

Updated Answer Key 15th National Quiz on Indian Contract Act & Specific Relief Act

236/240  
Points

1

Score / 0 pts

Full Name \*

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2

Score / 0 pts

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3

Score / 0 pts

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9005780416

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

4

Question \*

**1. A and B enter into a contract where A promises to sell his car to B for Rs. 500,000. Unknown to both parties, the car had been destroyed in a fire the previous night. What is the status of this contract under the Indian Contract Act?**

- a) Valid contract
- b) Voidable contract
- c) Void contract ✓
- d) Illegal contract

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

5

Question \*

**2. C, a minor, enters into a contract with D to buy D's bicycle. C pays D Rs. 5,000 as an advance. Later, C realizes he's not legally competent to contract and wants to void the agreement. What would be the correct course of action under the Indian Contract Act?**

- a) C can void the contract and recover the Rs. 5,000 ✓
- b) C can void the contract but cannot recover the Rs. 5,000
- c) C cannot void the contract as he has already paid an advance
- d) C can only void the contract with D's consent

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

6

Question \*

**3. E promises to pay F Rs. 100,000 if F swims across the English Channel. F accepts the offer and successfully swims across the Channel. However, E refuses to pay, claiming there was no consideration from F. Is E's argument valid?**

- a) Yes, because F didn't provide any consideration to E
- b) No, because F's act of swimming is consideration ✓
- c) Yes, because the promise was not in writing
- d) No, because it's a unilateral contract and doesn't need consideration

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

7

Question \*

**4. G, under coercion from H, signs a contract to sell his house to H at half its market value. After the coercion ceases, G takes no action for three months. Can G still avoid the contract?**

- a) Yes, G can avoid the contract at any time
- b) No, G has lost the right to avoid the contract due to delay ✓
- c) Yes, but G must compensate H for any loss
- d) No, because the contract was in writing

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

8

Question \*

**5. J agrees to sell his painting to K for Rs. 50,000. Before the painting is delivered, L offers J Rs. 100,000 for the same painting. Can J legally sell the painting to L instead of K?**

- a) Yes, because L's offer is more beneficial
- b) No, because J has a binding contract with K ✓
- c) Yes, if J compensates K for breach of contract
- d) No, unless K agrees to terminate the original contract

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

9

Question \*

**6. M, a famous cricket player, contracts with N to play exclusively for N's team for the next season. However, before the season starts, M sustains a career-ending injury. What is the status of the contract?**

- a) Void due to impossibility ✓
- b) Voidable at M's option
- c) Still valid and enforceable
- d) Illegal due to frustration

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

10

Question \*

**7. P agrees to sell his car to Q for Rs. 300,000. Q pays a deposit of Rs. 50,000. Later, P finds a buyer willing to pay Rs. 400,000. P returns Q's deposit and informs Q that he's cancelling their agreement. Is this legally permissible?**

- a) Yes, as long as P returns the deposit
- b) No, P is bound by the contract with Q ✓
- c) Yes, if P compensates Q for the breach
- d) No, unless Q agrees to terminate the contract

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

11

Question \*

**8. R, under the influence of a strong medication, agrees to sell his ancestral property to S at a very low price. Upon recovering, R realizes what he has done. Can R avoid this contract?**

- a) No, because the contract is already signed
- b) Yes, because R lacked the capacity to contract ✓
- c) No, unless S agrees to cancel the contract
- d) Yes, but only if R can prove the medication's effects

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

12

Question \*

**9. T promises to pay U Rs. 100,000 if U refrains from smoking for a year. U accepts and quits smoking. After six months, T revokes his promise. Can T do this?**

- a) Yes, because the full year hasn't passed
- b) No, because U has already started performance ✓
- c) Yes, if T compensates U for the six months
- d) No, unless U agrees to the revocation

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

13

Question \*

**10. V, a shop owner, displays a watch in his shop window with a price tag of Rs. 5,000. W enters the shop and expresses his willingness to buy the watch at the displayed price. V refuses to sell. Can W legally compel V to sell the watch?**

- a) Yes, because the display constitutes an offer
- b) No, because the display is only an invitation to offer ✓
- c) Yes, if W can prove he relied on the display
- d) No, unless V explicitly agreed to sell to W

