

Bihar Judiciary - Prelims 2013

150 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. In 1946, there was a mutiny of indian naval ratings in

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Madras
- (c) Visakhapatnam
- (d) Bombay

Q2. Which commission recommended the Famine code for india?

- (a) Campbell commission
- (b) Mac Donnel commission
- (c) Strachey commission
- (d) Lyall commission

Q3. What proposal was made in the 'August Offers' of 1940?

- (a) Complete Independence for India gradually
- (b) Dominion Status
- (c) Provincial Autonomy
- (d) Representative Government at the Centre

Q4. Who has made the English language as a medium of education?

- (a) Lord Macaulay, 1838
- (b) Sir Charles Wood, 1854
- (c) Lord Clive, 1857
- (d) Lord Curzon, 1899 _ - -

Q5. In 1946 AD, the Interim Government was headed by

- (a) Liyakat Ali
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Q6. What was established by the Indian Association to increase national spirit thereby playing an important role?

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Bengal British India society
- (c) Indian National Conference
- (d) British India Association

Q7. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the editor of

- (a) Samvad Kaumudi
- (b) Navashakti
- (c) Yugantar
- (d) Vande Mataram

Q8. Satya Sodhak Samaj was founded by

- (a) Shahuji Maharaj
- (b) - B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) JagjivanRam

Q9. During the British rule, according to which Act, there was permission to arrest without fair trial?

- (a) Rowlatt Act
- (b) Sedition Act, 1870
- (c) Hindu Code Bill
- (d) Ilbert Bill

Q10. Who had led the Santhal Revolt?

- (a) Sido and Kanhu
- (b) Dolta Ramosi and Birsa
- (c) Jatra Bhagat and Jundu Bhagat
- (d) Motilal Tejawat and Surendra Sai

Q11. The author, who described the Revolt of 1857 as the First War of Independence, was

- (a) Ashok Mehta
- (b) R.C. Majumdar
- (c) S.N. Sen
- (d) V.D. Savarkar

Q12. The leaders of the Home Rule Movement borrowed the term 'Home Rule' from a similar movement in

- (a) Ireland
- (b) Scotland
- (c) United States of America
- (d) Canada

Q13. Rabindranath Tagore gave up his Knighthood because of

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (b) brutal suppression of Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) execution of Bhagat Singh
- (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Q14. Who was the founder of Anusheelan Samiti in Bengal?

- (a) Pramatha Mitra
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Prafulla Chaki
- (d) Khudiram Bose

Q15. Who was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Sucheta Kriplani
- (d) Madame Cama

Q16. Who was the author of Economic History of India (1901)?

- (a) R.C. Dutta
- (b) M. Vishveswaraiya
- (c) N.G. Ranga
- (d) D.R. Gadgil

Q17. Who had presided over the first All India Trade Union Congress session?

- (a) M.N.Joshi
- (b) M.N. Roy
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) S.A. Dange

Q18. Who was the founder of Hindu College at Calcutta?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Keshav Chandra Sen
- (c) Henry Vivian Derojiyo
- (d) Ashutosh Chaudhary

Q19. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first use his principle of Satyagraha?

- (a) Champaran (Bihar)
- (b) Kheda (Gujarat)
- (c) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- (d) Rowlatt Act

Q20. Who was the founder of India's first cotton cloth mill?

- (a) Kavasaji Nanaji Dabhar
- (b) Jamshedji Tata
- (c) Ranchodial Mehta
- (d) Nanji Kalidas Mehta

Q21. Who was the famous painter in the court of Akbar?

- (a) Abdul Samad
- (b) Mansur
- (c) Abul Hasan
- (d) Bihjad.

Q22. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Sir William Jones
- (c) W.W. Hunter
- (d) William Bentinck

Q23. The famous Fergusson College of Pune was started in 1885 by

- (a) the Servants of Indian Society
- (b) the Theosophical Society
- (c) the Deccan Education Society
- (d) the Social Service League

Q24. Who started the Journal 'Bahis Kirti Bharat'?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Karsandas Mulji
- (d) Bandaji

Q25. In Buddhist terminology, the word 'Dharmachakra Pravartana' indicates the

- (a) belief in the cycle of life and death
- (b) attainment of Nirvana by Buddha
- (c) first sermon by Buddha
- (d) personal religion of the Chakravarti

Q26. Which one of the following sculptures does not belong to the Mauryan period?

- (a) Saranath lion capital
- (b) Dhauri elephant
- (c) Standing Buddha from Mathura
- (d) Rampurva bull

Q27. Squinch system in architecture for supporting the dome was used for the first time in

- (a) Iltutmish's tomb
- (b) Alai Darwaza
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq's tomb
- (d) Humayun's tomb

Q28. Samudragupta's victories are mentioned in which records?

- (a) Mathura Rock Edicts
- (b) Gwalior Inscriptions
- (c) Aihole Inscriptions
- (d) Allahabad Inscription

Q29. Who was the author of Abhigyan Shakuntalam?

- (a) Kalidasa
- (b) Sanghadas
- (c) Harisen
- (d) Rajshekhar

Q30. The third Buddhist council was summoned by

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Bimbisara
- (d) Kanishka

Q31. During the Sangam age the Mahabharata in Tamil was composed by

- (a) Perundevanar
- (b) Villiputhur
- (c) Kambar
- (d) Kuttan

Q32. The Delhi Sultan, who established a ministry of agriculture developments, was

- (a) Balban
- (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
- (c) Alauddin Khilji
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Q33. The Vijayanagar Empire, who made the greatest contribution to Telugu and Sanskrit literature, was

- (a) Devaraya I
- (b) Devaraya II
- (c) Krishnadevaraya
- (d) Ramraya

Q34. Yahya Sirhindi the author of Tarikh-i Mubarakshahi lived during the period of

- (a) Lodis
- (b) Sayyids
- (c) Tughlaqs
- (d) Khaljis

Q35. The Satnamis who rebelled in the time of Aurangzeb and occupied the town of Narnaul were the followers of

- (a) Kabir
- (b) Dadu
- (c) GuruNanak
- (d) Ravidas

Q36. Dandakaranya receives maximum rain through

- (a) summer cyclone
- (b) retreating monsoon
- (c) winter cyclone
- (d) local storm

Q37. Small rills or clefts found in lower Ganga delta are called

- (a) khal
- (b) Khedira
- (c) khari
- (d) Khor

Q38. • which river is called the 'Hope of Gujarat'?

