

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 — PRIVATE NUISANCE (LAW OF TORTS) (Q1-6)

Private nuisance is a tort protecting a person's use and enjoyment of land against unlawful interference. It arises where the defendant, through a continuing act or state of affairs, causes an unreasonable and substantial interference with the claimant's use or enjoyment of land. The interference may be physical damage to property (*St Helen's Smelting Co v Tipping*) or intangible discomfort such as noise, smell, smoke or vibration. Not every annoyance is actionable; the law applies a standard of reasonableness, weighing the character of the locality ('what is a nuisance in Belgrave Square would not necessarily be one in Bermondsey'), the duration and frequency of the interference, the claimant's sensitivity, and any malice. An abnormally sensitive claimant cannot recover for interference that would not trouble an ordinary occupier (*Robinson v Kilvert*). Defences include prescription, where the nuisance has continued openly for twenty years, and statutory authority; that the claimant 'came to the nuisance' is generally no defence (*Sturges v Bridgman*).

1. A factory in a heavy-industrial zone emits fumes that blacken the paint on the house of Meera, who moved in last year knowing the factory existed. Applying the principle, Meera's claim is most likely to:
 - ☐ A. Fail, because she came to the nuisance and thereby accepted the industrial fumes.
 - ☐ B. Fail, because fumes within a designated industrial zone are always reasonable per se.
 - ☐ C. Succeed, since physical property damage is actionable and coming to the nuisance is no defence.
 - ☐ D. Succeed only if she additionally proves the factory operator was actuated by malice toward her in the circumstances of the case.
2. Rahul plays extremely loud music every night from 11 pm to 2 am in a quiet residential lane, disturbing his neighbours' sleep for months. The neighbours' nuisance claim is most likely to:
 - ☐ A. Succeed, as the noise is a substantial, continuing interference in a residential locality.
 - ☐ B. Fail, because noise can never by itself amount to an actionable private nuisance.
 - ☐ C. Fail, unless the neighbours can prove permanent physical damage to their houses.
 - ☐ D. Succeed only if Rahul intended specifically to injure those particular neighbours in the circumstances of the case.
3. Which of the following statements about private nuisance is INCORRECT?
 - ☐ A. The locality of the interference is relevant when the complaint concerns discomfort rather than physical damage.
 - ☐ B. An abnormally sensitive claimant cannot recover for interference that would not trouble an ordinary occupier.
 - ☐ C. That the claimant 'came to the nuisance' is generally no defence to an otherwise valid claim.
 - ☐ D. Any trivial or occasional annoyance to a neighbour is automatically actionable as a private nuisance.
4. Which of the following best describes the standard a court applies to decide whether an interference amounts to private nuisance?
 - ☐ A. Whether the defendant derived any commercial profit from the activity complained of.
 - ☐ B. Whether the interference is unreasonable and substantial, judged by the ordinary occupier.
 - ☐ C. Whether the defendant could have foreseen that litigation might arise from the activity in the circumstances of the case.
 - ☐ D. Whether the claimant suffered a financial loss capable of exact monetary quantification.
5. A landowner has emitted smoke over an adjoining field openly and continuously for twenty-two years. When the neighbour finally sues, the landowner pleads prescription. On these facts, the plea is most likely to:
 - ☐ A. Succeed, since a prescriptive right to commit the nuisance arises after twenty years' continuance.
 - ☐ B. Fail, because prescription can never legitimise a continuing private nuisance of this kind.
 - ☐ C. Fail, unless the neighbour had expressly consented in writing when the emissions first began.
 - ☐ D. Succeed only if a specific statute had additionally authorised these particular smoke emissions in the circumstances of the case.
6. M builds a hospital with instruments unusually sensitive to vibration next to N's long-established printing press. The vibration, harmless to ordinary premises, disrupts the delicate instruments. Applying the sensitivity principle, M's claim will most likely:
 - ☐ A. Succeed, because any measurable interference with sensitive hospital equipment is automatically unreasonable in law.
 - ☐ B. Succeed, since the printing press had come to the locality earlier than the newly built hospital.
 - ☐ C. Fail, but only where N had already operated the vibrating press for over twenty continuous years.
 - ☐ D. Fail, because interference harmless to ordinary premises is not actionable by an abnormally sensitive user.

