52. The case of Pakala Narayana Swami vs. Emperor pertains to

- (A) estoppel
- (B) dying declaration
- (C) hostile witness
- (D) accomplice evidence

58. A commission to make local investigation can be issued under

- (A) Order XXVI, Rule 1, CPC
- (B) Order XXVI, Rule 6, CPC
- (C) Order XXVI, Rule 9, CPC
- (D) Order XXVI, Rule 10, CPC

53. The doctrine of estoppel is a

- (A) substantive law
- (B) rule of equity
- (C) rule of evidence
- (D) law of pleadings

59. The grounds for review have been provided under

- (A) Order XLVII, Rule 1, CPC
- (B) Order XLII, Rule 1, CPC
- (C) Order XLIII, Rule 1, CPC
- (D) Order XLIV, Rule 1, CPC

54. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman has been provided in

- (A) Section 111A of the Indian Evidence Act
- (B) Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act
- (C) Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act
- (D) Section 113 of the Indian Evidence Act

60. A caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 60 days
- (C) 90 days
- (D) 180 days

55. Zahira Sheikh was the prime witness in

- (A) Best Bakery case (2004)
- (B) Best Bakery Retrial case (2006)

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61. The classification of compoundable and non-compoundable offences has been provided under

- (A) 1st Schedule of CrPC
- (B) 2nd Schedule of CrPC
- (C) Section 320 of CrPC
- (D) Section 321 of CrPC

62. A confession under Section 164 of CrPC can be recorded by the

- (A) Metropolitan/ Judicial Magistrate
- (B) Executive Magistrate
- (C) Police Officer on whom the power of a Magistrate has been conferred
- (D) Either (A) or (B)

63. Under Section 167 of CrPC for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation can be authorised for a total period of

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 45 days
- (C) 60 days
- (D) 75 days

64. Where the husband has obtained a decree of divorce against the wife on the ground of

- (A) it is no bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (B) it is a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (C) it may be a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
- (D) Either (A) or (C)

65. The Section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is

- (A) Section 164A
- (B) Section 166A

(C) Section 166B

(D) Section 53A

66. The arbitrator in case of international commercial arbitration is appointed by the

- (A) parties themselves
- (B) Attorney General of India
- (C) Chief Justice of India
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

67. An application for setting aside an arbitral award must be made by the party after receiving the award within

- (A) three months
- (B) thirty days
- (C) ninety days
- (D) forty days

68. The provision for the appointment of the conciliator is laid down under

- (A) Section 64
- (B) Section 67
- (C) Section 62
- (D) Section 61

69. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 came into force on

- (A) 1st July, 1887
- (B) 27th January, 1887
- (C) 5th September, 1887
- (D) 8th January, 1887

70. Who is authorised to abolish courts of small causes?

- (A) The High Court
- (B) The State Government
- (C) The District Court
- (D) The District Court after consultation with the High Court and the State Government

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71. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) B. N. Rao
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

77. Which constitutional amendment is known as 'Mini Constitution'?

- (A) 31st Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) 44th Amendment
- (D) 91st Amendment

72. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?

- (A) 8th December
- (B) 9th December
- (C) 10th December
- (D) 12th December

78. Who has served/serving as India's 12th President?

- (A) Ram Nath Kovind
- (B) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
- (C) Pratibha Patil
- (D) Pranab Mukherjee

73. The task of making the Constitution was over on

- (A) 26th November, 1949
- (B) 26th January, 1950
- (C) 15th August, 1947
- (D) 25th November, 1949

79. Who appoints the Advocate General of the State?

- (A) The President
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Governor
- (D) The Chief Minister

74. The concept of fundamental rights was borrowed from the

- (A) British Constitution
- (B) US Constitution
- (C) Australian Constitution
- (D) Canadian Constitution

80. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is

- (A) constitutional
- (B) non-constitutional
- (C) judicial
- (D) None of the above

75. What is the aim of DPSP in the Constitution?

- (A) To establish a Welfare State
- (B) To promote communalism
- (C) To establish Economic State
- (D) To maintain law and order

81. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the finance, property, contract and suits?

- (A) Part-XII
- (B) Part-XIII
- (C) Part-XVII
- (D) Part-XIX

76. Which committee is related to Panchayati Raj Institution?

- (A) Mudholkar Committee
- (B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (C) Malimath Committee
- (D) Khullar Committee

82. Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Audit of Accounts of Cooperative Societies?

