

SAMPLE MCQ QUESTION BANK ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION.

1. There is no need for presumptions?
 - A. The intention of the legislation is clear
 - B. The intention of the legislation is not clear
 - C. Can be used in any condition
 - D. All of the above

2. Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other; they should be so interpreted that, if possible effect may be given to both. This is what known as the -
 - A. Rule of harmonious construction
 - B. Rule of reasonable construction
 - C. Rule of ejusdem generis
 - D. All of above

3. According-----rule of interpretation meaning of word should be known from itsaccompanying or associating words?
 - A. Mischief rule
 - B. Golden rule
 - C. Noscitur a sociis
 - D. Primary rule

4. ----- means that contemporaneous exposition is the best and strongest in law?
 - A. Ejusdem generis
 - B. Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissima in Lege
 - C. Noscitur a sociis
 - D. None of above

5. Interpretation of statute should not be given a meaning which would make other _ provisions?

- A. In effective
- B. Redundant
- C. Dormant
- D. None of the above

6. Rule of ejusdem generic is applicable when ?

- A. Specific word follow general words
- B. General word follows specific words
- C. Either (a) or (b)
- D. Both (a) and (b)

7. According to which rule of interpretation old statutes should be interpreted as they would have been at the date when they were passed?

- A. Expression unis est exclusion alterius
- B. Contemporanea Exposition Est Optima Est Fortissima in Lege
- C. Ut res magis valeat QuamPareat
- D. Nosciur a Sociis

8. According to primary rule, the of a statute are to be understood in their natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning unless such a construction leads to an absurdity or contents or object of the statute suggests a different meaning?

- A. Words
- B. Phrase
- C. Sentences
- D. All of above

9. If you were looking for the meaning of provision, the first place you would look is ?

- A. A dictionary
- B. The interne
- C. The definition section

D. Any of the above

10. _____ sets out in general terms, the purpose of the Act and it often precedes the preamble?

A. Long title

B. Short title

C. Preamble

D. None of above

11. Which of the following is an external aid for interpretation of statute?

A. Parliamentary history

B. Use of foreign decisions

C. Historical background

D. All of above

12. When statute do not profess to make any alteration in the existing law, but merely declare or explain what it is, then such law is known as ?

A. Codifying statute

B. Remedial statute

C. Declaratory statute

D. Consolidating statute

13. According to the _____ the words, phrases, sentences of a statute are to be understood in their natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning, unless such a construction leads to an absurdity or contents or object of the statute suggests a different meaning?

A. Literal construction

B. Mischief rule

C. Strict rule of interpretation

D. None of above

14. Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?

- A. Long title
- B. Marginal notes
- C. Interpretation clauses
- D. All of above

15. As per the rule of ----- meaning of a word should be known from its accompanying or associating words.?

- A. Noscitur a sociis
- B. Strict and liberal construction
- C. Eiusdem generis
- D. None of the above

16. Which of the following are acceptable extrinsic material o use in interpreting legislation?

- A. Parliamentary committee reports
- B. Dictionaries
- C. Notes on Clauses of The bill
- D. All of above

17. Generally ----- are given strict interpretation?

- A. Labour
- B. Welfare laws
- C. Criminal laws
- D. None of the above

18. If there is any appearance of inconsistency between the schedule and specific provision in an enactment, the ----- shall prevail?

- A. Schedule
- B. Provisions
- C. Both will be applicable as per situation
- D. None of the above

19. Heydons case deals with ?
- A. Mischeif rule
 - B. Rule of reasonable construction
 - C. Noscitur a sociis
 - D. Golden rule
20. Non obstante clause usually starts with the word ?
- A. Provided that
 - B. Notwithstanding anything contained
 - C. Save as provided otherwise
 - D. Any of the above
21. ----- is used to remove special cases from the general enactment and provide for them specially?
- A. Exception clause
 - B. Saving clause
 - C. Proviso
 - D. Non obstante clause
22. Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareat is also known as ?
- A. Rule of harmonious construction
 - B. Rule of reasonable construction
 - C. Rule of ejusdem generis
 - D. All of above
23. ----- contain the main object of the act?
- A. Long title
 - B. Short title
 - C. Preamble
 - D. None of the above
24. Heydons case, in 1584, was resolved by the?

- A. Supreme court of India
- B. Bombay high court
- C. Barons of the Exchequer
- D. House of lords

25. When general word follows specific word of a distinct category, the general word may be given a restricted meaning of the same category. The general word takes its meaning from preceding expression. This is what is known as ?

