

**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 · Pass this sheet to a friend.

**SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING**
**Q1-12 · 12 Marks**
**PRINCIPLE A — DOCTRINE OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE (Q1-6)**

Contributory negligence is a partial defence in the law of torts which operates when the harm suffered by the plaintiff is partly the result of the plaintiff's own want of reasonable care. Under the modern Indian position, traceable to the apportionment principle in the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation line of cases and embedded in section 140 and section 168 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, the court does not deny the plaintiff a remedy altogether; instead it reduces the damages payable by the defendant in proportion to the share of fault attributable to the plaintiff. The defence requires the defendant to prove that a reasonable person in the plaintiff's position would have foreseen the risk and taken steps to avoid it, and that the plaintiff's failure to do so was a real and effective cause of the injury, not merely a remote condition. Where the plaintiff is a child of tender years, or where the doctrine of last opportunity applies, the defence is unavailable or substantially diluted on the same facts.

1. Ritika is riding a two-wheeler at night on a Patna ring road without wearing the mandatory helmet. A municipal water-tanker driven by Pranav, who is using a mobile phone, jumps a red light and collides with her. Ritika suffers a fatal head injury. Her family sues the Corporation for ₹80 lakh under the Motor Vehicles Act. Which of the following is the most accurate position?
  - A. Family recovers reduced damages; helmet non-use contributed to the fatal head injury despite Pranav's primary fault.
  - B. Family recovers nothing; failure to wear a helmet bars all relief because contributory negligence is a complete defence.
  - C. Family recovers in full; Pranav's negligence in jumping the signal is the sole proximate cause of injury, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
  - D. Family recovers in full; doctrine of last opportunity gives Pranav the only effective chance to avoid the collision.
2. Which of the following statements about contributory negligence is INCORRECT under the principle as it currently operates in India?
  - A. Damages are apportioned in proportion to the share of fault attributable to each party, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
  - B. It bars the plaintiff from any recovery once any want of care on her part is proved on the facts.
  - C. It requires the defendant to prove that the plaintiff failed to take reasonable care for her own safety.
  - D. Tender age of the plaintiff is a factor that can substantially dilute the application of the defence.
3. Ehsan, a pillion rider, is asleep when the autorickshaw he is in, driven by Faraz at a lawful speed, is rear-ended by a speeding lorry. Ehsan, who was not wearing the seat-belt that the auto did not provide, is injured. He sues the lorry owner. The most defensible position is:
  - A. Ehsan recovers nothing; sleeping in a moving vehicle is a fatal failure to take care for one's safety.
  - B. Damages are reduced by 50%; sleeping passengers always bear half the responsibility for their injuries.
  - C. Ehsan recovers in full; he could not be expected to take precautions while asleep on the same facts.
  - D. Ehsan recovers nothing; absence of a seat-belt amounts to contributory negligence in every road-accident case.
4. Which of the following best describes the doctrine of last opportunity in relation to contributory negligence?
  - A. Court must apportion damages strictly equally between the parties whenever the doctrine is invoked.
  - B. Plaintiff always wins if the defendant had any opportunity, however slight, to avoid the accident.
  - C. Defendant always wins if the plaintiff had any opportunity, however remote, to avoid the accident.
  - D. Whichever party had the last clear chance to avoid the accident bears the entire loss in the suit.
5. Tara, aged six, darts across an unfenced level-crossing on a Bihar branch line to fetch her toy. A goods-train driver who was over-speeding and had ignored a 'whistle' board strikes her. The Railways pleads contributory negligence. The most accurate position is:
  - A. Defence applies in full; Tara should have looked before crossing the rail line on the same facts.
  - B. Defence substantially fails; a child of six cannot be held to the standard of a reasonable adult.
  - C. Defence applies in part; damages are reduced by half on account of her crossing without looking carefully.
  - D. Defence fully succeeds; the Railways owe no duty of care to a trespasser, whatever the trespasser's age.
6. Anuj, a pedestrian, is walking on the right edge of a single-lane country road, facing oncoming traffic, when a State-transport bus driven negligently swerves and hits him. Walking on the right facing traffic is in fact the safer side. The bus operator pleads contributory negligence. The correct position is:
  - A. Plea succeeds; Anuj should have walked on a footpath even where none was available on the same road, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
  - B. Plea fails; Anuj took the reasonable precaution that a careful person in his position would have taken.
  - C. Plea succeeds in part; pedestrians on country roads bear half the responsibility in all accident cases.
  - D. Plea succeeds; any pedestrian who is hit by a bus must be assumed to have walked carelessly that day, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.

