

LAW Model Papers

1. The Supreme Court of India upheld the decision to implement the quota for other backward classes (OBCs) in higher educational institutions. The court, however, excluded the "creamy layer" from being a beneficiary. The reason is:
 - (a) Creamy layer is not an OBC; it is a forward caste
 - (b) Creamy layer is politically powerful
 - (c) It can compete with others on equal footing
 - (d) The inclusion of creamy layer would be unjust.
2. Which Article authorises the Parliament to form new States, and alter areas, boundaries or names of existing States?
 - (a) Article 2
 - (b) Article 3
 - (c) Article 6
 - (d) Article 8
3. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as
 - (a) yielding the floor
 - (b) crossing the floor.
 - (c) anti-defection
 - (d) decoram
4. All-India Services come under Article:
 - (a) 310
 - (b) 312
 - (c) 316
 - (d) 319
5. What is the duration of 'zero hour' in Lok Sabha?
 - (a) 15 minutes
 - (b) Half-an-hour
 - (c) One hour
 - (d) Not specified.
6. The State which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha is <https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/>
 - (a) Bihar.
 - (b) Gujarat.
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh.
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh.
7. Which of the following Constitutional posts is enjoyed for a fixed term?
 - (a) President
 - (b) Chief Justice
 - (c) Prime Minister

(d) Governor 8. Which of the following exercises, the most profound influence, in framing the Indian Constitution?

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) US Constitution
- (c) Irish Constitution
- (d) The Government of India Act, 1935.

9. From which Constitution was the Concept of a Five Year Plan borrowed into the Indian Constitution?

- a) USA
- b) USSR
- c) UK
- d) Ireland

10. The words 'secular' and 'socialist' were added to the Indian Constitution in 1975 by amending the

- a) Preamble
- b) Directive Principles
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) All of the above

The term contract is defined as “an agreement enforceable by law” in section _____ of Indian Contract Act.

- a. 2(e)
- b. 2(h)
- c. 2(d)
- d. 2(g)

Ans.b.

2. According to section 2(e) every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is _____

- a. Contract
- b. Agreement
- c. Offer
- d. Acceptance Ans.b.

3. A proposal when accepted becomes

- a. Offer
- b. Contract
- c. Promise
- d. Agreement

Ans.c.

4. A promise not supported by consideration is called

- a. Nudum pactum
- b. Acceptance
- c. Agreement
- d. Proposal

Ans.a.

5. A minor's agreement is void. This proposition is made in

- a. Nihal Chand Vs. Jan Khan
- b. Sreekrishnan Vs. Kurukshethra University
- c. Mohari Beevi Vs. Dharmodas Khosh
- d. Nanjappa Vs. Muthuswamy

Ans.c.

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

- a. Void agreement
- b. Voidable contract
- c. Valid contract
- d. Nudum pactum

Ans.b.

7. When the consent of a party to a contract has been obtained by undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation the contract is

- a. Legal
- b. Voidable
- c. Void
- d. Enforceable

Ans.b.

8. The term 'proposal or offer' has been defined in section

- a. Section 2(a)
- b. Section 2(b)
- c. Section 2(c)
- d. Section 2(d)

Ans.a.

9. A bid at an auction sale is

- a. An implied offer to buy
- b. An express offer to buy
- c. An invitation to offer to buy
- d. An invitation to come to bid

10. Who said "every agreement and promise enforceable at law is a contract"?

- a. Austin
- b. Bentham
- c. Pollock
- d. Salmond

Ans.c.