



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : LEGAL STUDIES

GRADE – XI

TIME : 03 HRS

M.M:80

General Instructions:

- (a) The question paper contains four sections – A, B, C, and D.
- (b) Section – A Q.1 to Q.20 are Multiple Choice Questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (c) Section – B Q.21 to Q.28 are Short Answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words each.
- (d) Section – C Q.29 to Q.36 are Long Answer type-I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers should exceed 100 words each.
- (e) Section – D Q.37 to Q.40 are Long Answer type-II questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 140 words each.

SECTION – A

[20]

All questions are compulsory. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a State?
(a) Population (b) Fixed Territory (c) Political Party (d) Sovereignty
2. The famous doctrine of 'Separation of Powers' was systematically propounded by:
(a) Aristotle (b) Montesquieu (c) A.V. Dicey (d) John Austin
3. Which organ of the government is primarily responsible for the implementation and execution of laws?
(a) Legislature (b) Judiciary (c) Executive (d) Electorate
4. The Indian Constitution is characterized as_____.
(a) Completely Rigid (b) Completely Flexible (c) Partly rigid and partly flexible (d) Unwritten
5. Administrative Law primarily deals with the powers, procedures, and judicial review of_____.
(a) Criminal Courts (b) Administrative Authorities
(c) Military Tribunals (d) Private Corporations
6. The term 'Jurisprudence' is derived from the Latin word Jurisprudentia, which means_____.
(a) Knowledge of Law (b) Modification of Law
(c) Execution of Law (d) Violation of Law
7. Laws enacted formally by the legislative body are classified as_____.
(a) Customary Law (b) Statutory Law (c) Conventional Law (d) Natural Law

8. Which category of law governs the relationship between private individuals?
(a) Public Law (b) International Law (c) Private Law (d) Constitutional Law
9. In India, primary legal regulations concerning internet transactions and cyber crimes are contained in:
(a) The Indian Penal Code (b) The Information Technology Act, 2000
(c) The Consumer Protection Act (d) The Indian Evidence Act
10. Who stands as the formal constitutional head of the Executive branch in the Union of India?
(a) The Prime Minister (b) The President
(c) The Chief Justice of India (d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
11. A system of governance where all administrative powers are centralized in a single central government is known as:
(a) Federal System (b) Unitary System (c) Diarchy (d) Confederal System
12. The concept of 'Rule of Law', emphasizing that no man is above the law, was popularized by:
(a) Roscoe Pound (b) A.V. Dicey (c) Friedrich Carl von Savigny (d) Jeremy Bentham
13. A long-established practice that has acquired the binding force of law in a society is termed as:
(a) Precedent (b) Custom (c) Ordinance (d) Treaty
14. The Law Commission of India is a_____.
(a) Permanent Constitutional Body (b) Statutory Authority
(c) Non-statutory ad-hoc advisory body (d) Wing of the Supreme Court
15. Fraudulently acquiring sensitive financial details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in electronic communication is_____.
(a) Hacking (b) Phishing (c) Cyberstalking (d) Data Alteration
16. The introductory statement showing the fundamental objectives and core philosophy of the Indian Constitution is the_____.
(a) Preamble (b) First Schedule
(c) Fundamental Rights Chapter (d) Directive Principles
17. The core function of the Judicial organ of the government is to_____.
(a) Frame policies (b) Enact legislations
(c) Interpret and apply the law (d) Collect state revenues
18. Criminal Law falls under which broader classification of law?
(a) Private Law (b) Public Law (c) International Law (d) Mercantile Law

19. The binding legal principle or reason behind a judicial decision is known as:

- (a) Obiter Dicta (b) Ratio Decidendi (c) Stare Decisis (d) Res Judicata

20. Which of the following is a vital technical practice for ensuring personal cyber safety?

- (a) Using identical passwords across all platforms
(b) Enabling Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)
(c) Keeping operating systems unpatched
(d) Accessing financial accounts over unsecured public Wi-Fi

SECTION – B

[16]

Answer the following questions. Each question carries 2 marks and the answers should not exceed 40 words.

21. Define the term 'State' by highlighting any two of its core attributes.
22. Differentiate between Bicameral and Unicameral legislatures.
23. What is meant by the principle of 'Checks and Balances'?
24. State any two distinct features that make the Indian Constitution unique.
25. Define the scope of Administrative Law.
26. Briefly explain the primary focus of the Historical School of Jurisprudence.
27. Distinguish between Substantive Law and Procedural Law.
28. State the primary purpose behind constructing a Law Commission.

SECTION – C

[24]

Answer the following questions. Each question carries 3 marks and the answers must exceed 100 words.

29. Identify and explain the four essential physical and political elements that must coexist to form a valid 'State'.
30. Discuss how the absolute application of the Separation of Powers can lead to practical governance deadlock, and how coordination resolves it.
31. Elaborate upon the three core meanings of the 'Rule of Law' as propounded by A.V. Dicey, detailing their relevance to democracy.
32. Analyze the systemic classification of Public Law and Private Law. Support your analysis with distinct branches falling under each category.
33. Explain 'Judicial Precedent' as a binding source of law. Distinctly isolate the operational differences

between *Ratio Decidendi* and *Obiter Dicta*.

34. Describe the criteria that a social 'Custom' must satisfy before it can be legally recognized as a valid source of law by Indian courts.
35. Discuss the societal changes that made the enactment of the Information Technology Act, 2000, necessary for India.
36. Outline the historical importance of Law Reforms in eliminating obsolete colonial laws in post-independence India.

SECTION – D

[20]

Answer the following questions. Each question carries 5 marks and answers should not exceed 140 words.

37. Critically evaluate the structural design and distinct operational powers allocated to the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary under a democratic framework
38. "The Indian Constitution balanced flexibility and rigidity to remain an organic, living text." Evaluate this statement in light of its salient features.
39. Examine the contemporary growth of Administrative Law, focusing heavily on why modern states rely on 'Delegated Legislation'.
40. Classify the distinct types of cyber offenses recognized under Indian law, and evaluate the critical cybersecurity protocols individuals must adopt.