

**TPA**

1. **'Rule against perpetuity' given under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 does not affect any rule of**
  - a) Hindu Law
  - b) Muslim Law
  - c) Christian Law
  - d) None of the above
2. **In exchange, under the provisions of The Transfer of Property Act, which of the following statements is true?**
  - a) There is a consideration
  - b) There is no consideration
  - c) There is no transfer of property
  - d) None of the above
3. **The unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer for his benefit:**
  - a) Within 75 days of the birth
  - b) Within 60 days of the birth
  - c) Within 90 days of the birth
  - d) None of the above
4. **The doctrine of election is applicable to**
  - a) Hindus
  - b) Muslims
  - c) Christians
  - d) All of the above
5. **Section 44 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with-**
  - a) Transfer by two co-owners
  - b) Transfer by one co-owner
  - c) Transfer by three co-owners
  - d) Transfer by all co-owners
6. ***Prabodh Kumar Das v. Dantamara Tea Co. Ltd.* case is related with the following doctrine:**
  - a) Doctrine of Election
  - b) Doctrine of *Lis Pendens*
  - c) Doctrine of Part-Performance
  - d) Doctrine of Priority
7. **Regard being had to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act , 1882, match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists**

**List I**

**I. Spes successionis**

**List II**

**(i) Section 6(c)**

- II. Right of re-entry (ii) Section 6(a)  
III. Dominant heritage (iii) Section 6(e)  
IV. Right to sue (iv) Section 6(b)

Codes:

- |    |       |       |       |       |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|    | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)   |
| a) | (ii)  | (iv)  | (i)   | (iii) |
| b) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv)  |
| c) | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   | (iv)  |
| d) | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii)  | (i)   |

8. Which one of the following statements is not correct, in context of ‘Transfer of Property’?
- a) It means an act by which a living person conveys property
  - b) He conveys property to one or more other living persons
  - c) He conveys property in present or in future
  - d) He cannot transfer property to himself and one or more other living persons
9. For creating an interest in favour of an unborn person, which one of the following is essential?
- a) Creation of absolute life interest in favour of living persons
  - b) Absolute interest is to be given to unborn person
  - c) Unborn person must be born before the termination of last prior interest
  - d) All of the above
10. In which case of the Supreme Court has held “that the Mortgage was valid even though no part of mortgage-money has been advanced”?
- a) Nathu Lal v. Phool Chand, AIR 1970 SC 546
  - b) State of Kerala v. Cochin Refineries, AIR 1968 SC 1361
  - c) Raghunath v. Kedar Nath, AIR 1969 SC 1316
  - d) Gurdas Mal v. Punjab & Sindh, Bank Ltd., 1933 Lah 972
11. 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) None of the above
12. The following is not immovable property
- a) Royalty
  - b) Right to way
  - c) Right to fishing
  - d) Right to redemption
13. What is required in ‘Gift’?
- a) Donor and donee

- b) Consideration
  - c) Moveable or immovable property
  - d) Transfer and acceptance
- 14. Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with which following kinds of gift, namely**
- a) Gift *inter-vivos*
  - b) Gift *moritis causa*
  - c) Gift by will
  - d) All of the above
- 15. Under Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transferee will be bound by the result of the suit**
- a) If he has knowledge of the litigation
  - b) If he had no knowledge of the litigation even made *bona fide* enquiry
  - c) If he has paid adequate consideration for the purchase
  - d) Whether the transferee has knowledge or not as to the litigation
- 16. Under which Section of Transfer of Property Act 'Fraudulent Transfer' is defined?**
- a) Section 21
  - b) Section 35
  - c) Section 53
  - d) Section 41
- 17. Which of the following Sections of T.P. Act contains exceptions to the Maxim "*Nemodat quod non-habets*"?**
- a) Section 41 and 42
  - b) Section 41 and 44
  - c) Section 41 and 43
  - d) None of the above
- 18. Sale is a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised, this definition refers to**
- a) Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
  - b) Section 54 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930
  - c) Section 54 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908
  - d) None of the above
- 19. Where the mortgagor delivers, possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee authorizing him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage money and to receive the rent and profits accruing therefrom. Such a mortgage is called**
- a) Usufructuary mortgage
  - b) Simple mortgage
  - c) Anomalous mortgage

