CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 27 October 2026

24 Qs · 0 Min
Answer key + skill tags + examiner notes

ANSWER KEY — 27 OCTOBER 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
B	D	A	C	B	D	C	A	B	C
Q11	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
A	D	A	C	B	D	B	D	A	C
Q21	**Q22**	**Q23**	**Q24**						
C	A	D	B						

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B — Article 27 - internal law no excuse — MED

The passage states two linked rules. Article 26 makes a treaty in force binding and requires performance in good faith, and Article 27 provides that a State may not invoke its internal law as justification for failing to perform. Varuna's customs statute is internal law, and Varuna enacted it after consenting to the treaty. The statute therefore cannot excuse non-performance. Option A reverses the hierarchy by treating the later domestic statute as overriding the treaty; that is precisely the move Article 27 forbids. Option C invents a right of suspension that the passage does not recognise; suspension requires a ground within the treaty or the Convention, not a unilateral domestic enactment. Option D confuses the domestic status of a treaty, which each legal system decides for itself, with the international obligation, which exists regardless. The correct reasoning is that Varuna stays bound internationally, and breach engages State responsibility, so reparation to Orin is the natural consequence.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A tempts students who think of the 'later law prevails' maxim from domestic statutory interpretation. That maxim operates between two domestic laws; between a treaty and internal law, Article 27 denies the State any defence.

Q2 D — Article 19 - impermissible reservation — HARD

Article 19 gives States a general freedom to formulate reservations but removes it in two situations: where the treaty prohibits the reservation, and where the reservation is incompatible with the treaty's object and purpose. Here both limits operate. The convention allows only reporting-related reservations, so a substantive carve-out for coercion is prohibited by the treaty itself. Independently, a convention whose purpose is to prohibit torture is defeated by a reservation preserving a right to inflict coercion, so the reservation is incompatible with object and purpose. Option A states the general freedom without its two exceptions. Option B imports a unanimity requirement that appears nowhere in the passage. Option C wrongly makes validity depend on another State's objection; under Article 19 the reservation is impermissible by its own content, and an objection merely records the other party's position. The correct choice therefore rests on the content of the reservation, not on reactions to it.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is attractive because objections do matter in practice. But the passage ties impermissibility to the reservation's own character, so an objection is neither necessary nor the source of invalidity.

Q3 A — Articles 51 and 52 - coercion — HARD

The passage separates two forms of coercion and gives the same consequence to each. Article 51 covers acts or threats directed against the State's representative personally; consent procured that way is without legal effect. The Foreign Minister's detention and the threat to his family fall squarely within it. Article 52 covers the threat or use of force against the State in violation of the UN Charter; Dorn's troop concentration and threat of invasion fits that description. In both cases the passage says the consent is 'without legal effect', which is stronger than voidable. Option B wrongly treats personal coercion of an envoy as irrelevant to the State's consent. Option C downgrades unlawful threats of force to routine bargaining, contrary to Article 52. Option D invents a voidable regime with a declaration requirement; the passage speaks of nullity, not a defeasible validity. Option A is therefore the accurate reading.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D tempts students used to contract law, where coercion or duress usually makes a contract voidable. The passage uses 'without legal effect', and the examiner expects you to follow the text rather than the domestic analogy.

Q4 C — Article 46 - manifest violation of fundamental internal rule — ELITE

The key is that Article 27 and Article 46 operate in different directions. Article 27 prevents a State from using internal law to excuse non-performance of a valid treaty; Article 46 is the narrow exception that lets a State argue that its consent itself was defective. That argument works only if the violation was manifest and concerned a rule of fundamental importance. A constitutional two-thirds approval rule for territorial cession is plainly fundamental, and because the rule was published, widely known and actually examined by Brine's negotiators, the violation is likely to be objectively evident. Alder therefore has a real prospect. Option A collapses Article 46 into Article 27. Option B invents a rule that ratification cures all defects. Option D overstates the position by dropping the two conditions; not every competence violation qualifies. The conditional language in the correct answer is deliberate.

