

**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. Free daily practice — [clatgurukul.com/daily](http://clatgurukul.com/daily) · Pass this sheet to a friend.

**SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING**

**Q1-12 · 12 Marks**

**PRINCIPLE A — CAVEAT EMPTOR AND ITS STATUTORY EXCEPTIONS UNDER THE SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 (Q1-6)**

The maxim caveat emptor — 'let the buyer beware' — is the foundational rule embodied in Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. The general principle is that there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness of goods supplied under a contract of sale; it is for the buyer to satisfy himself, before purchase, that the goods conform to his requirements. However, the rule is heavily qualified by exceptions. First, where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, so as to show that 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. Secondly, 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. Thirdly, where the seller is guilty of fraud or actively conceals a latent defect, the maxim does not apply. The doctrine has thus shifted, in modern consumer jurisprudence, towards caveat venditor — 'let the seller beware'.

**1. A buyer tells a seed merchant that he needs seeds to sow a paddy crop in saline soil. The merchant supplies ordinary seeds which fail in saline conditions. Which exception to caveat emptor applies?**

- A. Merchantable quality on a sale by description
- B. Fitness for a particular purpose made known to the seller
- C. Active concealment of a latent defect
- D. No exception applies; caveat emptor governs

**2. The general rule that there is 'no implied warranty as to quality or fitness' is housed in which section of the Act?**

- A. Section 4
- B. Section 12
- C. Section 16
- D. Section 62

**3. A customer buys tinned salmon described as fit for human consumption; it is in fact poisonous. The best ground to defeat caveat emptor is:**

- A. Implied condition of merchantable quality on sale by description
- B. Buyer's reliance on the seller's skill for a particular purpose
- C. The contract was void for mistake
- D. Caveat emptor cannot be displaced once goods are inspected

**4. Which of the following is NOT recognised as an exception to caveat emptor operating in the buyer's favour?**

- A. Fitness for purpose where reliance is placed on the seller
- B. Merchantable quality on a sale by description
- C. Fraud or active concealment by the seller
- D. The buyer had a full opportunity to inspect and the defect was patent

**5. The modern judicial tendency to favour the buyer, especially in consumer transactions, is best captured by the shift towards:**

- A. Volenti non fit injuria
- B. Caveat venditor
- C. Nemo dat quod non habet
- D. Respondeat superior

**6. Where a buyer examines goods and the examination ought to have revealed the defect, the implied condition of merchantable quality:**

- A. Does not extend to that defect
- B. Continues to apply notwithstanding inspection
- C. Is converted into an implied warranty
- D. Renders the sale voidable at the buyer's option

**PRINCIPLE B — VICARIOUS LIABILITY OF THE MASTER AND THE 'COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT' TEST IN TORT (Q7-12)**

Vicarious liability is the legal responsibility imposed on one person for the wrongful acts of another, founded on the maxims qui facit per alium facit per se ('he who acts through another acts himself') and respondeat superior ('let the master answer'). The classic instance is the liability of a master (employer) for the torts committed by a servant (employee) in the course of employment. Three conditions must be satisfied: there must be a tort committed by the servant; the wrongdoer must be a servant and not an independent contractor; and the tort must have been committed in the course of employment. An act is said to be in the course of employment if it is either a wrongful act authorised by the master, or a wrongful and unauthorised mode of doing some act authorised by the master. Crucially, the master is liable even where the servant acts negligently, or even fraudulently, provided the act falls within the scope of his employment; mere prohibition of a class of acts does not take the conduct outside the course of employment if the prohibited act was done to further the master's business. The master is not liable where the servant goes off on 'a frolic of his own', wholly outside the scope of his duties.

7. A bus conductor, employed to collect fares, drives the bus to turn it around and injures a pedestrian. Driving was prohibited by the employer. Is the master liable?

- A. No, because driving was expressly prohibited
- B. No, because the conductor was on a frolic of his own
- C. Yes, an unauthorised mode of doing an authorised act is within the course of employment
- D. Yes, but only if the conductor was also negligent in collecting fares

8. The maxim 'respondeat superior' translates most accurately as:

- A. He who acts through another acts himself
- B. Let the master answer
- C. The thing speaks for itself
- D. No one gives what he does not have

9. Which one of the following defeats a claim of vicarious liability against the employer?

- A. The servant acted negligently rather than deliberately
- B. The servant disobeyed a specific instruction while furthering the business
- C. The wrongdoer was an independent contractor, not a servant
- D. The tort caused only economic loss

10. A servant, while driving his master's van on the delivery route, takes a long detour to visit a friend and there causes an accident. The master is most likely:

