

Roll No.

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(Write Roll Number from left side exactly as in the Admit Card)

Signature of Invigilators

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2918

Question Booklet Series

X

PAPER-II

Question Booklet No.

(Identical with OMR Answer Sheet Number)

Subject Code : 29

LAW

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

**Instructions for the Candidates**

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
- At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
  - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
  - Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
  - Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set is to be replaced.
  - After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
- This paper consists of One hundred (100) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
- Each Question has four alternative responses marked: (A) (B) (C) (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.  
*Example:* (A) (B) (●) (D), where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
- You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
- Use only Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or mobile phone etc. is strictly prohibited.**
- There are no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

[ Please Turn Over ]



## LAW

## PAPER II

1. The Preamble to the Constitution of India provides
  - (A) Liberty of Thought, Belief, Expression, Faith and Worship
  - (B) Liberty of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith and Worship
  - (C) Liberty of Expression, Thought, Belief, Faith and Worship
  - (D) Liberty of Faith, Worship, Expression, Thought and Belief
  
2. The objectives specified in the Preamble of the Constitution of India contain the basic structure of our Constitution cannot be amended in exercise of the power under Article 368 of the Constitution of India, held in
  - (A) Bhim Singhji v. Union of India
  - (B) State of Punjab v. Balbir
  - (C) Amar Singh v. State of Rajasthan
  - (D) Masthan Sahib v. Chief Commissioner
  
3. According to Article I(3) of the Constitution of India, the territory of India shall comprise
  - (A) the territory of the states.
  - (B) the Union territories specified in the First Schedule.
  - (C) such other territories as may be acquired.
  - (D) Aforementioned (A), (B) and (C) are correct
  
4. An instrumentality or agency of the State having operates in India
  - (A) is a State under Article 12 of the Constitution.
  - (B) is a State under Article 366 of the Constitution.
  - (C) is a State under Companies Act 2013.
  - (D) is a State under law of agency.
  
5. According to Article 13 (3) (a) of the Constitution of India, "law" includes
  - (A) Rule, Ordinance, Order, Legislation, Custom, Case law
  - (B) Rule, Regulation, Notification, Custom, Usage, Supreme Court decisions
  - (C) Ordinance, Delegated law, Rule of law, Regulation, Notification, Custom or usage
  - (D) Ordinance, Order, Bye-law, Rule, Regulation, Notification, Custom or usage
  
6. India is a Sovereign because
  - (A) it contains more than 300 Articles in the Constitution of India.
  - (B) its Supremacy in deciding matters internal as well as external interest of the country.
  - (C) it has promises for justice.
  - (D) it has a government for the people by the people of the people.

7. Which Articles of the Constitution of India deals with adult suffrage?

- (A) Article 320
- (B) Article 326
- (C) Article 225
- (D) Article 226

8. In case there is a conflict between the Preamble and other provision of the Constitution of India:

- (A) the Preamble will prevail.
- (B) other provision will prevail.
- (C) Both of the above go side by side.
- (D) interpretation by the Supreme Court will prevail subject to basic structure.

9. The expression "Hindu" in Article 25 of the Constitution of India include

- (A) Jains
- (B) Sikhs
- (C) Buddhists
- (D) All of the above

10. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in India for examining the Centre and State relation which recommended

- (A) adjustment in the administrative or functional relation between the Centre and State.
- (B) greater decentralisation in the decision making and execution upto the village level.
- (C) None of the above
- (D) Both of them

11. Fundamental rights under the Constitution of India

- (A) can be claimed by citizens only.
- (B) can be claimed by citizens as well as non-citizens.
- (C) some of them can only be claimed by the citizen of India, but other apply equally to non-citizens.
- (D) it is the discretion of the Supreme Court, only case to case be applied.

