

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 — DEFAMATION: ELEMENTS AND DEFENCES (Q1-6)

Defamation under the law of torts is the publication of a false statement of fact that tends to lower the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society, causes others to shun or avoid the plaintiff, or exposes the plaintiff to hatred, contempt, or ridicule. Defamation takes two forms: libel, which is a defamatory statement in permanent form such as writing, print, or broadcast, and slander, which is a defamatory statement in a transient form such as spoken words or gestures. Three elements must be established: first, the statement must be defamatory on its face or by innuendo, meaning it carries a secondary harmful meaning understood by persons with special knowledge; second, the statement must refer to the plaintiff, either expressly or in a manner that a reasonable third party would identify; and third, the statement must be published, meaning communicated to at least one person other than the plaintiff. Several defences are available: truth or justification is a complete defence since no action lies for publishing true facts; fair comment protects genuine expressions of opinion on matters of public interest such as political conduct or published works, provided the factual basis is true; absolute privilege covers statements made in Parliament, judicial proceedings, and State communications, and admits no exception even if made maliciously; qualified privilege protects statements made in discharge of a legal, moral, or social duty to a person who has a corresponding interest, but is defeated by malice.

1. Ramesh, a journalist, publishes a fabricated article in a newspaper stating that Councillor Priya accepted bribes during a municipal tender process. The article reaches fifty thousand readers. Priya sues for defamation. Ramesh argues that he genuinely believed the story to be true and harboured no personal ill will toward Priya at the time of publication.

- ☐ A. Ramesh is not liable; fair comment on a councillor's conduct is an absolute privilege.
- ☐ B. Ramesh is not liable; genuine belief in truth negates defamatory intent as a matter of law.
- ☐ C. Ramesh is liable; an honest belief in truth is not a recognised defence to defamation.
- ☐ D. Ramesh is only liable if Priya proves actual financial loss from the publication.

2. During a parliamentary debate, Minister Arvind publicly accuses his rival Suresh of financial corruption, citing facts he subsequently cannot substantiate. Suresh brings a civil defamation suit. Arvind pleads the occasion of the statement in his defence, arguing that statements in Parliament enjoy complete immunity from civil liability regardless of truth or motive.

- ☐ A. Arvind is fully protected; parliamentary statements carry absolute privilege with no exceptions.
- ☐ B. Arvind is protected only if his statement was made without any malicious intent toward Suresh, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. Arvind is protected only if he reasonably believed the allegations to be true when spoken.
- ☐ D. Arvind loses privilege because he knew the facts were unverified before making the statement.

3. A theatre programme accidentally prints actor Kiran's photograph beneath a caption reading 'Our town's most notorious fraudster.' The caption was intended to accompany a convicted criminal of the same name, but the printer misplaced it. Kiran, who is entirely innocent, sues the publisher for defamation. The publisher argues that the misidentification was entirely unintentional.

- ☐ A. The publisher is not liable unless Kiran proves financial loss from the misidentification.
- ☐ B. The publisher is not liable; an unintentional reference to the plaintiff defeats the defamation claim, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. The publisher is not liable; truth about the other person named is a complete defence here.
- ☐ D. The publisher is liable; unintentional misidentification of the plaintiff still satisfies the reference element.

4. A newspaper publishes a theatre review describing actress Meena's performance as an embarrassing display of amateur incompetence that would exhaust the patience of the most charitable audience. Meena sues in defamation, arguing the review seriously damaged her professional reputation. The newspaper asserts a recognised defence in response to the action.

- ☐ A. The newspaper is liable; any statement that damages professional reputation is actionable defamation.
- ☐ B. The newspaper is protected by absolute privilege; all published criticism enjoys unconditional immunity.
- ☐ C. The newspaper is protected under fair comment; opinion on a public performance is not defamatory.
- ☐ D. The newspaper is liable unless the majority of critics shared the same negative opinion expressed.

5. Nalini, a former employer, writes a reference letter to a prospective employer honestly stating that her ex-employee Suraj was dismissed for persistent absenteeism. The statement is true. Unknown to Nalini, a third employee intercepts the sealed letter before it reaches its destination. Suraj sues Nalini, arguing that the third employee's reading satisfies the publication element of defamation.

- ☐ A. Nalini is not liable only if the reference was communicated orally rather than in writing.
- ☐ B. Nalini is liable; interception by a third party completes the publication element of defamation.
- ☐ C. Nalini is liable; qualified privilege requires communication only to the single intended recipient.
- ☐ D. Nalini is not liable; the statement was on a qualified privilege occasion and was also true.

