1. There is no need for presumptions?
   a. The intention of the legislation is clear
   b. The intention of the legislation is not clear
   c. Can be used in any condition
   d. All of the above

2. Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other; they should be so interpreted that, if possible effect may be given to both. This is what known as the____________
   a. Rule of harmonious construction
   b. Rule of reasonable construction
   c. Rule of ejusdem generis

3. According _______ rule of interpretation meaning of word should be known from its accompany ignore associating words?
   a. Mischief rule
   b. Golden rule
   c. Noscitur a sociis
   d. Primary rule

4._______means that contemp or an eousex position is the best and strongest in law?
   a. Ejusdem generis
   b. Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissim a in Lege
   c. Noscitur a sociis
5. Interpretation of statute should not be given a meaning which would make other________ Provisions?
   a. In effective
   b. Redundant
   c. Dormant
   d. None of the above

6. Rule of ejusdem generic is applicable when__________?
   a. Specific word follow general words
   b. General word follows specific words
   c. Either (a) or (b)
   d. Both (a) and (b)

7. According to which rule of interpretation old statutes should be interpreted as they would Have been at the date when they were passed?
   a. Expression unisest exclusion alteri us
   b. Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissimain Lege
   c. Utresmag is valeat Quam Pareat
   d..Nosciur a Sociis

8. According to primary rule, the ________of a statute are to be understood in the is natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning unless such a construction leads to an Absurdity or contents or object of the statute suggests a different meaning?
   a. Words
   b. Phrase
   c. Sentences
   d. All of above
9. If you were looking for them earning of provision, the first place you would look is______?
   a. A dictionary
   b. The interne
   c. The definition section
   d. Any of the above

10.______ sets out in general terms, the purpose of the Act and it often precedes the preamble?
   a. Long title
   b. Short title
   c. Preamble
   d. None of above

11. Which of the following is an external aid for interpretation of statute?
   a. Parliamentary history
   b. Use of foreign decisions
   c. Historical background
   d. All of above

12. When statute do not profess to make any alteration in the existing law, but merely declare or explain what it is, then such law is known as______?
   a. Codifying statute
   b. Remedial statute
   c. Declaratory statute
   d. Consolidating statute
13. According to the _________ the words, phrases, sentence so fast a tute are to be understood In their natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning, unless such a construction Leads to an absurdity or contents or object of the statute suggests a different meaning?
   a. Literal construction
   b. Mischief rule
   c. Strict rule of interpretation
   d. None of above

14. Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?
   a. Long title
   b. Marginal notes
   c. Interpretation clauses
   d. All of above

15. As per the rule of _________ meaning of a word should be known from its accompanying or associating words.
   a. Noscitur a sociis
   b. Strict and liberal construction
   c. Ejusdem generis
   d. None of the above

16. Which of the following are acceptable extrinsic material use in interpreting legislation?
   a. Parliamentary committee reports
   b. Dictionaries
   c. Notes on Clauses of the bill
   d. All of above
17. Generally __________are given strict interpretation?
   a. Labour
   b. Welfare laws
   c. Criminal laws
   d. None of the above

18. If there is any appearance of in consistency between the schedule and specific provision in an enactment, the _______ shall prevail?
   a. Schedule
   b. Provisions
   c. Both will be applicable as per situation
   d. None of the above

19. Heydon's case deals with____?
   a. Mischeif rule
   b. Rule of reasonable construction
   c. Noscitur a sociis
   d. Golden rule

20. Non obstante clause usually starts with the word___?
   a. Provided that
   b. Notwithstanding anything contained
   c. Save as provided otherwise
   d. Any of the above

21. _____ is used to remove special cases from the general enactment and provide for them specially?
   a. Exception clause
   b. Saving clause
   c. Proviso
22. Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareatis also known as______?
   a. Rule of harmonious construction
   b. Rule of reasonable construction
   c. Rule of ejusdem generis
   d. All of above

23._______contain them an in object of the act?
   a. Long title
   b. Short title
   c. Preamble
   d. None of the above

24. Heydons case, in 1584, was resolved by the?
   a. Supreme Court of India
   b. Bombay high court
   c. Barons of the Exchequer
   d. House of lords