- d) English mortgage
- 20. Doctrine on clog on the equity of redemption is a rule of justice, equity and good conscience. This was affirmed by the Supreme Court in**
- Apte v. Rice
  - Morarilal v. Dev Karan
  - Surapur v. Dewan Chand
  - None of the above
- 21. According to Section 5 of the T.P. Act, living person includes**
- Company of association of individuals
  - Individual human being only
  - Only important company or associations
  - None of the above
- 22. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**
- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| a) Immovable property                  | Section 2   |
| b) Charges                             | Section 100 |
| c) Marshalling by subsequent purchaser | Section 56  |
| d) Mortgaged Debt                      | Section 134 |
- 23. Section 21 of the Transfer Property Act, 1882 contains provisions relating to**
- Contingent interest
  - Conditional transfers
  - Transfer to unborn person
  - None of the above
- 24. Which of the following cases decided by the Privy Council is related to ‘Fraudulent transfer’?**
- Musahar Sahu v. Hakim Lal*
  - Middleton v. Pullock*
  - Union of India v. Rajeshwari*
  - All of the above
- 25. Doctrine of *lis pendens* is dealt under Section..... of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.**
- 51
  - 52
  - 53
  - 43
- 26. The doctrine of ‘part performance’ under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 does not apply to**
- Oral contracts
  - Standing timber
  - If subject matter is grass
  - All the above

**27. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?**

- a) Oral Transfer                                      Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act
- b) Rule against perpetuity                      Section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act
- c) Doctrine of election                            Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act
- d) Transfer by Ostensible Owner              Section 40 of the Transfer of Property Act

**28. Under Transfer of Property Act, 1882, sale is a transfer of**

- a) An interest in a specific immovable property
- b) A right to enjoy immovable property
- c) Ownership
- d) None of the above

**29. When the mortgager binds himself to repay the mortgage- money on a certain date and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee subject to condition that the mortgagee will re-transfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called—**

- a) Simple mortgage
- b) Usufructuary mortgage
- c) English mortgage
- d) Anomalous mortgage

**30. The following leading cases are related to which of the following subjects?**

- A. Gopal v. Parsottam
- B. Santley v. Wilde
- C. Kedar Lal v. Hari Lal
- D. Ali Hussain v. Nilla Kandan

**Choose the correct answer:**

- a) Lease
- b) Gift
- c) Mortgage
- d) None of the above

**31. Which of the following statement is correct?**

- a) An easement can be transferred apart from the dominant heritage
- b) A mere right to sue cannot be transferred
- c) A right to future maintenance can be transferred
- d) The salary of a public officer after it has become payable can be transferred

**32. 'A' makes a gift of Rs. 50,000 to 'B', A reserves right with B's consent to take back at pleasure Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 50,000.**

- a) Gift is void
- b) Gift is valid
- c) Gift is valid upto Rs. 40,000 and void as to taking back Rs. 10,000
- d) Gift is voidable

**33. Section 25 of the T.P. Act deals with:-**

- a) Condition precedent
- b) Condition subsequent
- c) Condition collateral
- d) Condition precedent and condition and subsequent both

**34. Regard being had to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists:**

**List I**

- A. *Lit lite pendente nihil inovetur*
- B. *Qui facit per allium facit per se*
- C. *Nemo dat quod non habet*
- D. *Qui sentit sentire debet onus*

**List II**

- (i) *Lis pendens*
- (ii) Constructive notice
- (iii) Onerous Gift
- (iv) Ostensible owner commodum

**Codes:**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
b)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
c)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
d)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

**35. During the pendency of a suit for recovery of an immovable property if the defendant transfers the property**

- a) The decree can be executed against the transferee
- b) The decree cannot be executed against the transferee
- c) The plaintiff should file a fresh suit against the transferee
- d) The plaintiff has no remedy

**36. The provision of fraudulent transfer is given in**

- a) Section 49 of the Transfer of Property Act,1882
- b) Section 50 of the Transfer of Property Act,1882
- c) Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act,1882
- d) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act,1882

**37. Which one of the following cases does not pertain to the doctrine of 'part performance'?**

- a) *Arrif v. Jadu Nath*
- b) *Prabodh Kumar v. Dantmara Tea Co.*
- c) *Sardar Govind Rao Mahadik v. Devi Sahai*
- d) *Ram Baran Prasad v. Ram Mohit Hazra*