6. Which of the following propositions about defamation law is NOT correct?

- ☐ A. Slander is actionable per se in every case, without any requirement to prove special damage.
- ☐ B. Libel is actionable per se without proof of financial loss in any form.
- ☐ C. Truth of the statement is a complete defence even if the defendant acted maliciously.
- ☐ D. Absolute privilege defeats a defamation claim even where malice is conclusively proved, on the facts as presently stated



PRINCIPLE B — OFFER AND ACCEPTANCE: CONTRACT FORMATION (Q7-12)

A contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is formed when a valid offer is accepted unconditionally. An offer, defined under Section 2(a), is the signification by one person to another of his willingness to do or abstain from doing anything with a view to obtaining the assent of the other. An invitation to treat — such as a price list, a catalogue, goods displayed in a shop window, or an advertisement — is not an offer but a preliminary step inviting others to make offers. An offer is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made, as provided under Section 4. Acceptance, under Section 2(b), is the absolute and unqualified expression of assent to all the terms of the offer; a qualified or conditional acceptance operates as a counter-offer that destroys the original offer. Under Section 7, acceptance must be absolute and must be communicated in the manner prescribed or implied by the offer. The postal rule applies under Section 4 to non-instantaneous communication: an acceptance by post is complete as against the offeror when it is posted, but complete as against the acceptor only when it reaches the offeror. For instantaneous communication such as telephone or electronic means, acceptance is complete only when it is received by the offeror. Revocation of an offer is valid only before acceptance is communicated; once acceptance is complete, the offer cannot be withdrawn and a binding contract exists.

7. A hardware store displays a power drill priced at eight hundred rupees in its shop window. Mohan enters and says he wishes to purchase the drill at that price. The shopkeeper refuses, saying the item has been reserved. Mohan argues that a binding contract arose the moment he saw the price display and entered the store prepared to pay.

- ☐ A. A contract arose when Mohan entered the store and expressed his willingness to pay.
- ☐ B. No contract arose; a shop window price display is an invitation to treat, not an offer.
- ☐ C. A contract arose because a displayed price is a standing offer binding the shopkeeper, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. The shopkeeper may refuse only if the price was labelled non-binding and indicative.

8. Lata sends a letter offering to sell her scooter to Dev for forty thousand rupees, requesting acceptance within ten days. Dev replies on the fifth day accepting, but adding that the scooter must first be serviced at Lata's cost. Lata does not reply. On the ninth day Dev writes again accepting the original terms unconditionally. Lata claims there is no binding agreement.

- ☐ A. A contract exists if Lata received Dev's second letter before the ten-day window closed.
- ☐ B. A contract exists because Dev's unconditional acceptance arrived within the stated ten-day period, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. A contract exists because Lata's silence after the conditional reply amounts to acceptance.
- ☐ D. No contract exists; Dev's conditional reply was a counter-offer that destroyed Lata's original offer.

9. Rajan posts an offer to Preethi on Monday to sell his farmland for twenty lakhs. On Tuesday he sends a revocation telegram. On Wednesday Preethi posts her acceptance letter. Rajan's revocation telegram reaches Preethi on Thursday. Preethi's acceptance letter reaches Rajan on Friday. Preethi claims a binding contract was formed before revocation reached her.

- ☐ A. A contract is formed; the posted acceptance was complete against Rajan on Wednesday before revocation arrived.
- ☐ B. No contract is formed; the revocation telegram was sent before acceptance was posted on Wednesday, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. No contract is formed; revocation is complete when sent, not when it reaches the offeree.
- ☐ D. No contract is formed; Rajan must receive acceptance before revocation can be evaluated.

10. Shalini makes an offer to Kartik by telephone to supply five hundred uniforms and requests acceptance by return telephone call. Kartik, without calling, sends an e-mail accepting that same evening. The e-mail is received on Shalini's server but she reads it only the next morning. She argues no contract was formed because e-mail was not the prescribed mode and she had not yet read it.

- ☐ A. A contract formed when the e-mail reached Shalini's server; receipt, not reading, completes instantaneous acceptance.
- ☐ B. No contract formed; Kartik was required to accept by telephone and chose a different mode.
- ☐ C. No contract formed; acceptance by electronic means is not valid under the Indian Contract Act, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. A contract formed only when Shalini actually read and acknowledged the e-mail next morning.

11. Dinesh publishes a newspaper advertisement stating he is offering his vintage motorcycle for the best price and that the first person to arrive with cash gets priority consideration. Meghna arrives first with cash. Dinesh sells the motorcycle to Suresh, who arrived second but offered more money. Meghna claims Dinesh breached a contract formed by the advertisement.

- ☐ A. A contract arose because newspaper advertisements constitute standing offers binding the advertiser.
- ☐ B. A contract arose because Meghna fulfilled the stated condition of arriving first with cash.
- ☐ C. Dinesh breached a unilateral contract by denying the motorcycle to the first cash arrival.
- ☐ D. No contract was formed; the advertisement was an invitation to treat, not a binding offer.

