

## FOUNDATION COURSE EXAMINATION

DECEMBER 2025

103961

## FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS LAWS AND BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Full Marks: 100

Answer all questions. Each question carry 2 marks. Choose the answer which you feel is correct or nearest to correct.

1. Which among the following is not a source of law?

- (A) Custom
- (B) Precedent
- (C) Practice
- (D) Opinion of lawyers

2. In Indian Parliament, House of the people is called

- (A) Council of ministers
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Legislature

3. The subjects on which law can be made by both Central and State is called

- (A) union list
- (B) concurrent
- (C) formal
- (D) one sided

4. A Bill introduced by any Member of Parliament, is called

- (A) Govt bill
- (B) treasury
- (C) private members bill
- (D) None of the above

5. Writ petition can be made in High Court under which Article of the Constitution?

- (A) 225
- (B) 226
- (C) 227
- (D) 228

6. When both parties do not have equal rights and liabilities in a contract, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ contract.

- (A) bilateral
- (B) unilateral
- (C) formal
- (D) one sided

7. A job notification by a company is

- (A) only an information for the job to be done.
- (B) invitation to make an offer for doing the job.
- (C) invitation to start the job.
- (D) advertisement about the company.

8. Parties to a contract need not discuss about the contract with others. This is called

- (A) doctrine of *ultra vires*.
- (B) doctrine of privity.
- (C) doctrine of indoor management.
- (D) None of the above

9. 'Inter Vivos' means  
 (A) between two living persons.  
 (B) between two persons.  
 (C) between two partners.  
 (D) a company and an employee.

10. In case of reciprocal performance  
 (A) only proposer will perform.  
 (B) only accepter will perform.  
 (C) both parties shall perform their part.  
 (D) None of the above

11. Voluntary transfer of goods with consideration is called  
 (A) ownership  
 (B) delivery  
 (C) gift  
 (D) sale

12. A person gives a proposal to another person and dies after few days before it is accepted. The offer is  
 (A) valid  
 (B) void  
 (C) voidable  
 (D) revoked

13. Mutual discharge of contract cannot be, by  
 (A) novation  
 (B) performance  
 (C) alteration  
 (D) breach

14. Ratification of a contract  
 (A) is always prospective  
 (B) can be retrospective  
 (C) Relates to only authorised acts of Agent  
 (D) can be done at any time

15. Select the odd one  
 (A) Mistake  
 (B) Fraud  
 (C) Misrepresentation  
 (D) Ignorance

16. Ramesh gets an appointment offer which requires him to accept within 10 days and join within 30 days. He keeps quiet. The offer  
 (A) is still valid.  
 (B) revoked due to lapse of time.  
 (C) it is void offer.  
 (D) it is an illegal offer.

17. Who among the following is competent to contract?  
 (A) Alien enemy  
 (B) Convict  
 (C) Unregistered company  
 (D) None of the above

18. Acceptance by the best friend of the offeree, is  
 (A) not acceptance at all.  
 (B) valid.  
 (C) binding promise.  
 (D) None of the above

19. Mutual discharge of contract cannot be, by  
 (A) novation  
 (B) performance  
 (C) alteration  
 (D) breach

20. A contract is  
 (A) an offer  
 (B) acceptance  
 (C) consideration  
 (D) intention

21. Principles of contract  
 (A) Offer  
 (B) Acceptance  
 (C) Consideration  
 (D) Intention

22. Who among the following is competent to contract?  
 (A) Alien enemy  
 (B) Convict  
 (C) Unregistered company  
 (D) None of the above

23. In  
 goods is  
 (A) novation  
 (B) performance  
 (C) alteration  
 (D) breach

19. Which of the following will amount to discharge of contract by operation of law?

- (A) Performance
- (B) Alteration
- (C) Insolvency
- (D) Waiver by one party

20. Any relationship in the nature of a contract but not a clear contract is called

- (A) quasi contract
- (B) contingent contract
- (C) illegal contract
- (D) formal contract

21. Price fixed by Govt./Regulator is called

- (A) displayed price
- (B) catalogue price
- (C) reasonable price
- (D) administered price

22. When goods are not existing with the seller at the time of making the contract, they are called \_\_\_\_\_ goods.

- (A) existing
- (B) future
- (C) under manufacturing
- (D) unascertained

23. In normal sale by a shop, the title to goods is to the consumer is evidenced by

- (A) cash memo
- (B) invoice
- (C) bill
- (D) Any of the above

24. Agreement 'to sale' \_\_\_\_\_ agreement 'of sale'.

- (A) precedes
- (B) succeeds
- (C) happens at the same time with
- (D) are not related to

