

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 — DOCTRINE OF FRUSTRATION OF CONTRACT (Q1-6)

The doctrine of frustration, enshrined in Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act 1872, operates to discharge a contract automatically when, after its formation, a supervening event occurs that is not the fault of either party and renders performance impossible or radically different from what was undertaken. The maxim 'lex non cogit ad impossibilia' — the law does not compel the doing of impossibilities — underlies this principle. The seminal English authority *Taylor v Caldwell* (1863) established that the destruction of a music hall by fire discharged the contract to use it, since the continued existence of the subject-matter was an implied condition. The Supreme Court of India in *Satyabrata Ghose v Mugneeram Bangur & Co* (1954) AIR SC 44 held that Section 56 embodies both physical impossibility and legal or practical impossibility, giving the doctrine a broader ambit than English law.

1. Ramesh contracts to supply 500 tonnes of wheat to a state government by 1 August. On 15 July, the Central Government issues a statutory order under the Essential Commodities Act prohibiting private sale of wheat for three months. Ramesh refuses to supply and claims the contract is frustrated. The government sues for breach. Which outcome best applies the doctrine under Section 56?

- ☐ A. The contract subsists; statutory orders are foreseeable commercial risks a supplier must account for, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. The contract is frustrated: a supervening legal prohibition not caused by Ramesh makes performance impossible.
- ☐ C. Ramesh must pay damages; Section 56 applies only to physical destruction, not government orders.
- ☐ D. The government may enforce; frustration requires complete disappearance of the contracting purpose.

2. Priya hires a banquet hall for her wedding reception on 20 December for ₹3 lakh, paying ₹1 lakh in advance. On 18 December, a municipal authority demolishes the hall under an emergency safety order. Priya claims refund of ₹1 lakh. Which legal provision most directly governs her right to recover the advance?

- ☐ A. Section 56, which automatically voids the contract and thereby creates the right to recover advances.
- ☐ B. Section 65, which requires restitution of any benefit received under a contract that becomes void.
- ☐ C. Section 73, which awards compensation for loss caused by breach of a subsisting contract.
- ☐ D. Section 70, which applies where a person enjoys a benefit under a non-gratuitous act by another.

3. Which of the following statements INCORRECTLY describes the doctrine of frustration as applied in India?

- ☐ A. Frustration applies whenever performance becomes significantly more expensive or commercially burdensome than anticipated.
- ☐ B. Frustration operates automatically upon the qualifying event, without requiring either party to elect to terminate.
- ☐ C. Self-induced frustration, where impossibility arises through one party's fault, does not discharge that party from liability.
- ☐ D. Under Section 56, impossibility includes supervening legal prohibition, not only physical destruction of the subject-matter.

4. Which of the following statements BEST describes the effect of frustration on obligations that arose and were performed before the frustrating event?

- ☐ A. Past obligations are not reversed by frustration; unjustly retained benefits may be recovered under Section 65.
- ☐ B. Frustration voids the contract ab initio, fully restoring parties to their pre-contract positions.
- ☐ C. Once frustrated, no claim whatsoever — past or future — can be pursued against either party.
- ☐ D. Pre-frustration obligations bind both parties permanently; Section 65 has no application to benefits already received.

5. A film production company contracts with a renowned director to complete a biographical film on a living politician by December. In October, the politician dies, making the biographical premise obsolete and the film unmarketable. The director claims frustration; the company insists the director must complete the film. Which reasoning is legally sound?

- ☐ A. The company may sue; Section 56 requires physical impossibility, not merely a third party's death.
- ☐ B. The contract subsists; the director can still complete the film as a historical account.
- ☐ C. Frustration does not apply; the politician's death was a foreseeable contingency the parties should have addressed, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. The contract is frustrated: the subject's death radically alters the core purpose, making performance fundamentally different.

6. A contractor agrees to build a warehouse for ₹50 lakh. Midway through construction, the government acquires the land under a compulsory acquisition order, halting all construction. The contractor has spent ₹20 lakh on materials and labour already embedded in the incomplete structure. Which statement best captures the contractor's legal position?

- ☐ A. The acquisition triggers Section 73 damages; the government's intervention constitutes the owner's contractual default.
- ☐ B. The contractor has no remedy; frustration extinguishes all contractual and quasi-contractual claims from the voided agreement.
- ☐ C. The contractor must complete work on unacquired land and claim proportionate payment for that reduced scope.
- ☐ D. The contract is frustrated; the contractor may recover the ₹20 lakh benefit conferred under Section 65.