**38. The right of redemption can be exercised by:**

- a) Paying the mortgage money to the mortgage outside the Court
- b) Depositing the amount due on the mortgage in the Court
- c) Regular suit for redemption
- d) Any one of the above ways

- 39. Tangible immovable property of value of this amount or upward, can be transferred only by a registered instrument:**
- a) Rs. 100
  - b) Rs. 50
  - c) Rs. 25
  - d) Rs. 90
- 40. The principle “Once a mortgage always a mortgage”, a principle based on equity, justice and good conscience, was for the first time evolved in:**
- a) *Harris v. Harris*
  - b) *Noakes v. Rice*
  - c) *Seth Ganga Dhar v. Shankarlal*
  - d) *Reeve v. Lisle*
- 41. Actionable claims are:**
- a) Share in a company
  - b) Claim to copy right
  - c) Mortgage debt
  - d) None of these
- 42. Bharat Nidhi Ltd. v. Takhatmal, AIR 1969 SC 313 is related to**
- a) Actionable claim (Section 130)
  - b) Ostensible owner (Section 41)
  - c) Election (Section 35)
  - d) Notice
- 43. ‘A’ lets the farm to ‘B’ n condition that he shall walk a hundred miles in an hour. The lease is void under**
- a) Section 23 of T.P.A
  - b) Section 24 of T.P.A
  - c) Section 25 of T.P.A
  - d) None of the above
- 44. The case of Jayadayaal Poddar v. Bibi Hazara is related to**
- a) Shall be void
  - b) Shall be valid
  - c) Shall not be voidable provided the transferee acted in good faith
  - d) Shall be voidable
- 45. Bellamy v. Sabine Case is related with which doctrine?**
- a) Doctrine of Perpetuity
  - b) Doctrine of Election
  - c) *Lis Pendens*
  - d) Part-Performance
- 46. The doctrine of part performance as given in Sec. 53-A of T.P. Act is-**
- 1. A statutory right

- 2. An equitable right**
- 3. Available in defence**
- Codes:**
- a) 1 and 3
  - b) 1 and 2
  - c) 2
  - d) 2 and 3
- 47. The doctrine “*nemo dat quod non habet*” under the Transfer of Property Act is applied to**
- a) Section 41, Section 42, Section 43 and Section 44
  - b) Section 53 and 54
  - c) Section 45 and Section 46
  - d) None of the above
- 48. Which of the following kinds of Mortgage is *not* included in Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**
- a) Usufructuary Mortgage
  - b) Anomalous Mortgage
  - c) Simple Mortgage
  - d) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
- 49. Mortgaged property in possession of the mortgagee has, during the continuance of the mortgage received any accession upon redemption in the absence of a contract to the contrary. Who shall be entitled to such accession?**
- a) Mortgagee
  - b) Mortgagor
  - c) Mortgagee and mortgagor in equal share
  - d) None of the above
- 50. Which of the following cases is related to the right of redemption?**
- a) Stanley v. Wilde
  - b) Noakes v. Rice
  - c) Kreglinger v. New Pentagonia Meat and Cold Storage Co. Ltd.
  - d) All the above cases
- 51. The expression spes successionis means-**
- a) No chance of succession
  - b) Mere chance or hope of succession
  - c) Absolute succession
  - d) None of the above
- 52. According to Section 18 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 the provisions of some sections shall not apply in the case of Transfer of Property for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health safety or any other object beneficial to mankind. These sections are:-**



