

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 — MALICIOUS PROSECUTION (Q1-6)

Malicious prosecution is the institution of unsuccessful criminal — or, in certain cases, civil — proceedings against a person, maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause. To succeed in an action for malicious prosecution, the plaintiff must prove ALL of the following ingredients: (1) that the defendant prosecuted the plaintiff, that is, set the criminal law in motion against him before a judicial authority; (2) that the prosecution terminated in the plaintiff's favour, whether by acquittal, discharge or withdrawal; (3) that the defendant acted without reasonable and probable cause — an honest belief in the plaintiff's guilt, founded on reasonable grounds, is a complete answer to the claim; (4) that the defendant was actuated by malice, meaning some wrongful or improper motive, and not merely personal spite or ill-will; and (5) that the plaintiff thereby suffered damage to person, property or reputation. The burden of proving the absence of reasonable and probable cause, and the presence of malice, lies squarely on the plaintiff. Merely supplying truthful information to the police, without more, does not amount to 'prosecution'.

1. Vikram lodges a truthful First Information Report stating that his watch was stolen and naming Sohan as a suspect on genuine grounds. The police investigate, prosecute Sohan, and he is later acquitted. Sohan sues Vikram for malicious prosecution. Will he succeed?

- A. No, because Vikram had reasonable and probable cause and acted without any malice.
- B. Yes, because Sohan was ultimately acquitted of the offence by the trial court.
- C. Yes, because Vikram set the criminal law in motion by personally naming Sohan to the police.
- D. No, because only the police, and never the informant, can be said to prosecute.

2. Which of the following statements about the tort of malicious prosecution is INCORRECT?

- A. The plaintiff must prove that the earlier prosecution terminated in his favour.
- B. Malice on the part of the defendant alone is sufficient to establish liability.
- C. The burden of proving the absence of reasonable and probable cause lies on the plaintiff.
- D. An honest belief in the plaintiff's guilt on reasonable grounds is a good defence.

3. In a suit for malicious prosecution, which of the following need NOT be proved by the plaintiff?

- A. That the defendant was actuated by some wrongful or improper motive in prosecuting.
- B. That the criminal prosecution earlier brought terminated in favour of the plaintiff.
- C. That the defendant personally felt hatred or spite towards the plaintiff himself.
- D. That the plaintiff sustained damage to his person, property or reputation thereby.

4. Anil maliciously and without any reasonable cause complains to the police that Bhanu assaulted him. After investigation the police refuse to file any charge-sheet and close the case. Bhanu sues Anil for malicious prosecution. The most likely outcome is:

- A. Bhanu succeeds, because Anil acted maliciously and without any reasonable cause.
- B. Bhanu succeeds, because the police investigated the false complaint made against him.
- C. Bhanu succeeds, because he suffered damage to his reputation within the locality.
- D. Bhanu fails, because no prosecution was ever launched before a court against him.

5. Which of the following, by itself, would amount to 'reasonable and probable cause', defeating a claim for malicious prosecution?

- A. The defendant strongly disliked the plaintiff and privately wished to harm him.
- B. The defendant honestly believed in the plaintiff's guilt upon reasonable grounds.
- C. The plaintiff was eventually acquitted after a full trial conducted on the merits.
- D. The defendant repeated the accusation to several other persons in the village.

6. Priya prosecutes Rohit for theft, honestly believing him guilty and with good grounds, but is also secretly glad to see her business rival in trouble. Rohit is acquitted and sues her. Will Priya be liable?

- A. No, because reasonable and probable cause existed despite her private satisfaction.
- B. Yes, because her secret pleasure at his ruin clearly amounts to legal malice here.
- C. Yes, because Rohit's acquittal proves the absence of any reasonable probable cause whatsoever.
- D. No, because a private citizen can never, in law, be treated as a prosecutor at all.

PRINCIPLE B — CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST (SECTION 316, BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023) (Q7-12)

Criminal breach of trust is defined in Section 316 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully suffers any other person so to do, commits criminal breach of trust. The essence of the offence is twofold: first, the accused must have been ENTRUSTED with property, or with dominion over it; and secondly, he must have DISHONESTLY misappropriated, converted, used or disposed of that property. The crucial distinction from theft is that, in criminal breach of trust, possession is acquired LAWFULLY and with consent, and is only afterwards dishonestly misused; in theft, on the other hand, possession itself is taken wrongfully from the very beginning, without the owner's consent. Mere negligence, or a civil default such as failure to repay a loan, is not enough; dishonesty is indispensable. The general punishment extends to imprisonment up to five years, or fine, or both.

7. Meena hands her gold necklace to Naresh, a goldsmith, asking him to fashion a new design from it. Naresh instead sells the necklace and pockets the money. Which offence is most appropriately made out?

