



Law entrance

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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HIGHLIGHTS

1. In sync with the latest pattern of law entrance tests
2. Comprehensive and concise for easy retention of the concepts
3. Questions at the end of every chapter for better understanding

MH CET



SLAT



CUET



LSAT



CULEE



NMIMS



BVP CET



and more..

PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

When you speak or write a sentence in the English language, all the words in that sentence fall into one of the following categories. There are generally Eight such parts in the English language. These parts or categories are commonly known as “parts of speech”. There are various parts of speech but the major parts of speech are only eight, namely **Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections**.

Parts of Speech Chart

S. No.	Parts of Speech	Definition	Examples
1	<u>Noun</u>	Name of a person, place, or thing	Butter, house, man, girl
2	<u>Pronoun</u>	Used in place of a noun to avoid repetition	He, she, they
3	<u>Verb</u>	Action Words	Jump, sit, walk
4	<u>Adjective</u>	Words used to describe a noun or pronoun	Blue, smart, beautiful
5	<u>Adverb</u>	Adds something to the meaning of verb or adjective	Gently, carefully
6	<u>Preposition</u>	Words placed before a noun or pronoun to form a relationship in a sentence	On, at, in, over, above
7	<u>Conjunction</u>	Joining words	Or, and, but
9	<u>Interjections</u>	Words that help express emotions	Wow !, Oops!

Parts of Speech Examples

Above we have already explained the various parts of speech but with a few examples of parts of speech, you will be able to remember the various parts of speech easily. Let's have a look at the Parts of Speech Examples.

1) **Noun**

1. That cat is black
2. He lost his socks
3. The monkey is eating bananas
4. Raj has not completed his tasks yet

2) **Pronoun**

1. She is angry.
2. They have already left
3. I am busy
4. Those puppies are so cute.

3) **Verb**

1. Ram is playing
2. Shyam is eating



3. He is riding a bicycle.

4. She looks sad

4) Adjective

1. She is a cruel sister

2. He looks charming.

3. The lady looks pretty in a saree.

4. That was a huge bungalow.

5) Adverb

1. Rita arrived early today

2. She drives slowly

3. She speaks softly

4. Only Rohit was late at the party

6) Prepositions

1. I am standing over the bridge

2. They all spoke against the watchman

3. She lives across the street.

4. Sorry for the delay.

7) Conjunctions

1. Shreya and Riya are friends.

2. She is pretty but not smart.

3. She loves momos with mayonnaise.

4. The students were not keeping quiet so the teacher left.

8) Interjections

1. Oops! I forget her birthday.

2. Ouch! I am hurt.

3. Alas! A bad day.

4. Ahh! What a lovely pair of shoes.

NOUN

Noun Definition

A noun is the important & basic part of speech that is to be understood clearly when to begin learning English Grammar. The noun could be defined in several ways with several examples.

In simple words, Noun is defined as a word referring to the names of persons, places, things, states, or qualities.

The noun is a part of speech that can be classified into both singular & plural forms.

Noun Definition: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing state, or quality.

Types of Noun

There are a total of 8 types of nouns namely Proper Noun, Collective Noun, Common Noun, Material Noun, Abstract Noun, Countable Noun, Uncountable Noun, and Concrete Noun. All 8 types of nouns in English Grammar are tabulated below. Let's have a look at all types of nouns with examples.

Sr.No	Types of Noun	Noun Examples
1	<u>Proper Noun</u>	India, China, Aman, Meena
2	<u>Collective Noun</u>	Team (Team India), Committee, Squad, Family
3	<u>Common Noun</u>	Girl, boy, men, women, lawyer
4	<u>Material Noun</u>	Gold, Aluminium, Iron, Plastic
5	Concrete Noun	Table, Television, Laptop
6	<u>Abstract Noun</u>	Friendship, Love, Freedom
7	Countable Noun	One man, two books
8	Uncountable Noun	Work, knowledge

Noun Examples

The examples below would help you to understand the noun with ease. To get a better grasp of these various noun examples, take a look at these example sentences containing some nouns.

Sr. No	Noun Example	A Noun used in a Sentence
1	Sameer and Rohan	I don't know why <i>Sameer</i> is so angry with <i>Rohan</i> .
2	Doctor	Rahul's father is a <i>doctor</i> .
3	Regret	His biggest <i>regret</i> was not travelling more.
4	Grasshopper	Rishi caught a <i>grasshopper</i> with his bare hands.
5	Book	That's Ramesh's favourite <i>book</i> .
6	Africa	Did you know that <i>Africa</i> is much larger than Greenland?
7	Delhi University	How many students attend conferences at <i>Delhi University</i> ?

PRONOUN

Pronoun Definition

A Pronoun is a word that we use as a replacement for a noun in a sentence to avoid the repetition of a noun. Like he, she, it, they, you, we, etc.

The noun that is replaced by a pronoun is called an antecedent. In English Grammar, Pronoun is an essential part of speech and if you learn the proper use of Pronoun while writing and speaking, it would be of great benefit to improve your skills.

Pronoun Definition: A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase to reduce its repetition.

What is a Pronoun?



In simple words, pronouns allow us to shorten our sentences and make them sound less repetitive. Just understand the use of pronoun with an example- “The students are studying hard for their board exams. The students have been covering the complete syllabus in a progress. The students shall finish their preparation much before the board exams.” Instead of using The students repetitively, we can write this sentence as “The students are studying hard for their board exams. **They** have been covering the complete syllabus in a progress. **They** shall finish their preparation much before the board exams.” In this sentence, ‘they’ replace ‘the students’ where they is a pronoun and the students is a noun.

Pronoun Examples

A pronoun is the part of speech that is frequently used while we write, read, and speak. Understand the use of pronouns with some more examples discussed below-

- 1) Abhishek loves vanilla ice cream. **He** thinks **it** tastes better with hot chocolate and nuts.
Here ‘he’ and ‘it’ is used in the second sentence in place of Joey and ice cream
 - 2) **They** will be visiting today in the evening.
Here ‘they’ is used in order to describe a few people instead of taking their names individually.
 - 3) **Someone** paid Rs. 500 for this beautiful sweater.
Here ‘someone’ describes a person instead of pronouncing his/her name.
- Some more examples are as follows:**
1. Nobody knows the truth about his murder.
 2. Unlike others, she rose to fame quickly.
 3. He injured himself in an accident.
 4. The woman who left gave a note to me.

Pronoun List and words

In English Grammar, a pronoun is a part of speech that function similarly to a noun. Pronouns can be used both as subjects and objects, singular or plural. Pronouns can be used in place of nouns describing people, places, and things. Some of the frequently used Pronoun words on daily basis have been listed below.

Types	1.	I	6.	Him	11.	Us	16.	That	21.	Whoever	of
	2.	Me	7.	Her	12.	Them	17.	Anyone			
	3.	You	8.	It	13.	Who	18.	Nobody			
	4.	He	9.	We	14.	What	19.	Something			
	5.	She	10.	They	15.	this	20.	Someone			

Pronoun

There are 6 types of pronouns in English grammar. Pronouns can be categorized into the following types:

1. Personal pronoun
2. Possessive pronoun
3. Demonstrative pronoun
4. Relative pronoun
5. Reflexive pronoun
6. Indefinite pronoun



	Personal pronoun - A pronoun is used while referring to a person or group of people. It can be divided on the basis of the person who is being referred to as the subject.
i)	First-person- It is used while referring to the speaker or writer of the sentence. Eg: I, me, we and us I am feeling positive today. We shall visit the park sometime.
ii)	Second person –It is used while referring to the listener or receiver of the sentence you 1. You can bring some cake if you like. 2. You are setting a benchmark.
iii)	Third person –Used while referring to someone besides the speaker and listener. Eg: he, she, it, they 1. She/he is doing well in her/his career. 2. They are going to Shimla tomorrow. Possessive Pronoun Possessive Pronoun – It is used to show possession or belongingness to someone. Eg: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs 1. He left his keys on the table. 2. The money was theirs to spend.
	Demonstrative Pronoun - It used to establish distinction from the rest. Eg: this, that, these and those 1. This is the dress I want. 2. These apples are ripe.
	Relative Pronoun Relative Pronoun - It is used to connect dependent clauses to independent clauses. Eg: that, which, who, whom, what, and whose. 1. Whose pen is this? 2. She donated her bag which was unused.
	Reflexive Pronoun- It is used when the object is the same as the subject of the verb. Eg: myself, yourself, itself, himself, herself, and ourselves 1. They brought this on themselves. 2. Take good care of yourself and those around you.
	Indefinite Pronoun-It is used when something is not specific or unidentified. Eg: everybody, either, none and something 1. Everyone is in need of immunity these days. 2. I find none of the designs appealing enough.
	VERB
	Verb Definition A word that describes an action or the occurrence of an event is called a verb. In <u>English Grammar</u>, a verb is a word that we use to refer to actions (what things do) and states of being (how things are). For instance, consider a few simple sentences,



“I am **reading** this article.” In this sentence, ‘reading’ is a verb describing a usual action.

“Jacob **walks** in the morning”. In this sentence, ‘walks’ is a verb describing a usual action

“Stephen **is going** to school”. In this sentence, ‘going’ is a verb describing a condition of action.

Verb Examples

Verbs are an important part of the English language and is classified under Parts of Speech. Let’s consider some more verb examples in the following table.

Sentence	Verb Used
He complained to the police.	complained
School offers many opportunities to learn new skills.	offers, learn
Amit is jogging regularly to reduce fat.	jogging, reduce
His friend was trembling with anger when he lost all his books while travelling to Delhi.	trembling, lost, travelling
The radio broadcast last night that it will rain on Monday.	broadcast, rain

Verb Examples List

A detailed list of Verb Examples is discussed below. You can learn the verb forms from the table given below to increase your English vocabulary.

Verb Examples	
Drink	Read
Sing	Sit
Ring	Cut
Choose	Buy
Write	Mark
Gain	Match
Grant	Move
Cool	Enjoy

Verb Examples

Believe	Explain
Bring	Open
Admire	Order
Fail	Offer
Break	Draw
Agree	Push
Amaze	Prefer
Amuse	Plan
Appear	Play
Arrive	Throw
Ask	Ring Repair
Behave	Become
Borrow	Flee
Blame	Stand
Belong	Pull
Believe	Save
Call	Slow
Cool	Sneeze
Carry	Solve
Cause	Start
Clear	Stop
Climb	Draw
Enjoy	Plan

Verb Examples

Explain	Play
Hunt	Become
Ignore	Flee
Fight Improve	Save
Impress	Slow
Invite	Sneeze
Jog	Solve
Jump	Start
Join	Stop
Knock	Tumble
Last	Enjoy
Label	Explain
Learn	Open
Live	Order
Look	Offer
Love	Push
Prefer	Provide

Types of Verb

There are two types of verbs in English Grammar. The classification is as follows.

Verbs	1- <u>Auxiliary Verbs</u>
	2- Main Verbs

Auxiliary Verb

As told earlier, auxiliary verbs are more commonly known as helping verbs. So as the name suggests, the helping verbs or the auxiliary verbs are used to support the main verb to describe an action.

For Example:

*“Amit **is jogging** regularly to reduce fat.”*

Here ‘Jogging’ is the main verb that describes the action being done by Amit and “is” is the auxiliary verb. This makes the sentence more apparent by telling that the action is being done in the present time.

*“Amit **was jogging** regularly to reduce fat.”*

Here the main verb (jogging) is the same but the auxiliary verb is changed to “was”. By doing so, it becomes apparent that the action was being done in the past.

Main Verb

Whenever a sentence describes some action, there has to be a main verb in the sentence. The main verb expresses or describes the principal action being done by the subject.

“He was **trembling** in the cold weather.”

In this sentence, “trembling” is the main verb. It tells about the main idea and action of the sentence. It tells what action is being done by the subject.

Verb Forms

Most of the verbs have three forms. The three verb forms are given below.

1. Present Verb
2. Past Verb
3. Past Participle Verb

For a particular verb, these forms can be the same or different. See the below table

First Form	Second Form	Third Form
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Cut	Cut	Cut
blow	blew	Blown
drink	drank	Drunk
ring	rang	rung
walk	walked	walked
give	gave	given
treat	treated	treated
fall	fell	fallen
ride	rode	ridden
do	did	done

Phrasal Verbs

When an adverb or a preposition is combined with a verb then the whole term gives a new meaning. These types of terms are called phrasal verbs. For example,

“Break down – get upset”

Here the verb ‘break’ is combined with the preposition ‘down’. Individually these two terms have different meanings but when these two words are combined together, the whole phrase gives a different meaning.

List of Important Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Sentence Use
Call Around	Call different people	They called around but nobody helped them.
Break into	Enter forcibly	The thief entered into the house.
Check out	Investigate	The officer checks out the crime scene.
Get back	Return	When are you getting back from the picnic?
Get up	Get out of bed	We should get up early in the morning.
Give up	Stop trying	The problem was too difficult so I gave up.
Keep on	continuing	Keep on working until you succeed.
Log in	Sign in	Please log in to your email account.
Look after	Taking care of	He looks after his parents.
Run out	Get consumed all	The ration ran out before the war.
Run away	escape	His brother ran away when he saw your dog.
Stick to something	Continue doing something	Stick to your goal if you want to succeed.
Take off	Remove	Take off your shoes before entering the hall.
Turn up	Appear suddenly	The lion turned up in our way.

