

MCQs for Legal Branch

Q: Article 214 of the Contract Act, bound an agent to communicate with _____ in cases of difficulty?

- a) Sub-agent
- b) Principal
- c) Legal Advisor
- d) None of these

Answer: b) Principal

Q: As per-section 201, of the Contract Act an agency can be terminated by _____?

- a) The principal revoking his authority
- b) The agent renouncing the business of the agency
- c) The completion of agency business
- d) All of above

Answer: d) All of above

Q: In spirit of section 189, of the Contract Act agents authority in an emergency is _____?

- a) Limited depends upon principal permission
- b) Unlimited agent can do all necessary act without principal permission
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Unlimited agent can do all necessary act without principal permission

Q: The person acting employed by under the control of the original agent in the business of the agency is called _____?

- a) Assistant agent
- b) Associate agent

- c) Sub-agent
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Sub-agent

Q: An unsound person cannot become_____?

- a) An agent
- b) Principal
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: As provided in section 183, any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind may employ_____?

- a) Servant
- b) A Labour
- c) An agent
- d) None of above

Answer: c) An agent

Q: The person for whom agents do any act or to represents whom is called_____?

- a) Employer
- b) Principal
- c) Managing director
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Principal

Q: Section 178, of the Contract Act 1872 deals with_____?

- a) Pledge by Trust agent
- b) Pledge by mercantile agent

- c) Pledge by international agent
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Pledge by mercantile agent

Q: The definition of 'Bailment' is provided in section _____, of the Contract Act?

- a) 146
- b) 147
- c) 148
- d) All of above

Answer: c) 148

Q: The term "Pledge" means _____?

- a) A thing which is given as security
- b) A thing which is sold out
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) A thing which is given as security

Q: The bailment of goods as security for payment of debt or performance of a promise is called _____?

- a) Pledge
- b) Special bailment
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Pledge

Q: In Bailment, bailor is duty bound to disclose fault in goods bailed as provided in section _____?

- a) 148, of the Contract Act
- b) 149, of the Contract Act

- c) 150, of the Contract Act
d) None of above

Answer: a) 148, of the Contract Act

Q: The person who during the contract of bailment deliver goods is called ?

- a) Bailor
b) Bailee
c) Both A and B
d) None of above

Answer: a) Bailor

Q: The term "Bailment" means _____ ?

- a) A delivery of a thing entrusted for some special purpose or object upon a contract
b) Delivery of goods free of cost
c) Delivery of goods without cost for welfare of public
d) None of above

Answer: a) A delivery of a thing entrusted for some special purpose or object upon a contract

Q: As per section 143, of the Contract Act guarantee obtained by the creditor by concealment is _____ ?

- a) Invalid
b) Valid
c) Both A and B
d) None of above

Answer: a) Invalid

Q: A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety as to future transaction by giving notice to _____ ?

- a) The creditor
b) Principal debtor

- c) Without giving any notice to any person
- d) None of above

Answer: a) The creditor

Q: In contract of guarantee the person who gives guarantee is called _____?

- a) Surety
- b) Principal debtor
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Surety

Q: "Guarantee" means _____?

- a) Surety
- b) The word is also used as a name, to denote the contract of guarantee or the obligation of grantor
- c) All the above
- d) None of above

Answer: c) All the above

Q: Section 142 of the Contract Act 1872 deals with _____?

- a) Guarantee obtained by free consent
- b) Guarantee obtained by fraud
- c) Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation
- d) None of these

Answer: b) Guarantee obtained by fraud

Q: A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions is called _____?

- a) Special guarantee
- b) Continuing guarantee
- c) Specific guarantee
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Continuing guarantee

Q: The contract of insurance is in fact a contract of _____?

- a) Urgency
- b) Indemnity
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Indemnity

Q: Section 124, of the Contract Act, define _____?

- a) Contracts of minor
- b) Contracts of conditions
- c) Contracts of indemnity
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Contracts of indemnity

Q: When there is breach of contract the party which is aggrieved by breach is entitled for _____?

- a) Compensation against the breacher
- b) Nothing
- c) Registration of criminal Case against the breacher
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Compensation against the breacher

Q: Reciprocal promises should be performed _____?

