



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
TERM 1 2026-27
LEGAL STUDIES

Class: XII

Date: 09.09.26

Admission no:

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks: 80

Roll no:

General Instructions:(to be edited)

- All questions are compulsory.
- Read the questions carefully before answering.
- Section-A contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions for 20 marks.
- Section-B contains 8 Short Answer Type Questions for 2 marks each.
- Section-C contains 8 questions for 3 marks each.
- Section-D contains 4 Long Answer Type Questions for 5 marks each.
- Internal choice is given in the paper. There is no overall choice.

Section A

I. Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct option:

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which of the following is an important feature of Alternative Dispute Resolution?

- A. It always requires a formal trial
- B. It provides alternatives to traditional court proceedings
- C. It can only be used in criminal cases
- D. It eliminates the role of the parties

2. LokAdalats are mainly intended to:

- A. Increase the number of court cases
- B. Provide speedy and inexpensive settlement of disputes
- C. Conduct criminal investigations
- D. Make new laws

3. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President of India
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Parliament

4. Which of the following is essential for a valid contract?

- A. Illegal object
- B. Free consent
- C. Uncertain terms
- D. Lack of consideration in every case

5. What is the main purpose of a tribunal?

- A. To conduct elections
- B. To deal with specialised disputes
- C. To appoint judges
- D. To make the Constitution

6. Arjun, at the request of the local community leader, builds a basketball court (playground) for the children in his neighborhood, spending a considerable amount of his own money. Later, Ravi, a local snack vendor, sets up a stall near the playground to sell snacks to children and promises to give Arjun 5% of his profits from all sales as a token of appreciation for building the playground. However, Ravi fails to pay Arjun the promised percentage, and Arjun decides to take legal action to recover it. Based on contract law principles, which of the following is correct ?

- (A) Arjun is entitled to the percentage of profits as Ravi benefited from his efforts in building the playground.
- (B) Arjun cannot claim the percentage of profits, as the playground was built at the request of the community leader and not Ravi.
- (C) Ravi must pay Arjun the promised percentage since he made a verbal commitment to do so.
- (D) Ravi has to pay Arjun only if Arjun can prove the playground was built specifically for his benefit.

7. Which of the following persons is generally competent to enter into a contract?
- A. A minor B. A person of unsound mind at the time of contracting
C. A person competent by law D. A person disqualified by law
8. Judicial Review means the power of courts to:
- A. Make all laws B. Review the constitutional validity of laws and government actions
C. Appoint all government officers D. Remove members of Parliament
9. A gift is a transfer of property made:
- A. For a mandatory price B. voluntarily and without consideration
C. Only through a court judgment D. Only to the government
10. A tort is generally a:
- A. Criminal offence only B. Civil wrong for which a legal remedy may be available
C. Contractual promise D. Constitutional amendment
11. A factory releases harmful chemicals into a river and causes environmental damage. Which principle may require the factory to bear the cost of environmental restoration?
- A. Polluter Pays Principle B. Rule of privity
C. Caveat emptor D. Doctrine of frustration
12. Sustainable development aims to balance development with:
- A. Environmental protection and future needs B. Only industrial growth
C. Only economic profit D. Complete restriction on development
13. Welfare Builders and Apaar Constructions have a dispute over project delays. According to the Afcons Infrastructure Ltd. vs. Cherian Varkey Construction Co. ruling, which of the following types of disputes is generally considered unsuitable for mediation?
- A. Disputes arising from commercial contracts B. Disputes involving property and construction matters
C. Disputes relating to serious criminal offences D. Disputes between business partners
14. An advantage of _____ is that there is no strict application of the procedural laws and the disputing parties can directly interact with the judges.
- (A) Mediation (B) Lok Adalat (C) Conciliation (D) Tribunal
15. A person voluntarily enters into mediation to settle a business dispute. The main objective is to:
- A. Obtain a mutually acceptable settlement B. Punish the other party
C. Avoid communication D. Automatically obtain a court decree
16. A company continues to exist even when one of its members leaves. This illustrates:
- A. Perpetual succession B. Free consent C. Negligence D. Mediation
17. Which of the following is an essential consideration when transferring property?
- A. The transferor must have the legal capacity or authority to transfer
B. The property must always be movable
C. The transfer must always be a gift
D. The transferee must be a government officer
18. A lease generally involves:
- A. Transfer of ownership permanently B. Transfer of a right to enjoy property for a certain period
C. Destruction of property D. Transfer without any legal rights
19. A government project is planned in an area where it may cause serious environmental harm. Authorities take preventive measures even though complete scientific evidence of the damage is not available. Which principle is being applied?

- A. Polluter Pays Principle
- C. Principle of Natural Justice

- B. Precautionary Principle
- D. Principle of Caveat Emptor

20. Which of the following is an example of an intentional tort?

- A. Negligence
- B. Battery
- C. Breach of contract
- D. Non-performance of a promise

Section B

(Answer in not more than 40 words)

(8 × 2 = 16)

II. Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is strict liability?
2. What is perpetual succession?
3. What is a partnership?
4. What is free consent?
5. What is negligence? Explain with an example.
6. What is a company?
7. (a) State any two important features of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.
OR
(b) Mention any two differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
8. Explain Judicial review.

Section C

(8Q × 3 = 24)

(Answer in not more than 100 words)

III. Short Answer Questions.

1. What are Tribunals? Explain their need, functions and importance in the Indian legal system.
2. What is consideration? Why is it important in contract law?
3. Distinguish between mediation and arbitration.
4. What is defamation? State its basic requirements.
5. Distinguish between movable and immovable property.
6. Distinguish between a partnership and a company. Give an example also.
7. Name and explain the essential elements of a valid contract.
8. Explain the difference between a void and a voidable contract.

Section D

(Answer in not more than 140 words)

(4 Q × 5 = 20)

V. Long Answer / Case-Based Questions

1. What are trade secrets? Explain how trade secrets are protected under Indian law. Also, distinguish their protection from patents and copyrights on the basis of their duration and scope.
2. Explain the Appointment, Retirement and Removal of Judges of the Supreme Court.

3. Answer **Any 1**

Question- Riya, a 17-year-old student, purchased an expensive laptop from a shopkeeper on credit and signed an agreement promising to pay the amount after six months. When the shopkeeper demanded payment, Riya refused, stating that she was a minor when the agreement was made. The shopkeeper argued that Riya had signed the agreement and therefore must pay the amount. Based on the principles of Contract Law, discuss whether the shopkeeper can legally enforce the agreement against Riya.

OR

Question- Explain the meaning of ADR and discuss the major methods of Alternative Dispute Resolution in India.

4. Explain the main modes of transfer of property.

***** ALL THE BEST *****