Warm-up	Prepare for work-out	It is advisable to warm up before any exercise
Run into	Meet accidentally	I ran into her mother in the market.
Pick out	Choose	I picked out the white dog for my home.
Look Out	Be watchful	Look out for the enemy in the dark.
Look Over	Examine	Look over the car before buying it.

ADJECTIVE

Adjective Definition

An Adjective is a word that **describes a noun or noun phrase or pronoun and provides more information.**

Adjective Examples

The adjective examples below would help you to understand the adjective with ease. To get a better grasp of these various adjective examples, take a look at these example sentences containing some adjectives.

S. No.	Adjective Examples	Adjective Used in a Sentence
1	clever	Sita is a clever girl.
2	little	There is little time for preparation.
3	Five	He gave me five mangoes.
4	lazy	The lazy boy was punished by his teacher.
5	quite	I am quite well.
6	large	Kolkata is a large city.
7	honest	Sarabjeet is an honest man.
8	beautiful	Ashutosh bought her a beautiful saree on their anniversary
9	aggressive	Ben is an aggressive baby

10	ashamed	His parents are ashamed of his deeds
11	meaningless	He writes meaningless letters
12	nicer	This shop is much nicer

ADVERB

Adverb Definition

An adverb is a word or a phrase that modifies verbs. **An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb.**

An Adverb could be defined as a word that is used as a prefix to add more information about the place, time, manner, cause or degree to a verb, an adjective, a phrase or another adverb.

In English Grammar, the adverb is considered very important in the list of parts of speech. A sentence without an adverb might be grammatically correct yet feels incomplete. For example,

Sentence 1- My teacher will contact you.

Sentence 2- My teacher will contact you **shortly**.

Here in the second sentence, **we have used the adverb 'shortly'**. This adverb modifies the verb 'contact'. In the first sentence, it's not clear when the teacher will contact but, after the use of an adverb, the sentence becomes more specific and apparent. In the above sentence, the adverb modified a verb.

Adverb Examples

"Rohit is a **very brave** person."

Here 'brave' is an adjective that is used for 'Rohit' and 'very' is an adverb used to modify the adjective 'brave'. By using the adverb 'very', it becomes more meaningful that Rohit is a much braver person.

"She played **very aggressively**."

Here 'aggressively' is an adverb used to modify the verb 'played' and 'very' is another adverb used to modify an adverb (aggressively) itself. Similarly, an adverb can also be used to modify a preposition.

"**Luckily**, She got selected for that job"

Hereby using the adverb 'Luckily' It becomes more apparent that She was lucky enough to get that job.

Types of Adverb

There are six main types of adverbs in English Grammar. The various types of Adverb are as follows:

1. Adverb of Manner and Quality
2. Adverb of Place
3. Adverb of Time
4. Adverb of Quantity and Range

5. Adverb of Number and Frequency.
6. Adverb of Affirmation or Negation

Types of Adverbs and Examples

Types of Adverb	Example
Adverb of Manner and Quality	Slowly, Quietly, Carefully, Peacefully, Efficiently, Easily, Secretly, etc.
Adverb of Place	Here, There, Inside, Outside, Behind, Below, Downstairs, etc.
Adverb of Time	Yesterday, Tomorrow, Today, Now, Then, etc.
Adverb of Quantity and Range	Entirely, Partially, Extremely, Barely, Deeply, Absolutely, etc.
Adverb of Number and Frequency	Always, Sometimes, Frequently, Often, Usually, Rarely, etc.
Adverb of Affirmation or Negation	Certainly, Surely, Not, etc.

Adverb- Shortcut Rules

Let's try to understand some shortcut rules that should be followed while using Adverbs in a sentence.

Shortcut Rule 1: The adverbs 'too much' is used with nouns and 'much too' is used with adjectives.

Too much pain / Too much insincerity (Nouns), Much too painful / much too careless (Adjectives)

Shortcut Rule 2: Before the word 'Enough' an adjective under positive form should be used.

Shortcut Rule 3: The adverb quite ('quite means perfectly/ completely) should not be used with the adjective 'Handsome'.

Shortcut Rule 4: Late / Lately. The adverb 'late' indicates time and lately means recently.

Shortcut Rule 5: When we begin a sentence with 'seldom / never / hardly / rarely / scarcely / barely / neither / never, the rule of inversion should be applied (i.e.,) an auxiliary verb is used before the subject.

Shortcut Rule 6: The adverbial phrase 'No less than' should be used with uncountable nouns whereas 'No fewer than' is used with countable nouns.

Shortcut Rule 7: The adverb (As) is not used after call and consider.

Shortcut Rule 8: The derived adjectives such as interested /pleased/satisfied/delighted are used with 'much' but not 'very'.

Shortcut Rule 9: The adverb 'very' is used with positive adjectives and 'much' with comparative adjective forms.

Shortcut Rule 10: 'Very much' should be used with comparative forms

PREPOSITION

Preposition Definition

A Preposition is the **word or group of words used before or after the nouns and pronouns in a sentence to establish a meaningful relationship between the words.**

The prepositions are divided into three categories on the basis of their usage in a sentence:

1. Prepositions of Direction

The preposition of direction can be identified when a preposition is being used to sense a movement or motion. Examples of prepositions of direction are in front of, along, among, around, across and etc.

2. Prepositions of Place

People often confuse the preposition of direction and place. The preposition of place is associated with the final destination of a particular object. Examples of prepositions of place are over, under, beside and etc.

3. Prepositions of Time

The preposition of time is those which allow you to discuss the specific date on the calendar, time or any day of the week. Examples of prepositions of time are **in** (longer periods), **at** (the time of day), and **on** (days and dates).

List of Prepositions

Preposition words are again divided into single preposition words or a group of preposition words.

Preposition List (Single Word)

Some of the commonly used preposition words include **in, into, inside, for, from, besides, on, onto, at, by, amongst, among, during, outside, over underneath, down, without, within, behind, since, then, via, despite** and many more.

Preposition List (Group of Words)

Some of the most common prepositions that have more than one word and form a phrase include, **on top of, owing to, apart from, in addition to, in front of, on account of, thanks to, out of, up to, outside of** and many more.

Preposition Words

There are more than 120 prepositions in English Grammar. Here is the list of some common single-word prepositions.

1. aboard	1. despite	1. past
2. about	2. down	2. per
3. above	3. during	3. plus
4. across	4. except	4. regarding
5. after	5. excepting	5. round
6. against	6. excluding	6. save
7. along	7. following	7. since
8. amid	8. for	8. than
9. among	9. from	9. through
10. anti	10. in	10. to
11. around	11. inside	11. toward

12. as	12. into	12. towards
13. at	13. like	13. under
14. before	14. minus	14. underneath
15. behind	15. near	15. unlike
16. below	16. of	16. until
17. beneath	17. off	17. up
18. beside	18. on	18. upon
19. besides	19. onto	19. versus
20. between	20. opposite	20. via
21. beyond	21. outside	21. with
22. but	22. over	22. within
23. by		23. without
24. concerning		
25. considering		

Preposition Examples

Some of the examples of single prepositions with sentences are as follows:

1. We were walking along the road.
2. The cat is sitting under the table.
3. The dog is barking at the robbers.
4. I had lunch with my mother.
5. She has been waiting for you in the car.

Some of the examples of a group of words prepositions with sentences are as follows:

1. The dog slept in front of my gate.
2. According to me, the red dress is better than the black one.
3. Instead of finding fault with others focus on self-improvement.
4. In addition to salt, you need other spices in the dish.
5. We were left with guilt at the end of the day.

Preposition Rules

Lets' understand Prepositions with some shortcut rules implemented on their usage. Below are some common Preposition Rules listed, hope these help you in one way or another.

Preposition Shortcut Rule 1

Across - On the opposite side of

Eg- My Cousin lives across the river. ✓

Across - From one side to another

Eg- The boy swam across the river ✓

Across - both sides

Eg- He threw the luggage across his shoulders ✓

Come Across - means meet accidentally / suddenly

Eg- When I was going to market, I came across an old friend. ✓

I suddenly came across him X

I came across him. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 2

Between- Used for two persons/things

Eg- She is sitting between Munni and Sheela. ✓

Among- Used with more than two persons/things

Eg- The principal distributed prizes among the winners ✓

Amid or Amidst- Used for more than two persons/things (groups) Amid his friends ✓

Eg- It was hard to hear amid all the cheering. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 3

During - denotes duration

Eg- During the war, many people suffered hardship. ✓

We go to Darjeeling during summer every year. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 4

From - is used with past / future tenses.

I stayed there from Monday to Wednesday. ✓

I will start my preparation from Monday next. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 5

Of - denotes origin / cause

She comes of a rich family (origin) ✓

He died of Malaria (cause) but she died in an accident. ✓

Off - denotes 'separation'

A button has come off. ✓

He is off duty today. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 6

After a preposition, a pronoun under objective case should be used.

He depends on I. X

He depends on me. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 7

When two words are connected by 'and / or' etc., the prepositions should be mentioned clearly to be used with them.

He was surprised at as well as pleased with her performance. ✓

She is conscious and engaged in her work. X

She is conscious of and engaged in her work ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 8

No preposition should be used with the noun 'Home' except when it is followed by an adjective in the possessive case, say go to home / arrive home / reach home / get home.

I went to his home / He went home. ✓

He decided to go to Krishna's home. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 9

After transitive verbs such as 'Discuss/Describe/reach/order/tell/demand/attach/resemble/ridicule etc. no preposition is used. The verbs directly take an object.

The poet describes about the beauty of nature. X

The poet describes the beauty of nature. ✓

He ordered for two cups of tea. X

He ordered two cups of tea. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 10

After the verbs "Say / suggest / propose / speak / explain / reply / complain / talk / listen / write" the proposition "to" should be used if any object is used.

He did not reply me. X

He did not reply to me. ✓

You never wrote me. X

You never wrote to me. ✓

He suggested her that she should eat less. X

He suggested to her that she should eat less. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 11

Since - Denotes point of time

For - denotes period of time.

They should be used with present tense or the present perfect continuous tense/past perfect tense/past perfect continuous tenses.

I know her since 2011. X

I have known her since 2011. ✓

He is working in the bank for the past 3 years. X

He has been working in the bank for the past 3 years. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 12

After the verb "Enter" the preposition "into" should not be used except when it is used with reference to agreement or conversation.

He entered into the premises without any permission. X

He entered the premises without any permission. ✓

They entered a hot discussion. X

They entered into a hot discussion. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 13

Wait for –Await, Despite - inspite of

He is awaiting for a reply. X

He is awaiting a reply. ✓

Despite of his hard work, he failed in the examination. X

Despite his hard work he failed in the examination. ✓

This book comprises of 5 chapters. X

This book comprises of 5 chapters. ✓

This book consists of 5 chapters. ✓

Preposition Shortcut Rule 14

Dispose of - Sell away

He disposed off his scooter. X

He disposed of his scooter. ✓

How to Use Prepositions?

Simply knowing the meaning of prepositions is not enough for the right usage of prepositions in a sentence. Even if you have understood the various examples of prepositions, there are a few points that must be taken into account while using prepositions in a sentence. They are as follows:

1. Prepositions must always be followed by a noun or a pronoun.
2. Prepositions must never be used at the end of a sentence.
3. Never replace “have” for “of”.
4. Don’t confuse the usage of “in” and “into”.
5. Not to interchange “than” and “from”.

CONJUNCTION

Conjunction

A group of words that connects or joins different parts of speech together is called a conjunction..

Conjunction Examples

1. Ram **and** Shyam are best friends. ('and' joins two words)
2. My book is on the table **or** in the bag. ('or' joins two clauses)
3. The flower is red **and** it has a particular name. ('and' joins two sentences)
4. Simran wanted to go for a hike **but** she has to go to work today.
5. Both parents worked hard **so** that their children could study in good schools.

Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are three types as follows-

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

The conjunctions that connect two or more equal grammatical elements. Coordinating conjunctions connect the same parts of speech (noun to noun) or independent clauses like a complete sentence/phrase.

1. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two biggest rivers of India. (Connect Noun to Noun)
2. She might have gone to the hospital. (Independent clause)

We can use a coordinating conjunction to join the sentences, clauses, and words by using the following connecting words: And, nor, but, or, yet, for, so.

2. Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are the conjunctions that connect a subordinate clause (a clause that modifies an independent clause) or a dependent clause (a clause that cannot stand by itself). For example:

1. We played cricket until the sunset.
2. He croons a song whenever he is happy.

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	Furthermore, we can use a subordinating conjunction to join a subordinate clause to an independent clause. Subordinating conjunctions can come from any of the places of a sentence either at the beginning or somewhere in the middle. Such as - 1. Whenever it rains, she stays inside and watches movies. 2. She stays inside and watches movies whenever it rains. Both the sentences are correct.		
	3. Correlative conjunctions Pairs of conjunctions that work together are called correlative conjunctions. Or the conjunctions that are put together in pairs are called correlative conjunctions. Here are some examples of correlative conjunctions given below – Both and, ratherthan, either or, as.....as and neithernor etc. Each pair of correlative conjunctions has a different role. Here are some following examples are given below: 1. I need fruits that are either orange or banana. (lists two options) 2. Can we come over on Sunday rather than on Saturday? (states a preferred choice) 3. He neither speaks nor see. (negates both options) 4. The cat was as big as a lion! (forms a simile)		
INTERJECTIONS			
	Interjections An Interjection is a word or expression that occurs as a remark on its own and expresses a spontaneous feeling or emotion.		
	Examples of Interjection Some of the examples of interjection are- • Hello! what are you doing there? • Alas! He is dead. • Hurrah! we have won the game. • Ah! Have they gone? • Oh! I got such a fright. • Hush! Don't make a noise These expressions such as Hello!, Alas!, Hurrah!, Ah!, Hush!, etc. express emotions or feelings and are used as interjections in the sentences.		
	Uses of Interjections Some of the uses of interjection are- • Interjection can be used at the start of the sentence to add emotional impact to the sentence. • Interjections are useful to make questions or rhetorical questions. • Using interjection at the start invites someone else to share their thoughts with you. • Using interjections in the middle of the sentences helps to convey feelings of uncertainty or doubt.		
	Types of Interjections		
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		1.19	

Interjections are words and expression which is used to feelings or emotions. There are two types of interjections, but basically, there are two types of interjections-

Types	Meaning	Interjections	Examples
Primary Injections	Such interjections are exclusive interjections and are not classified as part of speech	Phew, Wow, Oh, Blah, Huh, Aw, God, Oops, Hurray, Yuck, Gee, Ugh, Ouch, Alas, Geez, Meh	• Oops, My bad. • Wow! You had time to join us. • Alas! I couldn't be there on time.
Secondary Interjection	Nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech that occasionally act as an interjections	Indeed, Goodness!, Holy cow!	• Indeed, I was waiting for your premonitions. • Goodness! How did you go through all these books in a day? • Holy cow! You're the last person I expected.

Based on the severity of the expressions, Interjections are categorized into two types -

Types	Meaning	Interjections	Examples
Mild Interjection	Such interjections express mild feelings and emotions.	Oh, Well, Hmm	• Oh, I was looking for you. • Well, it wasn't very easy. • Hmm, I'm doing well.
Strong Interjection	Interjections that express strong outbursts of feelings.	Yay!, Bingo!, Ouch!	• Yay! I finally passed. • Bingo! Found it. • Ouch! That hurt.

Based on the kind of emotions conveyed, Interjections are divided into three categories -

Types	Meaning	Interjections	Examples
Volitive Interjection	Commands, requests, and wishes are usually expressed by this interjection	Shh!, Ahem!, Psst!	- Shh (I want you to be quiet) - Shh! We have to keep it quiet. - Ahem (I request your attention) - Ahem! I was looking at another problem. - Psst (I want to attract attention in secrecy) - Psst! I've started working out.
Emotive Interjection	Words that express such spur of emotions such as joy, sorrow, delight, fear, disgust, etc.	Ugh! Ouch! Yippee!	- Ugh (I feel disgusted) - Ugh! What is that filthy smell? - Ouch (I feel hurt) - Ouch! These ants sting. - Yippee (I feel elated) - Yippee! We ended the year victorious.
Cognitive Interjection	Such interjections convey the feelings and emotions which people understand through experience.	Well, Bravo! Gosh,	Well, I'll try harder. Bravo! What a performance! Gosh, you're so fast.



Adv. Muskan Gupta

Adv. Muskan Gupta

B.A.LLM (Constitutional laws) C.S.

Muskan Mam journey of law college has been full of accolades. She is an alumunus of ILS Law College and has pursued masters in Constitutional Laws from Bhartiya Vidyapeeth Pune. She is a qualified Company Secretary and has won several moot court competitions in addition to an excellent academic record. She left a high paying job to pursue her calling as an educator.

Her love for the language and passion to teach has enabled her to be one of the best English teachers for Law Entrance and other competitive exams. Just like her name, she is the MUSKAAN of the institute. Her motto has always been 'Keep working hard unless you are insanely proud of yourself'



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Law entrance

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Adv. Vishishta Nayak

HIGHLIGHTS

1. In sync with the latest pattern of law entrance tests
2. Comprehensive and concise for easy retention of the concepts
3. Questions at the end of every chapter for better understanding

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Ancient Indian History

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

The Discoverers of Indus Valley Civilization:

- *Alexander Cunningham – He was the first Director-General of ASI. He Began excavations around mid nineteenth century.*
- *John Marshall – He was the DG of ASI in 1927 and first professional Archaeologist of India. But he excavated horizontally and all finds were grouped together even when they were found at different stratigraphic layers. This caused loss of very valuable information regarding.*
- *R.E.M. Wheeler – He followed the stratigraphy of excavations rather than just excavating horizontally.*

Basic features of Indus Valley Civilization:

- *The Indus Valley civilization is the first known Urban Culture in India.*
- *Majority of the sites developed on the banks of river Indus, Ghaggar and its tributaries.*
- *This civilisation is credited for building cities complete with : town planning, sanitation, drainage system and broad well-laid roads.*
- *They also built double storied houses of burnt-bricks complete with bathroom , kitchen, and a well.*
- *Their Walled cities had important buildings such as, the Great Bath, Granaries and the Assembly Halls.*
- *Their Agriculture was considered major occupation for rural areas. While the City residents were involved in internal & external trade which led to developed contacts with other civilizations (e.g. Mesopotamia).*
- *Harappans were excellent potters as is evident by their artifacts.*
- *Harappans also had technical knowledge of metals & process of alloying (e.g. bronze sculpture of dancing girl found in Mohenjodaro).*
- *Also, Shell, ivory, bone and faience were used as material for different crafts.*
- *Here, Lothal deserves special mention as the site for dockyard. It is situated in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.*



- Lothal was a well planned walled city which was an important centre of sea trade with the western world.
- Other important cites were- Dhaulavira (Guj.) & Kalibangam (Rajasthan).
- Harappans used to worship plants, animals and the forces of nature.
- They also worshipped male god resembling Lord Shiva of later times and a mother goddess.
- They also probably believed in life after death and also in charms and spells.
- Their Seals were engraved with animal figures (e.g. humped bull, elephant and rhinoceros). This suggests that these animals were considered sacred.
- The image of 'Peepal' tree is found depicted on many seals.
- Harappan script is yet to be deciphered. Hence, our knowledge of Harappan civilization is solely based on archaeological evidence alone.
- Harappans were the first people to cultivate cotton. They knew the art of spinning & weaving.

Important sites of Indus Valley Civilisations

Firstly, lets look at major sites:

1. Harappa was an urban center. It is in Punjab Province of Pakistan, located on an old river-bed of River Ravi.
2. Mohenjo Daro is located in Sindh province of Pakistan, which is next to the river Indus.
3. Dholavira is situated on 'Khadir Beyt', which is an island in Rann of Kutch, Gujarat, India.
4. Lothal is located near the Sabarmati river and Arabian sea, in the Gulf of Khambat, Gujarat, India.
5. Rakhigarhi was discovered in Haryana, India only in 1990.
6. Ganeriwala is located in Punjab province of Pakistan and is very near to the Indian border.

BUDDHISM

Life of Gautama Buddha:

- The founder of Buddhism was **Gautam Buddha**, was born as **Siddhartha**.
- Siddhartha was **born in 566 BC at Lumbini** (now falls in territory of Nepal) in the **Sakya clan of Kshatriya**. That is why Buddha is also known as **Sakyamuni**.
- He died at 80 years of age in 486 BC at **Kushinagar** (near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh).
- The mother of Siddhartha was 'Mahamaya' who died after giving birth to him. Thereafter, he was brought up by 'Prajapati Gautami' his maternal aunt. Therefore, he was also called Gautam.
- The name of his father was **Siddhodhana**. He was the only son of his father.
- Siddhartha was married to **Yashodhara**. He also had a son named **Rahul**. But neither his wife nor his son were able to tie him to the worldly life.
- He then left his home and became an ascetic at the age of 29 in search of truth and end of sorrows. This event in Buddha's life is known as "**Mahabhisikramana**".
- Buddha's teachers were – **Alara and Udraka**.
- After seven years of roaming around, at the age of 35, Siddhartha got enlightenment at **Uruvela** while meditating on the bank of river **Niranjana** under a **Peepal (Banyan)** tree. This tree is called the **Bodhi Tree**. The place is known as **Bodhi Gaya**.
- Buddha attained the knowledge on the **Purnima** of **Vaishakha** month.
- He then gave his first sermon at **Sarnath (Varanasi)**. This historic event in Buddha's life is known as "**Dhammachakra Parivartan**".
- As mentioned above, Buddha passed away in 486 BC under a **Sal tree** in **Kushinagar** (Kushinagar was under **Licchhavi Kingdom**).
- Various notable rulers of his time were Buddha's disciples such as **Prasenjit, Bimbisara, and Ajatashatru**.
- Some famous **Bhikkhus** of Buddhism were **Sariputta, Ananda, Mahakassapa, Anuradha, Upali, and Rahul**.
- **Vardhaman Mahavira (Jainism)** was a contemporary of **Gautam Buddha (Buddhism)**.

Buddhist Philosophy:

- The Buddhist philosophy is based on **Madhyama marga** or the **middle path**.

- According to madhyam marga philosophy, both the extremes of the world- indulgence and strict abstinence both are avoided and a middle path between them is followed.
- The main teachings of Buddha are summarised in **four noble truths**(Arya satya) of Buddhism:
 - The world is full of sorrow(Dukkha)
 - Desire is the cause of sorrow(Dukha samudya)
 - If desire is conquered all sorrow is won over(Dukha nirodha)
 - Desire can be conquered by following eight fold paths (Ashtangirka Marg)

- To conquer the desire, Eight Fold Path has to be followed:

- **Samyak Drist:** Right Understanding
- **Samyak Sankalpa:** Right Resolve
- **Samyak Vani:** Right Speech
- **Samyak Karma:** Right Action
- **Samyak Ajiv:** Right Living
- **Samyak Vyayam:** Right Efforts
- **Samyak Smriti:** Right Mindfulness/thought
- **Samyak Samadhi:** Right Self-Concentration

- There are three base Pillars known as Tri-ratnas in Buddhism: **Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha.**
- Buddha means the highest spiritual potential in every human being.
- Dhamma refers to the teachings of Buddha.
- Sangha is the organization of the monks practicing Buddhism.

Buddhist Works:

- One of the reasons of spread of Buddhism across the subcontinent was its use of Pali. Pali was the language of common people, unlike sanskrit which had become restricted to the elite Brahmanas.
- The literary sources of Buddhism are the three "Tripitaka" written in Pali – Sutta Pitak, Vinaya Pitak, and Abhidhamma Pitak.
- **Dhammapad** is known as the Gita of Buddhism. It is basically canonical text of Buddhism.
- **Aswaghosa**, the buddhist monk was the writer of **Buddhacharita**.

- **MilindaPanho** is a Buddhist Treatise about a dialogue between the Indo-greek king **Menander** and Buddhist monk **Nagasena**.
- **Sunyavada** or the theory of void is propagated by a south Indian Buddhism Philosopher, **Nagarjuna**. he wrote **Mulamadhyamakarikā**, where he wrote that **sunyata** is the nature of all things.

JAINISM

In the sixth century BC, India witnessed the rise of two new religions – Jainism and Buddhism. The primary reason for the rise of these religions was the religious unrest at that time in the country. This unrest was attributed to the rituals and sacrifices advocated by the Later Vedic period which were not understood by a larger section of people. The Rise of Jainism in India was a result of a mixture these factors.

The Jain Tradition:

- The Jain tradition had a succession of **tirthankars**(religious leader).
- The first Tirthankar was **Rishabha Dev**.
- The 23rd Tirthankar was **Parshavanath** who founded Jainism.
- According to the Jain tradition, time is infinite and constituted by upward and downward movements. The tirthankars appear in succession in time, to teach the about the way of release of soul from material entanglements of this world.

Vardhaman Mahavira (539- 467 B.C.)

- **Vardhamana Mahavira** was the **24th Tirthankar** of the Jain tradition. He is considered the last tirthankar.
- He was born at **Kundagrama** near **Vaisali** in about **546 BC**.
- He was born to **Kshatriya** parents **Siddhartha** and **Trisala**.
- He was married to **Yasoda** and had a daughter from his marriage named **Anojja** or **Priyadarsana**.
- He renounced the world at the age of thirty to become an ascetic and wandered for twelve years. He also practiced self-mortification for these years.
- In the 13th year of his penance, he attained the highest spiritual knowledge by triumphing over himself. This knowledge is called **Kevala Gnan**.
- Thereafter, he was called **Mahavira**, **Jina**, **Kevalin**.



- His followers were called the Jains and this religion came to be known as Jainism.
- From this time till his death, he preached his doctrines for 30 years.
- He **died** at the age of 72 at **Pava** near Rajagriha(now in Patna district).