12. When President is to be impeached for violation of Constitution of India, the challenge shall be preferred by

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Either house
- (D) None of the above

**13.** Under the Constitution of India, the directive principles of state policy are contained in

- (A) Part IV, under Articles 36 - 51
- (B) Part IV, under Articles 37 - 51
- (C) Part V, under Articles 36 - 51
- (D) Part V, under Articles 37 - 51

**14.** In which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for right to free legal aid?

- (A) Article 39 (A)
- (B) Article 38 (A)
- (C) Article 48 (A)
- (D) Article 40 (A)

**15.** Organisation of village Panchayat is a directive principle of state policy. Which of the following amendment is a major step in this regard?

- (A) 72nd and 73rd amendment
- (B) 62nd and 64th amendment
- (C) 60th and 61st amendment
- (D) All of the above

**16.** The Vice-President shall hold office for a term

- (A) of six years from the date of which he received the letter.
- (B) of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
- (C) of either (A) or (B) of the above
- (D) None of the above

**17.** The President's resignation has to be addressed to the Vice-President, who shall forthwith communicate the same to,

- (A) Speaker of the House of People
- (B) Speaker of the Rajya Sabha
- (C) Chief Justice of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

**18.** Read *Assertion (A)* and *Reason (R)* and with the help of *codes* given below, point out the correct explanation.

*Assertion (A):* A legal right is a legally protected interest.

*Reason (R):* An element of advantage is essential to constitute right.

*Codes:*

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is not true.

19. Which of the following statement(s) is true?

- (A) Law consist of rules in accordance with reason and nature has formed the basis of imperative law.
- (B) Natural Law is a type of command.
- (C) Law, according to positivist, is made through medium of courts.
- (D) Hart talks in terms of conduct supplemented by an attitude of mind to the effect that the conduct in question is obligatory because it is required by rule.

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

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(1) Utilitarian individualism	(i) Duguit
(2) Social Engineering	(ii) Ihering
(3) Social Solidarity	(iii) Bentham
(4) Social Utilitarian	(iv) Roscoe Pound

*Codes:*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(A)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(B)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(C)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(D)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)

21. According to Eugen Ehrlich, the main source of legal development is

- (A) Legislation
- (B) Juristic Science
- (C) Judicial decision
- (D) Society

22. About the influence of morals on law one of the following jurist observed, "The law of every modern state shows as at a thousand points the influence of both the accepted social morality and wider moral ideals."

- (A) Salmond
- (B) Hart
- (C) Korkunov
- (D) Bentham

23. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- (A) Fuller – inner morality
- (B) Bentham – utilitarianism
- (C) Maine – status of contract
- (D) None of the above

24. 'Corporation aggregate' means

- (A) incorporated series or successive persons.
- (B) an incorporated group of co-existing persons.
- (C) legal personality has been conferred upon a fund dedicated for a special purpose.
- (D) None of the above

25. Norm is the meaning of an act by which certain behaviour is commanded, permitted or authorised. Who amongst the following gave above definition of norm?

- (A) Austin
- (B) Bentham
- (C) Kelsen
- (D) Holland

26. \_\_\_\_\_ means 'a precept or rule of action imposed upon men by some authority which enforces obedience to it'.

- (A) Natural or moral law
- (B) Conventional law
- (C) Imperative law
- (D) Customary law

27. The Indian Constitutional basis of the doctrine of precedent is found in

- (A) Article 12 of the Constitution of India
- (B) Article 136 of the Constitution of India
- (C) Article 141 of the Constitution of India
- (D) Article 21 of the Constitution of India

28. Which of the following is/are the correct mode(s) of acquisition of possession?

- (A) Taking
- (B) Delivery
- (C) By operation of law
- (D) All of the above

29. A's right to enjoy his legally possessed land is a

- (A) right to land
- (B) moral right
- (C) right to REM
- (D) right to personam

30. Duties without a corresponding rights are called

- (A) Absolute duty
- (B) Relative duty
- (C) Secondary duty
- (D) None of the above

