

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 — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · GRAVE AND SUDDEN PROVOCATION (Q1-Q4)

Under Exception 1 to Section 101 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, while deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation, or causes the death of any other person by mistake or accident. The exception is subject to three provisos: (a) the provocation must not have been sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing; (b) the provocation must not be given by anything done in obedience to law, or by a public servant lawfully exercising his powers; and (c) the provocation must not be given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence. Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to deprive a reasonable person of self-control is a question of fact, judged by the reasonable-man standard, and the fatal blow must fall while the loss of self-control still persists, before there is time for the passion to cool. The exception, when it applies, does not acquit the offender; it only reduces murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

1. Ravi returns home unexpectedly and finds his business partner assaulting Ravi's elderly father. In a rage, Ravi immediately picks up a rod and strikes the partner, who dies. Which is the best analysis?

- ☐ A. Ravi is guilty of murder outright, since striking with a metal rod by itself shows a clear intention to cause death.
- ☐ B. Ravi cannot invoke the exception, because a provocation by mere assault can never be treated as grave in law.
- ☐ C. Ravi may invoke the exception, since a sudden assault on a close relative can be grave and sudden provocation depriving him of self-control.
- ☐ D. Ravi has no defence at all, because the provocation here was aimed at his father and was not directed against Ravi himself, and the exception is confined strictly to provocation offered to the accused in his own person.

2. Suresh is gravely insulted by Mohan in a market. Suresh goes home, broods over the insult for about two hours, then returns with a knife and kills Mohan. Can Suresh rely on Exception 1?

- ☐ A. No — the fatal act came only after the passion had time to cool, so the killing was not committed while the loss of self-control still persisted.
- ☐ B. Yes — the original insult was undeniably grave, and that gravity by itself satisfies the exception irrespective of the timing of the blow.
- ☐ C. Yes — Suresh subjectively still felt angry when he stabbed Mohan, and continuing anger keeps the exception alive indefinitely.
- ☐ D. No — verbal insults can under no circumstances amount to provocation in law, whatever their severity or their suddenness, and so the plea would fail on that footing quite regardless of any question of cooling time.

3. Kunal deliberately taunts and slaps Vijay, hoping Vijay will attack him so that Kunal can kill him and then claim provocation. Vijay lunges at Kunal, who thereupon stabs Vijay fatally. Which proviso defeats Kunal's plea?

- ☐ A. The plea fails because the reasonable-man test is objective and Kunal happened to be an unusually short-tempered individual.
- ☐ B. The plea succeeds, because Vijay's lunge was itself a grave and sudden provocation offered to Kunal at that moment.
- ☐ C. The plea fails because provocation given by a public servant acting lawfully in his office cannot be relied upon.
- ☐ D. The plea fails because the provocation was sought or voluntarily provoked by Kunal himself as an excuse for killing.

4. Provoked gravely and suddenly by Farhan, and while still deprived of self-control, Imran swings a bottle at Farhan but misses and kills Deepa, a bystander standing nearby. What is the correct position?

- ☐ A. Imran is guilty of Deepa's murder, because the exception can protect him only where the person actually killed is the very person who gave the provocation.
- ☐ B. Imran may claim the exception for Deepa's death, since it extends to a person killed by mistake or accident while the offender acts under the provocation.
- ☐ C. Imran has a complete and absolute defence, so that no offence of any kind whatsoever is made out against him on these facts.
- ☐ D. Imran loses the exception entirely, because striking out with a heavy bottle by itself demonstrates a premeditated intention to cause death.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF TORTS · VICARIOUS LIABILITY AND THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT (Q5-Q9)

In the law of torts, vicarious liability makes one person answerable for a tort committed by another because of the relationship between them, most commonly the relationship of employer and employee (master and servant). The settled rule is that an employer is liable for a wrongful act done by an employee provided the act was committed 'in the course of employment' — that is, either an act the employer actually authorised, or a wrongful and unauthorised mode of doing some act that was authorised. An employer is not liable, however, where the employee at the material time had gone off on 'a frolic of his own', pursuing purposes wholly unconnected with the employment. The wrong of an independent contractor, by contrast, does not ordinarily fasten liability on the person who engaged him, because a contractor is not a servant subject to the employer's control over the manner in which the work is done. Liability here is imposed not because the employer is personally at fault, but on grounds of policy: the employer sets the enterprise in motion, controls it, and is best placed to bear and insure against its risks. The employee who actually commits the tort also remains personally liable; vicarious liability is additional, and not a substitute for it.

5. A delivery company employs Rohan as a driver. While driving the company van along his assigned delivery route one morning, Rohan negligently knocks down a pedestrian. Is the company liable?