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Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is the trap: students who learn Article 46 as 'internal law violations invalidate consent' forget the double threshold of manifest breach and fundamental importance. Option A is the second trap from over-reading Article 27.

Q5 B Article 20(1) - ex post facto criminal law MED

Article 20(1) has two limbs. The first prevents conviction for an act that was not an offence under the law in force when it was done; the second prevents a penalty heavier than the one then available. Rakesh sold the chemical in March 2022, when no law made non-display an offence. The 2024 statute tries to reach back to January 2021, which makes it an ex post facto criminal law as applied to him. His conviction would therefore be struck down under the first limb. Option A misplaces the argument under Article 20(2), which needs a prior prosecution and punishment for the same offence, and an inquiry that never ended in punishment is neither. Option C misreads Article 20(3), which protects an accused person from testimonial compulsion in a trial, and a disclosure duty imposed on all traders is not that. Option D wrongly reads the first limb as dependent on the second, whereas an act that was no offence at all needs no comparison of penalties.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is attractive to students who remember only the 'greater penalty' limb of Article 20(1). The question concerns a wholly new offence, which falls under the first limb.

Q6 D Article 20(2) - prosecution and punishment HARD

Article 20(2) requires both prosecution and punishment for the same offence, and then bars a second round. The expression is understood as proceedings before a court or judicial tribunal that adjudicates a criminal offence. A departmental inquiry decides fitness to continue in service; dismissal is a disciplinary consequence, not a criminal conviction. The criminal case is therefore the first prosecution for the offence, not the second, and Meena's plea fails. Option A treats every penalty in any forum as a bar, which erases the distinction on which the provision turns. Option B assumes dismissal counts as punishment under Article 20(2), but the guarantee refers to criminal punishment after a judicial prosecution. Option C reaches the right result for an invented reason: the passage places no minimum sentence of a year on the clause. The correct answer rests on the nature of the first proceeding, so the second prosecution is lawful.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap. The word 'punishment' in ordinary speech includes dismissal, but in Article 20(2) it is paired with 'prosecuted' and carries a criminal-court meaning.

Q7 C Article 20(3) - testimonial compulsion HARD

The passage limits Article 20(3) to testimonial compulsion, meaning compulsion to convey personal knowledge about the facts. A narcoanalysis interview does exactly that: the accused is made to speak about what he knows, against his will, so the statement is protected. A specimen signature, like a fingerprint, is physical material used to compare against another document; it conveys no knowledge of the facts and so falls outside the protection. Option A erases that distinction and treats all compulsion as testimonial. Option B confines the guarantee to the trial, but the clause protects a person accused of an offence, and compulsion during the investigation is covered when it forces testimonial disclosure. Option D inverts the analysis: the written form of a specimen does not make it testimonial, and medical supervision does not remove compulsion. The correct answer therefore divides the two measures by what they extract from the accused.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D tempts students who assume anything 'written' is testimony. The examiner is testing whether you ask what the evidence conveys, not what form it takes.

Q8 A Article 20(1) - penalty limb v. procedural change ELITE

The two components of the 2024 amendment are treated differently. The increase in the maximum from three to seven years alters the penalty, and the second limb of Article 20(1) bars a penalty greater than that available when the offence was committed in 2021. A five-year sentence exceeds the three-year ceiling then in force, so it is open to challenge. The transfer of trials to a special court is a procedural change that alters neither the offence nor its maximum penalty, and the passage states that such changes do not offend Article 20(1); Kabir has no vested right to a particular forum. Option B treats a forum as a penalty. Option C ignores the penalty limb. Option D tests the sentence against the current law rather than the law in force at the time of the act. The sound answer separates substance from procedure.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is the most seductive: it compares the sentence with the law as it stands today. Article 20(1) fixes the comparison date at the commission of the offence, so the present ceiling is irrelevant.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q9 B Parallel reasoning - affirming the consequent (universal form) MED

