

**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 — VICARIOUS LIABILITY (Q1-6)**

An employer is vicariously liable for torts committed by an employee acting in the course of employment. The governing test asks whether the wrongful act was so closely connected with the acts the employee was authorised to do that it may fairly be regarded as a mode, albeit an improper or unauthorised mode, of doing them. Liability can attach even where the employer had expressly forbidden the specific act, provided the employee was still doing the employer's work at the time. Where, however, the employee abandons the employer's business to pursue purely personal ends, a so-called frolic of his own, the employer escapes liability because the detour severs the course of employment. A principal is generally not liable for the torts of an independent contractor, since the contractor exercises independent discretion over the manner of the work and is not subject to the employer's control over how the task is actually carried out. Control over the method of work, integration into the business, and who bears the financial risk are the classic indicia distinguishing an employee from an independent contractor.

**1. Ravi, a delivery rider employed by SwiftCourier, is driving his assigned route when, hurrying to meet the firm's delivery targets, he negligently overspeeds and injures a pedestrian. The pedestrian sues SwiftCourier. Applying the principle, decide the firm's liability.**

- ☐ A. The firm is liable, as negligent driving on the assigned route is within the course of employment.
- ☐ B. The firm is not liable, because the rider alone chose to exceed the permitted speed limit that day.
- ☐ C. The firm is not liable, since overspeeding is a criminal act lying outside any authorised employment duty.
- ☐ D. The firm is liable only if it had expressly ordered the rider to drive above the legal speed limit.

**2. On another day Ravi, without permission, drives 30 km away from his delivery route to visit a friend for lunch, and during that personal trip he negligently injures a pedestrian. The pedestrian sues SwiftCourier. Applying the principle, decide the firm's liability.**

- ☐ A. The firm is liable, because the rider was still using the firm's own delivery vehicle at that time.
- ☐ B. The firm is not liable, as the personal detour was a frolic lying outside the course of employment.
- ☐ C. The firm is liable, since an employer must always answer for accidents caused by its own employees.
- ☐ D. The firm is not liable, because the injured pedestrian had failed to keep a proper lookout for traffic.

**3. Which of the following best describes the 'course of employment' test used to fix an employer with vicarious liability for an employee's tort?**

- ☐ A. Any wrongful act an employee commits during paid working hours, wherever and however it may occur.
- ☐ B. Only those acts that the employer has expressly authorised in writing before they are performed.
- ☐ C. A wrongful act so connected with authorised acts that it is an improper mode of doing them.
- ☐ D. Any act that benefits the employer commercially, regardless of how the employee actually behaved.

**4. Which of the following statements about vicarious liability is INCORRECT?**

- ☐ A. An employer may be liable even for an act it had expressly prohibited the employee from doing.
- ☐ B. A principal is generally not liable for torts committed by an independent contractor it engages.
- ☐ C. Control over the manner of work helps distinguish an employee from an independent contractor.
- ☐ D. An employer is liable for every tort an employee commits, including those on a personal frolic.

**5. A dairy expressly forbids its milk-roundsman from letting outsiders ride on the delivery van. To finish the round faster, the roundsman lets a boy help him deliver milk; while doing the firm's deliveries the roundsman drives negligently and injures the boy. Decide the dairy's liability.**

- ☐ A. The employer is liable, because the prohibited act was still done to further the employer's business.
- ☐ B. The employer is not liable, because it had clearly forbidden the employee from acting in that way.
- ☐ C. The employer is not liable, since the injured helper had voluntarily assumed the risk of riding along.
- ☐ D. The employer is liable only if it had later ratified the employee's disobedient conduct in writing.

**6. A company engages Sol, an independent electrician who runs his own business, to rewire its office and leaves the method entirely to him. Sol negligently wires a socket and a visitor is electrocuted. The visitor sues the company. Applying the principle, decide the company's liability.**

- ☐ A. The firm is liable, because the electrician performed the work on the firm's own office premises.
- ☐ B. The firm is not liable, as an independent contractor's negligence is not attributed to the hirer.
- ☐ C. The firm is liable, since anyone who hires another to do work answers for that person's torts.
- ☐ D. The firm is not liable, because the building owner ought to have inspected the wiring before use.

