

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 — UNDUE INFLUENCE (SECTION 16, INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872) (Q1-6)

A contract is said to be induced by 'undue influence' where one party is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage. Under Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a person is deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of another where he holds real or apparent authority over the other, or stands in a fiduciary relationship to him, or makes a contract with a person whose mental capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by reason of age, illness, or mental or bodily distress. Where a person in such a dominating position enters into a contract with another, and the transaction appears, on the face of it or on the evidence, to be unconscionable, the burden of proving that the contract was not induced by undue influence lies upon the party in the dominating position. A contract caused by undue influence is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained. Mere existence of a relationship is not enough; both domination of the will and an unfair advantage flowing from it must be shown.

1. An elderly, seriously ill man, dependent on his nurse for daily care, transfers his house to her at one-tenth of its market value during a period of acute pain. He later seeks to set the transfer aside. Which statement is correct?
 - A. The nurse must prove the transfer was free of undue influence, as she dominated his will and the bargain is unconscionable.
 - B. The man must prove the nurse actively coerced him, since mere illness raises no presumption against her at all.
 - C. The transfer stands, because a completed transfer of immovable property can never be reopened once the deed has been duly executed and registered.
 - D. The transfer is void from the start, since any contract made with a sick person is a nullity whatever the price.
2. A son who manages all the finances of his aged, infirm father persuades the father to stand guarantor for the son's large business loan. The father later pleads undue influence. Which statement is correct?
 - A. The father must rebut a presumption of good faith, since adult sons are always taken to dominate their elderly parents.
 - B. The son must rebut a presumption of undue influence, since he manages the father's affairs and the father is infirm.
 - C. No presumption arises, because guarantees given by family members are expressly excluded from Section 16 of the Act.
 - D. No presumption arises, because a guarantee is a unilateral promise to which the doctrine of undue influence cannot apply.
3. Which of the following statements about undue influence is INCORRECT?
 - A. A person standing in a fiduciary relationship of trust towards another may be in a position to dominate that other person's will.
 - B. Real or apparent authority held over a party can place a person in a position to dominate that party's will.
 - C. Mere proof of a close relationship between the parties, without more, is sufficient to set aside the contract.
 - D. Temporary mental distress affecting a party's capacity may make that party vulnerable to undue influence.
4. The essential difference between coercion and undue influence is that —
 - A. coercion can be exercised only by a stranger, whereas undue influence can be exercised only by a close relative.
 - B. coercion makes a contract void from the outset, whereas undue influence has no effect on the validity of a contract.
 - C. coercion must always be proved by the dominant party, whereas undue influence must in every single case be proved by the weaker party affected.
 - D. coercion operates through unlawful pressure on the will, whereas undue influence operates through abuse of a dominating relationship.
5. A wealthy widow, fully fit and advised throughout by her own independent lawyer, gifts a large sum to a spiritual teacher she reveres. There is no evidence she was pressured. She later regrets it. Can she avoid the gift for undue influence?
 - A. No, because although a relationship of influence may exist, there is no proof of an unfair advantage obtained by dominating her will.
 - B. Yes, because any gift made to a spiritual teacher is automatically presumed to be the product of undue influence.
 - C. Yes, because a person who later comes to regret a transaction is entitled to have it set aside on that ground alone.
 - D. No, because a gift of property, unlike an ordinary commercial contract, can never be reopened on the ground of undue influence in any circumstances at all.
6. In a suit to set aside a sale as unconscionable, it is shown that the seller was in a position to dominate the buyer's will. On whom does the burden of proof now lie, and what follows if it is not discharged?
 - A. The burden lies on the weaker party; if it is not discharged, the contract is voidable at the option of the dominant party.
 - B. The burden lies on the dominant party; if it is not discharged, the contract is voidable at the option of the other party.
 - C. The burden lies on the dominant party; if it is not discharged, the contract becomes void and unenforceable by anyone.
 - D. The burden lies on the court itself; if it is not discharged, the contract is automatically affirmed for both parties.

