

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques

Every question is passage-based, CLAT-2026 grade. Darken one bubble. Negative marking applies. Full solutions with examiner notes are in the companion answer sheet.

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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — INTERNATIONAL LAW · STATE RESPONSIBILITY AND THE LAW OF TREATIES (Q1-Q6)

In international law, a State is bound by a treaty only when it has expressed its consent to be bound, typically through signature followed by ratification. Once in force, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 codifies the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*: every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. A State may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty. Separately, the law of State responsibility provides that an internationally wrongful act of a State entails its international responsibility. An act is attributable to a State when it is committed by any organ of that State, and it is wrongful when it breaches an international obligation in force for that State at the time. A State cannot escape responsibility merely because the conduct was that of a subordinate official acting in that capacity, even if the official exceeded instructions. However, the wrongfulness of an act may be precluded where the State acted in valid self-defence, or under force majeure, meaning an irresistible force or unforeseen event beyond the State's control making performance materially impossible.

1. Country X ratifies a treaty capping annual fishing quotas in a shared sea. Two years later its Parliament enacts a domestic statute permitting its trawlers to exceed that cap, and when a co-party protests, Country X points only to the statute. On these facts, Country X:

- ☐ A. Has breached the treaty, because a State may not invoke the provisions of its internal law to justify non-performance
- ☐ B. Is excused from the quota, because ratification alone creates no binding obligation until enabling legislation follows
- ☐ C. Bears no international responsibility, since the act of a legislature is not attributable to the State as such
- ☐ D. May lawfully rely on the later statute, since a sovereign's internal law prevails over its treaty obligations

2. A customs officer of Country Y, on duty and acting in his official capacity, boards and seizes a foreign vessel in breach of an international obligation, disobeying express written orders from his ministry not to do so. On the question of attribution, the passage indicates that the conduct is:

- ☐ A. Not attributable to Country Y, because the officer plainly exceeded the instructions he had been given
- ☐ B. Attributable to Country Y, because it was committed by an organ of that State acting in that capacity
- ☐ C. Attributable to Country Y only if its legislature or executive later ratifies or endorses the seizure
- ☐ D. Attributable to the officer alone in his personal capacity, and in no circumstances to the State itself

3. Which one of the following situations best fits 'force majeure' as a circumstance precluding the wrongfulness of a State's conduct, as that term is defined in the passage?

- ☐ A. A State postpones performance because a newly elected government dislikes the treaty its predecessor signed, as would be true of any similarly placed party in that position
- ☐ B. A State deliberately breaches an obligation in order to gain a commercial advantage over a trading rival
- ☐ C. An unforeseen earthquake destroys the only port through which a State could deliver goods it was treaty-bound to supply
- ☐ D. A State reinterprets an inconvenient treaty provision so that it better suits its current economic policy

4. The principle that 'every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith' is best captured by which of the following maxims?

- ☐ A. *Rebus sic stantibus*, which addresses a fundamental and unforeseen change of circumstances
- ☐ B. *Opinio juris*, which concerns the sense of legal obligation behind a general practice
- ☐ C. *Erga omnes*, which concerns obligations owed to the international community as a whole
- ☐ D. *Pacta sunt servanda*, which requires treaties in force to be performed in good faith

5. A State uses armed force on its own territory in response to an armed attack launched against it, and later claims that its conduct was lawful. For wrongfulness to be precluded on the ground identified in the passage, the State must show that the act was:

- ☐ A. Valid self-defence, taken in response to the armed attack that had been launched against it
- ☐ B. A pre-emptive strike, undertaken on the basis of a suspected but not yet realised future threat
- ☐ C. Authorised in advance by the State's own internal constitutional and statutory law
- ☐ D. An act of reprisal, intended to punish the attacker after the armed attack had already ended

6. State Z's armed forces, acting on official orders during an operation, damage a foreign embassy. Z accepts the damage occurred but argues it bears no responsibility because the harm was accidental rather than deliberate. Under the passage, Z's responsibility turns on whether:

- ☐ A. The conduct is attributable to Z and breached an international obligation in force for Z at that time
- ☐ B. The commanding officer who authorised the operation actually intended the damage that resulted from it
- ☐ C. Z's own internal law happens to classify accidental damage as a non-punishable administrative lapse
- ☐ D. The affected State lodged a formal diplomatic protest within a reasonable period after the incident

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — COMPANY LAW · SEPARATE LEGAL PERSONALITY AND THE CORPORATE VEIL (Q7-Q11)

A company incorporated under the Companies Act is a legal person distinct from its shareholders and directors. From the decision in *Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd.*, the law recognises that once a company is duly incorporated, it has its own legal personality: it can own property, sue and be sued, and incur debts in its own name, and its members are not personally liable for its obligations by amount unpaid on their shares. This is the principle of limited liability. Because the company and its members are separate property of the company belongs to the company and not to the shareholders, even to a member holding the vast majority



However, courts may 'lift' or 'pierce' the corporate veil in exceptional cases — for instance, where the corporate form is used as a mere facade to conceal the true facts, to evade an existing legal obligation, or to perpetrate fraud. When the veil is lifted, the court looks behind the company to the persons in control and may hold them personally responsible. Lifting the veil is an exception; the starting point remains that the company is a separate person and its acts are its own.

