

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 · ZONES OF THE SEA: SOVEREIGNTY, PASSAGE AND RESOURCE RIGHTS (Q1-Q4)

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS), to which India is a party, divides the ocean into zones measured from the baseline, ordinarily the low-water line along the coast. Under Article 3, every State may establish a territorial sea not exceeding 12 nautical miles, and under Article 2 its sovereignty extends to that sea, to the airspace above it and to the seabed below. Article 17 nonetheless gives the ships of all States a right of innocent passage through the territorial sea. By Article 19, passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State, and it ceases to be innocent if the ship engages in activities such as any exercise with weapons, the launching or landing of aircraft, or fishing. The right is given to ships; there is no corresponding right of innocent passage for aircraft flying over the territorial sea. Article 33 permits a contiguous zone extending to 24 nautical miles from the baseline, in which the coastal State may exercise only the control necessary to prevent, or to punish, infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws committed within its territory or territorial sea. Under Articles 56 and 57, an exclusive economic zone of up to 200 nautical miles gives the coastal State sovereign rights over the living and non-living natural resources of the waters, seabed and subsoil, while Article 58 preserves for all States the freedoms of navigation and overflight within that zone.

1. A trawler flying a foreign flag crosses India's territorial sea, 8 nautical miles from the coast, on the shortest route between two foreign ports. Midway, its crew lowers nets and fishes for two hours before resuming the voyage. On the principles in the passage, the trawler's passage:

- ☐ A. Remained innocent throughout, because the vessel kept to the most direct route between two foreign ports and never entered any Indian port
- ☐ B. Remained innocent, because fishing makes passage non-innocent only when it is carried on beyond the territorial sea in the economic zone
- ☐ C. Ceased to be innocent, because fishing is among the activities that render a ship's passage through the territorial sea non-innocent
- ☐ D. Ceased to be innocent only if India can show that the fishing caused measurable harm to its fish stocks or to coastal livelihoods

2. Customs officers learn that, an hour earlier, a foreign cargo ship transferred contraband to a small boat that landed it on an Indian beach. The ship is now 22 nautical miles from the baseline and heading out to sea, and Indian officers board and detain it. On the principles in the passage, the boarding is:

- ☐ A. Lawful, because within 24 nautical miles India may exercise the control needed to punish a customs infringement committed within its territory
- ☐ B. Unlawful, because beyond the 12-mile territorial sea India has no sovereignty and so may exercise no control of any kind over foreign ships at all
- ☐ C. Unlawful, because contiguous-zone powers let India only prevent future infringements and never punish one that has already taken place
- ☐ D. Lawful, because the economic zone gives India sovereign rights over every activity of foreign ships within 200 nautical miles of its coast

3. At a point 150 nautical miles from India's baseline, a foreign warship sails through without notice while, nearby, a foreign company begins drilling the seabed for natural gas without India's consent. Which statement is correct on the principles in the passage?

- ☐ A. Both activities are lawful, because India's sovereignty ends at 12 nautical miles and the waters beyond are open to every State without restriction
- ☐ B. Both activities are unlawful, because the economic zone gives India full sovereignty over the water, the airspace and the seabed lying within it
- ☐ C. The warship's passage is unlawful because it gave no notice, while the drilling is lawful because natural gas is not a living resource of the sea
- ☐ D. The warship exercises a preserved freedom of navigation, but the drilling infringes India's sovereign rights over the zone's non-living resources

4. A foreign aircraft carrier crosses India's territorial sea 10 nautical miles off the coast on a continuous route and, while there, launches a helicopter that flies out to a point 30 nautical miles offshore. On the same day, a foreign military aircraft, unconnected with the carrier, flies across India's territorial sea without permission. Which assessment is correct?

- ☐ A. Only the aircraft acts wrongfully; the carrier's passage stays innocent because its helicopter flew out of the territorial sea to a point beyond it
- ☐ B. Both act wrongfully: launching aircraft makes the carrier's passage non-innocent, and no right of innocent passage extends to aircraft overflight
- ☐ C. Only the carrier acts wrongfully; the aircraft enjoys over the territorial sea the same right of innocent passage that ships enjoy within it
- ☐ D. Neither acts wrongfully, since the warships and military aircraft of other States are immune from a coastal State's laws wherever they may be

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF PROPERTY · GIFTS UNDER THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT: ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION (Q5-Q8)



Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines a gift as the transfer of certain existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration by one person, the donor, to another, the donee, and accepted by or on behalf of the donee. Such acceptance must be made during the lifetime of the donor and while he is still capable of giving; if the donee dies before acceptance, the gift is void. Under Section 123, a gift of immovable property must be effected by a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor and attested by at least two witnesses, whereas a gift of movable property may be effected either by such a registered instrument or by delivery. Section 124 makes a gift comprising both existing and future property void as to the future property. Section 126 permits the donor and donee to agree that a gift shall be suspended or revoked on the happening of a specified event that does not depend on the will of the donor; but a gift that the parties agree shall be revocable, wholly or in part, at the mere will of the donor is void wholly or in part, as the case may be. Section 127 deals with onerous gifts. Where a gift takes the form of a single transfer to the same person of several things, of which one is burdened by an obligation and the others are not, the donee can take nothing by the gift unless he accepts it fully; where the gift takes the form of separate and independent transfers, the donee may accept one and refuse the others.