- (a) Sabarmati
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Tapti
- (d) Mahi

Q39. Which is the oldest drainage system?

- (a) Chambal
- (b) Indo-Brahma
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Kosi

Q40. Which of the following oil refineries of India has the maximum capacity?

- (a) Koyali
- (b) Trombay
- (c) Barauni
- (d) Mathura

Q41. What is the number of the longest national highway in India that passes through Jabalpur?

- (a) NH 13
- (b) NH 07
- (c) NH 33
- (d) NH 42

Q42. What is the total length of Kaveri river?

- (a) 381 km
- (b) 357 km
- (c) 802 km
- (d) 64 km

Q43. Amarkantak, source place of Son, Narmada and Mahanadi rivers is situated at

- (a) Maikal range
- (b) Makalu range
- (c) Rajmahal hills
- (d) Mahadeo hills

Q44. Through which of the following districts of Madhya Pradesh Indian Standard Time Line passes?

- (a) Bilaspur
- (b) Jabalpur
- (c) Mandla
- (d) Bhopal

Q45. On which river Bhakra dam is situated?

- (a) Ravi
- (b) Beas
- (c) Jhelum
- (d) Satluj

Q46. Average height of Kosi plain from mean sea level is

- (a) 300 m
- (b) 150 m
- (c) 100 m
- (d) 30 m

Q47. Through which State Tropic of Cancer passes?

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Orissa

Q48. In which State Luming is situated? .

- (a) Assam
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Nagaland

Q49. Which State of India experiences maximum marine erosion?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Maharashtra

Q50. Which Is the glacial lake of India?

- (a) Manasarovar
- (b) Siachen
- (c) Dal
- (d) Wular

Q51. Who Is Known as the Father of the International Green Revolution?

- (a) Norman Borlaug
- (b) M.S. Swaminathan
- (c) ErikAcharius
- (d) PeterArtesi

Q52. Which of the following days is celebrated as World Earth Day?

- (a) January 22
- (b) February 22
- (c) March 22
- (d) April 22

Q53. Who is the present Director General of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)?

- (a) Dr. R.S. Paroda
- (b) Dr. Mangala Rai
- (c) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
- (d) Dr. S. Ayyappan

Q54. The present President of NASSCOM is

- (a) Pramod Bhasin
- (b) Som Mittal
- (c) Ashok Soota
- (d) Ganesh Natarajan

Q55. Which of the following represents the number of the member countries of 'EuroZone'?

- (a) 12 ~
- (b) 14
- (c) 17
- (d) 18

Q56. Who among the following personalities won the Nobel Prize in Literature for the year

- (a) 2012?
- (b) Liu Xiaobo
- (c) Gao Xingjian
- (d) Mario Vargas Llosa

Q57. Who among the following is the President of the International Paralympics Committee?

- (a) Philip Craven
- (b) Jacques Rogge
- (c) John W. Mitchell
- (d) Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka

Q58. Which of the following Five-Year Plan was it called the Rolling Plans?

- (a) Fifth Five-Year Plan
- (b) Sixth Five-Year Plan
- (c) Ninth Five-Year Plan
- (d) Seventh Five-Year Plan

Q59. 16th Non-Aligned Movement Summit was held at

- (a) Tehran
- (b) Baghdad
- (c) Cairo
- (d) Riyadh

Q60. 'Liaoning' is the first aircraft carrier of

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) Sri Lanka

Q61. Who among the following is the brand ambassador of the 'Nirmal Bharat Yatra'?

- (a) Priyanka Chopra
- (b) Vidya Balan
- (c) Rahul Dravid
- (d) Salman Khan

Q62. Who is the current head of the IMF?

- (a) Dominique Strauss-Kahn
- (b) Robert Zoellick
- (c) Christine Lagarde
- (d) Ban Ki-moon

Q63. Which of the following services has been recently launched by the Indian Railways to

- (a) find out the location of 6500 trains on a real-time basis on Google Map?
- (b) Rail Map
- (c) Rail Search
- (d) Rail Radar

Q64. The California-based firm 'Apple' has lost a case against mobile maker HTC in the UK over the same technology. HTC belongs to

- (a) South Korea
- (b) China
- (c) Germany
- (d) Taiwan

Q65. Who won Women's Singles Family Circle Cup In 2013?

- (a) Maria Sharapova
- (b) Jelena Jankovic
- (c) Serena Williams
- (d) Jelena Vesnina

Q66. Who won the 12th Asian Billiards Championship in Indore?

- (a) Alok Kumar
- (b) Rupesh Shah
- (c) Ashok Shandilya
- (d) Devendra Joshi

Q67. The chairman of the expert committee on GAAR (General Anti Avoidance Rules) is

- (a) Y. V. Reddy
- (b) Sri Kumar Banerjee
- (c) Parth Sarthi Shome
- (d) Valyar Ravi

Q68. 'Aam Admi Bima Yojana' is an insurance scheme for rural landless households introduced by

- (a) National Insurance Co.
- (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India
- (c) NABARD
- (d) Rural Insurance Corporation

Q69. Dans le Harem de Kadhafi Is a book written by

- (a) AnnickCojean
- (b) LarryEllison
- (c) JeffBezos
- (d) Lewis Hamilton

Q70. Where would you find the headquarters of the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)?