- (A) Article 243 ZA
- (B) Article 243 ZE
- (C) Article 243 ZK
- (D) Article 243 ZM

83. Article 279 of the Indian Constitution defines

- (A) taxes on profession
- (B) calculation of net proceeds
- (C) Finance Commission
- (D) grants from the Union to certain States

84. In which of the following cases, Justice Hidayatullah held that the Preamble is very soul of the Constitution—eternal and unalterable?

- (A) 8. R. Bommai case
- (B) Golaknath case
- (C) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (D) Minerva Mills case

85. Who among the following has said that “the Preamble is an epitome of basic features of the Constitution”?

- (A) Justice Gajendragadkar
- (B) Justice Subbarao
- (C) Justice Mudholkar
- (D) Justice Sikri

86. The concept of ‘equal protection of laws’ enshrined under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution finds its root from the

- (A) British Constitution
- (B) American Constitution
- (C) German Constitution
- (D) Australian Constitution

87. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that the equality clause cannot be applied to legitimise an illegal action?

- (A) UP State Sugar Corpn. Ltd. vs. Sant Raj Singh
- (B) Vishal Properties Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of UP
- (C) Ekta Shakti Foundation vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi
- (D) Bhagwan Dass vs. Punjab State Electricity Board

88. Promotion of International Peace and Security comes under the purview of which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Article 46
- (B) Article 49
- (C) Article 51
- (D) Article 53

89. As per Article 77 of the Indian Constitution, all executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the

- (A) Government of India
- (B) Union of India
- (C) President
- (D) Prime Minister

90. The Supreme Court of India declared which constitutional amendment as unconstitutional?

- (A) 97th Amendment
- (B) 98th Amendment
- (C) 99th Amendment
- (D) 91st Amendment

91. What is the minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law relating to the interpretation of the Constitution?

- (A) 3 judges bench
- (B) 5 judge\* bench
- (C) 7 judges bench
- (D) 9 judge bench

92. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall submit his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the

- (A) Public Accounts Committee
- (B) Parliament
- (C) President
- (D) Finance Minister

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93. Which one among the following has exclusive power to expand All India Services?

- (A) The Parliament
- (B) The Lok Sabha only
- (C) The Rajya Sabha only
- (D) The President

(D) None of the above

94. According to the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is the language of the Union?

- (A) hindi in bundeli script
- (B) hindi in devanagari script
- (C) hindi and english both
- (D) only hindi not english

99. The Finance Commission consists of

- (A) five members
- (B) four whole-time members
- (C) a Chairman and four members
- (D) a Chairman and three other members

95. Which Article of the Indian Constitution saves the judgement of the Privy Council?

- (A) Article 295
- (B) Article 301
- (C) Article 393
- (D) Article 395

100. The composition of the UPSC

- (A) has been laid down in the Constitution
- (B) is determined by the Parliament
- (C) is determined by the President
- (D) is determined by the Home Minister

96. Who was the Chairman of the first Commission on review of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Justice Venkatachaliah
- (B) Justice Hidayitullah
- (C) Justice A M Ahmadi
- (D) Justice K G Balakrishnan

101. Article 340 of the Indian Constitution deals with the

- (A) Backward Classes Commission
- (B) Election Commission<sup>^</sup>
- (C) UPSC
- (D) Finance Commission

97. Which one of the following writs is also known as judicial remedy\*?

- (A) Habeas corpus
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Quo warranto
- (D) Certiorari

102. According to which Article of the Constitution of India, the term 'District Judge' shall not include the Tribunal Judge?

- (A) Article 235
- (B) Article 235(a)
- (C) Article 236(a)
- (D) Article 236(b)

98. Every proclamation issued under Article 352 shall be

- (A) laid before each House of the Parliament
- (B) laid before the Lok Sabha
- (C) decided by the Prime Minister and conveyed to the President

103. Mainly on whose advice, the President's Rule is imposed in a State?

- (A) The Chief Minister
- (B) The Governor
- (C) The Union Cabinet
- (D) On his own motion

104. In which Article, the doctrine of 'Due Process of Law' is included?

- (A) Article 13
- (B) Article 14



(C) Article 21  
(D) Article 256

1 2 4 3

105. The doctrine of 'Separation of Powers' was systematically formulated by

- (A) Plato
- (B) Montesquieu
- (C) Dicey
- (D) Aristotle

106. The 'Rule of Law' means

- 1. supremacy of the judiciary
- 2. supremacy of the law
- 3. equality before the law
- 4. supremacy of the Parliament

