### Chapter 14: INTERPRETATION OF STATUES, DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS

1. Rule of liberal construction should generally be applied in which type of case.
   - a. criminal case
   - b. civil case
   - c. labour and welfare case
   - d. property case

2. Which out of the following is/are presumption for interpretation of statute?
   - a. A statute is not Intended to be consistent with principles of international law
   - b. the state is not affected by a statute unless it specifically mention
   - c. guilty mind is required for a criminal act
   - d. all of the above

3. According to Maxwell, interpretation of statues, a statute has been defined as:
   - a. the authenticity of morals and conduct
   - b. a fundamental right
   - c. social responsibility
   - d. a will of the legislature

4. Which rule is also called as 'literal Legis':
   - a. rule of literal construction
   - b. rule of reasonable construction
   - c. rule of reasonable construction
   - d. rule of beneficial construction

5. In the process of interpretation, non-statutory aids are illustrated by:
   - a. common law rules of Interpretation
   - b. case law relating to Interpretation of statute
   - c. both of the above
   - d. none of the above

6. The interpretation of statute's primary rule of literal construction that suggests that interpretation should not be given such that they would make other provisions redundant was discussed in the case law.
   - b. Heydon's case
   - c. K S Venkataraman & Co vs. State Of Madras
   - d. AK Gopalan vs. The State Of Madras Union

7. In the process of interpretation, statutory aids are illustrated by:
   - a. general clauses act
   - b. Specific definition contained In individual act
   - c. both of the above
   - d. none of the above

8. The constitution of India does not use the term 'but it employs the term' to describe an exercise of legislative power:
   - a. law; statute
   - b. statute; law
   - c. enactment; law
   - d. enactment; law

9. Which of the following word generally act as a conjunctive word while Interpretation:
   - a. or
   - b. and
   - c. shall
   - d. may

10. What sets out in general terms, the purpose of the act and it often precedes the preamble:
    - a. preamble
    - b. title
    - c. heading
    - d. marginal notes

11. Where the words are used in different context, the word 'plant' shall be given a different meaning when constructing the word 'plant and machinery' and different when constructing the word 'plant and trees' is example for which of the rule of interpretation:
    - a. rule of exceptional construction
    - b. noscitur a sociis
    - c. expression unis est exclusion alterius
    - d. contemporanea exposition
12. The function of what is to except and to deal with a case, which would otherwise fall within the general enactment

- a. title
- b. proviso
- c. schedule
- d. margins

13. Which of the following statute is passed to cure defects in prior law and to validate legal proceedings, Instruments or acts of public and private administrative powers?

- a. Declaratory
- b. curative
- c. consolidating
- d. restraining

14. Which rule of Interpretation means, interpreting a statute or other document by reference to the exposition it has received from contemporary authority

- a. rule of exceptional construction
- b. noscitur a sociis
- c. expression unis est exclusion alterius
- d. contemporanea exposition

15. In a statute, in the definition section, definition can be...

- a. Complete or incomplete

16. Which statute either expressly or by necessary implication revokes or terminates another statute

- a. repealing statute
- a. declaratory statute
- a. amending statute
- a. codifying statute

17. Which of the following word generally act as a Disjunctive word while interpretation

- a. or
- b. and
- c. shall
- d. may

18. For imposing social conduct on people, certain laws are enacted by the legislature for imposing fines and penalty on wrong doer, the law is called:

- a. criminal law
- b. property law
- c. law of tort
- d. penal laws

19. Which of the following word is construed as compulsory, whenever the object of the power is to give effect to a legal right and has discretion coupled with an obligation

- a. may
- b. must
- c. shall
- d. should

20. The general words must follow the specific words is condition of which rule of interpretation:

- a. rule of literal construction
- b. rule of reasonable construction
- c. rule of harmonious construction
- d. rule of ejusdem generis

21. Contemporanea expositio est optima et fortissimo in lege rule will not be applied by court when applying this rule will lead to:

- a. effect on title of property
- b. transaction gets affected
- c. either (a) or (b)
- d. there is not restriction/prohibition

22. The maxim 'Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius' e means:

- a. mention of one thing excludes all others.
- b. referring each to each
- c. construction of a rule should give effect to the rule rather than destroying it
- d. same class/species.