Argument 1 has the form 'every A is B; X is B; therefore X is A'. Every on-schedule flyover used a fixed-price contract, Kalindi uses one, so Kalindi will be on schedule. That is flawed: the premise says fixed-price contracts are common to all successes, not that they guarantee success. Option B reproduces this form exactly: every winner attended the camp, Meera attended, so she will win. It keeps the same universal premise, the same affirmation of the shared feature, and the same unsupported conclusion. Option A is the valid contrapositive of the first premise, because anyone who lacks the camp experience cannot be a winner; it is a different, sound form. Option C is a valid modus ponens, since it starts from a conditional that assures the result. Option D is probabilistic and uses 'some', changing the quantifier and softening the conclusion. Only option B shares both the structure and the flaw of Argument 1.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the attractive wrong answer because it uses the identical first premise. But it reasons from the absence of the feature, which is valid, whereas Argument 1 reasons from its presence.

Q10 C Parallel reasoning - modus tollens HARD

Argument 2 is a modus tollens: if P then Q; not Q; therefore not P. The audit finding is P, the suspension is Q, and since there is no suspension the author concludes there was no finding. This is a valid form. Option C matches it exactly: contamination would have produced an alert; there was no alert; so there was no contamination. Option A denies the antecedent instead, moving from 'not P' to 'not Q', which is invalid. Option B affirms the consequent, moving from 'Q' to 'P', which is also invalid. Option D chains two conditionals into a hypothetical syllogism; it is valid, but it has no negated consequent and ends with a conditional conclusion rather than a negation. Because the question asks for a match with the pattern, not just a valid argument, only option C aligns with both the premises' arrangement and the form of the conclusion.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is the subtle distractor because it is also valid, and a student who looks only for a valid argument will be pulled to it. Parallelism demands the same form, not just the same validity.

Q11 A Parallel flaw - denying the antecedent HARD

The stem's argument says 'if P then Q; not P; therefore not Q', which is denying the antecedent. Scoring above the cut-off is sufficient for shortlisting, but the passage does not say it is necessary, so Kiran could have been shortlisted another way, for instance through a reserved category. Option A has the same shape: completing the course is a sufficient condition for a certificate, Dev did not complete it, and the conclusion says he got no certificate. Another route to a certificate is not excluded, so the inference is invalid. Option B is a valid modus tollens, because it moves from the absence of the result to the absence of the cause. Option C uses 'only those', which makes completion a necessary condition, so its inference is valid. Option D affirms the consequent, a different flaw. A careful reader therefore picks A, because it keeps 'anyone who' as a sufficient condition and denies it.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is a flawed argument too, so students scanning only for 'something wrong' choose it. The question demands the same flaw, and D commits a different one.

Q12 D Parallel reasoning - necessary condition (valid) ELITE

The stem uses 'only A may do B' to set a necessary condition: holding a ticket is required for entry. From 'Tara entered' it concludes that she held a ticket. That reasoning is valid, because the required condition must be present whenever the event occurs. Option D mirrors this: payment of dues is required for voting, Neha voted, so she paid. Option A reverses the direction by treating the necessary condition as sufficient: paying dues does not guarantee that Neha voted. Option B is valid, but it is a different form: it denies the necessary condition and concludes that the event did not occur, whereas the stem affirms the event and concludes the condition. Option C turns the necessary condition into a sufficient one and then affirms the consequent, which is invalid. Only D keeps both the validity and the form.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C looks closest in wording and tempts students who match on content. Replacing 'only' with 'are allowed' changes a necessary condition into a sufficient one, and with it the validity.

