CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 30 October 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 30 OCTOBER 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
B	D	A	C	B	C	A	D	B	C
Q11	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
D	A	C	B	A	D	B	C	D	A
Q21	**Q22**	**Q23**	**Q24**	**Q25**	**Q26**				
B	C	A	C	D	B				

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B — S.5(i) and S.11 - bigamy is void — EASY

Section 5 requires that neither party has a spouse living when the marriage is solemnised, and Section 11 declares a marriage in breach of that condition void. Rajiv's marriage to Sonal subsisted, with no decree of divorce, when he went through the ceremony with Tara. The second marriage is therefore void from the start, and no decree is needed to make it so, although either party may ask the court for a declaration. Option A is the tempting one because Tara was deceived, and Section 12 does speak of fraud; but Section 12 applies only to a marriage that satisfies Section 5, and a marriage that breaches monogamy falls under Section 11 whatever the other party knew. Option C wrongly gives voidable-marriage treatment to a void marriage, and Option D confuses the age condition, which alone attracts the Section 18 penalty, with monogamy. The correct answer is B.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A attracts students who see deception and reach for Section 12. The classification depends on which Section 5 condition is breached, not on who was deceived.

Q2 D — S.18 - age breach neither void nor voidable — MED

The passage states that a breach of the age condition does not make a marriage void or voidable; it is only punishable under Section 18. Mohit has not completed twenty-one years, so the condition in Section 5 is breached, but the legal consequence is penal, not invalidating. Section 11 voids a marriage only for breach of monogamy or the prohibited degrees, and Section 12 lists force and fraud, so neither provision reaches Mohit and Kavya's marriage. It therefore remains a valid marriage, with the persons responsible for the solemnisation exposed to the Section 18 penalty. Option A is the usual error: it assumes that every condition in Section 5 is a condition of validity. Option B borrows the one-year period from a different ground, and Option D invents a parental-approval requirement found nowhere in the passage. The correct answer is therefore the statement that the marriage is valid but punishable.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is attractive because Section 5 is headed 'conditions of a valid marriage'. Only the monogamy and prohibited-degree conditions are tied to voidness under Section 11; age is dealt with by Section 18 alone.

Q3 A — S.12 - cohabitation after discovery bars annulment — HARD

Under Section 12 a marriage obtained by fraud is voidable, and two conditions must be met before a decree is granted: the petition must be presented within one year of the discovery, and the petitioner must not have lived with the other party as spouse, with full consent, after that discovery. Nisha satisfies the first, since 15 January 2025 falls within a year of 1 March 2024. She fails the second, because from March to June 2024 she knowingly lived with Ajay as his wife. That conduct amounts to affirmation of the marriage and bars annulment. Option B stops after the time limit, which is the tempting half of the test. Option C misdescribes the effect of fraud: such a marriage is voidable and valid until annulled, not void. Option D invents a six-month limit that the passage does not mention. The correct answer is A.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is attractive because the one-year limit is plainly met and students stop there. Section 12 has a second, independent bar: free cohabitation as spouses after discovery.

Q4 C — S.13B - consent must subsist until decree — HARD

Section 13B allows divorce by mutual consent, and the passage states that the court may pass the decree only if the consent of both parties continues until the decree is passed. Dev has withdrawn consent before the second motion has been decided, so the foundation of the joint petition is gone; the signing of the petition and the lapse of six months do not bind him. Esha is free to seek relief on some other ground in a separate proceeding, but this petition cannot yield a decree. Option A treats the first motion as irrevocable, which the continuing-consent requirement contradicts. Option B imports a breakdown theory that Section 13B, as described, does not contain; the court's satisfaction relates to consent, not to breakdown. Option D invents a need for court permission to withdraw. The correct answer is therefore that no decree can be passed on this petition.

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A attracts students who treat the six-month wait as a point of no return. The statute makes consent a continuing condition, so the waiting period does not freeze it.

