

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.
Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING
Q1-12 · 12 Marks
PRINCIPLE A — NEGLIGENCE AND THE DUTY OF CARE (Q1-6)

Negligence in tort law is the breach of a legal duty to take reasonable care, resulting in damage to the claimant. Liability arises only when four elements coincide: the defendant owed the claimant a duty of care, that duty was breached, the breach caused the harm, and the harm was a reasonably foreseeable consequence. The standard of care is that of a reasonable and prudent person placed in the same circumstances, judged objectively rather than by the defendant's own belief. A defendant is not liable for harm that no reasonable person could have anticipated. Where the claimant's own carelessness contributes to the injury, the defence of contributory negligence reduces the damages recoverable in proportion to the claimant's share of fault. A greater degree of caution is expected when the risk of serious harm is high or the potential victims are vulnerable.

1. Rohit leaves a wet-floor sign exactly where a shopper is likely to see it, mops carefully, and yet Meena, staring at her phone, slips and injures her wrist despite the clear warning.

- ☐ A. Rohit is fully liable because any injury on his premises is his fault, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Rohit is not liable because he took reasonable care by warning shoppers.
- ☐ C. Rohit is liable because shoppers can never be expected to read signs.
- ☐ D. Meena cannot claim anything because she is an adult customer.

2. A pharmacist hands over a strong sedative without checking the prescription, and the patient, harmed by the wrong dose, sues; the pharmacist argues he personally believed the dose looked fine.

- ☐ A. The pharmacist escapes liability because he honestly believed the dose was safe, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. The pharmacist is liable because the standard is that of a reasonable pharmacist.
- ☐ C. The pharmacist is not liable since the doctor wrote the prescription.
- ☐ D. The patient is at fault for accepting the medicine.

3. A driver speeds slightly above the limit, and a pedestrian who suddenly darts across mid-block against a red signal is struck; a court finds both parties careless in causing the collision.

- ☐ A. The driver pays full damages because he exceeded the speed limit, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Damages are reduced in proportion to the pedestrian's own share of fault.
- ☐ C. The pedestrian recovers nothing because she was partly careless.
- ☐ D. Neither party can recover because both were negligent.

4. A factory stores a rare chemical that behaves normally for decades, then reacts unexpectedly in a freak once-in-a-century temperature spike that no expert in the field could have predicted, injuring a worker.

- ☐ A. The factory is liable because a worker was actually injured.
- ☐ B. The factory is liable because it stored a dangerous chemical.
- ☐ C. The factory is not liable because the harm was not reasonably foreseeable.
- ☐ D. The worker alone bears the loss for entering the storage area, on the facts as presently stated.

5. A lifeguard at a children's pool, knowing toddlers cannot swim and drown silently within seconds, glances away for a full ten minutes to chat, during which a small child slips underwater unnoticed.

- ☐ A. The lifeguard is liable because greater caution is owed where vulnerable victims face serious risk.
- ☐ B. The lifeguard is not liable because the same care suffices for all pools, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. The lifeguard is not liable since children should be watched by parents.
- ☐ D. The lifeguard escapes liability because the child slipped on its own.

6. Consider four claims. Which is NOT a valid negligence action: one where duty and foreseeable harm exist, one where a reasonable person would foresee injury, one where care was breached causing loss, or one where no reasonable person could foresee the harm.

- ☐ A. The claim where duty and foreseeable harm both exist is not valid.
- ☐ B. The claim where no reasonable person could foresee the harm is not valid.
- ☐ C. The claim where a reasonable person would foresee injury is not valid, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. The claim where breach of care caused the loss is not valid.

PRINCIPLE B — FREE CONSENT: COERCION AND UNDUE INFLUENCE (Q7-12)

Under the Indian Contract Act, an agreement is a valid contract only if the parties consent freely. Consent is not free when caused by coercion or undue influence, among other vitiating factors. Section 15 defines coercion as committing or threatening any act forbidden by the Penal Code, or unlawfully detaining or threatening to detain property, to make a person enter an agreement. Section 16 addresses undue influence, which arises where one party is in a position to dominate the will of another and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage; a person is presumed to dominate where they hold real or apparent authority, stand in a fiduciary relation, or contract with someone whose capacity is temporarily or permanently affected. A contract induced by coercion or undue influence is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused, who may affirm or rescind it.



