

Sales of Goods Act, 1930

Question Bank

1. Contract for sale of goods, where property would pass to buyer on payment of total price would be _____ to sell.
2. In which form of contract, property in goods passes to buyer immediately
3. Contract of sales include Sale & Agreement to sell. (True / False)
4. Sale is executed contract. (True / False)
5. Person who buys or agrees to buys goods is,
6. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with
7. Goods which are in existence at time of contract of sale is_____ goods.

Answer Sheet

1. Agreement
2. Sale
3. True
4. True
5. Buyer
6. Only sale
7. Existing

8. In a contract of sale subject matter of contract must always related to,
9. In a contract of sale, consideration for sale must be received in terms of
10. In a contract of sale , goods means movable & / or immovable goods.
11. Conditions & warranties may be in form of
12. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 came into force in
13. _____ is a stipulation essential to main purpose of contract
14. Right to repudiate contract exists in
15. A breach of warranty may be treated as
16. Right to claim for damages exists in
17. A stipulation which is collateral to main purpose of contract is
18. FOB stands for
19. A stipulation whose violation by seller gives a right of recession to buyer, is

Answer Sheet

8. Goods
9. Money
10. Only movable goods
11. Express / Implied
12. 1st July 1930
13. Condition
14. Condition
15. Breach of condition
16. Warranty
17. Warranty
18. Free on board
19. Condition

20. A person who sells or agrees to sell goods is
21. Contract of sale involve transfer of ownership. (True / False)
22. A contract for sale of Future Goods is
23. In a concluded sale, if goods are destroyed, loss is to be borne by
24. In an Auction sale, property shall be sold to lowest bidder?
25. Principle of "Caveat Emptor" is found under section,

Answer Sheet

- 20. Seller
- 21. True
- 22. Agreement to sell
- 23. Buyer
- 24. Highest bidder
- 25. Sec. 16

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930

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1. General rule is that buyer of goods must keep his eyes open , his mind active & be caution while buying the goods . The doctrine is
2. Where in an auction sale, seller appoints more than one bidder , sale is
3. Caveat Emptor means
4. Risk follows the property. (True / False)
5. Where no price is fixed by express agreement or by implication, buyer shall pay the seller_____ price.
6. Doctrine of Caveat Emptor means
7. Voluntary transfer of possession by one person to another is called
8. Where goods being physically delivered to buyer is ____ delivery.

Answer Sheet

1. Caveat Emptor
2. Voidable
3. Buyer must take care
4. True
5. Reasonable
6. Let buyer beware
7. Delivery
8. Actual delivery

9. Delivery, which is effected without any change in custody or actual possession of the things is , called
10. Delivery by acknowledgement is known as
11. An unpaid seller is having rights against
12. When unpaid seller has parted with goods to a carrier & buyer has become insolvent he can exercise right of _____ in transit.
13. Right of lien means
14. In an auction sale , if seller makes use of pretended bidding to raise price the sale is
15. Right of lien can be exercise only for price. (True / False)
16. Lien of unpaid seller depends on
17. Right of lien is lost when
18. Seller to whom part of price has been paid, seller is

Answer Sheet

9. Constructive delivery
10. Constructive Delivery
11. Goods & Buyer
12. Stoppage goods
13. Retain possession of sold goods
14. Voidable
15. True
16. Possession
17. Possession of goods is lost
18. Unpaid seller

19. CIF means
20. Goods sold to buyer should be delivered at _____ place.
21. Handing over goods to buyer amounts to
22. Deliver the keys of godown amounts to
23. Constructive delivery is also known as
24. Is person in possession of goods under a void contract can validly sell goods?

Answer Sheet

- 19. Cost, insurance & freight
- 20. Specified place
- 21. Actual Delivery
- 22. Symbolic delivery
- 23. Delivery by allotment
- 24. No