

**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 — VICARIOUS LIABILITY OF THE MASTER FOR THE SERVANT'S TORT (Q1-6)**

Vicarious liability is the responsibility imposed on one person for the wrongful act of another because of a special relationship between them. The commonest instance is a master's (employer's) liability for the torts of a servant (employee). Two conditions must be satisfied: first, the wrongdoer must be a servant, not an independent contractor; second, the tort must be committed 'in the course of employment'. A servant is one whose work the master controls both as to what is done and the manner of doing it. An act is within the course of employment if it is either a wrongful act authorised by the master, or a wrongful and unauthorised mode of doing an authorised act. The master is liable even where the servant acts negligently, fraudulently, or against express instructions, so long as the act remains connected to the assigned work; but where the servant goes off on 'a frolic of his own', wholly unconnected with the employment, the master is not liable. The doctrine rests on the maxim 'qui facit per alium facit per se' — he who acts through another acts himself.

- 1. Ramesh, a delivery driver employed by SwiftCargo Ltd., is told to deliver parcels strictly along the city ring road. To save time he takes a forbidden shortcut through a market lane and negligently injures a pedestrian. Is SwiftCargo liable?**
  - A. Yes, because taking a shortcut is merely an unauthorised mode of performing the authorised act of delivering parcels.
  - B. No, because Ramesh disobeyed an express instruction and so stepped outside the course of his employment, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
  - C. No, because the company cannot control every road a driver chooses to take during a delivery run.
  - D. Yes, but only if SwiftCargo had failed to train Ramesh adequately on the permitted routes.
- 2. Which of the following statements about vicarious liability is INCORRECT?**
  - A. A master is generally not vicariously liable for the torts of an independent contractor.
  - B. A servant acting on a 'frolic of his own' makes the master liable because the servant was still on duty.
  - C. A master may be liable even for the fraudulent act of a servant if it was within the course of employment.
  - D. The doctrine is captured by the maxim qui facit per alium facit per se.
- 3. A hospital engages Dr. Sen as a visiting consultant who attends on his own terms, uses his own judgment, and is paid per visit. He negligently injures a patient. On the master-servant test, the hospital is most likely:**
  - A. liable, because any doctor working on hospital premises is automatically a servant of the hospital.
  - B. liable, because the patient was admitted to the hospital and not to the individual doctor.
  - C. not liable, because Dr. Sen exercises independent professional judgment and is likely an independent contractor.
  - D. not liable, because hospitals enjoy a blanket statutory immunity from all medical negligence claims, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
- 4. A bank cashier, while serving customers at the counter, secretly pockets cash deposited by a customer and falsifies the records. The customer sues the bank. Which principle most directly governs the bank's liability?**
  - A. The bank escapes liability because theft is a criminal act the cashier was never authorised to commit.
  - B. The bank is liable only if it can be shown the manager personally knew of the cashier's dishonesty.
  - C. The bank escapes liability because the customer should have verified the entries before leaving the counter, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
  - D. The bank is liable because a fraud committed by a servant in the very task he was employed to perform falls within the course of employment.
- 5. Two friends, Anil and Bose, are jointly employed by a firm and are sent together to repair a roof. During a tea break Bose, for his own amusement, throws a tool down onto the street, injuring a passer-by. Is the firm liable?**
  - A. Yes, because the injury occurred during working hours while the men were at the worksite, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
  - B. No, because Bose's act was a personal frolic unconnected with the repair work he was employed to do.
  - C. Yes, because throwing tools is a foreseeable risk inherent in all roofing work.
  - D. No, because two co-employees can never make a single employer vicariously liable.
- 6. A company lends its lorry and driver to another firm for a day's work. During that day the driver negligently injures X. To decide which entity is the driver's 'master' for the day, a court will principally ask:**
  - A. which firm pays the driver's regular monthly salary, regardless of the day's arrangement, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
  - B. which firm owned the lorry, since ownership of the instrument determines responsibility.
  - C. which firm had the right to control the manner in which the driver did the particular work.
  - D. which firm's name appeared on the side of the lorry as seen by the injured party.

**PRINCIPLE B — CHEATING UNDER SECTION 318, BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (Q7-12)**

Section 318 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 defines cheating. A person cheats when, by deceiving another, he fraudulently or dishonestly induces the deceived person to deliver any property, or to consent that any person shall retain property, OR intentionally induces the deceived person to do or omit anything which he would not do or omit but for the deception, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property. The essential ingredients are: (1) deception of a person; (2) inducement, in one of two forms – a fraudulent or dishonest inducement to deliver property, or an intentional inducement to do or omit an act; and (3) in the second form, resulting or likely damage or harm. A dishonest concealment of facts is expressly treated as deception. Mere breach of contract is not cheating unless a fraudulent or dishonest intention existed at the very time the promise was made.

**7. Vivek genuinely intends to repay a loan when he borrows Rs. 50,000 from a friend, but six months later, owing to business losses, he is unable to repay and defaults. Has Vivek committed cheating?**

- A. Yes, because he failed to return the property that was delivered to him on his representation.
- B. Yes, because non-payment of a debt is always treated as dishonest under the Sanhita.
- C. No, but only because the amount involved is below the statutory threshold for the offence.
- D. No, because a dishonest intention did not exist at the time the inducement to lend was made.

**8. A jeweller sells a customer a ring he falsely and knowingly describes as solid gold, when he knows it is gold-plated brass, and the customer pays the full price for gold. The jeweller's act amounts to cheating because:**

- A. by a false representation he dishonestly induced the customer to part with money he would not otherwise have paid.
- B. the customer suffered no real harm since a ring was in fact delivered to him.
- C. all sales of jewellery are presumed fraudulent unless the seller proves otherwise, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
- D. the customer should have had the ring independently tested before paying for it.

