



Practice Set
End Semester Examination-2025

Program: LLB
Subject: Law of Contract I
Semester: I
Subject Code: 24D.104

Course Outcome	Description
CO 1	Students will be able to define and distinguish the elements of contract formation including offer, acceptance, and online contracts.
CO 2	Students will be able to explain and apply the rules of consideration and capacity, especially in the case of minors
CO 3	Students will be able to identify and analyse the impact of lack of consent, mistake, or frustration on contract's validity.
CO 4	Students will be able to evaluate remedies for breach of contract to support fair and effective business transactions

	Section A			(4 x 5= 20)	
1	Define the term 'contract' and enumerate its essential elements under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
2	State and identify the essentials of a valid offer under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 with one brief illustration.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
3	Differentiate between void and voidable agreements with relevant examples.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Understand]	[LOT]

4	Describe the concept and significance of Standard Form Contracts in modern commercial transactions.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Remember]	[LOT]
5	Define consideration and outline its essential conditions under Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
6	Enumerate the categories of persons competent to contract under Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
7	Explain the Doctrine of Privity of Contract and illustrate its recognised exceptions.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
8	Discuss the nature and legal effect of a minor's agreement under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
9	Define 'consent' and 'free consent' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and explain their significance in forming a valid contract.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Remember]	[LOT]
10	Illustrate the concept of coercion as defined under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with the help of an example.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
11	Differentiate between mistake of fact and mistake of law under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]
12	Explain the legal provisions relating to unlawful object and consideration under Sections 23 and 24 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Understand]	[LOT]
13	Apply the Doctrine of Frustration under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, to practical situations.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]
14	Define breach of contract and classify its types.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
15	Identify and describe the different forms of breach of contract with suitable examples.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
16	Outline the concept of Quasi Contracts and discuss their importance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]

Section B				(3x 10= 30)	
17	A offers to sell his car to B for ₹5,00,000. Before B could accept, A revoked his offer through email. The revocation reaches B after B's acceptance has already been posted. Decide the validity of the contract with reference to communication and revocation of offer and acceptance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
18	Critically evaluate the intention to create legal relations in social, domestic, and commercial agreements. Support with the case of Balfour v Balfour [(1919) 2 KB 571].	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
19	A offers a reward of ₹10,000 for locating his lost dog. B, an ordinary citizen, is unaware of the reward but finds and returns the dog to A. Can B claim the reward? Review the situation in light of Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt (1913) and discuss the principles relating to communication of offer and acceptance.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
20	Illustrate the legal position of e-contracts in India. Are these contracts specifically mentioned under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Whether the contracts formed online enforceable?	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
21	Examine the legal consequences when an offer is made to the public at large, citing relevant case laws such as Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company [(1893) 1 QB 256].	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
22	A contract entered into with minor is <i>void ab initio</i> . Apply the provisions mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the case of Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose [(1903) UKPC 12] to find out the legal implications or effect of such contracts entered into by minors.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]
23	Outline the essentials of a valid consideration under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Remember]	[LOT]
24	An agreement without consideration is void. Deduce the statement in light of the provisions mentioned under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Are there any exceptions to the rule? If yes, discuss such exceptions.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]

25	Assess the circumstances or situations under which a minor is liable for necessities supplied to them as laid down under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
26	<i>Consensus ad idem</i> is one of the vitiating elements of a contract. Apply the concept of free consent: coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, and mistake, along with the provisions enshrined under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
27	Apply the doctrines of novation, remission, and accord & satisfaction to hypothetical contract scenarios.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
28	Analyse the legal remedies available for breach of contract: damages, quantum meruit, and specific performance.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
29	Evaluate the applicability of the anticipatory breach of contract and explain the rights of the parties with illustrations or case laws.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
30	Examine the concept and types of quasi-contracts under Indian law along with their practical importance in commercial transactions.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]
31	Analyse the effect of the impossibility of performance under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with examples.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Remember]	[LOT]
32	Critically evaluate the legal position when a party fails to perform a contract due to unforeseen circumstances.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
Section C				(1x 20= 20)	
33	X, a shopkeeper, displayed a laptop in his store window marked “₹40,000-First come, first served.” B rushed to the store, offering to pay immediately, but A refused to sell. In light of legal provisions, discuss whether there is a valid contract or not. Apply the principles relating to offer, invitation to offer, and acceptance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Apply]	[HOT]
34	A offers a reward of ₹10,000 for locating his lost dog. B, an ordinary citizen, is unaware of the reward but finds and returns the dog to A. Can B claim the reward? Analyse the situation in light of Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt [(1913) 40 ALJ 489] and discuss the principles relating to communication of offer and acceptance.	[CO1]	[Unit 1]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]

35	R agreed to sell 100 bags of rice to S, delivery within 30 days. Before delivery, a government order banned the movement of rice from R's district. S sued R for breach of contract. Apply the doctrine of frustration under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and decide with reference to landmark case laws whether the contract became void.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Apply]	[HOT]
36	Critically analyse the doctrine of privity of consideration with reference to Chinnayya v. Ramayya [(1882) ILR 4 Mad 137]. How does the Indian position differ from the English rule.	[CO2]	[Unit 2]	[Analyze]	[HOT]
37	A construction company, Zenith Builders, agreed to complete a shopping complex for Omega Developers by 30th June 2025. By 1st May 2025, it became evident that Zenith had diverted its resources to another project and would not be able to meet the deadline. Omega immediately hired another contractor at a higher cost and claimed damages. Discuss whether this amounts to anticipatory breach or actual breach of contract. Examine the rights and remedies available to Omega under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and support your answer with relevant case law.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
38	A agrees to provide consultancy services to B. B refuses to pay after partial performance. Examine how doctrines of novation, remission, and accord & satisfaction may operate in this scenario.	[CO3]	[Unit 3]	[Apply]	[HOT]
39	Critically evaluate the doctrine of remoteness of damages in the context of contractual breach. How does the rule laid down in Hadley v. Baxendale (1854) balance fairness and predictability in assessing damages?	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Evaluate]	[HOT]
40	A delivers goods to B which are not as per contract specifications. Discuss remedies available to B under Indian Contract Act, including damages, specific performance, and restitution.	[CO4]	[Unit 4]	[Apply]	[HOT]

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
CO2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
CO3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
CO 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1.2.3.4.17.18.19.20.33.34.	100
Unit 2	5.6.7.8.21.22.23.24.35.36.	100
Unit 3	9.10.11.12.25.26.27.28.37.38.	100
Unit 4	13.14.15.16.29.30.31.32.39.40.	100
Total		400
Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise		
BTL	Q. No	Marks

LOT	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.11.12.14.15.16.23.31	90
HOT	10.13.21.22.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40	310
Total		400

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MODERATED BY:

Disclaimer: -This is a Practice Set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice Set. This Practice Set is meant for practice only.