

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 — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · CULPABLE HOMICIDE, MURDER AND THE EXCEPTIONS UNDER THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (Q1-Q4)

Section 100 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, successor to section 299 of the Indian Penal Code, defines culpable homicide. Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits culpable homicide.

Section 101 states when culpable homicide is murder: where the act is done with the intention of causing death; or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person harmed; or with the intention of causing bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; or by a person who knows the act to be so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death. Under the third clause the court asks two things: did the offender intend that particular injury, and was it, judged objectively on the medical evidence, sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. His ignorance of the victim's frailty is then immaterial.

Section 101 saves exceptions. By Exception 1 it is not murder where the offender, deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave it, the provocation not having been sought as a pretext for killing. By Exception 4 it is not murder where death is caused without premeditation in a sudden fight upon a sudden quarrel, in the heat of passion, the offender having taken no undue advantage and not acted in a cruel or unusual manner. Section 103 punishes murder, section 105 culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and section 106 death by a rash or negligent act.

1. Nakul hears Bhola loudly accuse him of theft before the whole village. He walks home, takes an iron rod from his shed, returns after forty minutes and kills Bhola with it. Which conclusion follows?

- ☐ A. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because the accusation was grave provocation in law.
- ☐ B. No offence at all, since the power of self-control was lost the moment the accusation was made.
- ☐ C. Murder, because the interval allowed self-control to return and the killing was premeditated.
- ☐ D. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because the quarrel arose suddenly and without warning.

2. A quarrel over a parking space flares without warning. Iqbal and Manav exchange blows and Manav falls unconscious. Iqbal then strikes his head four more times with a brick and Manav dies. Iqbal pleads Exception 4.

- ☐ A. The plea fails: by beating an unconscious man he took undue advantage and acted cruelly.
- ☐ B. The plea succeeds: the fight was sudden and there was no premeditation before the quarrel began.
- ☐ C. The plea succeeds: Exception 4 asks only whether the quarrel, and not the injury, was sudden.
- ☐ D. The plea fails, but only because a brick is a weapon capable of causing death outright.

3. Prabir drives a knife once into Rohit's abdomen in a deliberate thrust. The medical evidence is that the wound was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, though Rohit's spleen was abnormally enlarged, a fact Prabir did not know.

- ☐ A. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because Prabir could not foresee the enlarged spleen.
- ☐ B. No culpable homicide at all, because death followed from a frailty peculiar to the deceased.
- ☐ C. Murder, but only if the prosecution also proves that he intended to cause Rohit's death.
- ☐ D. Murder, because he intended that injury and it was objectively sufficient to cause death.

4. Sunil drives a loaded truck fast down a crowded market lane, believing he can pass safely. He knocks down and kills a vendor. Nothing on the record shows that he adverted to the likelihood of death.

- ☐ A. Murder under section 103, because driving fast in a crowded market is imminently dangerous.
- ☐ B. An offence under section 106, a rash act lacking the knowledge section 100 requires.
- ☐ C. Culpable homicide under section 105, because he intended to drive exactly as he did drive.
- ☐ D. No offence, because he honestly believed that he would be able to pass through safely.

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF TORTS · NEGLIGENCE, VICARIOUS LIABILITY AND THE TWO RULES OF NO-FAULT LIABILITY (Q5-Q8)

Negligence has three elements: a duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff, a breach of that duty, and damage caused by the breach which is not too remote. Duty rests on the neighbour principle of *Donoghue v Stevenson* (1932): one must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions one can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure persons so closely and directly affected that one ought to have them in contemplation.

A master is vicariously liable for a tort his servant commits in the course of employment. An authorised act done in an unauthorised manner remains within the course of employment; but where the servant abandons his employer's business and goes off on a frolic of his own, the employer answers for nothing done on that detour.

Rylands v Fletcher (1868) imposes strict liability: a person who for his own purposes brings on his land and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes must keep it at his peril, and is answerable for the natural consequences of its escape. The rule requires a non-natural use of land and yields to recognised defences, namely act of God, act of a stranger, the plaintiff's own default, consent, statutory authority. In *M.C. Mehta v Union of India* (1987) the Supreme Court held that an enterprise carrying on a hazardous inherently dangerous activity owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community, and that its liability is not subject to any of the defences available in negligence.



exceptions at all.

Volenti non fit injuria requires free consent to the risk; mere knowledge of a danger is not assent to it (Smith v Baker, 1891).
Contributory negligence no longer defeats a claim: damages are apportioned according to the plaintiff's own share of the fault.