12. Which of the following statements about communication of acceptance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 is NOT correct?

- ☐ A. An offeror may revoke an offer any time before acceptance is complete against the offeror, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Telephonic acceptance is complete only on receipt by the offeror, not upon speaking.
- ☐ C. A posted acceptance binds the acceptor immediately upon posting, before the offeror receives it.
- ☐ D. A conditional reply to an offer is a counter-offer and kills the original offer entirely.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING**Q13-20 · 8 Marks****PUZZLE 1 — TWO PARALLEL ROWS ARRANGEMENT (Q13-16)**

Eight persons — Aryan, Bhavna, Chetan, Divya, Esha, Farhan, Geeta, and Harish — are seated in two parallel rows of four seats each. Aryan, Bhavna, Chetan, and Divya sit in the North row, all facing south. Esha, Farhan, Geeta, and Harish sit in the South row, all facing north. Seats in the two rows are aligned as facing pairs, so the person at the leftmost seat of the North row directly faces the person at the leftmost seat of the South row, and so on. Positions are numbered left to right as N1–N4 (North row) and S1–S4 (South row).

- 1. Aryan occupies the second seat from the left in the North row.
- 2. Bhavna sits at one of the two extreme ends of the North row.
- 3. The person sitting directly opposite Aryan is Harish.
- 4. Esha sits immediately to the right of Harish within the South row.
- 5. Farhan sits at one of the two extreme ends of the South row.
- 6. Geeta sits directly opposite Chetan.

13. Who sits directly opposite Divya in the arrangement?

- ☐ A. Geeta
- ☐ B. Farhan
- ☐ C. Esha
- ☐ D. Harish

14. How many persons are seated between Geeta and Esha in the South row?

- ☐ A. Two persons sit between them
- ☐ B. No one sits between them
- ☐ C. One person sits between them
- ☐ D. Three persons sit between them

15. Which pair of persons occupies the two extreme ends of the North row?

- ☐ A. Aryan and Bhavna
- ☐ B. Aryan and Divya
- ☐ C. Chetan and Divya, on the facts as presently stated
- ☐ D. Chetan and Bhavna

16. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the arrangement?

- ☐ A. Harish sits at an extreme end of the South row
- ☐ B. Divya sits directly opposite Geeta
- ☐ C. Farhan sits directly opposite Bhavna
- ☐ D. Chetan sits immediately to the right of Aryan

PUZZLE 2 — PERSONS, CITIES, AND PROFESSIONS GRID (Q17–20)

Five persons — Naina, Om, Priya, Rohan, and Seema — each belong to a different city (Agra, Bhopal, Chennai, Dehradun, or Ernakulam) and each practises a different profession (Architect, Baker, Chemist, Designer, or Engineer). Each person is associated with exactly one city and exactly one profession, and no two persons share either.

- 1. Priya is from Agra.
- 2. The person from Chennai is an Engineer.
- 3. Seema is an Architect.
- 4. Rohan is neither from Agra nor from Bhopal.
- 5. Naina is a Baker.
- 6. The person from Dehradun is neither a Baker nor an Engineer.
- 7. Om is from Chennai.
- 8. The person from Ernakulam is a Chemist.

17. Which city does Seema belong to?

- ☐ A. Chennai
- ☐ B. Bhopal
- ☐ C. Ernakulam
- ☐ D. Dehradun

18. What is Priya's profession?

- ☐ A. Chemist
- ☐ B. Designer
- ☐ C. Baker
- ☐ D. Architect

19. Which of the following correctly matches a person with their home city?

- ☐ A. Om — Chennai
- ☐ B. Naina — Ernakulam
- ☐ C. Rohan — Dehradun
- ☐ D. Seema — Bhopal

20. Who among the following is from Bhopal?

- ☐ A. Seema
- ☐ B. Naina
- ☐ C. Rohan
- ☐ D. Om

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — HIGH COURT CASE PENDENCY AND DISPOSAL (2023) (Q21–25)

The judicial infrastructure of India continues to grapple with one of its most persistent challenges — an enormous backlog of pending cases across its High Courts. The data presented below captures the state of five major High Courts for the calendar year 2023, recording the total number of new cases filed during the year, the number of cases successfully disposed of within the same period, the accumulated pendency at year-end (reflecting cases carried over from prior years plus fresh filings minus disposals), and the average number of days taken to dispose of a case. These figures are sourced from reports published by the National Judicial Data Grid and are frequently cited in discussions on judicial reform, access to justice, and the need for additional judicial appointments under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution. CLAT aspirants are expected to interpret such data critically, as questions on judicial pendency are common in legal reasoning and general knowledge sections alike.