23. What is not interpreted as stating a general rule:

- a. Explanations
- b. Interpretation Clause
- c. marginal notes
- d. proviso

24. The term 'Ejusdem Generis' means:

- a. at the generic nature
- b. general interpretation
- c. general law of statute
- d. of the same class/species
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| 25. Heydon's rule of interpretation does not apply when/to: | a. the words are clear  
b. fiscal statute  
c. all of the above  
d. none of the above |
| 26. Rule of strict construction should generally be applied in which type of case: | a. criminal case  
b. civil case  
c. labour and welfare case  
d. marriage case |
| 27. In which case supreme court observed that principles of interpretation can be applied only if there is an ambiguity in a provision, and not permissible first to create an artificial ambiguity. | a. CIT vi Indian Bank Ltd. AIR (1965) SC 1473  
b. Saleh Bros. V K Rajendran and Anr., AIR 1970 Mad 165,  
| 28. Consolidating statutes and previous law is aid of interpretation. | a. internal  
b. external  
c. all of the above  
d. none of the above |
| 29. Which of the following are not internal or intrinsic aids to interpretation: | a. schedule  
b. proviso  
c. punctuation  
d. none of the above |
| 30. Which of the following word when used would not of itself make the provision of the act mandatory, but prima facie when used by statute, it is mandatory | a. may  
b. must  
c. shall  
d. should |
| 31. Which of the following interpretation applies when the purpose is to discover real and true meaning of the statute? | a. Doctrinal interpretation  
b. legal interpretation  
c. usual interpretation  
d. logical interpretation |
| 32. which is the element of document by which permanent form is acquire and those can be letters any figures marks, symbols which can be used to communicate between two persons. | a. matter  
b. record  
c. substance  
d. means |
| 33. Which term means the laws and regulations of every sort without considering from which source they emanate? | a. general laws  
b. document  
c. statute  
d. Interpretation |
| 34. when there are two or more provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other they should be Interpreted, whenever possible as to give effect to all of them is given in which of the following rule of construction | a. rule of reasonable construction  
b. rule of harmonious construction  
c. rule of ejusdem construction  
d. rule of beneficial construction |
| 35. Authentic Interpretation falls under which branch of interpretation: | a. legal interpretation  
b. usual interpretation  
c. Doctrinal interpretation  
d. logical Interpretation |
| 36. When there are two or more provisions which cannot be reconciled with each other they should be interpreted, whenever possible as to give effect to all of them is given in which of the following rule of construction | a. rule of literal construction  
b. rule of reasonable construction  
c. rule of harmonious construction  
d. rule of beneficial construction |
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| 37. Which out of the following aid does the court use for interpreting the statute: | a. parliamentary history  
b. foreign decisions  
c. dictionaries  
d. all of the above |
| 38. Which among the following is false: Statute are commonly divided into:  | a. general  
b. codifying  
c. remedial  
d. disabling |
| 39. In which of the following rule of construction the words of statute must be constructed so as to lead to a sensible meaning | a. rule of literal construction  
b. rule of reasonable construction  
c. rule of harmonious construction  
d. rule of beneficial construction |
| 40. Rule of beneficial construction is also called:                        | a. ut res magis valeat quam pereat rule  
b. heydon rule  
c. aquo tacit per allum per se rule  
d. all of the above |
| 41. What is the process by which the real meaning of the act or a document and the intention of the legislature in enacting it is ascertained? | a. preamble  
b. statutes  
c. interpretation  
d. construction |
| 42. Which of the following interpretation applies when there is actual rule of law which binds the judge to place a certain interpretation of the statute: | a. Doctrinal interpretation  
b. legal interpretation  
c. usual Interpretation  
d. logical interpretation |
| 43. What is termed as drawing of conclusion respecting subjects that lie beyond the direct expression of the text: | a. interpretation  
b. construction  
c. summary  
d. plaint |
| 44. In which case it was decided that it is the duty of the court to give effect to the meaning of the act when the meaning can be known | a. State of Bihar v. CIT  
b. CWT v. Smt. Muthu Zulaika  
d. Bhagwati Prasad Kedia v. CIT(2001) |
| 45. Grammatical interpretation falls under which branch of interpretation: | a. legal interpretation  
b. usual interpretation  
c. Doctrinal interpretation  
d. logical interpretation |
| 46. All instruments are deeds. The statement is                           | a. correct  
b. incorrect  
c. partly correct  
d. partly incorrect |
| 47. Which term means a paper or any other material thing giving information, proof or evidence of anything? | a. Document  
b. Instrument  
c. agreement  
d. Deed |
| 48. An internal aid that may be added to include something within the section or to exclude something from it, is— | a. Proviso  
b. Explanation  
c. Schedule  
d. Illustrations |
| 49. Which is the element of document by which a mental or intellectual elements comes to find a permanent form. | a. matter  
b. record  
c. substance  
d. means |
| 50. According to the mischief rule, the court while applying the rule should consider: | |
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<td>a. what was the common law before making the act</td>
<td>b. what remedy the parliament has resolved and appointed to cure and true reason of the remedy</td>
<td>c. what was the mischief and defect for which the common law did not provide</td>
<td>d. all of the above</td>
</tr>
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#### 51. Which out of the following is not an external aid in interpretation?
- a. explanations
- b. reference to other statute
- c. reference to reports
- d. dictionaries

