

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 — NEGLIGENCE AND THE STANDARD OF CARE (Q1-6)

Negligence is the breach of a legal duty to take care which results in damage to the claimant. In *Donoghue v Stevenson*, Lord Atkin's 'neighbour principle' established that one owes a duty of care to persons so closely and directly affected by one's act that one ought reasonably to have them in contemplation. Breach is measured against the objective standard of the reasonable person: the defendant's conduct is compared with what a prudent person would have done in the same circumstances, regardless of the defendant's own inexperience or good intentions. Where a defendant exercises a special skill, the professional or Bolam standard applies: a professional is not negligent if acting in accordance with a practice accepted as proper by a responsible body of skilled opinion. The claimant must also prove causation, both factual ('but-for' the breach the harm would not have occurred) and legal, meaning the damage must not be too remote. Contributory negligence by the claimant reduces damages proportionately. Finally, *res ipsa loquitur* ('the thing speaks for itself') allows an inference of negligence where the harm would not ordinarily occur without negligence and the instrumentality was under the defendant's control, shifting the evidential burden to the defendant to explain.

1. Dr. Mehra follows a diagnostic method endorsed by a respected minority of cardiologists; the patient suffers harm a majority method would have avoided. Liability?

- A. Not negligent, as a responsible body of skilled medical opinion supports the method he adopted
- B. Negligent, because the majority of cardiologists would have selected a safer diagnostic method here
- C. Negligent, since any harm to a patient automatically establishes a breach of the doctor's duty
- D. Not negligent, because patients consent to all foreseeable risks inherent in any medical treatment

2. A flour sack falls from a warehouse window onto a passer-by; no direct evidence of fault exists, but sacks do not normally fall unaided. Best outcome?

- A. The passer-by recovers, as *res ipsa loquitur* infers negligence and shifts the burden to the warehouse
- B. The passer-by fails, because he cannot point to the specific careless act that caused the sack to fall
- C. The passer-by fails, since the warehouse owed no duty of care to a stranger merely passing on the street
- D. The passer-by recovers, because warehouse owners are strictly liable for every injury their premises cause

3. Which statement about the standard of care in negligence is INCORRECT?

- A. The reasonable-person standard is objective and ignores the particular defendant's inexperience or limitations
- B. A professional is judged by the standard of an ordinarily competent member of that same profession
- C. Greater foreseeable risk of serious harm generally demands a correspondingly higher degree of precaution
- D. A learner driver is judged by the lower standard reasonably expected of a nervous beginner learning to drive

4. Which best describes the requirement of remoteness of damage in negligence?

- A. The claimant must always prove the defendant intended the precise harm that ultimately resulted
- B. The kind of damage suffered must be a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the defendant's breach
- C. The defendant is liable for every consequence flowing factually from the breach, however unforeseeable
- D. Remoteness is satisfied only where the claimant suffered no contributory fault of any kind whatsoever

5. A learner driver, taking all care a beginner could, mounts the kerb and injures a pedestrian. Against what standard is the learner judged?

- A. The standard of the reasonably competent and experienced driver, which the learner failed to meet here
- B. The standard of a careful beginner, so the learner escapes liability by doing her nervous best while still behind the wheel
- C. No standard applies, because driving instructors alone bear the duty of care toward third parties
- D. A purely subjective standard measuring only the learner's personal capabilities on that particular day

6. A surgeon leaves a swab inside a patient after an operation conducted solely under her control. The patient cannot explain the lapse. Result?

- A. The patient fails, because she must produce direct evidence of the surgeon's specific negligent act during the course of the operation
- B. The patient fails, since surgical procedures inherently carry risks the patient accepted by consenting
- C. *Res ipsa loquitur* applies; the unexplained swab raises an inference shifting the burden to the surgeon
- D. The hospital alone is liable, as *res ipsa loquitur* never operates against an individual professional

PRINCIPLE B — RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE (SECTIONS 34-44, BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023) (Q7-12)

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) preserves the right of private defence in Sections 34 to 44. Section 34 declares that nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence. Every person has a right, subject to restrictions, to defend his own body and the body of any other person against offences affecting the human body, and to defend property, whether movable or immovable, against theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass. The right is grounded in necessity and is strictly governed by proportionality: under Section 38, the right in no case extends to inflicting more harm than is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence. Section 35 contains key limitations: there is no right of private defence against an act done by a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, even if that act is not strictly justifiable by law, provided it does not cause reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt. The right extends to voluntarily causing death only in the enumerated situations such as assault reasonably causing apprehension of death or grievous hurt, rape, kidnapping, or acid attack. The right commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger arises and continues only so long as that apprehension continues; it is a shield of defence, never a sword of retaliation or revenge.

7. An assailant raises a loaded firearm at Ravi, threatening to shoot; Ravi, in defence, stabs and kills him. Is Ravi's act protected?

