

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) · THEFT, SNATCHING, EXTORTION AND ROBBERY UNDER THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (Q1-Q5)

Chapter XVII of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) deals with offences against property. Under Section 303(1), whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, commits theft. The offence protects possession rather than ownership, so even an owner may commit theft by taking his own property out of the possession of a person who lawfully holds it, such as a pledgee. 'Dishonestly' means with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another. In *Pyare Lal Bhargava v. State of Rajasthan* (1963) the Supreme Court held that even a temporary removal, made with the intention of returning the property later, can be theft, because the wrongful gain or loss need not be permanent. Section 304 adds snatching: theft is snatching if, in order to commit theft, the offender suddenly, quickly or forcibly seizes or grabs movable property from a person or from his possession. Under Section 308(1), extortion is committed by one who intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver any property to any person. 'Injury' includes harm to a person's body, mind, reputation or property. Unlike theft, in extortion the property is handed over, with a consent obtained by fear. Section 309 then makes theft robbery if, in order to commit the theft, or in committing it, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away the property obtained by it, the offender for that end voluntarily causes or attempts to cause death, hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death, instant hurt or instant wrongful restraint. Extortion becomes robbery if the offender, being in the presence of the person put in fear, puts him in fear of instant death, hurt or wrongful restraint and so induces him to deliver the property then and there.

1. Harish pledges his own gold chain with Mohan, a licensed pawnbroker, as security for a loan of Rs 40,000. One evening, while Mohan is away, Harish lets himself into the shop with a spare key, takes the chain back and leaves without repaying the loan. Harish has:

- ☐ A. Committed no offence, because nobody can commit theft of property that he himself owns, whatever the manner of taking
- ☐ B. Committed extortion, because he obtained the chain from Mohan's shop without repaying the loan the chain was pledged for
- ☐ C. Committed theft, because he dishonestly moved the chain out of Mohan's possession without consent, though he owned it
- ☐ D. Committed no offence, because Mohan's only remedy is a civil suit to recover the loan, a pledge being a commercial bargain

2. Nisha, a clerk in a land-records office, takes a sale-deed register home overnight so that a builder can photograph certain pages in return for a payment to her. She puts it back on its shelf before the office opens the next morning. Nisha:

- ☐ A. Has committed theft, because she dishonestly moved the register out of the office's possession; temporary removal suffices
- ☐ B. Has committed no theft, because she always intended to return the register, so the office suffered no permanent deprivation
- ☐ C. Has committed extortion, because the builder obtained copies of the register's pages by paying her money to remove it
- ☐ D. Has committed no theft, because the register was back on its shelf before anyone in the office noticed it was missing

3. Kabir messages Leena, a shopkeeper, that unless she transfers Rs 50,000 to his account by Friday he will post doctored photographs of her daughter online. Frightened, Leena transfers the money on Thursday. Kabir has committed:

- ☐ A. Theft, because he caused Leena a wrongful loss of Rs 50,000 by taking her money dishonestly and without her real, free consent
- ☐ B. Robbery, because he put Leena in fear of injury to her daughter and thereby obtained the money from her through that fear
- ☐ C. No offence against property, because Leena herself chose to transfer the money and nothing was taken from her possession
- ☐ D. Extortion, because he intentionally put Leena in fear of injury to another and so dishonestly induced her to deliver money

4. Ravi opens an unlocked parked car and takes a laptop from the back seat. As he walks off with it, the owner, Sunil, catches his arm. Ravi pushes Sunil to the ground, bruising his knee, and runs away with the laptop. Ravi has committed:

- ☐ A. Theft and a separate offence of hurt only, because the theft was already complete before Sunil caught hold of his arm
- ☐ B. Robbery, because he voluntarily caused hurt for the end of carrying away the property that he had obtained by theft
- ☐ C. Snatching, because he forcibly secured the laptop out of Sunil's possession by pushing Sunil away from himself
- ☐ D. Extortion, because he put Sunil in fear of instant hurt and thereby made Sunil let go of his hold on the laptop