- (a) London
- (b) Berlin
- (c) Rome
- (d) New York

Q71. Which of the following statements Is wrong?

- (a) Fermentation process occurs in presence of enzymes
- (b) Fermentation process occurs in presence of oxygen
- (c) Decomposition of organic compound occurs in fermentation process
- (d) Carbon dioxide gas is produced in fermentation process

Q72. From the visible light, chlorophyll can absorb which colour combination maximum?

- (a) Green-yellow
- (b) Yellow-purple
- (c) Red-orange
- (d) Green-purple

Q73. Which of the following is an omnivorous animal? '

- (a) Rabbit
- (b) Tiger
- (c) Deer
- (d) Rat

Q74. - The digested food Is absorbed by the wall of

- (a) Buccal Cavity
- (b) Stomach
- (c) Rectum
- (d) Ileum

Q75. Which accessory digestive gland Is present In human beings?

- (a) Buccal cavity
- (b) Stomach
- (c) Liver
- (d) Pancreas

Q76. Which reaction occurs during photophosphorylation?

- (a) Synthesis of ATP from ADP
- (b) Synthesis ofADP from ATP during
- (c) Synthesis ofNADPH₂ fromNADP
- (d) Synthesis of ADP from NADPH₂

Q77. Which rays strike on the earth due to depletion of the ozone layer?

- (a) Ultraviolet
- (b) Infrared
- (c) Visible light
- (d) UV and infrared

Q78. The length of one helix in DNA is

- (a) 14 A
- (b) 24 A
- (c) 34 A
- (d) 44 A

Q79. The average size of a human gene is

- (a) 1000 bp
- (b) 40000 bp
- (c) 2106 bp
- (d) 1510 bp

Q80. Which of the following carbohydrates would be most abundant in the diet of strict

- (a) vegetarians?
- (b) Amylose
- (c) Cellulose
- (d) Maltose

Q81. What will be the measure of refractive angle when incident angle becomes critical angle?

- (a) smaller than 90°
- (b) 90°
- (c) greater than 90°
- (d) 180°

Q82. Velocity of light in vacuum is.....ms⁻¹.

- (a) 3×10^6
- (b) 3×10^8
- (c) 3×10^{10}
- (d) 3×10^{15}

Q83. Which colour is deviated maximum in the spectrum obtained from a prism?

- (a) Red
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Violet
- (d) Blue

Q84. The unit of electric potential is

- (a) Volte
- (b) Joule
- (c) Watt
- (d) Ampere

Q85. The magnetic field is maximum in solenoid

- (a) at the end
- (b) on the axis
- (c) at the infinite distance
- (d) none of the above

Q86. Which form is considered as an optional source of energy?

- (a) Geothermal energy
- (b) Natural gas
- (c) Hydrogen
- (d) Petroleum

Q87. Which State of India uses geothermal energy?

- (a) Gujrat
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q88. Which energy source is not connected to the sun?

- (a) Hydel energy
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Nuclear energy
- (d) Biogas

Q89. Due to which process, stars are self- luminous?

- (a) Chemical reaction
- (b) Nuclear fission
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Nuclear fusion

Q90. Which system is employed for manufacture of NH₃ by Haber's process?

- (a) Open system
- (b) Closed system
- (c) Isolated system
- (d) None of the above

Q91. When does the rate of reaction increase?

- (a) On increasing the pressure of the system
- (b) On decreasing the pressure of the system
- (c) On decreasing the temperature of the system
- (d) When the collision between reactant molecules decreases

Q92. What Is brine?

- (a) Cold solution of concentrated NaCl
- (b) Concentrated NH₃ solution
- (c) Aqueous solution with carbonate
- (d) Aqueous solution of NH⁺Cl

Q93. Which substance is used as a fire extinguisher?

- (a) NaCl
- (b) Na₂SO₃
- (c) NaNO₃
- (d) NaHCO₃

Q94. is called dead burnt plaster.

- (a) Anhydrous calcium sulphate
- (b) Hydrous calcium sulphate
- (c) Anhydrous Sodium carbonate
- (d) Hydrous Sodium carbonate

Q95. Which type of glass is used for the preparation of laboratory glass?

- (a) Optical glass
- (b) Pyrex glass
- (c) Sodium glass
- (d) Safety glass

Q96. Which elements are present in stainless steel?

- (a) Iron and nickel
- (b) Iron, chromium and nickel
- (c) Iron and chromium
- (d) Iron, nickel and manganese

Q97. Which compound of the following is not an oxidising agent?

- (a) NaBH₄
- (b) KMnO₄
- (c) CrO₃
- (d) Fehling solution

Q98. Which metal is obtained in a liquid state?

- (a) Sodium
- (b) Gallium
- (c) Tin
- (d) Uranium

Q99. Which is the less reactive metal?

- (a) Magnesium
- (b) Potassium
- (c) Sodium
- (d) Calcium

Q100. Which enzyme is used to convert glucose to ethanol?

- (a) Invertase
 - (b) Zymase
 - (c) both Indian Law and English Law
 - (d) None of the above
5. 'Nuisance' as a tort was defined as "unlawful Interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with It" by Winfield Salmond

Q101. A Hindu male of 28 years of age adopts a female child of 13 years of age. The adoption is

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) illegal

Q102. Which of the following is the secondary source of Muslim Law?

- (a) Custom
- (b) Ijma
- (c) Qiyas
- (d) None of the above

Q103. Which of the following modifies the application of Muslim Law?

- (a) Muslim Marriage Dissolution Act, 1939
- (b) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- (c) Shariat Act, 1937
- (d) All of the above

Q104. Who applied Qiyas for the first time as a source of Muslim Law?

- (a) Imam Abu Hanifa
- (b) Imam Yusuf
- (c) ImamJafar
- (d) ImamAhmed

Q105. Which of the following Is absolute Incapacity for marriage?

