

9. How many Ayats are there in The Quran?
A. 6237
B. 7237
C. 6327
D. 7488
10. Out of the Total Ayats of The Koran, how many have legal principles?
A. 200
B. 300
C. 400
D. 500
11. A first source of Muslim Law is...
A. Quran
B. Sunna & Hadis
C. Ijmaa
D. None of the above
12. Which one of the following sources Meaning of Tradition ?
A. Sunna & Hadis
B. Qiyas
C. Ijmaa
D. Custom
13. In which source in Muslim Law, 'Thought of Future' expressed?
A. Ijmaa and Qiyas
B. Ijmaa and Sunna
C. Qiyas and Quran
D. Hadis and Ijmaa
14. How many kinds of Ijmaa are there?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 2
15. Whether 'custom' a source of Muslim Law is Primary sources or secondary source?
A. secondary source
B. Primary sources
C. Both
D. None of the above
16. How many sources of muslim law according to Shia?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
17. How many main branches are there in Muslim Law?
A. 2
B. 6
C. 5
D. 4

27. Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 1929 applies to Muslims
A. True B. False
28. Jabar means...
A. Guardianship B. Puberty
C. Minor D. Marriage
29. Khambhata v/s Khambhata case applies to...
A. Polyandry B. Affinity
C. Consanguinity D. Fosterage
30. What is the time limit of Iddat for valid marriage?
A. 4 month and 10 days
B. 3 month and 20 days
C. 3 month and 10 days
D. 4 month and 20 days
31. Which one of the following marriage is void?
A. Illegal Marriage B. Valid Marriage
C. Irregular Marriage D. Temporary Marriage
32. Which one of the following marriage is valid?
A. Sahi Marriage B. Fasid Marriage
C. Batil Marriage D. Muta Marriage
33. Which one of the following marriage is irregular?
A. Fasid Marriage B. Muta Marriage
C. Sahi Marriage D. Batil Marriage
34. Marriage performed in absence of witness is...
A. Irregular Marriage B. Valid Marriage
C. Void Marriage D. None of the above
35. Muta marriage means.....
A. Temporary Marriage B. Invalid Marriage
C. Permanent Marriage D. None of the above
36. Muta marriage according to Sunni law is.....
A. Invalid Marriage B. Valid Marriage
C. Irregular Marriage D. None of the above

37. In which one of the following marriage restriction of four wives are not there?
A. Muta Marriage B. Fasid Marriage
C. Batil Marriage D. Sahi Marriage
38. According to which marriage, Muta marriage is not void?
A. Shia Branch B. Sunni Branch
C. Both D. None of the above
39. Children from Muta marriage are legitimate.
A. True B. False
40. How many kinds of Dower?
A. 5 B. 4
C. 3 D. 2
41. Zakri Begum v/s Sakina case applies to...
A. Mahr B. Minor
C. Talak D. Heir
42. How many modes of dissolution of marriage?
A. 5 B. 4
C. 3 D. 6
43. How many kinds of Talak are there?
A. 7 B. 8
C. 9 D. 6
44. How many reasons are available for wife for divorce in Muslim Divorce Act, 1937?
A. 9 B. 8
C. 6 D. 7
45. Adoption is valid in Muslim Law....
A. No B. Yes
C. Depend on Circumstances D. Depend on Conditions

46. How many kinds of guardianship in Muslim Law?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 5
47. "Nafaqah" means...
A. Maintenance
B. Mahr
C. Guardianship
D. None of the above
48. Bai Tahira v/s Ali Husen case applies to.....
A. Maintenance
B. Guardianship
C. Mahr
D. Divorce
49. Shahbanu case applies to.....
A. Maintenance
B. Mahr
C. Guardianship
D. Divorce
50. How many persons are entitling for Pre-emption according to Muslim Law?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 6
51. 'Contribution of property without consideration' means...
A. Hiba
B. Jahar
C. Mahr
D. None of the above
52. No Muslim give donate Gift more than of his property by will.
A. 1/3
B. 3/4
C. 2/3
D. 1/4
53. How many types of Gifts are there under Muslim Law?
A. 4
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8
54. "Waqf" means....
A. Donate
B. Maintenance
C. Consideration
D. Mahr

