

**1 When the master is held liable for the wrongful of his servant, the liability is called**

- (a) Strict liability
- (b) **Vicarious liability**
- (c) Tortious liability
- (d) Absolute liability

**2. Which one of the following is not an example of vicarious liability?**

- (A) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent.
- (B) Liability of partners for each others' tort.
- (C) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant.
- (D) **Liability of the parents for the tort of the children**

**3. Mala fide means:**

- A. In good faith
- B. In bad faith**
- C. In utmost good faith
- D. Man of Faith

**4 Actio personalis moritur cum persona means:**

- A. A personal right of action dies with the person**
- B. Personal Care of citizens.
- C. An action directed toward a Criminal for reformation.
- D. An action is not given to him who is not injured

**5. When any law is said to be ultra vires:**

- A. It means it is within the powers of legislature and it does not go beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.
- B. It means it is not within the powers of legislature and it goes beyond the supreme and fundamental law of the land.**
- C. Neither (a) nor (b).
- D. It is in the Powers of the Legislature but outside the power of being Delegated Legislation.

**6 What do you understand by the term legal term habeas corpus?**

- A. That the body required for response.**
- B. Easement rights to move freely.
- C. The same cause of Damage.
- D. A claim on legal grounds.

**7 What do you mean by the term ad Litem?**

- A. For the suit**
- B. Party in a dispute
- C. Tax Litigation
- D. Money Agreement

**8. Ipso facto**

- a. By the very fact itself**
- b. Legitimate

- c. From the very beginning
- d. In good faith

**9. Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea**

- a. The laws are adapted to those cases which occur more frequently
- b. For a perpetual memorial for the matter
- c. **The act does not make one guilty unless there is a guilty intent**
- d. Alienation is preferred by law rather than accumulation

**10. De Minimis Lex non Curat**

- a. Incapable of a crime
- b. A crime committed by a minor
- c. **The law does not notice trifling matters**
- d. By reason of a subsequent act