5. Ramesh executes and registers a deed gifting his flat to his nephew Arjun; the deed is signed by Ramesh and attested by two witnesses. Arjun, who is abroad, does not know of the deed. Ramesh dies suddenly, and a week later Arjun learns of the deed and writes to the family accepting the gift. The gift is:

- ☐ A. Valid, because the deed was registered, signed by the donor and attested by two witnesses, which is all that Section 123 requires for land
- ☐ B. Void, because acceptance had to be made during the donor's lifetime, and Arjun accepted the gift only after Ramesh had died
- ☐ C. Valid, because acceptance relates back to the date of registration once the donee accepts within a reasonable time of learning of it
- ☐ D. Void, because a gift of immovable property to a donee living abroad must be accepted in person before the registering officer

6. At a family gathering, Meera hands her gold necklace to her niece Kavya, saying 'This is yours now'; Kavya thanks her and wears it home. On the same occasion Meera tells Kavya that she is gifting her a plot of farmland and hands over its keys and title papers, but no instrument is executed. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. Both gifts are void, because every gift, of movable or of immovable property, must be made by a registered instrument attested by two witnesses
- ☐ B. Both gifts are valid, because each was made voluntarily and without consideration and was accepted by Kavya during Meera's own lifetime
- ☐ C. The plot is validly gifted by delivery of its keys and title papers, but the necklace is not, since valuable jewellery needs a registered deed
- ☐ D. The necklace is validly gifted by delivery, but the plot is not, because a gift of immovable property needs a registered, attested instrument

7. Sarla's registered and duly attested gift deed transfers two adjoining plots to her grandson Dev, who accepts. Clause 1 says the gift of both plots stands revoked if Dev uses either plot for a liquor shop. Clause 2 says Sarla may take back the eastern plot whenever she chooses. Under Section 126, the legal position is:

- ☐ A. The gift of the western plot is valid subject to Clause 1, but the gift of the eastern plot is void, as it is revocable at Sarla's mere will
- ☐ B. The entire gift is void, because any clause permitting revocation of a gift defeats the voluntary and irrevocable nature of the transfer as a whole
- ☐ C. The entire gift is valid and both clauses are void, so that Dev takes both of the plots absolutely, free of every condition of revocation
- ☐ D. The gift of both plots is valid, and Sarla may take back the eastern plot at will, since the parties expressly agreed to that clause

8. By a single gift deed, Prakash transfers to his son Vivek a residential house and a commercial shop on which a bank loan is secured, the deed requiring the donee to repay that loan. Vivek accepts the house but, by letter, refuses the shop. Under Section 127:

- ☐ A. Vivek takes the house free of any burden, since a donee may always accept the beneficial parts of a gift and reject the onerous parts
- ☐ B. Vivek takes both properties, because acceptance of any part of a gift made by a single deed operates in law as acceptance of the whole
- ☐ C. Vivek can take nothing under the deed unless he accepts it fully, including the shop and the obligation to repay the bank loan
- ☐ D. Vivek takes the house, and the shop reverts to Prakash with its loan, because a burdened property cannot be transferred by gift

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · THE ONLINE LAND REGISTRY AND THE FALL IN FRAUD (Q9-Q12)

Three years ago, the revenue department of a state replaced its paper land records with a public online registry in which anyone can view, free of charge, the recorded owner of every plot, the encumbrances on it and its complete chain of past transfers. In the three years since, complaints of property fraud filed with the state's police have fallen by forty per cent, most sharply among complaints alleging that a seller had sold land he did not own or had already sold to someone else. The department concludes that the registry caused the decline. Because buyers can now check, before they pay, whether a seller truly holds clear title, fraudsters find it far harder to pass off land that they have no right to sell, and fewer buyers are deceived.

9. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the department's conclusion?

- ☐ A. In two neighbouring states that still keep paper land records, complaints of property fraud stayed broadly level over the same three years
- ☐ B. The registry cost the state far less to build than first estimated, and it now earns a modest revenue from the sale of certified copies of records
- ☐ C. Property prices in the state rose steadily over the three-year period, drawing a large number of first-time buyers into the market
- ☐ D. Several other states have announced plans to set up online land registries of their own within the next two or three years

10. The department's explanation relies on buyers actually consulting the registry before they pay. Which



following, if true, most directly supports that mechanism?

