CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 2 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.
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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — COMPANY LAW · MEMBERSHIP, DIRECTORS, MEETINGS AND NOTICE UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 (Q1–Q5)

Under the Companies Act, 2013, a private company is one whose articles restrict the right to transfer its shares, limit its members to two hundred (not counting members who are in its employment, or who became members while employed and remained members after leaving) and prohibit any invitation to the public to subscribe for its securities (Section 2(68)). A private company needs at least two members and a public company at least seven (Section 3). A private company must have at least two directors, a public company at least three, and every company must have at least one director who has stayed in India for not less than 182 days in the previous calendar year (Section 149). The Board must meet at least four times a year, with not more than 120 days between two consecutive meetings (Section 173). An annual general meeting must be held within six months of the close of each financial year, and not more than fifteen months may pass between two annual general meetings (Section 96). A general meeting needs at least twenty-one clear days' notice. A shorter notice is valid for an annual general meeting only if every member entitled to vote consents, and for any other general meeting if a majority in number of the members entitled to vote, holding at least ninety-five per cent of the voting capital, consent (Section 101).

1. Ashoka Textiles Private Limited has 238 members. Of these, 25 are currently employed by the company and 12 are former employees who became members while employed and have stayed on after leaving. The remaining 201 have never had any employment link with it. Its articles restrict share transfer and bar any public invitation. On the passage, the company

◯ **A.** is within the limit, because current and former employees are both excluded and the remaining members fall under two hundred
◯ **B.** has breached the limit, since 201 members count towards the ceiling once the 37 employee-linked members are excluded
◯ **C.** has breached the limit, since all 238 members count and the exclusion covers only those who are presently employed by it
◯ **D.** is within the limit, because the ceiling of two hundred applies only to members who took their shares by public subscription

2. A company's Board met on 12 January, 30 May, 2 September and 15 December of the same year. The company states that, having held four meetings, it has satisfied Section 173. On the passage, this claim is

◯ **A.** right, because the Act asks only that four Board meetings be held in a year and does not regulate the intervals between them
◯ **B.** wrong, because the Act requires the Board to meet at least once in every quarter of the financial year without exception
◯ **C.** right, because the interval between the first and the last meeting of the year is well under the permitted maximum of 120 days
◯ **D.** wrong, because the interval between the January and May meetings was 138 days, which exceeds the permitted gap of 120 days

3. A company's financial year ended on 31 March 2025. Its previous annual general meeting was held on 29 September 2024, and it holds the next one on 20 December 2025. The company argues that it has complied, as the gap between the two meetings is less than fifteen months. On the passage, the company

◯ **A.** has defaulted, because the meeting was due within six months of the year-end, by 30 September 2025, whatever the gap
◯ **B.** has complied, because the gap of fifteen months is the only test and the six-month period is merely directory in nature
◯ **C.** has defaulted only if the gap between the two meetings had exceeded fifteen months, which it did not on these dates
◯ **D.** has complied, because the six-month period runs from the date of the previous meeting and not from the close of the year

4. Two companies each give only ten days' notice. (I) An annual general meeting is held on that notice, with all members except one, who holds 2 per cent of the voting capital, consenting. (II) Another general meeting is held on that notice with the consent of a majority in number of the members entitled to vote, who together hold 96 per cent of the voting capital. On the passage,

◯ **A.** both meetings are validly convened, since each has the consent of members holding at least ninety-five per cent of the voting capital
◯ **B.** neither meeting is validly convened, since twenty-one clear days is mandatory and cannot be shortened for any general meeting
◯ **C.** meeting II is validly convened, but meeting I is not, as shorter notice for an annual general meeting needs every voting member's consent
◯ **D.** meeting I is validly convened, but meeting II is not, because an annual general meeting needs a lower consent threshold than other meetings

5. Gandhar Infra Limited, a public company, has three directors. In the previous calendar year, Dhruv stayed in India for 150 days, Esha for 100 days and Farid for 90 days. The company argues that together they stayed well over 182 days. On the passage, the company