**PRINCIPLE B — SECTION 69 BNS — SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY DECEITFUL MEANS OR FALSE PROMISE OF MARRIAGE (Q7-12)**

Section 69 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 punishes a person who, by deceitful means or by making a promise to marry a woman without any intention of fulfilling that promise, has sexual intercourse with her, such intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and a fine. The Explanation to the section provides that 'deceitful means' shall include inducement for, or false promise of, employment or promotion, marriage after suppressing identity, or any false promise made knowing the same to be false at the time of making it. The prosecution must establish (i) that the accused made a promise or used a deceit, (ii) that the promise was false to his knowledge from inception, (iii) that the woman gave her consent to the intercourse acting on that false promise, and (iv) that the intercourse, though consensual, would not have occurred but for the deceit. A bona fide promise of marriage that the accused later, due to changed circumstances, fails to keep does not attract the section on the same facts.

**7. Vihaan, who is already married to Suhana, conceals his marital status, courts Tanya for two years, repeatedly promises to marry her and has consensual sexual intercourse with her. When Tanya discovers the truth she files a complaint. Vihaan's defence is that he genuinely loved Tanya and would have married her if his first marriage had been dissolved. Which is the most accurate position?**

- A. Section 69 is not attracted; Tanya consented to the intercourse and the conduct does not amount to rape, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- B. Section 69 is attracted only if Vihaan abandons Tanya after the intercourse and not before that point in time, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- C. Section 69 is attracted; Vihaan suppressed his identity as a married man and used that deceit to obtain consent.
- D. Section 69 is not attracted; promises of marriage by married persons are governed only by bigamy provisions, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.

**8. Which of the following statements about section 69 of the BNS is INCORRECT?**

- A. Conduct punishable under the section must not itself amount to the offence of rape on the same facts, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- B. False promise of employment is expressly included within 'deceitful means' under the Explanation, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- C. Any breach of a promise of marriage attracts the section regardless of the accused's original intention.
- D. Maximum imprisonment is ten years of either description, and a fine is mandatory in addition, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.

**9. Kabir, employed as a junior researcher, repeatedly tells his subordinate Maya that he will recommend her for a permanent post if she has sexual relations with him. Maya, hoping to keep her job, consents. Kabir never had the authority to recommend any such post and knew it. The most defensible position is:**

- A. Section 69 is not attracted; the consent was vitiated by fear and the appropriate offence is therefore rape only.
- B. Section 69 is not attracted; promises relating to employment fall outside the Explanation appended to the section.
- C. Section 69 is attracted only if Maya is in fact denied the permanent post within a reasonable period after intercourse.
- D. Section 69 is attracted; the false inducement of employment was a deceitful means by which consent was obtained.

**10. Which of the following best describes the prosecution's burden under section 69?**

- A. Prosecution must prove the promise of marriage was false to the accused's knowledge from the very inception.
- B. Prosecution must prove only that the complainant believed the promise of marriage at the time of intercourse.
- C. Prosecution must prove the accused failed to marry the complainant within a reasonable period after the intercourse.
- D. Prosecution must prove that the accused and complainant cohabited for a continuous and uninterrupted period.

