BLOGS

Practice Multiple Choice Questions on Indian Contract Act

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a valid offer under the Indian Contract Act?

a) An invitation to treat

b) An advertisement in a newspaper

c) A statement of intention to negotiate

d) A statement of future intent

2. Which of the following is not an essential element of a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act?

a) Lawful consideration

b) Lawful object

c) Mutual consent

d) Registration

3. According to the Indian Contract Act, what is the effect of coercion on a contract?

a) It renders the contract void

b) It renders the contract voidable at the option of the coerced party

c) It has no effect on the contract

d) It makes the contract unenforceable in a court of law

4. In the context of the Indian Contract Act, when does a contingent contract become enforceable?

a) When the event on which it is contingent happens

b) When both parties agree to modify the contract terms

c) When a third party intervenes in the contract

d) When the contract is registered with the appropriate authority

5. Which of the following statements regarding consideration under the Indian Contract Act is correct?

a) Consideration must be adequate

b) Consideration must be in the form of money only

c) Past consideration is valid consideration

d) Consideration must be greater in value to the promise made

6. In a contract, what is the effect of misrepresentation under the Indian Contract Act?

a) It renders the contract void

b) It renders the contract voidable at the option of the party misled

c) It makes the contract unenforceable in a court of law

d) It has no effect on the validity of the contract

7. In the case of Felthouse v. Bindley, the court held that:

a) Silence cannot amount to acceptance

b) Acceptance must be communicated to the offeror

c) An agreement cannot be enforced without consideration

d) An offer cannot be made to the entire world

8. In the case of Balfour v. Balfour, the court held that:

a) Spouses cannot enter into legally binding agreements

b) A husband has a legal duty to provide maintenance to his wife

c) Promises made between spouses are always enforceable

d) There is no intention to create legal relations in domestic agreements

9. Which section of the Indian Contract Act deals with contingent contracts?

a) Section 2(h)

b) Section 31

c) Section 32

d) Section 36

10. In the case of Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose, the Privy Council held that a contract entered into by a minor for the repayment of money advanced to him is:

a) Void

b) Voidable at the option of the minor

c) Valid

d) Enforceable against the minor's estate

ANSWERS

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. A

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