

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.

Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF PROPERTY · TRANSFER OF PROPERTY: SPES SUCCESSIONIS, LIS PENDENS AND PART PERFORMANCE (Q1-Q5)

Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a 'transfer of property' is an act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons, and the expression 'living person' includes a company or an association of individuals. Section 6 declares that property of any kind may be transferred, but it carves out exceptions. Notably, the mere chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate — technically the spes successionis — cannot be transferred, and any purported transfer of such a bare expectancy is void. Section 52 embodies the doctrine of lis pendens: during the active pendency of a suit in which any right to specific immovable property is directly and specifically in question, no party to the suit may transfer that property so as to affect the rights of any other party under the decree that may eventually be made. The transfer is not void, but the transferee takes subject to the outcome of the suit. Section 53A provides the doctrine of part performance: where a person contracts in writing to transfer immovable property for consideration, and the transferee, in part performance of that contract, takes possession and has done some act in furtherance of the contract and is willing to perform his part, the transferor is debarred from enforcing against the transferee any right in respect of the property other than a right expressly provided by the terms of the contract, even though the formal transfer has not been completed by a registered instrument.

1. A, whose wealthy uncle U is still alive, executes a deed purporting to sell to B 'all the property A will inherit from U upon U's death', and A takes the price from B. On these facts, the deed is:
 - ☐ A. Valid, because A holds a present contractual expectation that ripens automatically into ownership on U's death
 - ☐ B. Void, because it purports to transfer a mere spes successionis, which Section 6 does not permit to be transferred
 - ☐ C. Valid, but only to the extent of the share A would take had U died intestate on the very date of the deed
 - ☐ D. Voidable at U's option, because a living owner's consent is required before his heir may deal with the estate
2. While a suit between P and Q over the ownership of a specific plot is actively pending, P sells the plot to R, a stranger to the suit who pays full value without notice of the litigation. The court later decrees the plot to Q. Under the passage, R's purchase:
 - ☐ A. Prevails over Q's decree, because R paid full value in good faith and without any notice of the pending suit
 - ☐ B. Is wholly void from the very outset, so that R acquires no interest of any kind in the plot he purchased
 - ☐ C. Is subject to the decree, and cannot be set up so as to affect the right that Q obtains under that decree
 - ☐ D. Binds Q, provided only that R records his sale deed in the public register before the decree is pronounced
3. Which one of the following most accurately states what the Act means by a 'transfer of property'?
 - ☐ A. An act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons
 - ☐ B. A testamentary disposition by which an owner directs who shall take his property upon and after his own death
 - ☐ C. Any order or decree of a civil court that judicially reallocates the ownership of property between two rival claimants
 - ☐ D. The devolution of an intestate person's estate upon his legal heirs purely by operation of the law of succession
4. T contracts in writing to sell his house to E, receives the full price, and puts E into possession; E then spends money improving the house and remains ready to perform his remaining obligations, but no registered sale deed is ever executed. T later sues to evict E as a trespasser. Under Section 53A, T:
 - ☐ A. Succeeds, because in the absence of a registered deed no interest in the immovable property has passed to E at all
 - ☐ B. Succeeds, because part performance can protect a transferee only where the agreed consideration has not yet been paid
 - ☐ C. Fails, because the written contract of sale itself operates at once as a completed conveyance of the legal title to E
 - ☐ D. Fails, because he is debarred from enforcing against E any right in the property beyond those the contract expressly gives
5. Which one of the following pairings of a factual situation with its governing doctrine is correct, as those doctrines are described in the passage?
 - ☐ A. A son mortgages, during his father's lifetime, the share he merely hopes to inherit — governed by the doctrine of lis pendens
 - ☐ B. A buyer in possession under an unregistered written sale contract resists eviction — governed by the bar on transferring spes successionis
 - ☐ C. A party to a pending ownership suit sells the disputed land midway through the trial — governed by the doctrine of lis pendens
 - ☐ D. A living person conveys his land today so as to take effect only next year — governed by the doctrine of part performance

