CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 29 October 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 29 OCTOBER 2026

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

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B — Section 54 - registered instrument — EASY

Section 54, as summarised in the passage, allows a sale of tangible immovable property worth one hundred rupees or more to be made only by a registered instrument. Gopal's plot is worth Rs 4,00,000, far above the threshold, and the transaction was oral and unregistered. Payment of the full price and delivery of possession, however genuine, cannot substitute for the registered instrument, so ownership did not pass to Hari. Option A ignores the statutory mode of transfer and treats the commercial substance as decisive, which is exactly what Section 54 does not permit. Option C misreads Section 53A, which requires a written contract signed by the transferor and, even then, only shields the transferee against the transferor's claims; it never converts the arrangement into a completed sale. Option D invents a temporary-transfer concept that the Act does not contain. On the question asked, Hari holds no title, and the correct answer is therefore B.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A attracts students who think in commercial terms, where a price paid and a key handed over feel like a finished sale. Section 54 asks for the prescribed form, not for the movement of money or possession.

Q2 D — Suraj Lamp - GPA, agreement and will — MED

The Supreme Court in Suraj Lamp and Industries v. State of Haryana (2012), noted in the passage, held that a general power of attorney, an agreement to sell and a will do not convey title to immovable property. Section 54 supplies the positive rule: a sale of immovable property worth one hundred rupees or more requires a registered instrument, and a contract for sale creates no interest in the property. Neelam's three documents are each of the kinds the Court said are insufficient, and the passage gives no rule that lets their combination do what none of them can do alone. Option A relies on cumulative intention, which the law does not recognise as a substitute for the registered deed. Option B misdescribes a will, which operates only on death. Option C confuses authority to act as an agent with ownership. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap of 'enough paper adds up to title'. The examiner expects you to see that the defect is the missing registered sale deed, which no number of unregistered or non-conveying documents can replace.

Q3 A — Section 53A - part performance as a shield — HARD

Section 53A, as set out in the passage, applies where the transferee has taken possession under a written contract signed by the transferor, in part performance, and is willing to perform his part. Each condition is met: the agreement is written and signed, Tarun holds possession, has paid Rs 9,00,000, and is ready to pay the balance. The transferor is then debarred from enforcing any right in the property other than one expressly provided in the contract, and the contract does not give Sunita a right to evict him. Her suit therefore fails. Option B ignores Section 53A altogether. Option C treats Tarun as a bare licensee, but his possession is referable to the written contract. Option D is wrong because the passage treats Section 53A as a shield for defence and not a sword to claim title; Tarun can resist ejectment but cannot be declared owner on this ground. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the sophisticated trap: students who remember that Section 53A protects the buyer overstate it into a title-conferring rule. The passage limits it to a shield, so Tarun defends but does not become owner.

Q4 C — Section 52 - lis pendens binds a purchaser without notice — ELITE

Section 52, as stated in the passage, provides that 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, unless the court authorises it. Dinesh's suit about title to the plot is exactly such a suit, and Esha sold without the court's authority. The passage does not make the transfer void between Esha and Farid; it makes the transfer ineffective to defeat Dinesh's rights under the decree. Notice is not mentioned as a condition, so Farid's innocence does not help him. Dinesh can therefore enforce the decree against the plot in Farid's hands. Option A imports a notice requirement that the passage does not contain. Option B overstates the effect by calling the sale void. Option D restricts Dinesh to a money remedy, which the passage does not suggest. Option C is correct.

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Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is attractive to students who carry over the bona fide purchaser idea from other provisions of the Act. Section 52, as the passage states it, turns on pendency and the rights under the decree, not on what Farid knew.

Q5 C Res ipsa loquitur - inference of negligence MED

The passage states that where the thing causing 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. The fan was in the hotel's dining hall, which the hotel manages entirely; a heavy fan does not ordinarily fall without someone failing to fix or inspect it properly; and the hotel gives no explanation. Both conditions of res ipsa loquitur are met, so Ananya need not prove the precise negligent act, and the hotel must displace the inference. Option A demands the very proof that the doctrine dispenses with. Option B adds a prior-warning requirement found nowhere in the passage. Option D misuses M.C. Mehta, which concerns hazardous or inherently dangerous enterprises, and a ceiling fan in a dining hall is not such an enterprise. The correct answer is C.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is attractive because ordinary negligence claims do require a specific breach. The examiner is testing whether you notice that res ipsa loquitur lets the occurrence itself carry the burden of proof.