Q5 B Combined S.5, S.12, S.16, S.18 propositions ELITE

Statement I is correct: Section 16 makes the child of a void marriage legitimate, but limits inheritance to the property of the parents and of no other person. Statement II is wrong, because the same section protects children begotten before the annulment of a voidable marriage; annulment does not retroactively bastardise them. Statement III is correct: the age condition is enforced only through the Section 18 penalty, and the marriage is neither void nor voidable. Statement IV is wrong, because Section 12 refuses a decree to a petitioner who, with full consent, lived as spouse after discovery of the fraud, so presenting the petition within one year does not cure that bar. Only statements I and III survive, so the correct option is I and III only. The options that include II or IV contradict the passage.

Examiner's note — the trap: The attractive wrong option is the one that adds IV, since the one-year limit is easy to remember. It fails because Section 12 also bars annulment after free cohabitation following discovery.

Q6 C S.25(1) - registration required MED

Section 25 begins with the rule that an agreement made without consideration is void. The first exception rescues a promise made out of natural love and affection, but it has three cumulative requirements: the promise must be in writing, it must be registered, and the parties must stand in a near relation. Mr Verma's promise is written and made to his daughter, so two of the three are met, but it is not registered. The exception therefore does not apply, and with no consideration the promise is void. Option A stops after two requirements and ignores the third. Option B imports the English idea that love and affection is good consideration, a notion the Indian Act rejects except under the Section 25 exception. Option D invents a detrimental-reliance test that the passage does not contain, since the Act asks about consideration at the promisor's desire. The correct answer is that the promise is void because it is unregistered.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is attractive because two of the three conditions are visibly satisfied. The exception demands all three, and registration is the one that students forget.

Q7 A S.25(2) - past voluntary service HARD

Harish acted without any request from Imran, so the repair was not done at Imran's desire and does not fit the Section 2(d) definition of consideration, even though that definition accepts past consideration. This is exactly the situation the second exception in Section 25 covers: a promise to compensate, wholly or in part, a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor. The exception does not demand writing or registration; those requirements belong to the first and third exceptions. Imran's oral promise of Rs 30,000 is therefore enforceable. Option B reaches the right starting point, no consideration under Section 2(d), but ignores the exception that rescues the promise. Option C wrongly extends the formal requirements of the other exceptions to this one. Option D invents a market-cost test; the promise may be for the whole or part of the benefit. The correct answer is A.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap: it correctly notices that the repair was not at Imran's desire. It fails because Section 25(2) specifically validates a promise to compensate voluntary past service.

Q8 D S.73 - natural loss, known loss, remote loss HARD

Section 73 allows compensation for loss that naturally arose in the usual course of things from the breach, or that the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely. The extra price of substitute machines is the natural result of non-delivery, so Rs 50,000 is recoverable. The profit lost on the uniform order is recoverable because Kiran knew of that order when contracting, so the loss falls in the second limb. The export profit of Rs 3,00,000 arose from a contract Kiran had never heard of; it is a remote and indirect loss and is excluded. Lata can therefore claim Rs 50,000 plus Rs 1,00,000, which is Rs 1,50,000. Option A omits the loss that Kiran knew to be likely, reading the section too narrowly. Option B ignores the bar on remote loss, and Option C includes the remote export profit while excluding the known loss. The correct answer is the Rs 1,50,000 figure.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A attracts students who think only the ordinary market loss counts. The second limb of Section 73 adds losses known to be likely at the time of contracting, which is why the uniform-order loss is included.

Q9 B S.25(3) - promise to pay time-barred debt MED

The third exception in Section 25 covers a promise, made in writing and 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. Neel's letter is written and signed, and it concerns a debt that was once enforceable, so the exception applies and no fresh consideration is required. The promise is enforceable, but only to the extent promised, namely Rs 50,000; the balance of the old debt stays barred. Option A is wrong because the exception exists precisely to validate such a promise. Option C confuses a promise to pay part with the revival of the whole debt, though the promise itself defines the liability. Option D asks for fresh consideration, which Section 25 dispenses with for this exception. The correct answer is Rs 50,000 on the strength of the signed promise.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is attractive because students assume that any acknowledgment revives the whole debt. Section 25(3) makes the promise itself the source of liability, so only Rs 50,000 is recoverable.