PRINCIPLE B — THEFT (SECTION 303, BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023) (Q7-12)

Under Section 303 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, a person commits theft who, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking. Five elements must concur: a dishonest intention; movable property as the subject-matter; the property being taken out of the possession of another; the absence of that person's consent, whether express or implied; and a moving of the property in order to such taking. 'Dishonestly' means doing anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another. A thing attached to the earth, not being movable property, is not the subject of theft, but it becomes capable of being stolen as soon as it is severed. Consent given by a person not competent to consent, or obtained by deception, is no consent. Even a temporary moving of property with the requisite dishonest intent amounts to theft, and a person may even commit theft of property he owns if he takes it from another who is in lawful possession of it.

- 7. Intending only to use B's bicycle for an hour and then return it, A takes it from B's porch without asking while B is away, rides it, and returns it. Has A committed theft?**
- A. No, because A returned the bicycle undamaged, and a person who promptly restores the property he took can never be said to have stolen it.
 - B. No, because theft requires that the offender intend to keep the property permanently for his own use.
 - C. Yes, because moving another's movable property without consent, intending even temporary deprivation, can cause wrongful loss.
 - D. Yes, but only if the bicycle was damaged during the hour, since theft requires actual loss to be proved.
- 8. Z finds a wallet lying on a public road with nothing to show who owns it, and picks it up intending to keep it. At that moment, is Z guilty of theft?**
- A. Yes, because picking up any lost article with an intention to keep it for oneself is theft the very moment the article is moved.
 - B. Yes, because the true owner retains possession of lost property until he formally abandons all claim to it.
 - C. No, because a finder of lost goods always becomes the lawful owner and can never be liable for any offence.
 - D. No, because the wallet was not in anyone's possession when taken, though keeping it may be a different offence.
- 9. Which of the following statements about theft under the Sanhita is INCORRECT?**
- A. Standing trees and crops attached to the earth are movable property and can be stolen while still attached to the land.
 - B. A dishonest intention existing at the precise moment of moving the property is what is essential to constitute the offence of theft.
 - C. Consent obtained by deception from the person in possession is not valid consent for the purposes of theft.
 - D. A person may commit theft of property that he himself owns if it is taken from another's lawful possession.
- 10. In the definition of theft, the word 'dishonestly' means doing an act with the intention of causing —**
- A. lawful gain to oneself together with a lawful loss to a competitor in the same trade.
 - B. wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person.
 - C. physical harm to the person from whose possession the property is taken.
 - D. a permanent transfer of the ownership of the property to the offender alone.
- 11. A servant is handed his master's car to drive the master to office. Instead he drives it far away to sell it, meaning never to return it. The car had been lawfully placed in the servant's hands. What is the correct analysis?**
- A. No offence at all, because a person who is lawfully given a car to drive simply cannot commit the theft of that very same car.
 - B. Only a breach of contract, since the servant's wrong is merely a failure to perform his agreed duties.
 - C. Theft, because the servant had only custody while legal possession remained with the master, from whom it was taken.
 - D. Theft, but only from the moment he decided to sell, regardless of who was in possession of the car.
- 12. A moves B's heavy almirah a few inches in the dark, intending to drag it out and steal it, but is caught before it leaves the room. Is the offence of theft complete?**
- A. No, because theft is complete only when the stolen property has actually been carried outside the building or the premises.
 - B. No, because the act is at most an attempt until the property has actually left the owner's possession.
 - C. Yes, but only because the almirah was heavy, since theft of very large objects requires special proof.
 - D. Yes, because even a slight moving of the property in order to such taking, with dishonest intent, completes theft.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — COMPARATIVE RANKING — SIX MOUNTAIN PEAKS BY HEIGHT (Q13-16)

Six mountain peaks — Arka, Bali, Chand, Deo, Esha and Falgu — have been surveyed and ranked strictly by their heights, from the tallest (rank 1) to the shortest (rank 6). No two peaks share the same height, so the ranking is complete and unambiguous. The surveyors have released only the following comparative findings:

1. Chand is taller than exactly three of the six peaks.
2. Arka is taller than Chand, but Arka is not the tallest peak of all.
3. The tallest peak is either Esha or Falgu.
4. Deo is shorter than Chand but taller than Bali.
5. Falgu is shorter than Bali.

