CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 1 November 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.
Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF EVIDENCE (BSA) · CONFESSIONS, DYING DECLARATIONS, ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE UNDER THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (Q1–Q5)

Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, no confession made to a police officer may be proved against a person accused of any offence (Section 23(1)). A confession made by a person while in the custody of a police officer cannot be proved against him unless it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate (Section 23(2)); but so much of any information received from an accused in custody as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered may be proved, whether it amounts to a confession or not. Section 26(a) makes relevant a statement by a person, since dead, as to the cause of his death or as to any circumstance of the transaction which resulted in his death, where the cause of his death comes into question; the maker need not have expected to die when he spoke. Section 63 admits an electronic record as a document, without production of the original, if it is accompanied by a certificate in the form set out in the Schedule, signed both by the person in charge of the computer or communication device and by an expert. Section 109 places the burden of proving a fact especially within a person's knowledge upon him, but it does not relieve the prosecution of proving the foundational facts of its own case.

1. Ramesh, arrested for the murder of Dinesh, tells the Inspector while in police custody: "I killed Dinesh with an iron rod and threw the rod into the well behind my house." The rod is later recovered from that well. At the trial, the prosecution seeks to prove his statement. On the passage, the court may allow proof of

◯ **A.** only his words that he threw the rod into the well, being the part relating distinctly to the fact discovered
◯ **B.** the entire statement, because the recovery of the rod confirms that the whole confession is true and was made voluntarily
◯ **C.** no part of the statement, because every statement made by an accused in police custody is barred without any exception
◯ **D.** only the words saying that he killed Dinesh, because a confession becomes provable once a recovered object corroborates it

2. Meena is stabbed on a bus. She tells the conductor: "Prakash attacked me over the money I refused to lend him." She believes the wound is minor and expects to recover. Five days later she dies of an infection of the wound. In Prakash's trial for murder, her statement to the conductor is

◯ **A.** inadmissible, because the maker of such a statement must have believed at the time that her death was near and certainly unavoidable
◯ **B.** relevant under Section 26(a), as it describes the circumstances of the transaction resulting in her death, though she expected to live
◯ **C.** inadmissible, because only a statement recorded by a Magistrate can describe the transaction that led to a person's death in a criminal trial
◯ **D.** relevant only if she had died on the very same day, because such a statement must be closely contemporaneous with the death

3. To prove criminal intimidation, the prosecution tenders a printout of a WhatsApp conversation taken from the complainant's phone. It is accompanied by a Schedule-form certificate signed only by the complainant, as the person in charge of the phone; no expert has signed it. The accused objects. On the passage, the objection should be

◯ **A.** rejected, because the complainant, as owner and person in charge of the phone, is the best person to certify its contents
◯ **B.** rejected, because an electronic record is admissible without any certificate once its contents are shown to be relevant
◯ **C.** upheld, because Section 63 needs the expert's signature on the certificate along with that of the person in charge
◯ **D.** upheld, but only because the phone itself was not produced in court so that the original could be inspected

4. Kavita's body is found in a field two kilometres from her home, and the post-mortem shows death by strangulation. The prosecution has no evidence connecting her husband Lalit with her death that night, but he refuses to say where he was, a fact within his own knowledge. On the passage, convicting Lalit on his silence alone is

◯ **A.** permissible, because where he was that night is a fact especially within his knowledge and he has not discharged that burden
◯ **B.** unsafe, because Section 109 governs only civil proceedings and has no application to a criminal trial for murder
◯ **C.** permissible, provided the court first finds that he had a motive to kill her, since motive supplies the missing foundation
◯ **D.** unsafe, because Section 109 applies only after the prosecution has established foundational facts pointing towards his guilt

5. Arun, who is not under arrest, meets Inspector Rao at a tea stall and says: "I stole the scooter and sold it to Bhim." Later Bhim, in police custody, is produced before a Magistrate and confesses to receiving the scooter, in the Magistrate's immediate presence. At the trial,

◯ **A.** Arun's remark to the Inspector cannot be proved although he was free, while Bhim's confession before the Magistrate can be proved
◯ **B.** both statements can be proved against their makers, because Arun was not in custody and Bhim spoke before a Magistrate
◯ **C.** Arun's remark can be proved because he was free, but Bhim's confession cannot because he was in police custody
◯ **D.** neither statement can be proved, because a confession is inadmissible unless the co-accused has independently corroborated it

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW · COPYRIGHT OWNERSHIP AND ASSIGNMENT, TRADE MARK REGISTRABILITY AND PATENT PROTECTION (Q6–Q10)

