CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 29 October 2026

24 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

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 — LAW OF PROPERTY · SALE, PART PERFORMANCE AND LIS PENDENS UNDER THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882 (Q1–Q4)

Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines sale as a transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised. In the case of tangible immovable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, a sale can be made only by a registered instrument. A contract for sale, that is, a contract that a sale of such property shall take place on terms settled between the parties, does not of itself create any interest in or charge on the property. In Suraj Lamp and Industries v. State of Haryana (2012), the Supreme Court held that transactions by way of a general power of attorney, an agreement to sell and a will do not convey title to immovable property. Section 53A protects a transferee who has taken possession under a written contract signed by the transferor, in part performance, and who is willing to perform his part: the transferor is debarred from enforcing against him any right in the property other than a right expressly provided by the contract. The Supreme Court has treated Section 53A as a shield for defence and not a sword to claim title. Under Section 52, while a suit in which a right to immovable property is directly and specifically in question is pending, the property cannot be transferred so as to affect the rights of any other party under any decree, except under the authority of the court.

1. Gopal orally agrees to sell his plot, worth Rs 4,00,000, to Hari. Hari pays the full price in cash and Gopal hands over possession, but nothing is written or registered. Hari claims that he has become the owner of the plot. Which statement is correct?

◯ **A.** Hari is the owner, because payment of the full price together with delivery of possession completes a sale of immovable property
◯ **B.** Hari is not the owner, because such a sale can be made only by a registered instrument, which is absent here
◯ **C.** Hari is the owner, because Section 53A converts any part-performed oral agreement into a completed sale of the property
◯ **D.** Hari is the owner, but only until Gopal repays the price, since an unregistered sale operates as a temporary transfer

2. Neelam owns a flat. For a price of Rs 30,00,000, which Om has paid in full, she signs in his favour a general power of attorney, an unregistered agreement to sell and a will, and hands over her title papers. No sale deed is ever executed. Om now claims to be the owner. Applying the passage, which is the soundest conclusion?

◯ **A.** Om has acquired title, because these three documents taken together show a clear intention to transfer and the full price has been paid
◯ **B.** Om has acquired title as soon as the will was signed, because a will in favour of a buyer who has paid the price operates at once
◯ **C.** Om has acquired title to the extent of the power of attorney, because an agent holding such power may treat the flat as his own
◯ **D.** Om has not acquired title, because these transactions do not convey ownership of immovable property and a registered deed is required

3. Sunita signs a written agreement to sell her shop to Tarun for Rs 12,00,000 and delivers possession to him. Tarun pays Rs 9,00,000, is ready to pay the balance and has begun renovating. No sale deed is registered. Sunita, now offered a higher price by another buyer, sues to evict Tarun as a trespasser. What is the likely outcome?

◯ **A.** Sunita's suit fails, because Section 53A bars her from enforcing against Tarun any right other than those expressly provided in the contract
◯ **B.** Sunita's suit succeeds, because without a registered sale deed Tarun has no protection of any kind against the owner, whatever the written contract says
◯ **C.** Sunita's suit succeeds, because a transferee in possession is only a licensee whose possession ends when the owner withdraws permission
◯ **D.** Tarun is declared owner of the shop, because Section 53A turns possession and part-payment into title once he tenders the balance

4. Dinesh sues Esha for a declaration that a plot is his and not hers. While the suit is pending, and without the court's permission, Esha sells the plot to Farid, who pays a fair price and knows nothing of the suit. The court later decrees the suit in Dinesh's favour. What is Farid's position?

◯ **A.** Farid keeps the plot, because he purchased for value without notice of the pending suit and Section 52 protects only purchasers with notice
◯ **B.** Farid has no interest whatever, because the sale made during the suit is void from the start and must be treated as never having occurred
◯ **C.** Farid's purchase is subject to the decree, and Dinesh may enforce his rights under it against the plot despite Farid's good faith
◯ **D.** Farid keeps the plot, but Dinesh may recover its value in money from Esha as the only remedy that the decree can give him

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF TORTS · NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY AND VICARIOUS LIABILITY IN INDIAN TORT LAW (Q5–Q8)

Negligence requires a duty of care owed to the plaintiff, a breach of that duty by falling below the standard of a reasonable person, and damage caused by the breach and not too remote. Where the thing that caused harm was under the defendant's control and the accident is of a kind that does not ordinarily happen without negligence, the court may infer negligence from the occurrence itself (res ipsa loquitur), as in Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti (1966), where a municipal clock tower collapsed. Under the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher, a person who for his own purposes brings onto his land and keeps there something likely to do mischief if it escapes is liable for the damage caused by its escape, subject to exceptions such as act of God, the plaintiff's own default, consent of the plaintiff and the act of a stranger. In M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987), the Supreme Court held that an enterprise carrying on a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity is liable absolutely and without any exception, even if reasonable care was taken and even if the harm was caused without negligence on the part of the enterprise. The liability is also not subject to the exceptions that qualify the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher.