◯ **A.** satisfies Section 149, because the combined stay of the directors, 340 days, is well above the required 182 days
◯ **B.** does not satisfy Section 149, because the 182-day test applies to one director and none of the three meets it
◯ **C.** satisfies Section 149, because Dhruv's stay of 150 days is the longest and the Act asks only for the longest stay
◯ **D.** does not satisfy Section 149, because a public company must have at least one director who stayed 365 days in India

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW · CONSUMER, FORUM, LIMITATION, APPEAL AND ENDORSERS UNDER THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 (Q6–Q10)

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defines a consumer as a person who buys goods or hires services for consideration, but not one who obtains them for resale or for any commercial purpose; the use of goods bought exclusively for earning one's livelihood by self-employment is not a commercial purpose. Under the Rules made under the Act, a District Commission hears complaints where the consideration paid does not exceed fifty lakh rupees, a State Commission where it exceeds fifty lakh but not two crore rupees

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National Commission where it exceeds two crore rupees. The value of the claim for compensation does not decide the forum. A complaint must be filed within two years from the date on which the cause of action arises (Section 69), but a late complaint may be admitted if the Commission records in writing its reasons for condoning the delay. An appeal from the District Commission lies to the State Commission within forty-five days of the order, and no appellant who must pay money under the order is heard unless fifty per cent of that amount is deposited (Section 41). A celebrity who endorses a misleading advertisement may be penalised up to ten lakh rupees and barred from endorsements for up to one year for a first contravention, unless he shows due diligence to verify the claims (Section 21).

6. Mohan buys an auto-rickshaw, which he drives himself every day to earn his living. Naresh buys three auto-rickshaws and hires them to drivers for a daily rent. Each finds a serious defect in his vehicle. On the passage,

◯ **A.** both are consumers, because each paid consideration for goods and neither bought them for resale in unaltered form
◯ **B.** neither is a consumer, because an auto-rickshaw is a vehicle used for earning money and so is always commercial
◯ **C.** Mohan is a consumer, as his use is for self-employed livelihood, while Naresh is not, as his use is commercial
◯ **D.** Naresh is a consumer, as he bought more vehicles and paid more consideration, while Mohan is not a consumer

7. Priya pays Rs 60 lakh to a builder for a flat that is not delivered. She claims Rs 3 crore as compensation for loss and harassment. Under the passage, the forum before which she should file her complaint is the

◯ **A.** State Commission, because the consideration paid is above fifty lakh rupees but does not exceed two crore
◯ **B.** National Commission, because her total claim of Rs 3 crore exceeds the limit of two crore rupees for State Commissions
◯ **C.** District Commission, because the flat is a single unit and the complaint relates to one transaction with one builder
◯ **D.** National Commission, because Rs 60 lakh and the Rs 3 crore claim together exceed two crore rupees in value

8. Seema's refrigerator, bought on 10 January 2023, stopped working the same day, and the seller refused to repair it. She files a complaint on 3 March 2025, about two years and two months later, giving no explanation for the delay. On the passage, the Commission

◯ **A.** must dismiss it at once, because no complaint can be admitted after the period of two years under any circumstance
◯ **B.** must admit it, because the period of two years runs from the date on which the consumer discovers the loss in court
◯ **C.** may admit it without any reasons, because delay in a consumer complaint is always condoned as a matter of course
◯ **D.** may admit the complaint only if it records in writing its reasons for condoning the delay beyond two years

9. A District Commission orders a company to pay Rs 8 lakh to a consumer on 12 June. On 20 July, the company appeals to the State Commission and deposits Rs 3 lakh with the appeal. On the passage, the appeal

◯ **A.** is validly entertained, because it was filed within forty-five days and a deposit of some amount is all that the Act requires
◯ **B.** cannot be entertained as filed, because the deposit is below fifty per cent of the amount ordered, though filed in time
◯ **C.** cannot be entertained, because the appeal was filed after forty-five days and the deposit is also below fifty per cent
◯ **D.** is validly entertained, because the deposit is required only from a consumer and not from a company that is the appellant

10. A well-known actor endorses a brand of cement as 'earthquake-proof' in an advertisement, without making any enquiry into the claim, which proves false. This is his first contravention. On the passage, the actor

