



SAMPLE PRACTICE SET - 02
LEGAL APTITUDE/LEGAL REASONING

1. **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.
2. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE OF SEDITION:** Whoever by words, by signs or otherwise brings into hatred or contempt or excites disaffection towards the Government established by Law in India shall be punished with imprisonment for life.
FACTUAL SITUATION: In a public meeting Z, the leader of an opposite party thunders, "this is a Government of scoundrels, bottleggers and scamsters. They deserve to be unseated. Teach them a lesson in the coming elections by voting them out of power." The Government prosecutes Z for sedition.
DECISION:
 - (a) Z is guilty of sedition for having made irresponsible and inflammatory statements against the Government.
 - (b) Z is not guilty of sedition as he is only exercising his freedom of speech in public.
 - (c) Z is guilty of sedition, as his statement would incite people to violence leading to breakdown of Law and order.
 - (d) None of these
3. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** A master is liable for those acts of his servant which are committed in the course of employment.
FACTUAL SITUATION: A travelling agency asked its driver to drop a customer at the Delhi University. After dropping the customer, when he

was returning back to the office of agency, he found his girlfriend on the way who was waiting for a bus to her residence which is one kilometer away from the office of agency. The driver offered her the lift. On the way, the car met with an accident and the girl got severely injured. She not claims compensation from the agency.

- (a) The girl will succeed as the driver was driving in the course of employment.
- (b) The girl will not succeed as the driver was not driving in the course of employment.
- (c) The girl will succeed on the basis of strict liability of the agency.
- (d) The girl will succeed as she took free lift from her boyfriend. She would rather be liable to pay the fare to the agency and be prosecuted.

4. **PRINCIPLE:** *Injuria sine damnum i.e., injury without damage.*

FACT: SONU, who was a returning officer at a polling booth, wrongly refused to register a duly tendered vote of MONU sought to vote, was declared elected.

- (a) MONU can sue SONU on the ground that he was denied to cast vote, which is a fundamental right.
- (b) MONU can sue SONU on the ground that he was denied to cast vote, which is legal right.
- (c) MONU cannot sue SONU because there is no injury or damage caused to MONU.
- (d) MONU cannot sue SONU because to whom he sought to vote was declared elected.

5. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** The violation of legal right without damage gives rise to tort.

FACTUAL SITUATION: X runs a Medical coaching centre and charges Rs. 2 lakhs per annum as fee. Y started another Medical coaching centre and started charging Rs. 1 lakh per annum fee for competing with X. This act of Y compelled X to reduce his charge to such Rs. 1 lakh.

QUESTION: Can X claim damages from Y?

- (a) Yes, he can as Y violated his legal right.
- (b) No, X has reduced the fee on his own.
- (c) Yes because as there was damages there was legal injury.
- (d) No because though there was damage but there was no legal injury.

6. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or not capable of being made certain, are void.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A purchased cards of a certain price coupled with a promise to give Rs. 100 more to the seller if the cards are proved lucky.

- (a) This is a valid agreement.
- (b) This agreement is void for uncertainty because it is not possible to precisely determine whether the cards brought good luck to A.

(c) The agreement is partially valid and partially void.

(d) The agreement is voidable.

7. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Every agreement in restraint of marriage of any person is void.

FACTUAL SITUATION: X entered into an agreement with a banker and deposited Rs. five lakhs with the banker. The terms of the agreement provided that X's son Y shall be the beneficiary of the deposited amount only if he marries after he attains the age of 21.

QUESTION: Is agreement between X and Banker void?

(a) Yes, since the agreement is restraining the marriage of Y.

(b) Yes, because Y has right to marry only when he is eligible to cast his vote.

(c) No, agreement is valid and enforceable.

(d) None of the above.

8. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE:** Any institution or body can be a 'State' if it is created under the Constitution or a statute; or if it is substantially financed by the Government; or the Government holds its share capital.

FACTUAL SITUATION: K approached the High Court by filing a writ petition against the Board for Control of Cricket in India (BCCI). The argument advanced was the BCCI is a 'State' within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India. The question is whether the argument is acceptable?

DECISION:

(a) Yes, because the Board has monopoly on cricket in India.

(b) No, because the monopoly on cricket is neither State conferred nor State protected.

(c) No, because the control of the government on BCCI, if any, is only regulatory.

(d) No, because neither the Board is created under a statute nor any part of share capital of the Board is held by the Government and no financial assistance is given by the government to the Board.

9. **LEGAL PRINCIPLES:** Legal aid is a right and not a charity.