Q10 C Combined S.2(d), S.11, S.25(3), S.74 propositions ELITE

Statement I is correct under the third exception to Section 25, which enforces a written, signed promise to pay a time-barred debt wholly or in part. Statement II is wrong: an agreement with a minor is void from the beginning under Section 11, and what is void

cannot be validated by ratification after majority. Statement III correctly paraphrases Section 2(d), which accepts past, present or future consideration given at the desire of the promisor. Statement IV is correct under Section 74, which fixes the named sum as the ceiling on reasonable compensation, whatever the real loss. Statements I, III and IV are right and statement II is wrong, so the answer is the option listing I, III and IV only. The options that include II contradict Section 11, and an option that left out IV would wrongly treat the named sum as only a floor.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is the one that leaves out IV. Students assume the named sum is a minimum, but Section 74 makes it a ceiling on reasonable compensation.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q11 D Assumption - borrowing shows reading MED

The librarian moves from a 40 per cent rise in books borrowed to the conclusion that villagers have become more enthusiastic readers. For that step to work, the borrowing must be a genuine measure of reading by villagers: the extra loans must have been made by village residents, and they must not be an artefact of how loans were recorded, such as counting renewals or van-visit stamps as separate loans. If the rise merely reflected a change in counting, the conclusion would collapse, so this is a necessary assumption. Option A is far too strong; the conclusion needs only that borrowing rose, not that villagers had never borrowed before. Option B concerns the town branches, which have no bearing on the villagers' enthusiasm. Option C demands a rise in every village, whereas an overall 40 per cent increase can be consistent with uneven gains. The correct answer is therefore the statement that the extra borrowing reflects real reading by villagers.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A attracts students who read 'never borrowed' as the baseline needed for a rise. The argument needs only that the rise in loans measures more reading by villagers.

Q12 A Assumption - plan requires substitute service HARD

The proposal is to stop funding the branches because the vans 'can serve all residents of the district'. That claim only supports closing the branches if the vans can in fact serve the people who use the branches today, namely the town's residents. If the vans could not meet their needs, withdrawing the branches would simply leave those readers unserved and the argument for withdrawal would fail. This is therefore a necessary assumption. Option B is a tempting preference claim, but the plan needs only that the vans can meet the town's needs, not that residents would like them better. Option C concerns future growth, which the plan does not rely on. Option D asks for independence in the report, which would make the evidence more credible but is not required for the logical step. The correct answer is A.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B attracts students who assume that residents must prefer vans. The plan needs only that the vans can meet the town's needs, not that residents like them more.

Q13 C Assumption - cost comparison survives added load HARD

The administration compares cost per borrower for the vans with that of the branches, but the vans' present cost figure relates only to village users. If the town's readers are added, the vans would carry more borrowers, more routes or more trips, and the cost per borrower could rise. The claim of a lower cost for all residents therefore requires that the extra load does not push the vans' cost per borrower above that of the branches. Option A concerns the financial history of the branches, which is irrelevant to a comparison going forward. Option B, about the number of titles, speaks to quality, not cost per borrower. Option D asserts that costs fall in proportion to the villages visited, a much stronger claim than the argument needs; costs could stay flat or rise a little and the comparison would still hold. The correct answer is C, the statement that the added town users would not make the vans costlier per borrower.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A attracts students who see the branches as inefficient. The argument needs a forward-looking comparison, which fails if the vans' cost per borrower rises once town users are added.