Q13 A Role of a statement - evidence against a criticism MED

Statement (1) reports what critics say: the tariff penalises households that cannot shift consumption. Statement (2) opens with 'Yet' and reports pilot data showing that peak consumption fell with no rise in complaints. That is empirical evidence pointing against the critics' worry, because if households were being unfairly squeezed one would expect complaints to rise. So statement (2) functions as evidence offered in opposition to statement (1). Option B misdescribes it as a restatement; the contrast marker 'Yet' signals opposition, not repetition. Option C treats it as the conclusion, but the conclusion is the recommendation in statement (5), flagged by 'therefore'. Option D reverses the order of the argument, because the objection comes in statement (3) and statement (4), not statement (2), is the evidence that answers it. Reading the logical markers ('Yet', 'It may be objected', 'However', 'therefore') is the quickest way to tag each statement's role, and here they make option A clearly correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is tempting because (2) does concern the same subject as (1). But a statement that opposes another is not a restatement of it.

Q14 C Role of a statement - anticipated objection HARD

The phrase 'It may be objected that' flags statement (3) as a position that the author does not hold but expects an opponent to raise. It targets the evidence in statement (2), suggesting that the reduction in peak use may come only from volunteers who were already flexible, so that the result would not generalise to ordinary households. Statement (4) begins with 'However' and answers that objection. Option A mistakes the objection for the author's own thesis, but nothing in statement (3) is endorsed. Option B treats it as a premise for the recommendation; yet it weakens the support for the recommendation unless it is answered, so it cannot be a premise for it. Option D calls it a further finding that confirms the pilot, but it does the opposite, since it casts doubt on how far the pilot results can be trusted. An anticipated objection that is then rebutted is a standard rhetorical move, and the question asks you to identify exactly that.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the usual trap: students assume that whatever is stated in an argument is the author's view. The marker 'It may be objected' signals a position being considered, not adopted.

Q15 B Role of a statement - rebuttal by new evidence HARD

The objection in statement (3) depends on one assumption: that the observed fall in evening use came from volunteers who were more flexible than others. Statement (4) attacks that assumption directly by pointing to 4,000 randomly chosen households who did not volunteer, and reports that their peak consumption still fell, by 9 per cent. Because these households were not self-selected, the objection loses its force, and the author's overall case is protected. Option A claims the author concedes, but the word 'However' marks a rebuttal, and conceding would leave the evidence in statement (2) unusable for the recommendation. Option C says a second criticism is introduced, yet the figures reported support the tariff. Option D misreads the group: the 9 per cent figure belongs to non-volunteers, not volunteers, and it is a different measure, not a restatement. The statement therefore functions as counter-evidence to the objection, and the correct answer is the one that mentions testing non-volunteers.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is attractive because both statements report percentage falls in evening use. The decisive detail is the group: statement (4) is about non-volunteers, which is what answers the objection.

Q16 D Overall method of argument ELITE

The best description is the one that tracks every statement in order and gets each function right. Statement (1) is the criticism. Statement (2) rebuts it with empirical evidence from a pilot. Statement (3) anticipates a challenge to that evidence, namely that volunteers were unrepresentative. Statement (4) answers the challenge with further evidence from non-volunteers. Statement (5) draws the practical recommendation. Option A is wrong at each step: the criticism is not shown to be self-contradictory, and the author does not accept the challenge even in part, nor does the author recommend a compromise, since the recommendation is to extend the tariff to all urban consumers. Option B replaces the evidence with an analogy and a principle, neither of which occurs in the text. Option C is close for the first half, but the author does not abandon the evidence; statement (4) strengthens it, and the recommendation rests on it. Only option D describes the sequence faithfully, which is why method questions reward a statement-by-statement check.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the near miss. It begins correctly, and students who stop reading after the first clause select it. The author never abandons the evidence; (4) shores it up.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q17 B Percentage change - aggregate MED

Add the 2022 production figures first: 1000 + 1300 + 270 + 380 + 330 = 3280 lakh tonnes. The 2024 total is 1100 + 1235 + 324 + 418 + 396 = 3473 lakh tonnes. The increase is 3473 - 3280 = 193 lakh tonnes. Percentage change = (increase / original) x 100 = (193 / 3280) x 100 = 5.88 per cent, which rounds to 5.9 per cent. The computation must be done on the combined totals, because the crops differ greatly in size. The individual crop changes are +10, -5, +20, +10 and +20 per cent; their simple average is 11 per cent, which is the figure in option A, but a simple average of percentages ignores the weights and overstates growth here because the largest crop, rice, fell. Options C and D are produced by arithmetic slips on the totals, such as dropping one crop. Therefore the combined production rose by about 5.9 per cent.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: averaging the five percentage changes gives 11 per cent, but percentage changes of unequal bases cannot be averaged without weights.