- a) Like simple contract
- b) In reciprocal manners
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) In reciprocal manners

Q: A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The Contract may be enforced if the ship returns with the year, and becomes _____ if the ship is burnt within the year?

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Void

Q: A person to whom money has been paid or anything delivered by mistake or under coercion?

- a) He is bound to return it
- b) It is his discretion if he returns
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) He is bound to return it

Q: Section _____ of the Contract Act, deals with enforcement of contract contingent on an event happening?

- a) 30
- b) 31
- c) 32
- d) None of above

Answer: c) 32

Q: Contingent Contract is defined in section _____ of The Contract Act?

- a) 25
- b) 26
- c) 27
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 26

Q: A contract to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt the contract is _____?

- a) Simple contract
- b) Conditional Contract
- c) Contingent Contract
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Contingent Contract

Q: A promises to superintend on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles, B promises to pay A salary of 10,000/- rupees year. The agreement is void the object of A's promise, and consideration for B's promise being in part _____?

- a) Lawful
- b) Unlawful
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Unlawful

Q: A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain though neither party was aware of the fact the agreement is _____?

- a) Valid
- b) Void
- c) Voidable
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: b) Void

Q: The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful unless it is _____?

- a) Forbidden by law
- b) Forbidden by contractors themselves
- c) Forbidden by custom
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Forbidden by law

Q: A intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred mounds of indigo are made annually at A's factory and thereby induces B to buy the factory?

- a) The contract is voidable on the part of A
- b) The contract is voidable on the part of B
- c) The contract is voidable on both A and B part
- d) None of above

Answer: b) The contract is voidable on the part of B

Q: Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceeding in the ordinary tribunal or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his right?

- a) Valid agreement
- b) Void agreement
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Void agreement

Q: Section 18 of the Contract Act, deals with_____?

- a) Coercion
- b) Fraud
- c) Misrepresentation
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Misrepresentation

Q: The term "Fraud" means ?

- a) Active concealment of fact with knowledge and belief of the fact
- b) Doing any act fitted to deceive
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: A man enfeebled by disease or age is influenced by B's influence over him as his medical attendant to agree to pay B, an unreasonable sum for his professional services_____?

- a) B employs nothing
- b) B employs undue influence
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) B employs undue influence

Q: The committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Pakistan Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property to the prejudice of any person whatever with intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement is called_____?

- a) Free consent
- b) Coercion
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Coercion

Q: Free consent is defined in section_____ of the Contract Act?

- a) 10
- b) 14
- c) 18
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 14

Q: Free consent is_____ element for contract?

- a) Essential
- b) Discretionary

- c) Exceptional
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Essential

Q: The age limit for making a contract is _____?

- a) 16 years
- b) 17 years
- c) Majority
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Majority

Q: In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must be _____?

- a) Conditional
- b) Unconditional
- c) Absolute
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Absolute

Q: As per section 6 of the Contract Act, 1872 there are _____ ways for revocation of proposal?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 3

Q: Section 5, of the Contract Act, deals with _____?

- a) Communication of contract
- b) Acceptance of contracts
- c) Revocation of proposals and acceptances
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Revocation of proposals and acceptances

Q: A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable is called _____?

- a) Valid contract
- b) Voidable contract
- c) Void contract
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Void contract

Q: An agreement enforceable by law is called _____?

- a) An agreement
- b) Contract
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Contract

Q: Promise which forms the consideration or part of the consideration for each other is called _____?

- a) Simple promise
- b) Conditional promise
- c) Reciprocal promise
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Reciprocal promise

Q: There are _____ essential ingredients of a contract?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) None of above

Answer: c) 4

Q: The person to whom proposal is made is called _____?

- a) Promisor
- b) Promisee
- c) Both of above
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Promisee

Q: The person making the proposal is called _____?

- a) Promiser
- b) Promisee
- c) Both of above
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Promiser

Q: When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of that other person to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a _____?

- a) Proposal
- b) Promise
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

Answer: a) Proposal

Q: The Contract Act, 1872 consists _____ sections?

- a) 238
- b) 248
- c) 266
- d) None of these

Answer: a) 238

Q: The Contract Act 1872 was enforced on _____?

- a) First day of July, 1872
- b) First August, 1872
- c) 1st September, 1872
- d) None of these

Answer: a) First day of July, 1872

Q: Section 226, to last one of the Contract Act, deals with _____?

