

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 THE IMPLIED CONDITION AS TO MERCHANTABILITY QUALITY – SECTION 16, SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 (Q1–6)

The maxim caveat emptor ('let the buyer beware') traditionally placed the burden on the buyer to examine goods before purchase. Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, however, carves out important statutory exceptions that effectively reverse this rule in modern commercial dealings. Under Section 16(1), where the buyer expressly or by implication makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment, and the goods are of a description which it is in the course of the seller's business to supply, there is an implied condition that the goods shall be reasonably fit for that purpose. Under Section 16(2), where goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description, there is an implied condition that the goods shall be of merchantable quality, except that if the buyer has examined the goods, no implied condition applies as regards defects which such examination ought to have revealed. The classic case is *Priest v. Last* (1903), where a hot-water bottle that burst was held not merchantable; Indian courts have followed similar reasoning in *Shital Kumar Saini v. Satvir Singh* (2010), affirming that fitness-for-purpose is the touchstone in consumer transactions.

1. Rohit, a poultry farmer, tells Mohan, a feed dealer who regularly supplies poultry feed, that he needs feed suitable for layer hens producing eggs. Mohan supplies feed which causes the hens to stop laying. Rohit sues. Which is the most likely outcome?

- A. Rohit fails because caveat emptor applies and he should have tested a sample first
- B. Rohit succeeds under Section 16(1) — he disclosed purpose and relied on Mohan's skill
- C. Rohit succeeds only if Mohan gave an express warranty in writing about egg-laying
- D. Rohit fails because the loss of egg-laying is too remote to attract Section 16

2. Which statement BEST describes the relationship between caveat emptor and Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

- A. Section 16 abolishes caveat emptor in all sales of goods in India
- B. Section 16 retains caveat emptor as the rule but carves out specific statutory exceptions
- C. Caveat emptor applies only to second-hand goods; Section 16 governs all new goods
- D. Caveat emptor and Section 16 apply alternately depending on the price of the goods

3. Sneha buys a pair of woollen socks from a retail shop. She develops a skin disease because her skin is abnormally sensitive – a sensitivity she did not disclose to the seller. The socks are otherwise of normal quality. Is the seller liable under Section 16?

- A. Yes, because the implied condition of fitness is absolute and admits no exceptions
- B. Yes, because Sneha was a consumer and the burden of disclosure lies on the seller
- C. No, because the abnormal sensitivity was undisclosed and the goods were of merchantable quality
- D. No, because socks are not goods sold by description under Section 16(2)

4. Which of the following situations would MOST clearly attract the proviso to Section 16(2) – that no implied condition applies as regards defects revealed by examination?

- A. Buyer asks the seller about a defect; seller denies it; buyer purchases without examining
- B. Buyer is invited to examine goods, examines them cursorily, and overlooks an obvious crack on the surface
- C. Buyer relies entirely on the seller's expertise without any examination at all
- D. Buyer purchases sealed packaged food without opening the seal

5. A buyer orders 'No. 1 quality canary seed' by description from a regular dealer. The seed delivered germinates poorly because of a hidden fungal infection not detectable on visual inspection. Which is INCORRECT?

- A. There is an implied condition of merchantable quality under Section 16(2)
- B. The buyer can reject the goods even though the defect was hidden
- C. The seller is not liable because the buyer failed to chemically test the seed
- D. Sale by description triggers the merchantable-quality condition regardless of inspection

6. A manufacturer sells industrial machinery to a buyer who specifies the precise output rating required for his particular factory configuration. The machinery functions but produces 10% less output than specified. The buyer's claim under Section 16(1) will MOST LIKELY:

- A. Fail because partial performance discharges the implied condition
- B. Succeed because the particular purpose was disclosed and the goods are unfit for it
- C. Fail because output ratings are warranties, not conditions
- D. Succeed only if the buyer can prove fraud on the part of the manufacturer

PRINCIPLE B – RIGHT TO PRIVACY AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT – JUSTICE K.S. PUTTASWAMY V. UNION OF INDIA (2017) (Q7–12)

In *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India* (2017) 10 SCC 1, a nine-judge Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. The judgment overruled the contrary holdings in *M.P. Sharma* (1954) and *Kharak Singh* (1962) to the extent they denied privacy constitutional status. The Court articulated a three-pronged proportionality test for any state interference with privacy: (i) the action must be sanctioned by law; (ii) the proposed action must be necessary for a legitimate state aim; and (iii) the means adopted must be proportionate to the object pursued. Privacy includes informational privacy, bodily integrity, decisional autonomy, and the protection of personal correspondence. Subsequent jurisprudence has applied *Puttaswamy* to strike down Section 377 IPC (*Navej Singh Johar*, 2018), decriminalise adultery (*Joseph Shine*, 2018), and shape the Aadhaar regime (*Puttaswamy II*, 2018). The right is, however, not absolute and may be lawfully restricted on grounds such as national security, prevention of crime, public order, and protection of others' rights, subject always to the proportionality test.

