

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 — RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE (BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023) (Q1-6)

PRINCIPLE: Every person has a right to defend his own body, and the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body; and to defend property, whether movable or immovable, against theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass. The right is a shield, not a sword: the force used must be proportionate to the harm reasonably apprehended, and never more than is necessary for defence. The right begins the moment a reasonable apprehension of danger arises and continues only so long as that apprehension lasts. **LIMITS:** There is no right of private defence (1) against an act of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, even if the act is not strictly justifiable in law; (2) where there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities; and (3) to inflict more harm than is necessary. The right may extend to voluntarily causing death only where the assault reasonably causes apprehension of death, grievous hurt, rape, kidnapping, or similar enumerated offences. This restates the position formerly contained in Sections 96 to 106 of the Indian Penal Code.

1. At night, Sohan brandishes a knife and lunges at Ravi, shouting that he will kill him. Ravi grabs a heavy stone and strikes Sohan on the head, killing him. Ravi is charged with culpable homicide. The most defensible position is:
 - ☐ A. Ravi is guilty, because a person facing an attack must always retreat to safety before using any force
 - ☐ B. Ravi is protected, because he faced a reasonable apprehension of death and used proportionate defensive force
 - ☐ C. Ravi is guilty, because the right of private defence can never extend to voluntarily causing the assailant's death
 - ☐ D. Ravi is protected only if he had first shouted a clear warning that he intended to strike back with the stone
2. Which of the following statements about the right of private defence is **INCORRECT**?
 - ☐ A. The right commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger arises and continues only while it lasts
 - ☐ B. The force used in private defence must be proportionate to the harm that is reasonably apprehended
 - ☐ C. The right of private defence permits inflicting more harm than is necessary once an attack has begun
 - ☐ D. There is no right of private defence against an act of a public servant acting in good faith under law
3. Meena is attacked by Ramesh. After Ramesh is disarmed, subdued, and left lying helpless, Meena continues to beat him, causing grievous hurt. Which is correct?
 - ☐ A. Meena retains full private defence, because Ramesh had initiated the entire original assault upon her
 - ☐ B. Meena's acts are justified, because the law does not measure the exact degree of retaliatory force used
 - ☐ C. Meena is protected so long as she honestly believed that further force was somehow warranted by the situation
 - ☐ D. Meena exceeds the right of private defence, which ends once the apprehension of danger has ceased to exist
4. A police officer, acting under a lawful warrant and in good faith, attempts to arrest Vikas. Vikas, claiming private defence, injures the officer to avoid the arrest. Which is correct?
 - ☐ A. Vikas has no right of private defence, as it does not extend against a public servant acting in good faith
 - ☐ B. Vikas may claim private defence, since any forcible restraint upon personal liberty can lawfully be resisted
 - ☐ C. Vikas may claim private defence, provided that he did not actually intend to cause the officer's death
 - ☐ D. Vikas may claim private defence, because a lawful arrest always creates a reasonable apprehension of harm
5. The right of private defence of property, as against theft, continues until:
 - ☐ A. the offender has escaped with the property beyond any real possibility of its recovery by lawful means
 - ☐ B. the offender has effected his retreat with the property, or the help of the public authorities is obtained
 - ☐ C. the owner of the property has reported the matter in writing to the nearest police station without any delay
 - ☐ D. the value of the property that was taken away has been precisely ascertained by a competent authority
6. Rahul reasonably apprehends that a mob intends to rob and assault him. Before any blow lands, he strikes first, disabling the nearest attacker. Which is correct?
 - ☐ A. Rahul acted unlawfully, because the right of private defence can be exercised only after the very first blow has actually landed
 - ☐ B. Rahul acted unlawfully, because pre-emptive force is never permitted under the right of private defence
 - ☐ C. Rahul acted lawfully only if he can later prove that the attackers were in fact armed with real weapons
 - ☐ D. Rahul acted lawfully, because a reasonable apprehension of the offence is itself enough to raise the right

PRINCIPLE B — OFFER, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION (SECTIONS 3 TO 5, INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872) (Q7-12)

PRINCIPLE: A proposal is made when one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing something, with a view to obtaining that other's assent. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made. An acceptance must be absolute and unqualified; a qualified or conditional reply operates as a counter-offer, which extinguishes the original proposal (*Hyde v. Wrench*). The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor (the 'posting rule'); and as against the acceptor when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards. An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards. Silence cannot be prescribed as the mode of acceptance: an offeror cannot impose a contract merely because the offeree fails to reply (*Felthouse v. Bindley*).



7. A posts a letter offering to sell his car to B. Which of the following correctly states when A's proposal becomes effective?