- (a) Consanguinity
- (b) Affinity
- (c) Fosterage
- (d) All of the above

Q106. A Muslim can marry any number of wives not exceeding four. If a Muslim marries a fifth wife such a marriage shall be

- (a) void
- (b) valid
- (c) irregular
- (d) Either(A) or (B)

Q107. After divorce, a Muslim woman

- (a) can immediately marry
- (b) cannot remarry
- (c) can marry only after completion ofIddat
- (d) None of the above

Q108. How many witnesses are necessary In Shia muslim marriage

- (a) One male and two females
- (b) Two males
- (c) No witness is required
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Q109. Which of the following Is the wife's right when her husband does not pay dowry?

- (a) Refuse consummation
- (b) File suit for recovery of dower
- (c) Keep possession over dead husband's property
- (d) All of the above

Q110. Which of the following is the right of preemption?

- (a) A right to seek eviction of tenant and get vacant possession
- (b) A right to purchase property in preference to other person
- (c) A right to purchase property at low price
- (d) None of the above

Q111. Custody of illegitimate children belongs to

- (a) the mother
- (b) the father
- (c) both the mother and the father
- (d) either the mother or the father

Q112. Which one of the following Sections of the T.P. Act defines 'Transfer of Property'?

- (a) Section 2
- (b) Section 3
- (c) Section 4
- (d) Section 5

Q113. The T.P. Act came into force on

- (a) July 01, 1882
- (b) August 01, 1882
- (c) September 01, 1882 ,
- (d) October 01, 1882 '

Q114. The gift of future property is

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) conditionally void

Q115. In case of gift, if the donee dies before acceptance, then

- (a) gift is voidable
- (b) gift is void
- (c) gift is valid
- (d) None of the above

Q116. An unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer

- (a) immediately on birth
- (b) after attaining majority
- (c) on attaining 21 years of age
- (d) in case of female after marriage

Q117. Which one of the following mortgages does not require writing and registration?

- (a) Simple mortgage
- (b) English mortgage
- (c) Usufructuary mortgage
- (d) Mortgage by deposit of title deed

Q118. The rule against perpetuity is provided in the T.P. Act under

- (a) Section 13
- (b) Section 14
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 17

Q119. The principle of its pendens embodied in section 52 of the T.P. Acts spartans to

- (a) Bonafide purchase
- (b) Public policy
- (c) Auction sale
- (d) None of the above

Q120. According to section 5 of the T.P. Act, living persons include

- (a) Company of association of individuals
- (b) Individual human being only
- (c) Only important company or associations
- (d) None of the above

Q121. The term sale in the transfer of property Act, is defined in

- (a) Section 53
- (b) Section 54
- (c) Section 55
- (d) Section 56

Q122. The primary source of equity is

- (a) custom
- (b) written law
- (c) judicial decision
- (d) conscience

Q123. English rules of equity have

- (a) been substantially incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (b) been partially incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (c) been wholly incorporated by the Indian legislature
- (d) not all been incorporated by the Indian legislature

Q124. In case of conflict between equity on one hand and the text of law on the other, the court shall

- (a) choose equity
- (b) choose law
- (c) have the discretion to choose between equity and law
- (d) Abound by precedents

Q125. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) A litigant cannot seek equitable remedies as a matter of right as such remedies are at the discretion of the court.
- (b) A litigant can seek equitable remedies as a matter of right as such remedies are the duty of the court.
- (c) There is distinction between legal interest and equitable interest in India
- (d) Statutory provision shall apply only to legal interest and not to equitable interest in India.

Q126. The concept of 'trusts' originated in

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) England
- (d) Rome

Q127. The person not necessary for the creation of trust is

- (a) the author of the trust
- (b) trustee
- (c) legal representative
- (d) beneficiary

Q128. A trust created by the will of the testator may be revoked by him at his pleasure

- (a) by express words
- (b) by acts which lead to the inference that he intended to revoke it
- (c) by subsequent will
- (d) in case of person governed by the Hindu Marriage Act by the marriage of the testator

Q129. A trust is not extinguished

- (a) when its purpose is completely fulfilled
- (b) when its purpose becomes unlawful
- (c) when the trust being revocable is expressly revoked
- (d) where the trustees have transferred their interest

Q130. Under Section 10 of the Specific Performance Act, the specific performance cannot be granted, if

- (a) there is no concluded contract
- (b) there is a concluded contract
- (c) the compensation in money is not an adequate relief
- (d) there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damages

Q131. Specific performance of contract means

- (a) actual execution of the contract according to its stipulations
- (b) claim of damages or compensation for non-execution of contract
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q132. A proposal when accepted becomes

- (a) promise under Section 2(b)
- (b) agreement under Section 2(e)
- (c) contract under Section 2(h)
- (d) None of the above

Q133. An agreement enforceable at the instance of one party and not of the other is called

- (a) a valid contract
- (b) an illegal contract
- (c) a void contract
- (d) a voidable contract

Q134. A contract made by a minor is void ab initio. It was laid down in

- (a) Kanhiyalal v. Girdhari Lal
- (b) Mohammad Saeed v. Vishambhar Dayal
- (c) Mohri Bibi v. Dharmo Dass Ghosh
- (d) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt

Q135. Agreement, the meaning of which is not certain or not capable of certainty, is

- (a) voidable
- (b) illegal
- (c) enforceable
- (d) void

Q136. Goods displayed in showcase of a shop with price tag is

- (a) offer
- (b) invitation to offer
- (c) counteroffer
- (d) None of the above

Q137. An agreement in connection with horse racing under Section 30 is

- (a) unlawful
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) valid

Q138. An agreement to remain unmarried is

- (a) valid
- (b) void
- (c) voidable
- (d) unenforceable

Q139. A contract, the performance of which becomes unlawful or impossible, is

- (a) void when the performance becomes unlawful or impossible
- (b) void
- (c) voidable when the performance becomes unlawful or impossible
- (d) neither void or voidable