PRINCIPLE B — VICARIOUS LIABILITY (Q7-12)



Vicarious liability is the principle in the law of torts whereby one person is held legally responsible for the wrongful act of another, by reason of a relationship between them that justifies such imputation. The most common and judicially developed application is the master-servant or employer-employee relationship: an employer is liable for a tort committed by an employee acting in the course of employment. The foundational English authority *Limpus v London General Omnibus Co* (1862) established that an employer is liable even for an act expressly prohibited by them, provided the employee was doing something authorised in an unauthorised manner, not doing an entirely different and unauthorised act. The Supreme Court of India in *State Bank of India v Shyama Devi* (1978) AIR SC 1263 applied this principle to hold a bank liable for the fraud of its employee committed during banking hours using bank forms.

7. Suresh, a delivery driver employed by QuickCargo Ltd, is instructed never to exceed 60 km/h. While on an authorised delivery route, Suresh drives at 90 km/h and injures a pedestrian, Kavita. Kavita sues QuickCargo Ltd. Which outcome correctly applies the doctrine of vicarious liability?

- ☐ A. QuickCargo Ltd is liable only if it knew Suresh habitually exceeded speed limits before the accident.
- ☐ B. QuickCargo Ltd is not liable; Suresh's express speed prohibition removes him from the course of employment.
- ☐ C. QuickCargo Ltd is liable: Suresh performed an authorised act — delivery — in an unauthorised manner.
- ☐ D. QuickCargo Ltd is not liable; vicarious liability requires the employer to have directly instructed the tort.

8. Mohan, a bank employee of Northern Bank, takes a customer's cheque and accompanying forms home over the weekend, fraudulently encashes them for personal gain. The customer sues Northern Bank. Northern Bank argues the fraud was committed outside banking hours and off bank premises, thus outside employment. How should a court decide?

- ☐ A. Northern Bank is liable only if a senior officer specifically authorised Mohan to handle the cheque.
- ☐ B. Northern Bank is not liable; fraud committed off-premises and outside office hours falls outside employment, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. Northern Bank is liable: Mohan's position gave him access to banking instruments, establishing the employment nexus.
- ☐ D. Northern Bank is not liable; personal criminal fraud is always a frolic severing the employment connection.

9. Which of the following scenarios would most likely be treated as a 'frolic of his own,' thereby negating vicarious liability of the employer?

- ☐ A. A salesperson punches a rival salesman during a business meeting attended for the employer's commercial purposes.
- ☐ B. A company driver makes a 3 km lunch detour mid-delivery and causes an accident.
- ☐ C. A security guard assaults an intruder using excessive force while on duty during the night shift.
- ☐ D. A company driver drives 40 km off-route post-delivery to visit his girlfriend and injures a cyclist.

10. Which of the following statements INCORRECTLY describes the legal position on vicarious liability in India?

- ☐ A. Employer liability persists even if the employee violated a prohibition while performing an authorised task.
- ☐ B. Vicarious liability requires the employer's actual knowledge of the employee's propensity to commit the specific wrong.
- ☐ C. Under Section 26, Partnership Act 1932, a firm bears vicarious liability for a partner's wrongful act.
- ☐ D. Vicarious liability arises in principal-agent relationships where the agent acts within actual or ostensible authority, on the facts as presently stated.

11. Anita, a nurse employed by City Hospital, administers the wrong medication to a patient due to her own negligence, causing serious injury. The hospital claims she acted against its clinical protocols and therefore the hospital is not liable. The patient sues the hospital. What is the most legally accurate outcome?

- ☐ A. City Hospital is liable: administering medication is within Anita's employment scope regardless of any protocol violation.
- ☐ B. City Hospital is not liable; protocol violations are independent professional acts outside the employment framework, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. City Hospital is liable only if a senior doctor had specifically authorised Anita's medication administration.
- ☐ D. City Hospital is not liable; vicarious liability does not apply to charitable healthcare employers.

12. Rajan is an independent contractor hired by BuildRight Ltd to repair its office roof. While repairing, Rajan's negligent handling of tools injures a pedestrian on the street below. The pedestrian sues BuildRight Ltd. Which analysis most accurately resolves the vicarious liability question?

