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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Five Years Degree Course

First Year - First Semester Examination, 2026

QUESTION BANK

Model Question Papers - 5 Sets (Set A - Set E)

LAW OF CONTRACT-I

Paper : LB-106 (CORE)

Time : 3 Hours	Maximum Marks : 75

Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Unit	Topic Coverage
I	Formation of Contract - Meaning and Nature of Contract; Offer/Proposal - Definition, Communication, Revocation, General/Specific Offer, Invitation to Treat; Acceptance - Definition, Communication, Revocation, Provisional Acceptance, Tenders/Auctions
II	Consideration and Capacity - Consideration: Definition, Essentials, Privity of Contract, Exception under Section 2(d); Capacity to Contract; Minor's Position; Nature/Effect of Minor's Agreements
III	Validity, Discharge and Performance of Contract - Consent and Free Consent (Coercion, Undue Influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake); Unlawful Consideration and Object; Void, Voidable, Valid, Illegal and Uncertain Agreements; Discharge and Performance of Contracts; Impossibility and Frustration; Anticipatory and Present Breach
IV	Remedies and Quasi Contracts - Damages, Kinds, Remoteness, Injunction, Specific Performance, Quantum Meruit; Quasi Contract (Sections 68-72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)

This question bank contains five model question papers (Set A to Set E), each with ten unified 15-mark questions balanced across all four units of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 syllabus, prepared for practice ahead

of the University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) Five Years Degree Course, First Semester Examination.

Compiled for internal examination preparation and practice.
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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) First Year
First Semester Examination, 2026
LAW OF CONTRACT-I

Paper : LB-106 (CORE)

[SET - A]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Define 'contract' under Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and distinguish between an agreement and a contract, discussing the essential elements that must be present for an agreement to become a valid contract. **[15]**

Q.2. Explain the meaning and essentials of a valid offer/proposal under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, distinguishing an offer from an invitation to treat with the help of decided cases. **[15]**

Q.3. Define 'consideration' under Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the essential elements of a valid consideration. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss the rule 'no consideration, no contract' and examine the statutory exceptions to this rule recognised under Section 25 and other provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. **[15]**

Q.5. Explain the meaning of 'free consent' under Section 14 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the various factors that are capable of vitiating free consent. **[15]**

Q.6. Define 'coercion' under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss its essential elements and the legal effect of coercion on the validity of a contract. **[15]**

Q.7. Explain the meaning of 'undue influence' under Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the circumstances in which one party is presumed to be in a position to dominate the will of the other. **[15]**

Q.8. Discuss the various remedies available to an aggrieved party for breach of contract under the general law of contract in India. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the meaning and kinds of damages awarded for breach of contract, distinguishing between ordinary (general) damages and special damages. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the rule relating to remoteness of damages laid down in the leading English case dealing with loss of profits caused by delay in delivery of a mill shaft, and examine how this principle has been applied by Indian courts. **[15]**

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First Semester Examination, 2026
LAW OF CONTRACT-I

Paper : LB-106 (CORE)

[SET - B]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Discuss the rules relating to the communication of an offer under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and explain when the communication of an offer is complete as against the offeror and as against the offeree. **[15]**

Q.2. Explain the modes and legal rules governing the revocation of an offer under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the point of time up to which a proposal may be revoked. **[15]**

Q.3. Explain the doctrine of privity of contract, and discuss the exceptions to this doctrine recognised under Indian law with the help of decided cases. **[15]**

Q.4. A, out of natural love and affection, promises in writing, registered under law, to pay his son B a sum of Rs. 50,000. A later refuses to pay, contending that no consideration moved from B. Discuss, with reference to Section 2(d) and Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, whether B can enforce the promise. **[15]**

Q.5. A, by falsely representing that a piece of agricultural land yields a certain quantity of a particular crop every season, induces B to purchase the land at a high price. B later discovers the representation to be false. Discuss whether B can avoid the contract, and whether the case is one of fraud or of innocent misrepresentation. **[15]**

Q.6. Distinguish between 'fraud' and 'misrepresentation' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, bringing out their essential ingredients and the difference in the remedies available to the party misled. **[15]**

Q.7. Explain the effect of a bilateral mistake of fact on the validity of an agreement under Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, illustrating your answer with suitable examples. **[15]**

Q.8. A contracts to sell 50 tonnes of a particular commodity to B at Rs. 40,000 per tonne, but fails to deliver the goods on the due date, by which time the market price of the commodity has risen to Rs. 46,000 per tonne. Calculate the amount of damages that B is entitled to claim from A, and explain the principle applied in assessing such damages. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the meaning and nature of 'liquidated damages' and 'penalty', and discuss how courts in India assess compensation where a sum has been named in the contract as payable on breach under Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the remedy of injunction as a mode of preventing the breach of a contract, distinguishing between a temporary injunction and a perpetual injunction. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) First Year
First Semester Examination, 2026
LAW OF CONTRACT-I

Paper : LB-106 (CORE)

[SET - C]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Distinguish between a general offer and a specific offer, illustrating your answer with the well known case concerning an advertisement offering a reward for the use of a smoke ball as directed. **[15]**

Q.2. A shopkeeper displays goods in a shop window with price tags attached, and a customer walks in and tenders the marked price for an item, which the shopkeeper refuses to sell. Discuss whether the display of goods amounted to an offer capable of acceptance, and examine the legal position of the parties. **[15]**