- a) Effects of the agency upon the agent
- b) Effect of the agency upon the principal
- c) Effects of agency on contracts with third person
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Effects of agency on contracts with third person

Q: Section _____ to _____ of the Contract Act, deals with principal's duty to agent?

- a) Section 222, 225
- b) Section 222, 230
- c) Section 222, 235
- d) All of above

Answer: a) Section 222, 225

Q: An agent is bound to render proper account to _____ on demand?

- a) His principal
- b) Sub-agent
- c) Creditor
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) His principal

Q: A principal is responsible for all the acts of his agent which is called _____?

- a) Vicarious liability
- b) Original liability of The Principal
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Vicarious liability

Q: Section _____ of the Contract Act defined sub-agent?

- a) 191
- b) 192
- c) 193
- d) None of above

Answer: a) 191

Q: As per section 185 of the Contract Act, 1872 consideration is _____ ?

- a) Necessary to create agency
- b) Not necessary to create agency
- c) Depends upon type of agency
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Not necessary to create agency

Q: Section 184, of the Contract Act deals with qualification of _____ ?

- a) Principal
- b) Agent
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Agent

Q: Definition of agent is provided in section _____ of the Contract Act, 1872?

- a) 175
- b) 180



- c) 185
d) None of above

Answer: a) 175

Q: A person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with third person is called _____?

- a) Servant
b) Labour
c) Agent
d) None of above

Answer: c) Agent

Q: In pledge contract bailee is called _____?

- a) Pawnor
b) Pawnee
c) Pledger
d) None of above

Answer: b) Pawnee

Q: In pledge bailor is called _____?

- a) Pawnor
b) Pawnee
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of above

Answer: a) Pawnor

Q: A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it and A is injured _____?

- a) B is responsible to A for the injury
b) B is not responsible to A for the injury

- c) No one is responsible to each other
d) None of above

Answer: a) B is responsible to A for the injury

Q: The person to whom goods are delivered according Bailment is called _____?

- a) Bailor
b) Bailee
c) Both A and B
d) None

Answer: b) Bailee

Q: The delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose upon a contract that they shall when the purpose is accomplished be returned or otherwise dispose of upon discretion of the delivering person the contract is called _____?

- a) Indemnity
b) Bailment
c) Contingent Contract
d) None of above

Answer: b) Bailment

Q: Section 146 of the Contract Act, deals with liabilities of _____?

- a) Surety
b) Co-sureties
c) Both A and B
d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: Section _____ to _____, at the Contract Act, deals with discharge of surety ?

- a) 130, 133
b) 133, 139

- c) 139, 144
d) None of above

Answer: a) 130, 133

Q: In contract of guarantee the person at whose place guarantee given is called _____?

- a) Surety holder
b) Principal debtor
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of above

Answer: b) Principal debtor

Q: The contract of guarantee is a contract in which a person performs the promise or discharge the liability of _____?

- a) The contractor
b) Stranger
c) Third person
d) None of above

Answer: c) Third person

Q: Any guarantee obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor or with his knowledge and assent concerning a material part of the transaction is _____?

- a) Valid
b) Invalid
c) Both A and B
d) None of above

Answer: b) Invalid

Q: A in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rent of B's zamindari, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5000 rupees for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a _____?

- a) Restricted guarantee
- b) Continuing guarantee
- c) Limited guarantee
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Limited guarantee

Q: Section 124 to 147, of the Contract Act, deals with _____?

- a) Contracts of indemnity
- b) Contracts of guarantee
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself or by the conduct of any other person is called _____?

- a) Surety contract
- b) Simple contract
- c) Contract of indemnity
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Contract of indemnity

Q: “Indemnity” means _____?

- a) Security from damage or loss
- b) Security for more profit
- c) An act for protection
- d) Both A and B

Answer: a) Security from damage or loss

Q: Chapter _____, of the Contract Act, deals with consequences of breach of contracts ?

- a) VI
- b) VII
- c) VIII
- d) None of above

Answer: b) VII

Q: Section 51, of the Contract Act, 1872 deals with performance of _____?

- a) Reciprocal promisor
- b) Reciprocal Promisee
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: Section _____, of the Contract Act deals with enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening ?