Teachings of Mahavira:

- Jainism rejects the authority of Vedas and Vedic rituals.
- It discards the belief in God.
- Therefore, Jains don't worship God, but instead worship their tirthankars(their souls have attained salvation).
- The 3 principles of Jainism are also known as **TriRatnas** (three gems) are:- - right faith, right knowledge, right conduct.
- **Right faith** - It is the belief in the teachings and wisdom of Mahavira. Followers of Jainism are expected to have right faith.
- **Right Knowledge** - It is the acceptance of theory which says there is no God and that the world has been existing without a creator, all objects possess a soul.
- **Right conduct** - It refers to the observance of the five great vows:- not to injure life, not to lie, not to steal, not to acquire property, not to lead immoral life.
- Everyone had to strictly follow the doctrine of Ahimsa.
- Mahavira considered all objects, both animate and inanimate, to have souls and different degrees of consciousness.
- He considered all objects to possess life and feel pain when they are injured.
- Mahavira advocated a very holy and ethical code of life.
- He considered even the practice of agriculture as sinful because it causes injury to the earth, worms and animals.
- The doctrine of asceticism and renunciation was considered the shortest path to salvation by going to extreme lengths for the practice of starvation, nudity and other forms of self-torture.

Adv. Vishishta Nayak

B.A. LL.M

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Vishishta Nayak is an alumnus of National Law University, Punjab (RGNUL) and has pursued her LL.M. in Business Law and IPR from National Law Institute University, Bhopal (NLIU). She has done several Diploma and Certification courses on varied subjects like Additional Dispute Resolution (ADR), Diploma in Human Rights and Philosophy of Human Nature. She has presented papers on topics ranging from IPR law to Competition Law. She has been associated with leading law entrance coaching institutes across India and has taught general studies and legal aptitude to aspirants of CLAT, MH CET and other law entrance examinations. She's known for employing innovative teaching methods to engage students in active learning and cultivating their interest in and passion for the subjects.



Adv. Vishishta Nayak

Law entrance

LOGICAL REASONING

Adv. Vaibhav Chitlangia

HIGHLIGHTS

1. In sync with the latest pattern of law entrance tests
2. Comprehensive and concise for easy retention of the concepts
3. Questions at the end of every chapter for better understanding

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ALPHANUMERIC SERIES

WHAT IS AN ALPHANUMERIC SERIES?

A sequence of alphabets, either in a single file or in combination, is defined in the Alphabet Series section. This sequence is put together in a specific order. The candidate must recognize this rule and respond to the questions at the end. Most of the time, an alphabet series or sequence will be present, and you'll need to figure out what term is missing. Other times, you may be asked to locate a term that is incorrect or does not belong in the sequence.

Alphanumeric is a term that combines alphabetical and numerical characters to describe a collection of Latin letters and Arabic digits or a text made up of these letters and digits. According to Merriam-Webster, the term "alphanumeric" can also refer to other symbols like punctuation and mathematical symbols.

HOW TO SOLVE ALPHANUMERIC SERIES QUESTION

Before solving any alphanumeric series question you have to know about alphabets and their sequence provided in the table given below.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

TRICK TO REMEMBER POSITION OF LETTERS

For forward series -

E J O T Y

For backward Series -

2 7 - Forward Position

TIPS & TRICKS TO SOLVE ALPHANUMERIC SERIES QUESTIONS

You can easily solve the problem based on this chapter with the help of these Quick Trick -

1. Starting Point of the series is called left end and end point of series is called right end
2. Break the complex series and letters into simpler ones to solve them individually

ALPHANUMERIC SERIES REASONING

1. ABC, FGH, LMN ----

- a. IJK
- b. OPQ
- c. STU
- d. RST

2. DHL, PTX, BFJ, ----

- a. NRV
- b. CGK
- c. RVZ
- d. KOS

3. CAT, FDW, IGZ, ---?

- a) KJA
- b) KTC
- c) LHD
- d) LJC

4. NOAB, OPBC, PQCD, ---?

- a) QRGJ
- b) QSDE
- c) RTEF
- d) QRDE

5. W-144, __, S-100, Q-81, O-64

- a) U-122
- b) U-121
- c) V-121
- d) V-128

Directions (6-10): In each question below is given a group of digits followed by four combinations of digits/symbols given in (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of digits based on the rules and mark the answer accordingly. If none of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (E) as your answer.

- (i) *If the first digit is odd and last is even, then interchange the codes for both digits*
- (ii) *If there is a digit which is getting repeated in the given number, then code that digit as the code of 5*
- (iii) *If the third digit is followed by an even number and is preceded by an odd number, then skip its code.*
- (iv) *If the middle digit is odd then interchange the codes of middle digit and last number*
- (v) *0 is neither odd nor even*

Letter	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Code	E	@	L	©	O	#	D	H	!	F

6. 53678

- a) #©DH!
- b) ©!DH#
- c) !©DH#
- d) !©HD#
- e) None of these

7. 12375

- a) @L©H#
- b) @L#H©
- c) @H#L©
- d) @L!H©
- e) None of these

8. 36014

- a) ©DE@0
- b) 0ED@©
- c) 0DE%©
- d) 0DE@©
- e) None of these

9. 81624

- a) !@LDO
- b) !@DLO
- c) !@LO
- d) !@OL
- e) None of these

10. 60456

- a) *0#H#
- b) #E0##
- c) *©#H#
- d) 0B©# #
- e) None of these

Directions (11-15): Study the following arrangement and answer questions given:

H N 4 & T E 3 (@ S R I * J S 2 % 9
M 6 A L O # V U 7 !

11. Which of the following is the 6th letter to the right of the 20th letter from the right end?

- a) J
- b) S
- c) 2
- d) %
- e) @

12. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement each of which is immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by a letter?

- a) None
- b) One
- c) Two
- d) Three
- e) More than three

13. Complete the series: T&3 (3S R5* J*2)?

- a) %26

b) %29

c) %SM

d) %2M

e) None of these

14. How many such consonants are there each of which is immediately preceded by a number?

a) None

b) One

c) Two

d) Three

e) More than three

15. Four of the five are alike in a certain way based on arrangement, which does not belong to the group?

a) 4T&

b) SIR

c) *SJ

d) 29M

e) OV#

16. Which of the following options is 10th to the right of the 11th letter from the left in a forward series of the alphabet?

a) T

b) U

c) A

d) B

Study the following arrangement and answer the questions that follow -

HD8@3MFGI^M3*NGLA^3)N3YK\$*EKD%H4MC&WL76BD8Q3TGV\$

17. How many such consonants are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and immediately followed by a number?

- a) A None
- b) B One
- c) C Two
- d) D Three

18. How many such vowels are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a letter but immediately not followed by a symbol?

- a) A None
- b) B One
- c) C Two
- d) D Three

19. Which of the following is the third to right of the tenth from the left end?

- a) \$
- b) *
- c) 3
- d) %

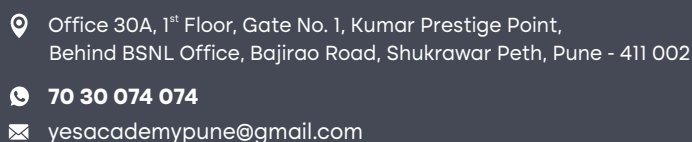
20. If all the numbers are eliminated from the above arrangement, then which of the following will be the 9th to the left of 10th element from the right end?

- a) K
- b) \$
- c) E
- d) *



B.A.LL.B, C.S. (AIR at all levels)

Vaibhav Sir is a law graduate and a Company Secretary with All India Rank at all levels. Apart from having an impeccable academic record, he has immense experience of working with India's best law firms. He has been guiding students since 2018 and firmly believes that the solution to every question lies in the question itself and therefore, breaks down complex problems into simple 1+2 type questions. He teaches simple tricks which make the students fall in love with Maths and Reasoning. He is one of the most loved educators of the institute. His mantra in life is "It always seems impossible until it's DONE."



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Law entrance

LEGAL APTITUDE

Adv. Muskan Gupta

HIGHLIGHTS

1. In sync with the latest pattern of law entrance tests
2. Comprehensive and concise for easy retention of the concepts
3. Questions at the end of every chapter for better understanding

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INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872

INTRODUCTION -

- 1) **INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872** governs law relating to contracts in India.
- 2) The Act was **passed by British India** and is based on the principles of English Common Law.
- 3) This Act is applicable to **whole of India including Jammu and Kashmir**.
- 4) The Act came into effect **from 1st September, 1872** and applies to all contracts in India.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS UNDER THE ACT -

1) **Proposal - Sec 2(a)**

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

2) **Acceptance - Sec 2(b)**

When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. **A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise**

Person making the proposal is called the "**promisor**", and the person accepting the proposal is called the "**promisee**".

3) **Agreement - Sec 2(e)**

Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.

In simple words, Agreement = Offer + Acceptance

4) **Void Agreement - Sec 2(g)**

An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void.

5) **Contract - Sec 2(h)**

An agreement enforceable by law is called as contract.

In simple words, Contract = Agreement + Enforceability

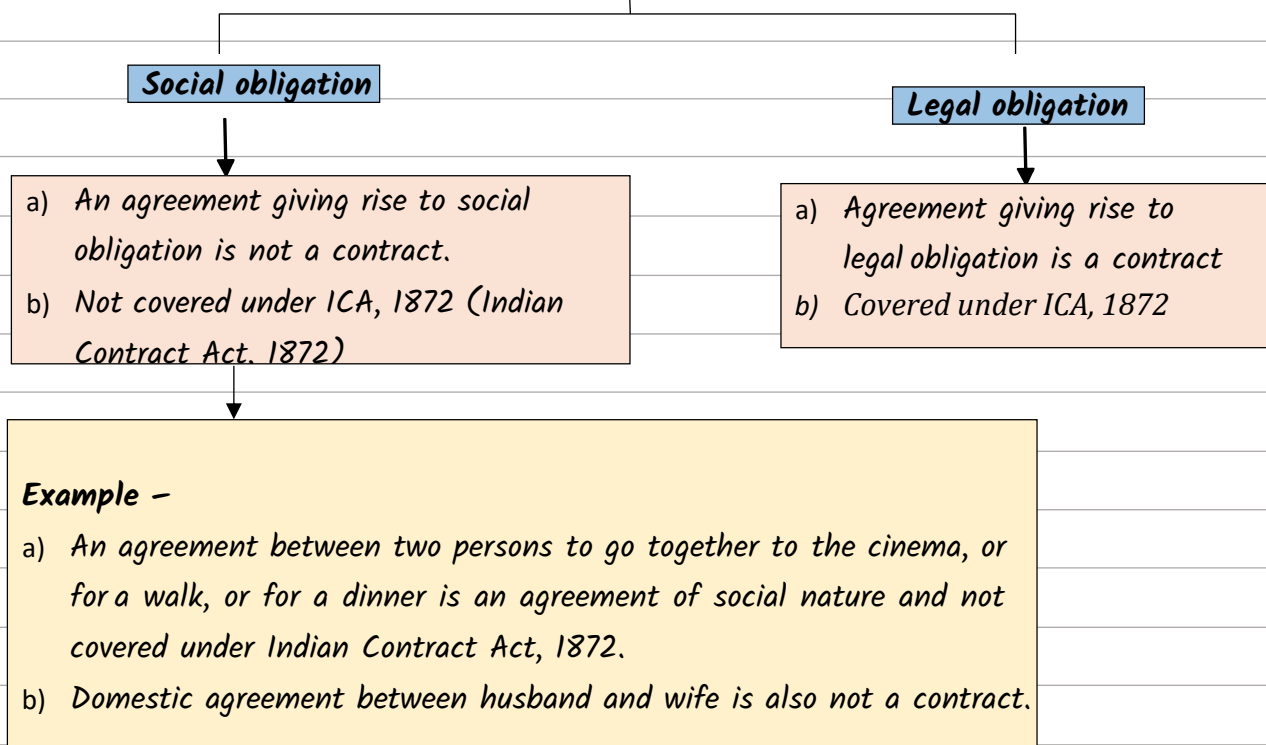
6) **Voidable Contract -**

An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others.

IS EVERY AGREEMENT CONTRACT?

- 1) **No**, every agreement is not a contract.
- 2) An agreement to become a contract must give rise to a **legal obligation (duty)**
- 3)

An agreement can be –



- 4) **Every contract is an agreement, but every agreement is not a contract**

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A VALID CONTRACT –

Essential elements of a valid contract –

Under Section 10 –

- a) Agreement
- b) Free Consent
- c) Competency of the parties
- d) Lawful Consideration
- e) Legal object
- f) Not expressly declared to be void

Not given under section 10 but still are essentials of valid contract –

- a) Two parties
- b) Intention to create legal relationship
- c) Legal formalities
- d) Certainty of meaning
- e) Possibility of performance

1) **Two parties –**

There should be at least 2 parties for a contract.