- a) 13,14,15 and 16
  - b) 14,16 and 17
  - c) 14, 16, 17 and 18
  - d) 14, 15 and 20
- 53. 'A' transfer Rs. 5000 to 'B' on condition that he shall execute a certain lease within three months after A's death and if he should neglect to do so, to C. B dies in A's life time.**
- Which Section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 shall apply in deciding the legal right of 'C'?**
- a) Section 29
  - b) Section 26
  - c) Section 25
  - d) Section 27
- 54. In which of the following sections of T.P. Act 'transfer by ostensible owner' is provided:**
- a) Section 39
  - b) Section 41
  - c) Section 40
  - d) Section 42
- 55. The doctrine of "*lis pendens*" is explained in famous case of**
- a) *Bellamy v. Sabine*
  - b) *Musahar Sahu v. Hakim Lal*
  - c) *Muhammad Shafi v. Muhammad Sayed*
  - d) *Tulk v. Moxhay*
- 56. The doctrine of *lis pendence* would apply against the defendant who has transferred the immovable property from the date of**
- a) Filing the plaint
  - b) Service of notice
  - c) Appearance before the court
  - d) Hearing by the court
- 57. 'Spes successions' means:**
- a) Chances of succeeding to hereditary property
  - b) Chances of succeeding to property of another
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of these
- 58. What is not correct – the liabilities of the seller is that he is:**
- a) To disclose to the buyer any material defect in the property
  - b) To produce the buyer for examination all documents of title relating to the property

- c) Not to answer to the best of his information all the relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect of the title
- d) To give possession to the buyer as its natural admits
- 59. In which of the Section of Transfer of Property Act, the ‘Doctrine of Consolidation is incorporated?**
- a) Section 60
- b) Section 61
- c) Section 62
- d) Section 63
- 60. Which of the following group of sections deals with lease under T.P. Act?**
- a) Sections 102 to 119
- b) Sections 105 to 119
- c) Sections 102 to 117
- d) Sections 105 to 117
- 61. What kind of property is transferrable?**
- a) Right of re-entry
- b) Public office
- c) Any kind of property if not prohibited by law
- d) Pension
- 62. Section 19 of the Transfer of Property Act is related to**
- a) Vested Interest
- b) Contingent interest
- c) Accumulated interest
- d) All of the above
- 63. Section 36 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is related to the**
- a) Doctrine of election
- b) Doctrine of Cy-pres
- c) Doctrine of accretion
- d) Doctrine of apportionment
- 64. Section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is the statutory application of the law of estoppel. The statement is:**
- a) True
- b) False
- c) Partly true
- d) None of the above
- 65. A settlement made to defeat and defraud creditors is voidable under which section of the Transfer of Property Act?**
- a) Section 52
- b) Section 53
- c) Section 54

- d) Section 55
- 66. Where a person transfers property representing that he has a present interest therein, whereas he has, in fact, only a spes successionis, the transferee is entitled to the benefit of Section 43, if he has taken the transfer in the faith of that representation and for consideration as Section 43 and Section 6 (a) operate on different fields. This principal was laid down in:-**
- a) Rajesh Kanta Roy v. Shanti Debi
  - b) Chunchun Jha v. Ebadat Ali
  - c) Jumma Masjid , Mercara v. Kodimaniandra Deviah
  - d) Ram Baran Prasad v. Ram Mohit Hazra
- 67. Cooper v. Cooper, (1874) relates to:**
- a) Rules against property
  - b) Doctrine of election
  - c) Doctrine of part performance
  - d) Transfer for unborn child
- 68. Doctrine of Marshalling has been provided in which of the following sections of the T.P. Act?**
- a) Sections 56 and 81
  - b) Sections 56 and 82
  - c) Sections 56 ,81,82
  - d) Sections 81 and 82
- 69. A right to obtain a decree from the court that the mortgagor shall be absolutely debarred of his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called:**
- a) A right foreclosure
  - b) A right for claim
  - c) A right for redemption
  - d) A right for sale
- 70. In the absence of contract or local laws or usage, a lease of immovable property for manufacturing purposes shall be deemed to be**
- a) A lease for year to year
  - b) A lease for month to month
  - c) A lease for a minimum term of 2years
  - d) A lease for a minimum term of 3 years
- 71. 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