- ☐ A. Yes, because Rohan caused the harm while driving on his assigned route in the course of his employment.
- ☐ B. No, because an employer can never in any circumstances whatsoever be made answerable for the purely negligent driving of its employees.



- ☐ C. No, because the pedestrian's own presence on the road broke the chain of causation entirely.
- ☐ D. Yes, but only if the company had expressly ordered Rohan to drive carelessly on that particular delivery trip.
- 6. A bus conductor, employed to collect fares and manage passengers, quarrels with a passenger over change and deliberately punches him. The employer argues it is not liable because assaulting passengers was no part of the conductor's job. Which is the best analysis?**
- ☐ A. The employer is not liable, because a deliberate assault can never fall within the course of any lawful employment whatsoever.
- ☐ B. The employer is liable only if it had specifically authorised the conductor to strike troublesome passengers when provoked.
- ☐ C. The employer is not liable, since the conductor was plainly off on a frolic of his own that had nothing whatever to do with the fare-collection duty he was engaged to perform.
- ☐ D. The employer may be liable, because the assault arose out of a fare dispute closely connected with the conductor's authorised duties.
- 7. A factory engages an independent electrical contractor to rewire its premises. The contractor's own careless work causes a fire that damages a neighbour's shop, and the neighbour sues the factory. Which is correct?**
- ☐ A. The factory is vicariously liable, because anyone who engages another to do work is answerable for that person's every negligent act.
- ☐ B. The factory is not ordinarily liable, because an independent contractor is not a servant and the employer does not control the manner of the work.
- ☐ C. The factory is liable, but only up to the value of the contract price agreed for the rewiring job.
- ☐ D. The factory is automatically liable, since fire damage caused to a neighbouring property is always treated in law as the occupier's own personal responsibility, whatever its source.
- 8. A company driver, sent to deliver goods to town X, instead drives 40 km in the opposite direction to visit a friend and negligently injures someone during that detour. Is the employer liable?**
- ☐ A. Yes, because once an employee is entrusted with a vehicle the employer must answer for everything the employee chooses to do with it, whether on duty or entirely off it.
- ☐ B. Yes, because the injury occurred during ordinary working hours, which by itself fixes the employer with vicarious liability.
- ☐ C. No, because the driver was on a frolic of his own, pursuing a purpose wholly unconnected with the employment when the injury occurred.
- ☐ D. No, because a driver who deviates from an assigned route is always treated as an independent contractor from that moment on.
- 9. An employee commits a tort in the course of employment. The injured claimant obtains judgment against the employer, who satisfies it in full. The employee argues that, since the employer has paid, he himself now bears no liability at all. Which is the soundest analysis?**
- ☐ A. The employee is wrong; vicarious liability is additional to, not a substitute for, the employee's own personal liability for the tort.
- ☐ B. The employee is right, because once the employer has been held vicariously liable for the wrong the servant who actually committed it is wholly and finally discharged from every responsibility.
- ☐ C. The employee is right, but only where the employer had first expressly authorised the precise wrongful act that the employee went on to commit.
- ☐ D. The employee is wrong, yet solely because the claimant may always choose to recover the very same damages twice over from each of them.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · THE CYCLE-TRACK CONGESTION ARGUMENT (Q10-Q13)

A city councillor argues that the new riverside cycle-track will sharply cut traffic congestion in the town centre. Since the track opened, she notes, the number of cyclists commuting into the centre each morning has more than doubled, while average car traffic on the parallel main road has fallen by a tenth. The councillor concludes that the cycle-track is drawing commuters out of their cars and onto bicycles, and that extending the track right across the whole city would relieve congestion everywhere in exactly the same way. She therefore urges the council to fund the city-wide extension without any further delay.

- 10. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the councillor's argument?**
- ☐ A. A few residents have written to the local newspaper to complain that the new cycle-track is noisy and unattractive.
- ☐ B. The fall in car traffic coincided with major roadworks that closed two lanes of the main road for repairs.
- ☐ C. The cost of extending the cycle-track right across the whole of the city would turn out to be very considerably higher than the council presently expects.
- ☐ D. Most of the new cyclists say they enjoy cycling far more than they had ever expected to when they first began.
- 11. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the conclusion that the new cyclists are former car commuters?**
- ☐ A. The riverside track happens to be slightly longer than the main-road route that most of the car commuters would usually take into the town centre each morning.
- ☐ B. Cycling is widely reported to bring significant health benefits to those who take it up regularly over a period of time.
- ☐ C. The council has plans to build several more cycle-tracks in other, quite separate parts of the same town.
- ☐ D. Surveys show that almost all the new cyclists previously travelled into the centre on foot or by bus, not by car.
- 12. The councillor infers that a city-wide extension would relieve congestion 'everywhere in exactly the same way.' Which finding would most weaken that generalisation?**
- ☐ A. Some cyclists on the riverside track ride purely for leisure at weekends rather than commuting on weekdays.
- ☐ B. The council's budget for the coming year is smaller than it was in each of the previous three years.
- ☐ C. The riverside route is exceptionally flat and scenic, while most other parts of the city are steep, congested and unsuited to cycling.
- ☐ D. A neighbouring town that recently built a broadly similar riverside cycle-track along its own river also went on to record a comparable rise in the number of its morning cyclists.
- 13. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the claim that the cycle-track itself caused cyclists**