Q14 B Assumption - EXCEPT (identify the non-required) ELITE

In an EXCEPT question, three options are required by the plan and one is not. The money saved from the branches must be redirectable to the vans' books, or the librarian's closing proposal falls, so the funding statement is required. The plan credits the vans for the rise in borrowing, so the claim that an independent development did not produce the rise is required as well. The vans must also be able to offer what matters to the town's readers, or closing the branches would harm them, so that statement is required. The one statement that is not needed is that borrowing will keep rising by about 40 per cent a year: the plan relies on the vans being effective and cheaper, not on a continuing rate of growth. The remaining statement is therefore the exception, and the correct answer is B.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is the one about independent development, because it feels like a side point. It is required, since the plan credits the vans with the rise in borrowing.

Q15 A Flaw - unrepresentative sample MED

Only 600 of 4,000 alumni replied to the survey, and the Principal reports the earnings of these respondents as if they described all alumni. Respondents to a voluntary survey are self-selected; alumni who are doing well may be more willing to answer, while those earning less may ignore the email or may have changed their addresses. The figure of 85 per cent may therefore overstate the position of the whole body of alumni, which is a sampling flaw. Option B objects to the mode of the survey, but an emailed survey is not by itself a defect; the problem is who replied. Option C asks for more detail on the size of the earnings, which would add information but does not expose a flaw in the reasoning. Option D suggests that employers should have been asked, which is a matter of preference. The correct answer is A, the choice that names the representativeness problem.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B attracts students who distrust the method of the survey. The flaw lies not in the email but in treating those who chose to reply as though they were all the alumni.

Q16 D Flaw - selection effect mistaken for causation HARD

The Institute admits only students from the top two per cent of the state examination. Such students are exceptionally able and might have earned well at almost any institution, so their high earnings cannot safely be credited to the Institute. The Principal treats a correlation between attending the Institute and high earnings as proof of cause, ignoring the confounding factor of the students' prior ability. This is the flaw of mistaking a selection effect for a causal effect. Option B suggests reverse causation, which would mean that high earnings lead people to attend the Institute; that is not plausible here, since attendance comes before earnings. Option C attacks the Principal's motive rather than the logic, and Option D describes a sample of 600 as very small and exceptional, which is not how the argument is built. The correct answer is therefore the option noting the admission of top-ranked students.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B attracts students who know the words 'reverse causation'. Attendance precedes earnings, so the real problem is that able students were selected into the Institute.

Q17 B Flaw - benefit does not justify any price HARD

Even if the programme does raise earnings, that fact alone does not show that a 30 per cent increase in fees is justified. A rise in fees imposes a cost on students, and whether it is reasonable depends on how the extra cost compares with the added benefit. The Principal leaps from the existence of a benefit to the justification of a particular, large increase, without any comparison of gain and cost. This is the flaw of treating a benefit as a blanket justification for a price rise. Option A attributes to the argument a premise about other institutes that it never states. Option C accuses the argument of treating future gains as received, but the argument is about survey results from alumni who already earn. Option D alleges a confusion between percentage and rupee amounts that does not appear in the passage. The correct answer is B, the weighing of gain against burden.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is attractive because the argument does speak of a general benefit. The gap is not in timing but in the missing comparison between the gain and the extra fee.

Q18 C Parallel flaw - self-selection plus prior ability ELITE

The Principal's argument has two flaws working together: she generalises from self-selected respondents to all alumni, and she credits the Institute for the success of students who were admitted only because they were already outstanding. The sports academy argument has both: it relies on the alumni who chose to answer a questionnaire, and its intake consists of players already ranked in the top ten. Option A has the first flaw alone, since letter-writers are self-selected, but there is no prior-ability problem. Option B has the second flaw alone: the tuition centre admits strong students and credits itself for their results, but it reports on all its students, not a self-selected group. Option D commits a different error, giving too much weight to a tiny comparison, with no selection issue at all. Only the sports academy argument matches both flaws, which makes C the best answer.

