

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 — TRESPASS TO THE PERSON (Q1-6)

Trespass to the person protects bodily security through three distinct torts, all actionable without proof of damage. Assault is any act that intentionally causes another to reasonably apprehend immediate and unlawful physical contact; the claimant must expect the contact but need not be touched. Battery is the intentional and direct application of unlawful physical force to another person, however slight, even without injury; hostility is not required, only that the contact is unlawful. False imprisonment is the total restraint of a person's freedom of movement, imposed without lawful authority, for any period however brief; the restraint must be complete, so a reasonable means of escape defeats the claim. The person restrained need not know of it at the time. Each tort requires an intentional or deliberate act by the defendant, not mere negligence, and each is complete once the wrongful act occurs, regardless of whether the claimant suffers actual harm or loss.

1. During an argument across a locked gate, Ravi raises his fist at Meena and shouts that he will strike her, standing close enough that she genuinely fears an immediate blow. He never touches her because the gate separates them. Meena flinches backward in alarm. Considering only the tort of trespass to the person, what has Ravi committed?
 - ☐ A. Assault, because he caused reasonable apprehension of immediate unlawful contact
 - ☐ B. Battery, because raising a fist is unlawful force applied
 - ☐ C. Nothing, because the gate made any contact impossible
 - ☐ D. False imprisonment, because the gate restrained Meena's movement, on the facts as presently stated
2. At a crowded platform, Sohan deliberately snatches a bag from Priya's shoulder, his hand brushing her arm in the process. Priya suffers no injury and did not see him coming. Sohan claims he acted without hostility, merely wanting the bag quickly. On the tort of trespass to the person, is Sohan liable to Priya, and for what?
 - ☐ A. Nothing, because no hostility and no injury were shown
 - ☐ B. Battery, because he intentionally applied unlawful direct force to her body
 - ☐ C. Assault, because Priya apprehended the contact beforehand
 - ☐ D. False imprisonment, because he interfered with her possessions, on the facts as presently stated
3. A shop manager suspects Anil of shoplifting and, without any legal authority, locks the only exit and tells Anil he cannot leave until police arrive. Anil is held inside for twenty minutes with no other way out. He was aware of the confinement throughout. On the tort of trespass to the person, what claim does Anil have?
 - ☐ A. No claim, because twenty minutes is too brief to matter, on the facts as presently stated, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary
 - ☐ B. Assault, because the manager threatened to detain him
 - ☐ C. Battery, because locking the door forced Anil to stay
 - ☐ D. False imprisonment, because his movement was totally restrained without lawful authority
4. Kavya, unconscious after fainting, is carried into a storeroom by Deepak and locked in for an hour without any authority. She wakes only after being released and later learns what happened. Deepak argues there can be no wrong because Kavya never knew she was confined while it was happening. On the tort of trespass to the person, is Deepak liable?
 - ☐ A. Yes, false imprisonment applies even though she was unaware at the time
 - ☐ B. No, because a person unaware of confinement cannot be imprisoned, on the facts as presently stated
 - ☐ C. No, because being carried gently caused her no harm at all
 - ☐ D. Yes, but only for assault arising from the carrying
5. In a dark cinema, Farid gently taps the shoulder of the stranger seated ahead to ask him to lower his phone. The stranger, startled, claims this was a battery. Farid intended only a polite, ordinary touch to get attention, with no anger and no force beyond a light tap. On the tort of trespass to the person, is this contact a battery?
 - ☐ A. Yes, because the stranger did not consent to the tap
 - ☐ B. Yes, any intentional touching of another is always a battery, on the facts as presently stated
 - ☐ C. No, an ordinary acceptable touch of daily life is not unlawful force
 - ☐ D. No, because Farid apprehended no contact himself
6. Standing on a footbridge, Nikhil shouts a threat that he will hit Rohit, who is on a boat drifting far below and well out of Nikhil's reach. Rohit feels uneasy but knows no blow could possibly land from that distance. On the tort of trespass to the person, has Nikhil committed an assault against Rohit?
 - ☐ A. Yes, because Rohit felt uneasy after hearing the threat
 - ☐ B. Yes, any threat of violence automatically amounts to an assault, on the facts as presently stated
 - ☐ C. No, there was no reasonable apprehension of immediate unlawful contact
 - ☐ D. No, because a shout can never constitute an assault