Q6 A Absolute liability - no exceptions HARD

The company carries on a hazardous activity, storing a toxic gas, so the M.C. Mehta principle in the passage applies: such an enterprise owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community and is liable for harm resulting from the activity without the benefit of the Rylands v. Fletcher exceptions. The act of a stranger is one of those exceptions, so the company's defence is unavailable. Option B wrongly assumes that the Rylands exceptions survive in the absolute liability rule; the passage says the opposite. Option C asks the residents to prove want of reasonable care, which is the test for negligence, not for absolute liability. Option D relies on consent, which is another listed exception that M.C. Mehta removes, and the facts show no actual consent in any case. Option A is the correct statement of the passage's rule.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B tempts students who have just learnt the Rylands exceptions and apply them mechanically. The examiner expects you to separate the older rule, which has exceptions, from the Mehta rule, which deliberately has none.

Q7 D Vicarious liability - wrongful mode of authorised act HARD

The passage states two rules. An employer is vicariously liable for a tort committed by an employee in the course of employment, and 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. Lakshman was employed to make deliveries and was making a scheduled delivery when he rode too fast; the speeding was a wrongful manner of performing the authorised task, not a separate venture of his own. The prohibition on speeding therefore does not help the company. Option A states the rule the passage rejects. Option B invents a requirement that the employer must have commanded the unsafe act. Option C wrongly confines vicarious liability to strict liability, though the passage applies it to any tort, including negligence. Option D is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it sounds like common sense that a disobedient employee acts on his own account. The examiner wants you to apply the passage's distinction between a forbidden mode of doing the job and a job that was never authorised.

Q8 B Res ipsa loquitur - requirement of control ELITE

The passage makes control a condition of res ipsa loquitur: the thing that caused harm must have been under the defendant's control, and the accident must be of a kind that does not ordinarily happen without negligence. A heavy board falling from its frame is such an accident. The board was installed, inspected and maintained solely by Lumina Media, so the inference of negligence can be drawn against it. Jayanti owned the building but had no access to the board, so the control condition fails as against her, and Imran, relying only on the fall, cannot use the doctrine against her. Option A treats ownership as control, which the passage does not support. Option C limits the doctrine to public bodies, though Subhagwanti is only an illustration. Option D misapplies M.C. Mehta, which concerns hazardous enterprises, not owners of buildings. Option B is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap for students who equate the owner with the person in control. The examiner is testing the control element: the doctrine follows the one who managed the thing, not the one who owns the premises.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q9 D Strengthen - control group MED

The authority's claim is causal: the charge produced the 18 per cent fall. A causal claim is strengthened most by a comparison that holds other factors constant. Outer zones of Rajnagar share the city's weather, the closed power unit and the regional stubble smoke, yet had no charge; if their PM2.5 did not change, then those other developments did not by themselves lower pollution, and the central zone's fall is more plausibly due to the charge. Option A concerns revenue, which says nothing about pollution. Option B reports public approval, which is irrelevant to the cause of the fall. Option C offers an analogy from another city; it makes the claim plausible in general but does not address the particular alternatives raised by the critics in Rajnagar. Option D is therefore the strongest support.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is attractive because a parallel case seems to confirm the pattern. But an analogy from elsewhere cannot eliminate the specific rival causes in Rajnagar, which only the same-year comparison does.

Q10 B Strengthen - eliminating an alternative cause HARD

The critics' first objection is that the shutdown of the power unit, not the charge, lowered PM2.5. The best way to strengthen the authority is to show that this alternative cause could not have affected the central zone. If the unit lay downwind and its emissions

rarely reached the zone even while operating, then its closure cannot explain a fall at the six stations inside the zone. Option A makes the objection stronger, since a unit supplying a third of city emissions would plausibly matter. Option C concerns when the decision was announced, which does not touch the unit's effect on the zone. Option D weakens the authority, because it suggests that closing such units alone produces falls of about this size. Option B removes the rival explanation and so strengthens the conclusion most.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C looks relevant because it speaks of the shutdown, but the date of an announcement says nothing about whether the shutdown reached the central zone's air. The examiner wants you to test options against the causal path.

