

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 PART PERFORMANCE (SECTION 53A, TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882) (Q1-6)

Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 embodies the equitable doctrine of part performance. Where a transferor contracts in writing, signed by him, to transfer immovable property for consideration, and the transferee, in part performance of that contract, takes possession or continues in possession and does some act in furtherance of the contract, and is willing to perform his part, then the transferor is barred from enforcing any right in that property against the transferee, other than a right expressly provided by the contract, even though the transfer was not completed by a registered instrument. The doctrine operates as a shield, not a sword, protecting the transferee's possession. In *Shrimant Shamrao Suryavanshi v. Pralhad Bhairoba Suryavanshi* (2002), the Supreme Court affirmed that a defendant may invoke Section 53A defensively despite the absence of a registered deed, provided the statutory conditions are strictly satisfied.

1. Ravi orally agrees to sell his plot to Sunil, hands over possession, and Sunil builds a boundary wall. No written contract exists. Sunil later seeks protection under Section 53A. What is the outcome?

- ☐ A. Section 53A fails because a signed written contract is essential.
- ☐ B. Section 53A protects Sunil since he took possession.
- ☐ C. Section 53A applies because Sunil acted in furtherance.
- ☐ D. Section 53A applies as consideration was clearly intended, on the facts as presently stated.

2. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for invoking the doctrine of part performance under Section 53A?

- ☐ A. The instrument of transfer must be duly registered.
- ☐ B. A written contract signed by the transferor must exist.
- ☐ C. The transferee must have taken or continued possession.
- ☐ D. The transferee must be willing to perform his part.

3. A transferee in possession under a signed written sale agreement has paid full price but the seller refuses to execute a registered deed and sues to evict. How does Section 53A operate?

- ☐ A. It transfers full ownership automatically to the transferee, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. It lets the transferee sue the seller for specific title.
- ☐ C. It bars the seller from enforcing eviction against the possessing transferee.
- ☐ D. It compels the seller to register the deed immediately.

4. The transferee took possession under a signed agreement but has stopped paying instalments and refuses to perform further. Can he still claim protection under Section 53A?

- ☐ A. Yes, because the written contract remains valid.
- ☐ B. Yes, because he already holds lawful possession, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. No, because he is no longer willing to perform his part.
- ☐ D. No, because possession alone can never suffice.

5. In *Shrimant Shamrao Suryavanshi v. Pralhad Bhairoba Suryavanshi*, the Supreme Court held that a defendant may use Section 53A in what manner?

- ☐ A. Only after the limitation period for the contract expired, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Offensively, to claim registered title through a suit.
- ☐ C. Defensively, to protect possession despite an unregistered transfer.
- ☐ D. Only where the transferor had also delivered a deed.

6. Aman holds possession of land under a signed written agreement to sell. A third party, Bipin, later buys the same land by a registered deed without notice of Aman's possession. Whose interest prevails?

- ☐ A. Bipin prevails only if he also took physical possession first, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Aman prevails, because his possession predates Bipin's deed.
- ☐ C. Aman prevails, since Section 53A defeats all later transfers.
- ☐ D. Bipin prevails, as Section 53A does not bind a bona fide transferee without notice.

PRINCIPLE B — VOLENTI NON FIT INJURIA (VOLUNTARY ASSUMPTION OF RISK) (Q7-12)

The maxim volenti non fit injuria means that to a willing person no injury is done. It is a complete defence in the law of torts whereby a plaintiff who, with full knowledge of a risk, freely and voluntarily consents to accept that risk cannot afterwards sue for harm resulting from it. The defence requires two elements: the plaintiff knew the nature and extent of the risk, and he freely agreed to undergo it; mere knowledge of a danger is not by itself consent. Consent obtained under compulsion, or to an unlawful act, or in breach of a statutory duty, does not avail the defendant. In *Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club* (1933), a spectator injured at a motor race was held to have accepted risks inherent in the sport, while in *Smith v. Baker* (1891) a worker's mere continuance in dangerous employment was held not to amount to consent.