PRINCIPLE B — CONSIDERATION AND PRIVACY OF CONTRACT (SECTIONS 2(D) AND 25, INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872) (Q7-12)

Under Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, consideration exists when, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee 'or any other person' does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or abstain from doing, something. Consideration is the price for which a promise is bought and is essential to a valid contract; an agreement made without consideration is void under Section 25, save for three exceptions — a written and registered promise made out of natural love and affection between near relations; a promise to compensate a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor; and a written, signed promise to pay a time-barred debt. Because consideration may move from 'any other person', a stranger to the consideration may sue (*Chinnaya v Ramayya*). Consideration need not be adequate but must be real and lawful. The doctrine of privity, however, provides that only a party to a contract may sue upon it, even where it was made for a stranger's benefit (*Dunlop v Selfridge*), subject to exceptions such as trusts and family settlements.



7. At A's request, B paints A's house on A's promise to pay B a sum of fifty thousand rupees. B now seeks to enforce the payment. Under Section 2(d), B's act of painting:

- ☐ A. Is not consideration, because the money had not actually been paid to B in advance.
- ☐ B. Is valid consideration, having been done at the desire of the promisor.
- ☐ C. Is invalid, because consideration must always be of exactly equal monetary value.
- ☐ D. Is unnecessary, since a bare promise to pay is binding without any consideration.

8. An old man promises, in a registered document executed out of natural love and affection, to give his adjoining plot of land to his brother, who gives nothing in return. Is the promise enforceable?

- ☐ A. No, because a promise unsupported by any consideration is invariably void in law.
- ☐ B. No, unless the brother first performs some reciprocal service of comparable value.
- ☐ C. Yes, as it falls squarely within the natural-love-and-affection exception in Section 25(1).
- ☐ D. Yes, but only if the land's assessed market value is separately proved to be nominal in the circumstances of the case.

9. Which of the following statements about consideration and privity under Indian law is INCORRECT?

- ☐ A. Only the promisee personally, and never any third person, may furnish the consideration for a promise.
- ☐ B. Consideration need not be adequate, provided that it is real and lawful in the eyes of the law.
- ☐ C. As a general rule, a stranger to a contract cannot sue in order to enforce its terms.
- ☐ D. A written, registered promise made out of natural love and affection can be enforced without consideration.

10. The doctrine of privity of contract is best described by which of the following statements?

- ☐ A. Consideration must move only from the very person to whom the promise has been made.
- ☐ B. An agreement made without any consideration is void unless it is reduced to writing.
- ☐ C. Consideration may lawfully be furnished by the promisee or by any other third person.
- ☐ D. Only a party to a contract may sue upon it, even where a stranger stands to benefit.

11. By deed, X transfers property to Y, and Y in turn agrees with X to pay X's daughter Z an annuity. Z is not a party to the contract. Under the Indian approach and Chinnaya v Ramayya, Z may:

- ☐ A. Never sue, because she furnished no consideration and was not herself a contracting party.
- ☐ B. Sue only after she first obtains the express written consent of X during his lifetime.
- ☐ C. Sue Y, since consideration may move from a third party and a beneficiary may enforce it.
- ☐ D. Sue X alone and never Y, in respect of the promised periodic annuity payments.

12. D makes a written, signed promise to pay a debt that is already barred by the law of limitation. There is no fresh consideration for the promise. This promise is:

- ☐ A. Void, because a debt barred by limitation can never be revived by a mere subsequent promise.
- ☐ B. Valid, since a signed written promise to pay a time-barred debt is enforceable under Section 25(3).
- ☐ C. Valid only where the creditor separately supplies some fresh consideration for the new promise.
- ☐ D. Void, unless the written promise is additionally attested by at least two independent witnesses in the circumstances of the case.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — RANKING OF SIX ANALYSTS BY MONTHLY SALES (Q13-16)

Six analysts — Priya, Qasim, Ravi, Sunita, Tarun and Uma — are ranked from 1 (highest monthly sales) to 6 (lowest monthly sales), with no two analysts tied. The following facts are known about their ranking:

- (1) Priya sold more than Ravi, and Ravi sold more than Sunita.
- (2) Exactly two analysts are ranked between Priya and Uma.
- (3) Tarun is ranked immediately below Qasim (that is, Qasim's rank number is one less than Tarun's).
- (4) Uma sold more than Tarun.
- (5) Priya is not ranked first.