5. A motorcyclist rides past Meera and, in one swift motion, pulls her purse out of her hand; Meera is unhurt. Another motorcyclist grabs Tara's handbag, but its strap is looped round her wrist; he keeps accelerating, dragging Tara several metres and grazing her arms, until the strap snaps and he rides off with the bag. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Both riders committed snatching, because in each case the purse or bag was suddenly and forcibly seized from the person
- ☐ B. Both riders committed robbery, because pulling property out of a person's hand is itself the use of force against her
- ☐ C. The first rider committed snatching and the second robbery, as he voluntarily caused hurt in order to take the bag
- ☐ D. The first rider committed simple theft and the second snatching, as only the second used any force against the person

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF CONTRACT · COMMUNICATION OF PROPOSAL, ACCEPTANCE AND REVOCATION: SECTIONS 4 AND 5 OF THE CONTRACT ACT (Q6-Q9)

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement arises when a proposal is accepted, and the Act fixes the moment at which is complete. Section 4 provides that the communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the whom it is made. The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer when it is put in a course of transi



him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor; and as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer. A revocation is complete as against the person to whom it is made only when it comes to his knowledge. Section 5 builds on these rules: a proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards; an acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards. Because a person can accept only a proposal he knows of, the Allahabad High Court held in *Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Datt* (1913) that a servant who traced a missing boy without knowing that a reward had been announced could not claim the reward. Where the parties communicate instantaneously, as by telephone, the Supreme Court held in *Bhagwandas Goverdhandas Kedia v. Girdharilal Parshottamdas* (1966) that the postal rule does not apply: the contract is made only when the acceptance is actually heard by the proposer, and at the place where it is heard.

6. On 1 March, Arjun in Pune posts a letter offering to sell his tractor to Bimal in Nagpur for Rs 4 lakh. Bimal receives it on 4 March and posts his acceptance at 10 am on 5 March. At noon on 5 March Arjun emails Bimal withdrawing the offer; Bimal reads the email at 1 pm. The acceptance reaches Arjun on 7 March. Is there a contract?

- ☐ A. No, because Arjun's revocation reached Bimal on 5 March, two days before the acceptance letter ever reached Arjun
- ☐ B. Yes, because the acceptance was complete against Arjun when it was posted at 10 am, before Bimal read the revocation
- ☐ C. No, because a proposal may be revoked at any time before the proposer comes to know that his proposal has been accepted
- ☐ D. Yes, because a proposal made by post can never be revoked by email, a revocation having to use the proposal's mode

7. On Monday Chitra posts a letter accepting Dev's written offer to lease his shop to her. On Tuesday she changes her mind and telephones Dev, who hears and notes her withdrawal of the acceptance. Her letter of acceptance reaches Dev on Wednesday. Dev sues to enforce the lease. Dev:

- ☐ A. Succeeds, because the acceptance became complete as against Dev on posting, and so it bound both parties from Monday
- ☐ B. Succeeds, because an acceptance once posted is out of the acceptor's power and so cannot afterwards be withdrawn at all
- ☐ C. Fails, because a lease of a shop cannot be concluded by an exchange of letters through the post, whatever their dates
- ☐ D. Fails, because Chitra revoked her acceptance before it reached his knowledge, which is when it became complete against her

8. Rekha's dog goes missing and she pastes notices offering Rs 5,000 to anyone who returns it. Sanjay, a neighbour who has not seen any notice, finds the dog and brings it back. Later he learns of the reward and claims it. Sanjay:

- ☐ A. Cannot claim, because he did not know of the proposal when he acted, and no one can accept an unknown proposal
- ☐ B. Can claim, because he did exactly what the notice asked, and performing a proposal's conditions amounts to acceptance
- ☐ C. Can claim, because a reward announced to the whole public binds its maker in favour of anyone who returns the dog
- ☐ D. Cannot claim, because a reward offered by public notice may be accepted only by a written reply sent to Rekha first