Q11 C Strengthen - supporting the mechanism HARD

The authority's claim runs through a mechanism: the charge cuts the vehicles entering the zone, and fewer vehicles mean less particulate matter. The best strengthener supports both links. Option C reports that vehicle entries did fall sharply and that the biggest PM2.5 reductions came at the busiest junctions at peak hours, exactly where a traffic effect should be largest, so the pattern of the pollution fall fits the traffic explanation. Option A is consistent with the mechanism but does not show that traffic into the zone fell or that pollution followed it; extra bus riders may have come from walking or cycling. Option B is damaging, since constant traffic inside the zone suggests little change where the six stations stand. Option D suggests that the comparison between years may be distorted by the change in stations. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap because rising bus use feels like proof that people left their cars. It leaves the key links unproved: traffic may not have fallen, and pollution need not have followed.

Q12 A Strengthen - ruling out an unusual baseline ELITE

The critics say 2023 was unusually polluted because of stubble burning, so the 2024 fall might merely be a return to normal. To answer that, the authority needs evidence that 2023 was not an abnormal baseline and that the stubble factor did not change. Option A supplies both: the 2023 level was close to the five-year average, and stubble burning in 2024 was as widespread as in 2023, so neither a fall from a spike nor a lighter smoke season can explain the 18 per cent drop. Option B confirms the critics' point by showing less stubble burning in 2024. Option C shows a pre-existing downward trend, which could account for part of the fall without the charge. Option D links readings to stubble burning, which supports the critics' general concern and does not answer it. Only option A closes the gap.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D tempts students who want to address 'stubble' directly, but it merely repeats the critics' premise. The examiner expects you to find the option that neutralises the objection with evidence about both the baseline and the smoke season.

Q13 A Weaken - comparison group shows the same rise MED

The board infers causation from a rise of 6 marks in schools that adopted yoga. If schools without yoga rose by about the same amount in the same year, the rise is better explained by something common to all schools, such as an easier paper, lenient marking or better teaching generally, and the evidence no longer singles out yoga. That directly undermines the link between the sessions and the improvement. Option B reports a student complaint about tiredness, but it does not show that the scores were not improved by the sessions. Option C is about the long history and general benefits of yoga, which, if anything, supports the board. Option D points to a weakness in delivery, yet the schools still showed a rise, so the effect of the sessions is not disproved. Option A is therefore the strongest weakener.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is mildly attractive because poorly trained teachers suggest that the programme was flawed. But a flaw in delivery does not show that the rise came from something else; only the comparison group does.

Q14 C Weaken - pre-existing trend and self-selection HARD

The board attributes the 6-mark rise to yoga. If the schools volunteered and their scores had already been rising by about 6 marks a year for three years, then the same rise would have been expected without yoga, so the sessions add nothing to the explanation. The self-selection point also suggests that these schools were already on an improving path, perhaps because of motivated leadership. Option A, on the spread of schools across areas, would if anything make the sample look representative, which helps the board. Option B concerns parental information, which has no bearing on the scores. Option D reports high attendance, which fits the claim that the sessions were actually delivered and so mildly supports the board. Option C identifies an alternative explanation, the existing trend, and so weakens the conclusion most.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A looks relevant because it mentions the schools' composition, but a varied sample does not weaken a causal claim. The examiner expects you to look for what would have happened without yoga, which is the pre-existing trend in option C.

Q15 B Weaken - changed composition of the tested group HARD

The board compares average scores between 2023 and 2024 in the same schools and treats the groups as the same. If the schools kept weaker students out of the 2024 examination, the average would rise simply because the low scorers were removed, even if no individual student improved. The comparison therefore no longer measures the effect of yoga, and the 6-mark rise is explained by a change in who sat the examination. Option A says the papers were set in the same way, which supports the validity of the comparison and so helps the board. Option C is about the timing of the sessions and is neutral. Option D shows that the students were new to yoga, which makes any improvement more attributable to the sessions and slightly strengthens the argument. Option B is the strongest weakener.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is tempting because 'new to yoga' can feel like it undermines something, yet it points the other way. The examiner is testing whether you can see that a change in who sat the paper destroys the before-and-after comparison.

Q16 D Weaken EXCEPT - identifying the non-weakener ELITE

In an EXCEPT question three options weaken the argument and one does not; the answer is the one that fails to weaken. Option A offers a rival cause, coaching classes, which could explain the rise. Option B shows a dose-response failure: students who attended few sessions improved as much as those who attended all, so the sessions did not produce the gain. Option C shows that the rise came from a shortened syllabus applied to all schools, a rival explanation that is not tied to yoga. Option D reports that students felt calmer and slept better, which is consistent with a way in which yoga might help examination performance. It does not provide an alternative cause or break the link, and, if anything, it slightly supports the board. Option D is therefore the one that does not weaken.