Under the Copyright Act, 1957, the author is ordinarily the first owner of a work. Section 17, however, provides that, in the a[illegible] of any agreement to the contrary, the person at whose instance a photograph, painting, portrait, drawing, engraving or ciner[illegible] film is made for valuable consideration is its first owner; the employer becomes first owner of a work made under a contract

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261101

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

only where this rule and the rule for newspaper proprietors do not apply. Under Section 19, an assignment that states no period is deemed to run for five years, one that states no territory extends to India, and, unless it provides otherwise, an assignment lapses if the assignee does not exercise the assigned rights within one year. Under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, Section 9(1) refuses registration to a mark devoid of distinctive character or consisting exclusively of indications describing the kind or quality of the goods; the proviso permits registration if, before the date of application, the mark has acquired a distinctive character through use. Under the Patents Act, 1970, Section 3(d) denies patentability to a new form of a known substance unless it shows enhanced known efficacy, and Section 53 fixes the term of a patent at twenty years from the date of filing. A post-grant opposition under Section 25(2) must be filed within one year from the date of publication of the grant.

6. Ananya engages Studio Lumen, for a fee, to photograph her wedding; no agreement mentions copyright. The photographs are taken by Tarun, a photographer employed by Studio Lumen under a contract of service. On the passage, the first owner of the copyright in the photographs is

◯ **A.** Studio Lumen, because Tarun made the photographs in the course of his employment under a contract of service
◯ **B.** Ananya, because the commissioning rule applies and the employer rule applies only where it does not
◯ **C.** Tarun, because as the person who actually took the photographs he is invariably the first owner of them
◯ **D.** Studio Lumen and Tarun jointly, because the commissioning rule and the employer rule operate side by side

7. Rohit assigns the copyright in his novel to Pagehouse by a deed that states no period, no territory and no condition about exercise of the rights. Pagehouse does not publish the book for eighteen months. Rohit then assigns the same rights to another publisher for India. On the passage,

◯ **A.** the first assignment continues for its deemed period of five years, so Rohit's second assignment is ineffective
◯ **B.** the first assignment was never valid, because a deed of assignment must state both its period and its territory
◯ **C.** the first assignment has lapsed through non-exercise within a year, as the deed did not provide otherwise, so the second can stand
◯ **D.** the first assignment continues to bind Rohit in India, because lapse for non-exercise applies only where the deed expressly provides for it

8. Crispo Foods began selling potato chips under the mark SUPER-CRISP in 2015, with modest advertising. It applied for registration on 1 March 2018. Only after heavy advertising in 2020 and 2021 did consumers come to associate the mark solely with Crispo. The Registrar objects that the mark describes the goods. On the passage, the application is

◯ **A.** bound to succeed, because distinctiveness acquired by the date of the Registrar's decision is enough to bring in the proviso
◯ **B.** bound to succeed, because heavy advertising makes a descriptive mark inherently distinctive from the start of its use
◯ **C.** liable to be refused, because a descriptive mark can never be registered even after it acquires a distinctive character
◯ **D.** liable to be refused, because the mark acquired distinctive character only after the date of the application

9. Zenith Pharma seeks a patent for a new crystalline salt of a known antibiotic. Tests show that it has the same therapeutic effect as the known drug and only better shelf stability. On the passage, the application is

◯ **A.** liable to be refused under Section 3(d), since it is a new form of a known substance without enhanced known efficacy
◯ **B.** fit to be granted, because novelty of the crystalline form is by itself sufficient to make it patentable
◯ **C.** fit to be granted, because improved shelf stability is the enhanced efficacy that Section 3(d) requires of a new form
◯ **D.** fit to be granted for twenty years from the date of grant, since improved stability is a clear industrial advantage

10. A patent application is filed on 3 June 2012 and the grant is published on 12 October 2015. A rival, Vedant, files a post-grant opposition on 20 November 2016. On the passage, Vedant's opposition and the term of the patent are respectively

◯ **A.** in time, and the patent runs until October 2035, twenty years from the date of publication of the grant
◯ **B.** out of time, and the patent runs until June 2032, twenty years from the date of filing
◯ **C.** out of time, and the patent runs until October 2035, twenty years from the date of publication of the grant
◯ **D.** in time, and the patent runs until June 2032, twenty years from the date of filing

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · THE INSTITUTE'S RULE ON MISATTRIBUTION (Q11–Q14)

The Integrity Code of a research institute lays down the following principle. A researcher commits misattribution when, in work submitted for credit, he presents as his own a contribution that originates with another person. Three conditions must all be met: (i) the contribution is original to that other person and is not common knowledge in the field; (ii) the researcher knows, or on the material available to him ought reasonably to know, that it originates with another; and (iii) the work is submitted for credit, that is, for marks, a degree, funding or promotion. Misattribution does not arise where the originator has consented to his contribution going unnamed and the rules of the submission expressly permit unnamed collaboration. A researcher who discovers an omission after submitting is not liable if he files a written correction before the evaluation of the work begins; a correction filed after evaluation has begun does not cancel liability.