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) 1 and 3
- (B) 3 and 4
- (C) 2 and 4
- (D) 2 and 3

107. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List—I  
List—II

- a. Abuse of Discretion  
Rule of Law
- b. Equality before Law  
2. Lack of Power
- c. Delegated Legislation  
3. Check and Balance
- d. Separation of Powers  
4. Subordinate Legislation

Codes :

- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (B) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (C) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

Answer: (B) a b c d

108. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (A) Delegated legislation cannot have retrospective effect.
- (B) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if authorised by Act or Statute.
- (C) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if not authorised by Act or Statute but have reasonable and rational justification.
- (D) None of the above

109. The application of doctrine of vicarious liability in crimes seems to have been actuated by a necessity rather than desirability. The justification is based on which of the following?

- (A) Public policy
- (B) Failure to supervise
- (C) Treated as unauthorised
- (D) Strict liability

110. "Administrative Law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative action." This definition of Administrative Law is given by

- (A) Ivor Jennings
- (B) Garner
- (C) K.C. Davis
- (D) Wade

111. The author of Dayabhaga was

- (A) Vijnaneshwara
- (B) Jimutavahana
- (C) Vashishtha
- (D) Narada



112. Under which Section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a Hindu marriage may be declared as void?

- (A) Section 9
- (B) Section 10
- (C) Section 11
- (D) Section 12

117. A Hindu female is survived by a stepson, a married daughter and an illegitimate son. Her property shall devolve upon

- (A) All the three equally
- (B) only to the married daughter
- (C) her daughter and the stepson
- (D) her daughter and her illegitimate son

113. Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not confer status of legitimacy to children born

- (A) out of a valid marriage
- (B) out of a voidable marriage
- (C) out of a void marriage
- (D) without marriage

118. On partition of a Hindu coparcenary property, the person not entitled for a share is

- (A) an adopted son
- (B) a married daughter
- (C) an illegitimate son
- (D) widow of a coparcener

114. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a child to be adopted should not have, in the absence of a valid custom, completed the age of

- (A) 8 years
- (B) 10 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) 15 years

119. Stridhan does not include

- (A) the chastity of a female
- (B) presents given to her
- (C) property purchased by her
- (D) property inherited by her

115. After the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, the Mitakshara Hindu coparcener does not include whom as its member?

- (A) Son
- (B) Married daughter
- (C) Adopted son
- (D) Daughter-in-law

120. The legal position of a Hindu Idol is of a

- (A) Hindu major male
- (B) Hindu major female
- (C) Mahanta
- (D) Hindu minor

116. A Hindu male is survived by an adopted son, an 'after-born natural son and his married daughter. His self acquired property shall devolve upon

- (A) all the three equally
- (B) only to the two sons
- (C) only to the natural son and to the daughter
- (D) only to the natural son

121. Among the sources of Muslim Law, the foremost is

- (A) Sunna
- (B) Ijma
- (C) Qiyas
- (D) Koran

122. The Sunni Law does not recognize

- (A) Sahi (valid) marriage
- (B) Muta (temporary) marriage
- (C) Fasid (irregular) marriage
- (D) Batil (void) marriage

123. A Muslim marriage without dower is

- (A) valid
- (B) void

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- (C) irregular  
(D) voidable

(D) None of them

124. A gift in favour of an unborn child is  
(A) valid  
(B) irregular  
(C) voidable  
(D) void

130. A Shia Muslim, already having four wives, has contracted a fifth marriage. This fifth marriage is  
(A) valid  
(B) voidable  
(C) void  
(D) irregular

125. A bequest may be made to a child in the womb provided it is born, from the date of the will, within  
(A) 6 months  
(B) 8 months  
(C) 9 months  
(D) 10 months

131. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List—I

List—II

- |                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| a. Feeding the Grant by Estoppel | 1. |
| Section 92                       |    |
| b. Doctrine of Subrogation       | 2. |
| Section 17                       |    |
| c. Doctrine of Accumulation      | 3. |
| Section 14                       |    |
| d. Rule against                  | 4. |
| Section 43                       |    |

126. A Wakf Cannot be created for  
(A) celebrating the birth of Ali Murtaza  
(B) construction of a church  
(C) maintenance of a Khanqah  
(D) construction of a bridge

Codes:

- |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (B) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | a | b | c | d |
|     | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

127. The difference of ages between the acknowledger and the acknowledged child must be at least  
(A) 8 years  
(B) 10 years  
(C) 11 years  
(D) 12 ½ years

128. The custody of a minor wife shall be with her  
(A) husband  
(B) father  
(C) mother  
(D) father-in-law

132. The provision regarding the doctrine of 'Substituted Security' is contained under which of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act?