7. A spectator at a car race is injured when a car unexpectedly veers into the stands, a risk inherent in and known to attendees of such events. The organiser pleads volenti. What result?

- ☐ A. The defence fails because injury was clearly foreseeable.
- ☐ B. The defence fails because the spectator did not sign a waiver, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. The defence succeeds, as the spectator accepted risks inherent in the sport.
- ☐ D. The defence succeeds only if the spectator was a driver.

8. Which statement about the defence of volenti non fit injuria is INCORRECT?

- ☐ A. Mere knowledge of a risk by the plaintiff is always sufficient consent.
- ☐ B. The plaintiff must have freely agreed to accept the risk.
- ☐ C. Consent obtained under compulsion does not avail the defendant, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. Consent to an unlawful act cannot ground the defence.

9. A factory worker labours under a crane that periodically swings rocks overhead. He knows of the danger but keeps working because he needs the job; a rock falls and injures him. Does volenti bar his claim?

- ☐ A. Yes, because he knew of the overhead danger.
- ☐ B. No, because mere continuance in risky work is not free consent.
- ☐ C. Yes, because he chose to remain in the job.
- ☐ D. No, because employers can never plead volenti, on the facts as presently stated.

10. A rescuer is injured while saving a child endangered by the defendant's negligence. The defendant pleads volenti, arguing the rescuer voluntarily ran into danger. How should a court respond?

- ☐ A. Volenti succeeds, since the rescuer knowingly chose the danger, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Volenti fails, as a rescuer acting under moral duty is not truly volens.
- ☐ C. Volenti succeeds because no one forced the rescuer to act.
- ☐ D. Volenti applies unless the rescuer was a trained professional.

11. A hospital performs surgery after the patient signs an informed consent form detailing the known surgical risks, and a disclosed complication occurs without negligence. Can the patient recover in tort?

- ☐ A. No, but only if the surgeon was also negligent.
- ☐ B. Yes, because any surgical injury is inherently actionable, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. Yes, because consent cannot cover bodily harm.
- ☐ D. No, because the patient gave free and informed consent to the risk.

12. An employer breaches a statutory safety duty, and the injured worker had earlier agreed to work despite the unsafe condition. The employer pleads volenti. What is the correct position?

- ☐ A. Volenti applies unless the statute expressly forbids the defence, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Volenti succeeds because the worker agreed to the condition.
- ☐ C. Volenti succeeds since the worker knew the statute was ignored.
- ☐ D. Volenti cannot excuse a breach of statutory duty owed to the worker.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — THE SEVEN-STOREY CHAMBERS (Q13-16)

Seven advocates - Prakash, Qadir, Rehan, Suman, Tarun, Umang and Vivek - each occupy exactly one floor of a seven-storey chamber building numbered 1 (ground) to 7 (top), one advocate per floor. Prakash lives on an odd-numbered floor. There are exactly three floors between Qadir and Rehan. Suman lives on the floor immediately above Tarun. Umang lives on floor 6. Vivek lives on some floor below Rehan. Qadir lives on a floor above Prakash. Tarun does not live on the ground floor. Rehan lives on a floor above Qadir. Using only these clues, the exact floor of every advocate can be fixed with certainty, and no other arrangement satisfies all the given conditions simultaneously across the seven floors.

13. Which advocate occupies the topmost floor of the building?

- ☐ A. Qadir
- ☐ B. Umang
- ☐ C. Rehan
- ☐ D. Suman

14. How many floors are there between Suman and Umang?

- ☐ A. Exactly two floors
- ☐ B. Exactly one floor
- ☐ C. Zero floors lie between them
- ☐ D. Exactly three floors, on the facts as presently stated

