



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Law
Course Name – Family Law II
Course Code - LLB204
(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Muta marriages are considered to be illicit by

a) Sunnite School of Mohammedan law	b) Ismailis
c) Zaydis	d) all of these
- (2) Marriage in Islam is

a) a contract	b) a sacrament
c) a contract as well as a sacrament	d) none of these
- (3) If a Muslim woman marries a second husband, such a marriage shall be

a) valid	b) irregular
c) void	d) muta
- (4) In Muslim Law marriage with a woman prohibited by reason of blood relationship is

a) valid & the issue legitimate	b) irregular & the issue legitimate
c) void but the issue legitimate	d) void and the issue illegitimate.
- (5) A Muslim can marry the

a) descendant of a wife, if the marriage with that wife has not been consummated	b) descendant of a wife, if the marriage with that wife has been consummated
c) descendant of a wife irrespective of whether the marriage with that wife has been consummated or not.	d) descendant of a wife only with the leave of the Qazi.
- (6) Unlawful conjunction arises when a Muslim marries two wives who are related to each other

her by

- a) consanguinity
- c) fosterage

- b) affinity
- d) either consanguinity or affinity or fosterage

(7) Marriages which are irregular under the Sunni law, under the Shia law, the same are

- a) void marriages
- c) voidable marriages

- b) valid marriages
- d) either valid or void as decided by the Qazi.

(8) A wife of an irregular marriage is

- a) not bound to observe the iddat at all
- c) is bound to observe the iddat in case of divorce

- b) is bound to observe the iddat in case of death of the husband
- d) is bound to observe iddat in case of death of the husband or divorce if the marriage is consummated.

(9) During the term of muta marriage

- a) husband has a right to divorce
- c) husband and the wife both have a right to divorce

- b) wife has a right to divorce
- d) neither the husband nor the wife has a right to divorce.

(10) If the husband puts to an end the muta marriage by way of hiba-e-muddat

- a) wife is entitled to full dower
- c) husband has a right to deduct the proportionate part of the dower for the unexpired period

- b) wife is entitled to double dower
- d) husband has a discretion to fix and give the dower according to the circumstances

(11) False charge of adultery is called:

- a) Rajim
- c) Qazif

- b) Lian
- d) Faskh

(12) A Muslim man dies leaving behind two widows and a daughter. The collective share of the widows would be?

- a) 1/8th
- c) 1/2th

- b) 1/4th
- d) None of these

(13) A Muslim minor girl married during minority by a guardian has a right to repudiate such marriage on attaining puberty is known as

- a) Khayar-ul-bulugh
- c) Muslim

- b) Mohammedan
- d) All of these

(14) Which of the following is Arabian virtue

- a) hospitality
- c) manliness

- b) fortitude
- d) All of these

(15) Religion of Islam is essentially

- a) monotheistic.
- c) paganistic.

- b) polytheistic
- d) None of these

(16) Hadith

- a) are the very words of God
- c) are the dictate of secular reason in accordance

- b) are the traditions of the Prophet - the records of his action and his sayings
- d) All of these

with certain definite principles

(17) Islamic law is formally contained in

- a) Quran
- b) Hadith
- c) Ijma & Qiyas
- d) All of these

(18) Mohammedan law applies to

- a) all persons who are Muslims by birth
- b) all persons who are Muslims by conversion
- c) all persons who are Muslims either by birth or by conversion.
- d) all persons who are Muslims by birth only and not to Muslims by conversion.

(19) In India, if one of the parents is a Muslim, the child is to be treated as

- a) belonging to the religion of the mother.
- b) belonging to the religion of the father
- c) belonging to the religion mutually agreed by the parents
- d) a Muslim

(20) Essential requirements of Muslim marriage are

- a) Ijab
- b) Qabul
- c) Both Ijab & Qabul
- d) None of this

(21) Marriage under Hanafi law must be performed before

- a) two witnesses
- b) three witnesses
- c) four witnesses
- d) six witnesses

(22) For a valid Muslim marriage

- a) offer and acceptance must be at the same time
- b) offer and acceptance must be at the same place
- c) offer and acceptance must be at the same time and place
- d) offer and acceptance may be at different times and at different places.

(23) In cases of legal incompetency in Mohammedan law

- a) the guardians can validly enter into a contract of marriage on behalf of their wards
- b) the guardians of a female only can validly enter into a contract of marriage on behalf of the female
- c) the guardians of a male only can validly enter into a contract of marriage on behalf of the male
- d) the guardians cannot validly enter into a contract of marriage on behalf of their wards.

(24) A marriage entered into by a girl while she has not attained puberty under Muslim law is a

- a) valid marriage
- b) void marriage
- c) voidable marriage
- d) muta marriage

(25) Option of puberty means

- a) a Muslim minor girl married during minority by a guardian has a right to repudiate such marriage on attaining puberty
- b) a Muslim minor girl married during minority by a guardian has no right to repudiate such marriage on attaining puberty
- c) a Muslim minor girl married during minority by a guardian has a right to repudiate such marriage on attaining puberty only with the permission of the court
- d) a Muslim minor girl married during minority by a guardian can repudiate such marriage with the consent of her husband.