Using only these findings, a single consistent ordering of all six peaks by height can be worked out. Answer the questions that follow on the basis of that unique ordering.

13. Which mountain is the tallest of the six?

- A. Esha
- B. Arka
- C. Chand
- D. Falgu

14. How many mountains are shorter than Chand?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. More than three

15. Which mountain is the shortest of the six?

- A. Bali
- B. Cannot be determined
- C. Falgu
- D. Chand

16. If the peaks ranked second and fifth are removed, which mountain is now the second-tallest among the four that remain?

- A. Deo
- B. Esha
- C. Falgu
- D. Chand

PUZZLE 2 — MATCHING — FIVE DOCTORS, THEIR SPECIALISATION AND CONSULTATION DAY (Q17-20)

Five doctors — Iyer, Joshi, Khan, Lal and Menon — work at a clinic. Each has a different specialisation, one each from Cardiology, Dermatology, Neurology, Orthopaedics and Paediatrics, and each consults on exactly one day of the working week, Monday to Friday, with no two doctors consulting on the same day. The following facts are known:

1. Dr. Joshi consults earlier in the week than every other doctor.
2. The neurologist consults exactly in the middle of the working week.
3. Dr. Khan is the paediatrician and consults on the last working day.
4. Dr. Iyer is the neurologist.
5. The dermatologist consults on the day immediately after Dr. Joshi.
6. Dr. Menon does not consult on Tuesday and is not the cardiologist.

From these facts the specialisation and consultation day of every doctor can be fixed with certainty. Answer the questions on that basis.

17. Which doctor consults on Thursday?

- A. Iyer
- B. None of the above
- C. Joshi
- D. Menon

18. What is Dr. Lal's specialisation?

- A. Cardiology
- B. Neurology
- C. Dermatology
- D. Orthopaedics

19. The paediatrician consults on which day?

- A. Monday
- B. Friday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Thursday

20. Which doctor consults on the day immediately before the neurologist?

- A. Lal
- B. Menon
- C. Joshi
- D. Khan

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD ACROSS FIVE STATES (2023 VS 2025) (Q21-25)

Wheat is the principal rabi crop across much of northern and central India, and improvements in seed quality, irrigation and farming practice have steadily raised yields over the past few years. The table below records the average wheat yield, in quintals per hectare, for five major wheat-growing states in 2023 and 2025, together with the total area under wheat in each state in 2025, in lakh hectares. Note that one quintal equals one-tenth of a tonne. Study the figures and answer the questions that follow, comparing the change in yields and combining yield with area where production is required.

State	Yield 2023 (q/ha)	Yield 2025 (q/ha)	Area 2025 (lakh ha)
Punjab	50	55	35
Haryana	45	54	25
Uttar Pradesh	30	36	96
Madhya Pradesh	25	32	60
Rajasthan	28	35	30

21. By what percentage did Punjab's wheat yield change from 2023 to 2025?

- A. 10%
- B. 8%
- C. 12.5%
- D. 9%

22. Which state recorded the highest percentage increase in yield from 2023 to 2025?

- A. Haryana
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Uttar Pradesh

23. What was Uttar Pradesh's total wheat production in 2025, in lakh quintals?

- A. 3,260
- B. 2,880
- C. 3,456
- D. 3,600

24. What is the average of the five states' 2025 yields, in quintals per hectare?

- A. 40.6
- B. 44.2
- C. 38.8
- D. 42.4

25. What was the combined 2025 wheat production of Punjab and Haryana, in lakh quintals?

- A. 3,275
- B. 3,150
- C. 3,000
- D. 3,400

DATA SET 2 — FIVE CAFES — MONTHLY REVENUE, COST AND CUSTOMERS (MAY) (Q26-30)