2) **Offer –**

There shall be an offer or proposal by one party

3) **Acceptance –**

Offer made should be accepted by the other party

4) **Lawful consideration –**

The agreement shall be supported by lawful consideration

5) **Lawful object –**

The object and consideration of the contract shall be legal

6) **Competent (capacity) to contract – Section 11**

- a) The parties to the contract shall be competent to contract
- b) For a person to become competent to contract –
 - Such person should be major (18+)
 - Such person should be of sound mind (Section 12)
 - Such person should not be disqualified by law

7) **Free consent –**

- a) *There shall be free consent between the parties to the contract*
- b) *Consent is said to be free when the following elements are absent (Section 14)*
- *Coercion (Section 15)*
 - *Undue influence (Section 16)*
 - *Fraud (Section 17)*
 - *Misrepresentation (Section 18)*
 - *Mistake (Section 20, 21, 22)*

8) Intention to create legal relationships -

The intention of the parties to a contract must be to create a legal relationship between them.
Example: A husband promising his wife to buy her a 'necklace' on occasion of her birthday is not a contract.

9) Possibility of performance -

The agreement should be capable of being performed
Example - if A promises B to bring rainfall through magic. Such agreement cannot be enforced

10) Legal formalities -

Legal formalities if any required for particular agreement such as registration, writing, they must be followed

OFFER

A) Definition - Section 2(a)

When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal

B) Types of offer -

- 1) **General Offer** - *It is an offer to the whole world.*
- 2) **Specific offer** - *It is an offer made to a particular person or group of persons.*
- 3) **Express offer** - *It is an offer which is made by words either oral or in writing.*
- 4) **Implied offer** - *It is an offer which is made by conduct or gesture of the parties.*
- 5) **Counter offer** - *When a person to whom the offer is made does not*

accept the offer [as it is] he counters the condition. This is called counter offer.

6) **Cross offer** - When two offers of same terms and conditions cross each other at same time, it is called cross offer.

7) **Standing offer** - An offer is a standing offer if it is intended to remain open for a specified period

C) **Essentials of valid offer -**

1) **Offer may be expressed or implied -**

An offer may be expressed or may be implied from the conduct of the parties or circumstances of the case.

2) **Offer may be specific or general -**

a) A specific offer is one which is made to a particular person. It can be accepted by the person to whom it has been made, no one else can accept such an offer.

b) A general offer is an offer made to the public at large.

3) **Offer must create Legal Relations -**

An offer to be valid must create legal relationship between the parties. Say for example a dinner invitation extended by A to B is not a valid offer.

4) **Offer must be Clear, not Vague -**

The terms of an offer should not be vague (not clear / confusing)

For e.g. - A offers to sell B fruits worth Rs 5000/-. This is not a valid offer since what kinds of fruits or their specific quantities are not mentioned.

5) **Offer must be Communicated to the Offeree -**

No offeree can accept the proposal without knowledge of the offer (**Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt.**)

6) **A statement of price is not an offer**

7) **Offer cannot contain a Negative Condition -**

The non-compliance of any terms of the offer cannot lead to automatic acceptance of the offer

Example: A offers to sell his cow to B for 5000/-. If the offer is not rejected by Monday it will be considered as accepted. This is not a valid offer.

8) A mere statement of intention is not an offer. Thus, a person who attended the advertised place of auction could not sue for breach of contract if the auction was cancelled

9) Offer must be distinguished from an invitation to offer –

Basis For Comparison	Offer	Invitation To Offer
Meaning	When one person expresses his will to another person to do or not to do something, to take his approval, is known as an offer.	When a person expresses something to another person, to invite him to make an offer, it is known as invitation to offer.
Defined in	Section 2(a) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	Not Defined
Objective	To enter into contract.	To receive offers from people and negotiate the terms on which the contract will be created.
Essential to make an agreement	Yes	No
Consequence	The Offer becomes an agreement when accepted.	An Invitation to offer, becomes an offer when responded by the party to whom it is made.

ACCEPTANCE

A) Definition – Section 2(b)

“When the person to whom an offer is made signifies his assent thereto the proposal is said to be accepted, A proposal when accepted becomes a promise.”

B) Essentials of valid Acceptance –

1) Acceptance must be absolute and unqualified –

- a) There must be an absolute and unqualified acceptance of all the terms of the offer.
- b) Qualified acceptance would amount to rejection of the offer

2) Acceptance must be communicated –

Acceptance must be communicated by the acceptor

3) Acceptance must be in a prescribed or reasonable mode –

- a) Offer should be accepted in a prescribed mode.
- b) If the offer or prescribes no mode of acceptance, the acceptances must be communicated according in any reasonable mode such as in writing or oral.

4) Acceptance must be given within a reasonable time and before the offer lapses –

- a) Acceptance must be given within specified time.
- b) If no time is specified, then acceptance may be made within reasonable time.
- c) Acceptance should be made before offer lapses (expires).

5) Acceptance cannot precede an offer –

- a) Acceptance must be given after receiving the offer.
- b) It should not precede the offer.

6) Acceptance must be given only by the person to whom the offer is made –

- a) An offer can be accepted only by the person or persons to whom it is made
- b) It cannot be accepted by another person without the consent of the offeror.

7) Rejected offer can be accepted only on renewal –

Rejected offer can be accepted only, on renewal; offer once rejected can't be accepted again unless a fresh offer is made.

COMMUNICATION OF OFFER & ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION – SECTION 4 & 5

1. Communication of offer is complete when it comes to the knowledge of offeree.
2. Communication of acceptance is complete As against Offeror When offeree puts the acceptance in a course of transmission and it is beyond his reach to stop it and against offeree When the acceptance comes to the knowledge of offeror.
3. Revocation (withdrawal / cancellation) of offer –
Revocation of offer is valid before offeree puts the acceptance in course of transmission and it is out of his reach to stop it.
4. Revocation of acceptance –
Revocation of acceptance is valid before acceptance comes to the Knowledge of the offeror.

HOW REVOCATION OF PROPOSAL IS MADE – SECTION 6

By the communication of **notice** of revocation by the proposer to the other party;

By the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance

By the **failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent** to acceptance; or

By the **death or insanity of the proposer**, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

offer is **not accepted in the prescribed mode** and if no mode is prescribed, in some usual and reasonable manner or

The offeree makes a **counter-offer**

CONSIDERATION (QUID PRO QUO)

A) Definition – 2(d)

‘When at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person had done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise.’

B) **Meaning -**

- a) *Consideration means something in return*
- b) *It may be an act or abstinence or promise*

Note -

As per Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 "An agreement made without consideration is void"

C) **Types of consideration -**

Past Consideration -

In case of past consideration, the promisor had received the consideration before the date of promise

Present consideration

(Executed consideration) -

Present consideration is one in which one of the parties to the contract has performed his part of the promise, which constitutes the consideration for the promise by the other side it is known as present consideration.

Future Consideration (Executory consideration)-

when consideration is to move at a future date then it is called as future consideration

D) **Essentials of valid consideration -**

1) Consideration must move at the desire of the promisor -

- a) *Consideration must move at the desire of the promisor.*
- b) *whatever is done must have been done at the desire of the promisor and not voluntarily or not at the desire of a third party*

2) Consideration may move from the promisee or any other person:

- a) *Consideration may be furnished even by a stranger under Indian Law.*
- b) *Consideration can be from any direction, even a stranger to contract can offer consideration.*

3) **Consideration must be something of value –**

Consideration must have some value in the eyes of law, and it should be real.

4) **It may be an act, abstinence or a return promise –**

- a) Promise to not to smoke is a negative act (abstinence),
- b) Promise to not to refer the matter to court (abstinence).
- c) Promise to perform at the wedding anniversary or birthday party (promise to do).

5) **It may be past, present or future which the promisor is already not bound to do –**

- a) According to Indian Law Consideration may be past, present or future.
- b) But under English Law Consideration may be present or future. Past consideration is no consideration according to English Law

6) **It must not be unlawful –**

The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless –

- It is forbidden (prohibited) by law;
- or is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law;
- or is fraudulent;
- or involves or implies injury to the person or property of another;
- or the Court regards it as immoral, or opposed to public policy

NO CONSIDERATION – NO CONTRACT- Section 25

A) **Meaning –**

The general rule is *ex-nudopacto non oritur actio* i.e. an agreement made without consideration is void.

Example –

If Salman promises to pay Aishwarya ` 1000 without any obligation from Aishwarya then it will be void contract as there is no consideration from Aishwarya towards Salman.

B) **Exceptions –**

Exceptions -		<i>Under following cases, a contract will be valid even without consideration</i>
1.		<i>Promise made on account of natural love and affection</i>
2.		<i>Promise to compensate for voluntary services</i>
3.		<i>Promise made to pay a time barred debt</i>
4.		<i>Completed Gifts</i>
5.		<i>Creation of agency</i>
6.		<i>Contract of Guarantee</i>
7.		<i>Remission</i>

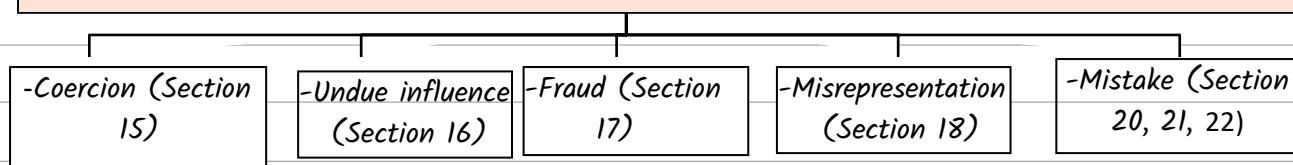
FREE CONSENT

A) Meaning - Section 13

‘Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.’

B) When consent is said to be free?

As per section 14 of the Contract act consent is said to be free when **following are absent** -



COERCION - SECTION 15

A) Meaning of coercion -

Coercion means -

- committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden (prohibited) by Indian Penal Code against another person; or
- unlawful detaining or threatening to detain the property of another person
- with a view to obtain consent of another person

B) What will be the effect if the consent is caused by coercion – Section 19

- Agreement is voidable at the **option of aggrieved party**.
- Aggrieved party has the option to cancel (rescind) the contract.
- If the aggrieved party decides to rescind the contract, he must return (restore) all the benefits received by such person.

UNDUE INFLUENCE – SECTION 16

A) Meaning of undue influence –

A contract is said to be induced (caused) by “undue influence” where the relations subsisting (existing) between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other.

B) When a person is deemed to be in a dominating position?

- Where he holds a real or apparent authority over the other (e.g. master and servant)
- where he stands in a fiduciary (trust) relation to the other (e.g. Doctor and patient)
- Where he makes a contract with a person whose mental capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by reason of age, illness, or mental or bodily distress (pain)

Note –

The burden of proving that the contract was not induced by undue influence shall lie upon the person in a position to dominate the will of the other

C) What will be the effect if the consent is caused by Undue influence – Section 19

- Agreement is voidable at the option of aggrieved party.
- Aggrieved party has the option to cancel (rescind) the contract.
- If the aggrieved party decides to rescind the contract, he must return (restore) all the benefits received by such person

FRAUD – SECTION 17

A) **Meaning of fraud –**

“Fraud” means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with intent to deceive another party or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:

- a) The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true;
- a) The active concealment (to hide) of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;
- b) A promise made without any intention of performing it;
- c) Any other act fitted to deceive;
- d) Any such act which the law specially declares to be fraudulent

Note –

Deceive – intentionally cause (someone) to believe something that is not true
Connivance – willingness for being secretly involved in an immoral or illegal act.

B) **Is silence fraud?**

- a) Whether silence is fraud or not depends upon various factors.
- b) Normally speaking, silence does not amount to fraud.
- c) However, silence will be considered as fraud in the following situations –
 - When there is a duty to speak
 - Where silence is equivalent to speech.
 - Where there is change in circumstances

C) **What will be the effect if the consent is caused by Fraud – Section 19**

- a) Agreement is voidable at the option of aggrieved party.
- b) Aggrieved party has the option to cancel (rescind) the contract.
- c) If aggrieved party decides not to cancel the contract then he may continue the contract and claim damages from the other party.

If the aggrieved party decides to rescind the contract, he must return (restore) all the benefits received by such person.