25. When general word follows specific word of a distinct category, the general
word may be given are striated meaning of the same category. His general
word take its meaning from Preceding expression. This is what is known as?
   a. Rule of harmonies construction
   b. Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareat
   c. Ejusdem generis
   d. Expression unisest exclusion alteri us

26. In the interpretation of statue, an important role is played by_____
   a. Schedule
   b. Preamble
27. While constructing a provision in penal statute if there appears to be a reasonable doubt or Ambiguity it shall be solved in favour of?
   a. State government
   b. Union
   c. Person who would be liable to penalty
   d. None of the above

28. Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?
   a. Reference to reports of committee
   b. Statement of objects and reasons
   c. Dictionaries
   d. Preamble

29. The rule ______ means the express mention of one thing is the exclusion of other?
   a. Rule of harmonious construction
   b. Primary rule
   c. Ejusdem generis
   d. Expressi onunis est exclusion alterius

30. Internal aid in interpretation of statute includes?
   a. Title
   b. Preamble
   c. Marginal notes
   d. All of above

31. A statute has been defined as the ______
   a. Will of the king
   b. Will of the society
c. Will of them agistrate

d. Will of the legislature

32. What is the doctrine of stare decisis?
   a. The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty
   b. The doctrine of royal pardon
   c. The doctrine of statutory interpretation
   d. The doctrine of precedent

33. What is case law?
   a. Law representing the decision soft he courts
   b. Law passed by Parliament
   c. Delegated legislation
   d. Case law is not really law at all

34. What is legislation?
   a. Legislation is law made by judges
   b. Legislation is law made by Parliament
   c. Legislation is law made by custom
   d. Legislation is law made by the Law Commission

35. How many readings must a Bill have in the House of Commons and the House of Lords Before it receives Royal Assent?
   a. 1 in the House of Commons, 3 in the House of Lords
   b. 3 in the House of Commons, 1 in the House of Lords
   c. 1 in each House
   d. 3 in each House

36. What is the Committee Stage in the passage of a Bill through the House of Commons?
   a. A committee reading of the title of the Bill
b. A committee debating the general principles of a Bill

c. A committee considering the provisions of the Bill in detail

d. A committee drafting the Bill

37. How long can the House of Lords delay a Bill (except a Money Bill)?
   a. 1 month
   b. 6 months
   c. 1 year
   d. 6 years

38. What is a Public Act?
   a. An Act affecting particular individuals or individual bodies
   b. An Act affecting the general public
   c. An Act made in private
   d. An Act made in public

39. What is meant by statutory interpretation?
   a. The interpretation of a statute by Parliament
   b. The interpretation of a statute by the House of Commons
   c. The interpretation of a statute by the courts
   d. The interpretation of a statute by the House of Lords

40. What is meant by the purposive approach?
   a. The judge must interpret the statute on purpose
   b. The judge must interpret the statute in the light of the purpose of its enactment
   c. The judge must interpret the statute with a purposeful manner
   d. The judge must interpret the statute in the purpose of deciding the case before him or her
41. What is them is chief rule?
   a. In interpreting statutes, judges should look at the ‘mischief’ which the Act was passed to prevent
   b. There must be no mischief in court
   c. In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the words literally
   d. In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the words as they see fit
42. What is the rule in Pepperv Hart?
   a. Judges can refer to newspapers when interpreting statutes
   b. Judges can refer to other judges when interpreting statutes
   c. Judges can refer to Hansard when interpreting statutes
   d. Judges cannot refer to any external aid when interpreting statutes
43. What is delegated legislation?
   a. A decision of the courts
   b. An Act of Parliament
   c. Law made by a delegation
   d. Law made by a person or body to whom Parliament has delegated power
44. Which of these is a disadvantage of delegated legislation?
   a. It is quick to produce
   b. It can be flexible
   c. It raises issues of accountability
   d. It can be made by reference to special is knowledge
45. A statute may be interpreted by judges by using different rules. Which of the following is not a rule of interpretation?
   b. Literal Rule.
   c. Mischief Rule.
d. General Rule.

46. Which of the following statements is a definition of the phase 'ratio decidendi'?
   
a. The verdict
b. The material facts.
   
c. A hypothetical situation.
d. The legal reason for reaching a decision.

47. Which of the following statements is correct?
   
a. The Supreme Court is bound by its own previous cases.
b. The House of Lords is the highest court of appeal in England and Wales.
c. There are no appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeal.
d. A principle of law set down in a case may be overruled by statute.

48. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the Golden Rule of Interpretation?
   
a. Justice must be served
b. Literal meaning must always be adopted without fail
   
c. Literal meaning must always be adopted except when it leads to absurdity
d. All of the above
e. Context must be understood properly

49. Illustration: In Hindustan Lever Emplills Company Limited (TOMCO) and Hindustan Lever Limited was in dispute. The employees of both Hindustan Lever Limited and TOMCO were concerned about the amalgamation. One of the grounds of attack against the scheme was the absence of approval of the central government as required under S.23 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. That, however, was deleted in 1991. The Supreme Court stated that it is significant to take into account the mischief that was sought to be cured through the amendment of the statute. Accordingly, the court held that once the said section has been deleted from the statute book, the requirement of prior approval of the Central Government cannot be brought back through the backdoor. The Supreme Court was applying what rule of interpretation?
a. Deletion Rule
b. Mischief Rule
c. Literal Rule
d. Ejusdem Generis
e. both a) and d)

50. Illustration: In the phrase ‘horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal’, the general language ‘or any other farm animal’ — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hoofed mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens.

This is an example of which rule of interpretation?

   a. Ejusdem Generis
   b. noscitur a sociis
   c. Literal Rule
   d. Both a) and b)

51. What Statute is an aid in the interpretation of Statutes?

   a. General Clauses Act, 1897
   b. Interpretation of Statutes Act, 1897
   c. Law of Legislations, 1897
   d. All of the above

52. While applying the literal rule of interpretation, it is important to keep in mind the:

   a. language
   b. theme
   c. context
   d. applicability
53. Illustration: While interpreting a statute, one has internal and external aids to construction. Question: Which of the following is not an Internal aid to construction?
   a. long title
   b. preamble
   c. headings
   d. definitions
   e. Parliamentary history

54. Delegatus non potest delegare
   a. Debtor follows the person of the debtor
   b. An action does not arise from a bare promise
   c. A delegated power cannot be further delegated
   d. The law does not concern itself with trifling matters

55. expressumn facit cessare tacitum
   a. Private disadvantage is counter balanced by public good.
   b. The reason of a decision.
   c. An action does not arise from a bare promise
   d. express mention of one person or thing is exclusion of another.

56. Generalia specialibus non derogant
   a. The king can do no wrong.
   b. general things do not derogate from special things.
   c. The land passes with its burdens.
   d. An accessory follows the principal.

57. Utres valet potior quam pareat.
   a. it may rather become operative than null”.
   b. A matter adjudged is taken for truth.
c. An accessory follows the principal.

d. The land passes with its burdens.

58. Expressum facit cessare tacitum.

a. Private disadvantage is counter balanced by public good.

b. what is expressed makes what is implied to cease.

c. An accessory follows the principal.

d. A matter adjudged is taken for truth.

59. Judicium simper pro veritate accipitur

a. A judgment always accepted as true

b. A judgment pronounced by a judge to decide in a matter falling within his jurisdiction is of no effect

c. In equal delict, the position of the defender is the stronger

d. The immediate and not the remote cause is to be considered

60. Supreme Courts precedent in binding on

a. Courts

b. Appellate Tribunals

c. Income Tax Authorities

d. All of the above.

61. In which of the following cases free and fair election is recognized as basic structure of Indian Constitution?

a. Indira Gandhi V- Raj Narayan

b. Minerva Mills V- Union of India

c. Both (A) and (B) above

d. None of the above

62. Doctrine of Separation of Powers was systematically formulated by

a. Plato
b. Montesquieu
c. Dicey
d. Aristotle

63. ‘Rule of Law’ means
   a. Supremacy of Judiciary
   b. Supremacy of Law
   c. Equality before Law
   d. Supremacy of Parliament

64. Which one of the following statement is true?
   a. Delegated legislation cannot have retrospective effect-
   b. Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect, if authorized by Act or Statute-
   c. Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect, if not authorized by Act or Statute but have reasonable and rational justification-
   d. None of the above-

65. Which of the following interpretations of the Constitution regarding the utility of Directives is/are found to be correct?
   I. Even though the implementation of a Directive Principle may cause hardship to a few individuals, it should be upheld in the larger interests of the community.
   II. In view of the absolute prohibition of consumption of liquor in Article 47, there cannot be any fundamental right to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquor.
   a. I and II
   b. Neither I nor II
   c. Only I
   d. Only II
66. The legislative process includes the process of implementing and enforcing the law once made.
   
   a True
   
   b False

67. Which of the following statements accurately capture Dicey's view on the limitations which exist on Parliament's law-making powers?

   a. Parliament's law-making powers are subject to external and internal political limits.
   
   b. Parliament's law-making powers are not subject to any limits.
   
   c. Parliament's law-making powers are subject to legal limitations.
   
   d. Parliament's law-making powers are subject to legal and political limitations.