9. Over the telephone, Imran in Kolkata offers to supply steel to Jyoti in Chennai at a fixed price. Jyoti says 'I accept', but the line had failed a moment earlier and Imran hears nothing. Believing the deal is struck, Jyoti books lorries. An hour later Imran sells the steel to another buyer. Jyoti sues Imran. She:

- ☐ A. Succeeds, because her acceptance was complete as against Imran the moment she spoke it, being then beyond her power to recall
- ☐ B. Succeeds, but only in a Chennai court, because a contract made by telephone is always made where the acceptance is spoken
- ☐ C. Fails, because with an instantaneous mode no contract arises until the proposer hears the acceptance, which never happened
- ☐ D. Fails, because an offer made over the telephone lapses the moment the line is cut, whatever either party says afterwards

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · THE KONKAN COAST FISHERS' RELIEF FUND AND ITS FOUR PRINCIPLES (Q10-Q13)

The Konkarn Coast Fishers' Relief Fund compensates small fishers for losses at sea. Its rules contain four principles, which apply strictly and in addition to one another.

Principle I: Relief may be paid only to a fisher who had been registered with the Fund for at least two complete fishing seasons before the season in which the loss occurred.

Principle II: Relief is payable only for the loss of a boat or of nets caused by a storm, or by a collision with a vessel that failed to stop after the collision. No relief is payable for any loss suffered at sea during a ban period declared by the Fisheries Department, unless the fisher had put to sea to rescue a person in distress.

Principle III: Where a boat is owned jointly, the relief assessed for it is divided among the co-owners in proportion to their shares, and the share of a co-owner who is not registered with the Fund is not paid to anyone.

Principle IV: A claim must be filed within sixty days of the loss. A late claim may be accepted only if the fisher was in hospital on the sixtieth day after the loss.

10. The boat Sagarika is owned by Anil (50%), Bhavna (30%) and Chetan (20%). Anil and Bhavna have been registered for five seasons; Chetan has never registered. A storm destroys the boat and the Fund assesses relief at Rs 2,00,000. The Fund must pay:

- ☐ A. Rs 2,00,000 in all, shared by Anil and Bhavna in the ratio 5:3, with Chetan's portion passing to them
- ☐ B. Rs 2,00,000 in all, shared by all three co-owners in the ratio 5:3:2, as a storm destroyed the boat
- ☐ C. Nothing at all, because relief for a jointly owned boat needs every one of its co-owners to be registered
- ☐ D. Rs 1,60,000 in all: Rs 1,00,000 to Anil and Rs 60,000 to Bhavna; Chetan's share goes to no one

11. During a declared ban period, Farida, registered for four seasons, takes her boat out on hearing that a swimmer is being swept out to sea. A sudden storm wrecks her boat while she is pulling the swimmer ashore. She files her claim ten days later. Farida:

- ☐ A. Is entitled to relief: she went out in the ban to rescue a person in distress, and a storm wrecked her boat



- ☐ B. Is not entitled to relief, because Principle II denies relief for every loss at sea suffered in a ban period
- ☐ C. Is entitled to relief for her nets alone, because a boat taken out during a ban is never covered
- ☐ D. Is not entitled to relief, because the rescue, not the storm, was why she was at sea when the boat was lost

12. Gopal, registered for six seasons, loses his nets in a storm on 1 June; the sixtieth day after the loss is 31 July. He is in hospital from 10 June to 25 July and files his claim on 10 August. His claim:

- ☐ A. Must be accepted, because he spent most of the eight weeks after his loss in hospital and so could not file it
- ☐ B. May be accepted, because the Fund has a discretion to admit any claim delayed by the fisher's own illness or injury
- ☐ C. Must be rejected, because it was filed late and Gopal was not in hospital on the sixtieth day after his loss
- ☐ D. Must be rejected, because the loss of nets alone, without the loss of the boat, never entitles a fisher to relief

13. Fishing seasons run from January to December. Hema registered midway through the 2023 season and has stayed registered. In the 2026 season, with no ban in force, a trawler rams her boat at night, stops, and its owner admits fault; the boat later sinks. The same night a storm sweeps away her nets. She files promptly.

