

CAREERS 360

PREPARATION **Series**

CUET LLM 2025

Memory Based Questions with Solutions

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ABOUT THE EBOOK

Dear, CUET LLM Aspirants,

We have developed a thorough resource known as the CUET LLM Preparation Guide to help you do well on the Common University Entrance Test (CUET) for the LLM program. This eBook meets the needs of aspiring law students who are looking for well-structured training and reliable study materials. Everything you need to approach your preparation with confidence will be covered, including a detailed curriculum analysis and tried-and-true study methods.

Whether you are starting from scratch or are just polishing the last few things before the test, this eBook provides the structured guidance and support you need. If you follow the study plans and strategies outlined in these pages, you will be better equipped to perform well on test day. As a comprehensive resource that inspires you to set high standards and achieve, we hope this book becomes your go-to companion during your LLM journey.

Wishing you all the best in your preparation journey!

CUET LLM 2025 Exam Pattern

Students preparing for the CUET LLM 2025 Exam should be aware of the exam pattern, as it is the first step towards preparation. Below is the exam pattern for CUET LLM 2025.

Particulars	Details
Conducting Body	National Testing Agency
Mode of exam	Online
Duration	105 minutes per paper
Number of questions	75 questions per paper
Total Marks	400 Marks
Marking scheme	+4 marks per correct question. Negative marking of 1 mark per question

CUET LLM 2025 Exam Syllabus

The first step in preparing for the CUET LLM Exam is for students to be aware of the syllabus, which is shown below.

- General Principles of Contracts
- Contract II
- Constitution
- Law of Torts
- Indian Penal Code
- Family Law: Hindu law
- Family Law –II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW
- Criminal law
- Company law
- Property law
- Administrative law
- Environmental law
- Labour Law
- Jurisprudence
- Public international law
- Human rights law and practice
- Right to Information
- Banking law
- Insurance Law
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Civil procedure code & Limitation act
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Intellectual Property Rights- II
- Penology and Victimology
- Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation
- Competition Law
- Law of evidence
- Taxation
- White Collar Crimes
- Women and Criminal Law & Law Relating to Child
- International Trade
- Clinical Course-I: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

CUET LLM 2025 General Preparation Tips

The following points and detailed preparation advice will help you prepare for the CUET LLM 2025 exam:

Recognize the syllabus and exam pattern: Become familiar with the topics addressed. Take note of the time constraints, marking system, and question type and quantity.

Make a Study Schedule: Give each subject a set number of hours per day or per week. Set difficult subjects as a top priority and plan regular revision times.

Establish a Solid Foundation in Legal Aptitude: Pay close attention to fundamental legal ideas, precepts, and contemporary legal concerns. Develop your analytical abilities by learning legal jargon and doing legal reasoning problems.

Keep up with current events and general knowledge: Develop a regular routine of reading newspapers and keeping up with reliable news sources. Focus on significant court rulings, government efforts, and national and international events.

Complete the past year's papers and take mock exams: Try to complete full-length examinations within time constraints and replicate exam-like settings. To find reoccurring question patterns and significant subjects, consult the question papers from prior years.

Evaluate Performance and Address Weaknesses: To comprehend errors, go over each practice exam. Revisit topics or question kinds that routinely yield errors.

Regularly revise: Take brief notes, particularly on legal topics, current events, and critical thinking strategies. To help you remember key details and ideas, go over these notes from time to time.

Keep Up a Healthful Routine: Strike a balance between study periods and brief relaxation breaks. To maintain mental acuity, maintain an active lifestyle, eat well, and get enough sleep.

You will acquire the knowledge and test-taking techniques necessary for success on the CUET 5-Year LLB exam by adhering to these focused preparation guidelines. I wish you luck as you get ready!

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How To Attempt CUET LLM 2025 Question Paper

Here are some key steps and strategies to keep in mind while attempting the CUET LLM Question Paper:

- **Recognize the Pattern:** Learn the format of the test, including the number of questions, the kind of questions (MCQs or not), the marking system, and the distribution of questions by subject. If there is any unfavourable indication, make sure to clarify it and modify your strategy accordingly.
- **Schedule Your Time Allocation:** To determine the degree of difficulty in each part, quickly scan the entire paper. To prevent spending too much time on one area, decide how much time you will spend on each one and stick to that schedule.
- **Start with Known Topics:** To gain confidence and earn marks early, start with parts or questions that you find simpler or are familiar with. To avoid getting stuck, save the more difficult or ambiguous queries till later.
- **Carefully read the questions:** Pay special attention to how the question is phrased; words like "not," "expect," or "only" can alter its meaning.
- **Employ Elimination Techniques:** Reduce your alternatives by removing unsuitable ones. To improve your chances of choosing the right response when unsure, methodically rule out incorrect answers.
- **Keep an eye on the clock:** If you discover that you are devoting too much time to a particular subject, move on and, if you have time, revisit it later. Your overall score can be considerably raised by practising effective time management.
- **Preserve Accuracy:** Avoid making wild guesses while using negative marking, if applicable. Only when you can rule out some options do you make educated guesses
- **Review Before Submitting:** If you have the time, go over the marked questions again to fix any thoughtless errors. Make sure you have accurately filled out the answer sheet, or shaded it if it is offline.

