CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 30 October 2026

26 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 — FAMILY LAW · VOID AND VOIDABLE MARRIAGES AND DIVORCE BY MUTUAL CONSENT UNDER THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955 (Q1–Q5)

Section 5 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 lays down the conditions of a valid Hindu marriage: neither party may have a spouse living at the time of the marriage; the bridegroom must have completed twenty-one years and the bride eighteen years; and the parties must not be within the degrees of prohibited relationship unless custom permits. A marriage that breaches the condition of monogamy or of prohibited relationship is void under Section 11. A breach of the age condition does not make the marriage void or voidable; it is punishable under Section 18. Under Section 12, a marriage is voidable if consent was obtained by force or by fraud as to the nature of the ceremony or any material circumstance; it remains valid until annulled by a decree, the petition must be presented within one year of the discovery of the fraud or the cessation of the force, and no decree is available if, with full consent, the petitioner lived with the other party as spouse after that discovery or cessation. Section 16 makes children of a void marriage, and children begotten before the annulment of a voidable marriage, legitimate; they inherit only the property of their parents and of no other person. Under Section 13B, spouses may jointly petition for divorce by mutual consent after living separately for one year or more; the court may pass a decree only on a second motion made not earlier than six months after the first, and only if the consent of both continues until the decree is passed.

1. Rajiv is married to Sonal, who is alive, and no decree of divorce has been passed. Without disclosing this, he marries Tara, who knows nothing of his first marriage, in a ceremony that is otherwise valid. What is the legal position of his marriage to Tara?

- ◯ **A.** It is voidable at Tara's option under Section 12, because she was deceived about a material circumstance concerning Rajiv
- ◯ **B.** It is void under Section 11, because Rajiv had a spouse living at the time of the marriage with Tara
- ◯ **C.** It is valid until annulled, because Sonal has not yet taken any step to challenge the second marriage in court
- ◯ **D.** It is valid, and Rajiv is liable only to the penalty under Section 18, because the ceremony was otherwise valid

2. Mohit, aged 20, and Kavya, aged 19, marry by free consent in a ceremony that satisfies the customary rites and every condition of Section 5 other than the bridegroom's age. Which statement is correct?

- ◯ **A.** The marriage is void under Section 11, because the age condition forms part of the conditions laid down in Section 5
- ◯ **B.** The marriage is voidable at the instance of either party under Section 12, if a petition is presented within one year
- ◯ **C.** The marriage is valid only if the parents of both parties approved it, since a party below age cannot consent alone
- ◯ **D.** The marriage is valid, though the breach of the age condition makes its solemnisation punishable under Section 18

3. Nisha signed a document believing it to be a property settlement; it was in fact a marriage registration prepared by Ajay. She discovered the truth on 1 March 2024 but, knowing it, lived with Ajay as his wife until 30 June 2024 and then left him. On 15 January 2025 she petitions for annulment on the ground of fraud as to the nature of the ceremony. What is the likely outcome?

- ◯ **A.** She is not entitled to a decree, because after discovering the fraud she lived with Ajay as spouse with full consent
- ◯ **B.** She is entitled to a decree, because her petition was presented within one year of the date on which she discovered the fraud
- ◯ **C.** She is entitled to a decree, because fraud as to the nature of the ceremony makes the marriage void and her conduct is irrelevant
- ◯ **D.** She is not entitled to a decree, because a petition on the ground of fraud must be presented within six months of discovery

4. Dev and Esha, who have lived separately for two years, present a joint petition for divorce by mutual consent on 1 February. On 10 August, before the second motion is heard, Dev tells the court that he no longer consents. Esha argues that both signed the petition, that six months have passed and that the court must therefore pass a decree. What is the position?

- ◯ **A.** A decree must be passed, because consent once given at the first motion cannot be withdrawn after six months have elapsed
- ◯ **B.** A decree may be passed if the court itself is satisfied that the marriage has broken down, whatever Dev's present wish
- ◯ **C.** No decree can be passed, because the consent of both must continue until the decree and Dev has withdrawn his
- ◯ **D.** Dev's withdrawal takes effect only if the court permits it after hearing Esha, who has acted on the joint petition

5. Consider these statements about the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
I. A child born of a void marriage is legitimate, but may inherit only the property of the child's parents.
II. If a voidable marriage is annulled under Section 12, children begotten before the decree become illegitimate.
III. A marriage in which the bride has not completed eighteen years, though otherwise valid, is neither void nor voidable.
IV. A petitioner who has lived with the respondent as spouse, with full consent, after discovering fraud may still obtain annulment within one year.
Which statements are correct?