◯ **A.** may be penalised up to ten lakh rupees and barred from endorsements for up to one year, having shown no due diligence
◯ **B.** may be penalised up to fifty lakh rupees and barred from endorsements for up to three years, as the claim was false
◯ **C.** cannot be penalised at all, because only the manufacturer who made the false claim is answerable for the advertisement
◯ **D.** may be penalised up to ten lakh rupees but cannot be barred from endorsements for any period of time on a first lapse

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PARALLEL REASONING · TWO ARGUMENTS, THEIR PATTERNS AND THEIR FLAWS (Q11–Q14)

A reasoning workshop circulates the two arguments below so that participants can study their patterns. Each argument draws a conclusion about one named item from a general statement about a class of items, and the workshop asks whether the pattern is valid. Read both with care before answering, and judge each pattern by its form and not by whether the statements are true in fact.

Argument I: Every bridge that survived the 2023 floods had been built on deep pile foundations. The Sarayu bridge was built on deep pile foundations. Therefore, the Sarayu bridge survived the 2023 floods.

Argument II: No tenant who has paid the security deposit may be refused possession of the flat. Mohan has been refused possession of the flat. Therefore, Mohan has not paid the security deposit.

11. Which of the following arguments is most similar in its pattern of reasoning, including its flaw, to Argument I?

◯ **A.** Every employee who received the bonus had completed five years. Dolly has not completed five years. Therefore, Dolly did not receive the bonus.
◯ **B.** If a player is injured, she is rested. Neha is not injured. Therefore, Neha is not rested.
◯ **C.** Any company that defaults on its loan is blacklisted. Zenith defaulted on its loan. Therefore, Zenith is blacklisted.
◯ **D.** Every witness who was cross-examined had first been sworn. Hamid was sworn. Therefore, Hamid was cross-examined.

12. Which of the following arguments is most similar in its pattern of reasoning to Argument II?

◯ **A.** Every candidate who was disqualified was barred from the final round. Ravi was barred from the final round. Therefore, Ravi was disqualified.
◯ **B.** No candidate who has been disqualified may sit the final round. Pooja has not been disqualified. Therefore, Pooja is sitting the final round.
◯ **C.** No candidate who has been disqualified may sit the final round. Pooja is in the final round. Therefore, Pooja has not been disqualified.
◯ **D.** Some candidates who were disqualified have appealed. Pooja has appealed. Therefore, Pooja has been disqualified.

13. Three of the five High Court judges whom the reporter interviewed said that they favour mandatory The reporter concludes that most High Court judges in the country favour mandatory e-filing. Which of

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following contains the same flaw in reasoning?

- ◯ **A.** Four of the six tea stalls near the university serve only branded tea. So most tea stalls in India serve only branded tea.
- ◯ **B.** Every tea stall near the university serves branded tea. This stall serves branded tea. So this stall is near the university.
- ◯ **C.** Tea stalls near the university serve branded tea. The college canteen serves branded tea. So the canteen is a tea stall.
- ◯ **D.** A famous chef says the tea at the stall near the university is the best. So the tea at that stall is the best.

14. Unless a petition is accompanied by an affidavit, the court will not entertain it. The court did not entertain Rani's petition. Therefore, Rani's petition was not accompanied by an affidavit. Which of the following is most similar in its flawed reasoning?

- ◯ **A.** Unless a student scores the cut-off, the college will not admit her. The college admitted Gita. So Gita scored the cut-off.
- ◯ **B.** Unless a student scores the cut-off, the college will not admit her. The college did not admit Gita. So Gita did not score it.
- ◯ **C.** Unless a student scores the cut-off, the college will not admit her. Gita did not score the cut-off. So the college did not admit Gita.
- ◯ **D.** If a student scores the cut-off, the college will admit her. Gita scored the cut-off. So the college admitted Gita.