- A. Yes, the assault caused reasonable apprehension of death, so private defence here extends to causing death
- B. No, Ravi should have first attempted to flee or seek police help before causing any harm to the assailant
- C. No, the right of private defence can never extend to the voluntary causing of death of any human assailant
- D. Yes, but only because the assailant struck the first blow and Ravi merely retaliated proportionately afterward

8. A police officer, acting in good faith under apparent legal authority, arrests Sameer though the warrant is technically defective. Sameer beats the officer. Liability?

- A. Sameer is protected, since a defective warrant strips the officer of all lawful authority to arrest him on the spot
- B. Sameer is protected, because every citizen may resist an arrest he personally believes to be unlawful
- C. Sameer has no right of private defence against a public servant acting in good faith under colour of office
- D. Sameer is protected only if he caused the officer no more harm than was strictly necessary to resist

9. Which statement regarding the right of private defence under the BNS, 2023 is INCORRECT?

- A. The right entitles the defender to inflict any quantum of harm once any apprehension of danger arises
- B. The right may be exercised to protect movable and immovable property from theft, robbery or trespass
- C. The right extends to defending both one's own body and the body of any other person from harm
- D. The right against a lawful public servant is restricted unless death or grievous hurt is apprehended by the defender himself

10. Which best describes the proportionality requirement governing the right of private defence?

- A. The defender may inflict harm equal to whatever harm the aggressor subjectively intended to cause
- B. The right in no case extends to inflicting more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence
- C. The defender must always inflict the least possible harm even at the cost of his own grievous injury
- D. Proportionality is irrelevant once the aggressor commences an offence affecting the defender's body

11. A thief, having grabbed Anita's purse, runs away down the street; Anita catches him an hour later and beats him severely. Is she protected?

- A. Yes, because the theft of her property entitles her to punish the thief whenever she later finds him
- B. Yes, since the right to defend property continues indefinitely until the stolen goods are recovered
- C. No, the right ends with the apprehension of danger; this is retaliation, not defence of property
- D. No, but only because she inflicted grievous hurt rather than the necessary minimum harm on him

12. Faced with a mere trespasser who poses no threat of harm, the landowner shoots and kills him to drive him off. Lawful?

- A. Yes, because an owner may use any degree of force whatsoever to defend his immovable property from trespass
- B. Yes, since criminal trespass is an offence against property for which the right always extends to causing death
- C. Yes, provided the landowner first warned the trespasser to leave before resorting to lethal force against him
- D. No, killing is grossly disproportionate; the right does not extend to death for a harmless simple trespass

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — SELECTING A PANEL OF FOUR FROM SEVEN CANDIDATES (Q13-16)

A selection board must constitute a panel of exactly four members chosen from seven candidates: P, Q, R, S, T, U and V. The composition is governed entirely by the following conditions, all of which must hold at the same time. (1) P and Q cannot both be on the panel. (2) The panel must include at least one of R and S. (3) T and U cannot both be on the panel. (4) If V is on the panel, then R must also be on the panel. (5) If R is on the panel, then U must also be on the panel. (6) If Q is on the panel, then T must also be on the panel. (7) S and V cannot both be on the panel. Each candidate is either selected or not selected, and no consideration other than the seven conditions above restricts the choice. A panel is valid only when every condition is simultaneously satisfied.

13. Which one of the following is a valid panel of four members?

- A. P, R, S, V
- B. P, R, U, V
- C. Q, R, U, V
- D. P, S, T, V

14. If V is selected for the panel, which candidate must necessarily also be selected?

- A. R
- B. S
- C. T
- D. Q

15. Which of the following pairs of candidates can NEVER serve together on any valid panel?

- A. P and R
- B. R and U
- C. Q and U
- D. P and U

16. If S is selected for the panel, which complete panel of four is thereby forced?

- A. S, R, V, P
- B. S, R, T, U
- C. S, P, T, U
- D. S, P, R, U

PUZZLE 2 — ANALYSTS, CITIES AND LANGUAGES (Q17-20)

Five analysts — Asha, Biren, Chetan, Devi and Esha — each work in exactly one city among Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Kochi and Surat, and each is fluent in exactly one language among Tamil, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada. No two analysts share a city, and no two share a language. The following conditions all hold simultaneously. (1) Asha works in Delhi. (2) The analyst posted in Mumbai is fluent in Marathi. (3) Chetan is fluent in Bengali. (4) Biren works in Surat. (5) Asha is fluent in Gujarati. (6) The analyst fluent in Kannada works in Kochi. (7) Devi does not work in Pune. (8) Chetan does not work in Mumbai. (9) Esha does not work in Kochi. Together these conditions yield exactly one consistent assignment of a city and a language to every analyst.