- ☐ A. BuildRight Ltd is fully liable as occupier; any work-related injury on its premises attracts automatic liability.
- ☐ B. BuildRight Ltd is not liable; Rajan, as an independent contractor, controls his own work method.
- ☐ C. BuildRight Ltd is liable; roof repair creates a non-delegable duty to the public on adjacent streets.
- ☐ D. BuildRight Ltd is not liable; safety instructions made Rajan an employee, so only indemnity is available.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — CIRCULAR SEATING — SIX DIPLOMATS (FACING IN OR OUT) (Q13-16)

Six diplomats — Ananya, Biren, Chitra, Devraj, Esha, and Farhan — are seated at a circular table with six equally spaced seats, numbered 1 to 6 clockwise for reference only. Farhan occupies seat 1 and his seat serves as the fixed reference point. Each person either faces inward (toward the centre) or outward (away from the centre). The following conditions hold: (1) Ananya is seated immediately clockwise from Farhan. (2) Esha is seated immediately clockwise from Ananya. (3) Farhan and Chitra sit exactly opposite each other across the table. (4) Devraj and Esha sit exactly opposite each other across the table. (5) Both Farhan and Esha face outward; the remaining four are not all facing the same direction. (6) Biren faces outward. (7) No two people who face outward are seated immediately adjacent to each other. All six seats are occupied; no two people share a seat.

13. Who is seated immediately clockwise from Esha?

- ☐ A. Ananya
- ☐ B. Devraj
- ☐ C. Biren
- ☐ D. Chitra

14. How many of the six diplomats face outward?

- ☐ A. 2
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. 4
- ☐ D. 1



15. Who sits directly opposite Devraj?

- ☐ A. Farhan ☐ B. Esha
☐ C. Ananya ☐ D. Chitra

16. If Chitra and Farhan exchange seats while each retains their original facing direction, who would then be seated between two people who both face outward?

- ☐ A. Biren ☐ B. Esha
☐ C. Farhan ☐ D. Devraj

PUZZLE 2 — MOOT COURT TEAM SELECTION — SEVEN CANDIDATES (Q17-20)

A selection committee must choose exactly four candidates from seven — Arjun, Bhavna, Chirag, Disha, Elan, Farida, and Gaurav — to form a moot court team. The selection is governed by the following conditions: (1) If Arjun is selected, then Bhavna must not be selected. (2) If Disha is selected, then both Chirag and Elan must also be selected. (3) Farida and Gaurav cannot both be selected. (4) Bhavna can be selected only if Farida is also selected. (5) Elan can be selected only if Arjun is not selected. (6) At least one of Chirag or Disha must be selected. (7) Exactly one of Arjun or Bhavna must be on the team — neither both nor neither. All conditions must be satisfied simultaneously, and the team must consist of exactly four members.

17. Which pair of candidates is definitely selected together on the team?

- ☐ A. Arjun and Elan
☐ B. Bhavna and Farida
☐ C. Disha and Gaurav, on the facts as presently stated
☐ D. Arjun and Chirag

18. How many of the seven candidates are NOT selected for the team?

- ☐ A. 4 ☐ B. 2.0
☐ C. 3 ☐ D. 1

19. Which single candidate's exclusion is directly caused by Farida being on the team, given the stated conditions?

- ☐ A. Arjun ☐ B. Gaurav
☐ C. Disha ☐ D. Bhavna

20. If Elan were to become unavailable and had to be replaced by exactly one other unselected candidate while keeping all conditions satisfied, which of the following correctly describes the outcome?

- ☐ A. Gaurav can replace Elan, on the facts as presently stated, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary
☐ B. Arjun can replace Elan
☐ C. Disha can replace Elan
☐ D. No valid replacement exists; a compliant team of four cannot be formed

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — EXPORT REVENUE & OPERATING COST OF FIVE MANUFACTURING FIRMS, FY24-FY25 (Q21-25)

The table below presents the export revenue and operating cost (both in ₹ crore) for five manufacturing firms — Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon — across two consecutive financial years, FY2023-24 and FY2024-25. Export revenue represents the total value of goods sold abroad, while operating cost covers all expenses directly related to production and distribution. The difference between a firm's export revenue and its operating cost yields its operating profit for that year. Analysts use these figures to assess profitability trends, cost efficiency, and year-on-year growth across sectors. Students should note that percentage change calculations must always use the earlier year as the base, and operating profit margin is computed as operating profit divided by export revenue, expressed as a percentage.

Firm	Export Rev FY24 (₹ cr)	Export Rev FY25 (₹ cr)	Op Cost FY24 (₹ cr)	Op Cost FY25 (₹ cr)
Alpha	320	384	240	276
Beta	450	414	360	345
Gamma	280	336	196	235
Delta	510	561	408	449
Epsilon	390	429	312	360

21. What is the percentage change in the combined export revenue of all five firms from FY24 to FY25?

- ☐ A. 7.38% ☐ B. 9.45%
☐ C. 8.92% ☐ D. 10.26%

22. Which firm recorded the highest operating profit margin in FY25, and what was that margin (rounded to two decimal places)?

