

Daily Practice – Legal Reasoning · Analytical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques

Darken one bubble per question. Negative marking applies. Answers and detailed explanations are provided in a separate companion sheet.
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SECTION A – LEGAL REASONING

Q1–12 · 12 Marks

PRINCIPLE A – CAVEAT EMPTOR AND STATUTORY EXCEPTIONS UNDER THE SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 (Q1–6)

The doctrine of caveat emptor — 'let the buyer beware' — historically required a buyer to examine and judge goods themselves; the seller bore no general duty to disclose latent defects. Under Indian law the rule survives in Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, but is hemmed in by significant statutory exceptions. First, where the buyer discloses to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required and relies on the seller's skill or judgment, there is an implied condition of fitness for that purpose (Section 16(1)). Second, where goods are bought by description from a dealer in such goods, there is an implied condition of merchantable quality (Section 16(2)) — the goods must be saleable under the description and reasonably fit for ordinary use. Third, in a sale by sample, the bulk must correspond with the sample (Section 17). Fourth, fraudulent concealment of defects by the seller defeats caveat emptor. The doctrine today therefore operates only where the buyer has inspected the goods, no purpose has been disclosed, and no description, sample, or fraud is involved.

1. Rohit, a hotelier, tells Veena (a kitchen-equipment dealer) that he needs an industrial fryer to cook 200 portions of chicken per hour for his restaurant. Veena, who sells fryers daily, supplies one that overheats and produces only 40 portions per hour. Rohit sues. What is the strongest legal basis for his claim?

- A. Caveat emptor applies because Rohit failed to test the fryer before payment.
- B. Implied condition of fitness for purpose under Section 16(1) is breached.
- C. Negligence in the selection of goods by the seller.
- D. Frustration of the contract due to mechanical failure of the appliance.

2. Which of the following statements about caveat emptor under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, is INCORRECT?

- A. The doctrine survives only where the buyer has not disclosed any particular purpose.
- B. A sale by sample requires the bulk to correspond with the sample.
- C. Fraudulent concealment of a defect by the seller defeats the doctrine.
- D. Merchantable quality must be expressly written into the contract to apply.

3. A shopkeeper sells 'first-grade Basmati rice' from a sealed sack. The buyer takes the rice home and finds it is broken and mixed with stones. The buyer never inspected the sack before buying. What is the legal position?

- A. Buyer cannot recover — caveat emptor applies because he did not inspect.
- B. Buyer can recover — implied condition of merchantable quality under Section 16(2) is breached.
- C. Buyer can recover only if he proves fraudulent intent on the seller's part.
- D. Buyer cannot recover because rice is a perishable commodity outside the Act.

4. Which of the following best describes the modern operation of caveat emptor in Indian sales law?

- A. An absolute rule placing the entire risk of latent defects on the buyer.
- B. A default position substantially narrowed by statutory implied conditions and warranties.
- C. A doctrine entirely abrogated by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
- D. A rule that applies only to the sale of second-hand goods.

5. Maya buys a second-hand car after the seller — a private individual — tells her it has 'no mechanical issues.' Two days later the engine seizes due to a problem the seller knew of but never disclosed. Can Maya succeed against him?

- A. No — caveat emptor applies absolutely to second-hand goods.
- B. Yes — fraudulent concealment defeats caveat emptor and a misrepresentation claim succeeds.
- C. No — Maya ought to have hired a mechanic to inspect the car before purchase.
- D. Yes — Section 16(2) merchantable-quality applies to private second-hand sales.

6. A buyer purchases a smartphone after seeing an identical sample displayed at the seller's shop. The bulk delivered has a different chipset though the same outer casing. Which provision is most directly engaged?

- A. Section 16(1) — fitness for a particular purpose.
- B. Section 16(2) — merchantable quality.
- C. Section 17 — sale by sample, bulk must correspond.
- D. Section 18 — sale by description alone.