PRINCIPLE B — QUASI-CONTRACT AND UNJUST ENRICHMENT (Q7-12)



NAME: _____ **ROLL NO:** _____

BATCH: _____

Quasi-contract, under sections 68 to 72 of the Indian Contract Act 1872, imposes obligations resembling contract even where no agreement exists, to prevent one person being unjustly enriched at another's expense. Section 68 provides that if a person incapable of contracting, such as a minor or lunatic, or anyone he is legally bound to support, is supplied with necessities suited to his condition in life, the supplier is entitled to be reimbursed from the incapable person's property, not from the person himself. Section 69 allows a person who is interested in a payment and who pays money that another is bound by law to pay, to be reimbursed by that other. Section 70 obliges a person who enjoys the benefit of a lawful, non-gratuitous act to compensate the doer. Section 71 makes a finder of goods subject to the duties of a bailee. Section 72 requires a person to whom money is paid, or a thing delivered, by mistake or under coercion, to repay or return it.

7. Rina, a fifteen-year-old orphan owning inherited property, is supplied by a merchant with clothing and schoolbooks suited to her station in life while she lives alone. The merchant now seeks payment. Rina, being a minor, cannot herself contract. Under the quasi-contract provisions of the Indian Contract Act, from what, if anything, may the merchant recover?

- ☐ A. From Rina personally, since she accepted the goods knowingly, on the facts as presently stated
- ☐ B. From Rina's property, being necessities supplied to an incapable person
- ☐ C. Nothing, because a minor's contract is completely void
- ☐ D. From Rina's future earnings once she attains majority

8. Vikas holds land as a tenant. The government demands arrears of revenue that the landowner, Gopal, is legally bound to pay. To avoid his tenancy being sold in the recovery proceedings, Vikas pays the revenue himself. He now seeks the money back from Gopal. Under the quasi-contract provisions of the Indian Contract Act, can Vikas recover, and why?

- ☐ A. No, because only the government may pursue Gopal for arrears
- ☐ B. No, because Vikas paid voluntarily without any request from Gopal, on the facts as presently stated
- ☐ C. Yes, an interested person who pays another's legal due may recover it
- ☐ D. Yes, but only half, as both benefited from the payment

9. A bank clerk mistakenly credits and pays Sunil twenty thousand rupees that was actually owed to a different customer. Sunil, realising the error, refuses to return it, arguing there was never any contract between him and the bank obliging repayment. Under the quasi-contract provisions of the Indian Contract Act, must Sunil repay the money?

- ☐ A. Yes, money paid by mistake must be repaid to the payer
- ☐ B. No, because no contract existed requiring Sunil to repay
- ☐ C. No, because the bank's own clerk caused the error
- ☐ D. Yes, but only if Sunil actually knew of the mistake

10. Anita finds an expensive watch lying on a railway-station bench. She picks it up intending to trace the owner and hand it back. Before she can, the watch is damaged because she carelessly leaves it exposed to rain. The owner later claims against her. Under the quasi-contract provisions of the Indian Contract Act, what is Anita's legal position as finder?

- ☐ A. She must pay the owner double the value as a penalty
- ☐ B. She owes no duty at all, having never agreed to any bailment
- ☐ C. She becomes the absolute owner by simply finding the watch
- ☐ D. She is treated as a bailee and owes a bailee's duty of care

11. Under threat of wrongfully detaining his consignment, a transporter compels Mohan to pay an extra five thousand rupees beyond the agreed freight. Mohan pays only to secure release of his goods and immediately protests. He now seeks the extra sum back. Under the quasi-contract provisions of the Indian Contract Act, can Mohan recover the money extracted under coercion?