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

14

Question \*

**11. X promises to pay Y Rs. 50,000 if Y marries X's daughter. Y marries X's daughter, but X refuses to pay. Is X's promise enforceable?**

- a) No, because it's a social agreement
- b) Yes, it's a valid contract with consideration ✓
- c) No, because it interferes with personal matters
- d) Yes, but only if the promise was in writing

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

15

Question \*

**12. Z, a minor, lies about his age and enters into a contract with A. When A tries to enforce the contract, Z pleads minority. What would be the status of this contract?**

- a) Valid, because Z lied about his age
- b) Voidable at Z's option
- c) Void ab initio ✓
- d) Valid, but Z is liable for fraud

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

16

Question \*

**13. B agrees to sell his house to C for Rs. 5,000,000. The agreement includes a clause stating that if either party breaches the contract, they must pay Rs. 1,000,000 to the other party. Is this clause enforceable?**

- a) Yes, it's a valid liquidated damages clause
- b) No, it's an unenforceable penalty clause
- c) Yes, but only if the actual loss is close to Rs. 1,000,000 ✓
- d) No, unless both parties explicitly agreed to it

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

17

Question \*

**14. D, an art dealer, agrees to sell E a painting which both believe to be an original Picasso. Later, it's discovered to be a skillful forgery. What is the status of this contract?**

- a) Valid, because both parties acted in good faith
- b) Voidable at E's option
- c) Void due to mutual mistake ✓
- d) Valid, but D must compensate E

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

18

Question \*

**15. F, a famous athlete, agrees to endorse G's product for a year. Three months into the contract, F is caught using performance-enhancing drugs, severely damaging his reputation. Can G terminate the contract?**

- a) No, F can still technically endorse the product
- b) Yes, due to an implied condition of maintaining reputation ✓
- c) No, unless the contract specifically addresses such situations
- d) Yes, but G must compensate F for the remaining period

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

19

Question \*

**16. Which section of the Indian Contract Act defines "consideration"?**

- a) Section 2(a)
- b) Section 2(d) ✓
- c) Section 2(e)
- d) Section 2(h)

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

20

Question \*

**17. As per Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, which of the following is NOT a requirement for a valid contract?**

- a) Free consent of parties
- b) Lawful consideration
- c) Written agreement ✓
- d) Competent parties

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

21

Question \*

**18. Assertion (A): An agreement without consideration is void.**

**Reason (R): Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act provides exceptions to this rule.**

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

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

22

Question \*

**19. Which section of the Indian Contract Act deals with the doctrine of frustration?**

- a) Section 53
- b) Section 56 ✓
- c) Section 62
- d) Section 73

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

23

Question \*

**20. As per Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, what is the basis for calculating damages for breach of contract?**

- a) Actual loss suffered ✓
- b) Potential future losses
- c) Punitive damages
- d) Liquidated damages

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

24

Question \*

**21. Assertion (A): Coercion renders a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was obtained by coercion.**

**Reason (R): Coercion is defined under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act.**

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

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

25

Question \*

**22. Which sections of the Indian Contract Act deals with "quasi-contracts"?**

- a) Sections 68-72 ✓
- b) Sections 124-147
- c) Sections 182-238
- d) Sections 239-266



4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

26

Question \*

**23. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act is a minor's agreement declared void?**

- a) Section 10
- b) Section 11
- c) Section 12
- d) Not explicitly mentioned in the Act ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

27

Question \*

**24. Assertion (A): An offer can be revoked at any time before acceptance is complete against the offerer.**

**Reason (R): Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act allows for revocation of proposals.**

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

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

28

Question \*

**25. Which section of the Indian Contract Act deals with the discharge of contracts by impossibility of performance?**

- a) Section 53
- b) Section 56 ✓
- c) Section 62
- d) Section 73

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

29

Question \*

**26. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act is "undue influence" defined?**

- a) Section 14
- b) Section 15
- c) Section 16 ✓
- d) Section 17

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

30

Question \*

**27. Assertion (A): All agreements in restraint of trade are void.  
Reason (R): Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act prohibits agreements in restraint of trade.**