PRINCIPLE B – THE TORT OF DEFAMATION – LIBEL, SLANDER AND DEFENCES (Q7–12)

Defamation in tort protects a person's reputation from false statements that lower them in the estimation of right-thinking members of society. The tort takes two forms: libel — a defamatory statement in a permanent form (writing, print, broadcast, or electronic communication) — and slander, in transient form (spoken words or gestures). Libel is actionable per se, without proof of special damage. Slander generally requires proof of actual damage, with four traditional exceptions: imputations of a serious criminal offence, of an infectious disease, of unchastity in a woman, and of unfitness for an office or trade. The claimant must prove (i) a defamatory statement, (ii) reference to the claimant, and (iii) publication to at least one third person. Justification (truth) is a complete defence. Fair comment protects honest opinion on a matter of public interest based on accurate facts. Absolute privilege covers parliamentary and judicial proceedings; qualified privilege protects statements made in performance of a legal, social, or moral duty to a person with a corresponding interest, and is defeated by proof of malice. The Indian Supreme Court in *Subramanian Swamy v Union of India* (2016) observed that reputation is a facet of Article 21.

7. Anita posts on her widely-followed Instagram account that her former employer, Ramesh, 'embezzles funds from his charity.' The statement is false. Ramesh sues her. Which characterisation is most accurate?

- A. Slander, requiring proof of special damage by Ramesh.
- B. Libel, actionable per se because the statement is in permanent form.
- C. Not defamation because Instagram is private property of the user.
- D. Not defamation because Anita is exercising free speech under Article 19.

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the four traditional exceptions where slander is actionable without proof of special damage?

- A. Imputation of a serious criminal offence.
- B. Imputation of an infectious or contagious disease.
- C. Imputation of unchastity in a woman.
- D. Imputation of religious heresy or unorthodox belief.

9. Which of the following best describes the defence of fair comment in the tort of defamation?

- A. Honest opinion on a matter of public interest based on accurate underlying facts.
- B. Any statement made in good faith, regardless of whether the underlying facts are true.
- C. Statements made in the course of parliamentary or judicial proceedings.
- D. Statements made under a moral duty to a person with a corresponding interest.

10. A judge, during a trial, remarks from the bench that the accused 'has the demeanour of a habitual fraudster.' The accused later sues the judge for defamation. The judge's most effective defence is:

- A. Justification — proving the statement was substantially true on the evidence.
- B. Fair comment — the remark is opinion on a matter of public interest.
- C. Absolute privilege attaching to statements made in judicial proceedings.
- D. Qualified privilege, defeasible only by proof of malice.

11. Vijay, a journalist, writes a column accusing a politician of taking bribes, based on documents Vijay knows are forged. The politician sues. Which defence is LEAST likely to succeed?

- A. Justification (truth), because Vijay cannot prove substantial truth.
- B. Fair comment, because the comment is not based on accurate facts.
- C. Qualified privilege, defeated by Vijay's knowledge of falsity (malice).
- D. Absolute privilege, because journalism is constitutionally protected speech.

12. Sunita forwards a defamatory WhatsApp message — written by someone else — to a group of 30 contacts. She does not author the words herself. Is she liable in tort for defamation?

- A. No — she is not the original author of the defamatory statement.
- B. No — WhatsApp groups are private communications outside the law of defamation.
- C. Yes — every republication is a fresh publication and a fresh cause of action.
- D. Yes, but only if the identity of the original author cannot be established.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13–20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — COMPARATIVE RANKING — MARKS OF SIX STUDENTS (Q13–16)

Six students — Aarav, Bhavna, Chirag, Divya, Esha and Faisal — sat for the same end-of-term examination in Constitutional Law and each received a distinct percentage score (no two students share the same score). Their teacher distributed the marksheets in person and shared the following partial information with the class:

1. Chirag scored higher than Faisal.
2. Faisal scored higher than Bhavna.
3. Bhavna scored higher than Aarav.
4. Divya scored higher than Chirag.
5. Esha scored higher than Divya.
6. Exactly five students scored higher than Aarav.

