

SET 2

PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

Time Allowed: 1 Hour

Full Marks: 100

Answer all questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

1.	Money	Bill is introduced in which House of the Parliament?			
	(a)	Council of People – Lok Sabha	0		
	(b)	Council of States – Rajya Sabha	0		
	(c)	Both the Houses	0		
	(d)	None of the Houses	0		
2.	When v	vas the Constitution of India passed by the Constituent Assembly?			
	(a)	26th January 1950	0		
	(b)	26th November 1949	0		
	(c)	25th November 1949	0		
	(d)	15th August 1947	0		
3.	Fundam	nental Rights are mentioned under which part of the Constitution of India?			
	(a)	Part-II	0		
	(b)	Part-III	0		
	(c)	Part-IX	0		
	(d)	Part-XII	0		
4.	The Appellate court for National consumer disputes redress communication tribunal is .				
	(a)	High Court	0		
	(b)	district courts/Subordinate court	0		
	(c)	court of subordinate judge class -1	0		
	(d)	supreme court	0		
5.	Secondary/Sub-ordinate legislation cannot go beyond:				
	(a)	The ambit of the Act	0		
	(b)	The ambit of the Act or the Constitution of India	0		
	(c)	The Constitution of India	0		
	(d)	Directive Principles of State Policy	0		
6.	A telepl	nonic acceptance is complete when the offer is :			



PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

	(a)	spoken into the telephone	0
	(a) (b)	heard but not understood by the offeror	0
	(0) (c)	heard and understood by the offeror	0
		is received, heard and understood by some person in the offeror's house	0
	(d)	is received, heard and understood by some person in the otheror's house	0
7.	Misrep	resentation means:	
	(a)	Unwarranted assertion	0
	(b)	Any breach of duty without an intent to deceive	0
	(c)	Innocent mistake	0
	(d)	All the above	0
8.	A contr	act to trade with an enemy is :	
	(a)	an immoral agreement	0
	(b)	a valid agreement	0
	(c)	an agreement opposed to public policy	0
	(d)	an enforceable agreement	0
9.	Which	one of the following statements is correct?	
	(a)	Void agreements are always illegal	0
	(b)	Illegal agreements are voidable	0
	(c)	Illegal agreement can be ratified by the parties	0
	(d)	Illegal agreements are always void	0
10.		nises B to pay ₹100 if it rains on Monday, and B promises A to pay ₹100 if not rain on Monday. This agreement is :"	
	(a)	a valid agreement	0
	(b)	avoidable agreement	0
	(c)	a wagering agreement	0
	(d)	an illegal agreement	0
11.	prosecu	rs into an agreement with B who has robbed A of ₹10,000 to drop tion against him (B) in consideration of B's returning ₹8,000. Afterwards B to pay. A can get from B	
	(a)	₹ 8,000	0
	(b)	₹ 100	0
	(c)	Nothing	0
	(d)	₹ 10,000 plus damages	0
12.	Accept	ance takes place as against the proposer	



PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

	(a)	when the letter of acceptance is posted by the acceptor.	0
	(b)	when the letter of acceptance is received by the proposer.	0
	(c)	when the offeree, writes the letter of acceptance, but doesn't post it.	0
	(d)	All of the above	0
13.	Which	of the following is an offer?	
	(a)	The mere quotation of terms by trader	0
	(b)	The quotation of the lowest price in answer to enquiry	0
	(c)	Advertisement for sale or auction of goods.	0
	(d)	Bids in an auction sale	0
14.	What is	s an implied offer?	
	(a)	when it is not express	0
	(b)	when an offer is implied from the conduct of the parties or from the circumstances of the case	0
	(c)	when an offer fails to satisfy essential elements	0
	(d)	any of the above	0
15.	Silence	e cannot amount to offer by conduct.	
	(a)	True	0
	(b)	Partly true	0
	(c)	False	0
	(d)	None of the above	Ο
16.	A wage	ering agreement in India is declared by the Contract Act as :	
	(a)	Illegal and void	0
	(b)	Void but not illegal	0
	(c)	Voidable at the option of the aggrieved party	0
	(d)	Immoral	0
17.	If a par	ty stands in a fiduciary relation to the other:	
	(a)	He cannot dominate	0
	(b)	He can dominate the will of another	0
	(c)	The trust should be maintained	0
	(d)	None of these	0



