



SAMPLE PRACTICE SET - 01
LEGAL APTITUDE/LEGAL REASONING

1. **PRINCIPLE:** If the offeror has prescribed a particular mode or manner of acceptance, the acceptance must be made in the prescribed manner only. In the event of the acceptor not following the prescribed mode of acceptance, no valid contract comes into existence.
FACTS: Arora Enterprises made an offer to buy desks from Bharucha Co. Ltd. According to the terms of the contract, the acceptance was to be made through e-mail. Bharucha Co. and Ltd. sent the acceptance through post. Arora Enterprises received this letter but entered into contact with Abdulla Enterprises. Bharucha Co. Ltd. sued Arora Enterprises for breach of contract.
 - (a) Bharucha Co. Ltd can successfully sue Arora Enterprises as it has conveyed its acceptance and fulfilled essential conditions required by contract.
 - (b) Arora Enterprises can be sued as it entered into contract with Abdulla Enterprises after receiving the acceptance of Bharucha Co. Ltd.
 - (c) Arora Enterprises cannot be sued, as the acceptance was invalid.
 - (d) The acceptance is valid as what is necessary is that the acceptance must reach the offeror.
2. **PRINCIPLE:** Unreasonable interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land constitutes nuisance.
FACTS: A brick grinding machine was installed by Mihir adjoining the premises of George who was a medical practitioner. The dust from the machine used to enter George's medical chamber and cause inconvenience to the patients.
 - (a) George cannot sue Mihir for nuisance as every nuisance is not inconvenience.
 - (b) George cannot sue Mihir for nuisance as Mihir has a right to use his property as he deems fit.
 - (c) George cannot sue Mihir for nuisance as the use of land by George was not illegal.
 - (d) George can sue Mihir for nuisance as the dust interfered with the physical comfort of George and his patients.
3. **PRINCIPLE:** When a person falsifies something with the intent to deceive another person or entity is forgery and is a criminal act. Changing or adding the signature on a document, deleting it, using or possessing the

false writing is also considered forgery. In the case of writing/painting to fall under the definition, the material included must have been fabricated or altered significantly in order to represent something it is actually not.

FACT: David made a living traveling from city to city, selling paintings that he claimed were done by great artists. Since the artists' signatures were in place, many people fell for them and purchased the paintings. One of these artists saw three of his alleged paintings in a City gallery containing his name. He knew these were not his works and he complained to the police. Police traced David and initiated legal proceedings. Is David guilty of any offence?

- (a) There is no point in taking legal action against David as the signature has not done any alteration to the art work.
- (b) David is guilty of forgery as the addition of the signature was with an intention to make people believe that those were the paintings of the great artists.
- (c) Those who buy the art pieces from David ought to have been careful in checking it and ensuring that they were originals before purchasing it.
- (d) David is not guilty of any offence as he was selling the art pieces for his living.

4. **PRINCIPLE:** Whoever, by words, or by signs or otherwise brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excites disaffection towards the Government established by law in India shall be punished with imprisonment for life. This is the law on sedition.

FACTS: X made the following two statements at a public gathering:

- (i) This is a Government of scoundrels, bootleggers, fools, and scamsters. Throw them out this time by voting against them. They don't deserve to be in power.
- (ii) Kill all these corrupts and rascals who are running this nation, whether they are leaders of the ruling party or the government servants. Come help me to clear this nation from these evils.

DECISIONS:

- (a) X is not guilty of sedition for having made the statements (i) and (ii) as he was exercising his fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression.
- (b) X is guilty of sedition for having made the statements (i) and (ii).
- (c) X is guilty of sedition for making statement (i) only.
- (d) X is guilty of sedition for making statement (ii) only.

5. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** It is settled that ignorance of law is no excuse but ignorance of fact may be excused.

FACTUAL SITUATION: X, a foreign national was carrying child pornographic material with him and was apprehended when he reached

India. It is an offence to possess child pornographic material in India. X did not know this law.

QUESTION: Can X be prosecuted in India?

- (a) X cannot be prosecuted because he had actually no knowledge about the Indian law.
- (b) X cannot be prosecuted because ignorance of fact is excusable.
- (c) X can be prosecuted because ignorance of law is not excusable.
- (d) It is always in the discretion of court to decide in cases involving foreigners.

6. **LEGAL PRINCIPLES:** A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A agrees to pay B a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs if B marries C latest by 31st March 2015. Due to unavailability of marriage hall, B could marry C only on 7th April, 2015. B claims Rs. 15 lakhs from A.

- (a) B can successfully claim Rs. 15 lakhs from A.
- (b) B cannot claim Rs. 15 lakhs from A as B married C after the prescribed date.
- (c) B can not only claim Rs. 15 lakhs but also special damages from A for having married C.
- (d) B can claim Rs. 15 lakhs from A only when C also joins B in the claim.

7. **PRINCIPLE:** When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that person to such an act or abstinence, he is said to have made a proposal.

