

BBA Sem 6 - Legal Aspects of Business(LAB) - MCQ's - Internal Exams -2023

SrNo	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is an Act to define and amend the law relating to:	Cheques	Bill of Exchange	Promissory Note	All of above
2	Which is NOT an example of "Promissory Note":	"I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1, 000, to be paid on demand, Tor value received."	Mr B, I.O.U Rs. 1,000."	"I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500".	I owe you Rs 1,000
3	Person named in the instrument to whom money is directed to be paid is known as _____.	Drawer	Acceptor	Maker	payee
4	Maker of a bill of exchange is called as	Drawer	Acceptor	Maker	payee
5	Parties to a negotiable instrument can be discharged from liability by	Cancellation	Payment	Release	All of above
6	Which of the following is not applicable to negotiable instruments?	It must be in writing	It must be transferable	It must be registered	It must be signed
7	In legal terms, person who takes the instruments bonafide for value before it is overdue, in good faith, is known as:	Holder in due course	Holder	Holder for value	None
8	P obtains a cheque drawn by M by way of gift. Here P is a:	Holder in due course	Holder	Holder for value	None
9	A draws a cheque in favour of M, a minor. M endorses the same in favour of X. The cheque is dishonoured by the bank on grounds of inadequate funds. As per the provisions of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881:	M is liable to X	X can proceed against A	No one is liable in this case	M can proceed against A
10	A bearer instrument can be negotiated by	Endorsement	Delivery	Both	Either
11	A negotiable instrument confers upon _____ a valid title notwithstanding any defect in the title of any prior party.	Holder	Holder for value	None	Holder in due course
12	_____ can be crossed	A promissory note	A bill of exchange	A cheque	All
13	_____ can be drawn in sets	A promissory note	A bill of exchange	A cheque	All
14	What is the purpose behind the enactment of Sale of Goods Act, 1930?	To define the laws relating to the sale of goods	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the sale of goods	To consolidate, amend and define the laws relating to the sale of goods	To define and amend the laws relating to the sale of goods
15	Section 2(1) of Sale of Goods Act defines 'buyer' as:	Person who buys goods and services	Person who agrees to buys goods and services	Person who buys or agrees to buy goods	Person who buys or agreesto buy goods and services
16	Before the enactment of Sale of Goods Act, the provisions regarding Sale of Goods werecontained in:	Indian Contract Act, 1872	Indian Contract Act, 1871	Indian Partnership Act, 1931	Indian Partnership Act, 1932
17	Which of the following cannot be said to be included in the term "goods" defined undersection 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930:	Stock	Shares	Growing Crops	Actionable Claims
18	Which of the following most appropriately describes the term "sale" as per Sale of GoodsAct, 1930:	A contract whereby seller transfers the property in goods	A contract whereby seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property ingoods to the buyer for a price	A contract where transfer of the property in goods is to take place at a future time	A contract where transfer of the property in goods is to take place subject to somecondition thereafter to be fulfilled
19	What can be the subject matter of the contract of sale as per section 6 of Sale of GoodsAct:	Only existing goods owned or possessed by the owne	Only Future goods	Existing goods which are neither owned nor possessed by the owner	Existing goods, owned or possessed by the owner or future goods
20	A ____ is a stipulation essential to main purpose of the contract and the breach of which givesrise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated:	Condition	Warranty	Guarantee	None
21	A ____ is a stipulation collateral to main purpose of the contract and the breach of which givesrise to a right to claim for damages but not to a right to reject goods and treat the contract asrepudiated:	Condition	Warranty	Guarantee	None
22	In the Contract of Sale, there is an implied warranty that:	Seller has a right to sell the goods	The buyer has the right to have and enjoy the quiet possession of goods only.	The goods shall be free from any charge or encumbrance	The buyer has the right to have and enjoy the quiet possession of goods andthat the goods shall be free from any charge or encumbrance
23	When is the sale by mercantile agent who is in the possession of the goods or documentsof the title to the goods not valid:	When the mercantile agent acts in the ordinary course of business	When the buyer is acting in good faith	When the buyer acts in good faith and has notice that the seller has noauthority to sell at the time of the contract of sale	When the owner has expressly authorised the act
24	Which of the following is not the right of an unpaid seller under Sale of Goods Act, 1930	Right of lien on goods for the price while the goods are in possession of selle	Right of stopping the goods in transit, in case of insolvency of buyer	Right of resale as limited by the Act	Right of withholding delivery where the property in the goods has passed tothe buyer