(26) Consummation of marriage before the age of puberty

- a) deprives the wife of her option of puberty always
 c) does not deprive the wife of her option of puberty
- b) deprives the wife of her option of puberty only under certain circumstances
 d) deprives the wife's right to divorce
- (27) Option of puberty is available to
 a) wife only
 c) wife and husband both
- b) husband only
 d) neither wife and nor husband.
- (28) Husband married during minority loses his right to repudiate the marriage on
 a) payment of dower
 c) payment of kharcha-e-pandan
- b) cohabitation after attaining majority
 d) none of these
- (29) Zina in Mohammedan law means
 a) Sexual intercourse not permitted by law
 c) both of these
- b) fornication or adultery
 d) none of these
- (30) In Mohammedan law, a marriage may be
 a) sahih
 c) batil
- b) fasid
 d) Any of them
- (31) Offsprings of a Muslim woman marrying second husband shall be
 a) legitimate
 c) illegitimate and cannot be legitimised by any subsequent acknowledgement
- b) illegitimate but can be legitimised by subsequent acknowledgement
 d) by adoption
- (32) 'Khyar-ul-Bulugh refers to
 a) Dower
 c) Option of puberty
- b) Divorce
 d) None of the above.
- (33) A man in Hanafi law can marry
 a) a Muslim woman
 c) Both Muslim woman and Kitabia.
- b) a Kitabia
 d) neither a Muslim woman. and nor a Kitabia.
- (34) A Muslim man cannot marry
 a) a Muslim woman
 c) a Christian
- b) a Jew
 d) an idolatress or a fire-worshipper.
- (35) A Muslim woman can marry
 a) only a Muslim man
 c) a Hindu Man
- b) only a Kitabi
 d) Both Muslim man and Kitabi but not a Hindu man
- (36) A marriage of a Muslim man with his niece or great niece is
 a) void
 c) valid
- b) irregular
 d) Muta
- (37) A marriage with foster relations is
 a) prohibited absolutely
 c) prohibited generally except certain foster relations
- b) permitted absolutely
 d) None of these

- (38) With whom amongst the following a valid marriage can be contracted
- a) foster-son's sister
 - b) foster-brother's sister
 - c) foster-sister's mother
 - d) all of them.
- (39) A Muslim is prevented from marrying his wife's sister
- a) during the subsistence of marriage with his wife
 - b) after the death of his wife
 - c) after the divorce of his wife
 - d) all of these
- (40) A Muslim marriage is void when the prohibition against marriage is
- a) perpetual and absolute
 - b) temporary and relative
 - c) none of these.
 - d) both of these.
- (41) In an irregular marriage, the duration of iddat is
- a) four courses
 - b) three courses
 - c) two courses
 - d) one course
- (42) Which of the following is not a legal effect of a valid Muslim marriage
- a) status of woman changes and she is subjected to the husband's school of law
 - b) wife is entitled to get dower.
 - c) neither the husband nor the wife acquires any interest in the property of the other by reason of marriage
 - d) Mutual rights of inheritance are established.
- (43) A valid muta marriage must
- a) prescribe the period of cohabitation
 - b) specify the dower
 - c) both of these.
 - d) none of these.
- (44) A marriage contracted as muta specifying the dower, but not prescribing the period of cohabitation
- a) shall be void
 - b) may operate as a permanent marriage
 - c) shall be presumed to be for a period of one year
 - d) shall be presumed to be for a period of three years.
- (45) In a muta marriage, the wife
- a) has a right to leave the husband before the expiry of the term but husband can deduct the amount of dower proportionate to the unexpired period of duration
 - b) has a right to leave the husband before the expiry of the term only with the permission of the Qazi
 - c) has a right to leave the husband before the expiry of the term only with the permission of the court
 - d) has no right to leave the husband before the expiry of the term.
- (46) A marriage is voidable mainly under Muslim law in case of
- a) Absolute Prohibition
 - b) Relative Prohibition
 - c) Directory incapacity
 - d) Prohibitive Prohibition
- (47) Marriage prevalent in pre-Islamic Arabia are:
- a) Shrigar
 - b) Beena
 - c) Baal
 - d) All the these
- (48) No iddat is necessary, in case of a muta marriage

- a) where the marriage has not been consummated
d
- b) where the husband puts to an end the contract of marriage by hiba-e-muddat
- c) where the wife leaves the husband before the expiry of the term of cohabitation
- d) All the these
- (49) If there is evidence of the term for which the muta marriage was fixed and cohabitation continues after that term
- a) cohabitation after the expiry of the term shall be void
- b) children conceived during the extended period shall be illegitimate
- c) both of these
- d) none of these.
- (50) Dower may be fixed:
- a) At the time of marriage
- b) After marriage
- c) both of these
- d) none of these.
- (51) Dower may be
- a) Decreased by the wife
- b) Increased by the husband.
- c) both can be done
- d) nothing like this can be done
- (52) In case the wife leaves the husband before the expiry of the term of the muta marriage
- a) wife is entitled to full dower
- b) wife is entitled to half dower
- c) husband has a discretion to fix and give the dower according to the circumstances
- d) husband has a right to deduct the proportionate part of the dower for the unexpired period
- (53) On consummation of a muta marriage, the wife is entitled to
- a) Half dower
- b) full dower
- c) double dower
- d) no dower
- (54) If a muta marriage is not consummated, the wife is entitled to
- a) no dower
- b) one third dower
- c) half dower
- d) full dower
- (55) Can the husband revoke the delegation of the right of divorce?
- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Yes, if he does so before the wife exercise this right.
- d) None of these
- (56) A Muslim wife can unilaterally exercise the right of Talaq
- a) By Khula
- b) By Lian
- c) By Tafweez
- d) None of these
- (57) Iddat in case of death of husband is:
- a) 3 months 10 days
- b) 4 months 10 days
- c) 4 months 20 days
- d) None of these
- (58) Tafweez is a kind of
- a) Gift
- b) Walkf
- c) Will
- d) Divorce
- (59) Period of Tuhr means
- a) Puberty
- b) Period of purity
- c) Period of Iddat.
- d) None of these

(60) The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is

a) one eighth

c) one third

b) one fourth

d) None of these