

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 — INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW · INFRINGEMENT, PASSING OFF AND THE LIMITS OF TRADE MARK PROTECTION UNDER THE TRADE MARKS ACT, 1999 (Q1-Q5)

The Trade Marks Act, 1999 gives the registered proprietor of a trade mark the exclusive right to use it for the goods or services covered by the registration. Section 27(1) bars any action for infringement of an unregistered mark, but Section 27(2) preserves the older action for passing off, which protects an unregistered mark if its owner proves goodwill among buyers, a misrepresentation by the defendant likely to make buyers take his goods for the owner's, and resulting damage. Under Section 29(2), a registered mark is infringed when a person, in the course of trade, uses a mark that is identical with or deceptively similar to it, on identical or similar goods or services, so that the public is likely to be confused or to assume an association with the proprietor. Under Section 29(3), where both the mark and the goods are identical, the court must presume such confusion; in every other case, confusion must be shown. A mark is deceptively similar if it so nearly resembles the registered mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion. The court asks how an average buyer of imperfect recollection would react to the overall impression of the marks, not whether the two can be told apart when placed side by side. In *Cadila Health Care Ltd v. Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd* (2001), the Supreme Court held that this test must be applied more strictly to medicines, because confusing one drug with another can endanger health. Section 29(4) protects a registered mark that has a reputation in India even against use on dissimilar goods, where the use is without due cause and takes unfair advantage of, or is detrimental to, the mark's distinctive character or repute. Finally, Section 35 provides that the proprietor cannot interfere with any bona fide use by a person of his own name, or with a bona fide description of the character or quality of another trader's goods.

1. Chaya Estates owns the registered mark SURYODAY for packaged tea. Nilgiri Leaf starts selling packaged tea as SURYODAYA, in a similar script and colour. Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A. Infringement is established, because the court must presume confusion whenever a mark merely resembles a registered mark
- ☐ B. There is no infringement, because the two words differ by a letter and can be told apart when placed side by side
- ☐ C. There is infringement if the overall impression would confuse an average buyer; confusion is not presumed here
- ☐ D. There is no infringement, because a mark for tea is protected only under Section 29(4), once it has a reputation in India

2. KESARI, a registered mark for scooters, has been known across India for forty years. Tarang Appliances, with no link to its owner, sells pressure cookers as KESARI in the same saffron lettering. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Tarang is liable under Section 29(4), as the mark has a reputation in India and Tarang exploits it without due cause
- ☐ B. Tarang is not liable, because pressure cookers are not similar to scooters, so buyers are unlikely to confuse the two
- ☐ C. Tarang is liable under Section 29(3), because the marks are identical and the court must therefore presume confusion
- ☐ D. Tarang is not liable, because Section 29(4) applies only where the defendant's goods resemble the registered goods

3. Mehra Foods Ltd owns the registered mark MEHRA for sweets. Kavita Mehra opens a sweet shop under the sign 'Kavita Mehra's Sweets', in plain lettering unlike the company's logo, and tells customers it is her own new venture. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Kavita infringes, because an identical word used for identical goods attracts the presumption of confusion in Section 29(3)
- ☐ B. Kavita infringes, because only the registered proprietor may use the word in trade, whatever the user's own surname
- ☐ C. Kavita does not infringe, but only because her shop is small and Mehra Foods suffers no measurable loss of trade
- ☐ D. Kavita does not infringe, because Section 35 protects a bona fide use of one's own name, and her use is bona fide

4. Glowveda Ltd owns the registered mark HERBAGLOW for soap. Nimbus Ltd sells soap under its own brand NIMBUS, printed large, with the small line 'made with herbs for a natural glow' below it. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Nimbus infringes, because its packet uses the words 'herbs' and 'glow', which together make up the registered mark
- ☐ B. Nimbus does not infringe, because it uses the words in good faith to describe its soap's character, not as a trade mark
- ☐ C. Nimbus infringes, because any use of part of a registered mark on identical goods is presumed to cause confusion
- ☐ D. Nimbus does not infringe, because a mark built from ordinary English words can never be validly registered