FACTUAL SITUATION: A person facing a criminal charge in a criminal trial pleads that he is unable to engage an advocate for reasons of poverty and that he should be provided with a lawyer at State expenses to defend him. Decide.

(a) State is bound to provide him a lawyer as it is a matter of his right.

(b) State may refuse to pay the expenses of lawyer to a criminal.

(c) State may deny on the ground of unavailability of lawyer or lack of finance.

(d) State may provide him a lawyer on the condition that he will return to the government the fee payable to the advocate within a reasonable period.

10. LEGAL PRINCIPLE: Every person is entitled to freedom of conscience and to profess, practice and propagate his religion subject to public order, morality and health.

FACTS: X, a Muslim sacrifices a cow on Bakra-Id believing it to be a part of his religious rites. However, there was a law of general prohibition on slaughter of cows. X, was prosecuted for slaughtering cow.

ANSWER:

- (a) X cannot be prosecuted as killing of cow on Bakra-Id has the Muslim religious sanction.
 - (b) X can be prosecuted as the state has a right to regulate the freedom of the religion in the interest of the public order.
 - (c) X can be prosecuted as the slaughtering of cow hurts other community's religious sentiments.
 - (d) X can be prosecuted, as the slaughtering of cow is cruelty to animals.
- 11.** According to Article 1 clause (1) of the Constitution of India, 1950, "India, that is....., shall be a Union of States".
- (a) Bharat
 - (b) Hindustan
 - (c) Republic of India
 - (d) Democratic Republic of India.
- 12.** When was Article 21A (right to education) inserted in Part III of the Constitution?
- (a) 2000
 - (b) 2002
 - (c) 2003
 - (d) 2005
- 13.** How many members the President can nominate to the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 10
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 16
- 14.** Who amongst the following was not a Chief Justice of India?
- (a) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
 - (b) Justice R.M. Lodha
 - (c) Justice Krishna Iyer
 - (d) Justice J.S. Verma
- 15.** In United States, the residuary power lies with
- (a) States
 - (b) Federal Government
 - (c) States and Federal Government depending upon the subject-matter as the Constitution did not define it in clear and cogent terms.
 - (d) Local Governments.
- 16.** Justice social, economic and political is.....

- (a) a Directive Principle of State Policy taken into account while making law.
- (b) an ideal enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India.
- (c) guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.
- (d) guaranteed by Supreme Court through its writ jurisdiction.
17. The word 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution in the year _____.
- (a) 1978
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1979
18. The Fourth Schedule of Constitution of India Deals with _____.
- (a) Allocation of Seats in the Council of States
- (b) Allocation of Seats in the House of People
- (c) Languages
- (d) Forms of Oath of Affirmation
19. Writ of *habeas corpus* is a/an _____.
- (a) Constitutional remedy
- (b) Legislative remedy
- (c) Executive remedy
- (d) *Quasi*-judicial remedy
20. Who among the following was not the Chief Justice of India?
- (a) Justice P. Sathasivam
- (b) Justice Altamas Kabir
- (c) Justice S.H. Kapadia
- (d) Justice M. Jagannadha Rao.
21. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament?
- (a) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) The Vice-President.
22. Under the Indian constitution, certain payments like emoluments to the President and judges of the Supreme Court do not require any parliament sanction as such, but are nevertheless shown separately in the budget. These are drawn from:
- (a) Grant-in-aid
- (b) Contingency Fund
- (c) Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) Public accounts
23. The 39th Constitutional Amendment laid that election of any person to Lok Sabha holding the office of Prime Minister cannot be challenged before a court of Law, but only before an authority established by Parliament. This was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in

- (a) *Keshavananda Bharati* case
(b) *Maneka Gandhi* case
(c) *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain* case
(d) None of the above
24. The test of creamy layer in reservation policy in India is not applicable to
(a) Article 123
(b) Article 124
(c) Article 143
(d) Article 226
25. The origin of Fundamental rights in Constitution of India can be tracked _____ of Indian National Congress.
(a) Karachi session
(b) Tripura session
(c) Madras session
(d) Nagpur session
26. President is the head of the Union Executive, such power has been given to him by
(a) Constitution of India
(b) Parliament
(c) Special Commission appointed from time to time from time to time for this purpose
(d) Supreme Court of India
27. Which amongst the following is a committee constituted to inquire into allegations of corruption in Indian Premier League?
(a) Satyajit Ray Committee
(b) Shyam Benegal Committee
(c) Justice Mukul Mugdal Committee
(d) Justice Khosla Committee
28. In India, the National Voter's Day is celebrated on
(a) 25th December
(b) 25th January
(c) 17th March
(d) 17th January
29. What is the meaning of *ex facie*?
(a) making the face down
(b) Beside the face of it
(c) Behind the fact it
(d) One the fact of it.
30. Under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, 'child' means
(a) any child who has not completed 18 years of age.
(b) a male child who has not completed 16 years of age and female child who has not completed 18 years of age.