Examiner's note — the trap: Students who read hastily answer with the option that weakens most, when the question asks for the one that does not. The examiner also expects you to notice that option B weakens by a subtle route, the absence of a dose-response pattern.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q17 B Area of a circle MED

The rally ground in Bela is a circle of radius 21 m, so its area is given by the formula area = pi x r x r, with pi taken as 22/7. Substituting the radius, the area = 22/7 x 21 x 21. Since 21 is divisible by 7, we cancel 7 against 21 to get 22 x 3 x 21, which is 66 x 21 = 1,386 square metres. Now consider the other options. The figure 132 is the circumference of the ground, 2 x 22/7 x 21, and not the area. The figure 13,860 is ten times the correct area, a decimal-place slip in the final multiplication. The figure 441 is simply r squared, and it leaves out the factor of pi. The area of the ground is therefore 1,386 square metres, and the answer is B.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the circumference, and it is attractive because it also comes from 22/7 and 21. Area needs a square of the radius, and perimeter does not.

Q18 D Area of a rectangle - unit conversion and rounding up HARD

Start with the floor area of the Chandpur hall: length 35 m and width 18 m give area = 35 x 18 = 630 square metres. A tile has side 50 cm = 0.5 m, so one tile covers 0.5 x 0.5 = 0.25 square metres. The number of tiles = 630 / 0.25 = 2,520. Each pack holds 50 tiles, so the number of packs = 2,520 / 50 = 50.4. Packs are sold only whole and sealed, so the buyer must round up to the next whole number, which is 51 packs. Option A, 50 packs, comes from rounding 50.4 down and would leave part of the floor uncovered. Option B, 26 packs, comes from treating the tile area as 0.5 square metres, which is the side and not the area. Option C, 252 packs, divides 2,520 by 10 and so uses the wrong pack size. The correct answer is D.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: 50.4 packs rounds to 50 in ordinary arithmetic, but you cannot buy part of a sealed pack. Always read the sentence that says what the minimum purchase unit is.

Q19 A Area of a circular ring HARD

The track lies inside the boundary of a ground of radius 35 m, so the outer radius is 35 m. A track of width 14 m leaves an inner circle of radius 35 - 14 = 21 m. The track is a ring, so its area is pi x (R squared - r squared) = 22/7 x (35 x 35 - 21 x 21). Substituting, the area = 22/7 x (1,225 - 441) = 22/7 x 784. Since 784 / 7 = 112, the area = 22 x 112 = 2,464 square metres. Option B, 616, is pi x (35 - 21) squared, which squares the difference of radii instead of taking the difference of squares. Option C, 3,850, is the area of the whole ground, 22/7 x 1,225, with the inner circle not subtracted. Option D, 5,236, adds the two squares, 22/7 x (1,225 + 441), where it should subtract them. The answer is A.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is attractive because the width, 14 m, looks like a natural quantity to square. A ring needs the difference of the squares of the radii, not the square of their difference.

Q20 C Volume of a cuboid - capacity and rounding up ELITE

First find the number of ballots. Registered voters in Devgarh are 72,000 and turnout is 75 per cent, so ballots cast = 0.75 x 72,000 = 54,000. Next find the capacity of one box. Its volume is 50 x 40 x 30 = 60,000 cubic centimetres, but only 70 per cent can be filled, so usable volume = 0.7 x 60,000 = 42,000 cubic centimetres. Each folded ballot takes 3.5 cubic centimetres, so one box holds 42,000 / 3.5 = 12,000 ballots. Boxes needed = 54,000 / 12,000 = 4.5, and since only whole boxes can be used, the least number is 5. Option A, 4 boxes, comes from rounding 4.5 down or from ignoring the 70 per cent limit, which gives 3.15 and then 4. Option B overstates the need. Option D, 3 boxes, results from rounding the unrestricted figure down. The correct answer is C.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap in two ways: one slip is truncating 4.5, the other is using the full volume. Both give 4, which is why it looks so convincing.