- **Remain Calm and Confident:** You can tackle questions more rationally when you have a calm attitude. If you see tension or worry rising, take a deep breath and refocus.

You can improve your performance and approach the CUET LLM 2025 question paper with more confidence and clarity by using these tactics.

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CUET LLM 2025 Memory-Based Questions with Detailed Answers

1. Who is authorised to arrest the CRPC?

Ans: As per the provisions of CRPC, persons who are authorised to arrest an offender are as follows:

1. Arrest by a police officer
2. Arrest by private person
3. Arrest by Magistrate

2. Which evidence is admissible in the Evidence Act?

Ans: The Act specifies rules for admissibility, including those related to relevancy, hearsay, expert opinions, character evidence, public documents, privileged communication, admissions, confessions, and the potential exclusion of illegally obtained evidence.

3. Provision regarding lien?

Ans: The right of lien is the right available to the bailee as per the ICA. The bailee has the right to lien, which means the bailee can take back possession of the goods bailed by the bailor until the charges are paid in respect of the goods.

4. What is the definition of fact under evidence law?

Ans: The term 'Fact' means an 'existing thing', But under the Evidence Act, the meaning of the word is not limited to only what is tangible and visible or is in any way the object of senses. 1) anything, state of things or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses.

5. What is IDDAT under muslim law?

Ans: Iddat is an important concept in Islamic law, and it serves several purposes. It provides time for the parties to reflect on their decision and, if possible, reconcile.

6. Kinds of Divorce Under Muslim Law?

Ans: Under Muslim law, divorce can be classified into Judicial Divorce (Talaq-e-Tafweez, Lian, Faskh, and Mubarat) and Extra-Judicial Divorce (Talaq, Khula, and Ila), with Talaq further divided into Talaq-ul-Sunnat (Ahsan & Hasan) and Talaq-ul-Biddat (Triple Talaq). Judicial divorce is granted by the court, while extra-judicial divorce is initiated by the husband or wife as per Islamic principles.

7. Is hearsay Evidence admissible in Court?

Ans: The general rule is that hearsay evidence is not admissible in a court of law. Section 60 of the Evidence Act states that oral evidence must be direct. The person must directly hear, see, or sense the fact. For example, I saw a woman running with a bloodied knife.

8. Under which arbitrator is appointed under the Arbitration Act?

Ans: In arbitration, the arbitrator, who will resolve the dispute between the parties to the dispute, is appointed by the parties to the agreement or by the Court. Section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 prescribes the procedure for the appointment of the arbitrator.

9. In which case, the idea of judicial review was proposed?

Ans: The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA. It was propounded for the first time in the famous case of Marbury versus Madison (1803) by John Marshall, the then Chief Justice of the American Supreme Court.

10. Cases related to the consideration.

Ans: Here are some key cases related to **consideration** in contract law:

1. **Currie v. Misa (1875)** – Defined consideration as something of value in the eyes of the law, necessary for a valid contract.
2. **Chappell & Co. Ltd. v. Nestlé Co. Ltd. (1960)** – Established that even trivial or nominal consideration (e.g., chocolate wrappers) can be valid.
3. **Thomas v. Thomas (1842)** – Affirmed that consideration must be something of value, even if minimal.

4. **Tweddle v. Atkinson (1861)** – Held that only a party providing consideration can enforce a contract.
5. **Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. v. Selfridge & Co. Ltd. (1915)** – Reinforced the principle that consideration is necessary for privity of contract.

11. What is the significance of the Marbury vs Madison case?

Ans: The *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) case established the principle of judicial review, giving the U.S. Supreme Court the power to declare laws unconstitutional. This strengthened the judiciary's role in balancing the powers of the government.

12. Traditional digital library?

Ans: Traditional libraries are adopting hybrid models, collaborative ventures, and physical spaces to support digital learning. The research highlights the benefits of digital libraries, but also addresses concerns like digital divide, data security, and cultural heritage preservation.

13. What constitutes air pollution under the Air Pollution and Control Act?

Ans: Section 2 (a) defines an 'air pollutants' as any solid liquid or gaseous substance which may cause harm or damage the environment, humans, plants, animals or even damage property. A 1987 amendment to the act also added 'noise' in the list of harmful substances.

14. When did Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was introduced?

Ans: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was negotiated and signed by nations at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil on June 5, 1992. The convention came into force on December 29, 1993. India became a party to the convention on February 18, 1994.

15. Why is Vishaka & Ors v Rajasthan important?

The case of *Vishaka & Ors. v/s state of Rajasthan* addresses the problem of sexually harassing a woman at work. The Supreme Court's decision in this case is a milestone one in the history of sexual harassment. Uninvited or unwanted sexual favors or sexual gestures directed at another gender by one gender constitute sexual harassment.

16. Which case is responsible for including environmental studies as a subject in the college level?

Ans: The Supreme Court rejected environmentalist M.C. Mehta's interim application, which sought a directive for the inclusion of Environmental Studies in school and college curricula, stating that it was a policy matter for the government to decide.

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