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LEGAL CURRENT AFFAIRS · THE DIGITAL PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION ACT, 2023 (Q6-Q9)

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 regulates the processing of digital personal data in India. It calls the individual to whom the personal data relates the 'Data Principal', and it calls the person who, alone or together with others, determines the purpose and means of processing that data the 'Data Fiduciary'. The Act rests on the principle of consent: a Data Fiduciary may process a Data Principal's personal data only for a lawful purpose for which the Data Principal has given consent, and every request for consent must be accompanied by a clear notice stating the personal data sought and the purpose of the proposed processing. Consent must be free, specific, informed and unambiguous, and the Data Principal may withdraw it at any time; crucially, the ease of withdrawing consent must be comparable to the ease with which it was first given. The Act enforces purpose limitation: personal data collected for one specified purpose may not later be processed for an unrelated purpose without obtaining fresh consent. A Data Principal has the right to demand the erasure of her personal data, and the Fiduciary must erase it unless its retention is required for a legal purpose. If the processing concerns the personal data of a child, the Fiduciary must obtain verifiable consent from the child's parent.



guardian. Only for certain notified 'Significant Data Fiduciaries' may additional obligations, such as appointing a Data Protection Officer, be prescribed.

6. A ride-hailing app collects a user's location data, having given the required notice and obtained consent solely 'to match you with nearby drivers'. It later begins selling that location history to advertisers without seeking anything further. Under the Act, this later use:

- ☐ A. Breaches purpose limitation, because data collected for one specified purpose may not be processed for an unrelated purpose without fresh consent
- ☐ B. Is fully permitted, because a single valid consent given at sign-up authorises every future use the Fiduciary may later find commercially profitable
- ☐ C. Is fully permitted, because location data ceases to be personal data the moment it has been aggregated into a longer historical travel record
- ☐ D. Breaches the Act only if the user has first appointed a Data Protection Officer to object to the advertising use on her own behalf

7. Under the Act, who is the 'Data Fiduciary' in relation to a given processing activity?

- ☐ A. The individual to whom the personal data actually being processed in that activity relates
- ☐ B. Any government regulator that is empowered to adjudicate disputes about the processing of data
- ☐ C. The technical contractor who merely stores the data upon servers strictly under instructions
- ☐ D. The person who, alone or with others, determines the purpose and the means of processing the data

8. A social-media platform lets a user grant consent with a single tap at sign-up, but requires the user to send a signed postal letter in order to withdraw it. Under the Act, this arrangement is:

- ☐ A. Permissible, because the Act regulates only the giving of consent and says nothing at all about its later withdrawal
- ☐ B. Impermissible, because the ease of withdrawing consent must be comparable to the ease with which it was first given
- ☐ C. Permissible, because a stricter withdrawal process better protects the user against the accidental loss of the service
- ☐ D. Impermissible, because consent once given under the Act can never afterwards be withdrawn by the Data Principal at all

9. An online tutoring service wishes to process the personal data of a 12-year-old pupil who has signed up by herself. To process that data lawfully under the Act, the service must:

- ☐ A. Do nothing further, since a child who is able to sign up is treated as being able to give her own valid consent
- ☐ B. Obtain the consent of the child together with the endorsement of at least any two of her classmates as witnesses
- ☐ C. Obtain verifiable consent from the child's parent or lawful guardian before it processes any of her personal data
- ☐ D. Refer the matter to a Data Protection Officer, whose appointment the Act makes mandatory for every single Fiduciary

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · THE HOUSING SOCIETY'S POOL RULES (Q10-Q13)

A housing society frames the following rules for its swimming pool, and asks that they be applied strictly. Principle 1: A member may bring at most two guests on any single day, and a member is fully responsible for the conduct of every guest he brings. Principle 2: Any person, whether a member or a guest, who damages society property must pay for the repair; but where a guest causes the damage, the member who brought that guest is liable to pay if the guest himself does not. Principle 3: No person may enter the pool enclosure between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m., an hour reserved for cleaning; entering the enclosure during that hour is a breach regardless of whether any harm at all results. Apply these three principles strictly to the situations below, assuming in each case that the stated facts are complete and that no other rule intervenes.