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hazardous or inherently dangerous activity owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community, and is liable for the harm resulting from the activity without the benefit of those exceptions. An employer is vicariously liable for a tort committed by an employee in the course of employment. An act forbidden by the employer remains within the course of employment if it is a wrongful way of doing what the employee was employed to do.

5. Ananya, a guest, is injured when a heavy ceiling fan in the dining hall of Hotel Sagar, which the hotel manages entirely by itself, suddenly falls on her. The hotel offers no explanation for the fall. Which approach is most consistent with the passage?

◯ **A.** Ananya must first identify the exact negligent act of a particular employee, failing which her claim cannot proceed any further
◯ **B.** The hotel is liable only if Ananya shows that it had been warned earlier that the fan had become loose and unsafe
◯ **C.** The court may infer negligence from the fall itself, leaving the hotel to rebut that inference by explaining how it happened
◯ **D.** The hotel is liable absolutely and without any defence, because a ceiling fan is an inherently dangerous thing under M.C. Mehta

6. Vasudha Chemicals runs a plant storing a toxic gas, a hazardous activity. A trespasser, unconnected with the company, tampers with a valve at night and the gas escapes, injuring nearby residents. The company says the harm was caused solely by the act of a stranger. Which is the better view?

◯ **A.** The company is liable, because under M.C. Mehta absolute liability attaches to hazardous enterprises without the Rylands v. Fletcher exceptions
◯ **B.** The company escapes liability, because the act of a stranger is an exception that applies to every form of strict liability in tort
◯ **C.** The company is liable only if the residents prove that it failed to take reasonable care in guarding the valve, as in an ordinary negligence claim
◯ **D.** The company escapes liability, because the residents consented to the risk by continuing to live near a plant that was well known

7. Lakshman is a delivery rider employed by Swift Couriers, which has instructed all riders not to exceed 40 km/h. While making a scheduled delivery, he hurries to finish early, rides at 70 km/h and negligently knocks down a pedestrian. Swift Couriers says its express prohibition takes the act outside Lakshman's employment. What is the likely result?

◯ **A.** Swift Couriers is not liable, because disobedience of an express instruction takes the act outside the course of employment
◯ **B.** Swift Couriers is liable only if it had actually ordered Lakshman to ride at a speed that was unsafe for the road, or had known of the risk
◯ **C.** Swift Couriers is not liable, because an employer's liability arises only in strict liability cases and never in negligence
◯ **D.** Swift Couriers is liable, because speeding was a wrongful way of doing the delivery he was employed to make, despite the prohibition

8. A heavy advertising board falls from a rooftop frame onto a passer-by, Imran. The building belongs to Jayanti, but she had let the rooftop to Lumina Media, which alone installed, inspected and maintained the board, and Jayanti had no access to it. Imran sues both and relies only on the fact of the fall. Which is the most defensible conclusion?

◯ **A.** The inference of negligence arises against both defendants, because ownership of the building alone satisfies the requirement of control
◯ **B.** The inference of negligence can be drawn against Lumina Media, which controlled the board, but not against Jayanti, who had no control
◯ **C.** The inference of negligence arises against neither, because the doctrine applies only to public bodies such as the Delhi municipal corporation
◯ **D.** The inference of negligence arises against Jayanti alone, because an owner is absolutely liable for anything that falls from her building

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · A CONGESTION CHARGE AND THE FALL IN PARTICULATE POLLUTION (Q9–Q12)

Argument: The transport authority of Rajnagar introduced a congestion charge on private vehicles entering its central zone from 1 January 2024. The authority notes that the average level of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) recorded at the six monitoring stations inside the zone fell by 18 per cent in 2024 compared with 2023, and concludes that the congestion charge was responsible for the improvement. Critics point out that a coal-fired power unit on the edge of the city was shut down in December 2023, and that 2023 had been an unusually polluted year in the region because of widespread burning of crop stubble in the neighbouring districts. The authority replies that the charge, and not these other developments, explains the fall.

