

**Certificate in Trust & Estate  
Advisory (CTA)  
Mock Test**

1. Which of the following persons does The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, not govern?
  - A. A Buddhist who renounces Buddhism and becomes a Monk not following any religion
  - B. Sikh who has converted to Buddhism
  - C. Hindus in the state of Pondicherry
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
  
2. The person who is related to another through uterine blood but not wholly through males will be called \_\_\_ under The Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
  - A. Cognate
  - B. Agnate
  - C. Kindered
  - D. None of the above
  
3. How many categories are there of Heirs as per Section 8 of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956?
  - A. Two
  - B. Three
  - C. Four
  - D. Five
  
4. Who comes first in succession as per Section 8 of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956?
  - A. Cognate
  - B. Agnate
  - C. Relatives specified in Class III of the schedule
  - D. Relatives specified in Class IV of the schedule
  
5. If a testator leaves his red Audi to his servant, and his yellow Audi to his maid, and at the time of his death, the yellow Audi was sold, the following doctrine applies:
  - A. Abatement
  - B. Ademption

- C. Recrimination
- D. Bequestability

6. Intestate succession involves looking for

- A. Intestate property
- B. Heirs
- C. Estate property
- D. Escheat

7. The person who is to receive the trust corpus upon termination of the Trust is called as:

- A. Settlor
- B. Remainderman
- C. Trustee
- D. Beneficiary

8. The type of trust that is created in someone's Will is a:

- A. Testamentary Trust
- B. Inter vivos Trust
- C. Implied Trust
- D. Discretionary Trust

9. Which of the following purposes would be charitable?

- A. To pay for the building of a new hospital for fee paying patients only.
- B. To allow an academic to research a topic of interest only to himself
- C. To promote the aims of a religious sect which requires its adherents to take a vow of silence to live alone in underground caves.

10. Which of the following gifts would be regarded as charitable?

- A. A gift for benevolent purposes.
- B. A gift for charitable and deserving purposes.
- C. A gift for charitable or benevolent purposes.

11. What is the definition of fiduciary?
- A. Someone who receives remuneration to which they are not entitled
  - B. Someone who uses confidential information for his own benefit
  - C. Someone who acts for another in a relationship of trust and confidence
  - D. Someone who holds a private office of power for which they are remunerated.
12. Which of the following is not a fiduciary relationship?
- A. Settlor- Beneficiary
  - B. Trustee- Beneficiary
  - C. Solicitor- Client
13. Which is not a source of modern Hindu law?
- A. Equity, justice and good conscience
  - B. Precedent
  - C. Sruti
  - D. Legislation
14. Assertion (A): Breakdown of marriage as such is not a ground for divorce.  
Reason: (R): It may result into an easy way of dissolution of marriage and shall result into instability in the society.
- A. Both (A) & (R) are correct.
  - B. (A) is correct & (R) is incorrect.
  - C. Both (A) & (R) are incorrect.
  - D. (R) is correct but (A) is incorrect.
15. Sources of Muslim Law are
- (a) The Koran
  - (b) The Ismaa
  - (c) The Hadith
  - (d) The Kiyas

Indicate their correct sequence.

- A. (a), (b), (d) and (c)
- B. (a), (c), (b) and (d)

- C. (a), (d), (c) and (b)
- D. None of the above

16. State the legal status of Hindu Joint family.

- A. Hindu Joint family is a legal person.
- B. Hindu Joint family is a natural person.
- C. Hindu Joint family is both a legal and natural person.
- D. None of the above.

17. In which State(s), where a widow may adopt a child without an express authority from her husband, before the HA & M Act, 1956?

- A. Bihar and M.P.
- B. U.P. and Haryana
- C. Madras and Bombay
- D. Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

18. In ancient Hindu Marriage, which one is not approved form of Marriage?

- A. Brahma
- B. Davia
- C. Prajapatya
- D. Asura

19. Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and with the help of codes given below select the correct explanation.

Assertion (A): The Muslim Women (Protection of Divorce Rights) Act, 1986 brought changes like limit the period of maintenance to Muslim divorcee till 'iddat' period and in case of no relatives the liability on Wakf Boards.

Reason (R): The changes were brought under Muslim's pressure.

Codes:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

- C. (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

20. In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that even the wife of a void marriage is entitled to maintenance?

- A. Amarjeet Kaur Vs. Harbhajan Singh (2003) 10 SCC 228.
- B. Chand Dhawan Vs. Jawaharlal Dhawan (1993) 3 SCC 406.
- C. Nirmala Devi Vs. Ram Dass (2001) 2 SCC. 4
- D. Ramesh Chandra Vs. Veena Kausal AIR 1978 SC 1807

21. In which of the following case, the court held that “Dower is a sale price of woman”?

- A. Maina Bibi case
- B. Humara Bibi case
- C. Subrunnisan case
- D. Abdul Kadir case

22. The petition for divorce by mutual consent may be presented if the spouses have been living separately for a period of

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Three years
- D. None of the above

23. If the wife’s sister’s daughter’s son is adopted. The adoption is

- A. Void
- B. Valid
- C. Voidable
- D. None of the above

24. In which case the Supreme Court held that “Cohabitation leads to presumption that persons are living as husband and wife”?

- A. Balasubramaniam vs. Suruttayan AIR 1992 SC 756
- B. Seema vs. Ashwin Kumar AIR 2006 SC 1158
- C. Vishnu Prakash vs. Sheela Devi (2001) 4 SCC 729
- D. None of the above.

25. Rules relating to prohibited degrees are based on the principle of

- A. Monogamy
- B. Polygamy
- C. Exogamy
- D. Endogamy

26. In Islamic Law, marriage is both 'Ibadat' and 'Mammulat'. Who said this?

- A. Amir Ali Justice
- B. Dr. Fayzee
- C. Abdur-Rahim
- D. Mahmood Justice

27. To mature as a ground of Divorce the 'Desertion', under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, must continue for a minimum period of

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Three years
- D. None of the above

28. Children born to annulled voidable marriages or void marriages under Section 11 and 12 of the Hindu Marriage Act are:

- A. Illegitimate
- B. Illegitimate but can inherit the property of their parents.
- C. Legitimate and can inherit all family property.
- D. Legitimate but can inherit only the property of their parents.

29. "Iddat" is a period during which a Muslim woman is prohibited from marrying on dissolution of marriage.

- A. By Death of husband
- B. By Divorce
- C. Only (A) and not (B)
- D. Both (A) and (B)

30. Who is a personal representative of a deceased estate

- A. The executor or administrator
- B. The Settlor
- C. His next of kin
- D. Family members

## Answers:

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. A
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. B
21. D	22. A	23. B	24. A	25. C
26. C	27. B	28. D	29. D	30. A