

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 — TRESPASS TO THE PERSON: ASSAULT, BATTERY, AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT (Q1-6)

Trespass to the person is a group of intentional torts that protect an individual's bodily integrity and personal liberty without requiring proof of actual damage. Assault is any act that intentionally causes another person to reasonably apprehend immediate and direct physical contact; the victim need not actually be touched, and mere words without a threatening act ordinarily do not suffice. Battery is the intentional and direct application of physical force to another person without lawful justification or consent, however slight the contact may be. False imprisonment is the total restraint of a person's freedom of movement without lawful authority, whether by physical barriers, force, or a credible threat of force, and the victim need not be aware of the confinement at the exact moment for liability to arise. Lawful authority, genuine consent, and reasonable self-defence against an ongoing attack are recognised defences that can defeat these claims. Courts consistently distinguish a genuine threat capable of immediate execution from idle words or a merely conditional statement of future intent, since only the former satisfies the apprehension element required for assault.

1. Ankit raises a heavy cricket bat over his shoulder and lunges toward Priya, who freezes in fear expecting to be struck, though Ankit stops just short of any contact.

- ☐ A. Ankit is not liable since stopping short shows he never intended harm, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Ankit has committed battery since he raised a weapon at her.
- ☐ C. Ankit is not liable because he never actually touched Priya.
- ☐ D. Ankit has committed assault because Priya reasonably feared immediate contact.

2. During a crowded train ride, Suresh deliberately pinches a fellow passenger's arm to move her aside, causing only mild, momentary discomfort and no visible mark.

- ☐ A. Suresh is not liable since crowded trains excuse all physical contact, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Suresh is not liable because the contact left no visible injury.
- ☐ C. Suresh has committed battery because he intentionally applied force without consent.
- ☐ D. Suresh has committed assault rather than any actual touching.

3. A security guard, mistakenly believing a customer has shoplifted, locks the only exit of a small stockroom and stands blocking the sole window, leaving the customer no way to leave for twenty minutes before being cleared.

- ☐ A. The guard is not liable because the customer was eventually released unharmed, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. The guard has committed false imprisonment because the customer's movement was totally restrained.
- ☐ C. The guard is not liable since he honestly believed the customer was guilty.
- ☐ D. The guard has committed only assault because no force was directly used.

4. A patient lies unconscious in an ambulance, unaware that paramedics have strapped her firmly to the stretcher and locked the vehicle doors during transport, though this was standard emergency procedure to prevent her from falling.

- ☐ A. There is false imprisonment only if she later recalls being confined afterward.
- ☐ B. There is no false imprisonment because the restraint was lawfully justified.
- ☐ C. There is no false imprisonment since she was unconscious and completely unaware.
- ☐ D. There is false imprisonment because any strapping down amounts to unlawful restraint.

5. Two neighbours argue loudly, and one shouts, 'If you ever park here again next month, I will smash your car,' then walks away without any gesture of immediate action.

- ☐ A. This is false imprisonment because the neighbour felt trapped by the angry threat.
- ☐ B. This is assault because a clear verbal threat of violence was made here.
- ☐ C. This is battery because threatening a person's property always counts as touching.
- ☐ D. This is not assault because the threat concerned only a conditional future act.

6. Four incidents are described. Which one is BEST classified as battery rather than assault or false imprisonment: a raised fist that stops short of contact, a shove that knocks a person to the ground, a locked room with no exit, or a shouted threat about next week?

- ☐ A. The shouted threat about next week's parking dispute is battery.
- ☐ B. The raised fist that stops short of any contact is battery.
- ☐ C. The locked room with absolutely no exit available is battery.
- ☐ D. The shove that knocks a person to the ground is battery.