- (A) Section 74  
(B) Section 75  
(C) Section 73  
(D) Section 72

129. An illegitimate Shia Mohammedan dies intestate. His property will be inherited by  
(A) his mother  
(B) his father  
(C) his brother

133. Consider the following statements regarding the distinction between 'lease and 'licence':

1. A lease can be assigned but a licence cannot be assigned. "
2. Both lessee and licence- holders can sue a trespasser in his own name.
3. A lease is a transfer of an interest in land, whereas a licence does not create any interest in land.
4. A lease cannot be revoked until the end of the term but a licence, subject to certain exceptions, can be revoked.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) 2, 3 and 4
- (B) Only 4
- (C) 1 and 2
- (D) 3 and 4

134. Writing and registration are not required in which one of the following mortgages?

- (A)Usufructuary mortgage
- (B)Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
- (C) Simple mortgage
- (D) English mortgage

135. Which of the following does not constitute an exception to the-rule against perpetuity?

- (A) A fund is bequeathed to Y next seven generations
- (B) Where a property is transferred for the benefit of public
- (C) It does not apply to vested interest
- (D) A lease with a covenant for renewal

136. The literary meaning of lis pendens' is

- (A) a previous decision bars the subsequent filing of the suit
- (B) a suit under consideration of any court of law
- (C) an exception to doctrine of res Judicata
- (D) None of the above

137. Which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act provides for the competency to transfer any immovable-property?~

- (A) Section 17
- (B) Section 6
- (C) Section 10
- (D) Section 7

138. Under which Section of the Transfer of Property Act, is there a restriction for accumulation of property beyond a certain period?

- (A) Section 17
- (B) Section 14
- (C) Section 20
- (D) Section 25

139. The principle of 'Marshalling and Contribution' is a principle under the law of the Transfer of Property Act which relates to the matter of

- (A) deposit
- (B) lease
- (C) security
- (D) gift

140. Where a gift is made of a property, which is not in existence, which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act declares it void?

- (A)Section 124
- (B) Section 125
- (C) Section 126
- (D) Section 127

141. The primary source of equity is

- (A) written law
- (B)conscience
- (C) custom
- (D) judicial decisions

## De Facto IAS

### Bihar Prelim Question - 2021

142. The statutory recognition of the principles of equity is not found in the

- (A) Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (B) Specific Relief Act, 1877
- (C) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- (D) Indian Succession Act, 1925

143. "Equity has three-fold jurisdiction—exclusive, con- current and auxiliary." This is said by

- (A) Maitland
- (B) Story
- (C) Austin
- (D) Roscoe Pound

144. English rules of equity

- (A) have been substantially incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (B) have not at all been incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (C) have been wholly incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (D) have been partially incorporated by the Indian legislature

- (B) When its purpose is completely fulfilled
- (C) When its purpose becomes unlawful
- (D) All of the above

146. 'Breach of Trust 'has been defined under which Section of the Indian Trust Act, 1882?

- (A) Section 2
- (B) Section 3
- (C) Section 6
- (D) Section 10

147. Who among the following cannot create a trust/

- (A) A juristic person
- (B) A minor
- (C) An advocate
- (D) A person of 21 years of age

148. Recovery of specific immovable property may be made under Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act according to the

- (A) law of Code of Civil Procedure
- (B) Law of Contract Act
- (C) Law of Transfer of Property Act
- (D) Law of Sale of Goods Act

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145. A trust is extinguished in which of the following conditions?

- (A) When the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked

149. The general principle on which the perpetual injunctions could be granted is contained in

- (A) Section 39

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- (B) Section 36
- (C) Section 38
- (D) Section 40

150. The relief by the way of mandatory injunction is

- (A) discretionary
- (B) probationary
- (C) mandatory
- (D) none of the above