- a) 32
- b) 33
- c) 34
- d) None of above

Answer: b) 33

Q: A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law ?

- a) Unless and until C dies in A's lifetime
- b) Unless and until A dies in C's lifetime
- c) Both A and C dies
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Unless and until C dies in A's lifetime

Q: Agreement contingent on impossible events are _____?

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Void

Q: The term “Contingent” means ?

- a) Possible but not assured
- b) Doubtful or uncertain
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Both A and B

Q: A contract to do or not to do something if some event collateral to such contract does or does not happen is called _____?

- a) Simple contract
- b) Complex contract
- c) Contingent contract
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Contingent contract

Q: Agreement without consideration is _____?

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Valid
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Void

Q: Where both the parties are under mistake as to matter of fact the agreement is _____?

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Valid
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Void

Q: Mistake of fact_____?

- a) Makes a contract voidable
- b) Does not make a contract voidable
- c) Makes a contract void
- d) None of above

Answer: c) Makes a contract void

Q: A's son has forged B's name to a promissory note. B under threat of prosecuting A's son obtain a bond from A for the amount of the forged note. If B sues on this bond ?

- a) The Court can accept the suit
- b) The Court may set aside the bonds
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: b) The Court may set aside the bonds

Q: Coercion, Fraud and misrepresentation makes contract_____?

- a) Void of the option of the party whose consent was caused
- b) Voidable on the option of the party whose consent so caused
- c) Valid for both sides
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Voidable on the option of the party whose consent so caused

Q: The suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true and the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact is called ?

- a) Cheating
- b) Fraud
- c) Misrepresentation
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Fraud

Q: Fraud is defined in Section _____ of the Contract Act?

- a) 15
- b) 16
- c) 17
- d) None of above

Answer: a) 15

Q: Undue influence makes a contract _____?

- a) Void
- b) Voidable
- c) Valid
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Voidable

Q: The term “Coercion” means _____?

- a) Committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Pakistan Penal Code
- b) Compulsion
- c) An unlawful pressure
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: The Term “Consent” means ?

- a) Voluntary accordance with or concurrence in what is done or proposed by another
- b) Free mind

- c) Free will
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Q: A contract made by lunatic is _____ in the eye of Law?

- a) Void
- b) Valid
- c) Absolute
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Void

Q: All the agreements are contracts if they are made by free consent of the parties competent to contract for a _____ consideration and object ?

- a) Any
- b) Lawful
- c) Unlawful
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Lawful

Q: A proposal may be revoked at any time _____?

- a) Before the communication of its acceptance
- b) Before the rejection of its communication
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of above

Answer: a) Before the communication of its acceptance

Q: A proposal may be revoked by ways as are provided in section _____ of the Contract Act 1872?

- a) 5
- b) 6

- c) 7
d) None of above

Answer: b) 6

Q: A proposes by letter to sell a house to B. The Communication of the proposal is complete_____?

- a) When A makes such proposal
b) When B accepts the proposal
c) Both A and B
d) None of above

Answer: b) When B accepts the proposal

Q: An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto but not at the option of other or others is _____?

- a) A void contract
b) A voidable contract
c) A valid contract
d) All of above

Answer: b) A voidable contract

Q: An agreement not enforceable by law is called_____?

- a) Void agreement
b) Valid agreement
c) Voidable agreement
d) None of above

Answer: a) Void agreement

Q: “Reciprocal” Contracts means_____?

- a) One sided contracts
b) Bilateral contracts

- c) Trilateral contracts
- d) None of above

Answer: b) Bilateral contracts

Q: Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other_____?

- a) A proposal
- b) An offer
- c) An agreement
- d) None of above

Answer: c) An agreement

Q: The Contract Act of 1872 was enacted on_____?

- a) 25th April, 1872
- b) 25th May, 1872
- c) 25th June, 1872
- d) None of above

Answer: a) 25th April, 1872

Q: When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto the proposal is said to be accepted then it's called _____?

- a) Proposal
- b) Promise
- c) Agreement
- d) None of these

Answer: c) Agreement

Q: Definitions are provided in section _____ of The Contract Act?

- a) 2
- b) 3

- c) 4
- d) None of these

Answer: a) 2