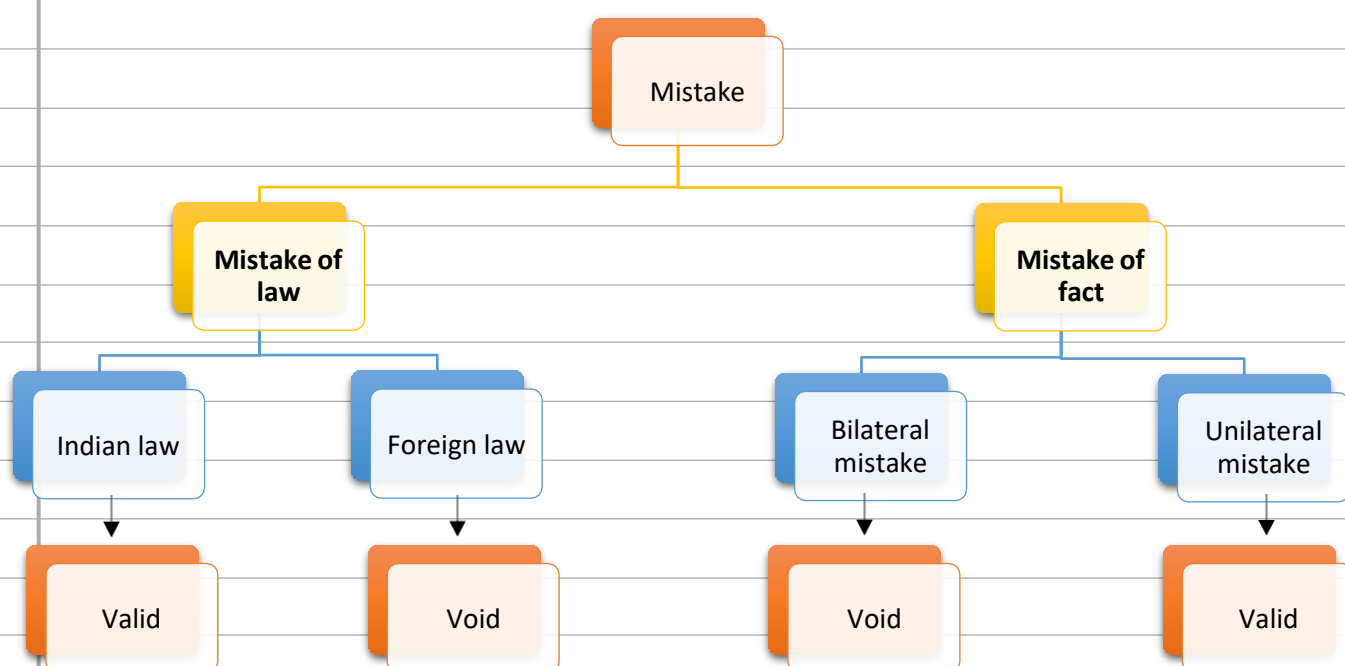
MISREPRESENTATION – SECTION 18

A) **Meaning –**

- a) A representation when wrongly made either innocently or intentionally is a misrepresentation. When it is made innocently or unintentionally it is misrepresentation and when made intentionally or willfully it is fraud.
- b) Misrepresentation means making any statement as true but actually that statement is false.

B) **What will be the effect if the consent is caused by Undue influence – Section 19**

- d) Agreement is voidable at the option of aggrieved party.
- e) Aggrieved party has the option to cancel (rescind) the contract.
If the aggrieved party decides to rescind the contract, he must return (restore) all the benefits received by such person



MISTAKE OF LAW – SECTION 21

Mistake of law of the country –	Mistake of law of foreign country –
1) When a party enters into a contract, without the knowledge of law in the country, the	1) Such a mistake is treated as mistake of fact and agreement in such case is void.

contract is valid and not void.	2) Ignorance of foreign law may be excused
2) A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India.	
3) The reason here is that <i>Ignorantia juris non excusat</i> (ignorance of law is not an excuse at all).	
4) However, if a party is induced (influenced) to enter into a contract by the mistake of law then such a contract may be avoided.	
5) The principle in this case is ignorance of law is not an excuse.	

LEGALITY OF OBJECT – SECTION 23

Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that the consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful if it is –

- **forbidden by law**; or
- it is of such nature that **if permitted it would defeat the provisions of law**; or
- is **fraudulent**; or
- involves or implies **injury to the person or property** of another; or
- the Court regards it as **immoral or opposed to public policy**.

In each of these cases the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is void.

VOID AND ILLEGAL CONTRACTS –

Consequence of Illegal Agreements

- an illegal agreement **is entirely void**;
- **no action can be brought** by a party to the contract to an illegal agreement. The maxim is “**Ex turpi cause non-oritur action**” – from an evil cause, no action arises;
- money paid or property transferred under an illegal agreement cannot be recovered. The maxim is

in parti delicto potierest condition defendeties- In cases of equal guilt, more powerful is the condition of the defendant;

- where an agreement consist of two parts, one part legal and other illegal, and the legal parts is separable from the illegal one, then the Court will enforce the legal one. If the legal and the illegal parts cannot be separated the whole agreement is illegal; and any agreement which is collateral (connected) to an illegal agreement is also tainted with illegality and is treated as being illegal, even though it would have been lawful by itself

AGREEMENTS VOID AS BEING OPPOSED TO PUBLIC POLICY -

The following agreements are void as being against public policy but they are not illegal -

- Agreement in restrain (restrict) of parental rights** : An agreement by which a party deprives himself of the custody of his child is void.
- Agreement in restraint of marriage** : An agreement not to marry at all or not to marry any particular person or class of persons is void as it is in restraint of marriage.
- Marriage brokerage or brokerage Agreements** : An agreement to procure marriage for reward is void. Where a purohit (priest) was promised Rs.200 in consideration of procuring a wife for the defendant, the promise was held void as opposed to public policy, and the purohit could not recover the promised sum.
- Agreements in restraint of personal freedom are void** : Where a man agreed with his money lender not to change his residence, or his employment or to part with any of his property or to incur any obligation on credit without the consent of the money lender, it was held that the agreement was void.
- Agreement in restraint of trade** : An agreement in restraint of trade is one which seeks to restrict a person from freely exercising his trade or profession.

VOID AGREEMENTS -

Following agreements have been expressly declared to be void by the Indian Contract Act -

- Agreement made by incompetent person	- Agreement in restraint of marriage - Section 26
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- Agreement made under a bilateral mistake of fact - Section 20	- Agreement in restraint of trade - Section 27
- Agreement of which the consideration or object is unlawful - Section 23	- Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings - Section 28
- Agreement of which the consideration or object is unlawful in part - Section 24	- Agreements void for uncertainty - Section 29
- Agreement made without consideration - Section 25	- Wagering agreement
- Agreement to do impossible acts	

PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

Meaning -

- Every contract has certain obligations (duties) which are to be performed by the parties to the contract.
- When both the parties to the Contract fulfill their obligations towards each other, the contract is said to be performed.
- When both the parties to the contract have performed their obligations, the contract is said to be discharged by performance

Who will perform the contract? - Section 40

Promisor himself
Legal Representative However, if the contract involves personal skills and if the promisor dies, the contract becomes void
Agent of promisor
Third persons, if promise permits

Example -

Adi promises to pay Manav 5,000 rupees. Adi may perform the obligation of giving 5,000 rupees to Manav either by himself or he may appoint agent to perform the obligation.

If Adi dies before making the payment then legal representative of Adi must perform the promise.

TIME AND PLACE FOR PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT – SECTION 46-50

1) Time for Performance of Promise, where no application is to be made and no time is specified – Section 46

- Where the promise is to be performed without application by the promisee and no time for the performance is specified then the contract shall be performed within reasonable time.
- Reasonable time differs case to case and if there is any dispute then court will decide the reasonable time.

2) Time and Place for Performance of Promise, where time is specified and no application to be made – Section 47

Where the promise is to be performed on fixed day without application by the promisee then the promisor may perform the promise on that day during business hours and on such place as specified.

Example:

Mukesh promises to deliver goods at Rahul's warehouse on the 1st January. On that day Mukesh brings the goods to Rahul's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it, and they are not received. Mukesh has not performed his promise.

3) Application for Performance on certain day to be at proper time and place – Section 48

When a promise is to be performed on a certain day and for that promisee has to make application to promisor then it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

4) Place for Performance of Promise, where no application to be made and no place fixed for performance – Section 49

When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee and place of performance is not fixed then it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise.

Example:

John Cena promises to deliver a Car to Batista on a fixed day. John must apply to Batista to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it and must deliver it to him at such place.

5) Performance in Manner or at time prescribed or Sanctioned by Promisee – Section 50

Where promisee specifies the manner or time of performance then promisor should perform promise in the manner or time specified by the promisee.

AGREEMENT TO DO IMPOSSIBLE ACTS – SECTION 56

1) *An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.*

2) *Contract to do an act afterwards becoming impossible or unlawful –*

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible or unlawful, or, by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

3) *In such cases, promisor should compensate promisee for any loss.*

Examples:

a) *A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void*

b) *Hitesh and Makarand contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, Hitesh goes mad. The contract becomes void*

c) *A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared*

CONTINGENT CONTRACT – SECTION 31-36

A contract may be -

Absolute contract -	Contingent contract-
<i>it is a type of contract where the promisor promises to the perform the contract without conditions. It is also known as unconditional contract</i>	<i>it is a type of contract where performace is dependant on some conditions which may happen or may not happen.</i>

A) Section 31 defines contingent contract as follows –

“a contract to do or not to do something if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen”

Example –

Vasuli Bhai contracts to pay Bappi Bhai 5 lakh rupees if Bappi Bhai's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Contracts of insurance, indemnity and guarantee are also example of contingent contracts.

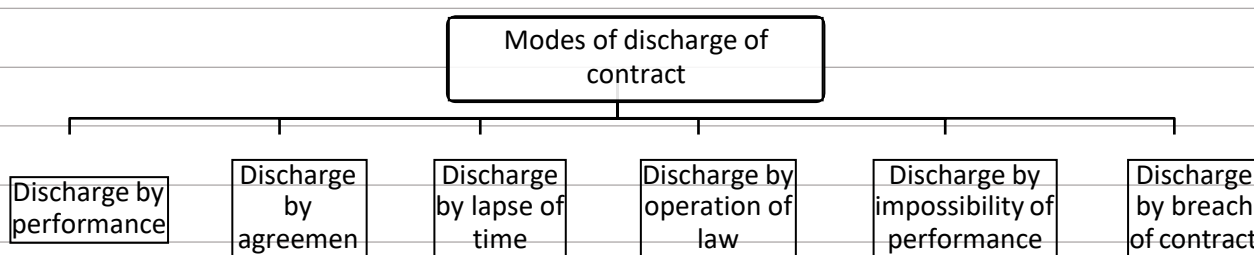
B) Essentials of Contingent Contract –

- a) There must be a contract to do or not to do something
- b) The performance of the contract depends upon the happening or non-happening of some event in future
- c) The event must be uncertain (not fixed)
- d) The event must be collateral or incidental to the contract

DISCHARGE OF CONTRACT –

Meaning of Discharge of contract –

Discharge of contract means termination of contractual relationship between the parties. In simple words discharge of contract means that contract comes to an end.



A) Discharge by performance –

When the parties to a contract fulfil the obligations arising under the contract within the time and manner prescribed, then the contract is discharged by performance.

B) Discharge by agreement

The parties may agree to terminate the existence of the contract by any of the following ways:

1) Novation - Section 62

- a) Substitution of a new contract in place of the existing contract is known as "Novation of Contract".
- b) It discharges the original contract.
- c) The new contract may be between the same parties or between different parties.
- d) Novation can take place only with the consent of all the parties.

2) Alteration - Section 62

- a) Alteration means change in one or more of the terms of the contract.
- b) Alteration can take place only with the consent of all the parties

3) Rescission - Section 62

It means the cancellation of the contract.

4) Remission - Section 63

It means the acceptance of lesser fulfilment of the terms of the promise

Example: Salman has borrowed ` 500 from Aishwarya. Salman agrees to accept ` 250 from Aishwarya in satisfaction of the whole debt. The whole debt is discharged.

5) Waiver - Section 63

Waiver means giving up or foregoing certain rights. When a party agrees to give up its rights, the contract is discharged.

Example: A promises to paint a picture of B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

C) Discharge of a Contract by Lapse of Time -

If the promisor fails to perform and the promisee fails to take action within this specified period, then the promisee cannot seek remedy through law. It discharges the contract due to the lapse of time.

D) Discharge by operation of law –

A contract may be discharged by operation of law in the following cases –

1) Death –

a) If contract involves personal skill then contract is discharged

b) If contract does not involve personal skill then the rights and liabilities of the deceased person will pass on to his legal representatives.

2) Insolvency –

The insolvency of the promisor discharges the contract

3) Unauthorized material alteration –

Material alteration in the terms of the contract without the consent of the other party discharges the contract.

4) Merger –

When inferior rights of a person under a contract merge with superior rights under a new contract, the contract with inferior rights will come to an end. Examples: Where a part-time lecturer is made full-time lecturer, merger discharges the contract of part-time lecturer ship.

E) Discharge by breach of contract –

Breach means failure of a party to perform his obligations under a contract. Breach brings an end to the obligations created by a contract.

F) Discharge by impossibility of performance –

Impossibility of performance results in the discharge of the contract. An agreement which is impossible is void, because law does not compel to do impossible things.