PRINCIPLE B — BAILMENT AND PLEDGE (Q7-12)



Bailment under the Indian Contract Act is the delivery of goods by one person, the bailor, to another, the bailee, for a specific purpose, upon the condition that the goods be returned or disposed of according to the bailor's directions once that purpose is accomplished. The bailee must take as much care of the goods as a person of ordinary prudence would take of similar goods belonging to himself, and he must not make any unauthorised use of the goods inconsistent with the terms of the bailment. A bailee who has lawfully expended labour or skill on the goods, thereby increasing their value, is entitled to retain them until the agreed charges are paid, a right known as a particular lien, though this right is lost if the bailee acts inconsistently with the bailment or the goods are wrongfully parted with. Pledge, or pawn, is a special kind of bailment in which goods are delivered as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a promise; the pledgee obtains only a special property in the goods sufficient to secure the debt, while general ownership remains with the pledgor, and if the debt is not repaid the pledgee may sell the goods after giving reasonable notice rather than simply keeping them outright.

7. Kavita leaves her scooter with a mechanic, Deepak, for a routine service, and Deepak parks it inside his locked workshop overnight exactly as he would park his own vehicle, yet it is stolen when thieves break the workshop's rear wall.

- ☐ A. Deepak is not liable because he took the same care a prudent owner would.
- ☐ B. Deepak is fully liable because any theft of bailed goods is automatically his fault.
- ☐ C. Deepak is liable because a mechanic must guarantee absolute safety of vehicles.
- ☐ D. Kavita alone bears the loss simply for choosing to leave her scooter there.

8. Rahul stores his motorcycle with a garage owner, Vinod, purely for safekeeping while he travels abroad, but Vinod takes it out for his own personal errands every weekend without informing Rahul, and it is damaged in an accident during one such errand.

- ☐ A. Rahul alone is at fault for leaving his motorcycle for such a long period.
- ☐ B. Vinod is not liable because the motorcycle was safely returned to the garage each time.
- ☐ C. Vinod is not liable since garage owners may generally use stored vehicles occasionally.
- ☐ D. Vinod is liable because he made an unauthorised use of the bailed goods.

9. A tailor, Farhan, stitches an elaborate wedding outfit for a customer, substantially increasing its value through his skilled labour, and the customer refuses to pay the agreed tailoring charges while demanding immediate delivery of the finished outfit.

- ☐ A. Farhan loses all rights over the outfit once stitching is complete.
- ☐ B. Farhan must hand over the outfit immediately since the customer owns the cloth, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ C. Farhan can only sue for the charges later but must deliver the outfit now.
- ☐ D. Farhan may retain the outfit under a particular lien until the charges are paid.

10. Meena pledges her gold necklace with a lender, Suraj, as security for a loan, and when Meena fails to repay by the due date, Suraj simply keeps the necklace permanently for himself without selling it or informing her.

- ☐ A. Meena retains full ownership so Suraj gains nothing from the pledge at all.
- ☐ B. Suraj's action is proper because unpaid pledges automatically become his personal property.
- ☐ C. Suraj's action is proper since he only ever holds a temporary right anyway.
- ☐ D. Suraj's action is improper because a pledgee must sell after reasonable notice.

11. A warehouse keeper, Nasir, receives sacks of grain for temporary storage, and during that period he consumes a portion of the grain himself, believing he would replace it before the owner returned, though the owner arrives early and discovers the shortfall.

- ☐ A. Nasir is not liable since grain sacks are fungible and easily replaceable goods, on the facts as presently stated.
- ☐ B. Nasir is not liable because he genuinely intended to replace what he consumed.
- ☐ C. Nasir is liable because consuming bailed goods is an unauthorised use of storage.
- ☐ D. The owner alone is at fault for arriving earlier than he was expected.

12. Four scenarios involve goods given to another person. Which one is correctly classified as a pledge rather than an ordinary bailment: leaving a suitcase at a friend's house for storage, handing jewellery to a lender as security for a loan, giving a car to a mechanic for repair, or lending a book to a classmate for a week?