Work out the complete order of finish from these constraints before answering the questions that follow.

13. Who ranks first (highest monthly sales) among the six analysts?

- ☐ A. Priya
- ☐ B. Qasim
- ☐ C. Ravi
- ☐ D. Uma

14. Which analyst is ranked immediately above Priya?

- ☐ A. Tarun
- ☐ B. Qasim
- ☐ C. Ravi
- ☐ D. Uma

15. How many analysts are ranked between Qasim and Ravi?

- ☐ A. One
- ☐ B. Two
- ☐ C. Three
- ☐ D. None

16. If the two lowest-ranked analysts (ranks 5 and 6) are given remedial training, who among the following is included?

- ☐ A. Priya
- ☐ B. Tarun
- ☐ C. Sunita
- ☐ D. Qasim

PUZZLE 2 — VACATION MONTHS OF FIVE EMPLOYEES (JANUARY TO MAY) (Q17-20)



Five employees — Farah, Gaurav, Hina, Imran and Jatin — each take their annual vacation in a different month, one each in January, February, March, April and May. The following facts are known:

- (1) Jatin takes his vacation in March.
- (2) Hina's vacation month falls immediately before Imran's vacation month.
- (3) Farah's vacation month falls immediately before Gaurav's vacation month.
- (4) Farah takes her vacation in a month earlier than March.

Determine, from these constraints, the exact month in which each employee takes a vacation before answering the questions that follow. No two employees share the same month, and every one of the five calendar months from January to May is used exactly once. Read the four clues together, since each one narrows the possibilities for the others, and only one complete arrangement is consistent with all of them at the same time.

17. In which month does Farah take her vacation?

- ☐ A. January
 ☐ B. February
 ☐ C. April
 ☐ D. May

18. Who takes their vacation in the month of May?

- ☐ A. Farah
 ☐ B. Gaurav
 ☐ C. Imran
 ☐ D. Hina

19. How many employees take their vacation before Jatin?

- ☐ A. None
 ☐ B. Three
 ☐ C. One
 ☐ D. Two

20. If the April and May employees were to swap their vacation months, who would then be in April?

- ☐ A. Hina
 ☐ B. Imran
 ☐ C. Gaurav
 ☐ D. Jatin

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21-30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — BOX-OFFICE COLLECTIONS OF FIVE FILMS (DOMESTIC VS OVERSEAS) (Q21-25)

The table below shows the box-office collections, in crores of rupees, of five films released in the same financial year. For each film the collection is split between the domestic market and overseas markets, and the total of the two is also given. Studios track the split closely because the overseas share often signals a film's appeal to the diaspora audience, while the domestic figure drives most of the exhibition revenue at home. Study the figures carefully and answer the questions that follow. All amounts are in crores of rupees and may be treated as exact for the purpose of calculation.

Film	Domestic (Rs Cr)	Overseas (Rs Cr)	Total (Rs Cr)
Aakash	180	60	240
Bhoomi	150	90	240
Chetak	220	55	275
Dhara	120	40	160
Eklavya	90	60	150

21. Which film earned the highest share of its total collection from overseas markets?

- ☐ A. Aakash (approx.)
 ☐ B. Chetak
 ☐ C. Eklavya
 ☐ D. Bhoomi

22. The combined domestic collection of all five films together is:

- ☐ A. Rs 720 cr (approx.)
 ☐ B. Rs 740 cr
 ☐ C. Rs 780 cr
 ☐ D. Rs 760 cr

23. By approximately what percentage does Chetak's total collection exceed Eklavya's total collection?

- ☐ A. 83.3%
 ☐ B. 45.5% (approx.)
 ☐ C. 54.5%
 ☐ D. 120%

24. What is the average overseas collection across the five films?

- ☐ A. Rs 55 cr (approx.)
 ☐ B. Rs 61 cr
 ☐ C. Rs 65 cr
 ☐ D. Rs 70 cr

25. For how many of the five films did the domestic collection exceed twice the overseas collection?

- ☐ A. One
 ☐ B. Two
 ☐ C. Four (approx.)
 ☐ D. Three

DATA SET 2 — STREAM-WISE UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT OVER TWO YEARS (Q26-30)