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

7. The State enacts a law mandating that all citizens install a government-developed health-tracking app that continuously transmits location and biometric data to a central server, without any opt-out. A constitutional challenge under Puttaswamy will MOST LIKELY succeed because:

- A. Any law touching personal data is per se unconstitutional after Puttaswamy
- B. The mandatory and continuous nature fails the necessity and proportionality limbs of the test
- C. Health data is excluded from the definition of privacy under Article 21
- D. Article 21 applies only to citizens facing criminal prosecution

8. Which of the following was NOT articulated as a facet of privacy in the Puttaswamy judgment?

- A. Informational privacy regarding personal data
- B. Bodily integrity and protection from non-consensual physical intrusion
- C. Absolute protection from all forms of state surveillance
- D. Decisional autonomy in intimate personal choices

9. A state law authorises the police to access call detail records of any subscriber merely upon a written request by an officer above a specified rank, without judicial oversight. Applying the Puttaswamy proportionality test, which limb is the law MOST likely to fail?

- A. The 'sanctioned by law' limb, because there is no statute
- B. The 'legitimate state aim' limb, because crime prevention is not a state aim
- C. The 'proportionality of means' limb, because absence of judicial oversight makes the means excessive
- D. All three limbs equally

10. Which earlier Supreme Court decision was expressly overruled by Puttaswamy on the question of privacy being a fundamental right?

- A. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
- B. M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra (1954)
- C. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
- D. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992)

11. Which statement BEST captures the Court's view on whether the right to privacy is absolute?

- A. It is absolute and admits no exceptions whatsoever
- B. It can be restricted only by a constitutional amendment passed by Parliament
- C. It can be restricted by law on legitimate grounds subject to proportionality
- D. It can be restricted at the executive's discretion in matters of public interest

12. Which subsequent judgment did NOT draw substantively on the Puttaswamy framework?

- A. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018) — decriminalisation of consensual same-sex relations
- B. Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2018) — striking down Section 497 IPC on adultery
- C. Puttaswamy II v. Union of India (2018) — Aadhaar judgment
- D. Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala (2018) — Sabarimala temple entry

SECTION B – ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13–20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 – WEEKLY HOLIDAY SCHEDULING – FIVE NATIONAL DAYS ACROSS A WORKING WEEK (Q13–16)

Five national observances — Constitution Day, Teachers' Day, Hindi Diwas, Engineers' Day and Doctors' Day — are to be commemorated by a school on five different working days of a single week, from Monday to Friday (one observance per day). The Principal has fixed the following rules: (1) Hindi Diwas cannot be commemorated on Monday or Friday. (2) Teachers' Day must be commemorated exactly two days after Doctors' Day. (3) Engineers' Day is commemorated immediately before Hindi Diwas. (4) Constitution Day is commemorated on either the first or the last day of the week. (5) No two observances may share a day, and every day from Monday to Friday has exactly one observance.

13. On which day is Hindi Diwas commemorated?

- A. Tuesday
- B. Wednesday
- C. Thursday
- D. Cannot be determined

14. Which observance is on Monday?

- A. Doctors' Day
- B. Constitution Day
- C. Engineers' Day
- D. Teachers' Day

15. Which two observances are commemorated on consecutive days, in the order Day-1 then Day-2?

- A. Doctors' Day then Constitution Day
- B. Engineers' Day then Hindi Diwas
- C. Teachers' Day then Engineers' Day
- D. Constitution Day then Hindi Diwas

16. If the rule about Teachers' Day were changed to 'exactly one day after Doctors' Day' (instead of two), and all other rules held, which observance would now have to fall on Monday?

- A. Doctors' Day
- B. Engineers' Day
- C. Constitution Day
- D. Teachers' Day

PUZZLE 2 – DICTIONARY-ORDER RANKING – FIVE WORDS ARRANGED LEXICOGRAPHICALLY (Q17–20)

Five English words — PEARL, PEACH, PEACE, PEARS and PEAKS — are to be arranged in standard dictionary (lexicographic) order, from first to fifth, exactly as they would appear in an English dictionary. Standard dictionary order compares words letter-by-letter from left to right; the first differing letter determines order using the standard A-to-Z sequence. All five words share the prefix 'PEA'; the order is therefore decided from the fourth letter onwards. Additionally, the Principal notes the following two facts as aids: (1) Among words sharing the first four letters, the fifth letter (if any) decides position. (2) If a word is a prefix of another (which is not the case here, since all five are five letters long), the shorter word comes first.