**9. Which of the following is an essential ingredient of cheating under Section 318 in its second form (inducing an act or omission)?**

- A. That the accused obtained possession of immovable property from the victim.
- B. That the accused and the victim had a pre-existing contractual relationship, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
- C. That the deception caused or was likely to cause damage or harm to the deceived person in body, mind, reputation or property.
- D. That the property delivered exceeded a value of one lakh rupees.

**10. Sameer, posing as a charity collector, persuades an elderly woman to sign a document she believes is a donation receipt but which is in fact a deed gifting her house to him. Which limb of cheating is most squarely engaged?**

- A. No limb, because she signed the document voluntarily and of her own free hand.
- B. The second limb only, because signing a paper is merely an act she was induced to do, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
- C. No limb, because a gift, once executed by signature, is always valid and irrevocable.
- D. The first limb: by deception he dishonestly induced her to deliver/consent to the transfer of property.

**11. A student copies another person's identity to sit a competitive examination on his behalf, causing the genuine candidate's result to be cancelled. The impersonation is best analysed as cheating because the deception:**

- A. intentionally induced the examination authority to do something (admit the impostor) it would not otherwise do, likely causing harm.
- B. caused no damage, since one candidate or another would have occupied the seat anyway.
- C. cannot be cheating because an examination hall is not a place where property changes hands, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
- D. is punishable only as forgery and has nothing to do with the offence of cheating.

**12. Farah tells Gita, untruthfully, that a plot of land she is selling has clear and marketable title, knowing in fact that the land is the subject of a pending court dispute. Relying on this, Gita pays the full price. The dishonest concealment of the dispute is significant because, under Section 318, it:**

- A. is irrelevant to the offence, because only spoken lies and never silence can ever constitute deception in law, at least on the facts and materials presently on record.
- B. amounts to deception, since a dishonest concealment of facts is expressly treated as a form of deception under the section.
- C. matters only if Farah and Gita had earlier signed a binding and registered agreement for the sale of the plot.
- D. cannot be considered, because a buyer of land is always expected to investigate the title entirely on her own.

## SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 — CIRCULAR SEATING — EIGHT DELEGATES, MIXED FACING (Q13-16)

Eight delegates — P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W — sit around a circular table. Some face towards the centre and the rest face away from it (outwards). All 'left'/'right' directions are from each seated person's own point of view, taking account of the way he or she faces.

1. P sits third to the right of Q.
  2. R sits second to the left of P and faces the centre.
  3. S is an immediate neighbour of both R and V.
  4. T sits third to the right of S and faces outwards.
  5. U is not an immediate neighbour of Q.
  6. The two persons immediately next to W both face away from the centre.
  7. V faces a direction opposite to that of R.
  8. Q and U face the same direction, opposite to the direction T faces.
- All eight seats are occupied and the seating is fixed; use only the constraints above.



23. By how many percentage points did Cygnus's market share fall from Q1 2025 to Q1 2026?

- A. 5 percentage points
- B. 10 percentage points
- C. 3 percentage points
- D. 7 percentage points

24. In Q1 2026, the combined shipments of Dorado and Everest formed what percentage of the total market?

- A. 32%
- B. 30%
- C. 28%
- D. 36%

25. What was the approximate ratio of Aster's Q1 2026 shipments to the total Q1 2025 shipments of all five brands?

- A. 3 : 10
- B. 2 : 5
- C. 3 : 8
- D. 1 : 3

**DATA SET 2 — MARKS OF FIVE STUDENTS ACROSS FOUR SUBJECTS (OUT OF 100 EACH) (Q26-30)**

The table shows the marks scored by five students — Isha, Jatin, Kavya, Lokesh and Mira — in four subjects: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Each subject is marked out of a maximum of 100, so a student's aggregate is out of 400. A student's 'percentage' is the aggregate expressed out of 400. The 'subject average' for a subject is the mean of the five students' marks in that subject. A student is said to have 'passed' a subject if he or she scored 40 or more in it. All figures in the table are exact. Use the data to answer the questions; perform any rounding only at the final step of a calculation, and assume there are no other students or subjects beyond those listed.

Student	Maths	Physics	Chemistry	Biology
Isha	80	70	60	90
Jatin	55	65	75	45
Kavya	90	85	80	65
Lokesh	35	50	45	30
Mira	60	40	70	80

26. Who scored the highest aggregate across the four subjects?

- A. Isha
- B. Mira
- C. Jatin
- D. Kavya

27. What is the subject average in Chemistry?

- A. 66
- B. 60
- C. 70
- D. 64

28. How many of the five students passed every one of the four subjects (i.e., scored 40 or more in each)?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Five

29. Isha's aggregate is what percentage (out of 400)?

- A. 70%
- B. 80%
- C. 72%
- D. 75%

30. By how many marks does Kavya's aggregate exceed Jatin's aggregate?

- A. 80
- B. 70
- C. 90
- D. 60

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

**Q31-35 · 5 Marks**

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

31. Pointing to a photograph, Neha said, 'He is the only son of the mother of my father.' How is the man in the photograph related to Neha?

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

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

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

33. Statements: All pens are books. Some books are red. Conclusion I: Some pens are red. Conclusion II: Some books are pens. Which conclusion follows?

- A. Only Conclusion II follows
- B. Only Conclusion I follows
- C. Both follow
- D. Neither follows

34. In a certain code, MANGO is written as NBOHP. How is APPLE written in the same code?

- A. BQPMF
- B. BQQMF
- C. AQQMF
- D. BRRMF

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

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