- ☐ A. No, because the extra sum is now the transporter's property
- ☐ B. No, because Mohan chose to pay to release his goods
- ☐ C. Yes, money paid under coercion must be repaid to the payer
- ☐ D. Yes, but only the agreed freight is refundable to Mohan

12. A porter, engaged by no one in particular, lawfully carries Suresh's heavy luggage from the platform to a taxi. Suresh sees this happening, says nothing, and accepts the service, knowing porters expect payment and do not act gratuitously. Suresh later refuses to pay. Under the quasi-contract provisions of the Indian Contract Act, is Suresh obliged to compensate the porter?

- ☐ A. No, because Suresh never expressly asked for any help
- ☐ B. Yes, one enjoying the benefit of a non-gratuitous lawful act must compensate
- ☐ C. No, because there was no written contract for the service
- ☐ D. Yes, but only if the porter first proves actual financial loss, on the facts as presently stated

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — EIGHT FRIENDS AT A CIRCULAR TABLE (Q13-16)

Eight friends P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W sit around a circular table. Four of them face the centre and four face outward. P, Q, T and V face the centre, while R, S, U and W face outward. Q sits second to the right of P, and R sits immediately to the right of Q. T sits directly opposite P. V sits immediately to the left of P, and W sits immediately to the left of Q. U sits immediately to the right of T, and S sits second to the right of T. Note that for a person who faces the centre, their right hand points clockwise, whereas for a person who faces outward the right hand points anticlockwise, so left and right depend on which way each friend faces.

13. Who sits exactly opposite to S at the table?

- ☐ A. Q
- ☐ B. R
- ☐ C. U
- ☐ D. W



14. Which pair are the two immediate neighbours of P?

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

15. Counting clockwise starting from R, how many friends sit between R and V?

- ☐ A. Four in total
☐ B. Two
☐ C. Three
☐ D. Five

16. Which of the following friends faces the centre?

- ☐ A. W
☐ B. S
☐ C. U
☐ D. Q

PUZZLE 2 — SIX TENANTS, SIX FLOORS (Q17–20)

Six people A, B, C, D, E and F live in a six-storey building, one person on each floor, where the lowest floor is numbered 1 and the topmost floor is numbered 6. A lives on an even-numbered floor. There are exactly three floors between A and F, with F living somewhere above A. B lives on floor 1, the ground floor. C lives immediately above E, meaning C's floor number is exactly one more than E's. There are exactly two floors between B and C. Every one of these conditions must hold at the same time, and together they fix a single unique allotment of all six residents to the six floors of the building.

17. On which floor does F live?

- ☐ A. 3
☐ B. 5.0
☐ C. 4
☐ D. 6

18. On which floor does C live?

- ☐ A. 2
☐ B. 3.0
☐ C. 5
☐ D. 4

19. Who lives on floor 3?

- ☐ A. D
☐ B. E
☐ C. C
☐ D. B

20. Which resident lives on the topmost floor besides having D as their lower neighbour?

- ☐ A. F on 6 with D on 5
☐ B. F on 6 with C on 5, on the facts as presently stated
☐ C. C on 5 with D on 4
☐ D. D on 6 with C on 5

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — ELECTRIC-VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS ACROSS FIVE STATES (Q21–25)

A transport-ministry dataset tracks the number of newly registered electric vehicles across five Indian states over two consecutive financial years. The figures capture the rapid shift towards cleaner mobility as subsidy schemes and charging networks expand. Each state shows a different pace of adoption, shaped by local incentives, urban density and manufacturing presence. Analysts study these registration counts to compare year-on-year momentum, to rank states by absolute additions, and to judge which regions are accelerating fastest in relative terms. The table below records registrations, in thousands, for the base year and the following year. Read the two columns carefully, because questions test both simple differences and proportional growth, and a state leading in raw numbers need not be the one growing quickest.

