

Examrace

Legal Aptitude MCQs – Commonly Asked Questions for Exams – Must Know Topics and Concepts Part 16

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141. Ex debit.

- a) justitiae
- b) causa
- c) usque
- d) ad quem

Ans: (a)

142. Assertion (A) A minor can become a partner of a firm.

Reason (R) As Indian Partnership Act provide that minor can be admitted to the benefit to of the firm.

- a) Both A and B are true
- b) A is the B are false
- c) A is false, B is true
- d) Both A and B are false

Ans: (c)

143. Assertion (A) For an agreement to be contract the consent must be free

Reason (R) Consent is said to be free where it is not caused by fraud misrepresentation, mistake coercion or undue influence

- a) Both A and R are true, and A is correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true R is not correct explanation of A
- c) A is true R is false
- d) R is true A is false

Ans: (b)

144. Assertion (A) Agreements enforceable by law are contract

Reason (R) Agreements not enforceable by law are void

- a) Both A and R are true
- b) A is true R is false
- c) A is false R is true
- d) Both A and R are false

Ans: (b)

145. Assertion (A) Principal is liable for act of agent.

Reason (R) Principal is liable due to principle of vicarious liability.

- a) Both A and R are false
- b) Both A and R are true (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- c) Both A and R are true
- d) A is true But R is false

Ans: (b)

146. Assertion (A) None should make unnatural use of his land

Reason (R) It may prove fatal for the public at large

- a) Both A and R are true
- b) Both A and R are false
- c) A is true R is false
- d) R is true A is false

Ans: (a)

147. Assertion (A) Everyone should be given an opportunity of being heard.

Reason (R) It is one of the principles of natural justice

- a) Both A and R are false
- b) A is true and R is false
- c) A is false and R is true
- d) Both A and R are true

Ans: (d)

148. Assertion (A) When right of a private individual has been infringed by another individual this called tort

Reason (R) When right of public at large has been infringed this is called crime.

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, and R is correct explanation of A
- c) Both A and R false
- d) A is true R is false

Ans: (a)

149. Assertion (A) caveat emptor means the buyer beware

Reason (R) one should rely on the representation made by the seller.

- a) Both A and R are true
- b) Both A and R true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- c) R is true A is false
- d) A is true R is false

Ans: (d)

150. Assertion (A) Nemo quid non habet no one can pass a better title than he has Reason (R) Once goods has been sold to bonafide purchaser he does not become owner of the goods.

- a) A is true R is false
- b) R is true A is false
- c) Both A and R are true
- d) Both A and R are false

Ans: (a)