- A. Theft, because Naresh took the gold necklace from Meena without her real consent at all.
- B. Extortion, because Naresh obtained the gold necklace by putting Meena in some fear.
- C. No offence at all, because Meena handed the gold necklace over to Naresh willingly.
- D. Criminal breach of trust, because entrusted property was dishonestly converted by him.

8. The single most important feature distinguishing criminal breach of trust from theft is that:

- A. in breach of trust the property is always movable, while in theft it is immovable.
- B. in breach of trust there is no dishonest intention, whereas in theft there always is.
- C. in breach of trust possession is obtained lawfully and only later misused dishonestly.
- D. in breach of trust the victim is a stranger, whereas in theft the victim is well known.

9. Which of the following statements regarding criminal breach of trust under Section 316 BNS is INCORRECT?

- A. Entrustment of property, or of dominion over it, is an essential ingredient of the offence.
- B. Mere negligence in handling the property, without any dishonesty, constitutes the offence.
- C. Dishonest misappropriation or conversion of the entrusted property must be clearly shown.
- D. The property may be entrusted under a legal contract touching the discharge of the trust.

10. Ravi, a cashier, is given Rs. 50,000 by his employer to deposit in the company's bank account. Ravi instead uses the money to clear his personal debts, intending to replace it later. Ravi has committed:

- A. Criminal breach of trust, as the entrusted funds were dishonestly used in violation of the direction.
- B. No offence at all, because Ravi genuinely intended to return the money to the company afterwards.
- C. Theft, because Ravi dishonestly removed the company's money from its own bank account for his personal use.
- D. Cheating, because Ravi deceived the bank into wrongly accepting his personal deposit of the sum.

11. A railway porter is handed luggage by a passenger to carry to a waiting taxi, but the porter absconds with it. Which is the most precise classification of the porter's conduct?

- A. Theft, because the porter moved the luggage out of the passenger's lawful possession.
- B. Robbery, because the porter used some force to carry away the passenger's heavy luggage.
- C. Criminal breach of trust, because the luggage was entrusted to the porter to carry across.
- D. Cheating, because the porter deceived the passenger into parting with his valuable luggage.

12. For criminal breach of trust, which of the following is the LEAST relevant consideration?

- A. Whether the property concerned was actually entrusted to the accused in some manner.
- B. Whether the accused dishonestly misappropriated or converted the entrusted property.
- C. Whether the accused acted in violation of a direction of law or of a binding contract.
- D. Whether the accused and the owner happened to be previously known to one another.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — FLOOR ARRANGEMENT — SEVEN RESIDENTS ON SEVEN FLOORS (Q13-16)

Seven persons — P, Q, R, S, T, U and V — live on seven different floors of a building. The lowest floor is numbered 1 and the topmost floor is numbered 7. Each person lives on exactly one floor, and each floor is occupied by exactly one person. The following information is known about the arrangement: (i) P lives on the floor immediately below V. (ii) Q lives on the fourth floor. (iii) U lives on a floor above Q, with exactly two floors between Q and U. (iv) R lives on the floor immediately above T. (v) S lives on the lowest floor. (vi) V lives on an odd-numbered floor. Using only the information supplied above, determine the complete seating of all seven persons from the lowest to the highest floor, and then answer the questions that follow about who lives where.

13. Who lives on the topmost (seventh) floor?

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

14. How many persons live between V and T?

- A. None
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three

15. Who lives on the floor immediately above Q?

- A. T
- B. R
- C. V
- D. P

16. If S and U interchange their floors, who would then live on the lowest floor?

- A. S
- B. P
- C. U
- D. T

PUZZLE 2 — FIVE PERFORMERS — THEIR INSTRUMENT AND CITY (Q17-20)

Five performers — Isha, Janak, Kabir, Leela and Manu — each play exactly one of five different instruments — flute, guitar, sitar, tabla and veena — and each come from a different one of five cities — Bhopal, Indore, Jaipur, Kochi and Pune. No instrument and no city is shared. The following clues are known: (1) The flautist is from Bhopal. (2) Isha plays the sitar. (3) Janak is from Pune and does not play the veena. (4) Manu plays the guitar. (5) Leela is from Kochi. (6) The tabla player is from Pune. (7) Isha is not from Indore. From these clues, work out for every performer both the instrument played and the city of origin, and then answer the questions that follow. Each clue must be used; some clues confirm what others already imply.

