

Madhya Pradesh Civil Judge - Class II
(Preliminary) Examination
(M.P.C.J. - 2002)
(Law)

The Indian Contract Act

1. A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind:
 - (A) May not contract
 - (B) May contract
 - (C) May contract during those intervals when he is of sound mind
 - (D) May contract only after he becomes completely of sound mind

2. Number of ingredients of 'Promise' is :
 - (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Four
 - (D) Five

3. A proposal when accepted:
 - (A) Becomes a promise
 - (B) Becomes an agreement
 - (C) Becomes a contract
 - (D) Becomes a consideration

4. A contract without consideration will be :
 - (A) Voidable
 - (B) Void
 - (C) Illegal
 - (D) Inoperative

5. 'A' promises to paint a picture for 'B':
 - (A) 'A' may employ a competent person to perform the promise
 - (B) Representatives of "A' may employ a competent person for the purpose
 - (C) 'A's sons may perform the promise
 - (D) 'A' must perform this promise personally

6. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person other than a minor:

- (A) Is voidable
- (B) Is illegal
- (C) Is void
- (D) Is valid

7. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal :

- (A) Such a promise can be enforced
- (B) Any of its branch cannot be enforced
- (C) The legal branch alone can be enforced
- (D) With the permission of the Court, both the branches can be enforced

8. 'A' contracts to sing for 'B' at a concert for 1,000 rupees which are paid in advance. 'A' is too ill to sing:

- (A) 'A' is bound only to make compensation to 'B' for the loss of the profits which 'B' would have made if 'A' had been able to sing, but not bound to refund 1,000 rupees paid in advance
- (B) 'A' is neither bound to refund 1,000 rupees paid in advance nor is bound to make compensation to 'B' for the loss of profits which 'B' would have made if 'A' had been able to sing
- (C) 'A' is not bound to make compensation to 'B' for the loss of profits which 'B' would have made if 'A' had been able to sing, but must refund to 'B' the 1,000 rupees paid in advance
- (D) 'A' is not bound to make compensation to 'B' for the loss of profits which 'B' would have made if 'A' had been able to sing, but must refund to 'B' half of the amount paid in advance

9. "A' leaves a cow in the custody of 'B' to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. In the absence of any contract to the contrary:

- (A) 'B' is bound to deliver only the cow to 'A'
- (B) 'B' is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to 'A'
- (C) 'B' is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow if he is paid half the price of the calf
- (D) 'B' is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow if he is paid one third of the price of the calf

10. Finder of a lost thing which is commonly the subject of sale, may sell it when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found amount to :

- (A) One-fourth
- (B) Half
- (C) One-third
- (D) Two-thirds

of its value.

11. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to 'sub-agent'?
- (A) He is employed by the principal in the business of the agency
 - (B) He is employed by the original agent in the business of the agency
 - (C) He acts under the control of the principal
 - (D) The agent is not responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent

12. 'A' gives authority to 'B' to sell A's land and to pay himself out of the proceeds, the debts due to him from 'A'. In the absence of an express contract: <https://www.pyqonline.com>

- (A) 'A' can revoke this authority
- (B) Authority can be terminated by the insanity of 'A'
- (C) Authority can be terminated by the death of 'A'
- (D) 'A' cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his death or insanity

The M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959

13. 'Agriculture' does not include :

- (A) Horticulture
- (B) The planting and upkeep of orchards
- (C) The reserving of land for fodder, grazing or thatching grass
- (D) Forest of big bushes

14. To cultivate personally' does not mean to cultivate on one's own account:

- (A) By the labour of any member of one's family
- (B) By servants on wages payable in crop share
- (C) By hired labour under one's personal supervision
- (D) By hired labour under personal supervision of any member of one's family

15. Revenue Inspectors, Measurers and Patwaris shall not enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling house without the consent of :

- (A) Collector.
- (B) Tahsildar.
- (C) Real owner
- (D) Occupier thereof

to do acts connected with their duties under M.P. Land Revenue Code

16. Which Revenue Officer cannot make over any case for enquiry and report from his own file to any Revenue Officer subordinate to him ?

- (A) Sub-divisional Officer.
- (B) Collector
- (C) Naib- Tahsildar
- (D) Tahsildar

17. A party against whom an order has been passed in his absence by a Revenue Officer may apply to have it set aside within-

- (A) Sixty days
- (B) Two months
- (C) One month
- (D) Thirty days

from the date of order or knowledge of the order in case summons was not duly served.