Q.3. Explain the meaning of 'capacity to contract' under Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the categories of persons who are incompetent to contract. **[15]**

Q.4. Discuss the legal position of an agreement entered into by a minor under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and explain why such an agreement is regarded as void ab initio. **[15]**

Q.5. Discuss the meaning and scope of 'unlawful consideration and object' under Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and explain the circumstances in which an agreement is rendered void on this ground. **[15]**

Q.6. Distinguish between a void agreement, a voidable contract, a valid contract, an illegal agreement and an agreement void for uncertainty under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, bringing out the legal consequences that follow from each category. **[15]**

Q.7. Explain the various modes of discharge of a contract recognised under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, such as discharge by performance, by mutual agreement, by breach and by operation of law. **[15]**

Q.8. Explain the remedy of specific performance of a contract, and discuss the circumstances in which courts ordinarily grant or refuse to grant this remedy. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the doctrine of 'quantum meruit' and discuss the circumstances in which a party who has partly performed a contract, or whose further performance has been prevented, can claim payment on this basis. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the concept of quasi contract under Sections 68 to 72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and explain the juristic basis on which such obligations are imposed by law even in the absence of an agreement between the parties. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) First Year
First Semester Examination, 2026
LAW OF CONTRACT-I

Paper : LB-106 (CORE)

[SET - D]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Explain the meaning and legal essentials of a valid acceptance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the rule that an acceptance must be absolute and unqualified, along with the concept of a provisional acceptance. **[15]**

Q.2. Discuss the rules relating to communication of acceptance under Sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, distinguishing the position as against the proposer and as against the acceptor, particularly where the offer and acceptance are made by post. **[15]**

Q.3. A, a minor, fraudulently represents himself to be a major and obtains a loan of Rs. 20,000 from B on the strength of that representation. On discovering that A is a minor, B seeks to recover the amount. Discuss the rights and remedies, if any, available to B against A. **[15]**

Q.4. Explain the doctrine of restitution as applicable to a minor's agreement, and discuss the extent to which a minor who has obtained a benefit under a void agreement can be compelled to restore it. **[15]**

Q.5. Discuss the rules relating to the time and place of performance of a contract as laid down in Sections 46 to 50 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. **[15]**

Q.6. Explain the doctrine of impossibility of performance and frustration of contract under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the grounds on which a contract may stand discharged by frustration. **[15]**

Q.7. A contracts to supply 200 bags of a particular variety of sugarcane to a mill, but before the date fixed for delivery the entire standing crop is destroyed by an unprecedented and unforeseen flood, through no fault of A. Discuss, with reference to Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, whether A is discharged from his obligation under the contract. **[15]**

Q.8. A, a trader, delivers certain goods to B believing B to be the person who had ordered them, whereas the goods were in fact meant for C. B, aware that the goods were not meant for him, nevertheless consumes them. Discuss the liability, if any, of B under the provisions relating to quasi contracts. **[15]**

Q.9. Explain the obligation of a person enjoying the benefit of a non-gratuitous act done by another under Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with the help of suitable illustrations. **[15]**

Q.10. Discuss the responsibility of a finder of goods under Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and explain the rights and duties conferred upon and imposed on such a finder. **[15]**

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University of Lucknow LL.B. (Integrated) First Year
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LAW OF CONTRACT-I

Paper : LB-106 (CORE)

[SET - E]

Time : 3 Hours] [M.M. : 75

Note :- Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1. Explain the concept of revocation of acceptance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss the point of time up to which an acceptance already communicated may still be revoked. **[15]**

Q.2. A invites tenders for the annual supply of stationery to his office, and B submits a tender which A accepts, informing B that the acceptance is subject to a formal agreement being signed later, which is never signed. Discuss whether a binding contract has come into existence between A and B, and also explain the legal principles governing the point at which a contract is concluded in an auction sale. **[15]**

Q.3. Discuss the law relating to necessaries supplied to a minor, and explain the nature and extent of the minor's liability, if any, in respect of such necessaries under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. **[15]**

Q.4. Examine the legal position where a minor and a major person jointly enter into an agreement with a third party, and discuss the rights and liabilities of each of the parties. **[15]**

Q.5. Distinguish between anticipatory breach and present (actual) breach of a contract, and discuss the remedies available to the aggrieved party in each case. **[15]**

Q.6. A enters into a contract with B to marry him on a fixed date, but before the arrival of that date, A marries C instead. Discuss the nature of the breach committed by A and the remedies open to B. **[15]**

Q.7. Discuss the effect of a supervening illegality arising after the formation of a contract but before its performance, and examine whether such a contract can be discharged on the ground of subsequent impossibility. **[15]**

Q.8. Explain the rule regarding money paid or a thing delivered by mistake or under coercion under Section 72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and discuss its practical significance with a suitable illustration. **[15]**

Q.9. Distinguish between damages, injunction, specific performance and quantum meruit as remedies for breach of contract, bringing out the circumstances in which each remedy is considered appropriate by courts. **[15]**

Q.10. A pays a sum of Rs. 25,000 to B under the mistaken belief that he owes B that amount, though in fact no such debt exists between them. Discuss whether A is entitled to recover the amount so paid, and explain the legal principle applicable to the case. **[15]**

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