FACT: Ram telegraphed to Shyam: "*Will you sell me your bullet bike? Telegram the lowest price.*" Shyam replied by telegram: "*Lowest price for bike is Rs. 1 lakh*" Ram immediately sent his consent through telegram stating: "*I agree to buy the bike for Rs. 1 lakh asked by you,*" Shyam refused to sell the bike.

- (a) He cannot refuse to sell the bike because the contract has already been made.
- (b) He can refuse to sell the bike because it was only invitation to offer and not the real offer.
- (c) It was not a valid offer because willingness to enter into a contract was absent.
- (d) None of these.

8. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** An agreement is enforceable at law if parties competent to contract enter into it with free consent, for consideration.

FACTUAL SITUATION: An extraordinary intelligent and matured boy of 17 years enters into an agreement with a man to sell his new iPhone for a sum of Rs. 5,000. He accepts the money but later on changes his mind and refuses to deliver his iPhone. The man files a suit for a specific performance.

DECISION:

- (a) The man will get the phone as it was a valid agreement.
- (b) The man will not succeed as the consideration was too low.
- (c) The man will not succeed as the boy did not enter the agreement with free consent.
- (d) The man will not succeed as the agreement was not valid.

9. **PRINCIPLE:** Penal laws provide that whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man or woman, shall be punished for rape.

FACTS: A Police Officer found a man engaged in carnal intercourse with an animal. The Police Officer arrested the man and produced him before the Court.

- (a) Court will not punish the police officer
- (b) Court will punish the police officer
- (c) Court will not punish the man for rape
- (d) Court will punish the man for rape

10. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Acts done by children below 12 years of age are not offences if they are not mature enough to understand the nature and consequences of the acts.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Sahil, a child of 10 years of age, finds a gold coin in his uncle's home. He gives the coin to his sister Rachna who is eight years old. The uncle reports the matter to the police. The police conducts a search. During the investigation the police finds the gold coin kept in the toys of Rachna. Rachna tells the police that Sahil had given the coin to her.

DECISION:

- (a) Sahil is guilty of theft
- (b) Rachna is guilty of theft
- (c) Both Sahil and Rachna are guilty of theft
- (d) Neither Sahil nor Rachna is guilty of theft

11. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

FACTUAL SITUATION: Suresh harasses his colleague Nimita in the office. Nimita makes a complaint to her employer and also to the police station. Following the recommendations of the departmental committee, the employer terminates the services of Suresh. The police also arrested him and prosecution started. he defended that he cannot be punished twice. Which of the following options is correct?

- (a) He cannot be prosecuted.
- (b) he can be prosecuted because departmental proceedings are different from prosecution.
- (c) It is the sole discretion of the court to prosecute him or not to prosecute him as he has already paid a price by losing his job.

- (d) The court has to prosecute only if the departmental committee has recommended his prosecution.
12. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* about Money Bill?
- (a) On the question whether a Bill is Money Bill or not, the decision of the President is final.
 - (b) A Bill is not to be deemed a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body.
 - (c) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Legislative Council.
 - (d) If the Legislative Assembly does not accept any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by Legislative Assembly.
13. The 'Collegium System' is
- (a) a process to appoint judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.
 - (b) a process to elect the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
 - (c) a process to elect President and Vice-President of India.
 - (d) a process to elect Leader of the Opposition Party in the Lok Sabha.
14. Third Schedule to the Constitution of India deals with:
- (a) List of States and Union Territories
 - (b) Languages
 - (c) Panchayati Raj
 - (d) Form of Oaths or Affirmations
15. Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri are _____.
- (a) Titles
 - (b) Awards
 - (c) To be added suffixes or prefixes to the name of the recipient
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
16. Protection from 'double jeopardy' means:
- (a) No person shall be prosecuted and compelled to be a witness in the same case simultaneously.
 - (b) No person shall be sued for a civil wrong and prosecuted for an offence simultaneously.
 - (c) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
 - (d) No person shall be prosecuted for two offences simultaneously.
17. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, 1950 provides for the right to property?
- (a) Article 31.
 - (b) Article 43.
 - (c) Article 31A.

- (d) Article 300A.
18. The President of India exercise his powers
- (a) through Vice-President
 - (b) either directly or through officers subordinate to him
 - (c) through Cabinet Ministers
 - (d) through Prime Minister
19. Under which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India, 1950, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order?
- (a) Article 131
 - (b) Article 134
 - (c) Article 136
 - (d) Article 143
20. Under the Constitution of India 'Right to Pollution Free Environment' has emerged as a fundamental right from the right to
- (a) Freedom of movement under Article 19
 - (b) Equality under Article 14
 - (c) Life and personal liberty under Article 21
 - (d) Conserve culture under Article 29
21. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th November, 1949.
- Reason (R):** Law Day is celebrated in India on 26th November every year.
- (a) Both A and R are individual true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually 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 ture.
22. The idea of Preamble to Constitution has been borrowed from?
- (a) U.S.A.
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) U.K.
 - (d) Australia
23. "Directive Principle of State Policy is the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the constitution" was said by:
- (a) Granville Austin
 - (b) K.C. Wheare
 - (c) A.V. Dicey
 - (d) B.R. Ambedkar
24. For which among the following posts there is no provision in Constitution of India?
- (a) Deputy Speaker
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Deputy Prime Minister