5. Toxic gas stored by a chemical works escapes at night after an outsider cuts a valve, injuring people living nearby. The works pleads the act of a stranger.

- ☐ A. The plea cannot avail an enterprise in a hazardous activity, whose duty is absolute.
- ☐ B. The plea succeeds, because act of a stranger is a recognised defence to every escape case.
- ☐ C. The plea succeeds, because storing gas for an industrial purpose is a natural use of land.
- ☐ D. The plea fails only if the works is shown to have been negligent in guarding the valve.

6. A courier firm's driver, sent from the depot to a customer, turns off his route and drives eighteen kilometres to visit a cousin. On that stretch he injures a cyclist by careless driving.

- ☐ A. The firm is liable, because the driver was employed to drive and was driving when he caused harm.
- ☐ B. The firm is liable, because a deviation is merely an unauthorised mode of an authorised act.
- ☐ C. Neither the firm nor the driver is liable, the journey being outside the contract of employment.
- ☐ D. The firm is not liable; the driver was on a frolic of his own when the injury occurred.

7. A quarry hand works below a crane that regularly swings stones over his head. He and his union have protested repeatedly and the employer has done nothing. A stone falls and injures him.

- ☐ A. The claim fails: by staying at work with full knowledge he consented to the risk of falling stones.
- ☐ B. The claim succeeds: he knew of the danger but never freely agreed to run it.
- ☐ C. The claim fails: an employee who continues after protest is the author of his own misfortune.
- ☐ D. The claim succeeds only if the employer brought the stones on the land for his own purposes.

8. A pedestrian steps onto a road against the signal and is struck by a car driven well above the speed limit. The court finds both of them at fault for what happened.

- ☐ A. The pedestrian recovers nothing, his own negligence being the immediate cause of the collision.
- ☐ B. The pedestrian recovers in full, since the driver's breach of the speed limit is decisive.
- ☐ C. Damages are reduced to the extent of the pedestrian's own share of the fault.
- ☐ D. The driver escapes liability altogether because the pedestrian consented to an obvious risk.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · THE METRO UNTIL ONE IN THE MORNING (Q9-Q12)

The transport authority of a large city proposes to run its metro trains until one in the morning instead of stopping at eleven. Its case is this. Records of night-time road collisions show that four out of five occur between eleven and two, and that most of the vehicles involved are private cars and two-wheelers carrying people home from workplaces, restaurants and cinemas. Buses stop running at ten. The authority argues that if the metro ran until one, a large part of that traffic would move underground and the number of night-time collisions would fall sharply. It adds that the extra cost of the late service would be recovered from fares, because the people now driving home at that hour are exactly the people who buy metro tickets during the day. It points out that the police record the time of every collision, so the change can be measured month by month. The authority therefore recommends that the extension be approved for a trial year, and says the fall in collisions should be visible well within it.

9. The authority's case rests on a step it never puts into words. Which of the following must it be assuming if the conclusion about collisions is to follow from the records cited?

- ☐ A. Collisions after eleven at night are more severe than those which occur in daylight.
- ☐ B. Those now driving home after eleven can in fact use the metro for that journey.
- ☐ C. No city has ever extended its metro hours without a measurable fall in collisions.
- ☐ D. The authority cannot afford to run additional buses between ten and one at night.

10. Set the safety conclusion aside for a moment and look only at the money. The claim that the extra cost of the late service will be recovered from fares assumes that

- ☐ A. daytime metro riders would give up their tickets if the late service were refused.
- ☐ B. running trains after eleven costs no more per hour than running them at midday.
- ☐ C. enough of the late travellers would actually pay to ride rather than drive.
- ☐ D. fare revenue collected at night is kept separate from the revenue collected by day.

11. A member of the board wishes to test the case by denying something it takes for granted. Which statement, if true, would show that an assumption of the argument is false?

- ☐ A. Most of the cars in those collisions are on routes the metro network does not serve.
- ☐ B. The metro has been extended to one in the morning in two comparable cities already.
- ☐ C. Restaurants and cinemas in the city usually close a little before eleven at night.
- ☐ D. The number of collisions between two and five in the morning has been rising steadily.

12. Three of the statements below are things the authority must take for granted before its recommendation makes sense. The argument assumes each of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ A. that people now driving home late would find the metro an acceptable substitute.
- ☐ B. that the collisions counted after eleven involve the vehicles the metro would replace.
- ☐ C. that running trains later would not itself create a new source of road collisions.
- ☐ D. that the trial year will see no strike stopping the metro.