- ☐ A. Gamma, with 30.06%
☐ B. Alpha, with 28.13%, on the facts as presently stated
☐ C. Delta, with 19.96%
☐ D. Beta, with 16.67%

23. What is the average operating cost (in ₹ crore) across all five firms for FY24?

- ☐ A. 303.2 ☐ B. 310.400
☐ C. 295.8 ☐ D. 324.0

24. What is the ratio of Beta's export revenue in FY25 to Gamma's export revenue in FY25?

- ☐ A. 23 : 16 ☐ B. 45.0 : 28
☐ C. 69 : 56 ☐ D. 3 : 2



25. By how many ₹ crore did Delta's operating profit increase from FY24 to FY25?

- ☐ A. 10 ☐ B. 51.0
☐ C. 41 ☐ D. 22

DATA SET 2 — STUDENT ENROLMENT & PASS COUNT ACROSS FIVE COACHING STREAMS, BATCH 2023-24 & 2024-25 (Q26-30)

The following table captures enrolment figures and the corresponding number of students who successfully cleared their respective board or entrance examinations, across five coaching streams — Law, Medical, Engineering, Commerce, and Arts — for two consecutive academic batches: 2023-24 and 2024-25. The total enrolment across all five streams remained identical in both batches at 1,500 students, allowing for meaningful year-on-year pass-rate comparisons without enrolment-size distortion. Pass percentage for any stream-year combination is calculated as the number of students who passed divided by total enrolment in that stream for that year, expressed as a percentage. Analysts track these metrics to evaluate instructional effectiveness, resource allocation, and curriculum changes between batches.

Stream	Enrolled 2023-24	Enrolled 2024-25	Passed 2023-24	Passed 2024-25
Law	240	300	180	240
Medical	360	280	252	196
Engineering	420	360	315	252
Commerce	150	200	120	170
Arts	330	360	231	288

26. What is the percentage change in the total number of students who passed (across all five streams) from 2023-24 to 2024-25?

- ☐ A. 3.64% ☐ B. 5.1700%
☐ C. 4.37% ☐ D. 6.25%

27. What was the combined increase in the number of students who passed across all streams that showed improvement (more passes in 2024-25 than in 2023-24)?

- ☐ A. 110.0 ☐ B. 167
☐ C. 154 ☐ D. 172

28. What is the average enrolment per stream in 2024-25?

- ☐ A. 300 ☐ B. 280.0
☐ C. 320 ☐ D. 310

29. What is the ratio of the pass percentage of Law in 2023-24 to the pass percentage of Medical in 2024-25?

- ☐ A. 3 : 2 ☐ B. 9 : 7
☐ C. 180 : 196 ☐ D. 15 : 14

30. In 2024-25, the institute set a target pass rate of 75% for Engineering. How many additional students needed to pass to meet this target?

- ☐ A. 108 ☐ B. 36
☐ C. 27 ☐ D. 18

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-37 · 7 Marks

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

31. A is the father of B. B is the sister of C. C is the son of D. D is the mother of E. How is A related to E?

- ☐ A. Brother-in-law ☐ B. Father-in-law
☐ C. Uncle ☐ D. Father

32. Ravi walks 5 km north, then turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right and walks 5 km, then turns left and walks 2 km. How far is he from his starting point and in which direction?

- ☐ A. 5 km, East ☐ B. 5 km, West
☐ C. 3 km, East ☐ D. 2 km, North

33. All roses are flowers. Some flowers are red. Which conclusion follows definitely?

- ☐ A. No rose is red
☐ B. All roses are red
☐ C. Some red things may be roses
☐ D. All red things are roses, on the facts as presently stated

34. In a certain code language, MANGO is written as LZMFN. How is GRAPE written in that code?

- ☐ A. FQZOD ☐ B. HSBOT
☐ C. GRAQE ☐ D. HRBPF

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

- ☐ A. 40 ☐ B. 36.0
☐ C. 38 ☐ D. 33

36. Which of the following is the odd one out: Chlorophyll, Haemoglobin, Insulin, Melanin?

- ☐ A. Haemoglobin ☐ B. Chlorophyll
☐ C. Insulin ☐ D. Melanin

37. A trader buys an article for Rs. 800 and marks it up by 50%. He then offers a 20% discount. What is his profit percentage?

- ☐ A. 25% ☐ B. 30.0%
☐ C. 10% ☐ D. 20%