- (d) Vice-President
25. Who among the following is the current member of the International Law Commission from India?
- (a) Nagender Singh
 - (b) P.S. Rao
 - (c) Aniruddha Rajput
 - (d) Dalbir Bhandari
26. Who amongst the following did not serve as the Chairman of the Law Commission of India?
- (a) Mr. M.C. Setalvad
 - (b) Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy
 - (c) Justice A.P. Shah
 - (d) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
27. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to defamation?
- (a) Defamation is caused when a person causes injury to another person's reputation without any lawful justification.
 - (b) Defamation is a crime, not a tort.
 - (c) Defamation may be caused by Libel or Slander or both.
 - (d) Statements made under the defence of absolute privilege *e.g.*, in *Parliamentary proceedings* are not actionable.
28. Which of the following is not a subject matter of protection under the Copyright Act, 1957?
- (a) Computer Programme
 - (b) Industrial designs
 - (c) Work of architecture
 - (d) Film script.
29. A Lok Adalat is different from other courts:
- (a) Because its decisions cannot be challenged in any Court of Law
 - (b) Because the system is developed by the judges
 - (c) Because the Parliamentary Act guides it
 - (d) None of the above
30. Under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 the accused may be discharged or punishment may be remitted on:
- (a) Apology made to the satisfaction of court
 - (b) Apology has no place in the Act
 - (c) Apology that reduces punishment
 - (d) none of the above
31. **Assertion (A):** A void contract is not necessarily illegal.
Reason (R): Every illegal contract is void.
- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually 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 true
32. A Dying Declaration is admissible
- (a) Only in criminal proceedings
 - (b) Only in civil proceedings
 - (c) Both in civil and criminal proceedings
 - (d) Only in *quasi-judicial* proceedings
33. Who is the Chairperson of 21st Law Commission of India?
- (a) Justice Cyriac Joseph
 - (b) Justice B.S. Chauhan
 - (c) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
 - (d) Justice S.H. Kapadia
34. The members of the National Human Rights Commission are appointed by:
- (a) The President of India
 - (b) Chairperson of National Human Rights Commission.
 - (c) The Chief Justice of India
 - (d) The Prime Minister of India.
35. The recommendations of Justice Lodha Committee primarily related to
- (a) BCCI
 - (b) Reservation for the Jat people
 - (c) Reform in the labour sector
 - (d) Pathankot incident
36. The Union Government on the recommendation of the under the chairmanship of has decided to decriminalize section of Indian Penal Code.
- (a) 20th Law Commission, Justice A.P. Shah and section 309
 - (b) 20th Law Commission, Justice M.P. Shah and Section 307.
 - (c) Supreme Court Justice H.L. Dattu and section 309.
 - (d) Planning Commission, Law Minister, section 309.
37. Sachar Committee Report refers to
- (a) Reservation for minorities
 - (b) Backwardness among the Muslim community
 - (c) Judicial reform
 - (d) Election reform
38. Which Committee/Commission made recommendations to make civil services more efficient and decorruped?
- (a) Kothari Commission
 - (b) Niyogi Committee
 - (c) Balwant Rai Committee
 - (d) P.C. Hota Committee
39. Which of the following is not placed at Hague?
- (a) Permanent Court of Arbitration

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| (a) | International Civil Aviation Organisation | Montreal |
| (b) | World Trade Organisation | Geneva |
| (c) | United Nation Industrial
Development Organisation | Brussels |
| (d) | International Fund for
Agricultural Development | Rome |
47. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the U.N. He is elected by:
- (a) General Assembly
 - (b) General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council
 - (c) General Assembly by 2/3rd majority
 - (d) None of the above
48. Where was 17th NAM Summit held?
- (a) Venezuela (Margarita Island)
 - (b) Mehran
 - (c) Turban
 - (d) Baghdad
49. When was the First World Tsunami Awareness Day observed across the world?
- (a) 5 November, 2016
 - (b) 1 January, 2017
 - (c) 15 March, 2016
 - (d) 13 April, 2017
50. World Earth Day is celebrated on
- (a) 14 February
 - (b) 22 April
 - (c) 11 May
 - (d) 11 July



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LEGAL APTITUDE/LEGAL REASONING

ANSWER KEY

1	c	11	b	21	b	31	b	41	c
2	d	12	a	22	a	32	c	42	b
3	b	13	a	23	a	33	b	43	b
4	d	14	d	24	c	34	a	44	b
5	c	15	b	25	c	35	a	45	c
6	b	16	c	26	d	36	a	46	c
7	b	17	d	27	b	37	b	47	b
8	d	18	b	28	b	38	d	48	a
9	c	19	c	29	a	39	b	49	a
10	d	20	c	30	a	40	a	50	b