Q18 D Percentage change - derived ratio (yield) HARD

Yield is production divided by area. For pulses in 2022 the yield is 270 / 280 = 0.9643 tonnes per hectare. In 2024 it is 324 / 300 = 1.08 tonnes per hectare. The percentage change is (1.08 - 0.9643) / 0.9643 x 100 = 12.0 per cent. A quicker method uses ratios: production rose by a factor of 324/270 = 1.20 and area by 300/280 = 1.0714, so yield changed by 1.20 / 1.0714 = 1.12, an increase of 12 per cent. Option A, 20 per cent, is the rise in production alone and ignores that more land was sown. Option B, 7.1 per cent, is the rise in area, which is the other component and not the yield. Option C, 8.0 per cent, comes from an unsupported subtraction. Even the shortcut of subtracting the area change from the production change gives 20 - 7.1, about 12.9, which is not exact, so the ratio method is the reliable one. Hence option D is correct: the yield rose by 12.0 per cent.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the attractive wrong answer, since the table makes the 20 per cent production rise easy to see. The question asks about yield, which also depends on area.

Q19 A Percentage points v. percentage change (share) HARD

The 2022 share of rice is 1300 / 3280 x 100 = 39.63 per cent. The 2024 share is 1235 / 3473 x 100 = 35.56 per cent. The fall is 39.63 - 35.56 = 4.07 percentage points, or 4.1 to one decimal place. The question asks for a difference between two percentages, which is measured in percentage points. Option B is the 5.0 per cent fall in rice production itself, which ignores that the total also changed. Option C is the relative fall in the share, 4.07 / 39.63 x 100 = 10.3 per cent, which would be the answer if the question had asked for the percentage decrease in the share and not the change in points. Option D arises from using a rounded total or mixing years; it does not correspond to the correct subtraction. The answer is 4.1 percentage points.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap of confusing percentage points with percentage change; the wording 'percentage points' selects the plain subtraction.

Q20 C Successive percentage change via area x yield HARD

First find the 2024 maize yield: 396 / 110 = 3.6 tonnes per hectare. In 2025 the area becomes 110 x 1.20 = 132 lakh hectares and the yield becomes 3.6 x 0.90 = 3.24 tonnes per hectare. Production in 2025 = 132 x 3.24 = 427.68 lakh tonnes. The 2022 production was 330 lakh tonnes, so the increase is (427.68 - 330) / 330 x 100 = 29.6 per cent. Notice that production is the product of area and yield, so the two changes combine as 1.20 x 0.90 = 1.08, that is, 8 per cent over 2024, and then 2024 itself was 20 per cent above 2022: 1.20 x 1.08 = 1.296.

Option A, 8.0 per cent, forgets to compare with 2022 and stops at the 2025 versus 2024 change. Option B, 18 per cent, subtracts the percentage changes. Option D, 33.6 per cent, adds 20 and 10 and 3.6 wrongly. The correct answer is 29.6 per cent.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the attractive wrong answer because 1.20 x 0.90 = 1.08 is an easy computation. The base year in the question is 2022, not 2024.

