# UDHNA COLLEGE

## Semester – 5

## Subject: Business Regulatory Framework

## Sale of Goods Act, 1930

## MCQ QUESTION BANK

**1. "Delivery" is defined under Section 2(2) of the Sale of Goods Act, means**

A. Voluntary transfer of possession
B. Gratuitous transfer of possession
C. Involuntary transfer of possession
D. Statutory transfer of possession

**2. "Delivery" within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act, can be**

A. Symbolic
B. Actual
C. Constructive
D. Either (a) or (b) or (c)

**3. "Warehouse keeper's certificate" is a document of title to "goods" within the meaning of Section 2(4) of the Sale of Goods Act.**

A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. Partly true
D. Conditionally true

**4. cannot be a subject matter of Sale of Goods**

A. Grass
B. Electricity
C. Money
D. All of the above

**5. is the concept of "LET THE BUYER BEWARE".**

A. Information Centre
B. Unfair Trade Practices
C. Caveat Emptor
D. Buyer Kingdom

**6. and are the two parties involved in Contract of Sale**

A. Seller & Buyer
B. Agent & Principle
C. Customer & Salesman
D. Customer and supplier

**7. is a stipulation which is collateral to purpose of contract**

A. Condition
B. Warranty
C. Guaranty
D. Collateral Contract

**8. A bill of exchange is a document of title to goods**

A. TRUE
B. Partly True
C. Conditionally True
D. FALSE

**9. A Bill of Lading is a-**

A. Bill of Exchange
B. Promissory Note
C. Cheque
D. Document of Title to Goods

**10. A consideration in contract of sale must be only**

A. Goods
B. Movable only
C. Price
D. Purchase

**11. A sale is a contract**

A. Implied
B. Executed
C. Agreed
D. Executory

**12. A sale is said to be completed when is transferred from one party to the other party**

A. Money
B. Goods
C. Interest
D. Ownership

**13. A sold his laptop to B, but for some repairing purpose A retained the laptop with him. The laptop is stolen by C, in this case the loss will fall on**

A. B
B. C
C. A
D. None of them

**14. An agreement to sell is a Contract**

A. Implied
B. Executed
C. Agreed
D. Executory

**15. An agreement to sell the transfer of ownership is**

A. Definite
B. Mandatory
C. Conditional
D. Immaterial

**16. An agreement to sell will become a sale in**

A. Future date
B. Immediate effect
C. 30 days
D. None of the above

**17. As per Sale of Goods Act Movable goods does not include**

A. Grass
B. Growing crop
C. Electricity
D. Money

**18. For passing of property in goods the goods should be in a**

A. Deliverable state
B. Non-deliverable state
C. Consumable state
D. Ready state

**19. Goods means every kind of Property**

A. Saleable
B. Immovable
C. Existing
D. Movable

**20. Goods that are identified at the time of contract of sale is called goods**

A. Specific Goods
B. Ascertained goods
C. Clear Goods
D. Both 1 & 2

**21. In Agreement to sell the transfer of property in goods from the seller to the buyer takes place**

A. At the end of contract
B. Immediately
C. In a future Date
D. Both 1 & 2

**22. In an agreement to sell, the property in**

A. Past
B. Present
C. Future
D. There is no transfer of property at all

**23. In an agreement to sell, where good lie with the buyer, the risk of loss of goods remains with**

A. Either Buyer or seller
B. Buyer only
C. Seller only
D. Buyer and Seller to the extent of their shares

**24. In case of agreement to sell the seller can sue the buyer for in case of breach**

A. Damages
B. Price
C. Interest
D. Fraud

**25. In case of sale the risk is associated with**

A. Money
B. Goods
C. Ownership
D. Possession

**26. In case of sale the seller can sue the buyer for in case of breach**

A. Damages
B. Price
C. Interest
D. Fraud

**27. In contract of sale the payment of price is to the transfer of property in goods**

A. Concurrent
B. Important
C. Mandatory
D. Immaterial

**28. In sale after the sale is done, the goods are in the possession of the seller, in case of loss of goods, the loss will fall on the**

A. Offeror
B. Buyer
C. Seller
D. Surety

**29. In sale in case of loss of goods, the loss will fall on the**

A. Offeror
B. Buyer
C. Seller
D. Surety

**30. In sale the transfer of property in goods from the seller to the buyer takes place**

A. At the end of contract
B. Immediately
C. In a future Date
D. Both 1 & 2

**31. It is a standard rule that risk follows**

A. Seller
B. Buyer
C. Property
D. Possession

**32. Price consideration in a contract of sale can be-**

A. Only by way of money
B. Only by way of goods in return
C. Partly by way of money or partly by way of goods in return
D. No consideration is required at all

**33. Section of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 defines the term "Buyer"**

A. 2(1)
B. 2(2)
C. 2(3)
D. 2(4)

**34. The goods must be goods for transferring the property in the goods**

A. Ascertained
B. Unascertained
C. Future
D. All of the above

**35. The objective of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is to define and amend the law relating to**

A. Sale of immovable properties
B. Sale of Goods
C. Agreement to sell
D. All of the above

**36. The Sale of Goods Act deals only with goods which are in nature**

A. Immovable
B. Movable
C. Specific
D. All of the above

**37. The Sale of Goods Act enforces in the year**

A. 1935
B. 1930
C. 1945
D. 1955

**38. The subject matter of the contract must necessarily be**

A. Sale
B. Product
C. Service
D. Goods

**39. The subject matter of the contract under Sale of Goods Act must be**

A. Money
B. Goods
C. Immovable Goods
D. All of the above

**40. The term "Goods" under Sale of Goods Act, 1930 covers**

A. Immovable property
B. Movable property
C. Both movable and immovable property
D. Personal use property

**41. The word "Property" in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means**

A. Ownership of title
B. Seller or transferer
C. Buyer or purchaser
D. All of the above

**42. To constitute a valid sale, there must be atleast**

A. One parties
B. Two parties
C. Three parties
D. Four parties

**43. Transfer or agree to transfer the of the goods is the purpose of Sale of Goods Act**

A. Property
B. Possession
C. Value
D. Usage

**44. Under the Sale of Goods Act "fault" means**

A. Non-payment of price by Buyer
B. Non-delivery of goods by seller
C. Any wrongful act or default
D. Any act or omission decided by the court

**45. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 defines the term Specific Goods it meant as -**

A. Goods identified and agreed upon
B. Goods which are not capable of identification
C. Generic goods
D. Unascertained goods

**46. Under the Sale of Goods Act, "future goods" means- sale with the**

A. Goods which have perished before the contract of sale
B. Goods which are to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after making the contract of
C. Goods which are already available
D. Goods which come into being upon happening of contingency.

**47. When no consideration is paid by the buyer for the goods received from the seller it is called-**

A. Sale of immovable properties
B. Barter
C. Gift
D. Bailment

**48. Which is an instance of Symbolic Delivery of Goods-**

A. Abandonment by a person who is in possession of the goods
B. Transfer of a bill of lading
C. Physical delivery of goods
D. All of the above

**49. Which of the following is not a subject matter in a Sale of Goods Act**

A. Trade mark
B. Good will
C. Money
D. Water

**50. Which of these is a Document of title to goods?**

A. Usance promissory note
B. International Bill of Exchange
C. Bill of Lading
D. Account payee crossed cheque