5. Ojas Pharma has sold an anti-malarial tablet as MALAREN for twelve years without registering the mark. A rival launches an anti-malarial tablet as MALAREX in a similar strip. Ojas sues. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Ojas can obtain no relief at all, because Section 27(1) bars every action that concerns a mark which is not registered
- ☐ B. Ojas may sue for infringement, because a mark used for twelve years is treated as registered for the Act's purposes
- ☐ C. Ojas may sue only for passing off, and the court will test the likelihood of confusion more strictly for medicines
- ☐ D. Ojas may sue only for passing off, and the court will compare the two strips side by side for any difference

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW · MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS: ENDORSERS, PUBLISHERS AND THE CENTRAL CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITY (Q6-Q10)

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 created the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), which can act against misleading advertisements without waiting for any consumer to complain. Section 2(28) defines a misleading advertisement as one that falsely describes a product or service; gives a false guarantee to consumers or is likely to mislead them as to its nature, substance, quantity or quality; conveys an express or implied representation that would amount to an unfair trade practice; or deliberately conceals important information. An advertisement can therefore mislead even when every sentence in it is literally true. Under Section 21(1), the CCPA may direct the trader, manufacturer, endorser, advertiser or publisher concerned to discontinue or modify the advertisement. Under Section 21(2), it may impose on a manufacturer or an endorser a penalty of up to ten lakh rupees, rising to fifty lakh rupees subsequent contravention. Under Section 21(3), it may also prohibit the endorser of a misleading advertisement from m endorsement for up to one year, and for up to three years for every subsequent contravention. The Act does not make answerable for every claim they repeat: under Section 21(5), an endorser is not liable to these penalties if he exercised due di



verify the veracity of the claims he endorsed. A publisher or other party to the publication may also be penalised, but under Section 21(6) it is not liable if it published the advertisement in the ordinary course of its business. This defence is lost if it had previous knowledge of a CCPA order directing the advertisement's withdrawal or modification. Separately, Section 89 makes it a criminal offence for a manufacturer or service provider to cause a false or misleading advertisement prejudicial to consumers' interests, punishable with imprisonment of up to two years and a fine of up to ten lakh rupees.

6. Arjun, a cricketer, appears in his first-ever advertisement, for a hair oil said to 'regrow hair in 30 days'. He relied only on the maker's oral assurance and sought no evidence. The claim is false. What is the most the CCPA may do to Arjun?

- ☐ A. Impose a penalty of up to fifty lakh rupees and bar him from endorsing any product for up to three years
- ☐ B. Impose a penalty of up to ten lakh rupees and bar him from endorsing any product for up to one year
- ☐ C. Only direct him to modify the advertisement, as endorsers are penalised only if they make the product
- ☐ D. Have him prosecuted under Section 89, which makes him liable to two years' imprisonment and a fine

7. The CCPA orders a coaching institute to withdraw its 'guaranteed selection' advertisement, and the advertising manager of Dainik Prabhat reads a copy of the order on 3 March. The paper prints the advertisement again on 10 March, as booked earlier. Can it rely on Section 21(6)?

- ☐ A. Yes, because the advertisement was booked in the ordinary course of business before the CCPA passed its order
- ☐ B. Yes, because a publisher is never answerable for the truth of the claims that its advertisers choose to make
- ☐ C. No, because every person who publishes a misleading advertisement is liable, whatever it knew at the time
- ☐ D. No, because it had previous knowledge of the CCPA's withdrawal order when it printed the advertisement again

8. Before endorsing Glowmint toothpaste's claim that it 'removes 99% of plaque', the influencer Riya obtained and read a laboratory report confirming the claim and checked the laboratory's accreditation. Glowmint had fabricated the report. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. Riya escapes a penalty because she exercised due diligence, but Glowmint may be penalised and prosecuted under Section 89
- ☐ B. Riya and Glowmint are both liable to penalties, as the advertisement was in fact misleading whatever their diligence
- ☐ C. Neither is liable, because a laboratory report supported the claim when the advertisement was first published
- ☐ D. Riya escapes a penalty, but Glowmint can only be told to withdraw the advertisement, not penalised or prosecuted

9. FinZip's advertisement says, truthfully, 'Buy any phone on 0% interest EMI'. A 12% processing fee is charged upfront; its marketing head removed it from the advertisement because it 'hurt sign-ups', leaving it only in terms behind a link. Is the advertisement misleading?