- ☐ A. Lending a book to a classmate for a week counts as a pledge.
- ☐ B. Leaving a suitcase at a friend's house for storage is a pledge too.
- ☐ C. Giving a car to a mechanic for repair work is a pledge too.
- ☐ D. Handing jewellery to a lender as security for a loan is a pledge.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — THE WAREHOUSE SHELF (Q13-16)

A small warehouse stores exactly seven parcels, labelled A, B, C, D, E, F and G, arranged one above another on a single vertical shelf unit with seven levels. The lowest level is numbered one and the levels rise upward until the seventh and topmost level. Every parcel occupies exactly one level and no two parcels share a level. Parcel E rests on the very topmost level of the entire unit. Exactly three parcels are stored on levels below the level holding parcel F. Parcel B sits on the level immediately above the level holding parcel G. Parcel A is placed on the level immediately below the level holding parcel D. Exactly one parcel is stored between the levels of parcel G and parcel C, with parcel C resting lower than parcel G. Parcel D is not placed immediately next to parcel F on either side. Using only these clues, determine the exact level occupied by every one of the seven parcels from bottom to top.

13. Which parcel is stored on the level exactly in the middle of the shelf, that is, the fourth level counting from the bottom?

- ☐ A. C
- ☐ B. F
- ☐ C. G
- ☐ D. D



14. How many parcels are stored strictly between the levels of parcel C and parcel B?

- ☐ A. Two
☐ B. One
☐ C. Three
☐ D. Four

15. Which parcel is stored immediately above parcel F?

- ☐ A. E
☐ B. B
☐ C. G
☐ D. C

16. What is the correct order of all seven parcels from the bottom level to the top level?

- ☐ A. D, A, C, F, G, B, E, on the facts as presently stated
☐ B. A, D, C, F, G, B, E
☐ C. A, D, F, C, G, B, E
☐ D. A, D, C, G, F, B, E

PUZZLE 2 — THE SELECTION COMMITTEE (Q17-20)

An institute must form a four-member organising committee chosen from exactly seven eligible staff members named P, Q, R, S, T, U and V. The selection has to satisfy several binding conditions set by the management before any four names can be finalised. If P is selected for the committee, then Q must also be selected alongside him. R and S can never both be placed on the same committee together, since the two of them have a standing conflict of interest. Exactly one of T or U must be chosen for every committee, meaning both of them together or neither of them at all would make the selection invalid. Whenever R is selected, V must not be selected on that same committee. Finally, at least one of P or S must always be part of any valid four-member committee, since the rules require representation from that pair. Using these five conditions together, work out which combinations of four members can or cannot form a valid committee, and which members are unavoidable or impossible together.

17. Which of the following four-member groups could be a validly selected committee?

- ☐ A. R, S, T and U
☐ B. P, R, S and T
☐ C. P, Q, T and V
☐ D. P, R, T and V

18. Which staff member must be part of every single valid committee that can possibly be formed?

- ☐ A. P
☐ B. Q
☐ C. T
☐ D. V

19. If R is included in a particular committee, which other member is then guaranteed to also be included?

- ☐ A. P
☐ B. S
☐ C. V
☐ D. T

20. Which of the following pairs of staff members could both appear together on the same valid committee?

- ☐ A. R and S
☐ B. S and V
☐ C. R and V
☐ D. T and U

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — STATE-WISE LITERACY RATES ACROSS FIVE STATES (Q21-25)

This dataset is compiled from a national education survey that tracks literacy attainment across five Indian states, namely Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, chosen to represent a wide spread of educational development. For each state the table records three figures: the male literacy rate, the female literacy rate and the overall literacy rate, all expressed as percentages of the respective population aged seven and above. Literacy rate is a foundational human-development indicator that shapes employment potential, health outcomes and civic participation, and the persistent gender gap between male and female rates in many states remains a key policy concern for education planners. By comparing these figures side by side, analysts can identify which states have achieved near-parity between genders, which still show wide disparities, and how overall attainment varies from the most literate southern state to the less literate northern and eastern states in this sample.

State	Male literacy (%)	Female literacy (%)	Overall literacy (%)
Kerala	96.2	92.2	94.2
Maharashtra	89.8	75.4	82.6
Odisha	82.4	64.0	73.2
Bihar	79.7	60.5	70.1
Uttar Pradesh	77.3	57.1	67.2