- A. Rule of harmonious construction
- B. *Ut Res Magis Valeat Quam Pareat*
- C. *Ejusdem generis*
- D. *Expression unius est exclusion alterius*

26. In the interpretation of statute, an important role is played by

- A. Schedule
- B. Preamble
- C. Heading
- D. All of above

27. While constructing a provision in penal statute if there appears to be a reasonable doubt or ambiguity it shall be resolved in favour of?

- A. State government
- B. Union
- C. Person who would be liable to penalty
- D. None of the above

28. Which of the following is internal aid for interpretation of statute?

- A. Reference to reports of committee
- B. Statement of objects and reasons
- C. Dictionaries
- D. Preamble

29. The rules ----- means the express mention of one thing is the exclusion of other?
- A. Rule of harmonious construction
 - B. Primary rule
 - C. Ejusdem generis
 - D. Expression unis est exclusion alterius
30. Internal aid in interpretation of statute includes?
- A. Title
 - B. Preamble
 - C. Marginal notes
 - D. All of above
31. A statute has been defined as the
- A. Will of the king
 - B. Will of the society
 - C. Will of the magistrate
 - D. Will of the legislature
32. What is the doctrine of stare decisis?
- A. The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty
 - B. The doctrine of royal pardon
 - C. The doctrine of statutory interpretation
 - D. The doctrine of precedent
33. What is case law?
- A. Law representing the decisions of the courts
 - B. Law passed by Parliament
 - C. Delegated legislation
 - D. Case law is not really law at all
34. What is legislation?

- A. Legislation is law made by judges
- B. Legislation is law made by Parliament
- C. Legislation is law made by custom
- D. Legislation is law made by the Law Commission

35. How many readings must a Bill have in the House of Commons and the House of Lords before it receives Royal Assent?

- A. 1 in the House of Commons, 3 in the House of Lords
- B. 3 in the House of Commons, 1 in the House of Lords
- C. 1 in each House
- D. 3 in each House

36. What is the Committee Stage in the passage of a Bill through the House of Commons?

- A. A committee reading of the title of the Bill
- B. A committee debating the general principles of a Bill
- C. A committee considering the provisions of the Bill in detail
- D. A committee drafting the Bill

37. How long can the House of Lords delay a Bill (except a Money Bill)?

- A. 1 month
- B. 6 months
- C. 1 year
- D. 6 years

38. What is a Public Act?

- A. An Act affecting particular individuals or individual bodies
- B. An Act affecting the general public
- C. An Act made in private
- D. An Act made in public

39. What is meant by statutory interpretation?

- A. The interpretation of a statute by Parliament
 - B. The interpretation of a statute by the House of Commons
 - C. The interpretation of a statute by the courts
 - D. The interpretation of a statute by the House of Lords
40. What is meant by the purposive approach?
- A. The judge must interpret the statute on purpose
 - B. The judge must interpret the statute in the light of the purpose of its enactment
 - C. The judge must interpret the statute with a purposeful manner
 - D. The judge must interpret the statute in the purpose of deciding the case before him or her
41. What is the mischief rule?
- A. In interpreting statutes, judges should look at the 'mischief' which the Act was passed to prevent
 - B. There must be no mischief in court
 - C. In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the words literally
 - D. In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the words as they see fit
42. What is the rule in *Pepper v Hart*?
- A. Judges can refer to newspapers when interpreting statutes
 - B. Judges can refer to other judges when interpreting statutes
 - C. Judges can refer to Hansard when interpreting statutes
 - D. Judges cannot refer to any external aid when interpreting statutes
43. What is delegated legislation?
- A. A decision of the courts
 - B. An Act of Parliament
 - C. Law made by a delegation
 - D. Law made by a person or body to whom Parliament has delegated power

44. Which of these is a disadvantage of delegated legislation?
- A. It is quick to produce
 - B. It can be flexible
 - C. It raises issues of accountability
 - D. It can be made by reference to specialist knowledge.
45. What amongst this is not an Intrinsic Aid to interpretation
- A. Legislative debate
 - B. Preamble
 - C. Interpretation clause
 - D. Proviso
46. Judgements of foreign courts are not binding and have persuasive value only. Identify this proposition to be best applicable to the concept of
- A. Internal Aids
 - B. External Aids.
 - C. Consolidating statutes.
 - D. Penal Statutes.
47. The following is known as primary rule of interpretation
- A. Golden Rule
 - B. Mischief Rule
 - C. Literal Rule.
 - D. Heydan's Case
48. The Cardinal rule of construction of statutes is to read the statute literally, that is by giving words used by the legislature their ordinary, natural and grammatical meaning. Is the principle of ----
- A. Literal Rule.
 - B. Mischief Rule
 - C. Golden Rule