18. A Revenue Officer may award costs incurred in any case or proceeding arising under M.P. Land Revenue Code to the extent of-

- (A) Three hundred rupees
- (B) Five hundred rupees
- (C) One thousand rupees
- (D) As he thinks fit

19. Which one of the following shall not be taken into account in estimating the cost of cultivation?

- (A) Market value of the land
- (B) The depreciation of stock and buildings
- (C) The money equivalent of the cultivator's labour and supervision
- (D) The money equivalent of the cultivator's family's labour and supervision

20. Any person lawfully acquiring any right of interest in land, shall under section 109 of M.P.L.R.C., report his acquisition of such right to-

- (A) Collector
- (B) Sub-divisional Officer
- (C) Patwari
- (D) Revenue-Inspector

21. All disputes regarding boundaries of villages, survey numbers and plot numbers, where such boundaries have been fixed under the provisions of Section 124 of M.P.L.R.C. shall be decided-

- (A) By Collector
- (B) By Sub-divisional Officer
- (C) By Patwari
- (D) By Tahsildar

22. Where the boundary has been fixed under the provisions of section 124 of M.P.L.R.C. and a person holding wrongful possession over any land has been summarily ejected from such land, he may, within the period of-

- (A) Two years
- (B) One year
- (C) Three years
- (D) Four years

from the date of ejection, institute a civil suit to establish his title thereto.

23. By whose order the tenancy of an occupancy tenant in his holding can be terminated ?

- (A) The Collector
- (B) The Tahsildar
- (C) The Sub-divisional Officer
- (D) The Commissioner

24. Allotment of house site under Gramin Avas Yojna to a landless person shall be subject to condition that the allottee shall build a bouse on such land within a period of -

- (A) One year
- (B) Three years
- (C) Five years
- (D) Seven years

from the date of allotment.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

25. In reference of District Court, which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (A) It can transfer any suit, appeal or other proceeding pending before it for trial to any Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same
- (B) It can withdraw any suit and appeal or other proceeding pending in any Court subordinate to it
- (C) It can try or dispose of the suit, appeal or other proceeding withdrawn from any Court subordinate to it or it may transfer the same for trial or disposal to some other Court subordinate to it and competent to try or dispose of the same
- (D) It cannot retransfer any suit, appeal or other proceeding to the Court from which it was withdrawn

26. Under Section 34 of Civil Procedure Code, Court can award interest from the date of decree to the date of payment or such earlier date as the Court thinks fit. Rate of such interest shall not exceed..... per annum.

- (A) Nine percent
- (B) Ten percent
- (C) Six percent
- (D) Twelve percent

27. Any amount which a Court will order to be paid as compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences, shall not exceed the amount of -

- (A) Two thousand rupees or the amount within its pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less
- (B) Three thousand rupees or the amount within its pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less
- (C) Four thousand rupees or the amount within its pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less
- (D) Five thousand rupees or the amount within its pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less

28. During the proceeding of execution of a decree, a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall be determined by -

- (A) The Court which passed the decree
- (B) The Court executing the decree
- (C) The appellate Court
- (D) A separate suit

29. A judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for the payment of money and the Judgement-debtor pays the amount of the decree and the costs of the arrest to the officer arresting him, such officer -

- (A) Shall send the judgement-debtor to civil prison
- (B) Shall take judgement-debtor to the Court
- (C) Shall at once release him
- (D) Shall release him after taking security from him

30. Under Section 80 of Civil Procedure Code -

- (A) Ninety days
- (B) Sixty days
- (C) Three months
- (D) Two months

notice in writing is required to be delivered before institution of a suit against the Government.

31. 'A' lets a house to 'B' at a yearly rent of rupees five hundred. The rent for the whole of the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 is due and unpaid. 'A' sues 'B' in 1908 only for the rent due for 1906 -

- (A) 'A' can afterwards sue 'B' only for the rent due for 1905
- (B) 'A' can afterwards sue 'B' only for the rent due for 1907

- (C) 'A' can afterwards sue 'B' only for the rent due for 1905 and 1907 both
- (D) 'A' cannot afterwards sue 'B' only for the rent due for 1905 or 1907

32. Any court will order a party who resides without the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, to appear in person, if he resides -

- (A) Within India
- (B) Within the local limits of that State in which the Court is situated
- (C) Within the local limits of that district in which the Court is situated
- (D) Within certain limits from the place where the Court is situated

33. A suit may be dismissed where, after a summons has been issued to the defendant and returned unserved, plaintiff fails to apply for fresh summons for the period of -

- (A) Thirty days
- (B) Sixty days
- (C) One month
- (D) Two months

from the date of such return.

