

**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 — CONTINGENT CONTRACTS (SECTIONS 31-36, INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872) (Q1-6)**

A contingent contract, defined in Section 31 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is a contract to do or not to do something if some event, collateral to the contract, does or does not happen. Contracts of insurance and indemnity are classic illustrations. Section 32 provides that contingent contracts dependent on the happening of an uncertain future event cannot be enforced until that event happens, and become void if the event becomes impossible. Section 33 deals with contracts contingent on an event not happening; they may be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible. Section 34 states that where the event is the future conduct of a living person, that event is treated as impossible if the person does anything rendering it impossible within any definite time. Section 35 governs contracts contingent on an event happening or not happening within a fixed time, and Section 36 makes agreements contingent on an impossible event void, whether or not the impossibility is known to the parties. The contingent event must be collateral — it cannot be the performance itself — and it must be genuinely uncertain.

1. Aarav agrees to pay Bina Rs. 2,00,000 if a particular ship, the 'Meghna', returns from its voyage by 31 December. The ship sinks in a storm and never returns. What is the legal position of the agreement?
  - A. It is enforceable, because Aarav must compensate Bina for the loss of the ship on the agreed date.
  - B. It is voidable at Bina's option, since the destruction of the ship frustrates her expectation of payment.
  - C. It is void, because the contingent event on which payment depended has become impossible (Section 32).
  - D. It is valid and merely suspended, because the contract can still be enforced once the ship is salvaged.
2. Chitra promises to sell her house to Dev if she does not get a transfer order to another city within six months. Four months later, Chitra resigns from her job, making any transfer impossible. Dev sues to enforce the sale. Will he succeed?
  - A. Yes, because the happening of the transfer has become impossible, so the contract to sell may now be enforced (Sections 33-34).
  - B. No, because six months have not yet elapsed and the contingency period fixed by the parties is still running.
  - C. No, because Chitra's voluntary resignation is a unilateral act that discharges her from any continuing duty to sell the house to Dev.
  - D. Yes, but only if Dev first proves that Chitra resigned with the dishonest intention of defeating his right.
3. Which of the following statements about contingent contracts is INCORRECT?
  - A. A contract of insurance is a common everyday example of a contingent contract under the Act.
  - B. The contingent event must always be collateral to the contract and never the performance itself or its consideration.
  - C. An agreement to do an act contingent on an impossible event is void under Section 36.
  - D. A contingent contract dependent on an uncertain event can be enforced even before that event happens.
4. Which feature most accurately distinguishes a contingent contract from a wagering agreement?
  - A. A contingent contract is in every case void, whereas a wagering agreement is in every case fully enforceable in a court of law.
  - B. In a contingent contract the uncertain event is collateral; in a wager the event is the whole subject of the bargain.
  - C. A contingent contract requires consideration, whereas a wagering agreement needs no consideration at all.
  - D. A contingent contract must be in writing and registered, whereas a wagering agreement may be made orally.
5. Ishan agrees to pay Jaya Rs. 1,00,000 if Jaya's pending civil appeal succeeds in the High Court. Before the appeal is heard, the High Court dismisses it for default. Jaya claims the money. Is the contract enforceable?
  - A. No; the contingent event of the appeal succeeding has become impossible, so the contract is void (Section 32).
  - B. Yes; dismissal for default is a procedural lapse, so Jaya may still recover the promised sum from Ishan.
  - C. Yes; Ishan must pay because he had assumed the risk of the appeal's outcome when he made the promise.
  - D. No; the contract is merely suspended until Jaya files a review petition and the appeal is reheard and finally decided on its merits.
6. Under Section 34, where a contingent event is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified future time, the event is considered impossible when:
  - A. the person publicly announces that he does not intend to perform the act at any time in the future.
  - B. a reasonable period has elapsed without the person taking any step towards performing the act.
  - C. the person does any act which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time.
  - D. the court, on the facts before it, concludes that performance has become commercially impracticable.