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · THE PRINCIPAL'S LETTER ON COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE (Q13-Q16)

A college principal writes to the governing board. Last year the college introduced a rule requiring every student to attend seventy-five per cent of lectures. This year the pass percentage in the final examination rose from sixty-two to seventy-



principal concludes that compulsory attendance raises performance, and that the rule should be extended to the two affiliated colleges, where the pass percentage is low. He adds that the few students who failed this year were, almost without exception, those marked absent most often, which he says proves that absence causes failure. He notes further that not a single teacher has complained about the rule, and takes that silence as evidence that the teaching staff endorse it. He mentions in passing that the examination this year was set and marked by a fresh panel appointed by the university. Finally, he observes that the rule has cost the college nothing, and argues that a measure which costs nothing and is followed by an improvement must be worth extending wherever results are poor.

13. The principal's central inference runs from the attendance rule introduced last year to this year's improved results. That inference is most vulnerable to the objection that

- ☐ A. the pass percentage is a cruder measure of performance than the average mark obtained.
- ☐ B. seventy-five per cent is an arbitrary figure that the letter nowhere attempts to justify.
- ☐ C. the affiliated colleges may have introduced attendance rules of their own last year.
- ☐ D. something else may have changed in the same year and produced the better results.

14. The principal treats the overlap between the students who failed and the students marked absent most often as proof of a cause. His claim that absence causes failure is flawed chiefly because

- ☐ A. a few students are too small a group from which to draw any conclusion whatever.
- ☐ B. students who were failing anyway may for that reason have stopped attending.
- ☐ C. the letter never states how many lectures those particular students missed.
- ☐ D. attendance is recorded by teachers, whose registers may contain occasional errors.

15. The letter moves from the fact that no teacher has complained to the conclusion that the teaching staff endorse the rule. Treating that silence as endorsement is an error because

- ☐ A. teachers may have complained to someone other than the principal himself.
- ☐ B. the board, and not the teaching staff, is competent to approve such a rule.
- ☐ C. people may stay silent about a rule they dislike but cannot safely oppose.
- ☐ D. a rule may be good for students even though the teachers who apply it dislike it.

16. The letter closes by arguing that a measure which cost nothing and was followed by an improvement must be worth extending wherever results are poor. Which argument below is flawed in most nearly the same way?

- ☐ A. The new signboard was free and sales then rose, so every branch should have one.
- ☐ B. This medicine is expensive, and expensive medicines are usually the more effective ones.
- ☐ C. Since the scheme has failed in one college, it will certainly fail in the two others.
- ☐ D. Most people approve of the rule, and what most people approve of is generally right.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · DATA TABLE DI · NIRMAYA HEALTH MISSION: FOUR SCREENING CENTRES IN A YEAR (Q17–Q21)

The Nirmaya Health Mission runs four screening centres, each attached to a cluster of schools. Children from the schools in a cluster are examined once a year for anaemia. The table gives, for each centre, the number of children screened during the year, the percentage of those children found to be anaemic, the number of schools the centre covers, and the number of health workers posted to it. Every child screened belongs to exactly one centre and no child is screened twice. The percentage in the third column is a percentage of the children screened at that centre alone. The mission uses these figures to decide where to post additional health workers before the next round of screening, and it reports the same table to the district education office at the close of every year.

Centre	Children screened	Found anaemic (%)	Schools covered	Health workers
Alaknanda	12,000	25	40	60
Brahmi	9,000	30	30	50
Chandan	15,000	20	50	60
Dhruva	18,000	35	45	90

17. Read the second and third columns of the table together. Taking Alaknanda and Chandan together, how many of the children screened at those two centres were found to be anaemic during the year?

