

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 — DOCTRINE OF CAVEAT EMPTOR AND ITS EXCEPTIONS UNDER THE SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 (Q1-6)

The maxim 'caveat emptor' — let the buyer beware — is codified in Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. The general rule is that there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness of goods supplied under a contract of sale; the buyer must inspect the goods and bears the risk of any defect reasonable diligence would have revealed. Section 16 carves out four principal exceptions: (a) where the buyer makes known the particular purpose and relies on the seller's skill, the goods must be reasonably fit; (b) where goods are bought by description from a seller dealing in such goods, an implied condition of merchantable quality attaches, save for defects examination ought to have revealed; (c) usage of trade may annex an implied condition; and (d) where the seller actively conceals defects or makes a fraudulent representation, the buyer is protected. The Supreme Court in *Aafloat Textiles (2009)* reaffirmed the doctrine while noting that its rigour has been softened by consumer-protection law.

1. Rohan, a chef, tells the appliance dealer that he needs an oven 'capable of sustaining 240°C continuously for catering use' and relies on the dealer's recommendation. The oven delivered fails at 200°C within a week. Which proposition best applies?

- A. Caveat emptor applies because Rohan inspected the oven before purchase, foreclosing any remedy on grounds of fitness for the particular catering purpose he disclosed.
- B. The exception under Section 16(1) applies because Rohan disclosed the particular purpose and relied on the dealer's skill, raising an implied condition of fitness.
- C. Rohan must independently prove fraudulent misrepresentation under Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 to obtain any relief whatsoever from the appliance dealer.
- D. The dealer is liable only if there is an express written warranty regarding sustained temperature explicitly recorded in the written contract of sale between the parties.

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

- A. The general rule under Section 16 is that there is no implied condition or warranty as to quality or fitness of goods sold.
- B. Where goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in such goods, there is an implied condition of merchantable quality on these facts.
- C. Reliance on the seller's skill or judgment is essential to invoke the implied condition of fitness for a particular purpose.
- D. Active concealment of a defect by the seller does not displace caveat emptor because the buyer remains under a duty to inspect the goods.

3. Which exception to caveat emptor is engaged when a long-standing custom of the cotton trade in Mumbai implies that bales must be free of foreign fibre, and a seller in that trade supplies adulterated bales?

- A. Implied condition of fitness for purpose under Section 16(1).
- B. Implied condition of merchantable quality under Section 16(2).
- C. Implied warranty of quiet possession under Section 14(b).
- D. Implied condition by usage of trade under Section 16(3).

4. A retailer sells a sealed tin of cherries marked as 'edible'. Inside, the cherries are rotten; reasonable examination of the unopened tin would not have revealed the defect. The buyer falls ill. Which is the most accurate legal position?

- A. Caveat emptor applies in full because the goods were sold in sealed packaging which the buyer accepted without examination.
- B. Liability arises solely in tort under the principle in *Donoghue v. Stevenson*, and the contractual claim under the Sale of Goods Act is barred on these facts.
- C. The buyer must proceed only under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, as the Sale of Goods Act gives no remedy for food adulteration.
- D. The implied condition of merchantable quality under Section 16(2) applies because the defect was latent and could not be revealed by reasonable inspection.

5. Which of the following best captures the present-day status of the doctrine of caveat emptor in Indian commercial law?

- A. It remains the general rule under Section 16, subject to statutory exceptions and implied conditions, with its rigour softened by consumer-protection law.
- B. It has been wholly abrogated by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in respect of every transaction involving goods.
- C. It applies only to contracts entered into before commencement of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and has no application to modern sales on these facts under settled law.
- D. It applies only to immovable property transactions and not to the sale of movable goods governed by the 1930 Act.

6. Which of the following situations would NOT engage any statutory exception to caveat emptor under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

- A. The buyer, after independent expert testing, knowingly purchases used machinery 'as is' with full disclosure of all defects.
- B. A latent defect in goods bought by description renders them unmerchantable, despite a careful pre-purchase inspection of the exterior.
- C. A trade custom uniformly implies that goods of a certain description must meet a stated purity benchmark.
- D. The buyer informs the seller of the particular use of the goods and relies on the seller's expertise in choosing them.