State	Year 1 (thousands)	Year 2 (thousands)
Maharashtra	120	150
Karnataka	80	120
Tamil Nadu	60	90
Gujarat	50	80
Delhi	40	44

21. What was the percentage increase in electric-vehicle registrations in Karnataka from Year 1 to Year 2?

- ☐ A. 40%
☐ B. 50%
☐ C. 33.3%
☐ D. 60%

22. Which state recorded the highest percentage growth in registrations between the two years?

- ☐ A. Maharashtra
☐ B. Karnataka
☐ C. Gujarat
☐ D. Tamil Nadu

23. What was the total number of electric vehicles registered across all five states in Year 2?

- ☐ A. 350.0 thousand
☐ B. 484 thousand
☐ C. 440 thousand
☐ D. 474 thousand

24. What is the ratio of Maharashtra's Year 1 registrations to Gujarat's Year 2 registrations, in simplest form?

- ☐ A. 3:2
☐ B. 2.0:3
☐ C. 4:3
☐ D. 3:4

25. What was the average (mean) Year 1 registration across the five states?

- ☐ A. 60 thousand
☐ B. 74.0 thousand
☐ C. 70 thousand
☐ D. 80 thousand

DATA SET 2 — MONSOON RAINFALL VERSUS NORMAL ACROSS SIX SUB-REGIONS (Q26–30)



The meteorological department compiles seasonal monsoon rainfall for six sub-regions and compares each against its long-period normal, both measured in millimetres. Such comparisons reveal whether a region has received surplus or deficient rain, which in turn guides sowing advisories, reservoir management and drought planning. A sub-region may record heavy absolute rainfall yet still fall short of its own high normal, while a drier zone may comfortably exceed a modest normal. The table lists the actual rainfall alongside the normal for the season just ended. Questions ask you to compute departures from normal, express them as percentages, average the figures, and identify which sub-regions ran a surplus. Read both columns together, since the departure is always measured relative to each region's own normal rather than to any shared baseline.

Sub-Region	Actual Rainfall (mm)	Normal Rainfall (mm)
Coastal	900	750
Central	600	800
Northern	480	600
Eastern	720	600
Western	550	500
Southern	650	650

26. By what percentage did the Coastal sub-region's actual rainfall exceed its normal?

☐ A. 25%

☐ B. 16.7%

☐ C. 15%

☐ D. 20%
27. How many of the six sub-regions recorded rainfall above their normal?

☐ A. 2.0

☐ B. 3

☐ C. 4

☐ D. 1
28. What was the total actual rainfall recorded across all six sub-regions?

☐ A. 4,000 mm

☐ B. 3,0,250 mm

☐ C. 3,700 mm

☐ D. 3,900 mm
29. What was the departure from normal for the Central sub-region, expressed as a percentage of its normal?

☐ A. -30%

☐ B. -20%

☐ C. -33.3%

☐ D. -25%
30. What was the average normal rainfall across the six sub-regions?

☐ A. 650 mm

☐ B. 600 mm

☐ C. 700 mm

☐ D. 666.7 mm

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31-38 · 8 Marks

- Standalone questions covering blood relations, direction sense, syllogism, coding-decoding, simple arithmetic and basic GK. No passage required.
31. Pointing to a man in a photograph, a woman said, 'His mother is the only daughter of my mother.' How is the woman related to the man?

☐ A. Aunt

☐ B. Sister

☐ C. Mother

☐ D. Grandmother
32. A man walks 5 km towards north, then turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right again and walks 5 km. In which direction is he now facing?

☐ A. North

☐ B. South

☐ C. East

☐ D. West
33. All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly. Which conclusion definitely follows?

☐ A. Some flowers are roses

☐ B. All flowers are roses

☐ C. Some roses fade quickly

☐ D. No rose fades quickly
34. In a certain code, 'FRIEND' is written as 'HqKgPc'. Following the same pattern logic where alternate letters shift, how is 'CANDLE' most consistently coded when each letter moves one step forward?

☐ A. DBNEMF

☐ B. DBOEMF

☐ C. EBOEMF

☐ D. DBOELF
35. Find the next number in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

☐ A. 44

☐ B. 40.0

☐ C. 42

☐ D. 36
36. If 20% of a number is 45, what is 60% of the same number?

☐ A. 135

☐ B. 90

☐ C. 120.0

☐ D. 150
37. The average of five consecutive even numbers is 30. What is the largest of these numbers?

☐ A. 36

☐ B. 32.0

☐ C. 34

☐ D. 30
38. A train 150 metres long is running at 54 km/hr. How long will it take to cross a pole?

☐ A. 10 seconds

☐ B. 12.0 seconds

☐ C. 15 seconds

☐ D. 9 seconds