- ☐ A. No, because every statement in the advertisement is literally true and no interest is in fact charged on the EMI
- ☐ B. No, because the fee was disclosed in the terms, and a careful consumer could have found it before buying the phone
- ☐ C. Yes, because deliberately concealing important information is itself enough, though no statement in it is false
- ☐ D. Yes, but only once a consumer who bought a phone on the EMI files a complaint about the fee before the CCPA

10. Kavita, an actor, was barred last year for endorsing a misleading advertisement. This year she endorses SlimTea's false claim to 'cut 10 kg in a week', relying only on its maker's word. No consumer has complained. Which is correct?

- ☐ A. The CCPA cannot act against her at all until some consumer who bought SlimTea files a complaint about the claim
- ☐ B. The CCPA may fine her up to ten lakh rupees only, as each new advertisement counts as a first contravention
- ☐ C. The CCPA may not penalise her, because only SlimTea's maker answers for a claim about its own product's effect
- ☐ D. The CCPA may itself fine her up to fifty lakh rupees and bar her from endorsing for up to three years

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · WHITE ROOFS AND FEWER HEAT ADMISSIONS IN RAJNAGAR (Q11-Q15)

In the summer of 2025, Rajnagar's municipal corporation coated the tin and asbestos roofs of about 9,000 homes in four low-income wards with a white, heat-reflecting paint. Between April and June 2025, government hospitals recorded 30 per cent fewer admissions for heat-related illness from these four wards than in the same three months of 2024. The corporation's health officer, Dr Meenal Rao, argues that the painted roofs caused the fall: by reflecting sunlight, they kept the homes cooler during the hottest hours of the day, when residents, especially the elderly and infants, are most at risk. She recommends that the corporation paint the roofs of all low-income homes in the city's remaining twenty wards before next summer, at a cost she describes as trivial beside the hospital bills it will save.

11. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens Dr Rao's conclusion that the painted roofs caused the fall in admissions?

- ☐ A. In the city's other low-income wards, which had no painted roofs, heat admissions in the same months were unchanged from 2024
- ☐ B. The white paint used by the corporation is the same product that several other Indian cities have chosen for their roofs
- ☐ C. Residents of the four wards told surveyors that they liked the paint and would recommend it to friends in other wards
- ☐ D. Heat-related illness is more common among people whose homes have tin or asbestos roofs than among other residents

12. Which of the following, if true, most supports Dr Rao's account of how the roofs reduced heat illness?

- ☐ A. Hospital admissions for illnesses unconnected with heat also fell in the four wards between April and June 2025
- ☐ B. Many adults in the four wards spent the afternoons of summer 2025 at workplaces far away from their homes
- ☐ C. The corporation publicised the roof-painting programme widely in the four wards before any painting began
- ☐ D. Sensors inside painted homes recorded afternoon temperatures about 4°C lower than in similar unpainted homes

13. Each of the following, if true, strengthens Dr Rao's conclusion EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. April to June 2025 were, on average, hotter in Rajnagar than the same three months of 2024 had been
- ☐ B. In 2025 the corporation also opened shaded drinking-water kiosks in the four wards, but in no other ward
- ☐ C. The four wards' populations did not fall between 2024 and 2025, and no hospital serving them closed
- ☐ D. Within the four wards, the fall in admissions was largest in the streets where most roofs were painted

14. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the case for Dr Rao's recommendation to paint roofs?



remaining twenty wards?

- ☐ A. The fall in heat admissions in the four wards was larger among elderly residents than among younger ones
- ☐ B. The paint contractor has offered a lower rate per home if the order covers all twenty remaining wards
- ☐ C. Homes in the twenty wards mostly have the same tin and asbestos roofs, and residents face similar heat
- ☐ D. Doctors say that patients admitted with heat illness usually come from homes with no fans or coolers

15. Dr Rao's figures come only from government hospitals. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens her conclusion that the painted roofs caused the fall?