PRINCIPLE B — TORT OF NUISANCE — PRIVATE AND PUBLIC NUISANCE (Q7-12)

Nuisance is an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land. The law distinguishes private nuisance — actionable by the occupier of affected land — from public nuisance, which affects the public at large and is actionable in tort only by a plaintiff who proves special damage over and above the general public. In private nuisance the plaintiff must show substantial and unreasonable interference and actual damage or annoyance. Trivial inconveniences are not actionable: *Walter v. Selfe* (1851) speaks of interference with the ordinary physical comfort of human existence. The character of the locality is relevant — what is a nuisance in a residential lane may not be one in an industrial estate (*Sturges v. Bridgman*, 1879). Public nuisance is criminal under Sections 270-280 BNS, 2023, and a civil action requires proof of special damage (*Rose v. Miles*, 1815). Defences include statutory authority, prescription (private only) and consent. The Supreme Court in *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987) developed absolute liability for hazardous activity, departing from *Rylands v. Fletcher*'s exceptions.

7. A flour mill operating in a quiet residential lane in Patna emits loud vibrations and fine dust between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m., disturbing sleep and depositing flour on washed laundry in surrounding homes. The mill has run since 2010 with municipal licences. What is the most accurate proposition?

- A. Because the mill is licensed, statutory authority is a complete defence to any action in private nuisance.
- B. No claim lies because the residents must prove special damage over and above other neighbours to sue in private nuisance.
- C. The residents have an actionable claim in private nuisance because the interference is substantial, unreasonable, and unsuited to the locality.
- D. The only remedy is criminal prosecution under Section 270 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 for public nuisance, with no civil action on these facts.

8. Which of the following is the most reliable distinguishing feature between public and private nuisance in Indian law?

- A. Public nuisance is always actionable in damages by any individual member of the public, while private nuisance requires proof of special damage in absolutely every case of suit on these facts.
- B. Private nuisance requires proof of intention or negligence by the defendant, while public nuisance is treated as a strict-liability offence requiring proof of neither element.
- C. Public nuisance is purely criminal in character and confers no civil remedy on any private individual under any circumstance, irrespective of special damage proved.
- D. Public nuisance affects the public or a class of persons; private nuisance affects use or enjoyment of land, and the plaintiff must show standing as occupier or holder of land rights.

9. Sunita owns a clinic that has operated peacefully for 25 years. A neighbouring grinding machine begins to make her consulting room useless for delicate examinations. The mill has stood there for 30 years but only recently began grinding loudly. Which legal principle most directly governs?

- A. The nuisance is judged from when the actionable interference began, not from when the activity started; prescription requires 20 years of nuisance, not of the activity.
- B. Prescription of 20 years bars Sunita's claim entirely because the mill has existed and operated in the locality for three decades without any prior complaint being raised.
- C. Coming to the nuisance is a complete defence here; Sunita cannot complain because the mill predates her sensitive medical use of the surrounding premises altogether.
- D. The locality being mixed-use in character, the residents and clinic must tolerate industrial noise as part of urban living and accordingly have no remedy on these facts.

10. Which of the following statements about defences to nuisance is INCORRECT?

- A. Statutory authority is a defence only to the extent the nuisance is the inevitable result of the activity authorised by statute on these facts.
- B. Acting reasonably and using reasonable care is a complete defence to a claim in nuisance, even where actionable interference is proved.
- C. Consent of the plaintiff to the act in question can operate as a defence to private nuisance, subject to public-policy limits.
- D. Prescription of 20 years can give a right to continue a private nuisance, running from the date the nuisance became actionable.

11. Which doctrine most directly displaces the exceptions of the rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher* (1868) in the context of escape of hazardous substances in India?

- A. The doctrine of last opportunity recognised in *Davies v. Mann* (1842).
- B. The doctrine of frustration of purpose under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 on these facts under settled law.
- C. The absolute liability principle articulated by the Supreme Court in *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987).
- D. The principle of contributory negligence under the Indian Easements Act, 1882.