11. Isha, a doctoral student, includes in her thesis a table of soil-moisture readings that her labmate Dev collected over two years with his own instrument. Dev told her she could use the readings without naming him. The thesis rules say that every collaborator whose data is used must be named. The readings have not been published elsewhere. Isha is

◯ **A.** not liable for misattribution, because Dev consented to his readings being used without his name being mentioned in the thesis
◯ **B.** not liable for misattribution, because she did not intend to deceive her examiners about who had collected the readings for the work
◯ **C.** liable for misattribution, since Dev's consent to going unnamed is not enough when the thesis rules do not allow it
◯ **D.** liable for misattribution only if Dev's readings had already been published elsewhere by someone before she used them

12. Karan, a lecturer, attaches to his promotion application a research note whose central classification was devised by his former student Leena. The scheme appears under her name in a conference volume Karan owns. Published only last month, it has not been cited by anyone else. Karan says he honestly bel

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261101

scheme had become common knowledge. Karan is

◯ **A.** not liable for misattribution, because his honest belief that the scheme was common knowledge negates the condition of knowledge
◯ **B.** not liable for misattribution, because promotion is a different thing from marks, a degree or funding and does not count as credit
◯ **C.** not liable for misattribution, because Leena was his student and her contributions belong to the supervising lecturer
◯ **D.** liable, because the scheme is original to Leena, is not yet common knowledge, and he ought reasonably to know its source

13. Mira submits a funding proposal on 3 March containing a method devised by her colleague Omkar, whose unpublished paper she has read; Omkar has not consented. On 5 March she notices the omission and posts a written correction on the portal at 4 p.m. The evaluation panel had opened her file at 10 a.m. that day and had read its first section. Mira

◯ **A.** remains liable, because the evaluation of the work had already begun when her correction was filed
◯ **B.** escapes liability, because she corrected the omission within two days of submitting the proposal
◯ **C.** escapes liability, because the panel had read only the first section and the evaluation was therefore not complete
◯ **D.** remains liable, but only for the period that passed between the opening of the file and the filing of her correction

14. Priya circulates among her friends a set of revision notes in which she presents, as her own, a mnemonic system devised by a topper and not widely known. No marks, degree, funding or promotion is involved. On the principle, Priya is

◯ **A.** liable for misattribution, because the mnemonic system is original to the topper and is not common knowledge
◯ **B.** not liable for misattribution, because the notes were not submitted for credit
◯ **C.** liable for misattribution, because she ought reasonably to know that the mnemonic system originates with the topper
◯ **D.** liable for misattribution, because presenting another's idea as one's own is wrong whatever the setting

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · THE TRIBUNAL'S WEEKLY ROSTER (Q15–Q18)

A tribunal hears six matters, one on each day from Monday to Saturday: Arbitration (A), Bail (B), Contempt (C), Divorce (D), Easement (E) and Forgery (F). The registry has fixed the following conditions. Bail is heard earlier in the week than Contempt, with at least one day between the two. Divorce is heard on the day immediately after Easement. Arbitration is heard earlier in the week than Forgery. Arbitration and Easement are not heard on the same day or on consecutive days. Every schedule that satisfies all four conditions is treated as valid, and each question is to be answered on that basis.

15. Which of the following matters can be heard on Monday?

◯ **A.** Contempt
◯ **B.** Divorce
◯ **C.** Forgery
◯ **D.** Easement

16. If Divorce is heard on Saturday, which of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** Arbitration and Bail fill Monday and Tuesday
◯ **B.** Forgery is heard on the Wednesday of that week
◯ **C.** Contempt is heard on the Wednesday of that week
◯ **D.** Bail is heard on the Monday of that week

17. If Bail is heard on Wednesday, on which days can Arbitration be heard?

◯ **A.** Monday only
◯ **B.** Monday or Thursday only
◯ **C.** Monday, Tuesday or Thursday
◯ **D.** Thursday or Friday only

18. How many valid schedules are there in which Contempt is heard later in the week than Divorce?

◯ **A.** 9
◯ **B.** 13
◯ **C.** 11
◯ **D.** 15

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY OF FIVE STATES, 2021 AND 2025 (Q19–Q22)

The bar graph below shows the installed renewable-energy capacity, in gigawatts (GW), of five states, P to T, at the end of 2021 (first bar) and at the end of 2025 (second bar). The line graph plots, for each state, the percentage of its 2025 capacity that is solar; the rest of the 2025 capacity is wind, hydro and biomass, called non-solar here. Values are given in the table so that they can be read exactly. Capacity is measured in GW, solar capacity is obtained by applying the line value to the 2025 bar, and all percentage changes are calculated on the 2021 figure as base. Use these data to answer the questions that follow.