Q21 C Average speed over unequal stages MED

Overall average speed is total distance divided by total time, not the mean of the four speeds. Total distance = 90 + 120 + 56 + 150 = 416 km. Time for each stage = distance / speed: Stage 1 is 90 / 36 = 2.5 h, Stage 2 is 120 / 40 = 3 h, Stage 3 is 56 / 28 = 2 h, and Stage 4 is 150 / 60 = 2.5 h. Total time = 2.5 + 3 + 2 + 2.5 = 10 h. Overall average speed = 416 / 10 = 41.6 km/h. Option A, 41 km/h, is the simple mean of the speeds, (36 + 40 + 28 + 60) / 4 = 41, which ignores that the stages differ in length and in time taken. Options B and D are near misses that come from rounding or from small slips in adding the distances or times. The correct answer is C.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the classic trap, since the arithmetic mean of the four speeds is so easy to compute. It is wrong whenever the distances or the times differ between the parts.

Q22 A Time difference at a reduced speed HARD

The winner's speed in Stage 2 is 40 km/h, so the winner takes 120 / 40 = 3 hours. Meena's speed is 10 per cent lower, which is 40 x 0.9 = 36 km/h. Her time = distance / speed = 120 / 36 = 10/3 hours = 3 hours 20 minutes. The difference from the winner is 3 hours 20 minutes - 3 hours = 20 minutes. Option B, 18 minutes, arises from the tempting but wrong belief that a 10 per cent lower speed means 10 per cent more time, and 10 per cent of 180 minutes is 18. In fact, time varies inversely with speed, so a 10 per cent fall in speed raises the time by 1/9, about 11.1 per cent, which is 20 minutes on 180. Options C and D are not supported by the calculation. The answer is A.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap: percentage changes in speed and time are not equal and opposite. The examiner expects you to go through the actual speed and compute the new time.

Q23 D Relative speed and catch-up distance HARD

When the van starts, the winner, riding at 60 km/h for half an hour, is already 60 x 0.5 = 30 km ahead. The van closes this gap at the difference of speeds, 80 - 60 = 20 km/h, so the time taken is 30 / 20 = 1.5 hours after the van starts. In that time the van covers 80 x 1.5 = 120 km from the start. The winner at that moment has ridden for 2 hours and has covered 60 x 2 = 120 km, which confirms the meeting point. The stage is 150 km long, so the distance from the finish line is 150 - 120 = 30 km. Option C, 120 km, gives the distance from the start and not from the finish. Option A, 90 km, is the distance the winner covers in 1.5 hours, the van's riding time. Option B is not supported by the data. The answer is D.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is the trap because 120 km is what the working naturally produces, and it is easy to forget that the question asks for the distance from the finish line.

Q24 B Required speed to match a target time ELITE

The winner's time for Stage 1 is 90 / 36 = 2.5 hours. Naveen rides the first 60 km at 30 km/h, taking 60 / 30 = 2 hours. This leaves 2.5 - 2 = 0.5 hours, which is 30 minutes, for the remaining distance of 90 - 60 = 30 km. The required speed = 30 / 0.5 = 60 km/h. Option A, 42 km/h, is the trap: it comes from requiring the arithmetic mean of 30 and the unknown speed to equal the winner's 36 km/h, so (30 + x) / 2 = 36 and x = 42. That method is invalid because the two parts of the stage are ridden for different times, not equal times, so speeds cannot be averaged simply. Options C and D arise from other approximate guesses. The correct answer is B.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is attractive because 'average of 30 and x is 36' sounds like exactly what the question asks. Average speed is a weighted quantity; here the two parts take 2 hours and 0.5 hours, not equal times.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines 'sale'? — **Section 54**

2. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act protects a transferee in possession under a written contract in part performance? — **Section 53A**

3. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act embodies the doctrine of lis pendens? — **Section 52**

4. Name the 1987 Supreme Court case that laid down the rule of absolute liability for hazardous enterprises. — **M.C. Mehta v. Union of India**

5. What does the maxim 'res ipsa loquitur' mean? — **The thing speaks for itself**

6. Which English case gave the 'neighbour principle' in the law of negligence? — **Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932)**

7. Which Supreme Court case held that GPA, agreement to sell and will transactions do not convey title to immovable property? — **Suraj Lamp and Industries v. State of Haryana (2012)**

8. Convert 54 km/h into metres per second. — **15 m/s**

9. Two bodies move in the same direction at 70 km/h and 50 km/h. What is their relative speed? — **20 km/h**

10. What is the area of a ring with outer radius R and inner radius r? — **pi (R squared - r squared)**