7. A moneylender points a knife at a shopkeeper and threatens to stab him unless he immediately signs a deed selling his shop at a throwaway price, and the terrified shopkeeper signs.

- ☐ A. The agreement is void from the start and can never be enforced by anyone.
- ☐ B. The agreement is valid because the shopkeeper physically signed it.
- ☐ C. The agreement is voidable because consent was caused by coercion.
- ☐ D. The agreement stands because a low price is not itself illegal.

8. A spiritual guru, whom an elderly devotee obeys unquestioningly and trusts completely in all matters, persuades her to gift him most of her property while she is emotionally dependent on him.

- ☐ A. The gift cannot be challenged since no weapon or threat was used.
- ☐ B. The gift is fully valid because she signed it of her own free hand.
- ☐ C. The gift is void because gifts to gurus are always forbidden by law, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ D. The gift is voidable because the guru used a dominating position to gain unfair advantage.

9. A creditor lawfully threatens to file a proper civil suit to recover a genuine debt unless the debtor agrees to a reasonable repayment schedule, and the debtor, wishing to avoid court, agrees.

- ☐ A. The agreement is coercion since the debtor did not truly want it.
- ☐ B. The agreement is voidable because the debtor felt pressured to sign, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. The agreement is void because any threat destroys free consent.
- ☐ D. The agreement is valid because a lawful threat of legal action is not coercion.

10. A creditor unlawfully seizes and refuses to release a farmer's tractor, held as security, unless the farmer signs a fresh agreement accepting a much higher interest rate on his loan.

- ☐ A. The agreement binds since the tractor was pledged as security, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. The agreement is valid because no bodily harm was threatened.
- ☐ C. The agreement is void because the interest rate was raised.
- ☐ D. The agreement is voidable because unlawful detention of property amounts to coercion.

11. A doctor treating a heavily sedated post-surgery patient, whose reasoning is temporarily clouded, gets the patient to sign a note promising an unusually large personal fee far above the agreed charges.

- ☐ A. The promise is valid because the patient signed while conscious.
- ☐ B. The promise is voidable because the doctor dominated a patient whose capacity was temporarily affected.
- ☐ C. The promise is void because doctors may never charge extra fees.
- ☐ D. The promise stands as the patient recovered and could later object, on the facts as presently stated, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

12. A father and his adult son, dealing at arm's length as equals with independent advice, negotiate a fair land sale; separately, a guardian pressures a naive minor-turned-major ward into an unfair transfer using lingering authority.

- ☐ A. Only the guardian-ward transfer is voidable, as the father-son deal was free and fair.
- ☐ B. Both transactions are voidable because family members always dominate, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. Neither transaction is voidable because relatives may freely contract.
- ☐ D. Only the father-son deal is voidable due to their close relationship.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — THE SHARMA HOUSEHOLD (Q13-16)

The Sharma family has seven members spanning three generations. Prakash is married to Qamla, and together they form the eldest couple; Prakash is the father and Qamla is the mother. Prakash and Qamla have exactly two children: a son named Rohit and a daughter named Sunita. Rohit is married to Tara, who joined the family through marriage. Rohit and Tara have two children of their own, a son named Uday and a daughter named Vidya. Sunita is unmarried and lives with her parents. No other members belong to the family, and every relationship follows only from the marriages and births described above. Use these ties to work out how each named person is connected to another across the three generations.