- 72. Contingent interest in the property becomes a vested interest, on the happening of an uncertain event or when the happening of the event becomes**
- a) Possible
  - b) Impossible
  - c) Probable to happen
  - d) All of the above
- 73. Section 37 of the Transfer of Property Act on right to proceeds of revenue compensation on acquisition is based on:**
- a) Doctrine of election
  - b) Doctrine of substituted security
  - c) Doctrine of marshalling
  - d) Doctrine of contribution
- 74. Section 43 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 enables a transferee to whom a transferor has made a fraudulent or erroneous representation to lay hold, at his option, of any interest:**
- a) Which the transferor may subsequently acquire in property, provided it does not adversely affect the right of any subsequent purchaser for value without notice
  - b) Which the transferee may rescind the proceeding
  - c) Which both transferor and transferee rescind
  - d) None of the above
- 75. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be**
- a) Voidable at the option of such creditors
  - b) Not void
  - c) Void
  - d) None of the above
- 76. In which of the following cases it was held that partition is not a transfer of property?**
- a) *V.N Sarin v. Ajeet Kumar*, AIR 1986 SC 432
  - b) *Roked Chand v. Smt.Rajeshwari Devi*, AIR 2009 (NOC) 3009
  - c) *Abdul Jabbar v. Venkata Shastri*, AIR 1969 SC 1147
  - d) None of the above
- 77. X transfers Rs. 5000 to Y on condition that he shall marry with the consent of A,B and C, Y married without the consent of A,B and C but obtains their consent after the marriage. Y has:**
- a) Fulfilled the condition
  - b) Not fulfilled the condition
  - c) Substantially complied with
  - d) None of the above
- 78. Which of the following mortgages can be made without writing?**

- a) Equitable mortgage
  - b) English mortgage
  - c) Usufructuary mortgage
  - d) Simple mortgage
- 79. Which one of the following provisions of Transfer of Property of Act, 1882 provides the statutory duties of a mortgagee in possession?**
- a) Section 76
  - b) Section 77
  - c) Section 78
  - d) Section 79
- 80. In which Section of the Transfer of Property Act the provisions regarding rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee are provided ?**
- a) 107
  - b) 108
  - c) 109
  - d) 110
- 81. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 , A transfer Rs.5,000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C,D and E. E dies B marries with the consent of C and D**
- a) Marriage is valid
  - b) Marriage is invalid
  - c) Marriage is voidable
  - d) Marriage is void
- 82. Which of the following is the example of ‘Valid Conditional Transfer’?**
- a) A lets a farm to B on condition that he shall walk a hundred miles in an hour
  - b) ‘A’ transfers Rs.500/- to ‘B’ on condition that she shall murder ‘C’
  - c) ‘A’ transfers Rs.500/- to his niece, if he she will desert her husband
  - d) A transfers Rs.500/- A to B on condition that he shall execute a certain lease within three months after as death
- 83. Section 38 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 has no application**
- a) To previous transfer where the transaction is still incomplete
  - b) To succeeding transfer where the transaction is to be completed in future
  - c) To ‘perpetuity transfer
  - d) None of the above
- 84. ‘A’, a Hindu, who has separated from his father ‘B’ sells to ‘C’ three fields ‘X’ ‘Y’ and ‘Z’ representing that ‘A’ is authorized to transfer these fields. ‘Z’ does not belong to ‘A’ but on ‘B’s death ‘A’ as their obtains ‘Z’. C did not rescind the contract:**
- a) Contract became infructuous
  - b) ‘C’ may require ‘A’ to deliver ‘Z’ to him

- c) Contract is void  
d) Contract is unenforceable
- 85. 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' to sell immovable property of the former for consideration and 'B' was put in possession of the property. Both parties had signed the agreement. The agreement had not been registered under the Indian Registration Act. In a suit between the parties, 'B' claimed the benefit of Section 53 A of the Transfer of Property Act. Whether his claim is maintainable?**
- a) Yes, it is maintainable  
b) No, it is not maintainable since the agreement was not registered  
c) No, since the sale deed was not executed  
d) None of the above
- 86. In the light of provisions of the T.P 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)
- 87. 'Rule against double possibilities' was recognized in which one of the following cases?**
- a) Girijesh Dutt v. Datadin  
b) Whitby v. Mitchell  
c) Ardeshir v. Dadabhoy  
d) Sopher v. Administrator General of Bengal
- 88. Under which one of the following sections of the T.P. Act, English mortgage has been defined?**
- a) Section 58(e)  
b) Section 58(d)  
c) Section 58(g)  
d) Section 58(f)
- 89. Under Section 104 of Transfer of Property Act on whom the power of making Rules is conferred?**
- a) Central Government  
b) State Government  
c) Supreme Court  
d) High Court
- 90. What is the effect of "Holding over"?**
- a) The lease becomes illegal  
b) The lease is renewed  
c) The lease becomes extinguished  
d) The lease becomes void