17. In which city does Devi work?

- A. Kochi
- B. Pune
- C. Mumbai
- D. Surat

18. The analyst posted in Pune is fluent in which language?

- A. Marathi B. Bengali
 C. Kannada D. Tamil

19. Asha, who works in Delhi, is fluent in which language?

- A. Tamil B. Bengali
 C. Gujarati D. Kannada

20. Which analyst works in Mumbai and is therefore fluent in Marathi?

- A. Biren B. Chetan
 C. Devi D. Esha

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — FOOTFALL AND PURCHASES AT FIVE OUTLETS OF A RETAIL CHAIN (ONE WEEK) (Q21–25)

A mid-sized retail chain reviewed one week of trading across its five outlets to compare how efficiently visitors were converted into paying customers. For each outlet the management recorded the total footfall (visitors entering the store), the number of buyers (visitors who actually made a purchase), and the average bill value in rupees per buyer. Revenue for an outlet over the week is taken as the number of buyers multiplied by the average bill. The conversion rate of an outlet is the number of buyers expressed as a percentage of its footfall. Managers used these figures to decide where to deploy additional sales staff and where footfall was being wasted, since a high footfall with weak conversion signals a missed opportunity rather than success.

Outlet	Footfall (visitors)	Buyers	Average Bill (Rs.)
Aster	4000	1200	850
Belmont	5000	1600	750
Crest	3600	900	1100
Dale	4500	1350	920
Elm	6000	1800	700

21. What was the conversion rate (buyers as a percentage of footfall) at the Belmont outlet during the week?

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

22. Which outlet earned the highest weekly revenue (buyers multiplied by average bill)?

- A. Belmont B. Dale
 C. Elm D. Aster

23. What was the weekly revenue, in rupees, generated by the Aster outlet?

- A. Rs. 9,90,000 B. Rs. 10,20,000
 C. Rs. 11,20,000 D. Rs. 12,42,000

24. What is the ratio of buyers at the Crest outlet to buyers at the Belmont outlet?

- A. 3:5 B. 5:8
 C. 8:15 D. 9:16

25. Taken together, what was the combined conversion rate of the Aster and Dale outlets?

- A. 30% B. 31%
 C. 28% D. 32%

DATA SET 2 — LOAN DISBURSEMENT BY A BANK ACROSS FIVE SECTORS (FY25) (Q26–30)

A commercial bank published its FY25 lending review showing how credit was distributed across five sectors. For each sector the bank reported the total amount disbursed, in rupees crore, and the number of loan accounts opened, expressed in thousands. The average loan size for a sector is the amount disbursed divided by the number of accounts, converted into lakh rupees per account. The percentage share of a sector is its amount as a fraction of the total amount disbursed across all sectors. The bank noted in its commentary that personal loans had grown sharply: the prior year, FY24, recorded a personal-loan disbursement of Rs. 1,600 crore. Analysts used these figures to judge where the bank was concentrating risk and which segments were expanding fastest relative to the previous year.

Sector	Amount Disbursed (Rs. crore)	Number of Accounts (thousand)
Agriculture	2400	800
MSME	3600	600
Housing	4800	400
Education	1200	300
Personal	2000	500

26. What was the average loan size per account in the MSME sector?

- A. Rs. 4.0 lakh B. Rs. 6.0 lakh
 C. Rs. 5.0 lakh D. Rs. 7.2 lakh

27. The Housing sector accounted for approximately what percentage of the total amount disbursed?

- A. 28.6% B. 30.0%
 C. 34.3% D. 40.0%

28. What is the ratio of the amount disbursed to Agriculture to that disbursed to Personal loans?

- A. 5:6 B. 4:5
 C. 12:11 D. 6:5

29. Given FY24 personal-loan disbursement of Rs. 1,600 crore, what was the percentage increase in personal-loan disbursement in FY25?

- A. 25% B. 20%
 C. 30% D. 16%

30. What was the average number of accounts (in thousands) opened per sector across the five sectors?

- A. 500 B. 520
 C. 540 D. 480

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 mother.' How is Reena related to the man?

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

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

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

33. If in a code 'FROG' is written as 'GSPH', how is 'TOAD' written in the same code?

- A. SNZC B. UPBF
 C. UPBE D. UQBE

34. Find the next term in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 40 B. 44
 C. 36 D. 42

35. Statements: All pens are books. Some books are red. Conclusions: I. Some pens are red. II. Some books are pens. Which conclusion follows?

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

36. A shopkeeper marks an item 40% above cost and then allows a 25% discount on the marked price. His profit percentage is:

- A. 15% B. 10%
 C. 5% D. 12.5%

37. Which Article of the Constitution of India abolishes 'untouchability'?

- A. Article 14 B. Article 21
 C. Article 19 D. Article 17

38. A train 150 m long crosses a stationary pole in 15 seconds. What is the speed of the train?

- A. 30 km/h B. 36 km/h
 C. 45 km/h D. 10 km/h

39. The 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' is guaranteed to citizens under which Article?

- A. Article 226 B. Article 14
 C. Article 32 D. Article 44

40. Find the odd one out: Triangle, Square, Pentagon, Circle.

- A. Triangle B. Square
 C. Pentagon D. Circle