34. Date appointed by any Court for presenting list of witnesses by the parties to obtain summons to them for their attendance in Court, shall not be later than -

- (A) Ten days
- (B) Fifteen days
- (C) Eighteen days
- (D) Thirty days

35. In a suit, plaintiff himself wishes to appear as a witness. Without any permission of Court, he may so appear-

- (A) At any time before evidence from plaintiff's side is over
- (B) At any time before evidence from defendant's side is over
- (C) At any time before arguments are heard
- (D) Only before any other witness on his behalf has been examined

36. After the passing of a decree for payment of money, on the application of the Judgment-debtor, Court shall not order that payment of the amount of decree shall be made by installments -

- (A) Without recording evidence of both parties
- (B) Without obtaining affidavits from both parties
- (C) Without obtaining the documents regarding the financial condition of the Judgment-debtor
- (D) Without the consent of decree-holder

The Indian Penal Code, 1860

37. 'A' who is citizen of India commits murder in Uganda. He is arrested in Delhi. He can be tried and convicted of murder -

- (A) Only in Uganda
- (B) Only in that country of which the deceased was a citizen
- (C) In any one of the above
- (D) In Delhi

38. Which of the following punishments cannot be awarded under the Indian Penal Code?

- (A) Forfeiture of property
- (B) Imprisonment with hard labour
- (C) Transportation for life
- (D) Death

39. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend there the amount of fine to which the offender may be liable will be -

- (A) Not exceeding rupees fifty thousand
- (B) Not exceeding rupees twenty-five thousand
- (C) Not exceeding rupees ten lakh
- (D) Unlimited but not excessive

40. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under-

- (A) Eight years
 - (B) Ten years
 - (C) Seven years
 - (D) Twelve year
- of age.

41. Minimum number of persons required to form an 'unlawful assembly' is -

- (A) Seven
- (B) Five
- (C) Ten
- (D) Six

42. Minimum number of persons required to 'Commit an affray' is -

- (A) Five
- (B) Two
- (C) Ten
- (D) Eleven

43. 'Y' gives grave and sudden provocation to 'A'. 'A', on this provocation, fires a pistol at 'Y', neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill 'Z', who is near him, but out of sight. 'A' kills 'Z'. 'A' is guilty of -

- (A) Murder
- (B) Culpable homicide
- (C) Attempt to murder
- (D) No offence as act falls under general-exception

44. Any hurt is 'grievous' if it causes the sufferer to be in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during the space of -

- (A) Fifteen days
- (B) Twenty days
- (C) Twenty five days
- (D) Thirty days

45. How many kinds of kidnapping are there in the Indian Penal Code ?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

46. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child shall be punished under Section 369 of I.P.C. if the age of such child is under -

- (A) Ten
- (B) Twelve
- (C) Fourteen
- (D) Fifteen years.

47. What is the minimum number of persons required to commit 'dacoity'?

- (A) Five
- (B) Six

- (C) Two
- (D) Ten

48. 'A' has sexual intercourse with an adult married woman whom he knows to be wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man but with the consent of that woman. 'A' is guilty of

- (A) Rape
- (B) Adultery
- (C) Insulting the modesty of the woman
- (D) No offence

The of Code Criminal 1973 Procedure

49. State may, by Government notification declare any area to be a area Metropolitan for the of purposes the Code of Criminal Procedure whose population exceeds - <https://www.pyqonline.com>

- (A) Ten lakhs
- (B) Five lakhs
- (C) Seven lakhs
- (D) Three lakhs

50. A person shall be to eligible be as an appointed Additional Public Prosecutor only if he has in been as practice an for advocate not less than -

- (A) Five
 - (B) Six
 - (C) Seven
 - (D) Three
- years.