Using only the statements above, determine the complete ranking from highest score to lowest, and answer the four questions that follow. Treat 'higher than' as strict inequality and assume the constraints are mutually consistent.

13. Who among the six students scored the highest?

- A. Aarav
- B. Esha
- C. Divya
- D. Chirag

14. Who scored exactly third from the top in the final ranking?

- A. Chirag
- B. Faisal
- C. Divya
- D. Bhavna

15. How many students in total scored higher than Faisal?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

16. If a further condition is added that the student who came fourth scored exactly 72%, who scored 72%?

- A. Chirag
- B. Faisal
- C. Bhavna
- D. Esha

PUZZLE 2 — COMMITTEE SELECTION — FOUR MEMBERS FROM A POOL OF SEVEN (Q17–20)

Monument	Domestic ('000)	International ('000)	Revenue (₹ lakh)
Hampi Group	300	40	390
Ajanta Caves	200	60	460

26. Which monument has the highest international-to-domestic visitor ratio in the quarter?

- A. Taj Mahal
 B. Qutub Minar
 C. Red Fort
 D. Ajanta Caves

27. What is the total ticket revenue (in ₹ lakh) collected from all five monuments in the quarter?

- A. ₹3,540 lakh
 B. ₹3,780 lakh
 C. ₹3,880 lakh
 D. ₹4,020 lakh

28. What fraction of the Taj Mahal's quarterly revenue came from international visitors?

- A. 50%
 B. 60%
 C. 70%
 D. 75%

29. Across all five monuments, what is the total number of domestic visitors (in thousands) in the quarter?

- A. 2,400
 B. 2,500
 C. 2,600
 D. 2,700

30. If Qutub Minar's domestic ticket price is raised to ₹75 (international price unchanged), what would be its new quarterly total revenue (in ₹ lakh)?

- A. ₹650 lakh
 B. ₹700 lakh
 C. ₹750 lakh
 D. ₹800 lakh

SECTION D – RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-40 · 10 Marks

Standalone questions covering blood relations, direction sense, syllogism, coding-decoding, simple arithmetic and basic GK. No passage required.

31. Pointing to a man in a photograph, Asha says, 'He is the only son of my mother's father.' How is the man related to Asha?

- A. Father
 B. Maternal uncle
 C. Brother
 D. Grandfather

32. Rohan walks 5 km north, turns right and walks 3 km, turns right and walks 5 km, then turns right and walks 3 km. Where is his final position relative to his starting point?

- A. At the starting point
 B. 6 km north of start
 C. 6 km east of start
 D. 3 km east of start

33. Statements: All lawyers are graduates. Some graduates are economists.

Conclusions: (I) Some lawyers are economists. (II) Some economists are graduates.

Which of the following conclusions logically follows?

- A. Only I follows
 B. Only II follows
 C. Both I and II follow
 D. Neither follows

34. If FRIEND is coded as IULHQG in a certain scheme, how would the word LAWYER be coded in the same scheme?

- A. ODZBHU
 B. OEZAHU
 C. ODBZHU
 D. NDZBGU

35. Find the next term in the sequence: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 36
 B. 40
 C. 42
 D. 44

36. A trader offers a 20% discount on the marked price of an item and still makes a 25% profit on cost. If the cost price is ₹2,000, what is the marked price of the item?

- A. ₹2,800
 B. ₹3,000
 C. ₹3,125
 D. ₹3,500

37. A train covers the first half of a journey at 60 km/h and the second half at 40 km/h. What is the average speed of the train for the entire journey?

- A. 45 km/h
 B. 48 km/h
 C. 50 km/h
 D. 52 km/h

38. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in which Part of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Part II
 B. Part III
 C. Part IV
 D. Part V

39. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution as it stands today?

- A. Right to Equality
 B. Right to Freedom of Religion
 C. Right to Property
 D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

40. If 1 January 2026 falls on a Thursday, what day of the week is 1 March 2026?

- A. Friday
 B. Saturday
 C. Sunday
 D. Monday