12. A residents' welfare association sues a chemical factory for emitting a noxious gas into the locality every night, alleging public nuisance. To succeed in damages in a civil action, the association must show:

- A. Only that the emission affects the public at large and is unlawful under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- B. That the factory's licence to operate has been cancelled by the State Pollution Control Board prior to filing suit.
- C. That the factory acted with intention to cause harm or with reckless disregard of foreseeable injury to neighbours.
- D. Special damage suffered by individual residents over and above the general inconvenience to the public at large.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — SCHEDULING — FIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS ACROSS A WORKING WEEK (Q13-16)

Five inter-departmental meetings — on Budget, Compliance, Hiring, Research, and Strategy — are to be held on five consecutive working days from Monday to Friday, one meeting per day. The following constraints apply:

- (1) The Hiring meeting is held on a day immediately before the Research meeting.
- (2) The Strategy meeting is not held on Monday or Friday.
- (3) The Budget meeting is held earlier in the week than the Compliance meeting.
- (4) The Compliance meeting is held later than the Strategy meeting.
- (5) The Hiring meeting is held on either Monday or Tuesday.

Assume every constraint above is binding; no two meetings share a day; and each day hosts exactly one meeting. Answer only on the basis of these constraints.

13. On which day is the Research meeting held?

- A. Wednesday
 B. Tuesday
 C. Monday
 D. Thursday on these facts.

14. How many distinct schedules satisfy all the constraints?

- A. Exactly two
 B. Exactly one
 C. Exactly three
 D. More than three

15. Which meeting is held on Monday?

- A. Strategy
 B. Hiring
 C. Budget
 D. Compliance

16. If the Strategy meeting were rescheduled to Wednesday, how many valid arrangements would exist?

- A. Exactly one
 B. Zero
 C. Exactly two
 D. Exactly three

PUZZLE 2 — CUBE — FACES PAINTED AND THEN SLICED (Q17-20)

A wooden cube of edge length 5 cm is painted on all six of its outer faces with red paint. After the paint has fully dried, the cube is cut by straight cuts parallel to its faces into 125 smaller cubes, each of edge length 1 cm. The cuts are clean and produce no wastage. The following terms are used in the questions below:

- (a) 'Corner cubes' are the small cubes that originally occupied the corners of the large cube.
- (b) 'Edge cubes' are small cubes that originally lay on an edge of the large cube but were not at a corner.
- (c) 'Face cubes' are small cubes that lay on a face of the large cube but not on any edge.
- (d) 'Interior cubes' are entirely inside the large cube and were not on any face.

17. How many of the 125 smaller cubes have paint on exactly three of their faces?

- A. 8
 B. 4
 C. 12
 D. 16

18. How many smaller cubes have paint on exactly two faces?

- A. 24
 B. 36
 C. 30
 D. 48

19. How many smaller cubes have paint on exactly one face?

- A. 72
 B. 60
 C. 54
 D. 96

20. How many smaller cubes have no paint on any face?

- A. 18
 B. 21
 C. 33
 D. 27

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — RESEARCH OUTPUT AND FEMALE ENROLMENT AT INDIA'S TOP 5 IITS, FY24 VS FY25 (Q21-25)

The Ministry of Education's Institutional Performance Report 2025 compiled data on five leading Indian Institutes of Technology — IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Madras, IIT Kanpur and IIT Kharagpur — covering peer-reviewed research publications indexed in Scopus and the share of female undergraduate enrolment for the financial years 2023-24 (FY24) and 2024-25 (FY25). The data below show, for each institute, the integer count of peer-reviewed research papers published in the relevant year and the corresponding percentage of female undergraduates in the freshman intake for the academic year aligned with the financial year. Percentages are rounded to one decimal place. Paper counts are integers and exclude conference proceedings, technical notes and editorial commentary. The questions that follow draw on figures in the table only; assume that all five institutes had broadly comparable departmental coverage in both years.