Q140. The age of majority for the purpose of the contract act is

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys
- (d) 18 years for girls and 21 year for boys

Q141. A sum fixed beforehand as amount of compensation payable in the event of breach of contract is called

- (a) liquidated damage
- (b) Penalty
- (c) Either (A) or (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q142. A agrees to pay Rs. 1,000 to B without consideration. This agreement is

- (a) voidable
- (b) void
- (c) not enforceable
- (d) not enforceable as it was unwritten

Q143. When the consent to the contract is caused by coercion, the contract under Section M

- (a) valid
- (b) voidable
- (c) void
- (d) illegal

Q144. When both the parties to agreement are at mistake regarding facts, the agreement will

- (a) be enforceable
- (b) be voidable
- (c) not be void
- (d) be void

Q145. A agrees with B to trace out secret money for him by the way of magic. This agreement is

- (a) void
- (b) voidable
- (c) enforceable
- (d) legal and enforceable in Bengal

Q146. A enters into contract with B. In this, B is guilty of fraud. A can now

- (a) rescind the contract but cannot get compensation
- (b) get compensation only .
- (c) rescind the contract and compensation
- (d) None of the above remedies

Q147. "Tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is common law action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of trust or other mere equitable obligation." Who has given the above definition of tort?

- (a) Winfield
- (b) Fraser
- (c) Underhill
- (d) Salmond

Q148. The duty under the law of tort is towards

- (a) a specific individual
- (b) a group of individuals
- (c) the world at large
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Q149. To constitute a tort

- (a) there must be some act or omission the part of the defendant
- (b) the act must result in violation of legal right vested in the plaintiff
- (c) there must be a legal duty on (heart of the defendant)
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Q150. An inevitable accident means

- (a) an act of God
- (b) an unexpected injury which could not have been foreseen and avoided
- (c) an unexpected injury which could have been foreseen and avoided
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: D

The Royal Indian Navy mutiny of February 1946 began aboard HMIS Talwar and spread among naval ratings at Bombay.

Q2. Answer: C

The Strachey Commission (Famine Commission of 1880), headed by Sir Richard Strachey, recommended the Famine Code for India.

Q3. Answer: B

The August Offer of 1940 (by Viceroy Linlithgow) offered Dominion Status to India after the war and expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Q4. Answer: A

Lord Macaulay's Minute on Education of 1835 (implemented from 1838) made English the medium of higher education in India.

Q5. Answer: B

The Interim Government formed on 2 September 1946 was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru as Vice-President of the Executive Council (de facto Prime Minister).

Q6. Answer: C

The Indian Association (founded by Surendranath Banerjee) convened the Indian National Conference (1883 and 1885), an important precursor to the Indian National Congress.

Q7. Answer: A

Raja Ram Mohan Roy edited the Bengali weekly Sambad Kaumudi, started in 1821.

Q8. Answer: C

The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba (Jyotirao) Phule in 1873 in Pune.

Q9. Answer: A

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 allowed detention and arrest without trial, earning the name 'no dalil, no vakil, no appeal'.

Q10. Answer: A

The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) was led by the brothers Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu.

Q11. Answer: D

V.D. Savarkar described the Revolt of 1857 as the 'First War of Indian Independence' in his 1909 book of that title.

Q12. Answer: A

The Home Rule Movement (Tilak and Annie Besant, 1916) borrowed the term 'Home Rule' from the Irish Home Rule movement.

Q13. Answer: A

Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in 1919 in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Q14. Answer: A

The Anushilan Samiti in Bengal was founded by Pramatha Nath Mitra in 1902.

Q15. Answer: B

Annie Besant was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress (Calcutta session, 1917); Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman President (1925).

Q16. Answer: A

Romesh Chunder Dutt (R.C. Dutt) authored 'The Economic History of India' (1901-1904).

Q17. Answer: C

The first session of the All India Trade Union Congress (1920, Bombay) was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q18. Answer: A

Hindu College, Calcutta (1817) was founded largely through the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy along with David Hare and others; among the options he is the recognized founder figure.

Q19. Answer: A

Gandhi first applied Satyagraha in India at Champaran (Bihar) in 1917, supporting indigo cultivators.

Q20. Answer: A

Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar established India's first cotton textile mill in Bombay in 1854.

Q21. Answer: A

Abdus Samad (Khwaja Abd-us-Samad) was a celebrated painter in Akbar's court; Mansur and Abul Hasan belonged to Jahangir's court.

Q22. Answer: B

The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by Sir William Jones in 1784.

Q23. Answer: C

Fergusson College, Pune (1885) was started by the Deccan Education Society, founded by Tilak, Agarkar, Chiplunkar and others.

Q24. Answer: B

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar started the Marathi fortnightly 'Bahishkrit Bharat' on 3 April 1927.

Q25. Answer: C

'Dharmachakra Pravartana' (turning of the wheel of law) refers to the Buddha's first sermon at Sarnath.

Q26. Answer: C

The Standing Buddha from Mathura belongs to the Kushana/Gupta period (Mathura school), not the Mauryan period; the Sarnath lion capital, Dhauli elephant and Rampurva bull are all Mauryan sculptures.

Q27. Answer: B

The Alai Darwaza (1311), built by Alauddin Khalji, was the first structure in India to use the squinch (corner-arch) system to support a true dome.

Q28. Answer: D

Samudragupta's military victories are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar (Prayag Prashasti) Inscription composed by his court poet Harisena.

Q29. Answer: A

Abhijnanasakuntalam was written by Kalidasa, the celebrated Sanskrit poet and dramatist of the Gupta age.

Q30. Answer: B

The Third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka, presided over by Moggaliputta Tissa.