SET 2

PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

18.	In India	an Contract Act, the term consensus ad idem means :	
	(a)	Parties under a mistake	Ο
	(b)	Parties under the free consent	Ο
	(c)	Parties agreeing upon the same thing in same sense	Ο
	(d)	None of these	0
19.	Threat	of commit suicide amounts to	
	(a)	undue influence	0
	(b)	coercion	Ο
	(c)	Fraud	Ο
	(d)	Misrepresentation	0
20.		g cash from ATM, sale by fall of hammer at an auction sale, etc. are	
	exampl	es of	
	(a)	express contract	0
	(b)	illegal contract	Ο
	(c)	tacit contract	0
	(d)	unlawful contract	0
21.	A Share	e Certificate is a	
	(a)	Document of Title to Goods	0
	(b)	Bill of Exchange	Ο
	(c)	Document Showing Title to Goods	0
	(d)	Instrument of Transfer	0
22.		neral rule of Sale of Goods Act is, risk prima facie passes with :	0
	(a)	Ownership	0
	(b)	Possession	0
	(c)	Delivery	0
	(d)	Custody	0
23.	Volunta	ary transfer of possession from one person to another is called as :	
	(a)	Ownership	0
	(b)	Delivery	0
	(c)	Gift	0
	(d)	License	0



SET 2

PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

24.	The Sal	e of Goods Act, 1930 governs the transfer of property in	
	(a)	movable property	Ο
	(b)	immovable property	0
	(c)	both movable and immovable property	0
	(d)	all types of properties	0
25.	X agree	es to sell Y, all crops of wheat to be grown in X farm, In this case -	
	(a)	It is a contract of sale of present goods	0
	(b)	there is no contract of sale	0
	(c)	it is an agreement to sell of future goods	0
	(d)	none of these	0
26.	The sal	e goods act ,1930 came into force on -	
	(a)	1st day of July 1930	0
	(b)	1st day of September 1930	0
	(c)	1st day of January 1930	0
	(d)	31st day of December 1930	0
27.	Approp	priation of goods means :	
27.	(a)	Separating the goods sold from other goods	0
	(b)	Putting the quantity of goods sold in suitable receptacles	0
	(c)	Delivering the goods to the carrier or other bailee for the purpose of	0
		transmission to the buyer with reserving the right of disposal	
	(d)	All the above	0
28.	A Bill c	of Lading is a	
20.	(a)	Bill of Exchange	0
	(a) (b)	Promissory Note	0
	(0) (c)	Cheque	0
	(d)	Document of Title to Goods	0
29.	In a sal	e, if the goods are destroyed, the loss falls on	
	(a)	the buyer	0
	(h)	the seller	0
	(b)		Ŭ

PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

30. Section 19 of the Sale of Goods Act, deals with passing of property ofgoods. (a) Unascertained Goods O (b) Future Goods O (c) Specific or Ascertained Goods O (d) Contingent Goods O (a) must be certain of money payable :		(d)	the seller if price has not been paid	0
	30.	~ /		
NoFuture GoodsO(c)Specific or Ascertained GoodsO(d)Contingent GoodsO31.In a promissory note, the amount of money payable :O(a)must be certainO(b)may be certain or uncertainO(c)is usually uncertainO(d)none of the aboveO(a)2O(b)33.O(c)4O(d)1O(d)1O(d)1O(e)4O(f)1O(g)1O(h)33.When an Instrument is drawn conditionally or for a special purpose as a collateral security and not for the purpose of transferring property therein, it is called an security and not for the purpose of transferring property therein, it is called an security and not for the purpose of transferring property therein, it is called an security and not for the purpose of transferring property therein, it is called an security and not for the purpose of transferring property therein, it is called an security and not for the purpose of transferring property therein, it is called an security and not for the aboveO(a)Escrow InstrumentO(b)Inchoate InstrumentO(c)Ambiguous InstrumentO(d)None of the aboveO(e)Void, because of being opposed to public policyO(f)void, because of being opposed to public policyO(g)Void, because of being opposed to public policyO <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr<>				
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31. In a promissory note, the amount of money payable :		(c)	Specific or Ascertained Goods	0
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PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