- ◯ **A.** I, II and III only
- ◯ **B.** I and III only
- ◯ **C.** I, III and IV only
- ◯ **D.** II and IV only

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF CONTRACT · CONSIDERATION, CAPACITY AND DAMAGES UNDER THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872 (Q6–Q10)

Under Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement is a contract if it is made by the free consent of parties com
contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and is not expressly declared void. Section 11 makes a person com
contract only if he has attained majority, is of sound mind and is not disqualified by law; an agreement with a minor is void

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beginning. Section 2(d) defines consideration as something done, abstained from, or promised at the desire of the promisor, and allows it to be past, present or future. Section 25 declares an agreement made without consideration void, but with three exceptions: a written and registered promise made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other; a promise to compensate, wholly or in part, a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor; and a written promise, signed by the person to be charged, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law of limitation. Section 73 entitles a party injured by a breach to compensation for loss that naturally arose in the usual course of things, or that the parties knew to be likely, but not for remote and indirect loss. Where a sum is named in the contract as payable on breach, Section 74 allows the injured party reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

6. Mr Verma signs a written promise to give his daughter Anita Rs 5,00,000 out of natural love and affection. The document is not registered. Anita sues to enforce the promise. What is the likely result?

- ◯ **A.** The promise is enforceable, because it is in writing and made between parent and child, who stand in a near relation
- ◯ **B.** The promise is enforceable, because natural love and affection is itself good consideration under the Indian Contract Act
- ◯ **C.** The promise is void for want of consideration, because the exception for love and affection needs registration
- ◯ **D.** The promise is enforceable only if Anita can show that she acted to her detriment in reliance on the promise

7. While Imran was away, Harish repaired the roof of Imran's shop without being asked, so as to save the stock inside. On his return, Imran, pleased, orally promised to pay Harish Rs 30,000 for the repair. Imran refuses to pay and Harish sues. What is the position?

- ◯ **A.** The promise is enforceable, because it compensates a person who voluntarily did something for the promisor, and needs no writing
- ◯ **B.** The promise is void, because the repair was not done at the desire of Imran and so there was no consideration for it
- ◯ **C.** The promise is void, because every exception to the rule on consideration in Section 25 must be in writing and registered
- ◯ **D.** The promise is enforceable only if Harish proves that the sum of Rs 30,000 equals the exact market cost of the repair

8. Kiran contracts to deliver 100 sewing machines to Lata for Rs 4,00,000 by 1 March, knowing that Lata needs them to fulfil a uniform order from a government department. Kiran fails to deliver. Lata proves three losses: Rs 50,000 as the extra price paid for substitute machines; Rs 1,00,000 as the profit lost on the uniform order; and Rs 3,00,000 as profit lost on an export contract of which Kiran had never heard. How much compensation can Lata claim under Section 73?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 50,000, being only the extra price paid for substitute machines in the ordinary course of things
- ◯ **B.** Rs 4,50,000, being all three losses, since each loss arose directly because Kiran failed to deliver
- ◯ **C.** Rs 3,50,000, being the extra price of substitutes and the profit lost on the export contract only
- ◯ **D.** Rs 1,50,000, being the extra price of substitutes and the profit lost on the uniform order only

9. Neel owes Om Rs 80,000 under a loan, and Om's right to sue for it is barred by limitation. Neel later signs and delivers to Om a letter promising to pay Rs 50,000 towards that old debt. Neel does not pay and Om sues. What can Om recover?

- ◯ **A.** Nothing, because a debt barred by limitation can never become the subject of an enforceable promise by the debtor
- ◯ **B.** Rs 50,000, because a signed written promise to pay a time-barred debt in part is enforceable to that extent
- ◯ **C.** Rs 80,000, because the signed letter revives the whole of the old debt and not merely the part that was promised
- ◯ **D.** Rs 50,000, but only if Om had also given Neel some fresh benefit in exchange for the signed written promise

10. Consider these statements about the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
I. A written, signed promise to pay part of a time-barred debt is enforceable to the extent of the part promised.
II. A minor who attains majority can ratify an agreement he made as a minor, which then becomes a valid contract.
III. Consideration may be past, present or future, if it is something done or promised at the desire of the promisor.
IV. Where a sum is named as payable on breach, the injured party cannot receive more than that sum, even if the actual loss is greater.
Which statements are correct?

- ◯ **A.** I, II and III only
- ◯ **B.** I, II and IV only
- ◯ **C.** I, III and IV only
- ◯ **D.** II, III and IV only

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · MOBILE LIBRARY VANS AND THE PLAN TO CLOSE TWO BRANCHES IN KHARWAL (Q11–Q14)

Argument: The Kharwal district administration has begun a scheme of mobile library vans that visit forty villages once a week. The district librarian reports that, in the year after the vans began, the number of books borrowed by village residents rose by 40 per cent, and concludes that the vans have made villagers more enthusiastic readers. On this basis the administration proposes to withdraw funding from the two fixed branch libraries in the district town, arguing that the vans can serve all residents of the district at a lower cost per borrower. The librarian adds that the money saved can be used to buy more books for the vans.