**PRINCIPLE B — DEFAMATION (Q7-12)**



Defamation is the publication of a statement that lowers the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society generally, or that exposes the plaintiff to hatred, ridicule or contempt. Libel is defamation in a permanent form, such as writing, print or a broadcast, and is actionable per se, that is, without proof of special damage; slander is defamation in a transient form, usually spoken words, and generally requires proof of special damage, subject to recognised exceptions. The three essentials a plaintiff must establish are that the statement was defamatory, that it referred to the plaintiff, and that it was published to at least one person other than the plaintiff. The principal defences are justification or truth, since a true statement, however damaging, is not actionable; fair comment on a matter of public interest, provided the comment is honest opinion based on truly stated facts; and privilege, whether absolute, as in parliamentary or judicial proceedings, or qualified, where a statement is made under a duty to a person having a corresponding interest and without malice. Innuendo allows an apparently innocent statement to be defamatory by reason of a latent meaning known to some readers.

**7. Anil writes and sends a letter to Bhaskar's employer falsely stating that Bhaskar is a habitual thief who steals from colleagues. The employer reads it. Bhaskar sues Anil. Applying the principle, decide whether the claim can succeed.**

- ☐ A. Not actionable, because Bhaskar must first prove an actual financial loss caused by the letter.
- ☐ B. Not actionable, since a private letter sent to an employer does not amount to publication in law.
- ☐ C. Actionable as libel, since a written false imputation of theft is defamatory and was published.
- ☐ D. Actionable only as slander, requiring Bhaskar to establish special damage flowing from the statement.

**8. Anil, in a private room with Bhaskar and no one else present, falsely calls Bhaskar a thief to his face. Bhaskar sues Anil for defamation. Applying the principle, decide whether the claim can succeed.**

- ☐ A. Actionable, because calling a person names to their face injures their personal dignity and honour.
- ☐ B. Actionable as slander, since spoken defamatory words are always presumed by law to cause real damage.
- ☐ C. Not actionable, because spoken words can never form the basis of any defamation claim at all in law.
- ☐ D. Not actionable, as there was no publication to a third person, an essential element of defamation.

**9. Which of the following best describes the distinction between libel and slander?**

- ☐ A. Libel is in permanent form and actionable per se; slander is transient and needs special damage.
- ☐ B. Libel is spoken and needs special damage; slander is written and is actionable without any proof.
- ☐ C. Libel and slander are identical in law, the labels differing only by the court hearing the claim.
- ☐ D. Libel covers false statements while slander covers only true statements published with malicious intent.

**10. Which of the following statements about the defences to defamation is INCORRECT?**

- ☐ A. Truth or justification is a complete defence, however damaging the true statement may be to the plaintiff.
- ☐ B. Fair comment protects any opinion even where it rests on facts the maker knows to be entirely false.
- ☐ C. Absolute privilege attaches to statements made in Parliament and in the course of judicial proceedings.
- ☐ D. Qualified privilege can be defeated if the plaintiff proves the statement was made with actual malice.

**11. A newspaper publishes a film critic's honest and unfavourable review of a newly released public film, the review being based on facts about the film that are truly stated. The producer sues the newspaper. Which defence is most apt?**

- ☐ A. Justification, because the critic's honest opinion is treated in law as a statement of pure fact.
- ☐ B. Absolute privilege, since published newspaper reviews of public works enjoy complete legal immunity.
- ☐ C. Fair comment, as it is honest opinion on a matter of public interest based on truly stated facts.
- ☐ D. No defence applies, because any published criticism of an artist's public work is inherently defamatory.

**12. During a sitting of Parliament, a member makes a statement about a citizen that is both false and made maliciously. The citizen sues the member for defamation. Applying the principle, decide the member's liability.**

- ☐ A. Qualified privilege, which the plaintiff can defeat by proving the speaker was actuated by malice.
- ☐ B. Fair comment, provided the statement concerned a matter of genuine and substantial public interest.
- ☐ C. No privilege applies, because a knowingly false and malicious statement can never be protected at all.
- ☐ D. Absolute privilege, so the statement is not actionable even if it was false and made maliciously.

## SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

### PUZZLE 1 — CYCLING RACE ORDER OF FINISH (Q13-16)

Six cyclists, Priya, Qadir, Rohan, Sana, Tarun and Uma, finished a road race in six distinct positions, from first to sixth, with no two cyclists tied. The official results were reported through the following clues: (1) Rohan finished immediately ahead of Sana. (2) Priya finished somewhere ahead of Rohan but was not the winner. (3) Exactly two cyclists finished in between Priya and Uma. (4) Tarun finished neither first nor last. (5) Qadir finished ahead of Tarun. (6) Uma finished after Priya. From these clues the complete finishing order can be determined uniquely. Positions are numbered 1 for the winner through 6 for the last-placed cyclist, and every clue refers to relative finishing position in the same race. Study the clues and answer the questions that follow.

**13. Which cyclist finished in third position?**

- ☐ A. Priya
- ☐ B. Tarun
- ☐ C. Rohan
- ☐ D. Sana

**14. How many cyclists finished in between Tarun and Sana?**

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

**15. Which cyclist finished exactly two places behind Tarun?**

- ☐ A. Priya finished there
- ☐ B. Sana finished there
- ☐ C. Rohan finished there
- ☐ D. Uma finished there



16.If the finishing positions of Priya and Tarun were swapped, which cyclist would then be third?

- ☐ A. Priya would be third
- ☐ B. Qadir would be third
- ☐ C. Rohan would be third
- ☐ D. Tarun would be third

PUZZLE 2 — WEEKLY DUTY SCHEDULING (Q17-20)

Five employees, Meera, Nikhil, Omar, Pooja and Raju, are each assigned front-desk duty on exactly one distinct weekday from Monday to Friday, and each weekday has exactly one person on duty. The duty roster must satisfy all of the following conditions: (1) Meera's duty day falls sometime before Nikhil's duty day. (2) Omar is on duty on Wednesday. (3) Pooja is on duty on the day immediately after Nikhil's day. (4) Raju is not on duty on Monday or on Friday. (5) There is exactly one day between Meera's duty day and Omar's duty day. Treating Monday as day 1 through Friday as day 5, the complete roster can be worked out uniquely. No person covers more than one day and no day is shared. Study the conditions and answer the questions that follow.

17. Who is on front-desk duty on Tuesday?

- ☐ A. Meera is on duty
- ☐ B. Raju is on duty
- ☐ C. Omar is on duty
- ☐ D. Pooja is on duty

18. How many people are on duty on the days strictly between Meera's day and Nikhil's day?

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

19. Who is on front-desk duty on the day immediately before Omar's day?

- ☐ A. Meera is on duty
- ☐ B. Nikhil is on duty
- ☐ C. Pooja is on duty
- ☐ D. Raju is on duty

20. If Nikhil and Raju were to swap their assigned days, who would then be on duty on Thursday?

- ☐ A. Raju is on duty
- ☐ B. Nikhil is on duty
- ☐ C. Omar is on duty
- ☐ D. Meera is on duty

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — PASSENGERS HANDLED BY FIVE AIRPORTS (FY24 VS FY25) (Q21-25)

The table below records the total number of passengers, in lakh, handled by five regional airports, Ashford, Belmont, Crestline, Denford and Elston, during the financial years FY24 and FY25, together with the year-on-year (YoY) percentage change in passenger throughput. Airport authorities use these figures to plan terminal capacity, staffing levels and slot allocation for the year ahead. All figures are rounded to the nearest lakh, and the YoY change is computed as the increase in the FY25 figure over the FY24 base, expressed as a percentage of the FY24 figure. Study the data carefully and answer the questions that follow; each answer can be verified directly from the table without any external information.

| Airport   | FY24 (lakh) | FY25 (lakh) | YoY % |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Ashford   | 200         | 240         | +20%  |
| Belmont   | 150         | 180         | +20%  |
| Crestline | 400         | 460         | +15%  |
| Denford   | 250         | 275         | +10%  |
| Elston    | 300         | 360         | +20%  |

21. Which airport recorded the smallest year-on-year percentage growth in passengers from FY24 to FY25?

- ☐ A. Denford airport
- ☐ B. Crestline airport
- ☐ C. Ashford airport
- ☐ D. Belmont airport

22. What was the average number of passengers, in lakh, handled per airport in FY25?

- ☐ A. 300 lakh
- ☐ B. 303 lakh
- ☐ C. 310 lakh
- ☐ D. 295 lakh

23. What is the ratio of Crestline's FY24 passengers to Belmont's FY24 passengers?

- ☐ A. 5 is to 2
- ☐ B. 3 is to 8
- ☐ C. 8 is to 3
- ☐ D. 4 is to 1

24. By how many lakh did the total passengers across all five airports rise from FY24 to FY25?

- ☐ A. 185 lakh
- ☐ B. 200 lakh
- ☐ C. 230 lakh
- ☐ D. 215 lakh

25. If each airport's FY25 growth rate were to repeat again in FY26, which airport would be the first to exceed 500 lakh passengers?

