



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 by

a) consanguinity	b) affinity
c) fosterage	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	b) valid marriages
c) voidable 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
 - b) is bound to observe the iddat in case of death of the husband
 - c) is bound to observe the iddat in case of divorce
 - 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
 - b) wife has a right to divorce
 - c) husband and the wife both have 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
 - b) wife is entitled to double dower
 - c) husband has a right to deduct the proportionate part of the dower for the unexpired period
 - d) husband has a discretion to fix and give the dower according to the circumstances
- (11) False charge of adultery is called:
- a) Rajim
 - b) Lian
 - c) Qazif
 - 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
 - b) 1/4th
 - c) 1/2th
 - 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
 - b) Mohammedan
 - c) Muslim
 - d) All of these
- (14) Which of the following is Arabian virtue
- a) hospitality
 - b) fortitude
 - c) manliness
 - d) All of these
- (15) Religion of Islam is essentially
- a) monotheistic.
 - b) polytheistic
 - c) paganistic.
 - d) None of these
- (16) Hadith
- a) are the very words of God
 - b) are the traditions of the Prophet - the records of his action and his sayings
 - c) are the dictate of secular reason in according with certain definite principles
 - d) All of these
- (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
 - d) a Muslim

the parents

(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
- b) deprives the wife of her option of puberty only under certain circumstances
- c) does not deprive the wife of her option of puberty
- d) deprives the wife's right to divorce

(27) Option of puberty is available to

- a) wife only
- b) husband only
- c) wife and husband both
- d) neither wife and nor husband.

(28) Husband married during minority loses his right to repudiate the marriage on

- a) payment of dower
- b) cohabitation after attaining majority
- c) payment of kharcha-e-pandan
- d) none of these

(29) Zina in Mohammedan law means

- a) Sexual intercourse not permitted by law
- b) fornication or adultery
- c) both of these
- d) none of these

(30) In Mohammedan law, a marriage may be

- a) sahih
- b) fasid
- c) batil
- d) Any of them

- (31) Offsprings of a Muslim woman marrying second husband shall be
- a) legitimate
 - b) illegitimate but can be legitimised by subsequent acknowledgement
 - c) illegitimate and cannot be legitimised by any subsequent acknowledgement
 - d) by adoption
- (32) 'Khyar-ul-Bulugh refers to
- a) Dower
 - b) Divorce
 - c) Option of puberty
 - d) None of the above.
- (33) A man in Hanafi law can marry
- a) a Muslim woman
 - b) a Kitabia
 - c) Both Muslim woman and Kitabia.
 - d) niether a Muslim woman. and nor a Kitabia.
- (34) A Muslim man cannot marry
- a) a Muslim woman
 - b) a Jews
 - c) a Christian
 - d) an idolatress or a fire-worshipper.
- (35) A Muslim woman can marry
- a) only a Muslim man
 - b) only a Kitabi
 - c) a Hindu Man
 - 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
 - b) irregular
 - c) valid
 - d) Muta
- (37) A marriage with foster relations is
- a) prohibited absolutely
 - b) permitted absolutely
 - c) prohibited generally except certain foster relations
 - 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) Shriqah 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 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
- b) one fourth
- c) one third
- d) None of these