#### 52. Is reference to marginal note permitted?
- a. yes
- b. no
- c. yes. only by high court
- d. yes. only by supreme court

#### 53. Which statute either expressly or by necessary implication revokes or terminates another statute:
- a. amending statute
- b. repealing statute
- c. declaratory statute
- d. codifying statute

#### 54. According to harmonious construction, it is the duty of whom to avoid a clash between two sections of the same act:
- a. plaintiff
- b. defendant
- c. court
- d. government

#### 55. Which of the following interpretation applies to ordinary rules or speech to find out meanings of the words:
- a. authentic interpretation
- b. usual interpretation
- c. grammatical interpretation
- d. logical interpretation

#### 56. In which of the following rule of construction if a word has a definite and clear meaning, it should be interpreted with that meaning only, irrespective of its consequences.
- a. rule of literal construction
- b. rule of reasonable construction
- c. rule of harmonious construction
- d. rule of beneficial construction

#### 57. What is attached to a section to explain the meaning of words contained in the section?
- a. proviso
- b. schedule
- c. explanations
- d. examples

#### 58. Which or the following Interpretation applies when the court goes beyond the words and tries to discover the intention of statute in some other way:
- a. authentic interpretation
- b. usual interpretation
- c. grammatical interpretation
- d. logical interpretation
### Answer

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<td>1.</td>
<td>c (Hint: rule of liberal construction should generally be applied to labour and welfare case as it involves question of facts.)</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>d (Hint: all of the above are presumed for interpreting a statute)</td>
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<td>a (Hint: rule of literal construction is also called 'literal Legis')</td>
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<td>c(Hint: in the process of Interpretation, non statutory aids are illustrated by general clauses act and/or case law relating to Interpretation of statute.)</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>b(Hint: The constitution of India does not use the term 'statute but employs the term 'law to describe an exercise of legislative power.)</td>
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<td>b (Hint: the word &quot;and&quot; generally act as a Conjunctive word while interpretation)</td>
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<td>d (Hint: The primary rule of interpretation called Ejusdem Genres means of the same class/specie)</td>
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<td>(Hint: Heydon's rule of interpretation does not apply when there is no ambiguity and to fiscal statute like Income tax and central excise act.)</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>(Hint: Strict construction must be applied to Criminal statutes. This means that a criminal statute may not be enlarged by implication or intent beyond the fair meaning of the language used or the meaning that is reasonably justified by its terms.)</td>
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<td>(Hint: Means is the fourth element of document by which can be used to communicate between two persons.)</td>
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<td>(Hint: Any aid that is legal can be used by court.)</td>
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<td>(Hint: General statute is not a category of statute)</td>
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<td>(Hint: deeds are instruments, but all instruments are not deed)</td>
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<td>57. c (Hint: sections are made available in lay man’s language through explanations.)</td>
<td>58. d (Hint: when the court goes the words and tries to discover the intention of statute in some other way, it is said resort to what is called logical interpretation)</td>
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