25. Doctrine of 'caveat emptor' means

- (A) let the buyer be aware.
- (B) seller is responsible for quality.
- (C) seller guarantees the goods.
- (D) None of the above

26. Implied conditions means

- (A) condition as to title.
- (B) condition as to description.
- (C) condition as to sample.
- (D) All of the above

27. 'Deliverable state' means

- (A) actual delivery by the seller.
- (B) cost of delivery by the seller.
- (C) cost of delivery by the buyer.
- (D) None of the above

28. In case of agreement of sale, the goods are

- (A) future goods
- (B) contingent goods
- (C) existing goods
- (D) unascertained goods

29. An agreement to sale becomes an agreement of sale by

- (A) performance of seller.
- (B) performance of buyer.
- (C) respective preference of both buyer and seller.
- (D) None of the above

30. Right to resale, withhold and lien is available to

- (A) unpaid seller.
- (B) seller who has been fully paid.
- (C) seller who has not been paid within the agreed credit period.
- (D) None of the above

31. In course of negotiation, a bill goes from one person to other. They are called

- (A) transferee
- (B) transferee in due course
- (C) holders
- (D) holders in due course

32. In case of cheque, the drawer is

- (A) the account holder.
- (B) in whose favour the cheque is issued.
- (C) bank.
- (D) None of the above

33. Which of the following parties can be a payee also?

- (A) Drawer
- (B) Drawee
- (C) Debtors
- (D) None of the above

34. Currency note is

- (A) a clear promissory note.
- (B) a bearer promissory note.
- (C) not a promissory note, though having all the features of a promissory note.
- (D) None of the above

35. In case of dishonor of cheque, the notice by the bank is given to the

- (A) drawer
- (B) drawee
- (C) payee
- (D) Any of the above

36. Which of the following instrument can not be made payable to bearer?

- (A) Bill of Exchange
- (B) Promissory Note
- (C) Accommodation Bill
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

37. A cheque is drawn on

- (A) any person.
- (B) any bank in the world.
- (C) any specified bank.
- (D) None of the above

38. In case of difference between bill of exchange and cheque, which of the following statements is wrong?

- (A) Both have 3 parties.
- (B) Both have dates.
- (C) Both have definite payee.
- (D) Both are to be accepted by the drawee.

39. Which statement, out of the following, is correct?

- (A) Cheque can be drawn on any bank.
- (B) Signature is not required in promissory note.
- (C) Name of payee should be there in bill of exchange.
- (D) No action can be taken if the cheque is dishonored.

40. A cheque has to be presented to the bank of the payee within — days of issue.

- (A) 20
- (B) 30
- (C) 60
- (D) 90

41. Informal communication with colleagues, is called

- (A) gossip
- (B) grapevine
- (C) lateral
- (D) none

42. Instruction from boss to subordinate is \_\_\_\_\_ communication.

- (A) downward
- (B) upward
- (C) lateral
- (D) None of the above

43. Which among the following is not a feature of referencing?

- (A) Original idea of the author
- (B) Understanding of the topic
- (C) Preparedness of the author
- (D) Identifying the source

44. When a long cumbersome process is shown easily through graphical mode it is called

- (A) power point presentation
- (B) colour coding
- (C) flow chart
- (D) graphical presentation

45. Which report out of the following is uniform for all companies?

- (A) Marketing Report
- (B) Annual Financial Report
- (C) HR Status Report
- (D) Research Report

46. Which is not a psychological barrier to communication?

- (A) Emotion
- (B) Halo effect
- (C) Information overload
- (D) Proper medium of communication

47. In virtual organization which barrier to communication is not within the control of persons?

- (A) Language
- (B) Body language
- (C) Network disturbance
- (D) Volume of voice

48. Stage 1 of intercultural sensitivity is

- (A) defence
- (B) minimization
- (C) denial
- (D) acceptance

49. When a person believes his/her culture is superior to others, it is called

- (A) egoism
- (B) selfishness
- (C) ethnocentrism
- (D) None of the above

50. When a manager communicates with his staff, the audience is considered to be

- (A) friendly
- (B) hostile
- (C) apathetic
- (D) None of the above

---