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36. The grace period for payment of a negotiable instrument other than payable on demand is	(0	(c)		0
demand is	(0	(d)	1992	0
(a) 7days (b) 3 days (c) 1 month (d) 15 days 37. A Corporation can be party to a Negotiable Instrument if (a) authorized by its article of association (b) if special permission of Board of Directors taken (c) if special resolution by Shareholders is passed (d) absolutely without any restrictions 38. The term "a cheque in the electronic form" is defined in the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 - under : (a) Section 6(a) (b) Section 6(1)(a) (c) Explanation 1(a) of Section 6 (d) Section 6A 39. An instrument incomplete in one way or other is called : (a) Inchoate Instrument (b) Ambiguous instrument (c) Foreign Instrument (d) Dishonoured Instrument (d) Dishonoured Instrument (e) Arbiguous instrument (f) Gering Instrument (g) Arbiguous instrument (h) Dishonoured Instrument, without the consent of the parties discharges the parties who have become liable	The	he gra	ce period for payment of a negotiable instrument other than payable on	
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37. A Corporation can be party to a Negotiable Instrument if	(0	(c)	1 month	0
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(d) Dishonoured Instrument 40. Material alteration of a negotiable instrument, without the consent of the parties discharges the parties who have become liable (a) after such alteration (b) prior to such alteration (c) because of alteration (d) without such alteration 41. Which of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?	(1	(b)	Ambiguous instrument	0
40. Material alteration of a negotiable instrument, without the consent of the parties discharges the parties who have become liable (a) after such alteration (b) prior to such alteration (c) because of alteration (d) without such alteration 41. Which of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?	((c)	Foreign Instrument	0
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discharges the parties who have become liable (a) after such alteration (b) prior to such alteration (c) because of alteration (d) without such alteration 41. Which of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?	Ma	laterial	l alteration of a negotiable instrument, without the consent of the parties	
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(c) because of alteration (d) without such alteration 41. Which of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?		r		0
(c) because of alteration (d) without such alteration 41. Which of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?	(1	(b)	prior to such alteration	0
(d) without such alteration 41. Which of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?	<u> </u>	~ ^		0
	`		without such alteration	0
	Wh	hich c	of the following should be avoided in the Group discussion?	
		r		0
(b) Leadership initiative	<u> </u>			0

PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

	(c)	False statements	0
	(d)	Confidence	Ο
42.	Use of	f coupons and samples come under which mode of marketing	
	commu	nication?	
	(a)	Sales promotion	Ο
	(b)	Advertising	0
	(c)	Direct marketing	Ο
	(d)	Personal Selling	0
43.	In whic	h type of letter, buyers want to know the price and quality of the goods they	
	are will	ing to buy?	
	(a)	Quotation	Ο
	(b)	Enquiry	0
	(c)	Complaint	0
	(d)	Order	0
44.	It is to i	nterrupt people while they are speaking?	
	(a)	Polite	Ο
	(b)	Desirable	0
	(c)	Rude	Ο
	(d)	None of the above	0
45.	Method	of delivering the message is known as?	
	(a)	Receiver	0
	(b)	Channel	Ο
	(c)	Sender	0
	(d)	Feedback	0
46.	I a _	the communication starts when a person tells	
	somethi	ing to a group of people, and then they pass on the information to some	
	more pe	eople and in this way the information is passed on to everyone.	
	(a)	Gossip Chain	0
	(b)	Probability Chain	0
	(c)	Either (a) or (b)	0
	(d)	None of the above	0



FOUNDATION EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTION PAPER TERM DEC-2024

PAPER - 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

47.		nizing the different types of cultures, the similarities and differences		
	betwee	en them without being judgemental is called		
	(a)	Acceptance	0	
	(b)	Cultural Sensitivity	0	
	(c)	Adoption	0	
	(d)	Integration	0	
48.	A cloue	d computing is availability of computer resources?		
	(a)	Off demand	0	
	(b)	From demand	0	
	(c)	On demand	0	
	(d)	None of the above	0	
49.	Business attire refers to in a professional conduct?			
	(a)	Manners	0	
	(b)	Qualities	0	
	(c)	Clothing	0	
	(d)	None of the above	0	
50.	Which of the following skills is the most important for professionals like editors?			
	(a)	Oral skills	0	
	(b)	Writing Skills	0	
	(c)	Presenting skills	0	
	(d)	None of the above	0	