51. The Central or Government the State may Government for appoint for the purpose of any case as practice for advocate not less than -

- (A) Five
- (B) Seven
- (C) Eight
- (D) Ten

52. The of Court a of Magistrate first class may a pass of sentence for a imprisonment term not exceeding

- (A) Three years
- (B) Five years

- (C) Seven years
- (D) Four years

53. The Court of the Magistrate second class may pass a sentence of fine not exceeding-

- (A) One thousand
- (B) Three thousand
- (C) Five thousand
- (D) Ten thousand rupees

54. If a person in lawful custody escapes, the person from whose custody he escaped may, immediately pursue and arrest him-

- (A) Within local limits of the Police-station concerned
- (B) Within local limits of the district
- (C) Within local limits of the state
- (D) In any part of India

55. In proceedings under section 107 of Code of Criminal Procedure an Executive Magistrate may require a person to execute a bond for keeping peace for such period, not exceeding

- (A) One year
- (B) Two years
- (C) Three years
- (D) Six months

as the Magistrate thinks fit.

56. In reference to information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, which of the following statements is not correct ?

- (A) It may be given orally to an officer in charge of a Police station
- (B) It is reduced to writing by or under the direction of the officer in charge of the Police station
- (C) Information reduced to writing is to be signed by the person giving it
- (D) Copy of information cannot be given, free of cost, to the informant

57. Any person, who has accepted a tender of pardon made under Section 306 or Section 307, has either willfully concealed anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made. Who will certify this fact ?

- (A) District Magistrate
- (B) Sessions Judge
- (C) Public Prosecutor
- (D) Chief Judicial Magistrate

58. When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under section 320 of Code of Criminal Procedure is dead, then-

- (A) Offence cannot be compounded
- (B) Offence can be compounded by any of the eye-witnesses
- (C) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence without the consent of the Court
- (D) Legal representative of such person can compound the offence with the consent of the Court

59. At any time before the Judgement is pronounced, prosecution of any person may be withdrawn with the consent of the Court by -

- (A) On whose instance first information report was recorded
- (B) Investigating officer of the case
- (C) Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor in charge of the case
- (D) Person aggrieved by the offence

60. Magistrate by whom the case is heard may award such compensation, not exceeding

- (A) One hundred
- (B) Five hundred
- (C) Three hundred
- (D) One thousand

rupees to be paid to any person groundlessly arrested by the person so causing the arrest.

61. There shall be no appeal by a convicted person where a Magistrate of the first class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding -

- (A) One hundred
- (B) Two hundred
- (C) Three hundred
- (D) Two hundred and fifty rupees

62. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable with fine only, after the expiry of the period of limitation of-

- (A) Two months
- (B) Three months
- (C) Ninety days
- (D) Six months

63. Three years period of limitation is prescribed for taking cognizance of the offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding -

- (A) One year
- (B) Three years

- (C) Five years
- (D) Seven years

64. That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place -

- (A) Is a fact
- (B) Is an opinion
- (C) Is a document
- (D) is a motive

65. An inscription on a metal plate or stone -

- (A) Is a fact
- (B) Is a document
- (C) Is an opinion
- (D) Is a motive

66. 'A' is accused of waging war against the Government of India by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked and goals are broken open. 'A' is not present at all of them yet the occurrence of these facts is relevant because -

- (A) They constitute a motive for relevant fact
- (B) They show preparation for relevant facts
- (C) They are effect of relevant facts
- (D) They form part of the general transaction

67. "A' sues 'B' for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to 'A.'"B affirms that the matter alleged to be libelous is true. The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant -

- (A) As constituting a motive for fact in issue
- (B) As conduct influenced by fact in issue
- (C) As introductory to facts in issue
- (D) As preparation for facts in issue

68. The question is, whether 'A' committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day. The fact that, on that day, 'A' was at Lahore is relevant

- (A) As a motive for fact in issue
- (B) As introductory to fact in issue
- (C) As preparation of relevant fact
- (D) A sit makes the existence of fact in issue highly improbable.

69. 'A' is accused of defaming 'B' by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of 'B'. The fact of previous publication by 'A' respecting 'B', showing ill-will on the part of 'A' towards 'B' is relevant.