Q21 C Compound interest MED

The loan is 60 per cent of Rs 35 lakh, which is Rs 21 lakh. With annual compounding at 10 per cent, the amount after two years is 21 x (1.10)^2 = 21 x 1.21 = Rs 25.41 lakh. Compound interest equals amount minus principal, so 25.41 - 21 = Rs 4.41 lakh. Check year by year: interest in year one is Rs 2.10 lakh, the principal becomes Rs 23.10 lakh, and interest in year two is Rs 2.31 lakh; the sum is Rs 4.41 lakh. Option A, Rs 4.20 lakh, is simple interest for two years (21 x 10% x 2), which leaves out interest on interest. Option B, Rs 4.62 lakh, comes from charging 10 per cent on Rs 23.10 lakh twice, an overcount. Option D, Rs 3.78 lakh, uses a principal of Rs 18 lakh, which would apply if the loan were 60 per cent of Rs 30 lakh. The correct answer is therefore Rs 4.41 lakh.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the attractive wrong answer because simple interest is the easiest computation. The question states annual compounding, so interest on interest must be included.

Q22 A Return on investment HARD

Annual generation is 50 kW x 1,600 units per kW = 80,000 units. Revenue at Rs 6 per unit is 80,000 x 6 = Rs 4,80,000, that is Rs 4.8 lakh. Deduct the yearly operation and maintenance cost of Rs 1.3 lakh to get the net operating earning of Rs 3.5 lakh. As a percentage of the total cost of Rs 35 lakh this is 3.5 / 35 x 100 = 10.0 per cent. Option B, 13.7 per cent, divides revenue (Rs 4.8 lakh) by the cost without deducting maintenance, which overstates the earning. Option C, 8.6 per cent, results from deducting the maintenance cost twice or from a wrong generation figure, and so is not supported by the data. Option D, 25 per cent, divides the net earning by the members' own contribution of Rs 14 lakh, but the question asks for the return on the total cost and the earning before interest. The correct answer is 10.0 per cent.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is attractive because members' savings are a salient figure in the caselet. The question asks for the return on total cost, not on the cooperative's own share.

Q23 D Profit and loss with mark-up and discount MED

Let the selling price be Rs 11,900 after a 15 per cent discount, so the marked price is 11,900 / 0.85 = Rs 14,000. The mark-up was 40 per cent above cost, so the cost price is 14,000 / 1.40 = Rs 10,000. Profit per panel is 11,900 - 10,000 = Rs 1,900, which is a profit of 19 per cent, since 1.40 x 0.85 = 1.19. For 50 panels, total profit is 1,900 x 50 = Rs 95,000. Option A, Rs 1,25,000, arises from treating the net effect as 40 - 15 = 25 per cent of the cost (2,500 per panel). Option B, Rs 1,05,000, applies a profit of Rs 2,100 per panel, which is 15 per cent added to the marked price. Option C, Rs 85,000, is a profit of Rs 1,700 per panel and results from mixing the bases of the mark-up and the discount. The only consistent value is Rs 95,000.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap of subtracting the percentages: a 40 per cent mark-up followed by a 15 per cent discount is a net profit of 19 per cent, not 25 per cent, because the discount is on the marked price.

Q24 B Compound interest - equal instalments ELITE

Let each instalment be x lakh. The present value of the two instalments at 10 per cent must equal the loan: x / 1.10 + x / 1.21 = 21. Combine the terms: x (1.10 + 1) / 1.21 = 21, that is x x 2.10 / 1.21 = 21. So x = 21 x 1.21 / 2.10 = 12.10 lakh. Verify: after year one the balance is 21 x 1.10 = 23.10; paying 12.10 leaves 11.00; with interest this becomes 12.10 at the end of year two, which clears the debt exactly. Option A, Rs 12.60 lakh, is half of 21 plus simple interest (21 + 4.2)/2, which treats the debt as simple interest. Option C, Rs 11.55 lakh, is half the amount after one year (23.10 / 2), ignoring that the balance after the first payment keeps earning interest. Option D, Rs 12.71 lakh, is half the two-year compound amount (25.41 / 2), which would be right only if the first instalment were paid at the end of year two as well. The correct instalment is Rs 12.10 lakh.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the most tempting: it uses the correct compound amount. But the first instalment is paid a year earlier and therefore reduces the interest-bearing balance.