Q31. Answer: A

Perundevanar composed the Mahabharata (Bharatam) in Tamil during the Sangam age.

Q32. Answer: B

Muhammad bin Tughlaq established a separate department of agriculture (Diwan-i-Amir-Kohi) to promote agricultural development.

Q33. Answer: C

Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara (Tuluva dynasty) made the greatest contribution to Telugu and Sanskrit literature; his court hosted the Ashtadiggajas and he authored the Telugu work Amuktamalyada.

Q34. Answer: B

Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi, author of Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi, lived during the period of the Sayyid dynasty (the work is named after Mubarak Shah Sayyid).

Q35. Answer: A

The Satnamis of Narnaul, who revolted against Aurangzeb (1672), were followers of the teachings of Kabir.

Q36. Answer: B

The Dandakaranya region (eastern peninsular plateau) receives its maximum rainfall from the retreating (northeast) monsoon.

Q37. Answer: C

Small rills or clefts found in the lower Ganga delta are locally called 'khari'.

Q38. Answer: B

The Narmada river, through the Sardar Sarovar project supplying water and power, is called the 'Hope (lifeline) of Gujarat'.

Q39. Answer: B

The Indo-Brahma (Shiwalik) river is regarded as the oldest drainage system, a mighty river hypothesized to have flowed across the Himalayan foreland in the Tertiary period.

Q40. Answer: A

Among the listed public-sector refineries (Koyali, Trombay, Barauni, Mathura), the Koyali (Gujarat) refinery has the maximum capacity (~13.7 MMTPA).

Q41. Answer: B

NH 7 (Varanasi to Kanyakumari, ~2369 km) was India's longest national highway and passed through Jabalpur.

Q42. Answer: C

The Kaveri river's total length is about 800-805 km, so 802 km is the closest option.

Q43. Answer: A

Amarkantak, the source of the Son, Narmada and (nearby) Mahanadi, lies on the Maikal range of the Satpura system.

Q44. Answer: C

Flagged: geographically the 82.5°E IST meridian passes through Singrauli (not in the options); Mandla is the conventional answer in MP-exam keys for this defective question, so given as best guess.

Q45. Answer: D

The Bhakra dam is built on the Sutlej (Satluj) river in Himachal Pradesh/Punjab.

Q46. Answer: D

The Kosi plain, part of the low-lying north Bihar alluvial flats, has an average elevation of about 30 m above mean sea level.

Q47. Answer: A

Among the options, the Tropic of Cancer passes through Meghalaya; it does not pass through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Orissa.

Q48. Answer: A

Lumding, a major railway junction, is situated in Assam (Nagaon/Hojai district).

Q49. Answer: A

Kerala, with its long low-lying coastline subject to heavy wave action, experiences the maximum marine (sea) erosion among Indian states.

Q50. Answer: A

Among the options, Manasarovar is a glacial lake; Dal and Wular are tectonic/oxbow lakes and Siachen is a glacier, not a lake.

Q51. Answer: A

Norman Borlaug, the American agronomist whose high-yield wheat varieties drove the global Green Revolution, is universally called the Father of the International Green Revolution (M.S. Swaminathan is called the father of the Green Revolution in India).

Q52. Answer: D

World Earth Day is observed annually on 22 April.

Q53. Answer: D

Dr. S. (Subbanna) Ayyappan was the Director General of ICAR and Secretary, DARE from January 2010 to February 2016, and hence was the DG at the time of this 2013 paper.

Q54. Answer: B

Som Mittal served as President of NASSCOM from 2008 until he retired on 3 January 2014, so he was President when this 2013 paper was set.

Q55. Answer: C

In 2013 the Eurozone had exactly 17 member states (Latvia became the 18th member only in January 2014).

Q56. Answer: A

OCR-broken: the stem cuts off at 'for the year' and the intended answer 'Mo Yan' (2012 Nobel Literature laureate) is not among the listed options b/c/d; the year token '2012?' was mis-parsed into option 'a'.

Q57. Answer: A

Sir Philip Craven was President of the International Paralympic Committee from 2001 to 2017 and thus held the post in 2013.

Q58. Answer: B

The Janata Government terminated the Fifth Plan early and introduced the concept of a 'Rolling Plan' for 1978-1980, which is identified with the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Q59. Answer: A

The 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was held in Tehran, Iran, from 26-31 August 2012.

Q60. Answer: A

Liaoning is the first aircraft carrier of the People's Republic of China, commissioned in September 2012.

Q61. Answer: B

Actress Vidya Balan was the brand ambassador of the Nirmal Bharat Yatra / Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan sanitation campaign launched in 2012.

Q62. Answer: C

Christine Lagarde became Managing Director of the IMF in July 2011 and was the head of the IMF at the time of this 2013 paper (Strauss-Kahn was her predecessor; Zoellick headed the World Bank; Ban Ki-moon was UN Secretary-General).

Q63. Answer: D

Indian Railways launched 'Rail Radar' (with Google) to track the real-time location of trains on a map; the question and option stem were split during OCR but the service is Rail Radar.

Q64. Answer: D

HTC Corporation is a Taiwanese consumer-electronics company headquartered in Taoyuan, Taiwan.

Q65. Answer: C

Serena Williams won the 2013 Family Circle Cup women's singles title, defeating Jelena Jankovic in the final.

Q66. Answer: B

Reporting indicates Rupesh Shah took gold and Alok Kumar the silver at the 2013 Asian Billiards Championship in Indore, so best guess is Rupesh Shah, but I could not obtain two fully independent confirmations naming the '12th' Indore edition champion.

Q67. Answer: C

The Expert Committee on GAAR (General Anti-Avoidance Rules) constituted in July 2012 was chaired by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome.

Q68. Answer: B

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, a social security insurance scheme for rural landless households, is administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Q69. Answer: A

'Dans le Harem de Kadhafi' (Gaddafi's Harem) was written by French journalist Annick Cojean.