LOGICAL REASONING — METHOD / BOLD-FACE FUNCTION · PLASTIC BAGS, TRIBUNAL BENCHES AND TAX RETURNS: ROLES AND METHODS (Q15–Q18)

[S1] Several municipal corporations have banned single-use plastic bags, and surveys show that bag consumption in those cities has fallen by a third. [S2] It is therefore tempting to conclude that a nationwide ban would cut plastic-bag consumption by a third. That conclusion is unwarranted. The cities that imposed bans already had working waste-segregation systems, and their residents were already inclined to reuse bags. [S3] A nationwide ban would also apply in places that have neither, where consumers would be likely to switch to thicker plastic pouches that are less easily recycled. The evidence from the pioneering cities therefore tells us little about the effect of a nationwide ban.

15. In the argument in the passage, the statement marked [S2] plays which of the following roles?

- ◯ **A.** It is the main conclusion that the passage as a whole seeks to establish by marshalling evidence
- ◯ **B.** It is a conclusion that the passage considers tempting and then rejects as unwarranted
- ◯ **C.** It is a premise that supplies the evidence on which the final conclusion is based
- ◯ **D.** It is a counter-example offered to show that the ban in the cities has failed

16. Which of the following best describes the method of reasoning used in the passage?

- ◯ **A.** It denies that a causal link exists, by showing that the supposed cause was in fact absent in the cities studied
- ◯ **B.** It attacks the survey itself, by showing that the method of collecting the figures was unreliable and biased
- ◯ **C.** It replaces a general claim with a narrower one, by showing that the claim holds in some cities and fails in others
- ◯ **D.** It denies that results seen in one set of cases will carry over to another, by pointing to relevant differences between the sets

17. [X] Since additional benches were created, the tribunal's backlog has risen by 40 per cent. [Y] Critics therefore argue that the additional benches have themselves caused the backlog to grow. However, [Z] the backlog had begun to swell two years before the first additional bench was constituted. The benches therefore cannot be blamed. In the argument above, [Y] and [Z] play which respective roles?

- ◯ **A.** [Y] is the conclusion the argument seeks to establish; [Z] is a fact offered as evidence in support of that claim
- ◯ **B.** [Y] is a premise that the argument accepts as true; [Z] is the conclusion that the argument draws from it
- ◯ **C.** [Y] is a claim that the argument sets out to refute; [Z] is a fact offered as evidence against that claim
- ◯ **D.** [Y] is a claim that the argument sets out to refute; [Z] is a second claim by critics that is also rejected

18. Some analysts hold that the rise in the number of people filing income-tax returns shows that tax compliance is improving. [M] This inference is open to doubt. [N] A rise in the number of returns can result simply from a rule that makes filing mandatory for more people. But [O] mandatory filing was extended only last year, whereas returns have been rising for a decade. [P] So the rise cannot be wholly explained by that rule, and some improvement in compliance is likely. In the argument, [N] and [O] play which respective roles?

- ◯ **A.** [N] is an alternative explanation raised against the analysts' inference; [O] is a fact limiting how much [N] can explain
- ◯ **B.** [N] is a fact that supports the analysts' inference; [O] is a fact that limits how much of the rise can be attributed to it
- ◯ **C.** [N] is the main conclusion of the argument; [O] is a fact that is offered in support of that conclusion
- ◯ **D.** [N] is an alternative explanation that the argument establishes; [O] is a premise offered in support of the analysts

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · METRO RIDERSHIP OF FIVE SYSTEMS, 2022 TO 2024 (Q19–Q22)

The table shows the average daily ridership, in lakh passengers, of five metro systems, P to T, in 2022, together with the percentage change in ridership in 2023 over 2022 and in 2024 over 2023. A plus sign denotes an increase and a minus sign a decrease. Every percentage change is calculated on the figure of the preceding year as the base, so successive changes are applied one after another and not added. Ridership is measured in lakh passengers per day, and the figures below are exact and need no rounding. Use these data to answer the questions that follow.