7. S holds 99% of the shares in a company that owns a warehouse, and effectively controls all its decisions. A personal creditor of S, seeking to enforce a debt, argues that the warehouse is in substance S's own property.

Applying the passage, the warehouse:

- ☐ A. Belongs to S personally, because he controls almost all the shares and every company decision
- ☐ B. Belongs to the company, which is a legal person entirely separate from its individual members
- ☐ C. Is jointly owned by S and the company, in proportion to the shareholding that S actually holds
- ☐ D. Belongs to the creditor as soon as S's personal debt against him is proved and quantified

8. Which one of the following situations most clearly justifies a court in lifting or piercing the corporate veil on the principles set out in the passage?

- ☐ A. A profitable company decides to retain its earnings for expansion instead of declaring any dividend
- ☐ B. A shareholder sells his entire holding to a business competitor at a substantial premium
- ☐ C. A person forms a company purely to place assets beyond the reach of a court order already binding him
- ☐ D. A company lawfully shifts its registered office from one State to another for administrative convenience

9. The principle that the members of a company are not personally liable for its debts beyond any amount remaining unpaid on their shares is known as:

- ☐ A. Constructive notice, the presumption that outsiders have read a company's public documents
- ☐ B. Derivative action, a suit brought by a member to enforce rights belonging to the company
- ☐ C. Ultra vires, the doctrine invalidating acts beyond the powers conferred on the company
- ☐ D. Limited liability, which caps a member's exposure at the amount unpaid on his shares

10. Applying the passage, which one of the following statements about the principle in *Salomon v. Salomon & Co. Ltd.* is the most accurate?

- ☐ A. A duly incorporated company's separate personality is the default rule, and veil-lifting a narrow exception
- ☐ B. A company has no legal personality distinct from that of its controlling majority shareholder
- ☐ C. Incorporation never shields members from any liability incurred by the company they own
- ☐ D. The veil is lifted automatically whenever one shareholder happens to control the whole company, as would be true of any similarly placed party in that position

11. A company incurs a large trading debt and its assets are insufficient to meet it. Each of its shareholders has already paid in full the amount due on the shares they hold. Applying the passage, the company's creditors may:

- ☐ A. Recover the outstanding shortfall personally from each shareholder in proportion to their holdings
- ☐ B. Recover only from the company's own assets, the members' liability being already fully discharged
- ☐ C. Require the directors to meet the balance personally merely because they managed the company's affairs
- ☐ D. Have the corporate veil lifted as a matter of course because the company cannot now pay its debts

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PARALLEL REASONING · MATCHING THE PATTERN OF REASONING (Q12-Q16)

A city transport planner argues: whenever a new metro line opens, road congestion on the parallel corridor falls within a year. The Green Line will open next month along the congested Ring Road corridor. Therefore, congestion on Ring Road will fall within a year of the Green Line opening. The planner's reasoning moves from a general regularity observed in past cases, plus the claim that the present case is an instance of that regularity, to a prediction that the same outcome will follow. Your task is to identify other arguments that share this underlying structure — a general rule applied to a specific instance to predict a like result — rather than arguments that merely share the topic of transport or congestion.

12. Which one of the following arguments most closely parallels the transport planner's pattern of reasoning?

- ☐ A. If sales rise the bakery is doing well; sales did not rise, so the bakery is not doing well.
- ☐ B. Some bakeries that lower their prices see higher sales, so lowering prices sometimes helps a bakery, provided the surrounding facts remained materially unchanged
- ☐ C. Every time this bakery lowers bread prices, sales rise the next week. It lowers prices tomorrow, so sales will rise.
- ☐ D. Bread sales rose sharply last week, so the bakery must have lowered its prices at some point.

13. If we assume that a regularity observed in the past need not continue into the future, which one of the following arguments shares the planner's flaw?

- ☐ A. All humans are mortal; Socrates is a human being; therefore Socrates is himself mortal.
- ☐ B. If it rains the match is cancelled; the match was in fact cancelled, so it must have rained.
- ☐ C. No fish are mammals, and some household pets are fish; so some household pets are not mammals, on the footing that the rule applies uniformly to such cases
- ☐ D. Because every swan observed so far has been white, the next swan to be observed will be white.