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

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

31

Question \*

**28. Which section of the Indian Contract Act deals with "contingent contracts"?**

- a) Section 31 ✓
- b) Section 41
- c) Section 51
- d) Section 61

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

32

Question \*

**29. Under which section of the Indian Contract Act is "Novation" mentioned?**

- a) Section 60
- b) Section 62 ✓
- c) Section 64
- d) Section 66

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

33

Question \*

**30. Assertion (A): An agreement to do an impossible act is void.**

**Reason (R): Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act deals with agreements to do impossible acts.**

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

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

34

Question \*

**31. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, specific relief can be granted for:**

- a) Enforcing individual civil rights ✓
- b) Enforcing penal laws
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

35

Question \*

**32. Assertion (A): A person dispossessed of immovable property without his consent can file a suit to recover possession within six months from the date of dispossession.**

**Reason (R): The Specific Relief Act provides a time limit for filing suits for recovery of possession of immovable property.**

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

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

36

Question \*

**33. In which of the following cases can specific performance of a contract be enforced?**

- a) When substituted performance has been obtained
- b) When the contract involves continuous duty that the court cannot supervise
- c) When the contract is in its nature determinable
- d) When the contract is for the performance of a trust ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

37

Question \*

**34. A contract for the sale of a unique painting can be specifically enforced because:**

- a) Compensation in money would not afford adequate relief
- b) It is extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss
- c) Both a and b ✓
- d) Neither a nor b

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

38

Question \*

**35. Under the Specific Relief Act, who among the following cannot obtain specific performance of a contract?**

- a) Any party to the contract
- b) The representative in interest of any party
- c) A person who has become incapable of performing the contract ✓
- d) The principal of any party to the contract

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

39

Question \*

**36. Assertion (A): A contract to sell property by a person who has no title to it cannot be specifically enforced.**

**Reason (R): The Specific Relief Act prohibits specific performance of contracts involving transfer of property by persons without title.**

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

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

40

Question \*

**37. Under which section of the Specific Relief Act can a plaintiff claim compensation for breach of contract in a suit for specific performance?**

- a) Section 19
- b) Section 20
- c) Section 21 ✓
- d) Section 22

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

41

Question \*

**38. When can a court refuse to rescind a contract under the Specific Relief Act?**

- a) When the plaintiff has expressly or impliedly ratified the contract
- b) When third parties have acquired rights in good faith without notice and for value
- c) When only a part of the contract is sought to be rescinded, and such part is not severable
- d) All of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

42

Question \*

**39. In a suit for specific performance of a contract for the sale of immovable property, what additional relief can the plaintiff ask for?**

- a) Possession of the property
- b) Partition and separate possession of the property
- c) Refund of any earnest money or deposit paid
- d) All of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

43

Question \*

**40. Assertion (A): A perpetual injunction can be granted only by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit.  
Reason (R): Temporary injunctions can be granted at any stage of a suit.**

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

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

44

Question \*

**41. Under what circumstances can a court grant a mandatory injunction?**

- a) To prevent the breach of an obligation
- b) To compel the performance of certain acts
- c) When the court is capable of enforcing the performance
- d) All of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

45

Question \*

**42. Which of the following is NOT a ground for refusing an injunction under the Specific Relief Act?**

- a) To restrain criminal proceedings
- b) To prevent the breach of a contract which would be specifically enforced ✓
- c) When the plaintiff has no personal interest in the matter
- d) To prevent a continuing breach in which the plaintiff has acquiesced

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

46

Question \*

**43. A person contracts to sell a piece of land to B, knowing that he has no title to it. B seeks specific performance of the contract. Will the court grant it?**

- a) Yes, because B is innocent
- b) No, because the seller has no title ✓
- c) Yes, if the seller agrees to acquire title
- d) No, unless the seller can prove good faith

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

47

Question \*

**44. Assertion (A): The court can engage experts to assist in suits under the Specific Relief Act.**

**Reason (R): Expert opinion is necessary for all cases under the Specific Relief Act.**

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

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

48

Question \*

**45. Under the Specific Relief Act, a contract cannot be specifically enforced if:**

- a) It is a contract for the non-performance of a public duty
- b) It is a contract of a personal nature
- c) It is a contract which is in its nature determinable
- d) All of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

49

Question \*

**46. Assertion (A): A plaintiff can claim damages in addition to or in substitution of specific performance.**

**Reason (R): The court has the discretion to award damages in lieu of specific performance.**

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



4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

50

Question \*

**47. Under which section of the Specific Relief Act can a court rectify an instrument?**

- a) Section 25
- b) Section 26 ✓
- c) Section 27
- d) Section 28

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

51

Question \*

**48. In a suit for specific performance, what happens if the defendant sets up a variation to the written contract?**

- a) The court will always reject the variation
- b) The plaintiff can obtain performance only with the variation set up ✓
- c) The plaintiff can choose to accept or reject the variation
- d) The court will automatically dismiss the suit

