JUDICIAL SERVICE PRELIMS

MOCK TEST – 17

SUBJECT – TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT

Full marks – 30 Time – 15 minutes

1. The Transfer of Property Act was enacted in the year –

(a) 1883

(b) 1882

(c) 1881

(d) 1880

2. Transfer of Property Act came into force on –

(a) July 01, 1882

(b) August 01, 1882

(c) September 01, 1882

(d) October 01, 1882

3. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 covers –

(a) Movable Property

(b) Immovable Property

(c) None

(d) (a) and (b) both

4. Before the commencement of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer of immovable property in India was governed by the –

(a) Principles of English Law and Equity

(b) Indian Registration Act, 1908

(c) British State of Goods Act, 1880

(d) Indian Contract Act, 1872

5. Chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act shall not be deemed to effect any rule of –

(a) Mohammedan Law

(b) Christian Law

(c) Parsi Law

(d) All of the above

6. Within the meaning of Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, the immovable property does not include –

(a) Only standing timber & grass

(b) Only standing timber, house and crops

(c) Only standing timber, growing crops or grass

(d) Only grass

7. Immovable property does not include timber –

(a) True

(b) False

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(c) Till it is rooted in the earth

(d) Only the branches of timber does not include in immovable property

8. Which is not the immovable property?

(a) A lease of land

(b) Growing corps

(c) A right of way

(d) A life interest in the income of immovable property

9. Under Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, immovable property includes –

(a) Standing timber

(b) Growing crops

(c) Grass

(d) None of these

10. In the Transfer of Property Act, immovable property does not include –

(a) Building

(b) Land

(c) Pond

(d) Standing timer

11. Which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act provides for the competency to transfer any immovable property?

(a) Section 17

(b) Section 6

(c) Section 10

(d) Section 7

12. Persons competent to transfer a property have been defined under which of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act?

(a) Section 6

(b) Section 7

(c) Section 8

(d) Section 9

13. Which one of the following is not an essential element for a valid transfer of property?

(a) Competent transferor

(b) Transferable property

(c) Transferee may not be competent to take the transfer

(d) Object of transfer must be lawful

14. In the light of provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, a minor –

(a) Can transfer a property

(b) Cannot transfer a property

(c) Can accept transfer of property in his favour

(d) Both (b) and (c)

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15. Which one of the following sections of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 relates to oral transfer?

(a) Section 5

(b) Section 7

(c) Section 8

(d) Section 9

16. Which one of the following sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 says that "a transfer of property may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law"?

(a) Section 5

(b) Section 7

(c) Section 8

(d) Section 9

17. Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides that –

(a) Transfer can only be done through a transfer deed

(b) Transfer can be oral/without writing also

(c) Transfer can only be done through a registered deed

(d) Transfer can be done only be writing

18. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 where a writing is not expressly required by law –

(a) A transfer of property may be made without writing in every case

(b) A transfer of property is subject to only writing

(c) No provision of oral transfer is made

(d) None of the above

19. Where writing is not expressly required by law a transfer of property may be made orally –

(a) False

(b) Transfer can only be made by writing

(c) With consent of parties oral transfer can be done

(d) True

20. Condition restraining alienation of property is given under –

(a) Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act

(b) Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act

(c) Section 11 of the Transfer of Property Act

(d) Section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act

21. Which one of the following sections of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 concerned with the transfer of benefit to unborn child?

(a) Section 13

(b) Section 14

(c) Section 15

(d) Section 16

22. Whether a transfer can be made in favour of an unborn person?

(a) Yes, by machinery of must

(b) Yes

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(c) Guardian has got to be appointed first

(d) None of the above

23. Transfer of Property for the benefit of an unborn person can be made by –

(a) Creation of a prior interest in favour of a living person for any period

(b) Vesting the right directly to the unborn

(c) Creation of a prior interest in favour of a living person till the existence of unborn person

(d) Either to the unborn or to a living person

24. For creating an interest in favour of an unborn person, which of the following is essential?

(a) Creation of a prior life interest in favour of living persons

(b) Unborn person must be born before the termination of the last prior life interest

(c) Absolute interest is to be given to unborn person

(d) All of the above

25. In which section the rule against perpetuity was propounded?

(a) Section 12

(b) Section 13

(c) Section 14

(d) Section 15

26. 'Rule against perpetuity' given under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 does not affect any rule of –

(a) Hindu Law

(b) Muhammdan Law

(c) Christian Law

(d) None of the above

27. No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the life time of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer. These provisions come under –

(a) Rules against retrospective transfer only

(b) Rules against perpetuity

(c) Rules against prospective transfer

(d) None of the above

28. Rule against perpetuity is a –

(a) Rule against transfer of property

(b) Rule favouring transfer of property

(c) Rule fixing the maximum period of time for which vesting of property can be postponed

(d) Includes all

29. Rule against perpetuity is applicable to –

(a) Movable property only

(b) Immovable property only

(c) Both, movable and immovable properties

(d) Transfer for benefit of public

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30. Rule against perpetuity prescribes that –

(a) Every transfer of immovable property must be by registered document

(b) Every transfer of immovable property must be in writing

(c) No transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living on the date of such transfer

(d) None of the above

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