10. M brings three friends to the pool on Sunday; all four swim in the afternoon and cause no damage whatever. Applying the principles, M has:

- ☐ A. Breached Principle 1, because a member may bring at most two guests on any single day
- ☐ B. Breached no principle at all, because no damage was caused and the swim took place in the afternoon
- ☐ C. Breached Principle 2, because he is made responsible for paying for the conduct of all three of his guests
- ☐ D. Breached Principle 3, because bringing extra guests is itself treated as an unauthorised use of the pool

11. G, a guest whom member H brought within the two-guest limit, cracks a poolside tile. When asked to pay, G flatly refuses and leaves the premises. Applying the principles, who bears the cost of the repair?

- ☐ A. No one at all, because Principle 2 imposes liability only upon members and never upon a guest who causes the damage
- ☐ B. The society itself, because damage caused by a guest who has departed cannot be recovered from any remaining person
- ☐ C. G alone, and if G cannot be traced then the loss simply lies where it falls, with member H being made to bear nothing
- ☐ D. H, because where a guest causes the damage and does not pay for it, the member who brought that guest is liable to pay

12. At 6.30 a.m., resident K enters the enclosure, swims two careful laps, touches nothing, and causes not the slightest damage. Applying the principles, K has:

- ☐ A. Breached no principle at all, because the pool was left wholly undamaged and K plainly swam with great care
- ☐ B. Breached Principle 3, because entering the pool enclosure between 6 and 7 a.m. is a breach regardless of any harm
- ☐ C. Breached Principle 2, because any use of the pool in the early morning is itself treated as damage to society property
- ☐ D. Breached Principle 1, because a lone resident who swims is deemed to have brought his very own self as a guest

13. Member N brings two guests, X and Y, into the enclosure at 6.45 a.m. X swims and breaks a lamp, and X then pays for that lamp in full. Y merely watches from a bench and touches nothing. Applying all three principles, which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. N has breached Principle 1 by bringing two guests, and must additionally pay for the lamp even though X already has
- ☐ B. Only X has breached any principle at all, because Y caused no damage and N himself never once entered the water
- ☐ C. N, X and Y have each breached Principle 3 by being in the enclosure during the reserved hour, and X's payment discharges the damage liability
- ☐ D. No breach of Principle 3 arises here, because that principle is aimed only at actual swimmers and Y never in fact swam

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · ASSIGNING FIVE INTERNS TO FIVE WEEKS (Q14-Q17)



Five interns — Priya, Qadir, Rhea, Sameer and Tara — are each assigned to exactly one of five consecutive weeks, numbered Week 1 to Week 5, and no two interns share a week. The assignment must satisfy all of the following conditions. First, Priya is assigned to an earlier week than Rhea. Second, Qadir is assigned to Week 3. Third, Tara is assigned to the week immediately after Sameer's week — that is, to the week numbered one higher than Sameer's. Answer each question below using only these conditions, and treat 'must be true' as meaning true in every assignment that satisfies them, and 'could be true' as meaning true in at least one such assignment.

14. Which one of the following must be true in every valid assignment of the interns to the weeks?

- ☐ A. Priya and Rhea are assigned to weeks that lie on the same side of Qadir's week as each other
- ☐ B. Priya is always assigned to Week 1, whichever valid arrangement of the interns is finally chosen
- ☐ C. Rhea is always assigned to a later week than Tara in every arrangement that meets the conditions
- ☐ D. Sameer is always assigned to Week 4, whichever valid arrangement of the interns is finally chosen

15. If Priya is assigned to Week 4, then which one of the following must be true?

- ☐ A. Sameer is assigned to Week 5, the very last of the five consecutive weeks in the schedule
- ☐ B. Tara is assigned to a week that is strictly earlier than the week to which Sameer is assigned
- ☐ C. Rhea is assigned to Week 2, immediately after the first week of the internship schedule
- ☐ D. Rhea is assigned to the last week, Week 5, at the very end of the whole schedule of weeks