**PRINCIPLE B — CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY (SECTION 61, BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023) (Q7-12)**

Section 61 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) defines criminal conspiracy. When two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done, (i) an illegal act, or (ii) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy. The gist of the offence is the agreement itself — the meeting of minds to pursue an unlawful object. A proviso clarifies that no agreement except an agreement to commit an offence amounts to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done by one or more parties in pursuance of it. Thus, where the object is itself an offence, the bare agreement is punishable even if nothing further is done; where the object is merely illegal but not an offence, an overt act in furtherance is required. It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of the agreement or merely incidental to it. A conspirator need not know every detail or every other conspirator; a single broad conspiracy may be pursued through several distinct acts by different members of the group.

7. Three persons agree over the telephone to rob a bank the following week. Before they take any further step, the police arrest all three on the basis of an intercepted call. Are they liable for criminal conspiracy?
- A. No, because no overt act in furtherance of the agreement was committed by them before the arrest.
- B. Yes, because the agreement to commit an offence is itself criminal conspiracy, even without any further act.
- C. No, because robbery requires the actual taking of property, which had clearly not yet occurred here.
- D. Yes, but only if the prosecution can additionally prove that they had already assembled weapons for the robbery.
8. Two neighbours agree to divert rainwater onto a third neighbour's field — an act that is a civil wrong (tortious) but not itself an offence. They do nothing further. Which statement is correct?
- A. They are guilty of the offence of criminal conspiracy the very moment their agreement is made, regardless of any further act at all.
- B. They can never be guilty of criminal conspiracy, because diverting water is only a civil wrong here.
- C. They are guilty only if the diversion in fact causes measurable financial loss to the third neighbour.
- D. They are not yet guilty, because where the object is illegal but not an offence, an overt act is required.
9. Which of the following is the essential 'gist' of the offence of criminal conspiracy under Section 61, BNS?
- A. the completion of the unlawful object that the conspirators had originally agreed together to pursue.
- B. the use of some illegal means, irrespective of whether the parties ever reached any actual agreement.
- C. the agreement itself — the meeting of minds of two or more persons upon a common unlawful object.
- D. the participation of at least four persons acting together with a single common dishonest intention.
10. Which of the following statements about criminal conspiracy is INCORRECT?
- A. Every conspirator must personally know each of the other conspirators and the full details of the plan.
- B. A conspiracy to commit an offence is punishable even if no overt act follows the agreement.
- C. The illegal act may be the ultimate object of the agreement or merely incidental to that object.
- D. Where the object of the agreement is not an offence but is merely illegal, some further act besides the agreement is required.
11. A hires B to forge a document. B agrees but secretly intends never to do it and informs the police immediately. On these facts, regarding A's liability for conspiracy:
- A. A is not liable, because a conspiracy requires that both parties genuinely intend to carry out the object.
- B. A is not liable, because B's report to the police dissolves the agreement before it becomes a conspiracy.
- C. A is liable only for an attempt to forge the document, and not for any conspiracy at all, since B at no point ever truly meant to perform.
- D. A may still be liable, but the absence of a genuine meeting of minds can make the conspiracy charge hard to sustain.
12. P, Q and R conspire to smuggle goods. P arranges transport, Q bribes an official, and R is to receive the goods but is arrested before doing anything. Which principle determines R's liability?
- A. R is not liable, because he personally performed no act at all in furtherance of the agreed common design before his sudden arrest by police.
- B. R is liable, because in a single conspiracy each conspirator is responsible for acts done by others in furtherance of it.
- C. R is liable only for the specific role he had agreed to play, namely the receiving of the smuggled consignment.
- D. R is not liable, because his arrest occurred before the smuggling object of the conspiracy was actually completed.

## SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 — FLOORS AND FLATS — SIX FRIENDS IN A TWO-FLAT BUILDING (Q13-16)

A residential building has six floors, numbered 1 (lowest) to 6 (topmost). Each floor has exactly two flats — a left flat and a right flat — so the building has twelve flats in all. Six friends — Priya, Qasim, Rohan, Sara, Tariq and Uma — each live in a different flat; the remaining six flats are vacant. The following conditions apply:

1. Priya lives on floor 4 in the left flat.
2. Tariq lives on the topmost floor, in the left flat.
3. Rohan lives on floor 1, on the opposite side (left/right) to Priya.
4. Sara lives three floors directly above Rohan, in the same vertical column (same side) as Rohan.
5. Qasim lives in a right flat, on an even-numbered floor that is below Priya's floor.
6. Uma lives in a right flat, on an odd-numbered floor strictly between Rohan's floor and Priya's floor.

13. On which floor and in which flat does Sara live?
- A. Floor 4, right flat
- B. Floor 3, right flat
- C. Floor 4, left flat
- D. Floor 5, right flat
14. How many of the six friends live in right flats?
- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Four
- D. Two
15. Who lives immediately below Uma, in the same vertical column?
- A. Rohan
- B. Qasim
- C. Sara
- D. No one — the flat is vacant
16. Which one of the following flats is vacant?
- A. Floor 2, right flat
- B. Floor 4, right flat
- C. Floor 3, right flat
- D. Floor 5, left flat

### PUZZLE 2 — DISTRIBUTION — TWENTY CHOCOLATES AMONG FIVE CHILDREN (Q17-20)



26. Which city recorded the highest percentage growth in average daily ridership from 2024 to 2025?

- A. City S  B. City P  
 C. City T  D. City R

27. What was the total average daily ridership across all five cities in 2025 (in lakh)?

- A. 120 lakh  B. 115 lakh  
 C. 125 lakh  D. 130 lakh

28. By how many lakh passengers per day did City R's ridership exceed City T's ridership in 2025?

- A. 12 lakh  B. 14 lakh  
 C. 16 lakh  D. 10 lakh

29. In 2024, City P's ridership was what fraction of City R's ridership?

- A. One-half  B. Two-fifths  
 C. One-third  D. Three-fifths

30. If City S maintains the same percentage growth in 2026 as it had in 2025, what will its 2026 average daily ridership be (in lakh)?

- A. 15.6 lakh  B. 16.0 lakh  
 C. 16.9 lakh  D. 17.3 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, Reena said, 'His mother is the only daughter of my father.' How is Reena related to the man?

- A. Sister  B. Mother  
 C. Aunt  D. Grandmother

32. A man walks 4 km towards north, turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right again and walks 4 km. How far and in which direction is he from his starting point?

- A. 4 km north  B. 5 km north-east  
 C. 7 km east  D. 3 km east

33. Statements: All pens are books. All books are tools. Conclusions: (I) All pens are tools. (II) Some tools are pens. Which conclusion follows?

- A. Both I and II follow  
 B. Only I follows  
 C. Only II follows  
 D. Neither I nor II

34. In a certain code, 'CAT' is written as '3-1-20' and 'DOG' as '4-15-7'. How is 'BED' written in the same code?

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

35. Find the next number in the series: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

- A. 36  B. 38  
 C. 40  D. 35

36. A shopkeeper marks an item 40% above cost and then allows a 25% discount on the marked price. What is his profit or loss percentage?

- A. Loss of 5%  B. Profit of 15%  
 C. No profit, no loss  D. Profit of 5%

37. 'Doctor' is to 'Hospital' as 'Teacher' is to:

- A. School  B. Student  
 C. Book  D. Lesson

38. A train 150 metres long, travelling at 54 km/h, crosses a stationary pole in how many seconds?

- A. 12 s  B. 8 s  
 C. 10 s  D. 15 s

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

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

40. The power to grant pardons, reprieves and remissions of punishment for offences against Union law is vested, under Article 72, in:

- A. the Chief Justice of India  
 B. the Prime Minister  
 C. the Governor of the State  
 D. the President of India