- ☐ A. The corporation chose these four wards because their residents had complained most often about heat in earlier summers
- ☐ B. Painting the roofs in the remaining twenty wards would cost less per home than it did in the first four wards
- ☐ C. Private hospitals and clinics serving the four wards also recorded fewer heat-illness admissions in 2025 than in 2024
- ☐ D. Hospitals serving the four wards treated more heat-illness patients in 2025 as outpatients, without admitting them

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · HAATBAZAAR'S REDESIGNED APP AND THE RISE IN ORDERS (Q16-Q19)

In July, Haatbazaar, an online grocery company, replaced its mobile app with a redesigned version that cut the number of taps needed to place an order from eleven to four. In the July-September quarter, orders placed through the app were 20 per cent higher than in the April-June quarter. The company's chief executive, Farhan, told shareholders that the simpler design had produced the increase: customers, he said, had long abandoned half-filled carts because ordering took too long, and the new app had removed that obstacle. He announced that Haatbazaar would spend Rs 40 crore redesigning its pharmacy app on the same principles, and that he expected a similar rise in medicine orders.

16. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Farhan's claim that the redesign produced the increase in orders?

- ☐ A. Some customers complained online that the new app's colours made the names of products harder to read
- ☐ B. In July, Haatbazaar's largest rival stopped delivering in its three biggest cities for the whole quarter
- ☐ C. The redesign cost Haatbazaar more than the amount its directors had first approved for the project
- ☐ D. Orders through Haatbazaar's website, which was not redesigned, make up a small share of its sales

17. Each of the following, if true, weakens Farhan's claim that the redesign produced the increase EXCEPT:

- ☐ A. Among customers who used the app in both quarters, the number of taps per order fell sharply after July
- ☐ B. July to September includes the festival season, when grocery orders on every platform rise by about a fifth
- ☐ C. In July, Haatbazaar also stopped charging a delivery fee on every order worth more than two hundred rupees
- ☐ D. Orders from customers who had not yet updated to the new app rose by the same 20 per cent in that quarter

18. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Farhan's expectation of a similar rise in medicine orders?

- ☐ A. The pharmacy app was launched three years after the grocery app and so has fewer registered users today
- ☐ B. In June, the grocery app had more than twice as many monthly users as the pharmacy app had in that month
- ☐ C. The team that designed the new grocery app will also be in charge of redesigning the pharmacy app
- ☐ D. Medicine orders follow prescriptions, and the pharmacy app already lets customers reorder in two taps

19. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens Farhan's explanation of why orders rose?

- ☐ A. Orders on the redesigned app rose fastest in the first two weeks after its launch and then levelled off
- ☐ B. A small group of customers who tested the new design in May went on to place more orders than before
- ☐ C. App visits rose 20 per cent, but the share of visits that ended in a completed order did not change
- ☐ D. Several customers say that they would rather order their groceries by telephone than through any app

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · RATIO & PROPORTION · DIVIDING SIXTY SEATS AMONG THE FOUR BLOCKS OF SONBHADRA ZILA PARISHAD (Q20-Q23)

The State Election Commission is delimiting the 60 seats of the Sonbhadra Zila Parishad, a district council, among the district's four blocks. Seats are allotted to each block in proportion to its population, and within each block they are divided between rural and urban constituencies in the ratio of that block's rural to urban population. The table gives each block's population, the ratio of men to women in it, and the ratio of its rural to urban population. Every resident is counted in exactly one block, and the district has no other blocks. Each allotment works out to a whole number of seats.

Block	Population	Men : Women	Rural : Urban (population)
Amarpur	1,95,000	32 : 33	8 : 5
Bela	2,40,000	9 : 7	3 : 1
Chandni	2,85,000	10 : 9	12 : 7
Devgarh	1,80,000	11 : 9	2 : 1

20. What is the ratio of men to women in the district as a whole?

- ☐ A. 31 : 29
- ☐ B. 8 : 7
- ☐ C. 16 : 13
- ☐ D. 7 : 6

21. How many of Bela's seats are urban, and what is the ratio of rural to urban seats in the district as a whole?

- ☐ A. 4 seats; 2 : 1
- ☐ B. 4 seats; 3 : 1
- ☐ C. 12 seats; 2 : 1
- ☐ D. 5 seats; 3 : 2

22. Amarpur and Devgarh are to be merged into a single block. What will be the ratio of men to women in the merged block?

- ☐ A. 43 : 42
- ☐ B. 8 : 7
- ☐ C. 12 : 13
- ☐ D. 13 : 12

23. In the Chandni block, 60% of the men voted in the last election, and the number of votes cast by wo



three-fourths of the number cast by men. What percentage of Chandni's women voted?