Q70. Answer: C

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations is headquartered in Rome, Italy.

Q71. Answer: B

Fermentation is an anaerobic process occurring in the ABSENCE of oxygen; therefore the statement that it 'occurs in presence of oxygen' is wrong.

Q72. Answer: C

Chlorophyll absorbs light most strongly in the blue-violet and red regions; among the given choices the red-orange combination is the one chlorophyll absorbs maximally (green is reflected, hence plants look green).

Q73. Answer: D

Among the options the rat is omnivorous (eats both plant and animal matter); rabbit and deer are herbivores and the tiger is a carnivore.

Q74. Answer: D

Most absorption of digested food occurs through the wall of the small intestine, of which the ileum is the principal absorptive part with its villi.

Q75. Answer: C

The liver is an accessory digestive gland in humans (along with the pancreas and salivary glands); the buccal cavity and stomach are parts of the alimentary canal, not accessory glands. The liver is the largest such gland and the best single answer.

Q76. Answer: A

Photophosphorylation is the light-driven synthesis of ATP from ADP and inorganic phosphate in the chloroplast thylakoid membrane.

Q77. Answer: A

The ozone layer absorbs ultraviolet (UV) radiation; its depletion allows more harmful UV rays to reach the earth's surface.

Q78. Answer: C

In the Watson-Crick B-DNA model, one complete helical turn (pitch) spans 34 Å, comprising 10 base pairs spaced 3.4 Å apart.

Q79. Answer: A

The standard NCERT figure for average human gene size (~3000 bp) is not among the printed options, which appear OCR-corrupted; of the available choices 1000 bp is the closest order-of-magnitude best guess.

Q80. Answer: C

Stem is OCR-split (option 'a' is the spilled-over word 'vegetarians?'); the question asks which carbohydrate is most abundant in a strict vegetarian diet, and cellulose (plant fibre) is the standard answer among the remaining real options.

Q81. Answer: B

At the critical angle of incidence, the refracted ray grazes along the interface, i.e. the angle of refraction is 90 degrees.

Q82. Answer: B

The speed of light in vacuum is approximately 3×10^8 m/s.

Q83. Answer: C

Violet light has the shortest wavelength and highest refractive index, so it bends (deviates) the most when dispersed through a prism.

Q84. Answer: A

The SI unit of electric potential is the volt (option 'Volte' is an OCR misspelling of volt).

Q85. Answer: B

Inside a long solenoid the magnetic field is uniform and maximum along its central axis (interior), being half as strong at the ends.

Q86. Answer: A

Geothermal energy is a renewable/alternative (optional) source of energy, unlike fossil fuels such as natural gas and petroleum.

Q87. Answer: C

Geothermal energy in India is harnessed at sites such as the Tattapani/Tapovan hot springs; among the options Maharashtra (Unkeshwar region) is the intended answer.

Q88. Answer: C

Nuclear (atomic) energy derives from the nucleus of heavy atoms and is not derived from the sun, whereas hydel, petroleum and biogas all trace back to solar energy.

Q89. Answer: D

Stars shine because of nuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium in their cores, which releases enormous energy.

Q90. Answer: B

The Haber process for NH_3 synthesis is carried out in a closed system to maintain the high pressure needed and let the reaction reach equilibrium.

Q91. Answer: A

Increasing pressure (for gaseous reactants) raises concentration and collision frequency, increasing the rate of reaction; lowering temperature or pressure or collisions would decrease it.

Q92. Answer: A

Brine is a concentrated aqueous solution of common salt (NaCl).

Q93. Answer: D

Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) is used in soda-acid fire extinguishers, releasing CO_2 that smothers the fire.

Q94. Answer: A

Dead burnt plaster is anhydrous calcium sulphate (CaSO_4), formed when gypsum is heated above ~ 200 C so it can no longer set with water.

Q95. Answer: B

Pyrex (borosilicate) glass has a low coefficient of thermal expansion and high heat resistance, making it ideal for laboratory glassware.

Q96. Answer: B

Stainless steel is an alloy of iron with chromium (which gives corrosion resistance) and nickel.

Q97. Answer: A

NaBH₄ (sodium borohydride) is a reducing agent, whereas KMnO₄, CrO₃ and Fehling's solution are oxidising agents.

Q98. Answer: B

Gallium has a melting point of about 30 C, so it melts (turns liquid) just above room temperature / in the hand, unlike the other listed metals.

Q99. Answer: A

In the reactivity series, magnesium is less reactive than the alkali metals potassium and sodium and less reactive than calcium, making it the least reactive of the four.

Q100. Answer: B

Zymase, an enzyme from yeast, catalyses the conversion of glucose into ethanol and carbon dioxide during fermentation.

Q101. Answer: C

Under Section 11(iv) of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, where a female is adopted by a male, the age difference must be at least 21 years; here it is only 15 years (28-13), so the adoption is void.

Q102. Answer: A

The primary sources of Muslim law are the Quran, Sunna, Ijma and Qiyas; Custom (along with legislation, judicial decisions and equity) is a secondary source.

Q103. Answer: D

The Shariat Act 1937, the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939, and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986 all modify the application of Muslim personal law, so all of the above are correct.

Q104. Answer: A

Imam Abu Hanifa, founder of the Hanafi school, was the first to systematically apply Qiyas (analogical deduction) as a source of Muslim law.

Q105. Answer: D

Consanguinity (blood relationship), affinity (relationship by marriage) and fosterage (milk relationship) are all absolute impediments to a Muslim marriage, rendering it void.

Q106. Answer: C

Under Sunni (Hanafi) law a marriage with a fifth wife while four subsist is irregular (fasid), not void, and can be regularised on death or divorce of one of the existing wives.

Q107. Answer: C

A divorced Muslim woman must observe the period of iddat before she can lawfully remarry; she may marry only after its completion.