31. Who is considered as father of international law?

- (A) Grotius
- (B) Gentilis
- (C) Austin
- (D) Jeremy Bentham

32. According to Austin, international law lacks

- (A) a determinant superior political authority and effective legislative and executive machinery.
- (B) corrective enforcement agency and a potent judiciary.
- (C) None of the above
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

33. Who wrote the book "Mare Liberum"?
- (A) Grotius
  - (B) Liberaze
  - (C) Holland
  - (D) Maine
34. Who defined treaties as "Treaties are agreements between subjects of international law creating a binding obligation in international law"?
- (A) Oppenheim
  - (B) Schwazanbargar
  - (C) Austin
  - (D) Viner
35. "Customary norms, may be created by means of treaty", was rendered by ICJ in
- (A) North sea continental shelf case
  - (B) Paquete v. Habana
  - (C) Altmarke case
  - (D) None of the above
36. General principles of law recognised by civilized states are
- (A) specifically codified law.
  - (B) the basic or fundamental principles of which UN charter is based.
  - (C) principles common to the municipal law of all civilized nations.
  - (D) None of the above
37. The principles of ex-aqued-et-bono is enshrined under Article
- (A) 38(1) of the Statute of ICJ.
  - (B) 38(1)(a) of the Statute of ICJ.
  - (C) 38(2) of the Statute of ICJ.
  - (D) 38(5) of the Statute of ICJ.
38. According to Constitutive theory
- (A) unrecognised state has rights or duties at international law.
  - (B) unrecognised state has no rights or duties at international law.
  - (C) Recognition is of no consequence of international law.
  - (D) None of the above
39. De jure recognition
- (A) can not be withdrawn.
  - (B) can be withdrawn if more than 5 states consent thereto.
  - (C) revocable if coup takes place.
  - (D) on the condition of granting de facto one can withdraw de jure recognition.
40. The retiring age of a Judge of the International Court of Justice is
- (A) 65 years
  - (B) 62 years
  - (C) 63 years
  - (D) No retiring age



- 41.** Rights of Minorities has been recognised in
- (A) Article 27 of the 1966 ICCPR
  - (B) Article 26 of the UN Charter
  - (C) Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - (D) Article 25 of the 1960 Convention of Prohibition of Discrimination
- 42.** Arunachal Pradesh State Human Rights Commission was established on
- (A) 10 December, 2015
  - (B) 10 December, 2016
  - (C) 10 December, 2017
  - (D) None of the above
- 43.** The Tobar doctrine is also known as
- (A) The doctrine of effectiveness
  - (B) The doctrine of legitimacy
  - (C) The doctrine of separation
  - (D) The doctrine of simplicity
- 44.** The Tobar doctrine was propounded in the year
- (A) 1901
  - (B) 1919
  - (C) 1907
  - (D) 1942
- 45.** Third generation of human rights includes
- (A) rights relating to equality and justice
  - (B) rights of “fraternity” or “solidarity”
  - (C) rights relating to freedom
  - (D) None of the above
- 46.** Quran was given to the world in fragments, during a period of
- (A) 20 years
  - (B) 21 years
  - (C) 23 years
  - (D) 26 years
- 47.** Direction: Point out incorrect response.
- The essentials of Muslim marriage are
- (A) proposal and acceptance
  - (B) competent parties
  - (C) writing and religious ceremony
  - (D) no legal disability
- 48.** In which of the following case, the Privy Council said that nikah (marriage) under the Muslim Law is a religious ceremony?
- (A) Abdul Kadir v. Salima
  - (B) Anis Begum v. Mohammad Istafa
  - (C) Hassan Kutty v. Jainbha
  - (D) Shoharat Singh v. Jafri Begum

49. Under Shia Law, marriage with the fifth wife is

- (A) Valid
- (B) Irregular
- (C) Voidable
- (D) Void

50. Where a muslim husband who has attained majority and is of sound mind, swears by God that he will not have sexual intercourse with his wife and leaves the wife to observe iddat, he is said to make

- (A) Ila
- (B) Zihar
- (C) Talaq-e-Tafweez
- (D) Talaq-e-Taliq

51. An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be

- (A) Voidable
- (B) Void
- (C) Illegal
- (D) Unlawful

52. B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post. The communication of the acceptance is complete, as against B,

- (A) when the letter is posted.
- (B) when the letter is received by A.
- (C) when duly addressed and adequately stamped letter is posted / despatched.
- (D) either of the time of posting or receiving.