- ☐ A. 45% ☐ B. 50%
☐ C. 40% ☐ D. 62.5%

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · AVERAGES · SIX MONTHS OF EXPORTS FROM THE KANCHANPUR HANDLOOM CLUSTER (Q24-Q28)

The Kanchanpur handloom cluster, a group of weaving units that export cotton sarees and home furnishings through a common facility, reports its exports every month to the state's export promotion council. The table gives, for each month from April to September 2026, the total value of the cluster's exports in lakh rupees and the number of shipping containers in which they were sent. The council uses these figures to track the cluster's average monthly exports and the average value of goods per container, and to set targets for the second half of the financial year, October 2026 to March 2027.

Month (2026)	Export value (Rs lakh)	Containers shipped
April	48	8
May	52	10
June	45	9
July	60	12
August	57	10
September	62	11

24. What was the cluster's average monthly export value from April to September?

- ☐ A. Rs 54 lakh ☐ B. Rs 53.5 lakh
☐ C. Rs 55.8 lakh ☐ D. Rs 64.8 lakh

25. June's exports were held up by a port strike. If June is left out, what is the average monthly export value of the other five months?

- ☐ A. Rs 54 lakh ☐ B. Rs 57.6 lakh
☐ C. Rs 55.8 lakh ☐ D. Rs 46.5 lakh

26. What average monthly export value must the cluster achieve from October to March for its average for the whole financial year, April to March, to be Rs 60 lakh?

- ☐ A. Rs 60 lakh ☐ B. Rs 63 lakh
☐ C. Rs 79.2 lakh ☐ D. Rs 66 lakh

27. What was the average export value per container over the six months taken together?

- ☐ A. Rs 5.4 lakh ☐ B. Rs 5.42 lakh
☐ C. Rs 5.00 lakh ☐ D. Rs 9.00 lakh

28. In October the cluster expects to ship 15 containers. What average value per container in October would raise the average value per container over the seven months, April to October, to Rs 5.6 lakh?

- ☐ A. Rs 5.60 lakh ☐ B. Rs 6.4 lakh
☐ C. Rs 6.20 lakh ☐ D. Rs 5.76 lakh

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

39 quick questions · not negatively marked

- Which Act governs trade marks in India? _____
- Which section bars an infringement action for an unregistered mark? _____
- Which body can act against misleading ads without a consumer complaint? _____
- Average value per container, April to September? _____
- Which section preserves the action for passing off? _____
- Three elements of passing off? _____
- Which section defines infringement by a similar mark on similar goods? _____
- When must the court presume confusion under s.29(3)? _____
- Whose view decides deceptive similarity? _____
- Does the test compare marks side by side? _____
- Which case asks for a stricter test for medicines? _____
- Why a stricter test for drugs? _____
- Which section protects reputed marks on dissimilar goods? _____
- Must confusion be shown under s.29(4)? _____
- Which section saves bona fide use of one's own name? _____
- Does s.35 also save honest description of goods? _____
- Does long use make an unregistered mark registered? _____
- Which Act created the CCPA? _____
- Which section defines a misleading advertisement? _____
- Can a literally true advertisement mislead? _____
- CCPA power to order an ad withdrawn or modified? _____
- Maximum penalty on an endorser, first contravention? _____
- Maximum penalty for a subsequent contravention? _____
- Longest endorsement ban for a first contravention? _____
- Longest endorsement ban for a subsequent contravention? _____
- Endorser's defence under s.21(5)? _____
- Publisher's defence under s.21(6)? _____
- When is the publisher's defence lost? _____
- Who can be prosecuted under s.89? _____
- Maximum punishment under s.89, first offence? _____
- Fall in heat admissions in Rajnagar's painted wards? _____
- Strongest control in the Rajnagar argument? _____
- A fall that grows with the dose of the cause is called? _____
- What gap does extending a pilot city-wide open? _____
- Taps per order before and after Haatbazaar's redesign? _____
- Rise in Haatbazaar's app orders in July-September? _____
- Strongest weakener: old-app users' orders rose by? _____
- Unchanged order share per visit undercuts which claim? _____
- Sonbhadra: population per seat? _____