The table below records the number of students enrolled across five academic streams at a large university in two successive years, 2024 and 2025, together with the change in enrolment between the two years. University administrators use such data to plan faculty hiring, allocate classroom space, and identify streams that are gaining or losing popularity among applicants. A positive change indicates growth in enrolment, while a negative change indicates a decline. Study the figures carefully and answer the questions that follow. Treat every figure as an exact head-count of enrolled students. When comparing streams, remember that a large absolute increase in a big stream can still represent a smaller percentage rise than a modest increase in a smaller stream, so read the numbers with care.

Stream	2024	2025	Change
Science	1200	1350	+150
Commerce	900	990	+90
Arts	800	760	-40



Stream	2024	2025	Change
Engineering	1500	1650	+150
Law	600	720	+120

26. Which stream recorded the highest percentage growth in enrolment from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. Law
 ☐ B. Science
☐ C. Commerce
 ☐ D. Engineering

27. The total 2025 enrolment across all five streams is:

- ☐ A. 5,000 (approx.)
 ☐ B. 5,470
☐ C. 5,270
 ☐ D. 5,600

28. The only stream to record a decline enrolled how many fewer students in 2025 than in 2024?

- ☐ A. 20 (approx.)
 ☐ B. 60
☐ C. 40
 ☐ D. 80

29. In 2024, Engineering enrolment was what fraction of the total 2024 enrolment of all five streams?

- ☐ A. $\frac{3}{10}$
☐ B. $\frac{1}{4}$ (approx.)
☐ C. $\frac{1}{3}$
☐ D. $\frac{2}{5}$

30. By how many students did the combined Science-and-Engineering enrolment grow from 2024 to 2025?

- ☐ A. 150 (approx.)
 ☐ B. 250
☐ C. 200
 ☐ D. 300

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 related to Ravi?

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

32. A man walks 4 km towards north, turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right again and walks 4 km. How far is he now from his starting point?

- ☐ A. 3 km
 ☐ B. 5 km
☐ C. 7 km
 ☐ D. 11 km

33. Statements: All pens are books. All books are red.

Conclusions: (I) All pens are red. (II) Some red things are pens.

Which conclusion(s) follow?

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

34. If 'CAT' is coded as 24 and 'DOG' is coded as 26 (by adding the alphabetical positions of the letters), how is 'BAT' coded?

- ☐ A. 21
 ☐ B. 20
☐ C. 25
 ☐ D. 23

35. Find the next term in the series: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

- ☐ A. 36
 ☐ B. 40
☐ C. 38
 ☐ D. 34

36. A shopkeeper marks an item 40% above its cost price and then allows a discount of 25% on the marked price. His profit percentage is:

- ☐ A. 5%
 ☐ B. 10%
☐ C. 15%
 ☐ D. 12%

37. A train 150 metres long crosses a stationary pole in 15 seconds. The speed of the train is:

- ☐ A. 30 km/h
 ☐ B. 36 km/h
☐ C. 40 km/h
 ☐ D. 45 km/h

38. Two numbers are in the ratio 3 : 5. If the sum of the two numbers is 64, the larger number is:

- ☐ A. 24
 ☐ B. 32
☐ C. 36
 ☐ D. 40

39. Choose the option that completes the analogy: Hand : Glove :: Foot : ?

- ☐ A. Toe
 ☐ B. Leg
☐ C. Shoe
 ☐ D. Ankle

40. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form?

- ☐ A. Article 17
 ☐ B. Article 19
☐ C. Article 21
 ☐ D. Article 14