53. **Direction:** Point out incorrect response.

All agreements are contracts if they are made

- (A) by the free consent of the parties competent to contract.
- (B) for a lawful consideration which may be real or illusory.
- (C) with a lawful object.
- (D) and not declared to be void.

54. A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is, at intervals, of sound mind,

- (A) may not contract during those intervals.
- (B) may contract during those intervals.
- (C) may contract during those intervals if doctors advise.
- (D) may contract if and when cured.

55. 'A' sells, by auction, to 'B', a horse which 'A' knows to be unsound. 'A' says nothing to 'B' about the horse's unsoundness.

- (A) This is not fraud in 'A'
- (B) This is fraud in 'A'
- (C) This is not misrepresentation by 'A'
- (D) This is intentional misrepresentation by 'A'

56. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is

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

**57.** A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as

- (A) a mistake of law.
- (B) a mistake of fact.
- (C) a mistake of fact and law.
- (D) a mistake as to the identity of law and thereby a mistake of fact.

**58.** When a contract is caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact, it is

- (A) Valid
- (B) Voidable
- (C) Void
- (D) Unenforceable

**59.** X and Y contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for marriage, X goes mad. The contract

- (A) is void
- (B) becomes void
- (C) becomes physically impossible
- (D) becomes unlawful

**60.** In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract

- (A) may be taken into account.
- (B) may not be taken into account.
- (C) must be taken into account.
- (D) must not be taken into account.

**61.** The concept of “privity of contract” was rejected in

- (A) Winterbottom v Wright
- (B) Donoghue v Stevenson
- (C) Longmeid v Holliday
- (D) Heaven v Pender

**62.** “Ex turpi causa non oritur actio” means

- (A) action arises from all acts.
- (B) no action arises in connection with his own illegal act.
- (C) act and action based on remedy.
- (D) every bad act should be compensated.

**63.** Sec. 499 of Indian Penal Code covers

- (A) Libel
- (B) Slander
- (C) Libel as well as Slander
- (D) No such classification is recognised under IPC.

**64.** The malice necessary to be established in an action for malicious prosecution is

- (A) malice in law
- (B) malice in fact
- (C) both malice in law and malice in fact
- (D) None of the above

- 65.** Respondent superior means
- (A) let the servant be liable
  - (B) let the master be liable
  - (C) let both of them be liable
  - (D) let none of them be liable
- 66.** The 'Absolute theory' as the basis for liability in tort for industrial injuries was propounded by
- (A) V. R. Krishna Iyer J.
  - (B) P. N. Bhagwati C. J.
  - (C) Black Burn J.
  - (D) Lord Atkin
- 67.** The liability of master and servant under the concept of liability is
- (A) several and not joint.
  - (B) joint and several.
  - (C) joint but not several.
  - (D) may be joint or several according to the facts of the case.
- 68.** Which one of the following statements is true?
- (A) Both public as well as private nuisance are punishable under criminal law.
  - (B) Only private nuisance is available under criminal law, while there is no punishment for general nuisance.
  - (C) Public nuisance is punishable under criminal law while private nuisance is a moral wrong only.
  - (D) Public nuisance is punishable under criminal law, while private nuisance under civil law.
- 69.** In which of the following cases no action lies for defamation?
- (A) Defamatory matter written in a post card.
  - (B) Defamatory matter written in a telegram.
  - (C) Defamatory matter written on a notice board.
  - (D) Defamatory matter written in an inland letter.
- 70.** The liability of joint tortfeasor is joint and several. It means aggrieved party
- (A) may sue all the wrongdoers jointly but not separately.
  - (B) may either sue all the wrongdoers or only the principal wrongdoer.
  - (C) may sue all the wrongdoers jointly or separately.
  - (D) None of the above
- 71.** The object of Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) as set out in the Preamble is
- (A) to define and amend the law of crimes in India.
  - (B) to consolidate, define and amend the penal law of India.
  - (C) to provide a general and special penal code for India.
  - (D) to provide a general penal code for India.
- 72.** Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under
- (A) six years of age.
  - (B) seven years of age.
  - (C) eight years of age.
  - (D) nine years of age.