- ☐ A. Crestline airport
- ☐ B. Elston airport
- ☐ C. Ashford airport
- ☐ D. Denford airport

DATA SET 2 — GENRE-WISE BOOK SALES OVER TWO YEARS (Q26-30)

A large book retailer tracked the number of copies sold, in thousands, across five genres, Fiction, Mystery, Science, History and Poetry, during the calendar years 2024 and 2025. Management reviews these figures to decide shelf space, reorder quantities and marketing spend for each genre in the next cycle. The table lists the copies sold in each year; genre performance is compared both in absolute terms and as a share of the retailer's total sales. All figures are expressed in thousands of copies and are exact end-of-year totals. Use only the data provided to answer the questions; each computation, whether of totals, averages, ratios or percentage change verified directly from the numbers in the table without any outside assumption.

| Genre   | 2024 ('000s) | 2025 ('000s) |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Fiction | 120          | 150          |



| Genre   | 2024 ('000s) | 2025 ('000s) |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Mystery | 80           | 100          |
| Science | 60           | 90           |
| History | 100          | 110          |
| Poetry  | 40           | 50           |

26. Which genre recorded the highest percentage growth in copies sold from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. Fiction genre      ☐ B. Science genre  
☐ C. History genre      ☐ D. Mystery genre

27. What was the average number of copies, in thousands, sold per genre in 2024?

- ☐ A. 90 thousand      ☐ B. 75 thousand  
☐ C. 80 thousand      ☐ D. 100 thousand

28. What is the ratio of Fiction's 2025 sales to Poetry's 2025 sales?

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

29. Science's 2025 sales formed what percentage of the retailer's total sales across all genres in 2025?

- ☐ A. 18 percent      ☐ B. 20 percent  
☐ C. 15 percent      ☐ D. 22 percent

30. By what overall percentage did the retailer's total copies sold rise from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. 20 percent      ☐ B. 25 percent  
☐ C. 30 percent      ☐ D. 33 percent

#### SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

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

31. Pointing to a photograph, Ravi said, 'She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son.' How is the girl in the photograph related to Ravi?

- ☐ A. His mother      ☐ B. His aunt  
☐ C. His sister      ☐ D. His cousin

32. A man walks 5 km north, turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right and walks 5 km. How far is he now from his starting point?

- ☐ A. 8 km away      ☐ B. 5 km away  
☐ C. 13 km away      ☐ D. 3 km away

33. Statements: All pens are books. All books are red. Conclusions: (I) All pens are red. (II) Some red things are pens. Which conclusion follows?

- ☐ A. Both I and II      ☐ B. Only I follows  
☐ C. Only II follows      ☐ D. Neither follows

34. If FACE is coded as GBDF, then how is HAND coded in the same scheme?

- ☐ A. GBOE      ☐ B. IBOE  
☐ C. IBME      ☐ D. JBOE

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

- ☐ A. 40      ☐ B. 44  
☐ C. 42      ☐ D. 36

36. Cat is to Kitten as Dog is to which of the following?

- ☐ A. Cub      ☐ B. Calf  
☐ C. Foal      ☐ D. Puppy

37. What is 15% of 240?

- ☐ A. 36      ☐ B. 34  
☐ C. 40      ☐ D. 32

38. An article bought for Rs. 400 is sold for Rs. 500. What is the profit percentage?

- ☐ A. 20%      ☐ B. 25%  
☐ C. 30%      ☐ D. 22%

39. A train 150 metres long, moving at 54 km/h, crosses a stationary pole in how many seconds?

- ☐ A. 12 seconds      ☐ B. 9 seconds  
☐ C. 10 seconds      ☐ D. 15 seconds

40. Which Article of the Constitution of India guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

- ☐ A. Article 21      ☐ B. Article 19  
☐ C. Article 14      ☐ D. Article 32