15. Who lives on the floor immediately above Prakash?

- ☐ A. Vivek
- ☐ B. Qadir
- ☐ C. Tarun
- ☐ D. Rehan

16. Counting from the ground upward, which advocate lives on the third floor?

- ☐ A. Suman
- ☐ B. Tarun
- ☐ C. Vivek
- ☐ D. Qadir

PUZZLE 2 — THE WEEK'S LAW SEMINARS (Q17-20)

A law faculty schedules six seminars - on Constitution, Contracts, Evidence, Jurisprudence, Property and Torts - across six consecutive days from Monday to Saturday, holding exactly one seminar per day. The Torts seminar is held earlier in the week than the Evidence seminar. Exactly two days lie between the Property seminar and the Jurisprudence seminar. The Constitution seminar is held on Wednesday. The Contracts seminar is held on the day immediately after the Evidence seminar. The Torts seminar is not held on Monday. The Property seminar is held on some day before the Constitution seminar. From these conditions alone the day of each seminar is fixed uniquely, with no alternative timetable satisfying every stated requirement together.



17. On which day is the Contracts seminar held?

- ☐ A. Thursday ☐ B. Friday
☐ C. Saturday ☐ D. Wednesday

18. Which seminar is scheduled on Monday?

- ☐ A. Jurisprudence ☐ B. Torts
☐ C. Property ☐ D. Evidence

19. How many days separate the Torts seminar and the Jurisprudence seminar?

- ☐ A. Exactly three days
☐ B. Exactly one day
☐ C. Exactly two days separate them
☐ D. They are on the same day, on the facts as presently stated

20. Which seminar is held immediately before the Evidence seminar?

- ☐ A. Property ☐ B. Torts
☐ C. Jurisprudence ☐ D. Contracts

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — STATE-WISE NLU APPLICATIONS (CLAT 2026 WINDOW) (Q21-25)

The following table records the number of CLAT applicants from five states during the 2026 admission window, split by gender, along with the number who were finally shortlisted for counselling. Bihar sent 8000 applicants of whom 4800 were male, and 1200 of its applicants were shortlisted. Uttar Pradesh sent 12000 applicants with 7200 male and 1800 shortlisted. Maharashtra sent 6000 applicants, 3300 male, with 900 shortlisted. Rajasthan contributed 5000 applicants, 2800 male, and 750 shortlisted. Delhi sent 9000 applicants, 4950 male, and 1620 shortlisted. Study the figures carefully and answer the questions that follow, computing ratios, percentages and averages strictly from the data given below.

State	Total Applicants	Male Applicants	Shortlisted
Bihar	8000	4800	1200
Uttar Pradesh	12000	7200	1800
Maharashtra	6000	3300	900
Rajasthan	5000	2800	750
Delhi	9000	4950	1620

21. What percentage of Bihar's total applicants were finally shortlisted for counselling?

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

22. What is the ratio of female applicants from Uttar Pradesh to female applicants from Delhi?

- ☐ A. 27.0 : 32 ☐ B. 32 : 27
☐ C. 16 : 9 ☐ D. 4 : 3

23. The average number of applicants per state across all five states is:

- ☐ A. 8000 ☐ B. 7500.0
☐ C. 9000 ☐ D. 8500

24. By what percentage do Uttar Pradesh's total applicants exceed Maharashtra's total applicants?

- ☐ A. 50% ☐ B. 100%
☐ C. 75% ☐ D. 120%

25. Which state has the highest shortlisting rate (shortlisted as a percentage of its total applicants)?

- ☐ A. Uttar Pradesh ☐ B. Bihar
☐ C. Rajasthan ☐ D. Delhi

DATA SET 2 — PUBLISHER REVENUE FROM STUDY GUIDES (FY24) (Q26-30)

A legal-education publisher tracked units sold and revenue for four of its CLAT study guides across financial year 2024. The Constitution guide sold 4000 units generating revenue of 1200000 rupees. The Legal Reasoning guide sold 5000 units for revenue of 1750000 rupees. The Current Affairs guide sold 6000 units earning 1200000 rupees. The Logical Reasoning guide sold 2500 units bringing in 850000 rupees. All revenue figures are in rupees and cover the full financial year. Answer the questions below by working out unit prices, revenue shares, averages and percentage differences directly from the sales and revenue data presented in the table.