**11. Devansh and Shreya, both unmarried adults, are in a four-year relationship during which they have consensual sexual relations. Devansh sincerely promises to marry Shreya and even pays an advance to a banquet hall. Three months before the wedding, Devansh's father is diagnosed with terminal illness and Devansh, citing family duties, cancels the engagement. Shreya files a complaint under section 69. The most accurate position is:**

- A. Section 69 is attracted unless Devansh refunds every rupee Shreya spent on wedding preparations and shopping, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- B. Section 69 is attracted; Devansh's failure to marry after sexual relations is by itself sufficient on the same facts, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- C. Section 69 is not attracted; the promise was bona fide at inception and was abandoned for a genuine subsequent reason.
- D. Section 69 is attracted; long cohabitation always raises a presumption of deceit against the male partner, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.

**12. Anaya, a 22-year-old student, has consensual intercourse with her tutor Rohan after he assures her, falsely, that he is single and will marry her within a year. Rohan is in fact married and Anaya later finds his wedding photographs on social media. Which of the following statements is most accurate?**

- A. Section 69 is not attracted; the offence requires forcible intercourse and not merely a false statement of marital status.
- B. Section 69 is attracted only if Rohan and Anaya are subsequently shown to belong to the same religious community, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.
- C. Section 69 is not attracted; Anaya is an adult and is presumed to have verified her tutor's marital status independently.
- D. Section 69 is attracted; Rohan obtained consent by deceitful suppression of his identity as an already married man.

**PUZZLE 1 — SHARMA FAMILY TREE — THREE GENERATIONS (Q13-16)**

The Sharma family has seven members across three generations: Akash, Bimla, Chetan, Deepa, Esha, Farhan and Gaurav. (1) There are exactly two married couples in the family. (2) Akash is the grandfather of Esha and the father of Chetan. (3) Bimla is the only grandmother in the family and she is the mother-in-law of Deepa. (4) Chetan and Deepa are the parents of two children, one of whom is Esha. (5) Farhan is the brother of Esha and is the only grandson of Bimla. (6) Gaurav is married to Bimla's only daughter and they are also part of the family. (7) Gaurav and his wife have exactly one child, who is the youngest in the family and is named after his grandfather but is not Akash himself. The youngest child's name is one of the seven names already mentioned in the family list above.

**13. Which of the following is the youngest member of the Sharma family on the facts given above?**

- A. The unnamed child shares no name with the seven listed members.  
 B. Farhan, who is the only grandson of Bimla on the same family facts.  
 C. Akash, who is named at the top of the family list of seven members.  
 D. Esha, who is the only granddaughter of Akash on the same family facts.

**14. How is Gaurav related to Chetan in the Sharma family on the facts given?**

- A. Cousin, since both belong to the same generation but to different parents, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.  
 B. Brother, since both Gaurav and Chetan are the sons of Akash and Bimla, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.  
 C. Brother-in-law, as Gaurav is married to Chetan's only sister in the family.  
 D. Father-in-law, since Gaurav is married to a daughter of Chetan and Deepa, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.

**15. Which of the following pairs correctly identifies the two married couples in the Sharma family?**

- A. Akash and Bimla; Chetan and Deepa; Gaurav and Bimla's daughter, making three couples in all.  
 B. Akash and Bimla; Gaurav and Bimla's daughter, with Chetan remaining unmarried in the family.  
 C. Akash and Bimla; Chetan and Deepa, with Gaurav remaining unmarried in the family under the facts presented in the question.  
 D. Chetan and Deepa; Gaurav and Bimla's daughter, with Akash and Bimla being siblings in the family.

**16. Which of the following statements about the Sharma family is definitely TRUE on the basis of the clues alone?**

- A. Esha is older than Farhan, as Farhan is the only grandson of Bimla in the entire family list.  
 B. Gaurav is the son-in-law of Akash and Bimla in the Sharma family on the given facts.  
 C. Bimla has exactly one son and exactly one daughter among her children in the family.  
 D. Chetan is the eldest member of the second generation of the Sharma family by age under the facts presented in the question.