17. Which word comes FIRST in dictionary order?

- A. PEACE B. PEACH
 C. PEAKS D. PEARL

18. Which word comes LAST in dictionary order?

- A. PEACH B. PEARL
 C. PEARS D. PEAKS

19. Which word occupies the THIRD position in dictionary order?

- A. PEACH B. PEAKS
 C. PEARL D. PEARS

20. If a new word PEALS were added to the list, which position would it occupy among the now six words?

- A. Third B. Fourth
 C. Fifth D. Sixth

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 – UPI TRANSACTION VOLUME BY APP, FY26 Q1 (IN CRORE TRANSACTIONS) (Q21–25)

The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) released its FY26 Q1 (April-June 2026) operational data showing the share of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions processed by the four largest UPI apps in India. The total UPI transaction volume across all apps in Q1 FY26 was 4,000 crore transactions. The table below shows the volumes processed by the four leading apps (in crore transactions) and their respective average ticket size (average value per transaction, in rupees). 'Others' includes all remaining apps and bank-branded UPI applications. Use the data to answer the questions that follow. Assume any rounding occurs only at the final answer step.

App	Volume (crore)	Avg ticket (₹)
PhonePe	1,800	1,500
Google Pay	1,400	1,200
Paytm	320	900
CRED	160	2,500
Others	320	800

21. What percentage of total UPI transaction volume was processed by PhonePe in Q1 FY26?

- A. 35% B. 40%
 C. 45% D. 50%

22. By volume, the combined share of Paytm and CRED was approximately what fraction of Google Pay's share?

- A. One-fifth B. One-fourth
 C. One-third D. One-half

23. What was the total value of UPI transactions (in ₹ lakh crore) processed by CRED in Q1 FY26?

- A. ₹2 lakh crore B. ₹3 lakh crore
 C. ₹4 lakh crore D. ₹5 lakh crore

24. Which app had the HIGHEST total transaction value (volume × avg ticket) in Q1 FY26?

- A. PhonePe B. Google Pay
 C. Paytm D. CRED

25. If PhonePe's volume grows by 25% in Q2 while total UPI volume grows by 10%, what will be PhonePe's new share of total volume in Q2 (rounded to nearest percent)?

- A. 45% B. 49%
 C. 51% D. 55%

DATA SET 2 – CROP YIELD ACROSS FOUR INDIAN STATES – WHEAT, RICE AND PULSES, FY26 (KG PER HECTARE) (Q26–30)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare published its FY26 state-wise crop yield estimates for the three major foodgrains — wheat, rice and pulses — across four agriculturally significant states: Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Yield is measured in kilograms per hectare (kg/ha), a standard metric of land productivity that allows comparison across states with very different cropped acreages. A higher yield indicates better land productivity per unit of area. The table below summarises the latest official figures published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Use the table to answer the questions that follow; arithmetic should be done to the nearest integer where division does not yield a clean result, and percentages should be rounded to one decimal place where required for full marks.

State	Wheat (kg/ha)	Rice (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)
Punjab	5,000	4,200	900
Uttar Pradesh	3,200	2,800	1,100
Madhya Pradesh	2,800	1,600	1,200
Maharashtra	1,800	2,000	800

26. Which state has the HIGHEST yield in wheat?

- A. Punjab B. Uttar Pradesh
 C. Madhya Pradesh D. Maharashtra

27. By what percentage does Punjab's rice yield exceed Maharashtra's rice yield?

- A. 80% B. 100%
 C. 110% D. 120%

28. What is the AVERAGE pulses yield across the four states (kg/ha)?

- A. 900 B. 950
 C. 1,000 D. 1,050

29. Considering all three crops together, which state has the LOWEST combined yield (sum across crops)?

- A. Punjab B. Uttar Pradesh
 C. Madhya Pradesh D. Maharashtra

30. If Madhya Pradesh's wheat yield rises by 25% next year and the rest stay constant, what will be Madhya Pradesh's new combined yield (sum across the three crops, kg/ha)?

- A. 5,600 B. 6,300
 C. 6,500 D. 6,700

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31–36 · 6 Marks

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

31. If A is B's father, B is C's brother, and D is C's mother, then how is A related to D?

- A. Brother B. Husband
 C. Father D. Uncle

32. A man walks 6 km north, then 8 km east, then 6 km south. What is his shortest distance from the starting point?

- A. 6 km B. 8 km
 C. 10 km D. 14 km

33. Statements: All artists are dreamers. Some dreamers are realists. Conclusion: Some artists are realists. The conclusion is:

- A. Definitely true
 B. Definitely false
 C. Does not follow
 D. True only sometimes

34. In a code language, BRAIN is written as CSBJO. How would TRAIN be written in the same code?

- A. USBJO B. USBJP
 C. TSBJO D. USBKP

35. Find the missing term in the series: 4, 9, 19, 39, 79, ?

- A. 139 B. 149
 C. 159 D. 169

36. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Right to Constitutional Remedies guaranteed?

- A. Article 14 B. Article 19
 C. Article 21 D. Article 32