13. How is Qamla related to Uday?

- ☐ A. Grandmother
- ☐ B. Mother
- ☐ C. Aunt
- ☐ D. Sister

14. How is Sunita related to Vidya?

- ☐ A. Grandmother
- ☐ B. Mother
- ☐ C. Sister
- ☐ D. Aunt

15. How is Prakash related to Vidya?

- ☐ A. Uncle
- ☐ B. Father
- ☐ C. Grandfather
- ☐ D. Brother

16. How is Tara related to Sunita?

- ☐ A. Sister-in-law
- ☐ B. Sister
- ☐ C. Mother-in-law
- ☐ D. Daughter-in-law

PUZZLE 2 — THE SURVEYOR'S WALK (Q17-20)

A land surveyor begins at a fixed marker and starts out facing due North. She first walks nine kilometres straight North and plants a flag at the point she reaches. From there she turns to her right and walks twelve kilometres in a straight line, stopping at a second point. At that second point she again turns to her right and walks nine kilometres straight, arriving at her final station where she halts. Throughout the walk she moves only along these three straight legs, each turn is a right-angle turn to her right, and all distances are exact. Work out her final position, the direction she ends up facing, and the straight-line distances between the various points on her route.



17. In which direction is the surveyor's final station from her starting marker?

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

18. What is the straight-line distance between the starting marker and the final station?

- ☐ A. 12 km ☐ B. 30.0 km
☐ C. 15 km ☐ D. 18 km

19. After completing her walk, which direction is the surveyor facing?

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

20. What is the straight-line distance between the first flag and the final station?

- ☐ A. 12 km ☐ B. 21.0 km
☐ C. 15 km ☐ D. 9 km

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — INFORMAL WORKERS ACROSS INDIA'S BIG CITIES (Q21–25)

This dataset comes from a labour-ministry survey that mapped India's vast informal workforce across five of the country's largest metropolitan centres, namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru. For each city the table records three quantities: the total number of informal workers expressed in lakh, the number of informal enterprises that employ them, again in lakh, and the share of women among those workers stated as a percentage. Informal work covers street vendors, home-based artisans, casual labourers and small unregistered units that fall outside formal contracts and social security. Because this segment absorbs a large part of urban employment yet remains poorly documented, the figures matter for policymakers designing welfare, credit and gender-inclusion schemes, and they let analysts compare worker density, enterprise size and female participation across the metros.

City	Workers (lakh)	Enterprises (lakh)	Women share (%)
Delhi	45	12	22
Mumbai	38	9.5	25
Kolkata	30	8	30
Chennai	25	6	28
Bengaluru	32	7.5	35

21. What is the total number of informal workers across all five cities, in lakh?

- ☐ A. 165 lakh ☐ B. 160.0 lakh
☐ C. 175 lakh ☐ D. 170 lakh

22. In Delhi, what is the ratio of informal workers to informal enterprises (workers per enterprise)?

- ☐ A. 3.25 ☐ B. 3.5000
☐ C. 4.00 ☐ D. 3.75

23. How many women informal workers are there in Bengaluru, in lakh?

- ☐ A. 12.6 lakh ☐ B. 10.500 lakh
☐ C. 11.2 lakh ☐ D. 11.9 lakh

24. What is the average number of informal workers per city across the five cities, in lakh?

- ☐ A. 32 lakh ☐ B. 34 lakh
☐ C. 36 lakh ☐ D. 35 lakh

25. By how many lakh do the women workers in Kolkata exceed the women workers in Chennai?

- ☐ A. 2.0 lakh ☐ B. 1.5 lakh
☐ C. 2.5 lakh ☐ D. 3.0 lakh

DATA SET 2 — MONSOON RAINFALL VERSUS NORMAL BY STATE (Q26–30)

This dataset is drawn from a meteorological-department bulletin that compares the current monsoon season's actual rainfall against the long-period normal for five Indian states, namely Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar and Assam. Every figure in the table is measured in millimetres, with the actual column showing what each state genuinely received this season and the normal column showing the historical average expected over the same period. The gap between the two reveals whether a state ran a rainfall surplus or a deficit, information that is vital for gauging drought risk, planning irrigation, managing reservoirs and advising farmers on sowing. By expressing each state's departure as a percentage of its own normal, analysts can fairly compare regions with very different baseline rainfall and identify where the monsoon fell meaningfully short of, or exceeded, expectations across the country.