numbers to more than double?

- ☐ A. The doubling occurred in the very season that the town's largest employer relocated its main offices into the town centre.
- ☐ B. The cycle-track was formally opened by the mayor at a ceremony attended by several local dignitaries and reporters.
- ☐ C. The council intends to paint clearer lane markings along the length of the existing riverside cycle-track next year.
- ☐ D. A good number of the new cyclists have gone on to say that they would happily recommend the riverside commuting route to their own friends and colleagues at work.

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · THE CCTV CAMERA ARGUMENT (Q14-Q17)

A newspaper editor argues: 'Ever since our city installed CCTV cameras in the main market three years ago, the number of thefts reported there has fallen by half. Clearly the cameras themselves have halved theft in the market. Critics who complain that the cameras invade privacy should note this obvious success and simply drop their objections. Indeed, since the cameras so plainly work, any neighbourhood that still suffers from theft really has only itself to blame for not demanding cameras of its own. If those residents genuinely wanted to be safe, they would already have installed cameras, exactly as our market did long ago.'

14. Which of the following most accurately describes a flaw in the editor's reasoning?

- ☐ A. The editor relies throughout on the self-interested testimony of local market traders, who plainly have a personal stake in seeing the cameras kept in place indefinitely.
- ☐ B. The editor uses the word 'theft' in two quite different senses at different points in the argument.
- ☐ C. The editor treats the mere fall in thefts after the cameras were installed as proof that the cameras caused the fall.
- ☐ D. The editor assumes, without any argument, that protecting privacy is always more important than preventing crime.

15. The editor's inference from the recorded figures is most vulnerable because it overlooks the possibility that:

- ☐ A. the drop in recorded thefts reflects fewer thefts being reported, rather than fewer thefts actually taking place.
- ☐ B. the cameras may have been considerably more expensive to install than the city government had first anticipated.
- ☐ C. some shoppers in the market may not even have noticed that any cameras had been installed there at all.
- ☐ D. the thieves who once operated inside the main market have quite simply moved on to commit exactly the same thefts in various other markets elsewhere in the city instead.

16. Which of the following is a reasoning error in the editor's claim that neighbourhoods still suffering theft 'have only themselves to blame'?

- ☐ A. It draws a sweeping general conclusion about every last one of the city's neighbourhoods from a single and quite unrepresentative example, namely the central market.
- ☐ B. It assumes those neighbourhoods could freely have installed cameras, ignoring that they may lack the money or the authority to do so.
- ☐ C. It appeals to the feelings of the residents rather than offering them any genuine evidence about crime.
- ☐ D. It relies on a source, the newspaper's own editor, who cannot be regarded as a neutral authority on the question.

17. The editor's argument that critics 'should drop their objections' because the cameras work is flawed because it:

- ☐ A. assumes, quite without warrant, that the market's traders must all happen to share exactly the same favourable view about the cameras as the editor himself evidently does.
- ☐ B. confuses the number of cameras installed with the total amount of money that was spent on them.
- ☐ C. depends entirely on figures that the editor has not personally verified with the city authorities.
- ☐ D. treats the cameras' usefulness as if it settled the quite separate question of whether they wrongly invade privacy.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — SPORTS & TOURNAMENTS · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · INDIA AT THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES, GLASGOW 2026 (Q18-Q21)

The Commonwealth Games held in Glasgow in 2026 produced a rich haul of data for India's contingent. The table below records, for four disciplines in which India competed — Weightlifting, Athletics, Wrestling and Boxing — the number of medals India won at the previous edition and at Glasgow 2026, together with the number of athletes India fielded in each discipline at Glasgow. Analysts are comparing the two editions to gauge which disciplines improved the most, how India's medal count shifted overall, and how efficiently each squad converted its entries into medals for the country over the five-year gap between the Games.