- A. Liable, because he owned the van
- B. Liable, because driving is an authorised act
- C. Not liable, because the accident caused property damage only
- D. Not liable, as the servant was on a frolic of his own

11. Vicarious liability of the master is best classified as:

- A. Liability without personal fault, based on the relationship
- B. Liability arising only from the master's own negligence
- C. Strict liability under Rylands v. Fletcher
- D. Liability dependent on a contractual indemnity

12. An employer is generally NOT vicariously liable for the torts of an independent contractor EXCEPT where:

- A. The contractor is paid a fixed lump sum
- B. The duty is non-delegable or the work is extra-hazardous
- C. The contractor uses the employer's premises
- D. The contractor is negligent rather than fraudulent

## SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 — EIGHT FLOORS — EIGHT PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR CITIES (Q13-16)

Eight professionals — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — live on eight different floors of a building, the lowest floor numbered 1 and the topmost numbered 8. Each is from a different city among Patna, Pune, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Jaipur, Surat and Indore, in no particular order. Use the following conditions: (1) The person from Jaipur lives on the topmost floor, floor 8. (2) C lives immediately above the person from Delhi and immediately below E. (3) H lives on floor 1 and is not from Chennai. (4) B is from Chennai and lives on an odd-numbered floor below C. (5) F is from Delhi and does not live on floor 1. (6) D lives immediately above G; neither D nor G is from Jaipur. (7) The person from Kolkata lives immediately above the person from Surat. (8) The person from Patna lives on an even-numbered floor above floor 4. Treat the clues as jointly determining a unique arrangement and answer accordingly.

13. Who lives on the topmost floor (floor 8)?

- A. A
- B. E
- C. G
- D. C

14. On which type of floor does the person from Patna live?

- A. An odd-numbered floor below floor 4
- B. Floor 1
- C. An even-numbered floor above floor 4
- D. Floor 3

15. Which professional lives immediately above the person from Delhi?

- A. E
- B. C
- C. H
- D. B

16. B, who is from Chennai, lives on which kind of floor relative to C?

- A. An odd-numbered floor below C
- B. Immediately above C
- C. On floor 8
- D. Immediately below H

### PUZZLE 2 — WEEK-LONG SEMINAR SCHEDULING — SIX SUBJECTS, MONDAY TO SATURDAY (Q17-20)

A training institute schedules six seminars — on Economics, Law, History, Polity, Geography and Science — on six consecutive days from Monday to Saturday, one seminar per day. The following constraints apply: (1) The Polity seminar is held on one of the first three days. (2) The Geography seminar is held immediately after the Polity seminar. (3) The Law seminar is held earlier in the week than the Science seminar, but Law is not on Monday. (4) Exactly two seminars are held between Economics and History, with Economics before History. (5) The Science seminar is not held on Saturday, and Economics is not held on Monday. Treat these clues as jointly fixing one valid weekly ordering, and answer the questions on that basis.

17. Which seminar is most likely held on Monday under these constraints?

- A. Economics                       B. Polity  
 C. Law                                       D. Science

18. Which pairing of seminars must occur on consecutive days in the given order?

- A. Law then Economics  
 B. Polity then Geography  
 C. History then Science  
 D. Geography then Law

19. Given clue (4), how many seminars are scheduled strictly between Economics and History?

- A. Three                                       B. One  
 C. Two                                         D. Zero

20. Which constraint directly prevents the Science seminar from being placed on Saturday?

- A. Clue (5)                                       B. Clue (1)  
 C. Clue (2)                                       D. Clue (4)

**SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Q21-30 · 10 Marks**

**DATA SET 1 — INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY IN INDIA BY SOURCE, FY24 VS FY25 (IN GW) (Q21-25)**

India's push towards a clean-energy grid is captured in the following data on installed renewable capacity across four sources for two financial years. The table records capacity at the close of each financial year in gigawatts (GW), together with the year-on-year growth. Read the table carefully; all percentage questions should be computed from the figures shown, rounding to the nearest whole number where necessary. Capacity additions reflect both utility-scale projects and distributed rooftop installations commissioned during the year. Note that the 'Total' row is the simple sum of the four listed sources and should be used as the denominator for every share calculation. Where a question asks about a projected future figure, apply the year-on-year percentage exactly as given rather than re-deriving it from the absolute numbers, and assume no new source is added to the mix.