11. Which of the following is an assumption on which the librarian's conclusion, that the vans have made villagers more enthusiastic readers, depends?

- ◯ **A.** Villagers in the district had never borrowed books from any library, fixed or mobile, in the years before the vans began
- ◯ **B.** The two fixed branch libraries in the district town recorded a fall in the books borrowed during the same year
- ◯ **C.** Each of the forty villages visited by the vans recorded a rise of at least 40 per cent in books borrowed that year
- ◯ **D.** The extra borrowing was done by villagers and reflects more reading by them, not a change in how loans are counted

12. The administration's proposal to withdraw funding from the two fixed branches depends on which o

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following assumptions?

◯ **A.** The vans can meet the needs of the town residents who now depend on the fixed branches, as well as those of the villagers
◯ **B.** Residents of the district town would prefer a van visiting weekly to a branch library that stays open on every working day
◯ **C.** The number of villagers served by the vans will keep growing at the same rate in each of the years that follow
◯ **D.** The librarian's report on the borrowing in the villages was prepared by someone independent of the administration

13. The claim that the vans can serve all residents of the district at a lower cost per borrower depends on assuming that

◯ **A.** the branches have run at a loss in every year since they were set up, while the vans have always covered their running costs
◯ **B.** the vans will be able to carry as many different titles as the two branches together now hold on their shelves
◯ **C.** adding the town's users to the vans' routes would not raise the vans' cost per borrower above that of the branches
◯ **D.** the cost of running the vans will fall in proportion to the number of villages that they are made to visit each week

14. Each of the following is an assumption on which the administration's plan as a whole depends, EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** The funds withdrawn from the branches can in fact be redirected to the book purchases proposed for the vans
◯ **B.** Borrowing from the vans will go on rising by about 40 per cent in each year after the branches are closed
◯ **C.** The rise in borrowing in the villages was brought about by the vans and not by some independent development
◯ **D.** Whatever the branches offer that matters to the town's readers could also be offered by the vans

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · AN ALUMNI SURVEY AND A PROPOSED FEE INCREASE AT SARASWATI INSTITUTE (Q15–Q18)

Argument: The Principal of the Saraswati Institute of Technology has announced that a survey of its alumni shows that 85 per cent of the respondents now earn more than Rs 10 lakh a year. She concludes that studying at the Institute is the cause of these high earnings, and that since the programme raises earnings above what students would otherwise earn, the Institute is justified in raising its fees by 30 per cent. The survey was emailed to all 4,000 alumni through the alumni association's mailing list, and 600 replied. The Institute admits only students who rank in the top two per cent of the state entrance examination.

15. The Principal's statement that 85 per cent of alumni earn more than Rs 10 lakh a year is most vulnerable to criticism because it

◯ **A.** treats the earnings of the 600 who replied as typical of all 4,000 alumni, though respondents may be the more successful
◯ **B.** relies on a survey emailed through the alumni association's list instead of one conducted in person by the Principal herself
◯ **C.** fails to state the amount by which the earnings of the alumni exceeded the figure of Rs 10 lakh a year in the survey
◯ **D.** uses a survey of former students instead of a survey of the employers who pay the alumni their yearly salaries

16. The Principal's conclusion that studying at the Institute is the cause of the alumni's high earnings is flawed because it

◯ **A.** mistakes an effect of high earnings for their cause, reversing the direction of the relationship the Principal proposes
◯ **B.** relies on the opinion of the Principal, whose position gives her an interest in the reputation of the Institute
◯ **C.** draws a general conclusion about all graduates from the experience of a very small number of exceptional graduates
◯ **D.** ignores that students from the top two per cent of the entrance test might have earned as much without the Institute

17. The Principal's step from the claim that the programme raises earnings to the decision to raise fees by 30 per cent is flawed because it

◯ **A.** presumes that fees at the Institute are at present lower than the fees charged by every other institute in the state
◯ **B.** assumes that a benefit of the programme justifies any price rise, without weighing the gain against the cost to students
◯ **C.** treats a benefit that students may receive in the future as though it had already been received by every student
◯ **D.** confuses the percentage by which the fees are raised with the absolute amount in rupees by which they are raised

18. Which of the following arguments contains a flaw most similar to the flaw in the Principal's argument?

◯ **A.** A newspaper reports that most readers who wrote letters last month opposed the new bridge, and so concludes that most residents of the city oppose it
◯ **B.** A tuition centre that enrols only students who scored above 90 per cent last year says all its students passed, and concludes that its tuition ensures success
◯ **C.** An academy that admits only the state's top-ten players says 90 per cent of its alumni who answered a survey played for India, so its coaching makes players international
◯ **D.** A doctor notes that every patient who took a new tonic recovered while two who did not take it also recovered, and concludes that the tonic is useless