- 91. Section 11 of the Transfer of Property Act will be applicable only when the interest transferred in the property is**
- Limited
  - Absolute
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above
- 92. Which of the following would be a valid property under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**
- A lets a farm to B on condition that he shall walk a hundred miles in an hour
  - A gives Rs.500 to B on condition that he shall marry A's daughter C. At the date of the transfer C was dead
  - A transfers Rs.500 to B on condition that he shall murder C
  - A transfers Rs. 5000 to B on condition that he shall marry with the consent of C,D and E. E dies, B marries with the consent of C and D
- 93. Principle laid down by the Privy Council as to the constructive notice of the real title as provided in Section 41 was re-affirmed by the Supreme Court in—**
- Syed Abdul Khader v. Rami Reddy*
  - Chunchun Jha v. Ebdat Ali*
  - Jumma Masbajid, Mercara v. Kodimaniandra Deviah*
  - Ram Baran Prasad v. Ram Mohit Hazra*
- 94. A doctrine, which requires that the transferor must deliver the subsequently acquired property to the transferee who acted upon his false representation and did harm to himself by paying money for what he could not get it, is called:**
- Rule against unjust enrichment
  - Implied consent
  - Feeding the grant by estoppels
  - Doctrine of substantial compliance
- 95. Which of the following postulates is/ are sine qua non for basing a claim on Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?**
- The contract should have been in writing signed by the transferor
  - The transferee should have taken possession of the immovable property covered by the contract
  - The transferee may not have taken possession of the immovable property covered by the contract
  - The transferee already in possession should have done some act in furtherance of the Contract
- Codes:**
- I, II and III
  - I,II and IV
  - I,II,III and IV

d) All of the above

**96. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists:**

List I (Provisions)		List II (Sections of Transfer of Property Act)	
A. Transfer in perpetuity		1. Section 20	
B. When unborn person acquires vested interest On transfer for his benefit		2. Section 18	
C. Transfer by "ostensible owner"		3. Section 44	
D. Transfer by co-owner		4. Section 41	

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	4	3
b)	2	1	4	3
c)	1	4	2	3
d)	4	2	3	1

**97. Ram Coomar Kundoo v. Mc Queen (1872) is related to –**

- a) Lis pendens
- b) Ostensible owner
- c) Part performance
- d) Mortgage

**98. Which out of the following kinds of mortgage is not included in Section 58 of the Transfer of the Property Act , 1882?**

- a) Anomalous mortgage
- b) Usufructuary mortgage
- c) Simple English mortgage
- d) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds

**99. Which among the following is false statement about the term "Clog on Redemption"**

- a) It is an absolute right
- b) It is a statutory right
- c) It can be fettered by any condition
- d) Any condition contained in mortgage deed, which obstructs the right of redemption will be null and void

**100. A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to:**

- a) The house as well as the plot
- b) Only the house
- c) Only the plot
- d) Neither the plot nor the house



# ZIA JUDICIALS

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## TPA TEST SERIES ANSWER KEY

1.	B	26.	D	51.	B	76.	A
2.	A	27.	D	52.	B	77.	B
3.	D	28.	C	53.	D	78.	A
4.	D	29.	C	54.	B	79.	A
5.	B	30.	C	55.	A	80.	B
6.	C	31.	B	56.	A	81.	A
7.	A	32.	B	57.	C	82.	D
8.	D	33.	A	58.	C	83.	A
9.	D	34.	B	59.	B	84.	B
10.	B	35.	A	60.	D	85.	A
11.	A	36.	D	61.	C	86.	D
12.	A	37.	D	62.	A	87.	B
13.	B	38.	D	63.	D	88.	A
14.	A	39.	A	64.	A	89.	D
15.	D	40.	A	65.	B	90.	B
16.	C	41.	A	66.	C	91.	B
17.	C	42.	A	67.	B	92.	D
18.	A	43.	C	68.	A	93.	C
19.	A	44.	D	69.	A	94.	C
20.	B	45.	C	70.	A	95.	B
21.	A	46.	D	71.	D	96.	A
22.	A	47.	A	72.	B	97.	B
23.	A	48.	C	73.	D	98.	C
24.	A	49.	B	74.	A	99.	C
25.	B	50.	D	75.	D	100.	A