State	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)
Kerala	480	600
Punjab	315	350
Rajasthan	260	200
Bihar	468	520
Assam	700	800

26. What is Kerala's percentage departure of actual rainfall from its normal?

- ☐ A. -25% ☐ B. -20%
☐ C. -18% ☐ D. -15%

27. What is Rajasthan's percentage departure of actual rainfall from its normal?

- ☐ A. +25% ☐ B. +30%
☐ C. +35% ☐ D. +23%



28. Counting states more than 10% below their normal as deficient, how many of the five states are deficient?
- ☐ A. 3 states ☐ B. 1 state
☐ C. 2 states ☐ D. 4 states
29. What is the total actual rainfall across all five states, in mm?
- ☐ A. 2243 mm ☐ B. 2203 mm
☐ C. 2223 mm ☐ D. 2213 mm
30. Taking all five states together, what is the overall percentage departure of total actual rainfall from total normal rainfall?
- ☐ A. -8% ☐ B. -12%
☐ C. -10% ☐ D. -9%

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-46 · 16 Marks

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

31. Which Indian city is home to the Reserve Bank of India's central headquarters?
- ☐ A. Kolkata ☐ B. New Delhi
☐ C. Mumbai ☐ D. Chennai
32. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?
- ☐ A. Eight ☐ B. Six
☐ C. Ten ☐ D. Seven
33. Who was the first woman to serve as the President of India?
- ☐ A. Indira Gandhi ☐ B. Pratibha Patil
☐ C. Sonia Gandhi ☐ D. Droupadi Murmu
34. Which planet in our solar system is known as the Red Planet?
- ☐ A. Mercury ☐ B. Jupiter
☐ C. Venus ☐ D. Mars
35. The Dandi March of 1930 was led by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against which colonial law?
- ☐ A. The Sedition Law
☐ B. The Rowlatt Act
☐ C. The Land Revenue Act
☐ D. The Salt Tax
36. Which is the longest river flowing entirely within India?
- ☐ A. Narmada ☐ B. Yamuna
☐ C. Godavari ☐ D. Krishna
37. The chemical symbol Au represents which element?
- ☐ A. Gold ☐ B. Silver
☐ C. Aluminium ☐ D. Argon
38. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?
- ☐ A. Maharashtra ☐ B. Tamil Nadu
☐ C. Andhra Pradesh ☐ D. Gujarat
39. Who wrote the Indian national anthem Jana Gana Mana?
- ☐ A. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
☐ B. Rabindranath Tagore
☐ C. Sarojini Naidu
☐ D. Muhammad Iqbal
40. Photosynthesis in green plants primarily occurs in which cell organelle?
- ☐ A. Chloroplast ☐ B. Mitochondrion
☐ C. Ribosome ☐ D. Nucleus
41. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in which city?
- ☐ A. Vienna ☐ B. Geneva
☐ C. Paris ☐ D. New York
42. Which vitamin is produced in the human body upon exposure to sunlight?
- ☐ A. Vitamin C ☐ B. Vitamin D
☐ C. Vitamin A ☐ D. Vitamin B12
43. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between the British East India Company and the ruler of which region?
- ☐ A. Bengal ☐ B. Mysore
☐ C. Hyderabad ☐ D. Awadh
44. Mount Everest, the highest mountain on Earth, lies on the border between Nepal and which other country?
- ☐ A. China ☐ B. India
☐ C. Bhutan ☐ D. Pakistan
45. Which gas is most abundant in the Earth's atmosphere?
- ☐ A. Hydrogen ☐ B. Oxygen
☐ C. Carbon dioxide ☐ D. Nitrogen
46. The Ajanta and Ellora caves, famous for their rock-cut architecture, are located in which Indian state?
- ☐ A. Maharashtra ☐ B. Madhya Pradesh
☐ C. Karnataka ☐ D. Odisha

