

BLOGS

Practice Multiple Choice Questions on Indian Contract Act

Ruchika Mohapatra · 31 Mar 2024

Preparing for various entrance examinations? Attempt these Multiple Choice Questions on Indian Contract Act and gauge your preparation today!

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

For more Questions on Indian Contract Act, click here!