State	Capacity 2021 (GW)	Capacity 2025 (GW)	Solar share of 2025 capacity (%)
P	12	18	50
Q	20	26	40
R	15	21	60
S	8	14	75
T	25	30	20

19. Which state recorded the highest percentage growth in total renewable capacity between 2021 and 2025, and what was it?

◯ **A.** State P, 50%
◯ **B.** State R, 40%
◯ **C.** State S, 75%
◯ **D.** State Q, 30%

20. What is the ratio of the solar capacity of State R to the solar capacity of State T in 2025?

◯ **A.** 21 : 10
◯ **B.** 63 : 20
◯ **C.** 9 : 4
◯ **D.** 12 : 5

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261101

21. What is the combined non-solar capacity, in GW, of the states in which solar forms less than 50% of the 2025 capacity?

◯ **A.** 48.6 ◯ **B.** 31.2
◯ **C.** 41.5 ◯ **D.** 39.6

22. In State S, solar was 50% of the 2021 capacity. By what percentage did S's non-solar capacity change between 2021 and 2025?

◯ **A.** An increase of 75%
◯ **B.** A decrease of 12.5%
◯ **C.** An increase of 162.5%
◯ **D.** A decrease of 25%

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · CASELET REASONING · A COOPERATIVE'S SEASON: WHEAT, RICE AND PULSES (Q23–Q26)

Kisan Mitra Cooperative farms 240 acres in a season. Half of the land is under wheat, 30% under rice and the rest under pulses. The table gives the yield per acre, the post-harvest loss, the selling price per quintal and the cost of cultivation per acre for each crop. Post-harvest loss is the percentage of the produce that is lost before sale, and only the produce remaining after this loss is sold at the stated price. Profit equals sales revenue minus the total cost of cultivation. Answer the questions using these data, and treat every acre of a crop as identical in yield and cost.

Crop	Yield (quintal/acre)	Post-harvest loss (%)	Price (Rs/quintal)	Cost (Rs/acre)
Wheat	18	5	2400	20000
Rice	24	10	2200	28000
Pulses	8	0	6000	14000

23. What is the sales revenue from rice, in rupees, after the post-harvest loss?

◯ **A.** Rs 34,21,440 ◯ **B.** Rs 38,01,600
◯ **C.** Rs 14,05,440 ◯ **D.** Rs 31,63,200

24. What is the overall profit per acre, in rupees, across the whole 240 acres?

◯ **A.** Rs 24,853 ◯ **B.** Rs 44,376
◯ **C.** Rs 23,176 ◯ **D.** Rs 21,040

25. What percentage of the cooperative's total profit comes from pulses, correct to one decimal place?

◯ **A.** 20.0% ◯ **B.** 29.3%
◯ **C.** 21.6% ◯ **D.** 32.7%

26. The cooperative wants total profit of at least Rs 60,00,000 by moving land from rice to pulses, keeping all else as before. What is the minimum whole number of acres it must shift?

◯ **A.** 30 ◯ **B.** 34
◯ **C.** 28 ◯ **D.** 31

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

12 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which BSA section bars proof of a confession made to a police officer?
2. Which BSA section governs the admissibility of electronic records through a Schedule certificate?
3. Which BSA section places the burden of proving a fact especially within a person's knowledge on that person?
4. Which BSA clause makes a dying declaration relevant?
5. What is the normal term of copyright in a literary work under Section 22 of the Copyright Act, 1957?
6. Which section of the Copyright Act, 1957 lists acts that are not infringement, such as fair dealing?
7. Which section of the Copyright Act protects the author's moral rights?
8. How long is the term of a patent, and from when does it run (Patents Act, Section 53)?
9. Which section of the Patents Act excludes a computer programme per se from patentability?
10. Which section of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 lists the absolute grounds for refusal of registration?
11. What is the period of a trade mark registration, and of each renewal, under Section 25 of the Trade Marks Act?
12. Which section of the Trade Marks Act deals with relative grounds for refusal, including earlier marks?

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261101