Guide	Units Sold	Revenue (Rs)
Constitution	4000	1200000
Legal Reasoning	5000	1750000
Current Affairs	6000	1200000
Logical Reasoning	2500	850000

26. What was the average selling price per unit of the Legal Reasoning guide?

- ☐ A. Rs 400 ☐ B. Rs 300
☐ C. Rs 250 ☐ D. Rs 350

27. The Constitution guide's revenue is what percentage of the total revenue across all four guides?

- ☐ A. 35% ☐ B. 20%
☐ C. 30% ☐ D. 24%

28. The average number of units sold per guide across all four titles is:

- ☐ A. 4375 ☐ B. 4000
☐ C. 4500 ☐ D. 3750



29. By how much does the Legal Reasoning guide's revenue exceed the Logical Reasoning guide's revenue?

- ☐ A. Rs 950000 ☐ B. Rs 850000
☐ C. Rs 900000 ☐ D. Rs 750000

30. What is the ratio of the per-unit price of the Constitution guide to the per-unit price of the Current Affairs guide?

- ☐ A. 5 : 4 ☐ B. 2 : 3
☐ C. 1 : 1 ☐ D. 3 : 2

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31–44 · 14 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, 'He is the son of my mother's only son.' How is the man related to Reena?

- ☐ A. Reena's nephew ☐ B. Reena's brother
☐ C. Reena's son ☐ D. Reena's cousin

32. A boy walks 5 km North, turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right and walks 5 km. In which direction is he from the start?

- ☐ A. West ☐ B. East
☐ C. North ☐ D. South

33. All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- ☐ A. Some flowers are roses
☐ B. All flowers are roses
☐ C. Some roses fade quickly
☐ D. No rose fades quickly

34. Find the next number in the series: 3, 6, 12, 24, ?

- ☐ A. 36 ☐ B. 48
☐ C. 42 ☐ D. 30

35. The legal maxim 'audi alteram partem' most nearly requires that:

- ☐ A. Ignorance of law is no excuse
☐ B. A prior decision binds later courts
☐ C. No one be tried twice for the same offence
☐ D. No one be condemned without being heard

36. Find the odd one out: Triangle, Square, Circle, Rectangle

- ☐ A. Triangle ☐ B. Circle
☐ C. Square ☐ D. Rectangle

37. If in a code FRIEND is written as GSJFOE, how is MOTHER written?

- ☐ A. NPUIRS ☐ B. NPUIFS
☐ C. NPTIFS ☐ D. MPUIFS

38. The doctrine 'res judicata' broadly means that:

- ☐ A. The thing speaks for itself, on the facts as presently stated
☐ B. A matter already finally decided cannot be re-litigated
☐ C. Let the buyer beware
☐ D. The state cannot be sued

39. Ravi is the brother of Sita. Sita is the daughter of Mohan. How is Ravi related to Mohan?

- ☐ A. Nephew ☐ B. Brother
☐ C. Father ☐ D. Son

40. Complete the letter series: A, C, E, G, ?

- ☐ A. H ☐ B. I
☐ C. J ☐ D. K

41. The principle 'stare decisis' primarily promotes:

- ☐ A. Trial by a jury of peers
☐ B. Consistency by following precedent
☐ C. Separation of the three organs of state
☐ D. Payment of compensation for wrongs

42. If South-East becomes North, then what will North-East become?

- ☐ A. West ☐ B. East
☐ C. South ☐ D. North-West

43. Some cats are black. All black things are visible. Which follows?

- ☐ A. Some cats are visible
☐ B. All cats are visible
☐ C. All visible things are cats
☐ D. No cat is visible

44. Find the missing term: 2, 5, 10, 17, ?

- ☐ A. 26 ☐ B. 24
☐ C. 25 ☐ D. 28