**PUZZLE 2 — SIX TOPPERS — CONDITIONAL RANKING (Q17-20)**

Six students — Pari, Qureshi, Rohan, Sneha, Tarun and Uma — have ranked from 1 (highest) to 6 (lowest) in a model CLAT mock test. The following conditions are all known to hold: (1) Rohan's rank is exactly two places better than Sneha's rank. (2) Pari is ranked immediately above Qureshi in the merit list. (3) Tarun is neither the topper nor the lowest ranker in the merit list. (4) Uma is ranked exactly one place below Pari in the merit list. (5) Sneha is not ranked sixth and not ranked first in the merit list. (6) Exactly one student stands between Rohan and Tarun in the merit list. (7) Pari's rank is strictly better than Tarun's rank but strictly worse than Rohan's rank in the merit list. Use only the conditions above to determine each student's rank.

**17. Who is ranked first in the model mock test on the facts given above?**

- A. Tarun, since Tarun is neither topper nor lowest by the third condition listed above, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.  
 B. Pari, since Pari is immediately above Qureshi by the second condition listed above, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.  
 C. Rohan, since his rank is two places better than Sneha's by the first condition listed.  
 D. Sneha, since Sneha is barred only from rank six by the fifth condition above, on the same set of facts and applying ordinary tortious principles.

**18. Which of the following is the correct rank of Tarun in the merit list?**

- A. Tarun is ranked second in the list on the conditions provided in the puzzle setup.  
 B. Tarun is ranked fifth in the list on the conditions provided in the puzzle setup.  
 C. Tarun is ranked fourth in the list on the conditions provided in the puzzle setup.  
 D. Tarun is ranked third in the list on the conditions provided in the puzzle setup.

**19. Who is ranked sixth (lowest) in the merit list on the facts given in the puzzle?**

- A. Qureshi, since Qureshi is immediately below Pari and Pari is in the lower half overall.  
 B. Uma, since Uma sits one place below Pari and that combination forces the sixth rank.  
 C. Sneha, even though the fifth condition expressly bars Sneha from being placed sixth.  
 D. Tarun, even though the third condition expressly bars Tarun from being placed sixth.

**20. Which of the following pairs is ranked consecutively (immediately next to each other) in the merit list?**

- A. Rohan and Pari, with Rohan immediately ahead of Pari in the merit list of six.  
 B. Sneha and Uma, with Sneha immediately ahead of Uma in the merit list of six.  
 C. Pari and Uma, with Pari immediately ahead of Uma in the merit list of six.  
 D. Qureshi and Tarun, with Qureshi immediately ahead of Tarun in the merit list.

**DATA SET 1 — UNICORN FUNDING — H1-CY2024 VS H1-CY2025 (₹ CRORE) (Q21-25)**

The table below shows funding (in ₹ crore) raised by Indian unicorn-stage start-ups across five sectors in the first half of calendar 2024 and the first half of calendar 2025. The figures are aggregate equity rounds (Series C and later) tracked by an industry body and exclude debt and venture-debt instruments. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow. All percentages should be calculated to the nearest one decimal place unless the question itself asks for the nearest whole number. The five sectors covered are Fintech, SaaS, EdTech, E-Commerce and Climate Tech, and together they accounted for approximately seventy-two per cent of all late-stage equity funding into Indian start-ups in the two half-year windows considered.