- (c) any child who is not under guardianship.
(d) any person who has not attained sufficient level of maturity and behaves like a child.
31. The Rule of absolute liability was first laid down in India in *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* which pertained to the
- (a) *Bhopal Gas Tragedy* case
(b) *Oleum Gas Leak* case
(c) *Uphaar Cinema Tragedy* case
(d) Burning of school in Tamil Nadu
32. In which of the following circumstances, there shall be no vicarious liability?
- (a) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent
(b) Liability of partners for each other's tort
(c) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant
(d) Liability of the teacher for the tort of his student
33. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Tort is a civil wrong.
(b) Every civil wrong is not a tort.
(c) In tort, normally liquidated damages are granted.
(d) Law of tort is independent of criminal law
34. Under which of the following statutes, the Tirupathi Laddu has been protected?
- (a) Copyright Act, 1957
(b) Trade Marks Act, 1999
(c) The Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001
(d) The Protection of Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999.
35. What is the meaning of Caveat Emptor?
- (a) Let the buyer beware
(b) A legal action or trial
(c) An offence in which arrest can be made without a warrant
(d) The obligation of proving the case.
36. Mahesh is an excellent swimmer, he finds Ramesh, child of 4 years of age drowning in the river Yamuna. He could have saved the child by jumping into the river. But he did not do so and Ramesh drowned and died. Mahesh is guilty of
- (a) Murder
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
(c) Abetment to suicide
(d) No offence
37. The law that protects authors of books or articles by giving exclusive rights is known as
- (a) Copy right law
(b) Patent law

- (c) Trade mark law
(d) design law
38. Which is the car used by Maya?
(a) Toyoto
(b) Chevrolet
(c) Mahindra
(d) Ford
39. The first Law Commission of independent India was set up under the Chairmanship of
(a) T.V. Venkatarama Aiyar
(b) P.B. Gajendragadkar
(c) M.C. Setavad
(d) K.V.K. Sundaram
40. The Commission which enquired into an submitted report regarding the Godhra train carnage is
(a) Chelliah Commission
(b) Wanchoo Committee
(c) Rangarajan Committee
(d) Nanvati Commission
41. Who headed the first Commission on Backward Classes?
(a) B.P. Mandal
(b) Kaka Saheb Kalekar
(c) M.H. Mandal
(d) S.P. Mandal
42. Who was the Chairperson of the Committee on Review of the Working of the Constitution?
(a) Subhash C. Kashyap
(b) Justice Venkatachaliah
(c) L.K. Advani
(d) Justice B.N. Kirpal
43. Which of the following is/are principal organ/s of the United Nations?
1. International Court of Justice
2. United Nations Development Programme
3. United Nations Economic and Social Council
4. United Nations Environment Programme
(a) Only 1
(b) All of these
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1 and 3
44. United Nations day is celebrated on
(a) 24 October
(b) 26 January
(c) 25 August

- (d) 25 December
45. The General assembly of UNO is the:
(a) Supplemental organ of United Nations
(b) Main deliberative organ of United Nations
(c) Not an organ of the United Nations
(d) Specialized agency of United Nations.
46. The seat of International Criminal Court is at
(a) Vienna
(b) The Hague
(c) Switzerland
(d) Melbourn
47. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement was born out of the efforts made by:
(a) John Ibrahim
(b) Henry Truman
(c) Churchil
(d) Henry Dunant
48. Which of the following is a correct pair?
(a) United Nations Organisation, 1946.
(b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.
(c) Constitution of India, 1951
(d) World Trade Organisation, 1996.
49. Where did the fourth Summit or Nuclear Security take place?
(a) Washington D.C.
(b) Washington
(c) New Delhi
(d) Sydney
50. Where is Secretariat of SAARC located?
(a) Colombo
(b) Islamabad
(c) New Delhi
(d) Kathmandu



SAMPLE PRACTICE SET - 02
LEGAL APTITUDE/LEGAL REASONING

ANSWER KEY

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