Discipline	Medals (previous)	Medals (Glasgow 2026)	Athletes (Glasgow 2026)
Weightlifting	10	12	6
Athletics	5	8	14
Wrestling	12	14	9
Boxing	8	9	7

18. By what percentage did India's medal tally in Weightlifting change from the previous edition to Glasgow 2026?

- ☐ A. A 10% increase
- ☐ B. A 20% increase
- ☐ C. A 2% increase overall
- ☐ D. A 25% increase, roughly

19. India's Athletics medals rose from 5 to 8 between the two editions. What is the percentage increase?

- ☐ A. About 37.5% up
- ☐ B. Around 3% up
- ☐ C. 60% up
- ☐ D. About 62.5% up

20. By approximately what percentage did India's total medals across all four disciplines change from the previous edition to Glasgow 2026?

- ☐ A. About 22.9%
- ☐ B. About 18.6% higher



- ☐ C. About 8% higher overall
☐ D. About 30% higher, roughly

21. Which discipline recorded the largest percentage increase in medals between the two editions?

- ☐ A. Weightlifting, up by about 20 percent
☐ B. Wrestling, up by roughly 16.7 percent overall
☐ C. Boxing, up by about 12.5 percent or so
☐ D. Athletics, up by about 60 percent

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · RATIO & PROPORTION · SECTORAL GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS (Q22-Q26)

A State Pollution Control Board published the region's greenhouse-gas emissions for 2026, measured in million tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂e), broken down across four sectors: energy, industry, agriculture and transport. The board is preparing a climate action plan that will set sector-wise reduction targets, allocate a carbon budget in proportion to current emissions, and compare the region's sectoral mix against national averages. Understanding the ratios between the sectors' emissions is central to deciding how the burden of cuts should be shared fairly among them over the coming decade.

Sector	Emissions 2026 (Mt CO ₂ e)
Energy	900
Industry	540
Agriculture	360
Transport	300

22. The ratio of Energy-sector emissions to Industry-sector emissions is:

- ☐ A. Roughly 3 : 2
☐ B. About 5 : 2
☐ C. Exactly 5 : 3
☐ D. Approximately 9 : 5

23. The emissions of Transport and Agriculture are in the ratio:

- ☐ A. Around 6 : 5
☐ B. About 5 : 6
☐ C. Close to 3 : 2
☐ D. Approximately 1 : 2

24. The board sets next year's total carbon budget at 1,400 Mt CO₂e, allocated to each sector in proportion to its 2026 emissions. What is the Energy sector's allocation?

- ☐ A. About 900 Mt
☐ B. Close to 700 Mt
☐ C. Around 540 Mt
☐ D. 600 Mt

25. Suppose Energy emissions stay at 900 Mt while Industry cuts its emissions so that the new ratio of Energy to Industry becomes 5 : 2. By how much must Industry reduce its emissions?

- ☐ A. 180 Mt
☐ B. About 360 Mt
☐ C. Close to 240 Mt
☐ D. Roughly 200 Mt

26. The emissions of Energy, Industry and Agriculture are in the ratio:

- ☐ A. Around 9 : 5 : 4
☐ B. About 3 : 2 : 1
☐ C. 5 : 3 : 2
☐ D. Approximately 5 : 2 : 3

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

20 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Which constitutional amendment introduced the 10% EWS reservation? _____
- In which case did the Supreme Court uphold EWS reservation by a 3:2 majority? _____
- The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaced which colonial-era code? _____
- Under the Hindu Marriage Act, what are the minimum marriage ages for bride and groom? _____
- Which humanoid robot will fly on ISRO's uncrewed Gaganyaan G1 mission? _____
- What is the outlay of the new Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS)? _____
- In RBI usage, what does REER stand for? _____
- Where were the 2026 Commonwealth Games held? _____
- Under the BNS, the section that codifies culpable homicide not amounting to murder is? _____
- Name the tort where an employer is held liable for an employee's wrong done in the course of employment. _____
- A Hindu marriage that violates the degrees of prohibited relationship is void or voidable? _____
- If a base value rises from 40 to 50, the percentage increase is? _____
- A REER index reading above 100 signals the rupee is over- or under-valued? _____
- The outlay of the Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS) is? _____
- Which Constitutional Amendment inserted the 10% EWS reservation? _____
- India's first indigenously assembled C-295 transport aircraft rolls out from which city's FAL? _____
- ISRO's humanoid robot to fly on the uncrewed Gaganyaan test flight is named? _____
- An additional 25% US tariff takes total US tariffs on India to what figure? _____
- If two quantities are in the ratio 3:2 and the first is 90, the second is? _____
- The OECD/G20 global standard for automatic exchange of transaction data is called? _____