D. None of the above.

49 The modification of literal rule is known as

A. Grammatical Rule.

B. Ordinary Rule

C. Mischief Rule

D. Golden Rule.

50 Mischief Rule is also known as

A. Grammatical Rule.

B. Heydon's Case.

C. Mischief Rule

D. Golden Rule.

51 Constitutional History is a part of

A. Internal Aids

B. External Aids

C. Both

D. None of the above.

52 Interpretation is a task to be done by

A. Legislature

B. Executive.

C. Judiciary.

D. None of the above.

53 There is no need for interpretation when

A. The words used in the statute are clear

B. The words used in the statute are capable to derive more than one

meaning

C. The words used in the statute are ambiguous

D. All of the above.

54 According ----- rule of interpretation meaning of word should be known from its accompanying or associating words?

- A. Mischief Rule
- B. Golden Rule.
- C. Noscitur a Sociis.
- D. Primary Rule.

55 Where in an enactment, there are two provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other, they should be so interpreted that, if possible effect may be given to both. This is what known as the--

- A. Harmonious Construction.
- B. Beneficial Construction
- C. Ejusdem Generis.
- D. All of the above.

56 A statute has been defined as the

- A. Will of the king.
- B. Will of the society.
- C. Will of the magistrate.
- D. Will of the legislature.

57 Internal Aids in interpretation of statutes includes

- A. Title.
- B. Preamble.
- C. Marginal Notes.
- D. All of the above.

58 While constructing a provision in penal statute if there appears to be a reasonable doubt or ambiguity it shall be resolved in favour of

- A. State Government.
- B. Union Government.

- C. Person who would be liable to penalty.
- D. None of the above.

59 Ut res magis valeat quam pareat is also known as

- A. Harmonious Construction
- B. Reasonable Construction
- C. Ejusdem Generis.
- D. All of the above.

60 What is Mischief rule?

A. In interpreting statutes, judges should look at the mischief which the act was passed to prevent.

B. There must be no mischief in court

C. In interpreting statutes, judges should interpret the word grammatically

D. In Interpreting statute, judges should interpret the words as they see fit and proper

61 Non obstant clause in a statute usually starts with

A. Provided that

B. Notwithstanding anything.

C. Save as provided otherwise.

D. All of the above.

62 Generally ----- is an example of Strict interpretation

A. Indian Penal Code

B. Workmens Compensation act.

C. Maternity Benefit Act

D. All of the Above.

63 This is an example of Beneficial construction

A. Workmens Compensation Act.

- B. Maternity Benefit Act.
- C. Probation of offenders act.
- D. All of the above.

64 The general clauses Act is also applicable for interpretation

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Partly True.
- D. Partly False.

65 When a statute do not profess to make any alteration in the existing law, but merely declare or explain what it is then, such law is known as

- A. Codifying Statute.
- B. Remedial Statute.
- C. Declaratory Statute.
- D. Consolidating Statute.

66 During interpretation a judge is not supposed to make such interpretation which will make the provision

- A. Ineffective.
- B. Isolated.
- C. Dormant
- D. Redundant.

67 The provision of section 498 regarding enticing and taking away is interpreted in the famous case of

- A. Smith Vs Hughes
- B. Alamgir VS State of Bihar.
- C. Ranjit Udeshi Vs State of Maharashtra
- D. Kanwar Singh Vs Delhi Administration.

68 The case of Lee Vs Knapp pertains to

- A. Election Tribunals power.
- B. Selling of obscene Books.
- C. Road Traffic accident.
- D. Taking away a married woman.

69 The term ----- statute should not be construed too rigidly as it was for the protection of certain class of person, is the term applicable to

- A. Strict Construction of penal Statute.
- B. Harmonious Construction.
- C. Beneficial Construction.
- D. Strict Construction of Taxing statute.

70 The case Motipur Zamindari Company Private Ltd Vs State of Bihar refers to interpretation of the word

- A. Green Vegetable
- B. Carbon.
- C. Accident.
- D. Selling of obscene books.

71 The taxing statute should clearly and unambiguously state the following 1) Subject of Tax, 2) Person who is liable to Tax 3) Rate at which tax is to be paid

- A. 1 & 2 are correct.
- B. 2 & 3 are correct.
- C. 1 & 3 are correct.
- D. All of the above.

72 If the word in a taxing statute enactment are capable of two reasonable interpretation, then without doing violence to the language used the interpretation which ----- is to be adopted.

- A. Favours the Government..
- B. Favours person sought to be taxed.
- C. Both

D. None of the above.

73 The term In Pari materia means

- A. of the same kind of the same nature
- B. from the association
- C. Repugnancy.
- D. Delegated Legislation.