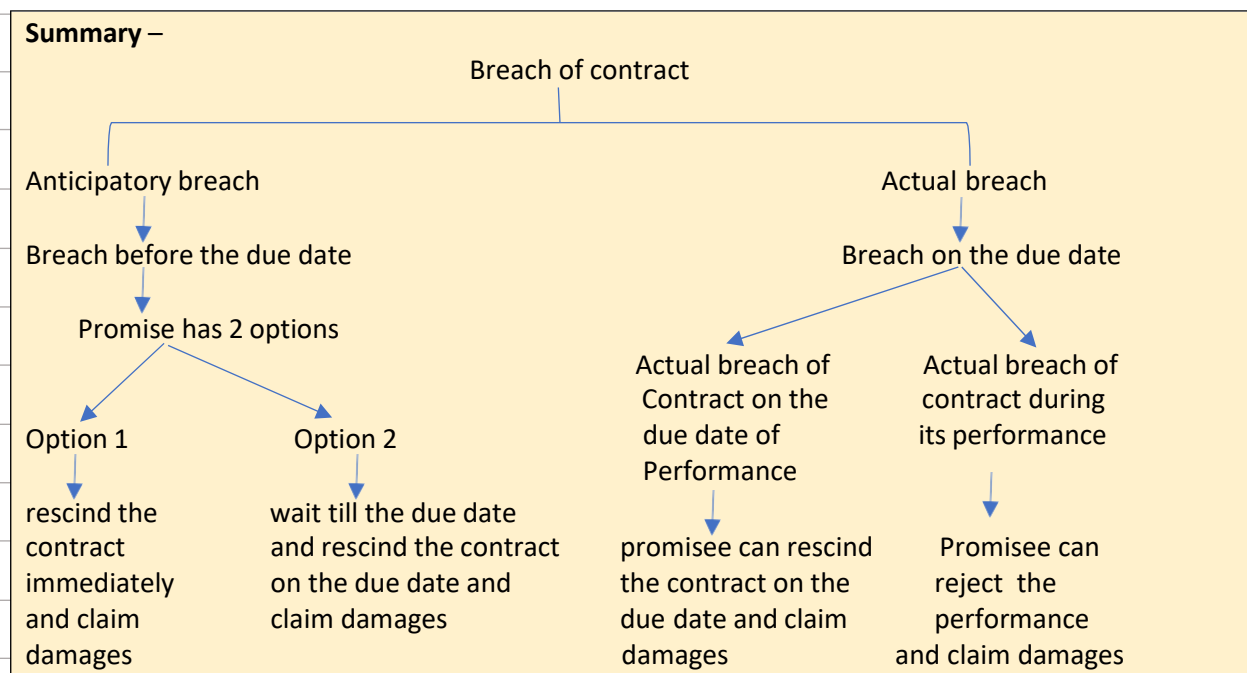
BREACH OF CONTRACT AND REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT– SECTION 73-75

Meaning of breach of contract –

When a promise or agreement is broken by any of the parties, we call it a breach of contract. So

when either of the parties does not keep their end of the agreement or does not fulfil their obligation as per the terms of the contract, it is a breach of contract. **Breach of contract can be actual breach or anticipatory breach.**

FOLLOWING ARE THE REMEDIES FOR THE BREACH OF CONTRACT –



A) Recession of Contract

When one of the parties to a contract does not fulfil his obligations, then the other party can rescind the contract and refuse the performance of his obligations.

B) Sue for Damages

The party who has suffered, since the other party has broken promises, can claim compensation for loss or damages caused to them in the normal course of business. There are two types of damages according to the Act,

- **Liquidated damages** - Sometimes the parties to a contract will agree to the amount payable in case of a breach. This is known as liquidated damages.
- **Unliquidated Damages** - Here the amount payable due to the breach of contract is assessed by the courts or any appropriate authorities.

C) Sue for Specific Performance

This means that the court may insist the person to perform the contract as per the agreement.

D) Injunction

An injunction is a court order restraining a person from doing a particular act.

So, a court may grant an injunction to stop a party of a contract from doing something he promised not to do.

E) Quantum Meruit

Quantum meruit literally translates to “as much is earned”. At times when one party of the contract is prevented from finishing his performance of the contract by the other party, he can claim quantum meruit. So he must be paid a reasonable remuneration for the part of the contract he has already performed.



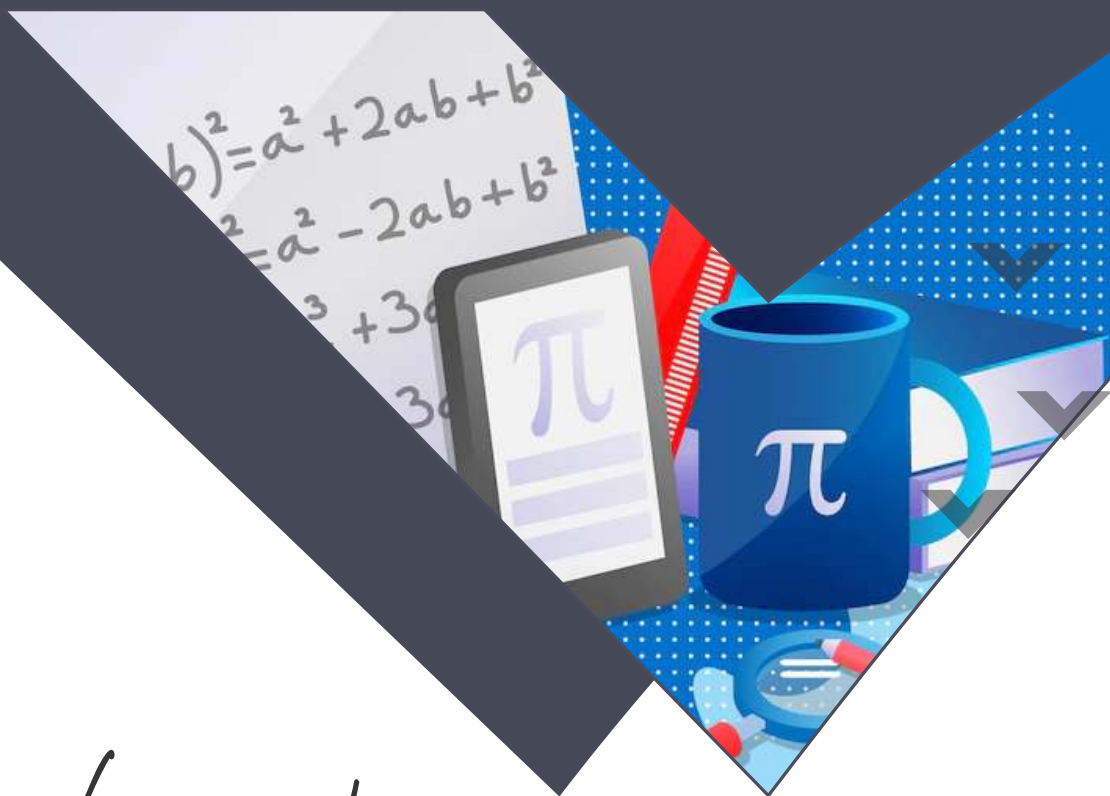
Adv. Muskan Gupta

Adv. Muskan Gupta

B.A.LLM (Constitutional laws) C.S.

Muskan Mam journey of law college has been full of accolades. She is an alumunus of ILS Law College and has pursued masters in Constitutional Laws from Bhartiya Vidyapeeth Pune. She is a qualified Company Secretary and has won several moot court competitions in addition to an excellent academic record. She left a high paying job to pursue her calling as an educator.

Her love for the language and passion to teach has enabled her to be one of the best English teachers for Law Entrance and other competitive exams. Just like her name, she is the MUSKAAN of the institute. Her motto has always been 'Keep working hard unless you are insanely proud of yourself'



Law entrance

MATHEMATICS

Adv. Vaibhav Chitlangia

HIGHLIGHTS

1. In sync with the latest pattern of law entrance tests
2. Comprehensive and concise for easy retention of the concepts
3. Questions at the end of every chapter for better understanding

MH CET



SLAT



CUET



LSAT



CULEE



NMIMS



BVP CET

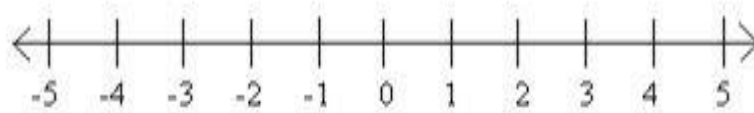


and more..

NUMBER SYSTEM

In this first topic 'Number System', we deal with 'Numbers' themselves. What are numbers? Where do we see and meet them? Are they of different types? Can we learn these distinct types of numbers?

Number line: A number line is line where all the numbers are allocated their positions. The origin of the number line starts from zero and it continues to infinity, on either side.



Few Basic Types of Numbers -

Positive Numbers : Numbers which are to the right of zero are said to be positive numbers.
For example 1, 3, 1.2, 2.6, 7 etc.

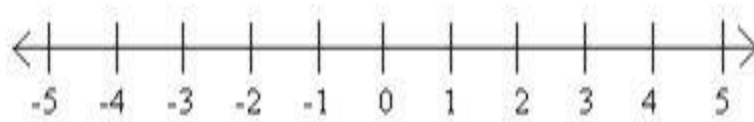
Negative Numbers : Numbers which are to the left of zero are said to be negative numbers.
For example -1, -5, -7.2, -2.5, -9 etc.

Counting Numbers: Counting numbers are those numbers which are well managed on the number line with the difference of 1. The smallest counting number on the number line is 1.

Natural Numbers: Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11...and so on are called natural numbers. They are also called positive integers. Also we can say that the other name for counting numbers is natural numbers. The lowest natural number is 1.

Whole Numbers: Whole numbers are numbers without fractions, they take integral values. Whole numbers are those numbers which start from 0 or we can say if 0 is included in set of counting numbers (natural numbers) then we get set of whole numbers. Remember whole numbers would always take non- negative integral values

Integers: It is combination of both positive and negative numbers lying on the number line including zero. Remember zero is an integer. The integers are the natural numbers, their negatives, and the number zero like $\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ and they go on forever in both directions of the number line.



Rational numbers: Rational numbers are those, which can be written in the form of a ratio of x/y , where the denominator y is non-zero.

Irrational numbers: Numbers, which are non-terminating and non-recurring (non-repeating) decimals are said to be irrational or we can say irrational numbers are those, which are not rational, that is those numbers that cannot be written in the form of a ratio x/y . For example $= 1.414213\dots$, $\sqrt{3} = 1.732050\dots$

Fractions: Fractions are those numbers, which are in the form of p/q where q is non-zero. For example $4/5$, $5/6$, $6/7$ etc.

Real Numbers: Any number which can be plotted on the number line is a real number. The number can be positive or negative in nature. For example it may be like as 3, 4, 5, 6, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2.....

Prime numbers: The numbers, which have exactly two factors, 1 and the number itself, are called prime numbers. There are 25 prime numbers between 1 and 100.

Composite number: The composite numbers are those numbers which can be written as the product of prime numbers in a unique way.

Example 4, 6, 8,...

Note that composite number always has more than two factors and prime number cannot be a composite number.

Rounding numbers: When the number is approximated to the nearest possible integral value to maintain the accuracy of the data then the number is called rounded.

Properties of Numbers

The following is a handy list of tips that you can remember about numbers (think about each one of these):

- The number line goes on till infinity in both directions, which is indicated by the arrows.
- The numbers on the number line are indicated by their respective signs, which shows that the line includes both positive and negative numbers.
- The integer zero is neutral and neither positive or negative.
- The number in the halfway of 1 and 2 is 1.5 and in the half way of -1 and -2 is -1.5.
- Numbers, which are terminating and non-recurring are rational numbers. Similarly numbers, which are non-terminating and recurring are rational numbers.
- Set of natural numbers is contained in set of integers which is contained in set of rational numbers which is further contained in set of real numbers, which is further contained in set of complex numbers.
- Addition as well as product of two real numbers is a real number.
- Two real numbers can be added or multiplied in either order i.e. Addition and multiplication of real numbers is commutative.
- Two real numbers cannot be subtracted or divided in either order i.e. Subtraction and Division of real numbers is not commutative.
- In set of real numbers we don't define square root of negative numbers.

Properties of Zero

- $a \times 0 = 0$ always for any real number a .
- $a + 0 = a$ always for any real number a .

- $a - 0 = a$ always and $0 - a = -a$ for any real number a .
- $0/a = 0$ when " a " is a non-zero real number.
- $a/0$ is not defined i.e. we don't define division by zero.
- $a^0 = 1$ for any non-zero real number a .
- 0^0 is not defined.

Properties of Prime Numbers

- If p is any prime number and p divides a product of two integers say m and n i.e. $p|mn$ (read as p divides mn), then p divides ' m ' or p divides ' n ' or both.
- Number of prime numbers is uncountable. i.e. there are infinite prime numbers.
- Every Prime number has exactly two factors or divisors.
For example: 13 is prime number as the divisors of 13 are 1 and 13.
- There is only one even prime i.e. 2 and all other primes are odd.
- G.C.D of prime numbers is always 1. The numbers whose G.C.D is 1 are said to be co-prime thus we say two primes are always co-prime.
- Two numbers are co-prime if their HCF is 1. For example G.C.D. (21, 25)=1 and hence 21 and 25 are co- prime.
- The Twin Primes are pair of primes of the form $(p, p+2)$.
- The term odd prime refers to any prime number greater than 2. For example: 3, 5, 7,
- 1 is neither prime nor composite number.

How to check whether a number is prime or not?

We need to follow the following steps to find out if any given number is a prime number -

Step 1: Find square root of N , call it as K (Just find approximate values)

Step 2: Write down all the prime numbers less than K .

Step 3: Check divisibility of N with these prime numbers, which we have got in Step 2.

Step 4: If N is not divisible by any of the prime numbers then N is prime.

Example:

Let us check whether 211 is prime or not?