High Court	Cases Filed (2023)	Cases Disposed (2023)	Pending Cases (Accumulated)	Avg. Disposal
Allahabad	9,20,000	7,40,000	46,00,000	1,420
Bombay	5,80,000	5,10,000	32,00,000	980



High Court	Cases Filed (2023)	Cases Disposed (2023)	Pending Cases (Accumulated)	Avg. Disposal Days
Calcutta	3,40,000	2,80,000	21,00,000	1,150
Delhi	4,60,000	3,90,000	18,40,000	860
Madras	5,20,000	4,50,000	26,40,000	1,040

21. Which High Court had the highest number of accumulated pending cases at the end of 2023?
- ☐ A. Bombay ☐ B. Allahabad
- ☐ C. Madras ☐ D. Calcutta
22. What percentage of cases filed in 2023 were disposed of by the Bombay High Court during the same year?
- ☐ A. 84.800% ☐ B. 87.9%
- ☐ C. 86.5% ☐ D. 80.4%
23. What was the total number of cases disposed of across all five High Courts during 2023?
- ☐ A. 23,70,000 ☐ B. 22,0,70,000
- ☐ C. 24,50,000 ☐ D. 23,20,000
24. Which High Court recorded the lowest average number of days required to dispose of a case in 2023?
- ☐ A. Bombay ☐ B. Delhi
- ☐ C. Madras ☐ D. Calcutta
25. What is the ratio of accumulated pending cases in the Allahabad High Court to those in the Delhi High Court?
- ☐ A. 5 : 2 ☐ B. 3.0 : 1
- ☐ C. 7 : 3 ☐ D. 9 : 4

DATA SET 2 — STATE-WISE INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY (2024) (Q26-30)

India's renewable energy sector has witnessed transformative growth in the past decade, driven by national targets under the National Solar Mission, the National Wind Energy Mission, and commitments made at successive COP summits. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy publishes state-wise data on installed capacity, distinguishing between solar photovoltaic installations and wind turbine farms. The table below presents data for five of the largest renewable-energy-generating states as of 2024, recording their installed solar capacity in megawatts, installed wind capacity in megawatts, the combined total renewable energy capacity, and each state's share of India's estimated national installed renewable energy capacity of 2,35,000 MW. These states together account for nearly forty percent of India's total renewable energy base, reflecting the geographical concentration of solar irradiance in the western desert states and strong wind corridors along the southern and western coastlines. CLAT candidates are regularly tested on environment-and-energy policy alongside data interpretation.

State	Solar Capacity (MW)	Wind Capacity (MW)	Total RE Capacity (MW)	% of National Total
Rajasthan	20,400	4,200	24,600	10.5
Gujarat	11,200	10,800	22,000	9.4
Tamil Nadu	8,400	12,600	21,000	8.9
Karnataka	9,600	7,400	17,000	7.2
Maharashtra	5,400	3,600	9,000	3.8

26. Which state among the five listed has the highest total installed renewable energy capacity as of 2024?
- ☐ A. Rajasthan ☐ B. Gujarat
- ☐ C. Tamil Nadu ☐ D. Karnataka
27. What is the ratio of solar capacity to wind capacity for Tamil Nadu?
- ☐ A. 3.0 : 2 ☐ B. 2 : 3
- ☐ C. 1 : 2 ☐ D. 3 : 5
28. By how many megawatts does Tamil Nadu's installed wind capacity exceed Karnataka's installed wind capacity?
- ☐ A. 6,200 MW ☐ B. 4,0,800 MW
- ☐ C. 5,200 MW ☐ D. 5,600 MW
29. What is the combined solar energy capacity (in MW) of Rajasthan and Gujarat together?
- ☐ A. 33,800 MW ☐ B. 28,0,400 MW
- ☐ C. 30,200 MW ☐ D. 31,600 MW
30. What percentage of Rajasthan's total installed renewable energy capacity is contributed by its solar capacity alone?
- ☐ A. 77.8% ☐ B. 79.500%
- ☐ C. 85.2% ☐ D. 82.9%

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-32 · 2 Marks

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

31. Priya is the mother of Arjun. Arjun is the brother of Deepa. Deepa's father is Suresh. How is Suresh related to Priya?

- ☐ A. Brother ☐ B. Son
- ☐ C. Husband ☐ D. Father-in-law

32. Ravi walks 10 m north, then turns right and walks 5 m, then turns right again and walks 10 m. How far and in which direction is he from the starting point?

- ☐ A. 5 m west ☐ B. 5 m east
- ☐ C. 10 m south ☐ D. 15 m north