68. who is the final answer to interpret the constitution

   a. The President
   
   b. The Parliament
   
   c. The lok Sabha
   
   d. The Supreme Court

69. The power of Supreme Court to decide the dispute between the centre and the states falls under its

   a. Advisory Jurisdiction
   
   b. Appellate Jurisdiction
   
   c. Original Jurisdiction
   
   d. Advisory and appellate Jurisdiction

70. When may judges apply the golden rule?

   a. When the mischief rule can't be applied
   
   b. In the same circumstances as the purposive approach
   
   c. When applying the literal would be unfair
   
   d. When applying the literal rule leads to an absurd or repugnant result
71. According to the ___________ rule, the words of the statute are to be given their plain and ordinary meaning.
   a. Literal rule
   b. golden rule
   c. natural rule
   d. mischief rule

72. Which rule of statutory interpretation should judges apply first?
   a. Purposive approach
   b. Mischief rule
   c. Golden rule
   d. Literal rule

73. The concept of the Judicial review has been borrowed from the Constitution of
   (a) U.K.
   (b) Switzerland
   (c) U.S.A
   (d) U.S.S.R

74. The idea of 'concurrent list' in the Indian constitution is taken from the Constitution of............?
   a. Ireland
   b. Canada
   c. Australia
   d. Japan

75. What are the four factors the courts are required to consider according to Heydon's case?
   a. What was the mischief and defect for which the common law did not provide?
b. What was the common law before the Act was passed?
c. What was the remedy Parliament passed to cure the mischief?
d. All are above

76. When may judges apply the mischief rule?
   a. When there is ambiguity in the statute
   b. When there is absurdity
   c. When the law needs to be changed
   d. When not to do so would lead to injustice

77. Under the ________________ rule the words may be given a secondary meaning if applying the literal leads to absurdity.
   a. mischief rule
   b. golden rule
   c. liber rule
   d. none of above

78. The Union List consists of
   a. 97 subjects
   b. 61 subjects
   c. 47 subjects
   d. 73 subjects

79. An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of
   a. Fundamental Duties
   b. Fundamental Rights
   c. Preamble
   d. Federal System
80. The sequence of procedure for passing a Bill in the House is
   a. First reading, Committee stage, report stage, second reading, third reading
   b. First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading
   c. First reading, second reading, third reading, Committee stage, report stage
   d. First reading, Committee stage, second reading, third reading

81. In a federal system the guardian of the Constitution is
   a. the Parliament
   b. the Judiciary
   c. the council of Ministers
   d. the National Security Advisor

82. The Union Legislature in India is empowered
   a. Not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution
   b. to amend the basic structure of the Constitution
   c. To abrogate the basic structure
   d. None of these

83. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction over subjects of
   a. Union list
   b. State list
   c. Residuary List
   d. Concurrent list

84. Majority provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by
   a. the Parliament
   b. The President
   c. the State Legislature
d. the Parliament of the consent of states

85. The procedure for amending the Constitution is in
   a. Article 368
   b. Article 360
   c. Article 367
   d. Article 371

86. The list dividing powers between union and states are given in the schedule
   a. IV
   b. V
   c. VI
   d. VII

87. Operation of law means…..
   a. prospective operation of law
   b. retrospective operation of law
   c. both as above a and b
   d. none of above

88. What is mean repeal of law?
   a. change in law
   b. amendment in law
   c. removal or reversal of law.
   d. none of above

89. General clauses Act enacted in the year…
   a. March 11, 1897
   b. January 15, 1920
c. August 15 1987
d. December 31, 1975

90. The term morals refer…
   a. ethics or principles
   b. legal rules by a competent authority.
   c. only above a is correct
   d. both a and b correct.