Source	FY24 (GW)	FY25 (GW)	YoY %
Solar	72	90	+25%
Wind	45	54	+20%
Biomass	10	11	+10%
Small Hydro	5	6	+20%
Total	132	161	—

21. What is the approximate share of Solar in the total installed renewable capacity in FY25?

- A. About 45%                                       B. About 56%  
 C. About 62%                                       D. About 50%

22. Which source recorded the highest absolute increase in capacity from FY24 to FY25?

- A. Wind (+9 GW)  
 B. Biomass (+1 GW)  
 C. Solar (+18 GW)  
 D. Small Hydro (+1 GW)

23. By how many GW did total capacity grow from FY24 to FY25?

- A. 27 GW     B. 31 GW  
 C. 25 GW     D. 29 GW

24. The combined capacity of Wind and Biomass in FY25 forms approximately what fraction of the FY25 total?

- A. About 50%                                       B. About 40%  
 C. About 33%                                       D. About 25%

25. If Solar grows in FY26 at the same percentage rate it did from FY24 to FY25, its FY26 capacity (in GW) would be approximately:

- A. 100     B. 108  
 C. 112.5     D. 120

**DATA SET 2 — FESTIVE-SEASON E-COMMERCE GROSS MERCHANDISE VALUE BY CATEGORY, OCTOBER 2025 (IN ₹ CRORE) (Q26-30)**

Online retail in India peaks during the October festive window. The following table records the gross merchandise value (GMV), in ₹ crore, generated by five product categories on a leading marketplace during October 2025, alongside the number of orders (in lakh) for each category. The average order value can be derived from the GMV and order count. All computations should rely solely on the figures presented; treat one crore as ten million and one lakh as one hundred thousand for any cross-unit reasoning. The 'Share of GMV' column expresses each category's GMV as a percentage of the total across all five categories, and the percentages have been rounded to whole numbers. When a question describes a hypothetical change, alter only the variable named in that question and hold every other figure constant.

Category	GMV (₹ Cr)	Orders (lakh)	Share of GMV
Electronics	4800	40	40%
Fashion	3000	120	25%
Home & Kitchen	1800	60	15%
Beauty & Personal Care	1200	80	10%
Others	1200	100	10%

26. What is the total GMV across all five categories?

- A. ₹11,400 Cr  
 B. ₹12,000 Cr  
 C. ₹12,600 Cr  
 D. ₹10,800 Cr

27. Which category has the highest average order value (GMV per order)?

- A. Fashion  
 B. Home & Kitchen  
 C. Electronics  
 D. Beauty & Personal Care

28. The average order value for Fashion is approximately:

- A. ₹2,000  
 B. ₹2,500  
 C. ₹1,200  
 D. ₹3,000

29. Electronics GMV exceeds Beauty & Personal Care GMV by what factor?

- A. 3 times  
 B. 5 times  
 C. 2 times  
 D. 4 times

30. If Home & Kitchen GMV grew 50% next festive season with orders unchanged, its new average order value would be approximately:

- A. ₹4,500  
 B. ₹3,000  
 C. ₹5,000  
 D. ₹4,000

## 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. The 2023 law that replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is the:

- A. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita  
 B. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita  
 C. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam  
 D. Code of Criminal Procedure

32. Under the Constitution, the power to amend it is principally vested in:

- A. The Supreme Court under Article 32  
 B. The President under Article 123  
 C. Parliament under Article 368  
 D. State Legislatures under Article 245

33. The doctrine of 'basic structure' was propounded by the Supreme Court in:

- A. Golaknath v. State of Punjab  
 B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala  
 C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India  
 D. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

34. Which Article of the Constitution guarantees the right to constitutional remedies?

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

35. The seat of the International Court of Justice is located at:

- A. Geneva  
 B. The Hague  
 C. New York  
 D. Vienna

36. The Mediation Act, enacted to institutionalise out-of-court dispute resolution in India, was passed in:

- A. 2019  
 B. 2021  
 C. 2023  
 D. 2016

37. A 'writ of mandamus' is issued to:

- A. Quash an order of a lower court  
 B. Command a public authority to perform a legal duty  
 C. Produce a detained person before the court  
 D. Restrain a person from holding a public office

38. Which fundamental right was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment, 1978?

- A. Right to Freedom of Religion  
 B. Right against Exploitation  
 C. Right to Property  
 D. Right to Equality

39. The principle 'audi alteram partem' is a facet of:

- A. Strict liability  
 B. Vicarious liability  
 C. Natural justice  
 D. Promissory estoppel

40. Which body conducts the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)?

- A. University Grants Commission  
 B. Bar Council of India  
 C. Consortium of National Law Universities  
 D. National Testing Agency