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

◯ **A.** The revenue collected from the congestion charge during 2024 was considerably higher than the authority had forecast before introducing it, which the authority has publicly welcomed
◯ **B.** Surveys show that most residents of Rajnagar approve of measures that are aimed at cleaner air, even where such measures cost them money or cause them some inconvenience
◯ **C.** A congestion charge introduced in another large city in 2019 was followed by a fall in PM2.5 levels inside that city's central zone, as the city's own officials reported
◯ **D.** Over the same year, PM2.5 at stations in comparable outer zones of Rajnagar that had no congestion charge showed no significant change

10. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the authority's reply to the critics' objection about the power unit?

◯ **A.** The power unit that was shut had contributed about one third of the total PM2.5 emissions recorded across the whole city
◯ **B.** The unit lay downwind, and wind records show its emissions rarely reached the zone even when it ran
◯ **C.** The decision to close the power unit had been announced and widely reported two years before the congestion charge w proposed
◯ **D.** Other cities that closed similar power units on their edges recorded falls of about 18 per cent in their central PM2.5 leve

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11. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the claim that the charge lowered pollution by reducing traffic entering the central zone?

◯ **A.** Bus ridership on the routes serving the central zone rose by 12 per cent over the course of the year 2024, according to the bus operators

◯ **B.** Traffic counts fell on the roads leading up to the central zone, but stayed constant on all the roads inside it

◯ **C.** Traffic counts show vehicle entries fell sharply in 2024, and the biggest PM2.5 falls were at the busiest junctions at peak hours

◯ **D.** The number of monitoring stations inside the central zone was raised from four to six at the start of the year 2024, with new sites chosen by the authority

12. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the authority's reply to the critics' objection about the year 2023?

◯ **A.** The 2023 average PM2.5 in the central zone was close to its average over the previous five years, and stubble burning in 2024 was as extensive as in 2023

◯ **B.** Stubble burning in the neighbouring districts was banned by the state government in 2024, and the area burnt fell to half of its 2023 extent, as satellite records show

◯ **C.** The central zone's PM2.5 levels had been falling by about five per cent a year in each of the three years before the charge

◯ **D.** Air-quality readings in the central zone have always been higher in those years in which stubble burning in the region was heavy

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · YOGA SESSIONS AND EXAMINATION SCORES IN MEGHPUR (Q13–Q16)

Argument: The education board of the state of Meghpur has argued that a compulsory forty-five-minute yoga session at the start of each school day raises academic performance. The board points to 40 secondary schools that introduced the session in 2023-24. In the 2024 board examination, the average score in these schools was 6 marks higher than it had been in 2023. The board therefore concludes that the yoga sessions improved the students' examination results, and recommends that the sessions be made compulsory in all schools of the state. The board regards the evidence as sufficient and has asked the government to decide on the proposal before the next academic session begins.

13. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the board's conclusion?

◯ **A.** In the 2024 examination, the average score in Meghpur schools that did not introduce yoga also rose by about 6 marks over 2023

◯ **B.** Many students in the 40 schools said that the early session made the school day feel longer and left them somewhat tired

◯ **C.** Yoga has been practised in the region for many centuries and is widely held to have a number of recognised health benefits

◯ **D.** Some teachers who led the yoga sessions in the 40 schools had not received any formal training in teaching yoga to students

14. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the board's conclusion?

◯ **A.** The 40 schools were drawn from both urban and rural areas of Meghpur and from every educational division of the state

◯ **B.** Parents of students in the 40 schools were informed about the nature of the sessions before they were first introduced

◯ **C.** The 40 schools had volunteered for the scheme, and their average scores had been rising by about 6 marks a year for three years

◯ **D.** Principals of the 40 schools reported that attendance at the morning yoga sessions was high throughout the year 2023-24

15. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the board's conclusion?

◯ **A.** The 2024 examination papers were set by the same board and in the same format as the papers set for the 2023 examination

◯ **B.** Before the 2024 examination, the 40 schools withheld weaker students from sitting it, a practice they had not followed in 2023

◯ **C.** The yoga sessions were held before the first class of the day in all of the 40 schools throughout the year 2023-24

◯ **D.** A majority of the students in the 40 schools had never practised any form of yoga before the sessions began in 2023-24

16. Each of the following, if true, would weaken the board's argument EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** In 2023-24 the 40 schools also began paid coaching classes for the board examination, which most of their students attended

◯ **B.** Within the 40 schools, students who attended fewer than half of the sessions improved their scores as much as those who attended every session

◯ **C.** The 6-mark rise was concentrated in one subject whose syllabus the board shortened in 2024 for all of the schools in the state

◯ **D.** Students in the 40 schools reported that they slept better and felt calmer during the examination period than in the previous year