14. An argument runs: 'Whenever the central bank cuts interest rates, borrowing rises within six months. The bank cut rates today. So borrowing will rise within six months.' Relative to the planner's argument, this argument is:

- ☐ A. Structurally parallel — a general rule applied to a fresh instance to predict the usual result
- ☐ B. Structurally different — it reasons backwards from an observed effect to its supposed cause, and no different result would follow on these particular facts
- ☐ C. Structurally different — it draws a conclusion that is definitional rather than predictive
- ☐ D. Structurally different — it rests on a moral principle rather than an observed regularity

15. Which one of the following arguments is NOT parallel to the planner's, because it reverses the direct



the inference?

- ☐ A. Whenever the factory adds a shift, output climbs; it will add a shift, so output will climb.
 - ☐ B. Output climbed noticeably this month, so the factory must have added an extra shift.
 - ☐ C. Whenever fuel prices rise, delivery costs rise; fuel prices will rise, so delivery costs will rise.
 - ☐ D. Whenever demand rises this factory adds a shift; demand will rise next quarter, so it will add one.
16. Which one of the following arguments, like the planner's, would be undermined if the general rule it relies upon turned out to admit of exceptions?
- ☐ A. Socrates is mortal, because all human beings are mortal and Socrates is a human being.
 - ☐ B. The cricket match was cancelled yesterday, so it must certainly have rained during the day.
 - ☐ C. Whenever this bridge floods the highway closes; the bridge will flood tomorrow, so the highway will close.
 - ☐ D. Some students who revise daily go on to score well, so daily revision sometimes helps a candidate.

LOGICAL REASONING — METHOD / BOLD-FACE FUNCTION · THE ROLE A STATEMENT PLAYS IN AN ARGUMENT (Q17-Q21)

Consider this editorial argument: (1) The government claims that widening the highway will cut travel time for commuters. (2) But experience elsewhere shows that added road capacity quickly fills with new traffic, a phenomenon known as induced demand. (3) Within two years, congestion typically returns to its earlier level. (4) Therefore, widening the highway is unlikely to deliver the lasting time savings the government promises; investment in public transport would be a surer route to relief. In such arguments, each numbered statement plays a role: some are claims the author opposes, some are evidence, some are intermediate findings, and one is the author's main conclusion. Identifying the function of a statement — not merely whether it is true — is the task.

17. In the editorial argument, statement (1) — 'The government claims that widening the highway will cut travel time for commuters' — functions as:

- ☐ A. Evidence that the author relies upon in order to establish the conclusion finally drawn
 - ☐ B. An unstated assumption on which the argument silently depends throughout its reasoning
 - ☐ C. The author's own main conclusion, stated at the outset and defended thereafter
 - ☐ D. The position that the author sets out to rebut in the remainder of the argument
18. Statement (2), which introduces the phenomenon of 'induced demand', functions in the argument primarily as:
- ☐ A. Evidence introduced in order to challenge the government's claim about travel time
 - ☐ B. A restatement, in different words, of the government's own position on widening
 - ☐ C. The conclusion that the argument as a whole is constructed in order to establish, as would be true of any similarly placed party in that position
 - ☐ D. A concession that, once admitted, undermines the author's own recommendation

19. Statement (4), introduced by the word 'Therefore', functions in the argument as:

- ☐ A. An illustrative example offered to make an abstract point more concrete for readers, provided the surrounding facts remained materially unchanged
 - ☐ B. The main conclusion of the argument, together with the author's positive recommendation
 - ☐ C. A premise that is simply asserted and offered without any supporting evidence
 - ☐ D. The opposing view that the author has been concerned throughout to reject
20. If a reader accepts statements (2) and (3) but nevertheless rejects statement (4), the most accurate description of that reader's position is that the reader:
- ☐ A. Treats statement (4) as a premise of the argument rather than as its conclusion
 - ☐ B. Denies that the government ever made the claim attributed to it in statement (1), on the footing that the rule applies uniformly to such cases
 - ☐ C. Accepts the evidence offered but disputes the conclusion the author draws from it
 - ☐ D. Rejects the evidence offered while nevertheless accepting the conclusion drawn

21. Suppose the author added the sentence: 'A 2024 study of twelve widened highways found congestion back at pre-widening levels within thirty months.' Within the argument, this new sentence would function as:

- ☐ A. A restatement, in statistical form, of the government's own claim about commuter travel time
- ☐ B. The main conclusion that the argument as a whole has been constructed in order to establish
- ☐ C. An assumption that the argument silently requires but has so far declined to state openly
- ☐ D. Further evidence supporting the induced-demand premise and the conclusion drawn from it

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · CASELET REASONING · METRO RIDERSHIP AND FARE REVENUE (Q22-Q27)

A city metro has three lines. On a typical weekday, the Red Line carries 1,80,000 riders, the Blue Line carries 1,20,000 riders, and the Green Line carries 1,00,000 riders. The flat fare is Rs 30 per ride on every line. Of the Red Line's riders, 40% use a discounted student pass that pays only Rs 18 per ride; the other riders pay the full fare. On the Blue and Green Lines, one-fourth of riders use the student pass and the rest pay full fare. Use this data to answer the questions.