16. Which one of the following could be true, but need not be true, under the stated conditions?

- ☐ A. Qadir is assigned to Week 4, one week later than the week the conditions fix for him
- ☐ B. Rhea is assigned to Week 2, immediately after the first week of the whole schedule
- ☐ C. Sameer is assigned to Week 3, sharing that week with the intern the conditions place there
- ☐ D. Tara is assigned to a week that is strictly earlier than the week assigned to Sameer

17. How many distinct valid assignments of the five interns to the five weeks are possible under the stated conditions?

- ☐ A. Exactly two distinct valid assignments are possible under the conditions
- ☐ B. Exactly one distinct valid assignment is possible under the conditions
- ☐ C. Exactly three distinct valid assignments are possible under the conditions
- ☐ D. Exactly four distinct valid assignments are possible under the conditions

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENERGY & POWER · TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE · MAINTENANCE VAN AND INSPECTION DRONE ON A TRANSMISSION CORRIDOR (Q18-Q21)

A power utility maintains a straight 300 km transmission corridor between the Anpara generating plant and the Varanasi grid station, and all distances are measured along that single route. On Monday a maintenance van travels from Anpara to Varanasi at a steady 60 km/h. On its return trip, carrying a heavy load, the van averages only 50 km/h. A separate inspection drone flies along the same corridor at a constant 90 km/h. Every speed stated is steady, and any time spent stationary at either end of the corridor is ignored throughout these questions.

18. How long does the van take to travel the 300 km from Anpara to Varanasi at its steady speed of 60 km/h?

- ☐ A. 6 hours exactly for the one-way trip
- ☐ B. 4 hours and 30 minutes for the trip
- ☐ C. 5 hours exactly for the one-way trip
- ☐ D. 5 hours and 30 minutes for the one-way trip

19. What is the van's average speed over the whole round trip from Anpara to Varanasi and back again?

- ☐ A. 55 km/h, being the simple average of the two one-way speeds
- ☐ B. About 54.5 km/h, being the full 600 km divided by the total time taken
- ☐ C. 56 km/h, splitting the difference somewhat toward the faster leg
- ☐ D. 52 km/h, splitting the difference somewhat toward the slower leg

20. The van leaves Anpara for Varanasi at 60 km/h at the very same moment the drone leaves Varanasi for Anpara at 90 km/h along the same 300 km corridor. How far from Anpara do the two meet?

- ☐ A. 150 km from Anpara, exactly at the midpoint of the whole corridor
- ☐ B. 180 km from Anpara, appreciably closer to the Varanasi end
- ☐ C. 90 km from Anpara, a figure matching the drone's own speed
- ☐ D. 120 km from Anpara, reached two hours after the two set out

21. The van sets out from Anpara toward Varanasi at 50 km/h. Half an hour later the drone sets out from Anpara along the same route at 90 km/h to catch it. How far from Anpara does the drone overtake the van?

- ☐ A. 56.25 km from Anpara, the point at which the drone draws exactly level with the van
- ☐ B. 45 km from Anpara, the distance the drone covers in the first half hour of its pursuit
- ☐ C. 62.5 km from Anpara, the point at which the two have each travelled for equal times
- ☐ D. 75 km from Anpara, roughly midway through the drone's pursuit of the moving van

QUANT — TECHNOLOGY & STARTUPS · PROFIT-LOSS-INTEREST · BYTENEST'S SMART SPEAKER ECONOMICS (Q22-Q26)

A technology startup, ByteNest, manufactures a smart speaker. The bill of materials, that is the cost price, works out to Rs 2,400 per unit. The company lists each speaker at a marked price of Rs 4,000 and, during a festival sale, offers a flat 10% discount on that marked price. In its first year ByteNest also takes a working-capital loan of Rs 5,00,000 at 8% simple interest per annum. Use the figures collected in the table below to answer the questions that follow, and assume every speaker in the festival sale is sold at the discounted price.

Item	Value
Cost price per unit	Rs 2,400



Item	Value
Marked price per unit	Rs 4,000
Festival discount	10%
Loan principal	Rs 5,00,000
Loan rate (simple)	8% per annum

22. At the festival, what is the selling price of one speaker after the flat 10% discount on the marked price is applied?