- ☐ A. The communication of the proposal is complete when the letter reaches B and comes to the knowledge of B
- ☐ B. The communication of the proposal is complete the very moment A posts the letter that is addressed to B
- ☐ C. The proposal takes effect only when B secretly forms a private intention to accept the stated terms of sale
- ☐ D. The proposal is effective as soon as A signs the letter, regardless of when B eventually reads its contents

8. B receives A's offer and posts a letter of acceptance. As against A, the proposer, the communication of acceptance is complete:

- ☐ A. only when A actually receives and reads B's letter of acceptance in the ordinary course of the post
- ☐ B. only when B's letter is physically delivered to A's residence, whether or not A has yet read the letter
- ☐ C. when B posts the letter, putting it beyond B's power to recall it, even though A has not yet read it
- ☐ D. when both A and B have exchanged and mutually confirmed their respective communications in clear writing

9. Having posted his acceptance, B now wishes to revoke it. B can validly revoke the acceptance:

- ☐ A. at any time at all that he may please, because an acceptance once it is posted can always be freely withdrawn before performance
- ☐ B. by a speedier communication that reaches A before, or at the same time as, the posted letter of acceptance
- ☐ C. only if he first obtains A's express written consent to treat the earlier acceptance as wholly cancelled
- ☐ D. at no time whatsoever, because the posting of an acceptance makes the resulting contract immediately final

10. A offers to sell goods to B and hears nothing. A then writes: 'If I do not hear from you by Friday, I shall treat the goods as sold to you.' B stays silent. On Friday:

- ☐ A. a binding contract does indeed arise, because A had here quite validly prescribed mere silence as an acceptable mode of acceptance
- ☐ B. a binding contract arises, because B's failure to reject the offer clearly amounts to a valid acceptance
- ☐ C. a binding contract arises, because A had fixed a reasonable period of time within which B was to reply
- ☐ D. no contract arises, because acceptance cannot be inferred from the mere silence or inaction of the offeree

11. A offers to sell his house to B for fifty lakh rupees. B replies offering forty-five lakh, which A rejects. B then writes agreeing to pay the original fifty lakh. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. No contract exists, because B's counter-offer of forty-five lakh destroyed the original offer of fifty lakh
- ☐ B. A binding contract exists, because B ultimately agreed to pay A's original asking price of fifty lakh rupees
- ☐ C. A binding contract exists, because a counter-offer merely suspends, but does not extinguish, the first offer
- ☐ D. No contract exists, because every offer relating to immovable property must always be made by a formal deed

12. A proposes by letter to sell timber to B, and later wishes to revoke the proposal. A's revocation of the proposal is effective:

- ☐ A. at any time before B has fully performed his side of the resulting bargain honestly and in good faith
- ☐ B. only if A first obtains B's agreement to cancel the proposal before any letter of acceptance is dispatched
- ☐ C. if it reaches B before B posts an acceptance, that is, before acceptance is complete as against A himself
- ☐ D. only after A has first compensated B for any expenses that B may have incurred in considering the proposal

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13-20 · 8 Marks

PUZZLE 1 — FIVE STUDENTS, FIVE SUBJECTS, FIVE CITIES (Q13-16)

Five students — Aarav, Bhoomi, Chirag, Devansh, and Ela — each study a different subject among History, Physics, Law, Economics, and Biology, and each hail from a different city among Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, and Kolkata. Use the following constraints to determine the unique matching of each student to a subject and a city: (1) Aarav studies Law and is from neither Mumbai nor Delhi. (2) The Physics student is from Delhi. (3) Bhoomi is from Chennai and does not study Economics. (4) Chirag studies Biology and is from Kolkata. (5) Devansh is from Mumbai. (6) The Economics student is from Mumbai. (7) Ela studies neither History nor Biology. Every student maps to exactly one subject and exactly one city.

13. Which subject does Ela study?

- ☐ A. History
- ☐ B. Physics
- ☐ C. Economics
- ☐ D. Law

14. Who among the five students is from Pune?

- ☐ A. Bhoomi
- ☐ B. Chirag
- ☐ C. Ela
- ☐ D. Aarav

15. The student who is from Chennai studies which subject?

- ☐ A. History
- ☐ B. Physics
- ☐ C. Biology
- ☐ D. Economics

16. Which of the following student-city pairings is correct?

- ☐ A. Devansh — Chennai
- ☐ B. Ela — Kolkata
- ☐ C. Chirag — Kolkata
- ☐ D. Aarav — Mumbai

PUZZLE 2 — SHARING FORTY MARBLES (Q17-20)

Four friends — Kabir, Lata, Mohit, and Nina — together collected a total of forty marbles. Each collected a different whole number of marbles, and every friend collected at least four. Use the constraints to determine exactly how many marbles each friend collected: (1) Kabir collected exactly twice as many marbles as Nina. (2) Lata collected three more marbles than Mohit. (3) Nina collected the fewest marbles of the four. (4) Mohit collected more marbles than Kabir. The four numbers are all different whole numbers and together add up to exactly forty marbles. No friend collected the same number as any other friend, and every single one of the forty marbles is fully accounted for among the four of them. Work out each friend's exact count carefully before answering the questions that follow



