QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

12th Standard

Commerce

Total Marks: 50

Multiple Choice Question $50 \times 1 = 50$ Sale of Goods Act was passed in the year (a) 1940 (b) 1997 (c) 1930 (d) 1960 2) Which of the below constitutes the essential element of contract of sale? (a) Two parties (b) Transfer of property (c) Price (d) All of the above Which of the below is not a good? (a) Stocks (b) Dividend due (c) Crops (d) Water In case of the sale, the _____ has the right to sell. (a) Buyer (d) Consignee (b) Seller (c) Hirer The property in the goods means the (b) Custody of goods (c) Ownership of goods (d) Both (a) and (b) (a) Possession of goods 6) Specific goods denote goods identified upon the time of______ of sale. (a) Agreement (b) Contract (c) Order (d) Obligation In which of the following types, the ownership is immediately transferred to buyer? (a) When goods are ascertained (b) When goods are appropriate (c) Delivery to the carrier (d) Sale or return basis 8) ____ is a stipulation which is collateral to main purpose of contract. (b) Condition (a) Warranty (c) Right (d) Agreement Unpaid seller can exercise his right of lien over the goods, where he is in possession of the goods as (a) Owner of goods (b) Agent of buyer (c) Bailee for buyer (d) All of these The unpaid seller can exercise his right of stoppage of goods in transit where the buyer. (b) Refuses to pay price (c) Payment of price (a) Becomes insolvent (d) Both (b) and (c) Sale of Goods Act was passed in the year (a) 1986 (c) 1982 (d) 1955 (b) 1930 12) A contract of sale involves _____ parties. (a) one parties (b) three parties (c) two parties (d) more than five parties 13) The subject matter of contract of sale must he (d) all of these (a) ggods (b) cash (c) credit 14) Which of the following determined with reference to the terms and conditions of the contract? (a) Condition (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these (b) Warranty

15)

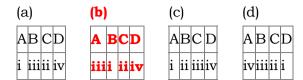
Section 2, the sale of Goods Acts is about

(a)	Principles (b) Definitions (c) Exceptions (d) None of above		
16)	The voluntary transfer of possession form one person to another is called		
	(a) Transfer (b) Change of possession (c) Delivery (d) None of these		
17)	The possession of the finder of lost goods is that of:		
	(a) Bailee (b) Bailor (c) Creditor (d) True owner		
18)	According to sale of Goods Act, 1930, 'seller' means a person:		
	(a) who only agrees to sell tlie goods (b) who sells or agrees to sell (c) who only sells the goods		
	(d) who transfers the possession of the goods to the other party		
19)	Where the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place of a future time or subject to some condition, then such contract is called:		
	(a) An agreement to sell (b) A contract to sale (c) Future contract (d) Condition contract		
20)	Which of the following is not the right of an unpaid seller under sale of Goods Act, 1930?		
	(a) Right of lien on goods for the price while the goods are in possession of seller.		
	(b) Right of stopping the goods in transit, incase of solvency of buyer (c) Right of resale as limited by the Act		
21)	(d) Right of with holding delivery where the property in the goods has passed to the buyer		
21)	A contract of sale may be made:		
	(a) A in writing or by word of mouth(b) Partly in writing of partly by word of mouth(c) By the implied conduct of parties(d) All of the above		
22)	Which of the following is not a subject matter in sale of Goods Act?		
	(a) Trade mark (b) Goodwin (c) Money (d) Water		
23)	In case of sale the risk is associated with		
	(a) money (b) goods (c) ownership (d) possession		
24)	Existing goods can be classified as		
	(a) Ascertained (b) Generic (c) Both a and b (d) Nor a neither b		
25)	List I List II		
	i) Condition 1)Bill of exchange		
	ii) Warranty 2) Perishable in nature iii) Unpaid seller 3) Collateral to the main purpose		
	iv) Right of resale 4) Essential to the main purpose		
	(a) (b) (c) (d) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (i)(ii)(iii)(i		
26)	The term ulmost importance in the sale of goods.		
	(a) contract (b) ownership (c) goods (d) none of these		
27)	means buying the ownership of the goods from the seller for a price.		
	(a) Purchase (b) Sales (c) Purchase return (d) Sales return		
28)	has unlimited rights of the property purchased against the whole world.		
	(a) Seller (b) Buyer (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these		
29)	excludes money, actionable claims and immovable property		

(a)	Assets (b) Liabilities (c) Funds (d) Goods
30)	The can claim only rateble dividend.
	(a) buyer (b) seller (c) competitions (d) financier
31)	denote goods identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sale.
	(a) Ascertained goods (b) Specific Goods (c) Generic goods (d) Unascertained goods
32)	The term is also used as similar in meaning to specific goods.
	(a) Generic goods (b) Specific goods (c) Ascertained goods (d) Future goods
33)	goods represents uncertained goods.
	(a) Contingent (b) Generic (c) Specific (d) Future
34)	goods are a part of future goods.
	(a) Contingent (b) Generic (c) Future (d) Specific
35)	is a stipulation which is essentil to the main purpose of the contract.
	(a) Warranty (b) Condition (c) Suit for price (d) Quiet possession
36)	is of secondary importance to the contract.
	(a) Warranty (b) Condition (c) Quite Possession (d) Agreement
37)	means that the goods must be saleable in the market under that denomination.
	(a) Sale by sample (b) Wholesomeness (c) Merchantability (d) None of these
38)	is termed as consideration in a contract of sale :
	(a) Exchange money (b) Barter money (c) Price (d) Reward
39)	The sale of goods Act deals only with goods which are in nature.
	(a) immovable (b) movable (c) specific (d) all of the above
40)	and are the two parties involved in contract of sale.
	(a) Customer, Salesman (b) Customer, Supplier (c) Seller, Buyer (d) Agent, Principle
41)	Sale under sale of goods Act is/an contract.
	(a) Executory (b) Executable (c) Executed (d) None of these
42)	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
43)	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
44)	Ascertained goods is otherwise called as goods.
	(a) specific (b) generic (c) future (d) None of the above
45)	The term 'goods' includes every kind of movable property
	(a) Stock and shares (b) Goodwill (c) Copyrights (d) All of these
46)	Transfer of title of a property is called as
	(a) Passing of properry (b) Sale (c) Exchange (d) All of these

47) Match the following

Sale of Goods ActAcquisiotion of goods				
Contigent Goods	seller does not posses at the time of contract			
Futrue Goods	1930			
Specific Goods	Agreed upon at the time of contract of sale			



- Pick out the odd one
 - (a) Specific Goods (b) Specific Goods (c) Un ascertained goods (d) Future goods
- Assertion (A): If the buyer's possession is disturbed by person having a superior right to that of the seller, the buyer is entitled to claim the damages.

Reason (R): There is an implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet Possession of the goods.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- Which is not correctly Matched?
 - (a) Goods Good will, Growing crops (b) Condition Main purlose of the contract of sale
 - (c) Suit for price Seller can file case against the buyer for the Price (d) Warranty Replacement of goods