- ☐ A. 6,000
- ☐ B. 6,750
- ☐ C. 5,400
- ☐ D. 27,000

18. At which centre is the number of children screened per health worker posted there the greatest?

- ☐ A. Alaknanda
- ☐ B. Brahmi
- ☐ C. Chandan
- ☐ D. Dhruva

19. By what percentage does the number found anaemic at Dhruva exceed the number found anaemic at Alaknanda?

- ☐ A. 210%
- ☐ B. 110%
- ☐ C. 52.4%
- ☐ D. 47.6%

20. The mission wants a single figure for the whole of its work during the year. Taking all four centres together, the proportion of the children screened who were found anaemic is nearest to

- ☐ A. 25%
- ☐ B. 30%
- ☐ C. 27.5%
- ☐ D. 28%

21. Next year Brahmi screens 3,000 children more than this year and the anaemic share there falls to 24 per cent. The number found anaemic at Brahmi will

- ☐ A. fall by 180
- ☐ B. rise by 180
- ☐ C. fall by 540
- ☐ D. remain unchanged at 2,700



QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · PIE CHART DI · THE PORT OF KESARBANDAR: ONE YEAR'S EXPORT BASKET (Q22-Q25)

Kesarbandar is a mid-sized port whose customs office publishes the value of everything shipped out through it. Last year exports through it were worth 9,000 crore rupees in all, and the annual review presents the basket as a pie chart. Textiles accounted for 28 per cent, engineering goods for 24 per cent, processed food for 18 per cent, chemicals for 15 per cent, gems and jewellery for 10 per cent, and all remaining goods for 5 per cent. The six sectors account for the whole year's exports, and each sector's angle at the centre is proportional to the share it represents. The table below reproduces the same figures, and the review warns that a share and a value are not the same thing.

Commodity group	Share of export value (%)
Textiles	28
Engineering goods	24
Processed food	18
Chemicals	15
Gems and jewellery	10
Other goods	5

22. The review sets the two consumer-facing groups against the two industrial ones. By how many crore rupees do textiles and processed food together exceed engineering goods and chemicals together?

- ☐ A. 1,170 ☐ B. 3,510
☐ C. 630 ☐ D. 4,140

23. A draughtsman is asked to redraw the chart accurately with a protractor. What is the angle, at the centre of the chart, of the sector representing gems and jewellery?

- ☐ A. 18 degrees ☐ B. 54 degrees
☐ C. 100.8 degrees ☐ D. 36 degrees

24. The shares of processed food, chemicals and gems and jewellery taken together bear what ratio to the share of textiles?

- ☐ A. 43 : 28 ☐ B. 28 : 43
☐ C. 129 : 84 ☐ D. 43 : 24

25. Next year exports through the port are worth 10,000 crore rupees and the share of engineering goods rises to 30 per cent. Engineering exports will then exceed this year's engineering exports by

- ☐ A. 3,000 ☐ B. 600
☐ C. 840 ☐ D. 540

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

42 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 defines culpable homicide? _____
- Which section of the BNS states when culpable homicide is murder? _____
- Under which section is murder punished? _____
- Under which section is culpable homicide not amounting to murder punished? _____
- Which BNS section punishes causing death by a rash or negligent act? _____
- What are the two elements the third clause of section 101 requires? _____
- Does the offender's ignorance of the victim's frailty defeat the third clause? _____
- State the two adjectives that qualify provocation in Exception 1. _____
- What is cooling time and why does it matter? _____
- Can a man rely on provocation he engineered himself? _____
- List the four limbs of Exception 4. _____
- Which limb of Exception 4 is most often lost in practice? _____
- Does the knowledge limb of section 100 require intention? _____
- What does imminently dangerous mean in the fourth clause of section 101? _____
- If no mental state under section 100 is made out, what remains? _____
- Name the three elements of the tort of negligence. _____
- Which case gives the neighbour principle? _____
- State the neighbour principle in one line. _____
- When is an employer vicariously liable? _____
- Is an authorised act done in an unauthorised manner within the course of employment? _____
- What is a frolic of one's own? _____
- Does a frolic exonerate the servant as well? _____
- State the rule in Rylands v Fletcher. _____
- In what year was Rylands v Fletcher decided? _____
- What use of land does the rule in Rylands require? _____
- Name the five defences to strict liability. _____
- Which case laid down absolute liability in India? _____
- What is the key difference between strict and absolute liability? _____
- To whom is the absolute duty owed and is it delegable? _____
- Translate volenti non fit injuria. _____
- Is knowledge of a danger the same as consent to it? _____
- What effect does contributory negligence have today? _____
- What is a necessary assumption? _____
- What is the negation test? _____
- Why is the strongest-sounding option usually wrong on assumption questions? _____
- What must an EXCEPT assumption question be answered by? _____
- Name the flaw of treating a sequence as a cause. _____
- What is reversed causation? _____
- Why is an argument from silence weak? _____
- How is a parallel-reasoning question decided? _____
- How do you convert a percentage share into a pie-chart angle? _____
- What angle corresponds to a 15 per cent share? _____