17. How many marbles did Lata collect?

- ☐ A. 10
☐ C. 14

- ☐ B. 11
☐ D. 12

18. Who among the four collected the most marbles?

- ☐ A. Lata
☐ C. Mohit

- ☐ B. Kabir
☐ D. Nina

19. How many more marbles did Mohit collect than Nina?

- ☐ A. 3
☐ C. 5

- ☐ B. 4
☐ D. 6

20. The marbles of Nina and Kabir together, compared with those of Lata and Mohit together, differ by:

- ☐ A. 5
☐ C. 15

- ☐ B. 10
☐ D. 8

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

DATA SET 1 — SEMESTER MARKS OF FIVE STUDENTS ACROSS FOUR SUBJECTS (Q21–25)

The table below records the marks (out of 100 in each subject) obtained by five students — Ish, Meera, Rohit, Sana, and Vikram — in the four subjects Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and English in their end-semester examination. A student's total is the sum of the four subject marks, and a student's average is that total divided by four. The 'class average' for a subject is the mean of the five students' marks in that subject. Use only the figures given in the table; do not assume any information beyond it. All computations should be based on these exact numbers.

Student	Maths	Physics	Chemistry	English
Ish	84	72	68	76
Meera	90	80	70	80
Rohit	66	78	84	72
Sana	78	66	90	66
Vikram	72	82	78	86

21. Which student has the highest average across the four subjects?

- ☐ A. Ish
☐ C. Sana

- ☐ B. Rohit
☐ D. Meera

22. In how many subjects did Rohit score strictly more than the class average for that subject?

- ☐ A. 1
☐ C. 3

- ☐ B. 2
☐ D. 4

23. What is the difference between the highest and the lowest total marks scored by any student?

- ☐ A. 20
☐ C. 24

- ☐ B. 18
☐ D. 14

24. Meera's Chemistry marks are approximately what percentage of her total marks?

- ☐ A. 20.5%
☐ C. 21.9%

- ☐ B. 25.0%
☐ D. 23.4%

25. For how many of the five students is Mathematics the subject in which they scored their highest marks?

- ☐ A. 1
☐ C. 3

- ☐ B. 2
☐ D. 0

DATA SET 2 — WEEKLY PRODUCTION AND DEFECTS ACROSS FOUR FACTORY SHIFTS (Q26–30)

A small factory operates four shifts — Morning, Afternoon, Evening, and Night. The table below shows, for one week, the number of units each shift produced and the number of those units found to be defective. A shift's 'defect rate' is its defective units expressed as a percentage of the units it produced. The factory's overall weekly defect rate is the total defective units across all shifts expressed as a percentage of total units produced. All four shifts run on every working day of the week, and the numbers shown are the weekly totals for each shift rather than daily averages. Round every percentage to one decimal place where necessary, and base every answer strictly on the figures given in the table below.

Shift	Units Produced	Defective Units
Morning	1200	24
Afternoon	1500	45
Evening	1000	20
Night	800	32

26. Which shift had the highest defect rate during the week?

- ☐ A. Night
☐ C. Morning

- ☐ B. Afternoon
☐ D. Evening

27. What was the factory's overall defect rate for the week, to the nearest tenth of a per cent?

- ☐ A. 2.4%
☐ C. 2.9%

- ☐ B. 3.1%
☐ D. 2.7%

28. The Afternoon shift's production was what percentage of the total weekly production?

- ☐ A. 30.0%
☐ C. 33.3%

- ☐ B. 25.0%
☐ D. 35.0%



29. If the Night shift had halved its defective units while producing the same number of units, its defect rate would have been:

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

30. How many more units did the Afternoon shift produce than the Evening shift?

- ☐ A. 500 ☐ B. 300
☐ C. 400 ☐ D. 700

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 the only son of my grandfather.' How is the woman in the photograph related to Ravi?

- ☐ A. Mother ☐ B. Maternal aunt
☐ C. Sister ☐ D. Cousin

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

- ☐ A. 3 km east ☐ B. 5 km east
☐ C. 3 km west ☐ D. 7 km north

33. Statements: All poets are dreamers. No dreamer is a realist. Conclusions: I. No poet is a realist. II. Some dreamers are poets. Which conclusion(s) follow?

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

34. In a certain code, 'MANGO' is written as 'NBOHP'. How would 'APPLE' be written in the same code?

- ☐ A. BQPMF ☐ B. BQQMF
☐ C. BRQMF ☐ D. CQQMF

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

- ☐ A. 36 ☐ B. 37
☐ C. 38 ☐ D. 40

36. A shopkeeper marks an article 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. 4%

37. If $A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 4 : 5$, then $A : C$ equals:

- ☐ A. 2 : 5 ☐ B. 8 : 12
☐ C. 3 : 5 ☐ D. 8 : 15

38. 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. 45 km/h ☐ D. 54 km/h

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

- ☐ A. Article 14 ☐ B. Article 15
☐ C. Article 17 ☐ D. Article 21

40. The power of the President of India to grant pardons, reprieves and remissions of punishment is contained in which Article?

- ☐ A. Article 72 ☐ B. Article 61
☐ C. Article 74 ☐ D. Article 76