- (A) Because it proves the preparation for harming 'A's' reputation
- (B) As it is necessary to explain fact in issue
- (C) As proving intention to harm 'B's' reputation
- (D) As it is the effect of relevant fact

70. Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (A) Admissions could be oral only
- (B) Admissions could be documentary only
- (C) Admissions could be oral or documentary
- (D) Admissions are conclusive proof of the matters admitted

71. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

- (A) No fact of which the Court will take notice need be proved
- (B) Facts admitted need not be proved
- (C) All facts and the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence
- (D) Oral evidence must be direct

72. A document is said to be in the handwriting of 'A'. That document is produced from proper custody. If the document is purporting or proved to be -

- (A) Thirty
- (B) Fifteen
- (C) Twenty
- (D) Twelve

years old, Court may presume that it is in 'A's' handwriting.

73. A witness who is unable to speak, gives his evidence by writing in Open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be -

- (A) Oral evidence
- (B) Documentary evidence
- (C) Primary evidence
- (D) Secondary evidence

74. The examination, after the who has called him, is cross-examination of a witness by the party called -

- (A) Main examination
- (B) Additional Crosss-examination

- (C) Re-examination
- (D) Re-cross-examination

75. A person to summoned a produce document when the produces document then -

- (A) He becomes a witness
- (B) He is by both the cross-examined parties
- (C) He is with the cross-examined of the permission Court
- (D) He does not become witness and be cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is as a called witness

76. Any question the suggesting answer which the person it putting wishes or expects to receive is called -

- (A) Indecent question
- (B) Scandalous question
- (C) Question to intended annoy
- (D) Leading question

The M.P. Control Accommodation Act, 1961

77. 'Accommodation' means any building or part of building whether or residential non-residential and does not include -

- (A) Garden to appurtenant such building
- (B) Grounds appurtenant to such building
- (C) Any land is which being used for agricultural purposes
- (D) Any furniture by supplied the for landlord use in such building

78. Suit a against tenant for his eviction from any accommodation could be filed on the ground that the tenant has neither paid nor tendered the of whole the of arrear the rent legally from recoverable him within - <https://www.pyqonline.com>

- (A) Thirty days
- (B) Two months
- (C) Fifteen days
- (D) Sixty days

of the date on a which of notice for demand the of arrears rent has been served on him by the in landlord the prescribed manner.

79. Suit for on eviction the ground under 12 Section (1) (d) of M.P. Accommodation Control Act is filed if the accommodation has not been used without reasonable cause for it which was let, for a continuous period of -

- (A) Three months
- (B) Six months
- (C) Ninety days
- (D) Two months

immediately the preceding date of the of filing suit for the of recovery possession thereof.

80. Where order for the of a eviction is tenant made on the ground that the accommodation is required bona fide by the landlord for occupation as a for residence the himself, landlord shall not be to entitled obtain possession thereof before the of expiration of period -

- (A) Two months
- (B) Three months
- (C) Six months
- (D) One year from the date of order

81. If after the tenant has delivered possession on or before the date specified in the order under clause (g) or clause (h) of subsection (1) of Section 12 of the M.P. Accommodation Control Act, landlord fails to commence the work of repairs or building or rebuilding within -

- (A) Two months
- (B) Three months
- (C) One month
- (D) Six months

of the specified date on an application made to it, Court may order landlord to place the tenant in occupation of the accommodation or part thereof.

82. When an application for eviction of a tenant on the ground of bona fide requirement is filed before the Rent Controlling Authority and summons in prescribed form is served on the tenant, he shall not contest the prayer for eviction from accommodation unless he files application, in prescribed manner, to obtain leave to contest within -

- (A) Thirty days
- (B) One month
- (C) Fifteen days
- (D) Two months

from the date of service of the summons and obtains leave from the Rent Controlling Authority as provided.

83. A landlord making false and frivolous application under Section 23 (A) of M.P. Accommodation Control Act, may be saddled with compensatory costs not exceeding-

- (A) Six month's
- (B) Nine month's
- (C) Eleven month's
- (D) One year's

rent of the accommodation at a time.

84. The stay of the operation of the order of eviction passed by a Rent Controlling Authority or by the High Court shall not ensure for a total period of more than -

- (A) Two months
- (B) Four months
- (C) Six months
- (D) Sixty days

85. Every tenant shall pay rent within the time fixed by the contract or in absence of any such contract by the-

- (A) Sixteenth day
- (B) Twenty-first day
- (C) Fifteenth day
- (D) Last day

of the month next following the month for which it is payable.