- ☐ A. Rs 3,400 after the discount is applied
☐ B. Rs 3,600 after the discount is applied
☐ C. Rs 3,960 after the discount is applied to the marked price
☐ D. Rs 2,160 after the discount is applied

23. What is ByteNest's profit percentage on each speaker sold at the festival price, calculated on its cost price?

- ☐ A. 40%, taking the profit as a fraction of the marked price
☐ B. 33.3%, taking the profit as a fraction of the selling price
☐ C. 50%, taking the profit as a fraction of the cost price
☐ D. 60%, taking the festival discount itself to be the profit

24. What simple interest will ByteNest pay on its Rs 5,00,000 working-capital loan at 8% per annum at the end of one full year?

- ☐ A. Rs 40,000 in interest for the year
☐ B. Rs 45,000 in interest for the full year of the loan
☐ C. Rs 54,000 in interest for the year
☐ D. Rs 4,000 in interest for the year

25. By what amount is each speaker's festival selling price lower than its listed marked price?

- ☐ A. Rs 1,600 lower than the marked price
☐ B. Rs 600 lower than the marked price
☐ C. Rs 200 lower than the marked price
☐ D. Rs 400 lower than the marked price

26. ByteNest wants its total profit from festival sales to at least cover the whole year's simple interest on the loan. What is the minimum whole number of speakers it must sell at the festival price to do so?

- ☐ A. 32 speakers, which still leaves part of the year's interest uncovered
☐ B. 33 speakers, whose combined profit still falls just short of the interest
☐ C. 34 speakers, the least whole number whose total profit covers the interest
☐ D. 40 speakers, a figure matching the loan's rate of eight per cent

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

33 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Under the Transfer of Property Act, the chance of an heir succeeding to an estate is called: _____
- Which TPA doctrine binds a buyer who purchases property that is the subject of a pending suit? _____
- Which TPA section shields a transferee in possession under an unregistered written sale contract? _____
- In the DPDP Act, 2023 the individual whose personal data is processed is called the: _____
- Under the DPDP Act, whose verifiable consent is needed to process a child's personal data? _____
- 'Data collected for one purpose may not be used for an unrelated one without fresh consent' is which principle? _____
- An argument statement true in every valid arrangement of a puzzle is said to be: _____
- For a round trip, average speed equals total distance divided by: _____
- When two bodies move toward each other, the speed at which the gap closes is the: _____
- Profit percentage is, by convention, calculated on which price? _____
- Under the TPA 1882, a transfer to an unborn person must be preceded by what? _____
- 'Spes successionis' — a mere chance of an heir succeeding — is transferable? _____
- The doctrine that a pendente lite transferee takes subject to the decree is? _____
- Part-performance protecting a transferee already in possession is under? _____
- The rule against perpetuity (s.14 TPA) caps vesting at? _____
- Under the DPDP Act 2023, the individual whose data is processed is the? _____
- Who decides the purpose and means of processing under the DPDP Act? _____
- Processing a child's data under the DPDP Act needs whose consent? _____
- A stated reason offered in support of a conclusion is a? _____
- An unstated link an argument needs to hold is a(n)? _____
- If a car covers 120 km in 3 hours, its speed is? _____
- Average speed over equal distances at 40 and 60 km/h? _____
- Profit % when CP = Rs 200 and SP = Rs 250? _____
- Simple interest on Rs 10,000 at 8% p.a. for 1 year? _____
- Two bodies 300 km apart approach at a combined 100 km/h; they meet in? _____
- A mortgage where possession is delivered to the mortgagee is a? _____
- An absolute restraint on alienation of property is (s.10 TPA)? _____
- 'Actionable claim' under TPA is a claim to what? _____
- An easement is a right over whose land? _____
- If speed rises 25% for a fixed distance, time falls by? _____
- Discount 20% on MP Rs 500 gives SP of? _____
- A conclusion that must be true given the premises is? _____
- Data of a child under the DPDP Act = below what age? _____