Examiner's note — the trap: Options A and B each share one flaw, which makes them attractive. The sports academy argument shares both: a self-selected sample and an intake of already-outstanding players.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q19 D Ratio of per-worker output MED

Output per worker at Kanpur is the daily output divided by the number of workers, which is 2400 / 120 = 20 units. At Ludhiana it is 2430 / 90 = 27 units. The required ratio is therefore 20 : 27, and the two numbers have no common factor, so the ratio is already in its simplest form. Option A, 27 : 20, reverses the order of the units; the question asks for Kanpur to Ludhiana, so the Kanpur figure must come first. Option B, 120 : 90, is the ratio of the numbers of workers, which is not the quantity asked for. Option C, 450 : 500, is the ratio of the daily wage per worker at Kanpur and Surat, and has no link with output per worker. The correct answer is 20 : 27.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is attractive because it comes straight from the table, as the ratio of workers. The question asks for output per worker, which needs a division first.

Q20 A Compound ratio from table columns HARD

Total raw material is daily output multiplied by kilograms per unit. Kanpur uses 2400 x 5 = 12,000 kg. Ludhiana uses 2430 x 4 = 9,720 kg. Surat uses 3000 x 6 = 18,000 kg. The ratio is 12,000 : 9,720 : 18,000, and dividing each term by their common factor of 120 gives 100 : 81 : 150. Option B, 80 : 81 : 100, is the ratio of the outputs alone, 2400 : 2430 : 3000, and ignores the raw material per unit. Option C, 50 : 40 : 60, is the ratio of the material used per unit and ignores the outputs. Option D, 120 : 90 : 150, is the ratio of the workers. Each wrong option uses only one column; the correct answer needs both, which is 100 : 81 : 150.

Examiner's note — the trap: Options B and C are attractive because each uses one correct column of the table. The total quantity needs the product of output and material per unit.

Q21 B Ratio of derived costs HARD

Wage cost per unit of output is the daily wage bill divided by the daily output. At Ludhiana it is 40,500 / 2430 = 50/3, which is about Rs 16.67 per unit. At Surat it is 75,000 / 3000 = Rs 25 per unit. The required ratio is (50/3) : 25, and multiplying both terms by 3 gives 50 : 75, which simplifies to 2 : 3. Option A, 3 : 2, reverses the ratio. Option C, 9 : 10, is the ratio of the daily wage per worker, 450 : 500, which is a different quantity because it ignores the output. Option D, 27 : 20, is the ratio of the output per worker at Ludhiana to that at Surat, which is the reciprocal of the idea needed here. The correct answer is therefore 2 : 3.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is attractive because the daily wage per worker, 450 : 500, is quickly computed. The question concerns wage cost per unit of output, which needs the output as well.

Q22 C Alligation with an existing blend ELITE

Let x kg of standard yarn at Rs 160 per kg be added to the 18,000 kg blend costing Rs 192 per kg. By alligation, the existing blend is Rs 12 above the target of Rs 180 (192 - 180), and the standard yarn is Rs 20 below it (180 - 160). The quantities must be in inverse proportion to these differences: 18,000 : x = 20 : 12, so x = 18,000 x 12 / 20 = 10,800 kg. Check: the total cost is 18,000 x 192 + 10,800 x 160 = 34,56,000 + 17,28,000 = Rs 51,84,000, and dividing by the total quantity of 28,800 kg gives exactly Rs 180 per kg. Option A, 7,200 kg, arises if the differences are paired the wrong way round. Option B, 9,000 kg, and option D, 12,000 kg, come from rough proportion guesses. The correct answer is therefore 10,800 kg.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is attractive because pairing the differences the wrong way gives a plausible 7,200 kg. In alligation each quantity goes with the difference on the opposite side.