25	A told B , a car dealer, that he wanted to purchase a car 'suitable for touring purposes' . B suggested that a 'Bugatti' car would be fit for the purpose. Relying upon this statement, A bought a ' Bugatti' car which turned out to be unfit for touring purposes Here A can ____	Can reject the car and have the refund of the price.	Cannot reject the car, he can claim damages only.	Can neither reject the car nor claim any damages.	Can reject the car and have half refund of price.
26	Breach of a condition gives rise to _____.	claim for damages	a right to treat the contract as repudiated	Both	Either
27	An implied condition is that which _____	Is expressly included in the contract of sale.	The law presumes to have been incorporated in the contract of sale.	Entitles the buyer to get the relief without going to court of law.	The seller himself undertakes to fulfil to the satisfaction of buyer.
28	According to implied condition as to title,it is presumed that the seller has the _____	Right to sell the goods.	Possession of the goods.	Right to recover damages.	Enough stock of the goods.
29	A sold a stolen car to B which was subsequently recovered by the police from B's possession and he (B) was forced to return the same to the true owner.Here,there is breach of implied condition as to _____	merchantability	Fitness for buyer's purpose	Sample	None
30	If A sold his horse to B and it is not delivered to him because B was not in town. Then, A sells the same horse to C because he was offering a better price. In this case, it is sale of goods by _____	Sale of goods by a seller who has the possession of goods even after the sale	Unpaid Seller	Non Owner	By Buyer
31	If B is selling the car to C in front of A, who is the actual owner of the car but B claimed that he was the real owner of the car. And if A didn't object to it, later he can't claim any action against B. This is an example of _____	Sale by Estoppel	Sale by Joint Owners	Both	None
32	Breach of a warranty gives rise to _____.	claim for damages	a right to treat the contract as repudiated	Both	Either
33	"If you contract to sell peas, you cannot oblige a party to have beans": this statement applies to _____.	an implied condition as to description of goods	the implied condition as to fitness of goods for a particular purpose	implied condition as to sample	implied condition as to title
34	The latin maxim "nemo dat quod non habet"means _____	no one can give what he has not got	No one can give what he has got	Both	Either
35	Doctrine of Caveat Emptor means _____	Let the seller beware	Let the buyer beware	Let the vendor beware	None
36	In which year did factories act come into force?	23rd September, 1948	1st April, 1949	4th April, 1949	12th September, 1948
37	What are the general duties of an Occupier? A. Maintenance of a plant and system of work in factory are safe, without risks to health. B. Ensure safety and absence of risks to health in, use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances. C. Specifying the area D. Defining the local mean time ordinarily deserved therein.	D	C	Only A & B	All
38	As per the factories act, after how many years should the factory premises be painted and refurbished?	5 years	2 years	10 years	Annually
39	If there are _____ numbers of employees, then the employer has to provide a canteen.	250	510	320	100
40	If a company has _____ number of employees, then the appointment of a safety officer is mandatory under the factories act.	500	100	1000	2000
41	From the below mentioned options, which of the following is not mentioned under the welfare provision in the factories act?	Canteen	Creches	Drinking water	First Aid
42	How many hours in a week can an adult work as per factories act?	9	36	48	72
43	Which of the below mentioned provisions come under safety provisions?	Lighting	Creches	Self Acting Machines	Storage Facilities
44	In cubic meters how much space is allotted to each worker after the commencement of factories act?	9.5	14.2	12.4	11.4
45	If there are _____ numbers of employees, then the employer has to make arrangements for cool drinking water during hot weather ?	250	510	320	100
46	When any machine works on the basis of automation, no worker can pass or run in its outer or inner area at a distance of _____ cm from any fixed structure of the machine	45	50	60	65
47	The hoists and lifts must be examined by a competent person at least _____ in a year	Once	Twice	Thrice	Quadruple
48	If a worker is working near lifting machines, a minimum distance of _____ meters must be maintained	6	7	8	9
49	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protect the use of information and ideas that are of _____	Ethical Value	Moral Value	Social Value	Commercial Value
50	Trade mark _____	is represented graphically	is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others	may include shapes of goods or combination of colours	All

51	In India, the literary work is protected until	Lifetime	25 years after the death of author	40 years after the death of author	60 years after the death of author
52	The following can be patented	Machine	Process	Composition of matter	All of above
53	Design does not include	features of shape	composition of lines or colours	mode or principle of construction	None
54	Which of the following is (are) included in Geographical indications of Goods	Handicraft	Foodstuff	Manufactured	All
55	Patent is a form of	Tangible Property	Intellectual Property	Industrial property	Intellectual & Industrial property
56	Patent protects	Discovery	Invention	New Invention	Both a and b
57	Geographical Indication (GI) tag is given as per the	Indian Copyright Act, 1957	New Design Act, 2000	Patent Act, 1970	Geographical Indications (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999
58	When was Copyright Act enacted in India?	1958	1957	1956	1955
59	What is not eligible for copyright?	Books	Music	Mere variations of typographic ornamentation	Painting
60	.Which Section of the Copyright Act contains the meaning of copyright /	Section 11	Section 12	Section 13	Section 14
61	Which Consumers Right is not guaranteed under Consumer Protection Act, 2019?	Right to Choose	Right to Exploitation	Right to be Heard	Right to Seek Redressal
62	Which of the following are Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies?	Panchayat Commission	Municipal Commission	State Commission	None
63	What are the powers of the Central Authority?	To promote the rights	To protect the rights	To enforce the rights	All
64	On what grounds you cannot claim compensation from the product manufacturer?	Manufacturing Defect	Defect in design	Deviation from specification	Damaged by consumer
65	Consumer Protection Act is significant to	Immovable Goods	Movable Goods	Particular Goods and Services	All Goods and Services
66	How many rights does a consumer have under the Consumer Protection Act?	8	6	4	5
67	When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as	Caveat Emptor	Unfair Trade Practices	Restrictive Trade Practices	None
68	The maximum age for a state commission member should be	60	35	70	67
69	The Right to Information Act, 2005 replaced which Act?	Information Technology Act, 2000	Freedom of Information Act, 2002	Delimitation	None
70	The Right to Information emerges from right to _____	Personal Liberty	Freedom of speech and expression	Life	None