86. Essential supply enjoyed by a tenant in respect of the accommodation let to him is cut-off by the landlord, who will make an order to restore such supply ?

- (A) Collector
- (B) Civil Court
- (C) Rent Controlling Authority
- (D) Municipal Corporation or Municipality as the case may be

87. If the essential supply enjoyed by the tenant is found to be cut-off by the landlord without just and sufficient cause, Rent Controlling Authority may direct that compensation not exceeding -

- (A) One hundred rupees
- (B) Three hundred rupees
- (C) Five hundred rupees
- (D) Fifty rupees

to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

88. No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under the M.P. Accommodation Control Act, unless the complaint in respect of the offence has been made within -

- (A) Six month's
- (B) One year
- (C) Three years
- (D) Three month's

from the date of commission of the offence.

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

89. Provisions of Transfer of Property Act shall be applicable -

- (A) Where property is transferred in execution of decree of the Court
- (B) Where the property of insolvent vests in Receiver by the order of the Court
- (C) Where the property is transferred by the act of parties
- (D) To intestate succession

90. "Attested" in relation to an instrument means and shall be deemed always to have mean attested by at least -

- (A) One witness
- (B) Two witnesses
- (C) Three witnesses
- (D) Four witnesses

91. Which one of the following statements is not correct, in of context of 'transfer of property' ?

- (A) It means an act by which a living person conveys property
- (B) He conveys in property or in present future
- (C) He conveys to property one or more other living persons
- (D) He cannot transfer to property one or himself and more other living person

92. To be to competent transfer property it is not essential that -

- (A) Person be major
- (B) Person be of sound mind
- (C) Person is to competent contract
- (D) Transferable property is his own

93. How many of types of mortgages are there in in 58 of Section of Act Property Transfer ?

- (A) Four
- (B) Five
- (C) Six
- (D) Seven

94. A who mortgagor has executed two or more in mortgages of favour the same in mortgagee, of a absence to contract the contrary <https://www.pyqonline.com>

- (A) Is to bound all redeem such mortgages together
- (B) Is not to entitled redeem any one such mortgage separately
- (C) Is to bound at redeem least two such mortgages together
- (D) Be to entitled any redeem one such mortgage or any separately, two or of more such mortgages together

95. A lease of immovable property from year to year is terminable, the part of either or less or by lessee,

- (A) One month
- (B) Six months
- (C) Three months
- (D) Sixty days

notice expiring with the end of a year the tenancy.

96. A lease of immovable property from year to year, can be made by -

- (A) Oral agreement
- (B) Oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession
- (C) Simple instrument
- (D) Only by a registered instrument

97. Where a lease of immovable property is made by a registered instrument, such instrument shall be executed

- (A) By lessor only
- (B) By lessee only
- (C) By either of the two
- (D) By both the lessor and the lessee

98. What is not required in 'Gift' ?

- (A) Donor and donee
- (B) Consideration
- (C) Moveable or immovable property
- (D) Transfer and acceptance

99. For the purpose of making a gift of immovable property, the transfer must be effected -

- (A) By delivery of possession
- (B) By a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor and duly attested
- (C) By simple instrument
- (D) By simple instrument accompanied by delivery of possession

100. A gift comprising both existing and future property

- (A) Is void
- (B) Is valid
- (C) Is void as to the existing property
- (D) Is void as to the future property.

Tentative Answer

Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.	Que.	Ans.
1	C	21	D	41	B	61	A	81	C
2	A	22	B	42	B	62	D	82	C
3	A	23	C	43	B	63	B	83	A
4	B	24	C	44	B	64	A	84	C
5	D	25	D	45	B	65	C	85	C
6	C	26	C	46	A	66	D	86	C
7	C	27	B	47	A	67	C	87	D
8	C	28	B	48	B	68	D	88	D
9	B	29	C	49	A	69	C	89	C
10	D	30	D	50	C	70	C	90	B
11	B	31	D	51	D	71	C	91	D
12	D	32	D	52	A	72	A	92	D
13	D	33	C	53	C	73	A	93	C
14	B	34	B	54	D	74	C	94	D
15	D	35	D	55	A	75	D	95	B
16	C	36	D	56	D	76	D	96	D
17	D	37	D	57	C	77	C	97	D
18	D	38	C	58	D	78	B	98	B
19	A	39	D	59	C	79	B	99	B
20	C	40	C	60	D	80	A	100	D