91. What is similarity in law and morals?
   a. both regulate human conduct
   b. both not regulate human conduct
   c. both use similar language
   d. above a and c is correct

92. Morals have ……
   a. Universal values
   b. various from society to society
   c. various from time to time
   d. various from person to person.

93. Law looks to…..
   a. external conduct
   b. internal conduct
   c. both a and b
   d. none of above

94. The statutes dealing with tax are termed as…..
   a. civil statues
   b. penal statute
c. fiscal statutes.
d. personal statutes

95. When there is a conflict between two or more statues or two or more parts of a statute then the rule
   a. welfare construction
   b. strict construction
   c. harmonious construction
   d. none of above

96. Pith and substance is a legal doctrine in ---
   a. Canadian constitutional interpretation
   b. Indian constitutional interpretation
   c. Indian and Canadian Constitutional interpretation
   d. none of above

97. The doctrine of colorable legislation refers to the
   a. question of competency of the legislature
   b. question of fact
   c. question of jurisdiction
   d. nature of legislation

98. Repugnancy as an inconsistency or contradiction between two or more parts of a legal instrument
   a. true
   b. false
   c. can’t say

99. Law Commission of India is an executive body
   a. executive body
   b. judicial body
c. legislative body

d. quasi-judicial body

100. The first Law Commission was established during the British Raj era in 1834

a. 1834

b. 1836

c. 1860

d. 1881

Answer key

1 The intention of the legislation is not clear

2 Rule of harmonious construction

3 Noscitur a sociis

4 Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissimain Lege

5 Redundant

6 General word follow specific words

7 Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissimain Lege

8 all of above

9 The definition section

10 Long title

11 Historical background

12 Declaratory statute

13 Literal Construction

14 All of above

15 Noscitur a sociis

16 All of above
17 Criminal laws
18 Provisions
19 Mischief rule
20 Not withstanding any thing contained
21 Proviso
22 Rule of reasonable construction
23 Preamble
24 Barons of the Exchequer
25 Ejusdem generis
26 All of above
27 Person who would reliable to penalty
28 Preamble
29 Expression suisestex clusion alterius
30 all of above
31 Will of the legislature
32 The doctrine of precedent
33 Law representing the decisions of the courts
34 Legislation is law made by parliament
35 3ineachHouse
36 A committee considering the provisions of the Bill in detail
37 1year
38 An Act affecting the general public
39 The interpretation of a statute by the courts
40 The judge must interpret the statute in the light of the purpose of its enactment
41 In interpreting statutes, judges should look at the ‘mischief’ which the Act was passed
42 Judges can refer to Hansard when interpreting statutes
43 Law made by a person or body to whom Parliament has delegated power
44 It raises issues of accountability
45 General Rule.
46 The legal reason for reaching a decision.
47 The Supreme Court is bound by its own previous cases.
48 Context must be understood properly
49 Mischief Rule
50 Literal Rule
51 General Clauses Act, 1897
52 context
53 Parliamentary history
54 A delegated power cannot be further delegated
55 Express mention of one person or thing is exclusion of another.
56 general things do not derogate from special things.
57 it may rather become operative than null”.
58 what is expressed makes what is implied to cease.
59 A judgment always accepted as true
60 All of the above.
61 Indira Gandhi V- Raj Narayan
62 Montesquieu
63 Supremacy of Law
64 Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect, if authorized by Act or Statute-
65 I and II
66 False
67. Parliament's law-making powers are not subject to any limits.
68. The Supreme Court
69. Original Jurisdiction
70. In the same circumstances as the purposive approach
71. Literal rule
72. Literal rule
73. U.S.A
74. Australia
75. All are above
76. When there is ambiguity in the statute
77. Golden rule
78. 97 subjects
79. Preamble
80. First reading, second reading, committee stage, report stage, third reading
81. the Judiciary
82. Not to amend the basic structure of the Constitution
83. State list
84. the Parliament
85. Article 368
86. VII
87. Both as above a and b
88. Removal or reversal of law.
89. March 11, 1897
90. Ethics or principles
91. Above a and c is correct
92. Universal values
93. External conduct
94. Fiscal statutes.
95. Harmonious construction
96. Indian and Canadian Constitutional interpretation
97. Question of competency of the legislature
98. True.
99. Executive body
100. 1834