73. The right of private defence of property does not extend to causing death in which of the following?

- (A) Robbery
- (B) House-breaking by night
- (C) Mischief by fire
- (D) Throwing or administering acid

74. A, by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill and steal it, kills B who is behind a bush; A not knowing that he was there. Here,

- (A) since A was doing an unlawful act, he was guilty of culpable homicide.
- (B) since A was doing an unlawful act, he was guilty of murder.
- (C) although A was doing an unlawful act, he was not guilty of culpable homicide.
- (D) although A was doing an unlawful act, his act was rash and negligent.

75. Whether provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder is a

- (A) question of law.
- (B) question of fact.
- (C) mixed question of law and fact.
- (D) question to be decided by court at its discretion.

76. Under Section 304B of Indian Penal Code, the burden of proof that the harassment due to cruelty was related to the demand for dowry and such was caused "soon before her death" lies on

- (A) the husband
- (B) the family of the husband
- (C) the husband or the family members
- (D) the prosecution

77. Whoever, at any time after the passing of Indian Penal Code, shall have been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing by means of or accompanied with murder, is a

- (A) habitual offender.
- (B) person involved in trafficking.
- (C) proclaimed offender.
- (D) thug.

78. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said

- (A) to cause grievous hurt.
- (B) to voluntarily causing hurt.
- (C) to cause hurt.
- (D) to voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

79. A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z, A has

- (A) used force
- (B) used criminal force
- (C) committed an assault
- (D) committed an assault or used criminal force

80. A, being Z's servant, and entrusted by Z with the care of Z's plate, dishonestly runs away with the plate, without Z's consent. A has committed

- (A) theft
- (B) theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master
- (C) dishonest misappropriation of property
- (D) criminal breach of trust

**81.** In which case the Supreme Court held that “Cohabitation leads to presumption that persons are living as husband and wife”?

- (A) Balasubramanyam v. Suruttayan, AIR 1992 SC 756
- (B) Seema v. Ashwin Kumar, AIR 2006 SC 1158
- (C) Vishnu Prakash v. Sheela Devi, (2001) 4 SCC 729
- (D) None of the above

**82.** The ancient sources of Hindu Law include:

- (a) Shruti
- (b) Smriti
- (c) Customs
- (d) Digests and Commentaries

*Codes:*

- (A) (a), (b) and (d)
- (B) (a), (b) and (c)
- (C) (d), (b) and (c)
- (D) (b), (c), (d) and (a)

**83.** Which of the following are fault grounds of divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- (a) Adultery
- (b) Consent obtained by force or fraud
- (c) Desertion
- (d) Conversion to other religion

*Codes:*

- (A) (a), (b) and (c)
- (B) (b), (c) and (d)
- (C) (b), (a) and (d)
- (D) (a), (c) and (d)

**84.** Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for

- (A) Conditions of marriage
- (B) Capacity to marry
- (C) Ceremonies for marriage
- (D) Registration of marriage

**85.** Section 18 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for

- (A) Child marriage
- (B) Marriage between Sapindas
- (C) Marriage between persons falling within the degrees of prohibited relationship
- (D) All of the above

**86.** A petition for the dissolution of the marriage by a decree of divorce may be presented, if cohabitation as between the parties to the marriage, after the passing of a decree of judicial separation, is not resumed for a period of

- (A) one year or upward.
- (B) two years or upward.
- (C) six months or upwards.
- (D) None of the above

**87.** Which one of the following statement is true?

- (A) All Government departments are industries.
- (B) No Government department can be industry.
- (C) Government department carrying on business or trade may be industry.
- (D) Government department carrying on only sovereign function may be industry.