Sector	H1-CY2024 (₹ Cr)	H1-CY2025 (₹ Cr)
Fintech	4800	6000
SaaS	3200	4000
EdTech	1500	900
E-Commerce	2500	3500
Climate Tech	1000	1600

21. What is the total funding (in ₹ crore) raised across all five sectors in H1-CY2025?

- A. ₹16,000 crore in the H1-CY2025 half-year window
- B. ₹16,800 crore in the H1-CY2025 half-year window
- C. ₹15,200 crore in the H1-CY2025 half-year window
- D. ₹14,400 crore in the H1-CY2025 half-year window

22. What is the percentage increase in Fintech funding from H1-CY2024 to H1-CY2025 (nearest one decimal)?

- A. 12.5% rise over the H1-CY2024 figure for the Fintech sector
- B. 20.0% rise over the H1-CY2024 figure for the Fintech sector
- C. 30.0% rise over the H1-CY2024 figure for the Fintech sector
- D. 25.0% rise over the H1-CY2024 figure for the Fintech sector

23. Which sector shows the largest absolute decline in funding between the two half-year windows?

- A. EdTech, with an absolute decline of ₹600 crore in the two half-year windows under study.
- B. Fintech, with the largest absolute decline in the two half-year windows under study under the facts presented in the question.
- C. SaaS, with an absolute decline in funding in the two half-year windows under study under the facts presented in the question.
- D. E-Commerce, with an absolute decline of ₹500 crore in the two half-year windows under study.

24. What is the share of Climate Tech in the H1-CY2025 total funding across the five sectors (nearest one decimal)?

- A. 8.0% share of the H1-CY2025 total funding raised across the five sectors under the facts presented in the question
- B. 9.5% share of the H1-CY2025 total funding raised across the five sectors under the facts presented in the question
- C. 10.0% share of the H1-CY2025 total funding raised across the five sectors
- D. 12.0% share of the H1-CY2025 total funding raised across the five sectors

25. By how much (₹ crore) did total five-sector funding rise from H1-CY2024 to H1-CY2025?

- A. Total funding rose by ₹2,800 crore from H1-CY2024 to H1-CY2025 across the five sectors.
- B. Total funding rose by ₹2,400 crore from H1-CY2024 to H1-CY2025 across the five sectors.
- C. Total funding rose by ₹3,000 crore from H1-CY2024 to H1-CY2025 across the five sectors.
- D. Total funding rose by ₹3,200 crore from H1-CY2024 to H1-CY2025 across the five sectors.

#### DATA SET 2 — PM2.5 DAILY AVERAGES — FIVE INDIAN METROS (NOV 2025) (Q26-30)

The table below shows the daily average PM2.5 concentration (in micrograms per cubic metre) recorded across five Indian metros on five consecutive selected days in November 2025, drawn from the Central Pollution Control Board's continuous ambient monitoring network. The World Health Organization daily-mean guideline value is 15 micrograms per cubic metre and the Indian National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM2.5 is 60 micrograms per cubic metre as a 24-hour average. Read the table carefully and answer the questions that follow. Where the question asks for a percentage of a guideline value, use 60 micrograms per cubic metre as the reference unless the question itself specifies otherwise in clear terms.

Metro	Nov 4	Nov 8	Nov 12	Nov 16	Nov 20
Delhi	320	380	420	360	300
Mumbai	120	140	150	130	110
Kolkata	180	210	240	200	170
Chennai	60	70	80	70	60
Bengaluru	80	90	100	90	80

26. What is the five-day average PM2.5 concentration for Delhi across the five selected November days?

- A. 360 micrograms per cubic metre averaged across the five selected November days
- B. 356 micrograms per cubic metre averaged across the five selected November days
- C. 350 micrograms per cubic metre averaged across the five selected November days
- D. 340 micrograms per cubic metre averaged across the five selected November days

27. On Nov 12, by how many times does the Delhi reading exceed the Indian NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60?

- A. 6 times the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre
- B. 8 times the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre
- C. 5 times the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre
- D. 7 times the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre

28. Which of the five metros had the lowest five-day average PM2.5 concentration?

- A. Bengaluru, the only IT-capital metro covered in the five-metro selection list.
- B. Chennai, the southern coastal metro covered in the five-metro selection list.
- C. Mumbai, the western-coast metro covered in the five-metro selection list above.
- D. Kolkata, the eastern-Indian metro covered in the five-metro selection list above.