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

52

Question \*

**49. Under what circumstances can a perpetual injunction be granted?**

- a) To prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favor of the plaintiff
- b) When the defendant is a trustee of the property for the plaintiff
- c) Where the invasion is such that compensation in money would not afford adequate relief
- d) All of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

53

Question \*

**50. Assertion (A): The dismissal of a suit for specific performance bars the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of the same contract.**

**Reason (R): The Specific Relief Act prohibits multiple suits for the same cause of action.**

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

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

54

Question \*

**51. In the case of Ganga Saran v. Firm Ram Charan Ram Gopal (1952), the Supreme Court held that:**

- a) Specific performance can always be granted for breach of contract
- b) Damages are always an adequate remedy for breach of contract
- c) Specific performance is a discretionary remedy ✓
- d) Specific performance must be granted in all cases of immovable property

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

55

Question \*

**52. In K.S. Vidyanadam and Others v. Vairavan (1997), the Supreme Court dealt with:**

- a) The doctrine of part performance ✓
- b) The rule of lis pendens
- c) The principle of substituted performance
- d) The concept of anticipatory breach

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

56

Question \*

**53. The case of Adcon Electronics Pvt. Ltd. v. Daulat (2011) established that:**

- a) Readiness and willingness must be proved only at the time of filing the suit
- b) Readiness and willingness must be proved throughout the proceedings ✓
- c) Readiness and willingness is presumed and need not be proved
- d) Readiness and willingness is irrelevant in suits for specific performance

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

57

Question \*

**54. In Saradamani Kandappan v. S. Rajalakshmi and Ors (2011), the Supreme Court held that:**

- a) Time is never of the essence in contracts for sale of immovable property
- b) Time is always of the essence in contracts for sale of immovable property
- c) Whether time is of the essence depends on the terms of the contract and surrounding circumstances ✓
- d) The question of whether time is of the essence is irrelevant in specific performance suits

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

58

Question \*

**55. The case of Pukhraj D. Jain v. G. Gopalakrishna (2004) dealt with:**

- a) The grant of mandatory injunctions
- b) The cancellation of instruments
- c) The rectification of instruments
- d) The principle of restitution ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

59

Question \*

**56. In Nirmala Anand v. Advent Corporation (P) Ltd (2002), the Supreme Court held that:**

- a) Specific performance can never be granted for agreements to sell flats in multi-storied buildings
- b) Specific performance must always be granted for agreements to sell flats in multi-storied buildings
- c) Specific performance can be granted for agreements to sell flats in multi-storied buildings, depending on the circumstances ✓
- d) Agreements to sell flats in multi-storied buildings are not enforceable

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

60

Question \*

**57. The case of Lourdu Mari David v. Louis Chinnaya Arogiaswamy (1996) established that:**

- a) Mandatory injunctions can never be granted
- b) Mandatory injunctions can be granted only after the final hearing
- c) Mandatory injunctions can be granted at an interlocutory stage in exceptional cases ✓
- d) Mandatory injunctions are the same as prohibitory injunctions

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

61

Question \*

**58. In Jayakantham v. Abaykumar (2017), the Supreme Court dealt with:**

- a) The principle of specific performance
- b) The doctrine of part performance
- c) The concept of readiness and willingness ✓
- d) The rule against perpetuities

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

62

Question \*

**59. The case of Zarina Siddiqui v. A. Ramalingam (2015) established that:**

- a) Specific performance can never be granted against minors
- b) Specific performance can always be granted against minors
- c) Specific performance can be granted against minors in certain circumstances ✓
- d) Minors cannot enter into contracts for immovable property

✗ **Incorrect** 0/4 Points

0 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

63

Question \*

**60. In a suit for specific performance of a contract to transfer immovable property, the court finds that the defendant cannot give a title free from reasonable doubt. What will be the outcome?**

- a) The court will always decree specific performance
- b) The court will never decree specific performance
- c) The court may decree specific performance with compensation ✓
- d) The court will dismiss the suit