55. How formation of Waqf can be made?
A. By documents B. By oral
C. By Behaviour D. None of the above
56. The person or group of person who entitle to administered Waqf can be known as.....
A. Mutawalli B. Pre-emption
C. Both D. None of the above
57. How many essential are required for legal will according to Muslim Law?
A. 3 B. 2
C. 4 D. 5
58. How many limitations are there for gift from will according to Muslim Law?
A. 5 B. 6
C. 4 D. 3
59. How many kinds of incomplete gifts are there?
A. 4 B. 3
C. 2 D. 5
60. In Muslim Law, how many reasons are described for exclusion from inheritance?
A. 6 B. 7
C. 8 D. 5
61. How many groups are there for Residuaries?
A. 4 B. 3
C. 5 D. 2
62. In which section, Waqf has been define under Waqf Validating Act, 1913?
A. 2 B. 3
C. 4 D. 5
63. From which property Waqf can be made?
A. Movable Property B. Immovable Property
C. Both D. None of the above

74. Muslim Law is regional law.
A. False B. True
75. In which section of Indian Succession Act, 1869 provision of Domicile is covered?
A. 5 to 19 B. 20 to 28
C. 1 to 5 D. 28 to 32
76. How many types of Domiciles are there?
A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 6
77. In which section of Indian Succession Act, 1869 will is defined?
A. 2 (h) B. 3 (a)
C. 4 (d) D. 5 (e)
78. Which one of following 'Will' be made in form of written or oral?
A. Specific Will B. General Will
C. Joint Will D. None of the above
79. General Will should be made in written.
A. True B. False
80. In which section of Indian Succession Act, rules regarding Legacy Lapses are made?
A. 105 to 111 B. 99 to 104
C. 111 to 116 D. 116 to 121
81. Which of the following are void will?
A. 11 B. 10
C. 8 D. 9
82. How many kinds of Legacy are there?
A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 6

83. Section 191 of Indian Succession Act, applies to...
A. Gift on Mortis cause B. Will
C. Legacy D. None of the above
84. A will always speaks from the testator.
A. True B. false
85. In which section of Indian Succession Act, provision of General Will is made?
A. 148 B. 147
C. 146 D. 145
86. Which property can be gifted on Mortis cause under the Indian Succession Act?
A. Movable Property B. Immovable Property
C. Both D. None of the above
87. In which section of Indian Succession Act, Demonstrative Legacy is defined?
A. 150 B. 151
C. 154 D. 152
88. In which section of Indian Succession Act, Codicile Will is defined?
A. 2 (b) B. 3 (c)
C. 2 (d) D. 3 (b)
89. In which section of Indian Succession Act, Onerous Legacy is defined?
A. 122 and 123 B. 123 and 124
C. 124 and 125 D. 125 and 126
90. Who can apply for divorce under section 10 of Indian Divorce Act?
A. Husband and Wife B. Only Husband
C. Only Wife D. None of the above

91. Which provisions are made in section 32 and 33 of Indian Divorce Act?
A. Restitutions of Conjugal Rights
B. Divorce
C. Judicial Separation
D. None of the above
92. Who can appoint Kings Proctor?
A. State Government B. Central Government
C. District Court D. None of the above
93. Who can apply in the court for Nullity of decree?
A. Lunatic or an Idiot B. Minor
C. Divorcee D. None of the above
94. Which provision is made in section 22 to 26 Indian Divorce Act?
A. Judicial Separation
B. Restitutions of Conjugal Rights
C. Divorce
D. None of the above
95. Who can apply for Judicial Separation either in District Court or High Court?
A. Husband and Wife B. Only Husband
C. Only Wife D. None of the above
96. Who can apply for maintenance under Indian Divorce Act?
A. Wife B. Husband
C. Both D. None of the above
97. Which court has power to grant permanent maintenance under Indian Divorce Act?
A. 37 B. 35
C. 34 D. 32
98. Indian Divorce Act, applies to...
A. Only Christian followers B. Only Hindu followers
C. Only Parsi followers D. None of the above

99. Indian Divorce Act came in to the force in...
- A. 1869
 - B. 1969
 - C. 1899
 - D. 1956
100. Which one of the following is a provision of Indian Divorce Act?
- A. Maintenance after completion of suit
 - B. Maintenance at the time of filing the suit
 - C. Maintenance during pendency of suit
 - D. None of the above