29. On Nov 12, by what percentage does Kolkata exceed the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 (nearest whole)?

- A. 300% above the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre
- B. 240% above the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre
- C. 200% above the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre
- D. 180% above the NAAQS 24-hour standard of 60 micrograms per cubic metre

30. What is the difference between Delhi's highest and lowest readings across the five selected days?

- A. Delhi's highest minus lowest reading equals 110 micrograms per cubic metre.
- B. Delhi's highest minus lowest reading equals 120 micrograms per cubic metre.
- C. Delhi's highest minus lowest reading equals 100 micrograms per cubic metre.
- D. Delhi's highest minus lowest reading equals 130 micrograms per cubic metre.

**SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK**

**Q31-39 · 9 Marks**

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

31. Pointing to a photograph, Ila said, 'He is the only son of my mother's only sister's husband.' How is the man in the photograph related to Ila?

- A. Brother on the maternal side under the facts presented in the question
- B. Cousin brother on the maternal side
- C. Nephew on the maternal side under the facts presented in the question
- D. Maternal uncle on the maternal side

32. Starting from her home Reema walks 4 km East, then 3 km South, then 4 km West and finally 6 km North. How far and in which direction is she from her home now?

- A. 3 km to the North of her home
- B. 3 km to the South of her home
- C. 5 km to the North-East of her home
- D. 5 km to the North-West of her home

33. If in a certain code 'TIGER' is written as 'UJHFS', how will 'LION' be written in that same code?

- A. MJPO as the coded form of the word LION
- B. KJOM as the coded form of the word LION
- C. MJOP as the coded form of the word LION
- D. LJPM as the coded form of the word LION

34. Statements: All apples are mangoes. No mango is a lemon. Conclusions: (i) No apple is a lemon. (ii) Some mangoes are apples. Which of the following follows?

- A. Only conclusion (i) follows from the two statements given under the facts presented in the question.
- B. Only conclusion (ii) follows from the two statements given under the facts presented in the question.
- C. Neither conclusion (i) nor conclusion (ii) follows from the two statements given.
- D. Both conclusions (i) and (ii) follow from the two statements given.

35. A trader marks his goods 40% above cost and offers a 25% discount on the marked price. What is his net percentage profit on the sale?

- A. Net profit of 12% on the cost price of the goods sold.
- B. Net profit of 15% on the cost price of the goods sold.
- C. Net profit of 10% on the cost price of the goods sold.
- D. Net profit of 5% on the cost price of the goods sold.

36. If 8 men can build a wall in 15 days working 9 hours a day, how many days will 6 men take to build the same wall working 10 hours a day?

- A. Six men will take 20 days to build the same wall on the same facts.
- B. Six men will take 16 days to build the same wall on the same facts.
- C. Six men will take 18 days to build the same wall on the same facts.
- D. Six men will take 24 days to build the same wall on the same facts.

37. The simple interest on a principal of ₹12,000 for 2 years at 8% per annum is:

- A. ₹1,820 as simple interest on the principal
- B. ₹1,920 as simple interest on the principal
- C. ₹2,400 as simple interest on the principal
- D. ₹1,440 as simple interest on the principal

38. Which of the following Indian states does NOT share a land border with Bihar?

- A. Odisha as an immediate neighbour of Bihar
- B. West Bengal as an immediate neighbour of Bihar
- C. Jharkhand as an immediate neighbour of Bihar
- D. Uttar Pradesh as an immediate neighbour of Bihar

39. The longest river that flows entirely within India is:

- A. Krishna, which flows entirely within Indian territory
- B. Godavari, which flows entirely within Indian territory
- C. Mahanadi, which flows entirely within Indian territory
- D. Narmada, which flows entirely within Indian territory