74 The concept of You cannot do indirectly what you cannot do directly refers to

- A. Territorial Nexus.
- B. Pith and Substance.
- C. Colourable Legislation
- D. Prospective overruling.

75 When the valid and invalid parts of a legislation can be safely separated, this proposition in constitutional construction is known as

- A. Territorial Nexus.
- B. Pith and Substance.
- C. Severability.
- D. Prospective overruling.

76 The term Reddendo Singula Singulis can be worded as

- A. Giving each to each
- B. Words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense.
- C. Repugnancy.
- D. Delegated Legislation.

77 The expression Bonam Partem Refers to

- A. Giving each to each
- B. Words must be taken in a lawful and rightful sense.
- C. Repugnancy.

D. Delegated Legislation.

78 According to which rules of interpretation old statutes should be interpreted as they would be at the date when they were passed?

- A. Expressio Uniusestexclusioalterius.
- B. Contemporanea Exposition Est Fortissima in lege
- C. Ut res Magis valeat quampareat.
- D. Noscitur a sociis.

79 Which of the following is not an internal Aids

- A. Statement of objects and reasons.
- B. Dictionaries.
- C. Explanation.
- D. Illustration.

80 According to Primary rule, the ----- of a statute are to be understood in their natural, ordinary or popular and grammatical meaning unless such a construction leads to an absurdity or contents or objects of the statute suggests a different meaning?

- A. Words.
- B. Phrases.
- C. Sentences.
- D. All of the above.

81 If you are looking for a meaning of the provision, the first thing you can validly refer is to

- A. Dictionary
- B. Definition.
- C. External Aids.
- D. Precedent.

82 What is delegated legislation?

- A. A decision of the court.
- B. An act of parliament.
- C. Law made by delegated authority.
- D. Law made by king.

83 which amongst this is incorrect in relation to interpretation of statute

- A. Statute should be read as a whole.
- B. Generally the words must be read with its plain meaning.
- C. There is a presumption that a statute is valid.
- D. None of the above.

84 When courts are confined within the limits of the provisions of statute, is the principle followed in ----- construction.

- A. Strict Construction.
- B. Harmonious Construction.
- C. Liberal Construction.
- D. Beneficial Construction..

85 Which of these is a disadvantage of delegated legislation

- A. It is quick to produce
- B. It can be flexible..
- C. It raises issues of accountability
- D. It can be made by reference to specialist knowledge.

86 What is the doctrine of stare decisis?

- A. The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty.
- B. The doctrine of royal pardon.
- C. The doctrine of statutory interpretation.
- D. The doctrine of precedent.

87 If there is any appearance of inconsistency between the schedule and specific provision in an enactment, the _____ shall prevail?

- A. Schedule.
- B. Provisions.
- C. Both will be applicable as per situation..
- D. None of the above.

88 This is the process of ascertaining the true meaning of the words used in a statute.

- A. Construction.
- B. Interpretation.
- C. Both A & B
- D. Evaluation.

89 In Latin Maxim special Provision prevails over the general provisions do means

- A. Generaliaspecialibus non derogant.
- B. Contemporanea Exposition Est Fortissima in lege
- C. Ut res Magis valeat quampareat.
- D. Noscitur a sociis.

90 Ratio decidendi of case means

- A. Strictures of the court.
- B. Observations made by the court
- C. Court is bound by its own decision.
- D. None of the above.

91 Examine the correctness of the statement-

1. Court can add to statute.
 2. Court can delete from a statute.
 3. Court can substitute the words of a statute.
 4. Court can supply to deficiencies of the statute.
- A. Only 1 is correct.
 - B. 2 & 3 are correct.

- C. None of the above.
- D. All of the above.

92 The government has to carry out three functions, i.e. legislative function, executive function & -----

- A. Municipal Function
- B. Environmental function.
- C. Judicial function
- D. Nutritional function.

93 Austin has defined law as

- A. Product of volkgeist
- B. Command of sovereign.
- C. Sum total of condition.
- D. None of the above.

94 The modern sources of law can be categorized as,

- A. Legislation
- B. Custom
- C. Precedent.
- D. All of the above.

95 The general clauses Act is also applicable for interpretation

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Partly True.
- D. Partly False.

96. As per Article 265 of the constitution, No tax shall be levied or collected except -----.

- A Central government.
- B State government.

- C Authority of law.
- D Parliament.

97 The date of commencement of law refers to:

- A The date on which law is brought into force.
- B The date on which President gives his ascent to the bill passed by both the houses of parliament.
- C The date on which the bill is passed in Lok Sabha.
- D None of the above.

98 The case of Lee Vs Knapp related to ----

- A Golden rule.
- B Mischeif rule.
- C Literal rule.
- D None of the above.