Solution:

Step 1: We find square root of 211 i.e. $K = \sqrt{211} = 14.52$

Step 2: We write all primes less than 14.52 i.e. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 and 13.

Step 3: Since 211 is not divisible by any of these prime numbers, hence 211 is a prime number.

Example:

Let us check whether 313 is prime or not?

Divisibility Rules

A divisibility rule is a short cut for discovering whether a given number is divisible by a fixed divisor without performing the division, usually by examining its digits. Most of the divisibility rules are derived from a concept of remainders.

The two basic rules for finding out whether the number is divisible or not by any particular number:

1. If the divisor is prime number, then we can directly check for it.
2. If the divisor is a composite number then do factorization of divisor into factors, which are co-prime and check the divisibility for each prime factor individually.

DIVISIBILITY RULES: 2 TO 7

Divisibility Rule	Condition Check	Examples: To check
2	Last digit should be multiple of 2 or number is in form of $2n$.	64 is divisible by 2 93 is not All Number ending with 0 2 4 6 8
3	Number is divisible by 3 if the sum of all the digits of number is divisible by 3	297156 is divisible as $2+9+7+1+5+6=30$ and 30 is divisible by 3
4	Last two digit for $2^2=4$. General form for 2 4 8 16 is to find the same last number of digit as the power of 2^n .	124 is divisible by 4 as for 4 divisibility will be check for $2^2 \leq$ last 2 digits. Hence 24 in 124 are divisible by 4. Similarly 196 2048 are divisible by 4
5	The last digit ending with 0 or 5	1245685 is divisible by 5 because 5 is the last digit. Similarly 120 29650 12465 all are divisible by 5
6	Now for any number which have prime factors so check the divisibility for all the prime factors it has. For example 6 have 2 prime factors i.e. 2 & 3	4092 is divisible by 6 as by checking the divisibility rule for $6=2 \times 3$. 4098 is divisible by both 2 & 3. Whereas 196 which is divisible by 2 but not 3 hence it is not divisible by 6
7	Check 1 : Subtract 2 times the last digit from the rest of the number Check 2 : Make alternative sum of blocks of three from right to left	1: 553 is divisible? Double 2 is 6, $55-6=49$ hence divisible by 7 2: 2147747 are divisible? = yes Alternative blocks $747-147+2=602$ and 602 are divisible by 7.

DIVISIBILITY RULES: 8 TO 12

Divisibility Rule	Condition Check	Examples: To check
8	For a number in form of 2^n count the last n digits. So for 8 it will 2^3 that means last 3 digits should be divisible by 8 or should be 000	178512 is divisible? Yes because last 3 digits that is 512 is divisible by 8
9	Any number is divisible by 9 if the sum of digits of number is divisible by 9	16291827 will sum as = $1+6+2+9+1+8+2+7=36$ which is divisible by 9
10	Any number ending with last digit as ZERO 0 is divisible by 10	15210 has last digit as 0 hence divisible by 10
11	To check whether the number is divisible by 11 or not. form the alternating sum of the digits such that $+-+--$ final sum should be either zero or divisible by 11	$153248799 = 1-5+3-2+4-8+7-9+9 = 0$ hence number is divisible by 11 $215784624 = 2-1+5-7+8-4+6-2+4 = 11$ again divisible by 11
12	$12 = 3 \times 4$ or $3^1 \times 2^2$. So to check the divisibility of 12. The number should satisfy both the condition it should be divisible by 3 and also it should be divisible by 4	For 158496 check Divisibility of 3 = sum of digits should be divisible by 3 = hence $1+5+8+4+9+6 = 33$ which is divisible by 3. Divisibility of 4 = number last two digits should be divisible by 4 = which in this case is 96 hence it is divisible by 4 Hence the number is divisible by 12

DIVISIBILITY RULES: SPECIAL NUMBERS

Divisibility Rule	Condition Check	Examples: To check
16	16 is nothing but $= 2^4$ Hence divisibility check for 16 is to check whether the number last 4 digits are either divisible by 16 or 0000	20000 is divisible by 16 because last 4 digits are 0000 Similarly 19680 is also divisible by 16 as last 4 digits are divisible by 16
27	27 is cube of 3 but a number is divisible by 27 only if the sum of block of 3 from right to left is divisible by 27	828279 sum of block of 3 will be = $828+279 = 1107$ which is divisible by 27 hence the number is also divisible by 27
50	A number is divisible by 50 if the last two digits of number is either 00 or 50	For example 100 , 1050 both are divisible by 50
99	To check the number is divisible by 99 1: Check whether the number is divisible by 11 & 9 individually 2. Sum all the digits of number by making block starting from right to left	21285 : Divisible by 9 because sum of digits is 18 Divisible by 11 as $2-1+2-8+5 = 0$ Hence number is divisible by 99

Example 1:

Check divisibility of 124 by 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Solution:

124 is divisible by 2 since the last digit is 4.

124 is not divisible by 3 since the sum of the digits is 7 ($1+2+4 = 7$), and 7 is not divisible by 3.

124 is divisible by 4 since 24 is divisible by 4.

124 is not divisible by 5 since the last digit is 4 it is neither 0 nor 5.

124 is divisible by 2 and 4 not by 3 and 5.

Example 2:

Check divisibility of 225 by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

Solution:

225 is not divisible by 2 since the last digit is not 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

225 is divisible by 3 since the sum of the digits is 9 and 9 is divisible by 3.

225 is not divisible by 4 since 25 is not divisible by 4.

225 is divisible by 5 since the last digit is 5.

225 is not divisible by 6 since it is not divisible by 2.

225 is divisible by 9 since the sum of the digits is 9.

225 is not divisible by 10 since the last digit is not 0.

225 is divisible by 3, 5, 9.

Example 3:

Check divisibility of 400 by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

Solution:

400 is divisible by 2 since the last digit is 0.

400 is not divisible by 3 since the sum of the digits is 4 and 4 is not divisible by 3.

400 is divisible by 4 since 00 is divisible by 4.

400 is divisible by 5 since the last digit is 0.

400 is not divisible by 6 since it is not divisible by 3.

400 is divisible by 8 since the last 3 digits are 400 and 400 is divisible by 8.

400 is not divisible by 9 since the sum of the digits is 4 and 4 is not divisible by 9.

400 is divisible by 10 since the last digit is 0.

400 is divisible by 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10.

Tricks for Divisibility

$a^n - b^n$ is always divisible by $a - b$

$8^5 - 5^5$ is divisible by $8 - 5 = 3$

Remember it by:

$a^3 - b^3$ is divisible by $a - b$

$a^2 - b^2$ is also divisible by $a - b$

$a^n - b^n$ is divisible by $a + b$ when n is even

$7^{10} - 5^{10}$ is divisible by $7 - 5 = 2$

Remember it by:

$a^3 - b^3$ is not divisible by $a + b$

$a^2 - b^2$ is divisible by $a + b$

$a^4 - b^4$ is also divisible by $a + b$

$a^n + b^n$ is divisible by $a + b$ when n is odd

$7^{11} + 5^{11}$ is divisible by $7 + 5 = 12$

Remember it by:

$a^3 + b^3$ is divisible by $a + b$

$a^2 + b^2$ is NOT divisible by $a + b$

$a^4 + b^4$ is NOT divisible by $a + b$

$a^n + b^n + c^n$ is divisible by $a+b+c$ when n is odd.

$$7^3 + 5^3 + 2^3 = 343 + 125 + 8 = 476 \text{ divisible by } 7+5+2=14$$

Example 1: $32^{23} + 17^{23}$ is definitely divisible by....

- a. 49
- b. 15
- c. 49 & 15
- d. none of these.

Example 2: $32^{23} - 17^{23}$ is definitely divisible by....

- a. 49
- b. 15
- c. 49 & 15
- d. none of these.

Example 3: $32^{232} - 17^{232}$ is definitely divisible by....

- a. 49
- b. 15
- c. 49 & 15
- d. none of these.

Example 4: $3^5 + 5^5 + 7^5$ is definitely divisible by....

- a. 8
- b. 7
- c. 15
- d. all of these.

Least Common Multiple (LCM)

Method to calculate LCM

Division method is a method to find the L.C.M. of numbers.

1. First we will write the numbers in ascending order.
2. Now we will divide the numbers with a common prime factor and continue the same till the time it is possible.
3. We multiply all common prime factors and numbers obtained in last row to get the LCM.

Remember if a number is not divisible by this prime number, then write the number as it is

Example : Find the L.C.M. of 24, 18 and 36?

Example 2: Find the L.C.M. of 60, 16 and 48?

Factorial

A factorial is a non-negative number which is equal to the multiplication of numbers that are less than that number and the number itself. It is denoted by (!)

Let's take an example to understand this

What will be the value of $5!$

So in the above definition we discussed that the multiplication of the numbers which all are less than that number and the number itself. Hence number less than 5 are 1,2,3,4 and 5 is number itself so

$$5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$$

Always remember we define the value of $0! = 1$

Value of $6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$

Value of $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$

Value of $3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$

We can also write $n! = n \times (n - 1)!$

Type 1: Highest power of p (p is a prime number) which divides the $q!$

Example: What is the highest power of 3 that divides $13!$?

Solution:

$13! = 13 \times 12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$

And we have to find highest power of 3 that can divide the above term

So first we need to know how many times 3 is multiplied in $13!$.

So to find the number of 3's we will divide 13 with 3.

13 divided by 3 gives 4 as quotient and 1 remainder. We will keep remainder aside and move further till the quotient cannot be divided further

Again we divide 4 by 3 we get quotient as 1 and again remainder is 1 .Now we stop at this stage because quotient 1 cannot be divided by 3.

Now add all the quotients

$4+1=5$.

So the maximum power of 3 is 5, which can divide the $13!$.

Example: What is the highest power of 7 that exactly divides $49!$

Solution: To find the highest power of 7 that exactly divides $49!$. We need to know the number of 7's in the $49!$

So when we divide 49 with 7, the quotient will be 7 and there is no remainder, since the quotient can further divided by 7 we will divide 7 with 7 with quotient 1 and remainder 0 .

Now add all quotients and get the answer as 8

So the highest power which will divide the $49!$ will be 8.

Type: Highest power of p which divides the $q!$, where p is not a prime number

Example 1

What will be the maximum power of 6 that divides the $9!$

In order to find maximum power of 6 we will first write as product of 2 and 3.

Example 2

What will be the highest power of 12 that can exactly divide $32!$

We can write $12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$ i.e. we need pair of $2^2 \times 3$

How to find the Unit Digit of a number

For the concept of identifying the unit digit, we have to first familiarize with the concept of cyclicity. Cyclicity of any number is about the last digit and how they appear in a certain defined manner. Let's take an example to clear this thing:

The cyclicity chart of 2 is:

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$2^5 = 32$$

You would see that as 2 is multiplied every-time with its own self, the last digit changes.

On the 4th multiplication, 2^5 has the same unit digit as 2^1 . This shows us the cyclicity of 2 is 4, that is after every fourth multiplication, the unit digit will be two.

Cyclicity table:

The cyclicity table for numbers is given as below:

Number	Cyclicity
1	1
2	4
3	4
4	2
5	1
6	1
7	4
8	4
9	2
10	1

What is the unit digit of the expression 4^{993} ?

Now we have two methods to solve this but we choose the best way to solve it i.e. through cyclicity

We know the cyclicity of 4 is 2

Have a look:

$$4^1 = 4$$

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

$$4^4 = 256$$

From above it is clear that the cyclicity of 4 is 2. Now with the cyclicity number i.e. with 2 divide the given power i.e. 993 by 2 what will be the remainder the remainder will be 1 so the answer when 4 raised to the power one is 4. So the unit digit in this case is 4.

Note : If the remainder becomes zero in any case then the unit digit will be the last digit of $a^{\text{cyclicity number}}$

where a is the given number and cyclicity number is shown in above figure.

The digit in the unit place of the number $7^{295} \times 3^{158}$ is

- A. 7
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 4

Solution

The Cyclicity table for 7 is as follows:

$$7^1 = 7$$

$$7^2 = 49$$

$$7^3 = 343$$

$$7^4 = 2401$$

Let's divide 295 by 4 and the remainder is 3.

Thus, the last digit of 7^{295} is equal to the last digit of 7^3 i.e. 3.

The Cyclicity table for 3 is as follows:

$$3^1 = 3$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$3^4 = 81$$

$$3^5 = 243$$

Let's divide 158 by 4, the remainder is 2. Hence the last digit will be 9.

Therefore, unit's digit of $(7^{295} \times 3^{158})$ is unit's digit of product of digit at unit's place of 7^{295} and $3^{158} = 3 \times 9 = 27$. Hence option 1 is the answer.



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Vaibhav Sir is a law graduate and a Company Secretary with All India Rank at all levels. Apart from having an impeccable academic record, he has immense experience of working with India's best law firms. He has been guiding students since 2018 and firmly believes that the solution to every question lies in the question itself and therefore, breaks down complex problems into simple 1+2 type questions. He teaches simple tricks which make the students fall in love with Maths and Reasoning. He is one of the most loved educators of the institute. His mantra in life is "It always seems impossible until it's DONE."