Q23 A Weighted average MED

The averages cannot simply be averaged, because the start-ups have different numbers of employees. The total monthly salary is the sum of each start-up's employees multiplied by its average salary: 40 x 90 = 3,600; 60 x 70 = 4,200; 25 x 120 = 3,000; and 75 x 80 = 6,000. The sum is 3,600 + 4,200 + 3,000 + 6,000 = 16,800 thousand rupees. Dividing by the total of 40 + 60 + 25 + 75 = 200 employees gives 16,800 / 200 = 84. Option B, 90, is the plain mean of the four averages, (90 + 70 + 120 + 80) / 4, which ignores the weights. Options C and D are close numerical values reached by rounding or mis-weighting. The correct answer is 84 thousand rupees per month.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap: the simple mean of the four averages is exactly 90, a clean number. The start-ups differ in size, so the weighted mean of 84 is needed.

Q24 C Average after merger and addition HARD

Zeno's total is 40 x 90 = 3,600 and Pixa's is 60 x 70 = 4,200, so the merged firm has 100 employees with a total of 7,800 thousand, an average of 78. After the 20 hires the firm has 120 employees at an average of 81, so the new total is 120 x 81 = 9,720. The 20 new employees therefore account for 9,720 - 7,800 = 1,920 thousand, and their average is 1,920 / 20 = 96. Option A, 87, comes from simply adding 6 to 81 or similar approximation. Option B, 90, is Zeno's own average and unrelated to the new hires. Option D, 99, arises from adding the rise of 3 to 96 in error, or from dividing by the wrong number of employees. The correct answer is 96 thousand rupees per month.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is attractive because 90 is a visible figure in the table. The new hires' average must be found from the totals before and after the hiring.

Q25 D Average and removal of one item HARD

Nimbus has 75 employees at an average of 80, so the total is 75 x 80 = 6,000 thousand. After the founder leaves, 74 employees remain at an average of 75, so their total is 74 x 75 = 5,550 thousand. The founder's salary equals the difference, 6,000 - 5,550 = 450 thousand rupees per month. Options A, B and C are not produced by either total and have no basis in the data; they are near misses that tempt a student who guesses. Only the difference of the two totals gives the exact figure. As a check, if the founder earned 450 thousand, the other 74 employees together earn 5,550 thousand, and 5,550 / 74 is exactly 75, matching the fall described in the question. The correct answer is therefore 450 thousand rupees per month.

Examiner's note — the trap: Guessing from the fall of 5 in the average leads to small, wrong figures. The total before minus the total after is the only reliable route.

Q26 B Weighted average, composition, replacement and merger ELITE

First find Zeno's composition. Its 40 employees average 90, between 70 and 120. By alligation the numbers of non-engineers and engineers are in the ratio (120 - 90) : (90 - 70) = 30 : 20 = 3 : 2, so there are 24 non-engineers and 16 engineers. Check: 16 x 120 + 24 x 70 = 1,920 + 1,680 = 3,600, which equals 40 x 90. After 8 non-engineers are replaced by 8 engineers, there are 24 engineers and 16 others: 24 x 120 + 16 x 70 = 2,880 + 1,120 = 4,000, an average of 100 for Zeno. Pixa's total is 60 x 70 = 4,200. The merged firm has 100 employees with a total of 4,000 + 4,200 = 8,200, an average of 82. Option D, 100, stops at Zeno alone. Option A, 78, is the average before the replacement. The correct answer is 82.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is attractive because 100 is the right figure for Zeno after the replacement. The question asks for the merged firm, which needs Pixa's total added.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 declares a marriage void for bigamy or prohibited relationship? — **Section 11**

2. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with voidable marriages? — **Section 12**

3. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides divorce by mutual consent? — **Section 13B**

4. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 gives legitimacy to children of void and voidable marriages? — **Section 16**

5. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 punishes breach of the age condition for marriage? — **Section 18**

6. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines 'consideration'? — **Section 2(d)**

7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines who is competent to contract? — **Section 11**

8. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 declares agreements without consideration void, with exceptions? — **Section 25**

9. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 governs compensation for loss caused by breach? — **Section 73**

10. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 governs compensation where a sum is named for breach? — **Section 74**