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · RATIO & PROPORTION · OUTPUT, WAGES AND YARN BLENDS IN A HOSIERY COMPANY'S FOUR UNITS (Q19–Q22)

A hosiery company runs four production units. The table shows, for each unit, the number of workers, the daily output in units, the raw material used per unit of output in kilograms, and the total daily wage bill in rupees; every worker at a given unit is paid the same daily wage. The company buys yarn in two grades, premium at Rs 240 per kg and standard at Rs 160 per kg, and mixes them before use. Surat's present blend of yarn costs Rs 192 per kg. Assume that every unit works the same number of days in a month. Use only the data given here for the questions that follow.

Unit	Workers	Daily output (units)	Raw material per unit (kg)	Daily wage bill (Rs)
Kanpur	120	2400	5	54000
Ludhiana	90	2430	4	40500
Surat	150	3000	6	75000
Jaipur	80	1280	3	38400

19. What is the ratio of the daily output per worker at Kanpur to that at Ludhiana?

◯ **A.** 27 : 20
◯ **B.** 120 : 90

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◯ **C.** 450 : 500
◯ **D.** 20 : 27

20. What is the ratio of the total raw material used each day at Kanpur, Ludhiana and Surat, in that order?
◯ **A.** 100 : 81 : 150
◯ **B.** 80 : 81 : 100
◯ **C.** 50 : 40 : 60
◯ **D.** 120 : 90 : 150

21. What is the ratio of the wage cost per unit of output at Ludhiana to that at Surat?
◯ **A.** 3 : 2
◯ **B.** 2 : 3
◯ **C.** 9 : 10
◯ **D.** 27 : 20

22. Surat's entire daily raw material requirement of 18,000 kg is bought as a blend at Rs 192 per kg. The company wants the average cost of its blend to come down to Rs 180 per kg by adding standard-grade yarn at Rs 160 per kg. How many kilograms of standard yarn must be added?
◯ **A.** 7,200 kg
◯ **B.** 9,000 kg
◯ **C.** 10,800 kg
◯ **D.** 12,000 kg

QUANT — TECHNOLOGY & STARTUPS · AVERAGES · HEADCOUNT AND SALARIES ACROSS FOUR TECHNOLOGY START-UPS (Q23–Q26)

Four technology start-ups employ the numbers of people shown in the table. The table also gives the average monthly salary per employee at each start-up, in thousands of rupees, so that the total salary bill of a start-up is its headcount multiplied by its average. Each employee is counted once and belongs to exactly one of the four start-ups; nobody works part-time or draws a second salary. Treat all the averages given as exact. Use only the data in the table, together with any further details stated in a question, for the questions that follow.

Start-up	Employees	Average monthly salary (Rs thousand)
Zeno	40	90
Pixa	60	70
Qubit	25	120
Nimbus	75	80

23. What is the average monthly salary, in Rs thousand, of all 200 employees taken together?
◯ **A.** 84
◯ **B.** 90
◯ **C.** 78
◯ **D.** 86

24. Zeno and Pixa merge. The merged firm then hires 20 new employees, after which its average monthly salary becomes Rs 81 thousand. What was the average monthly salary, in Rs thousand, of the 20 new employees?
◯ **A.** 87
◯ **B.** 90
◯ **C.** 96
◯ **D.** 99

25. The founder of Nimbus leaves the company, and the average monthly salary of the remaining employees at Nimbus falls from 80 to 75. What was the founder's monthly salary, in Rs thousand?
◯ **A.** 380
◯ **B.** 425
◯ **C.** 480
◯ **D.** 450

26. At Zeno the engineers average Rs 120 thousand a month and the other employees average Rs 70 thousand. Later, 8 of the non-engineers are replaced by 8 engineers on the same salaries as the others of their groups, with no other change. Zeno then merges with Pixa. What is the average monthly salary, in Rs thousand, of the merged firm?
◯ **A.** 78
◯ **B.** 82
◯ **C.** 84
◯ **D.** 100

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

10 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 declares a marriage void for bigamy or prohibited relationship? _____
2. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with voidable marriages? _____
3. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides divorce by mutual consent? _____
4. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 gives legitimacy to children of void and voidable marriages? _____
5. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 punishes breach of the age condition for marriage? _____
6. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines 'consideration'? _____
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines who is competent to contract? _____
8. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 declares agreements without consideration void, with exceptions? _____
9. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 governs compensation for loss caused by breach? _____
10. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 governs compensation where a sum is named for breach? _____

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