**88.** The power of the Government to refer a dispute under the Industrial Disputes Act is

- (A) Mandatory
- (B) Discretionary
- (C) Recommendatory
- (D) Either mandatory or discretionary

**89.** The term company is defined under which Section of the Companies Act, 2013?

- (A) Section 2(15)
- (B) Section 2(20)
- (C) Section 2(5)
- (D) Section 2(18)

**90.** Which statements are correct? Answer using codes given below:

- (a) Directors are trustees of company.
- (b) Directors are mentors of company.
- (c) Directors are agents of company.
- (d) Directors are agents of shareholders.

*Codes:*

- (A) (a) and (b) are correct
- (B) (a) and (c) are correct
- (C) (a) and (d) are correct
- (D) (b) and (d) are correct

**91.** “The public trust doctrine primarily rests on the principle that certain resources like air, sea, water and the forests have such a great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership.”

The above doctrine was discussed in detail in one of the following cases:

- (A) M. C. Mehta v. Kamalnath, AIR 2000 SC 1997.
- (B) Rural Litigation and Environment Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1987 SC 359.
- (C) Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 2715.
- (D) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086.

**92.** The polluter pays principle has been incorporated in

- (A) principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- (B) principle 27 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- (C) principle 8 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- (D) principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

93. What is the harm from the depletion of Earth's ozone layer?

- (A) Increased amount of ultra violet radiation will reach earth's surface.
- (B) Sea levels will rise at the polar ice caps will gradually melt.
- (C) The average temperature of earth's surface will increase gradually.
- (D) The oxygen content of the atmosphere will decrease.

94. Noise pollution has been inserted as pollution in the Air Act in

- (A) 1981
- (B) 1987
- (C) 1982
- (D) 2000

95. Choose correct statement from the following:

- (A) Right against the goods can be exercised only by a paid seller.
- (B) Right against the goods can be exercised only by an unpaid seller.
- (C) Right against the goods can be exercised only by a paid buyer.
- (D) Right against the goods can be exercised only by an unpaid buyer.

96. Who is called buyer?

- (A) A person who buys or agrees to buy goods.
- (B) A person who buys goods.
- (C) A person who agrees to buy goods.
- (D) Who offers consideration.

97. What do you mean by constructive delivery?

- (A) Right of delivery of possession of goods
- (B) Conditional promise
- (C) Symbolic possession
- (D) None of the above

98. Match items in *List-I* with items in *List-II* using the codes given below:

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
(a) Liability for misappropriation by a partner	(i) Section 26
(b) Liability of a partners for torts	(ii) Section 27
(c) Liability of a partners for holding out	(iii) Section 28
(d) Doctrine of implied authority of a partner	(iv) Sections 18 and 19

*Codes:*

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(B)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(C)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(D)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)



99. Essential feature of partnership is

- (a) Agreement
- (b) Object to carry on a business
- (c) To share profits
- (d) Business is to be carried out by all or any of them acting for all

- (A) Only (a) is correct
- (B) (a) and (b) are correct
- (C) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (D) All of the above are correct

100. Partnership is

- (A) Trust
- (B) Company
- (C) Mutual agency
- (D) Mutual fund

*2918-II*

**X-18**

**ROUGH WORK**

**X-19**

**2918-II**

**ROUGH WORK**

*2918-II*

**X-20**

**ROUGH WORK**