21. Which state records the largest gap between male and female literacy rates?

- ☐ A. Bihar
☐ B. Uttar Pradesh
☐ C. Odisha
☐ D. Maharashtra

22. What is the average overall literacy rate across the five states, rounded to two decimal places?

- ☐ A. 76.9200%
☐ B. 77.46%
☐ C. 78.10%
☐ D. 75.84%

23. By how many percentage points does Kerala's overall literacy rate exceed that of Uttar Pradesh?

- ☐ A. 27.0 points
☐ B. 24.500 points
☐ C. 29.0 points
☐ D. 25.6 points

24. Bihar's female literacy rate is approximately what percentage of Bihar's male literacy rate?

- ☐ A. 78.6%
☐ B. 72.300%
☐ C. 75.9%
☐ D. 80.1%

25. For Maharashtra, what is the simple average of its male and female literacy rates?

- ☐ A. 84.6%
☐ B. 81.400%
☐ C. 83.8%
☐ D. 82.6%



DATA SET 2 — WHEAT MSP AND PROCUREMENT OVER FIVE YEARS (Q26-30)

This dataset is drawn from an agriculture-ministry bulletin that tracks the Minimum Support Price and central procurement of wheat over five consecutive marketing years, from 2021-22 through 2025-26. The Minimum Support Price, or MSP, is the guaranteed rate at which the government commits to purchasing wheat from farmers, expressed here in rupees per quintal, while procurement records the actual quantity of wheat bought through government agencies during that season, expressed in lakh tonnes. These two figures together reveal both the price signal offered to farmers and the scale of state intervention in the wheat market, which affects farm incomes, buffer-stock levels for the public distribution system, and food-security planning. Comparing MSP growth against procurement volumes across the five years also shows whether rising guaranteed prices have translated into proportionally higher government purchases or whether procurement has fluctuated due to weather, market prices, or logistics.

Year	MSP (Rs/quintal)	Procurement (lakh tonnes)
2021-22	1975	433
2022-23	2015	188
2023-24	2125	262
2024-25	2275	266
2025-26	2425	300

26. By what percentage did the wheat MSP increase from 2021-22 to 2025-26, rounded to two decimal places?

- ☐ A. 24.30% ☐ B. 20.2500%
☐ C. 22.78% ☐ D. 18.90%

27. What is the total wheat procurement across all five years, in lakh tonnes?

- ☐ A. 1429 lakh tonnes
☐ B. 1409 lakh tonnes, on the facts as presently stated
☐ C. 1469 lakh tonnes
☐ D. 1449 lakh tonnes

28. What is the average MSP over the five years shown, in Rs per quintal?

- ☐ A. Rs 2163 ☐ B. Rs 2143.0
☐ C. Rs 2183 ☐ D. Rs 2108

29. Wheat procurement in 2023-24 is approximately what percentage of procurement in 2021-22?

- ☐ A. 60.51% ☐ B. 55.2000%
☐ C. 64.75% ☐ D. 58.30%

30. By how many lakh tonnes did wheat procurement increase from 2022-23 to 2025-26?

- ☐ A. 122 lakh tonnes ☐ B. 102.0 lakh tonnes
☐ C. 112 lakh tonnes ☐ D. 98 lakh tonnes

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK**Q31-36 · 6 Marks**

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

31. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability in any form?

- ☐ A. Article 17 ☐ B. Article 15.0
☐ C. Article 16 ☐ D. Article 23

32. Under the Indian Constitution, a Money Bill can only be introduced in which House of Parliament?

- ☐ A. The Lok Sabha
☐ B. The Rajya Sabha
☐ C. Either House equally
☐ D. The Joint Sitting

33. The doctrine of separation of powers, dividing government functions among the legislature, executive and judiciary, is most closely associated with which philosopher?

- ☐ A. Montesquieu
☐ B. John Locke
☐ C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
☐ D. Thomas Hobbes

34. Which term refers to a legal document by which a person specifies how their property should be distributed after death?

- ☐ A. A Deed
☐ B. A Will
☐ C. An Affidavit
☐ D. A Power of Attorney

35. The Government of India Act of which year is regarded as the blueprint for much of the structure of the present Indian Constitution?

- ☐ A. 1909 ☐ B. 1919.0
☐ C. 1935 ☐ D. 1947

36. Which is the smallest state in India by geographical area?

- ☐ A. Tripura ☐ B. Sikkim
☐ C. Goa ☐ D. Nagaland