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · MENSURATION IN CONTEXT · COUNTING HALLS, RALLY GROUNDS AND BALLOT BOXES IN FOUR CONSTITUENCIES (Q17–Q20)

A district election office is planning logistics for four assembly constituencies. Each counting hall is a rectangle and each rally ground allotted to the candidates is a circle; take pi as 22/7 wherever it is needed. The table shows the registered voters and the dimensions of the hall and ground in each constituency. For storing ballots, each sealed box is a cuboid measuring 50 cm by 40 cm by 30 cm, of which only 70 per cent of the volume can actually be filled, and a folded ballot paper occupies 3.5 cubic centimetres. Assume a turnout of 75 per cent in Devgarh. Use only the data given here for the questions that follow.

Constituency	Registered voters	Hall length (m)	Hall width (m)	Rally ground radius (m)
Ashok Nagar	84000	30	20	14
Bela	63000	28	24	21
Chandpur	91000	35	18	7
Devgarh	72000	32	25	35

17. What is the area of the circular rally ground in Bela?

◯ **A.** 132 square metres

◯ **B.** 1,386 square metres

◯ **C.** 13,860 square metres

◯ **D.** 441 square metres

18. The floor of the counting hall in Chandpur is to be covered with square tiles of side 50 cm, sold only sealed packs of 50 tiles, with no allowance for wastage. What is the least number of packs that must be

◯ **A.** 50 packs ◯ **B.** 26 packs

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◯ **C.** 252 packs
◯ **D.** 51 packs

19. A circular track of uniform width 14 m runs along the inside of the boundary of the rally ground in Devgarh. What is the area of the track?

◯ **A.** 2,464 square metres
◯ **B.** 616 square metres
◯ **C.** 3,850 square metres
◯ **D.** 5,236 square metres

20. In Devgarh, all ballot papers cast are stored in boxes of the type described, each filled to the permitted level. What is the least number of boxes required?

◯ **A.** 4 boxes
◯ **B.** 6 boxes
◯ **C.** 5 boxes
◯ **D.** 3 boxes

QUANT — SPORTS & TOURNAMENTS · TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE · STAGE SPEEDS, CHASES AND CATCH-UPS IN THE SIWALIK CYCLING TOUR (Q21–Q24)

The four-stage Siwalik Cycling Tour is run on four consecutive mornings, one stage each day. The table gives the length of each stage and the uniform average speed at which the winner of that stage rode it. In every question, assume that a rider keeps the stated speed for the whole of the distance ridden at that speed, that stops are ignored, and that all riders and support vehicles follow the same road in a given stage and start from the same line. Use only the data given in the table and in the question stems to find the answers.

Stage	Distance (km)	Winner's average speed (km/h)
1	90	36
2	120	40
3	56	28
4	150	60

21. What was the overall average speed of the stage winners across the four stages, taken as total distance divided by total time?

◯ **A.** 41 km/h
◯ **B.** 42 km/h
◯ **C.** 41.6 km/h
◯ **D.** 41.66 km/h

22. In Stage 2, a rider named Meena rode at a speed 10 per cent lower than the winner's speed throughout. By how many minutes did she finish behind the winner?

◯ **A.** 20 minutes
◯ **B.** 18 minutes
◯ **C.** 15 minutes
◯ **D.** 22.5 minutes

23. In Stage 4, a support van leaves the starting line at 80 km/h, 30 minutes after the winner has started. At what distance from the finish line does the van overtake the winner?

◯ **A.** 90 km
◯ **B.** 45 km
◯ **C.** 120 km
◯ **D.** 30 km

24. In Stage 1, a rider named Naveen rode the first 60 km at 30 km/h. At what constant speed must he ride the remaining distance to finish in exactly the same time as the winner?

◯ **A.** 42 km/h
◯ **B.** 60 km/h
◯ **C.** 45.6 km/h
◯ **D.** 54 km/h

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

10 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines 'sale'?
2. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act protects a transferee in possession under a written contract in part performance?
3. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act embodies the doctrine of lis pendens?
4. Name the 1987 Supreme Court case that laid down the rule of absolute liability for hazardous enterprises.
5. What does the maxim 'res ipsa loquitur' mean?
6. Which English case gave the 'neighbour principle' in the law of negligence?
7. Which Supreme Court case held that GPA, agreement to sell and will transactions do not convey title to immovable property?
8. Convert 54 km/h into metres per second.
9. Two bodies move in the same direction at 70 km/h and 50 km/h. What is their relative speed?
10. What is the area of a ring with outer radius R and inner radius r?

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