- ☐ A. Complaints of property fraud fell by about the same proportion in districts with very poor internet access as in districts with good access
- ☐ B. The registry received a large number of visits from journalists and researchers studying land policy during its first year of operation
- ☐ C. Most fraud complaints filed during the three years concerned agricultural land rather than urban flats or commercial office premises
- ☐ D. Server logs show that in about seven of every ten registered sales, the buyer had searched that plot's record in the month before the sale

11. Each of the following, if true, strengthens the department's conclusion EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. The fall in complaints began within months of the registry's launch and was steepest in the districts where the registry went live first
- ☐ B. The police made no change of any kind to their procedures for registering complaints of property fraud during the three-year period
- ☐ C. In the same period the state doubled its sub-registrar offices, which now verify every seller's identity in person before registering a sale
- ☐ D. Complaints about frauds the registry cannot detect, such as forged powers of attorney, did not fall at all over the very same three-year period

12. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument by ruling out the possibility that the decline reflects reduced reporting of fraud rather than reduced fraud?

- ☐ A. Most complaints of property fraud in the state are filed by banks that lent against the land rather than by the individual buyers who were deceived
- ☐ B. Independent household surveys show that the share of buyers who say they were defrauded fell by roughly the same proportion as complaints did
- ☐ C. Victims of property fraud usually discover it only years after the sale, when a rival claimant to the land finally appears to assert title
- ☐ D. The registry also lists pending civil litigation over each plot, which prospective buyers are able to view online without paying any fee

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · THE LEGAL-AID CLINIC AND THE EXAMINATION RESULTS (Q13–Q16)

A national law university compared the final-year examination results of students who had volunteered for its optional evening legal-aid clinic with those of students who had not. Over five batches, clinic volunteers scored, on average, twelve per cent higher in their final examinations. The dean argues that handling real clients' problems sharpens the analytical skills that examinations reward, and that clinic work therefore improves academic performance. On this basis he proposes that the clinic be made compulsory for every second-year student, predicting that the average examination score of the whole batch will rise as a result.

13. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the dean's argument?

- ☐ A. Clinic volunteers reported that the work was demanding and occasionally took time away from their regular reading for the course
- ☐ B. Over five years the clinic has helped several hundred local residents resolve disputes over wages, tenancy and small plots of land
- ☐ C. Some students who never volunteered for the clinic nonetheless obtained some of the highest marks in their batch in the final year
- ☐ D. Clinic volunteers had, on average, entered the university with substantially higher entrance-test ranks than non-volunteers had

14. Granting that clinic work benefited the students who chose to volunteer, which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the dean's prediction about making the clinic compulsory?

- ☐ A. Volunteers who stayed with the clinic for two full years scored higher in the final examinations than those who stayed for only a single year
- ☐ B. In a pilot at a sister university, students assigned to a clinic against their stated preference showed no gain in examination scores
- ☐ C. Second-year students in recent batches have consistently rated the clinic as one of the most valuable features of the university
- ☐ D. The university's examinations increasingly include problem-based questions modelled closely on the real disputes of actual clients

15. Each of the following, if true, weakens the dean's argument EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. Among students with identical entrance ranks, those who volunteered still outscored those who did not by about the same margin
- ☐ B. Many volunteers joined the clinic only in their final year, after earlier results had already placed them near the top of their class
- ☐ C. The clinic selects its volunteers from among applicants partly on the basis of their marks in the first-year university examinations
- ☐ D. Volunteers were disproportionately students without part-time jobs, who therefore had many more hours available for private study

16. The dean replies that the score gap persists even when volunteers are compared only with non-volunteers of identical entrance ranks. Which of the following, if true, would still most seriously weaken his argument?

- ☐ A. Entrance-test ranks have proved a fairly reliable predictor of how well students at the university perform in their final examinations
- ☐ B. The size of the gap between volunteers and non-volunteers has remained roughly constant across all five of the batches that were studied
- ☐ C. Volunteers are also far likelier to attend optional tutorials and moot practice, each of which is independently linked to higher scores
- ☐ D. A small number of volunteers left the clinic partway through the academic year, citing the heavy workload that the clinic placed on them

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · RATIO & PROPORTION · THE FOUR WARDS OF A MUNICIPAL CONSTITUENCY (Q17–Q20)

Before a municipal election, the returning officer of a city constituency publishes a summary of the electoral roll for its four wards R and S. For each ward the summary gives the number of registered voters and the ratio in which they are divided between



Ward	Registered voters	Men : Women (registered)	Votes polled
P	36,000	5 : 4	27,000
Q	42,000	4 : 3	29,400
R	30,000	7 : 8	24,000
S	24,000	1 : 1	15,600

- QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · AVERAGES · A STATE'S CAPITAL SPENDING AND REVENUE DEFICIT (Q21-Q25)**

Year	Capital expenditure (Rs crore)	Revenue deficit (Rs crore)
2020-21	1,240	460
2021-22	1,380	410
2022-23	1,460	380
2023-24	1,620	330
2024-25	1,800	270

- ## RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

1. UNCLOS — maximum breadth of the territorial sea? _____
2. Transfer of Property Act, 1882 — section defining a 'gift'? _____
3. Divide 42,000 in the ratio 4 : 3 — the larger part? _____
4. Average of 330, 270 and 360? _____

6. UNCLOS – maximum breadth of the exclusive economic zone