Q108. Answer: C

Under Shia law no witnesses are required at the time of marriage (nikah); the presence of two witnesses is required only under Sunni law.

Q109. Answer: D

On non-payment of dower the wife may refuse consummation, sue to recover the dower, and (as an unpaid creditor) retain possession of the husband's property until the dower is paid, so all of the above are her rights.

Q110. Answer: B

The right of pre-emption (shufaa) is the right of a person to acquire/purchase immovable property in preference to and to the exclusion of other intending purchasers.

Q111. Answer: A

Under Muslim law the custody (hizanat) of an illegitimate child belongs to the mother and her relations.

Q112. Answer: D

Section 5 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines 'transfer of property' as an act by which a living person conveys property to one or more living persons.

Q113. Answer: A

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 came into force on 1st July 1882.

Q114. Answer: C

Under Section 6(a) read with the scheme of the TP Act, a gift/transfer of future (non-existent) property is void; the chance of an heir or a mere possibility cannot be transferred.

Q115. Answer: B

Acceptance during the lifetime of the donee is essential; if the donee dies before acceptance the gift is void (Section 122 read with 123, TP Act).

Q116. Answer: A

Under Section 20 of the TP Act, an unborn person for whose benefit an interest is created acquires a vested interest upon his birth, even though he may not be entitled to immediate enjoyment.

Q117. Answer: D

A mortgage by deposit of title deeds (equitable mortgage) under Section 58(f) of the TP Act does not require a written instrument or registration; the other mortgages require a registered instrument.

Q118. Answer: B

The rule against perpetuity is contained in Section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Q119. Answer: B

The doctrine of lis pendens under Section 52 of the TP Act is founded on public policy (and necessity), to prevent transfer of disputed property pending litigation.

Q120. Answer: A

The explanation to Section 5 of the TP Act provides that 'living person' includes a company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not.

Q121. Answer: B

'Sale' is defined in Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Q122. Answer: D

Equity is grounded in natural justice, honesty and good conscience; its primary source is conscience, not custom or written law.

Q123. Answer: A

The English rules of equity have been substantially incorporated into Indian statutes such as the Transfer of Property Act, Specific Relief Act, Indian Trusts Act and Contract Act.

Q124. Answer: B

Where equity conflicts with the express text of a statute, the court must follow the law; equity supplements but cannot override the written law (equity follows the law).

Q125. Answer: A

Equitable remedies (such as specific performance and injunction) are discretionary and cannot be claimed as a matter of right; they are granted at the discretion of the court.

Q126. Answer: C

The concept of trusts originated in England, developed by the Court of Chancery out of the medieval doctrine of 'uses'.

Q127. Answer: C

Under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the three persons essential to a trust are the author (settlor), the trustee and the beneficiary; a legal representative is not necessary for its creation.

Q128. Answer: C

Section 78, Indian Trusts Act, 1882 allows a testamentary trust to be revoked at the testator's pleasure; a will (and hence the trust created by it) is revocable by a subsequent will under the law of wills. Marriage revokes a will only for persons under the Indian Succession Act, not the Hindu Marriage Act, so (d) is wrong.

Q129. Answer: D

Section 77, Indian Trusts Act, 1882 extinguishes a trust when its purpose is fulfilled, becomes unlawful or impossible, or is revoked; mere transfer of the trustees' interest is not a ground of extinction.

Q130. Answer: A

Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act enforces specific performance where there is no standard for ascertaining damages or where money is not adequate relief; a concluded contract is a precondition, so specific performance cannot be granted if there is no concluded contract.

Q131. Answer: A

Specific performance means the actual carrying out of the contract according to its stipulations, as distinct from awarding damages for non-performance.

Q132. Answer: A

Under Section 2(b) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a proposal when accepted becomes a promise.

Q133. Answer: D

An agreement enforceable at the option of one party but not the other is a voidable contract under Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q134. Answer: C

Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) laid down that a minor's agreement is void ab initio.

Q135. Answer: D

Under Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, agreements the meaning of which is uncertain or not capable of being made certain are void.

Q136. Answer: B

Goods displayed in a showcase with a price tag are an invitation to offer (invitation to treat), not an offer; the customer makes the offer.

Q137. Answer: D

Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act exempts certain horse-racing subscription/prize agreements from the rule voiding wagers, so such an agreement is valid.

Q138. Answer: B

An agreement in restraint of marriage (to remain unmarried) is void under Section 26 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q139. Answer: B

Under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, an agreement to do an act impossible or unlawful is void (and a contract becomes void when performance later becomes unlawful or impossible).

Q140. Answer: A

Under the Indian Majority Act, 1875, the age of majority for the purpose of the Contract Act is 18 years.

Q141. Answer: A

A sum fixed beforehand as the compensation payable on breach is called liquidated damages (Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act).

Q142. Answer: B

An agreement made without consideration is void under Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (subject to its exceptions).

Q143. Answer: B

When consent is caused by coercion, the contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused (Section 19 of the Indian Contract Act).

Q144. Answer: D

Where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void under Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act.

Q145. Answer: A

An agreement to trace out secret money by magic is void for uncertainty/impossibility of object under Sections 29/56 of the Indian Contract Act (illustration to Section 29).

Q146. Answer: C

Where consent is obtained by fraud, the party defrauded may rescind the contract and is also entitled to claim compensation for any loss suffered.

Q147. Answer: D

This classic definition of tort as 'a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages' is given by Salmond.

Q148. Answer: C

Unlike contract, the duty under the law of torts is owed towards persons generally, i.e., the world at large.

Q149. Answer: D

To constitute a tort there must be an act or omission by the defendant and that act must result in violation of a legal right vested in the plaintiff, i.e., both (A) and (B).

Q150. Answer: B

An inevitable accident is an unexpected injury which could not have been foreseen and avoided by the exercise of reasonable care; it is wider than and distinct from an act of God.