Hema:

- ☐ A. Gets nothing, because her part-season in 2023 means she has not completed the registration period the Fund requires
- ☐ B. Gets relief for her nets only, because the trawler stopped after the collision, so the boat's loss is not covered
- ☐ C. Gets relief for both the boat and the nets, since both were lost at sea that night with no ban in force
- ☐ D. Gets relief for her boat only, because the trawler owner's admission of fault proves the collision caused the loss

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · FIVE MATTERS ON JUSTICE RAO'S WEEKLY LIST (Q14-Q17)

Justice Rao's court will hear five matters in the coming week, one on each day from Monday to Friday, and no matter is heard on more than one day. The matters are an arbitration appeal, a bail plea, a custody dispute, a defamation suit and an eviction case. The registry has fixed the list so that all four of the following conditions are met.

Condition 1: The bail plea is heard on an earlier day than both the custody dispute and the eviction case.

Condition 2: The defamation suit is heard either on Monday or on Friday.

Condition 3: The arbitration appeal and the custody dispute are not heard on consecutive days.

Condition 4: The eviction case is heard on Wednesday or on Thursday.

Where a question adds a fact or replaces a condition, the change applies to that question alone and not to any other question on this passage.

14. If the defamation suit is heard on Monday, which one of the following must be true?

- ☐ A. The eviction case is heard on Thursday.
- ☐ B. The bail plea is heard on Tuesday.
- ☐ C. The custody dispute is heard on Friday.
- ☐ D. The arbitration appeal is heard on Tuesday.

15. If the arbitration appeal is heard on Thursday, which one of the following must be true?

- ☐ A. The bail plea is heard on Tuesday, before the custody dispute.
- ☐ B. The defamation suit is heard on Monday, before the bail plea.
- ☐ C. The eviction case is heard on Thursday.
- ☐ D. The custody dispute is heard on Tuesday.

16. Which one of the following CANNOT be true of the registry's list?

- ☐ A. The bail plea is heard on Wednesday and the defamation suit on Monday.
- ☐ B. The arbitration appeal is heard on Monday and the custody dispute on Friday.
- ☐ C. The arbitration appeal is heard on Friday and the custody dispute on Wednesday.
- ☐ D. The custody dispute is heard on Tuesday and the eviction case on Wednesday.

17. Suppose Condition 3 is replaced by the condition that the arbitration appeal and the custody dispute ARE heard on consecutive days, the other three conditions remaining. How many complete lists are then possible?

- ☐ A. Exactly three lists satisfy all four conditions.
- ☐ B. Exactly four lists satisfy all four conditions.
- ☐ C. Exactly five lists satisfy all four conditions.
- ☐ D. Exactly six lists satisfy all four conditions.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · TAMRAPUR'S GREENHOUSE-GAS INVENTORY, 2021 TO 2025 (Q18-Q21)

Tamrapur's municipal climate cell publishes an inventory of the city's greenhouse-gas emissions every two years. The table gives the emissions of its four reporting sectors in 2021, 2023 and 2025, in thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂e). Transport fell steadily after the city electrified its bus fleet and opened a metro line; industry rose with new factories in the eastern estate; buildings fell after an efficiency code for new construction came into force; and waste rose and then fell after a landfill began capturing methane. The city's climate plan, adopted in 2021, set its targets as percentage changes from 2021 levels, and the questions below use the table alone.