17. Which instrument does Leela play?

- A. Guitar
- B. Tabla
- C. Sitar
- D. Veena

18. Who is from Indore?

- A. Manu B. Isha
 C. Kabir D. Janak

19. The performer from Jaipur plays which instrument?

- A. Guitar B. Sitar
 C. Tabla D. Flute

20. Which of the following pairings is correct?

- A. Isha – Indore B. Janak – Bhopal
 C. Leela – Kochi D. Manu – Jaipur

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 – TOURIST ARRIVALS AT FIVE HILL STATIONS (2024 VS 2025) (Q21–25)

The table below records the number of tourist arrivals at five popular Indian hill stations in the years 2024 and 2025, expressed in thousands, together with the average amount spent per tourist during 2025, expressed in rupees. Tourism boards use such data to plan capacity, pricing and promotion. Read the figures carefully: the arrival columns are in thousands of visitors, so a figure of 540 means 5,40,000 tourists, while the average spend column is the mean rupee expenditure of a single visitor across the whole year. Use only the values given in the table to answer the questions; do not assume any information that is not stated, and round only where the question expressly asks for an approximate figure.

Hill Station	2024 ('000)	2025 ('000)	Avg spend 2025 (Rs.)
Manali	480	540	3,200
Shimla	600	660	2,800
Mussoorie	350	420	3,000
Nainital	400	380	2,500
Darjeeling	320	400	3,500

21. What is the percentage change in Manali's arrivals from 2024 to 2025?

- A. 12.5% B. 11.25%
 C. 15% D. 20%

22. Which hill station recorded a fall in arrivals in 2025 compared with 2024?

- A. Shimla B. Mussoorie
 C. Darjeeling D. Nainital

23. What was the total number of arrivals across all five stations in 2025 (in thousands)?

- A. 2,200 B. 2,400
 C. 2,350 D. 2,500

24. Darjeeling's 2025 tourism revenue (arrivals multiplied by average spend) is approximately:

- A. Rs. 120 crore B. Rs. 150 crore
 C. Rs. 140 crore D. Rs. 137.5 crore

25. What is the ratio of Shimla's arrivals to Mussoorie's arrivals in 2024?

- A. 12 : 7 B. 5 : 3
 C. 7 : 4 D. 15 : 11

DATA SET 2 – CANDIDATE FUNNEL IN A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION (2021–2025) (Q26–30)

The following table summarises the performance of candidates in a national competitive examination over five successive years. For each year it shows the number of candidates who appeared, expressed in lakh; the number who qualified the written stage, expressed in thousands; and the number finally selected after the interview. Remember that one lakh equals 1,00,000 and that the 'qualified' column is in thousands, so an entry of 120 means 1,20,000 candidates qualified. Treat the three stages as a funnel: every finally selected candidate had first qualified, and every qualified candidate had first appeared. Answer the questions using only these figures, and perform each calculation precisely before choosing the closest option offered.

Year	Appeared (lakh)	Qualified ('000)	Finally selected
2021	8.0	120	1,500
2022	9.0	135	1,800
2023	10.0	150	2,000
2024	9.5	152	1,900
2025	11.0	176	2,200

26. What was the qualifying percentage (qualified divided by appeared) in 2021?

- A. 13.5% B. 18%
 C. 20% D. 15%

27. In which year was the number of candidates finally selected the highest?

- A. 2025 B. 2023
 C. 2024 D. 2022

28. What was the percentage increase in candidates appeared from 2021 to 2025?

- A. 30% B. 40%
 C. 37.5% D. 36.25%

29. In 2023, the ratio of finally selected to qualified candidates is approximately:

- A. 1 in 60
 B. 1 in 75
 C. 1 in 80
 D. 1 in 100

30. What was the average number of candidates finally selected per year over 2021 to 2025?

- A. 1,900
 B. 1,850
 C. 1,950
 D. 1,880

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 photograph, Rohan said, 'She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son.' How is the girl in the photograph related to Rohan?

- A. Daughter
 B. Niece
 C. Sister
 D. Cousin

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

- A. 4.5 km
 B. 3 km
 C. 5 km
 D. 7 km

33. 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 conclusion II follows
 B. Only conclusion I follows
 C. Both conclusions I and II follow
 D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows

34. If FACE is coded as GBDF, then how is HAND coded in the same scheme?

- A. GBOE
 B. IBME
 C. GBME
 D. IBOE

35. Find the next number in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 40
 B. 42
 C. 44
 D. 38

36. The price of a book rises from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. What is the percentage increase in price?

- A. 16.67%
 B. 25%
 C. 20%
 D. 50%

37. An article bought for Rs. 400 is sold for Rs. 460. What is the profit percentage?

- A. 12.5%
 B. 18%
 C. 20%
 D. 15%

38. A train covers 180 km in 3 hours. What is its average speed?

- A. 60 km/h
 B. 62.5 km/h
 C. 45 km/h
 D. 90 km/h

39. Which Article of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability?

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

40. The Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament, is also known as the:

- A. House of the People
 B. Lower House
 C. Council of States
 D. Legislative Assembly