IIT	Papers FY24	Papers FY25	Female % FY24	Female % FY25
Bombay	2,400	2,700	20.0%	23.0%
Delhi	2,100	2,310	18.0%	20.0%
Madras	2,500	3,000	21.0%	25.0%
Kanpur	1,800	2,070	17.0%	19.0%
Kharagpur	2,200	2,420	19.0%	22.0%

21. Which IIT recorded the highest absolute increase in number of peer-reviewed research papers from FY24 to FY25?

- A. IIT Madras
 B. IIT Delhi
 C. IIT Bombay
 D. IIT Kharagpur

22. What was the approximate percentage growth in research papers from FY24 to FY25 for IIT Kanpur?
- A. 10% B. 15%
 C. 12% D. 18%
23. Across all five IITs combined, what was the total number of research papers published in FY25?
- A. 11,500 B. 13,500
 C. 12,500 D. 14,500
24. Which IIT recorded the highest absolute percentage-point increase in female undergraduate enrolment from FY24 to FY25?
- A. IIT Bombay B. IIT Delhi
 C. IIT Madras D. IIT Kharagpur
25. If IIT Delhi's total undergraduate intake in FY25 was 1,250 students, approximately how many were female?
- A. 250 B. 225
 C. 275 D. 300

DATA SET 2 — MONTHLY DOWNLOADS OF FIVE INDIAN FINTECH APPS, JANUARY–MAY 2025 (IN LAKHS) (Q26–30)

An independent industry tracker reports monthly downloads, expressed in lakhs, of five major Indian fintech applications — PayZap, Swift-Pe, KrediQ, MintGo and Bolt-UPI — across the five-month window from January 2025 to May 2025. One lakh equals one hundred thousand; downloads count installs from both the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store, and exclude in-place re-installs by existing users. The table below shows monthly downloads for each application in each calendar month. Use it to answer the questions that follow. All figures are rounded to the nearest lakh and reflect the tracker's final published estimates rather than provisional figures issued mid-month. Assume each application is available throughout the period covered.

App	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
PayZap	12	14	18	20	22
Swift-Pe	8	10	9	11	13
KrediQ	6	7	9	11	12
MintGo	15	16	14	17	19
Bolt-UPI	10	12	13	15	16

26. What was the total number of downloads (in lakhs) for PayZap across the five-month period?
- A. 80 B. 86
 C. 82 D. 92
27. Which app showed the highest percentage growth in downloads from January to May 2025?
- A. PayZap B. Bolt-UPI
 C. KrediQ D. Swift-Pe
28. In which month did the combined downloads of all five apps cross 70 lakhs for the first time?
- A. February B. March
 C. May D. April
29. What is the approximate ratio of total Bolt-UPI downloads to total MintGo downloads across the five months?
- A. 4 : 5 B. 3 : 5
 C. 5 : 6 D. 9 : 10
30. If the May 2025 figure for KrediQ grows by 25% in June 2025, what will be the June 2025 download count for KrediQ (in lakhs)?
- A. 13 B. 15
 C. 14 D. 16

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31–34 · 4 Marks

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

31. Pointing to a photograph, Asha said, 'He is the son of the only daughter of my mother's father.' How is the man in the photograph related to Asha?
- A. Nephew B. Cousin
 C. Brother D. Father
32. A man walks 6 km north, turns right and walks 8 km east, then turns right and walks 12 km south. How far is he from his starting point, and in which direction?
- A. 6 km, south
 B. 8 km, east
 C. 12 km, south on these facts.
 D. 10 km, south-east
33. Statements: All artists are creative. Some creative people are scientists. Conclusions: I. Some artists are scientists. II. Some scientists are creative.
- A. Only Conclusion II follows.
 B. Only Conclusion I follows.
 C. Both Conclusions I and II follow.
 D. Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.
34. In a certain code, 'BRAIN' is written as 'CSBJO'. How is 'CLOUD' written in the same code?
- A. DMQVE B. DMPVE
 C. EMPVE D. DNPVE