Sector	2021 (kt CO ₂ e)	2023 (kt CO ₂ e)	2025 (kt CO ₂ e)
Transport	480	432	384
Industry	600	660	693
Buildings	320	288	252



Sector	2021 (kt CO2e)	2023 (kt CO2e)	2025 (kt CO2e)
Waste	100	110	88

18. Which sector recorded the largest percentage change, rise or fall, in emissions from 2023 to 2025?

- ☐ A. Transport
 ☐ B. Buildings
 ☐ C. Waste
 ☐ D. Industry

19. By what percentage did Industry's emissions change from 2021 to 2025?

- ☐ A. A rise of 15.5%
 ☐ B. A rise of 15.0%
 ☐ C. A rise of 115.5%
 ☐ D. A rise of 5.0%

20. By what percentage did Tamrapur's total emissions change from 2023 to 2025, correct to one decimal place?

- ☐ A. A fall of 5.2%
 ☐ B. A fall of 5.53%
 ☐ C. A rise of 4.9%
 ☐ D. A fall of 4.9%

21. The plan requires 2027 total emissions to be 10% below the 2021 total. If Industry's emissions rise by 4% from 2025 to 2027, by about what percentage must the other three sectors together cut their emissions from their combined 2025 level?

- ☐ A. 10.0%
 ☐ B. 4.73%
 ☐ C. 13.1%
 ☐ D. 9.25%

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · PROFIT-LOSS-INTEREST · THE HARITGAON PRODUCER COMPANY'S ONION STORAGE DEAL (Q22-Q26)

The Haritgaon Farmer Producer Company bought onions from its members at harvest, when prices were low, and stored them in a hired cold store for four months before selling them in the lean season. It paid members at harvest, paid for transport to the store, and paid the cold store a monthly rent on every quintal it had placed there. To pay members, it borrowed part of the purchase money from a bank at simple interest for the four months and used its own funds for the rest. Some weight was lost in storage through drying, so fewer quintals were sold than were bought. A commission agent at the market deducted a commission on the sale value. The details are in the table.

Item	Value
Onions bought from members	500 quintals at Rs 1,600 per quintal
Transport to the cold store	Rs 50 per quintal bought
Cold-store rent	Rs 30 per quintal bought, per month, for 4 months
Bank loan	Rs 6,00,000 at 12% a year simple interest, for 4 months
Weight lost in storage	10% of the quantity bought
Selling price	Rs 2,400 per quintal sold
Agent's commission	2% of the sale value

22. How much interest did the company pay the bank on its loan?

- ☐ A. Rs 24,000
 ☐ B. Rs 2,88,000
 ☐ C. Rs 18,000
 ☐ D. Rs 32,000

23. What was the company's net profit on the deal after all costs, interest and commission?

- ☐ A. Rs 1,71,000
 ☐ B. Rs 1,49,400
 ☐ C. Rs 1,95,000
 ☐ D. Rs 2,67,000

24. Keeping the quantity sold, every cost and the 2% commission as given, what is the lowest selling price per quintal at which the company would just have broken even?

- ☐ A. About Rs 2,020
 ☐ B. About Rs 1,818
 ☐ C. About Rs 2,068
 ☐ D. About Rs 2,061

25. Had the weight lost in storage been 6% instead of 10%, with everything else unchanged, by how much would the company's net profit have been higher?

- ☐ A. Rs 47,040
 ☐ B. Rs 48,000
 ☐ C. Rs 31,360
 ☐ D. Rs 1,96,440

26. The company pays 40% of its net profit to members as a bonus, in proportion to the quantity each supplied. Kamla supplied 25 quintals. By about what percentage does her bonus raise her effective price above the Rs 1,600 per quintal she was paid?

- ☐ A. About 18.7%
 ☐ B. About 8.3%
 ☐ C. About 7.5%
 ☐ D. About 16.1%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

12 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Under BNS s.303, theft protects ownership or possession? _____
- Which case held that a temporary removal of property can be theft? _____
- Acceptance by post is complete against the proposer when? _____
- Industry rose 10% then 5%. Total percentage rise? _____
- Which BNS section defines theft? _____
- Which BNS section deals with snatching? _____
- Which BNS section defines extortion? _____
- Which BNS section deals with robbery? _____
- What does 'dishonestly' mean in the BNS? _____
- Can an owner commit theft of his own property? _____
- In extortion, how does the property leave the victim? _____
- Does 'injury' in the BNS include harm to reputation? _____