Line	Weekday riders	Student-pass share
Red	180000	40%
Blue	120000	25%
Green	100000	25%

22. On a typical weekday, how many Red Line riders pay the full Rs 30 fare rather than travelling on the discounted student pass?

- ☐ A. 1,08,000
- ☐ B. 1,26,000



☐ C. 90,000

☐ D. 72,000

23. Taking all three lines together, what is the total number of riders who travel on the discounted student pass on a typical weekday?

☐ A. 1,22,000

☐ B. 1,02,000

☐ C. 1,27,000

☐ D. 1,12,000

24. Counting the discounted and full-fare segments separately, what is the Red Line's total fare revenue on a typical weekday?

☐ A. Rs 50,40,000

☐ B. Rs 45,36,000

☐ C. Rs 42,00,000

☐ D. Rs 48,00,000

25. Across all three lines taken together, roughly what fraction of the total weekday ridership travels on the student pass?

☐ A. About 25%

☐ B. About 40%

☐ C. About 20%

☐ D. About 32%

26. Suppose Green Line ridership rises by 20% while the student-pass share on that line stays at one-fourth. By how much does the number of full-fare Green Line riders increase?

☐ A. 18,000

☐ B. 12,000

☐ C. 15,000

☐ D. 20,000

27. Suppose the discounted student-pass fare is raised from Rs 18 to Rs 24 per ride, while ridership on every line stays exactly the same. By how much does total daily student-pass revenue across all three lines increase?

☐ A. Rs 6,00,000

☐ B. Rs 7,62,000

☐ C. Rs 7,20,000

☐ D. Rs 8,40,000

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · MENSURATION IN CONTEXT · A RECTANGULAR FARM AND ITS WATER TANK (Q28-Q32)

A farmer owns a rectangular field measuring 80 metres by 60 metres. He plants the entire field. At one corner he builds a cylindrical water tank of radius 3.5 metres and height 4 metres to irrigate the crop. He also fences the whole boundary of the field. Take $\pi = 22/7$ for the tank calculations. The crop is sown in straight rows running along the longer side of the field, and the cylindrical tank is filled once a week to water it. Before the next season the farmer wants to know the field's area, the length of wire needed to fence the boundary once, and both the capacity of the tank and the area of its curved outer surface, so that he can budget accurately for seed, fencing wire and a coat of paint.

28. The farmer first needs the size of his plot. What is the total area of the rectangular field he has planted?

☐ A. 1,400 sq m

☐ B. 4,800 sq m

☐ C. 4,200 sq m

☐ D. 5,600 sq m

29. He now prices the fencing wire. What length of wire is needed to enclose the boundary of the field exactly once?

☐ A. 240 m

☐ B. 300 m

☐ C. 140 m

☐ D. 280 m

30. Turning to the irrigation tank, what is the total volume of the cylindrical tank he has built? (Take $\pi = 22/7$.)

☐ A. 154 cubic m

☐ B. 462 cubic m

☐ C. 77 cubic m

☐ D. 616 cubic m

31. He buys paint for the tank's curved outer surface only, leaving the top and base unpainted. What is that curved surface area? (Take $\pi = 22/7$.)

☐ A. 110 sq m

☐ B. 44 sq m

☐ C. 88 sq m

☐ D. 77 sq m

32. The farmer decides to lay a uniform path one metre wide running along the entire inside of the field's boundary. What area of the field is taken up by that path?

☐ A. 280 sq m

☐ B. 300 sq m

☐ C. 260 sq m

☐ D. 276 sq m

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

18 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Which VCLT article bars a State from invoking internal law to escape a treaty?
- Latin maxim meaning treaties in force must be performed in good faith: _____
- Latin maxim invoked on a fundamental change of circumstances: _____
- An act is attributable to a State when committed by any ___ of that State. _____
- Force majeure requires performance to have become materially ____.
- Case that established a company's separate legal personality: _____
- Doctrine capping a member's liability at the amount unpaid on shares: _____
- Doctrine invalidating acts beyond a company's conferred powers: _____
- Name any one ground on which a court may pierce the corporate veil: _____
- Reasoning from observed particular cases to a general rule is called: _____
- The unstated premise an argument needs to work is its: _____
- 'The match was cancelled, so it rained' commits which formal fallacy? _____
- A word such as 'therefore' or 'hence' signals which part of an argument? _____
- Formula for the area of a rectangle: _____
- Formula for the perimeter of a rectangle: _____
- Formula for the volume of a cylinder: _____
- Formula for the curved surface area of a cylinder: _____
- Area of a uniform inside border path = outer area minus ____.