Metro system	Ridership 2022 (lakh)	Change in 2023 (%)	Change in 2024 (%)
P	20	+25	-20
Q	16	+50	+25
R	40	-10	+20
S	30	+20	-25
T	24	+25	+10

19. Which metro system shows the highest net percentage change in ridership between 2022 and 2024 what is that change?

- ◯ **A.** System Q, an increase of 87.5%
- ◯ **B.** System Q, an increase of 75%

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◯ **C.** System T, an increase of 37.5% overall
◯ **D.** System R, an increase of 8%

20. By what percentage did the combined ridership of systems Q and T in 2024 exceed their combined ridership in 2022?

◯ **A.** 62.5%
◯ **B.** 55.25%
◯ **C.** 57.5%
◯ **D.** 47.75%

21. In 2025, the ridership of system S is 20% higher than in 2024. Compared with the ridership of S in 2022, the 2025 ridership is

◯ **A.** 10% higher
◯ **B.** 12% higher
◯ **C.** 20% higher
◯ **D.** 8% higher

22. A sixth system, U, had in 2022 ridership equal to the mean 2022 ridership of the five systems. Its ridership rose by 50% in 2023 and fell by 20% in 2024. By what percentage was the 2024 ridership of U higher than the 2024 ridership of system P?

◯ **A.** 48.5%
◯ **B.** 56%
◯ **C.** 60.25%
◯ **D.** 66.5%

QUANT — ENERGY & POWER · PROFIT-LOSS-INTEREST · POWER PLANTS: TARIFFS, PROFIT AND LOANS (Q23–Q26)

The table gives, for five power plants, the monthly output in lakh units (kWh) and the cost of generating one unit in rupees. Plant costs are exact. A solar developer separately borrows money to build a new plant, and the loan terms are given in the questions. Interest is calculated either as simple interest or as compound interest on the stated basis, and all amounts in the questions are exact. Profit and loss percentages are calculated on the cost price, and a discount is calculated on the listed or marked price. Use these data to answer the questions that follow.

Plant	Monthly output (lakh units)	Cost per unit (Rs)
Solar	40	3.00
Wind	25	4.00
Hydro	50	2.50
Thermal	80	5.00
Biomass	10	6.00

23. The thermal plant's cost per unit is Rs 5. It lists its tariff and allows distributors a discount of 20% on the listed tariff, and still earns a profit of 20% on cost. The listed tariff per unit, in rupees, is

◯ **A.** Rs 7.00
◯ **B.** Rs 6.50
◯ **C.** Rs 7.50
◯ **D.** Rs 10.00

24. The solar developer borrows Rs 5 crore for one year at 20% per annum, with interest compounded half-yearly. How much more, in rupees, is the compound interest than the simple interest on the same sum at the same rate for the year?

◯ **A.** Rs 10 lakh
◯ **B.** Rs 2.5 lakh
◯ **C.** Rs 20 lakh
◯ **D.** Rs 5 lakh

25. The developer borrows Rs 4.2 crore at 10% per annum compound interest, compounded annually, and clears the loan in two equal annual instalments, the first paid at the end of the first year. Each instalment, in rupees crore, is

◯ **A.** 2.42
◯ **B.** 2.31
◯ **C.** 2.52
◯ **D.** 2.205

26. The hydro plant sells its monthly output of 50 lakh units as follows. It sells 60% of the units at a profit of 25% on cost. It sells the remaining units at a loss, and the plant's overall profit on the month's output is 10%. The loss percentage on the remaining units is

◯ **A.** 10.5%
◯ **B.** 12.5%
◯ **C.** 15.25%
◯ **D.** 20%

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

12 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Maximum members in a private company, excluding employee-members? _____
2. Minimum number of members in a public company? _____
3. Maximum gap between two consecutive Board meetings? _____
4. Within how long of the financial year-end must an AGM be held? _____
5. Normal notice period for a general meeting? _____
6. Consumer Commission with jurisdiction up to Rs 50 lakh consideration? _____
7. Limitation period for a consumer complaint under Section 69? _____
8. Share of the amount ordered an appellant must deposit under Section 41? _____
9. Fallacy: 'All A are B; x is B; so x is A'? _____
10. Fallacy: general claim drawn from a small, unrepresentative sample? _____
11. Compound interest at 20% p.a., half-yearly, equals what rate per half-year? _____
12. Net effect of a 25% rise followed by a 20% fall? _____

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