Daily Practice Sheet — 4 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 — INTERNATIONAL LAW · TREATIES, CUSTOM, STATE RESPONSIBILITY AND SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY (Q1–Q5)

Public international law binds states through treaties, custom and general principles of law. Custom requires settled state practice together with opinio juris, the belief that the practice is legally obligatory. A state that has persistently objected to an emerging custom from the outset is not bound by it; but no state may contract out of a peremptory norm (jus cogens), and a treaty that conflicts with such a norm is void. A treaty binds a state only after it has consented to be bound, usually by ratification. A state that has signed a treaty subject to ratification must, until it makes clear that it does not intend to become a party, refrain from acts that would defeat the treaty's object and purpose. A state answers for wrongful acts attributable to it: the conduct of its organs is attributed to it even if they exceed their authority or disobey instructions, but the conduct of private persons is attributed only if they act on the state's instructions or under its direction or control. A foreign state is immune from the jurisdiction of another state's courts for sovereign acts (jure imperii) but not for ordinary commercial transactions (jure gestionis); the character of the transaction, and not the purpose for which its fruits are meant, decides which it is.

1. Veloria has signed, subject to ratification, the Coral Sanctuaries Treaty, whose object is to protect a chain of reefs from destruction. It has not ratified the treaty and has never said that it will stay out. It now begins dredging that will destroy a listed reef in its own territorial waters. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** Veloria may dredge freely, because a treaty binds a state only after ratification and signature creates no duty at all in the interim
- ◯ **B.** Veloria is bound by every term of the treaty from the moment of signature, exactly as if it had already ratified it
- ◯ **C.** Veloria must refrain from the dredging, because a signatory awaiting ratification may not defeat the treaty's object and purpose
- ◯ **D.** Veloria may dredge freely, because the reef lies in its own waters and sovereignty overrides every treaty obligation

2. For decades coastal states have followed a practice of escorting disabled vessels to the nearest port, believing it to be legally required. Tarnia protested against the emerging rule from the very beginning and has done so on every occasion since. Orsa itself followed the practice for twenty years and began to protest only after the rule had hardened. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** Tarnia is not bound by the rule, but Orsa is, because only an objection made from the outset exempts a state from custom
- ◯ **B.** Both states are bound by the rule, because custom binds every state once it is settled, however loudly a state may object
- ◯ **C.** Neither state is bound by the rule, because custom binds only those states that have accepted it by signing a treaty
- ◯ **D.** Both states are free of the rule, because a state may exempt itself by objecting at any stage before it is called to account

3. In Lumeria, (i) a police constable, contrary to standing orders, beat a detained foreign trader in custody; (ii) a crowd burned the shops of foreign traders after a minister gave its leaders a list of the shop addresses and told them to teach the traders a lesson; (iii) another crowd, angered by a rumour, burned the shops of other traders while officials took no part. On the passage, the acts attributable to Lumeria are

- ◯ **A.** only act (i), because the conduct of private crowds is never attributable to a state under any circumstances whatever in international law
- ◯ **B.** acts (ii) and (iii), because a state must answer for every act of private persons that occurs within its territory
- ◯ **C.** only act (ii), because an organ that acts contrary to its orders is no longer acting for the state at all
- ◯ **D.** acts (i) and (ii), because organs bind the state even when they disobey orders and the crowd in (ii) acted on state instructions

4. Zandria bought 10,000 pairs of boots for its army from an Indian firm and did not pay the price. The firm sues Zandria in an Indian court. Zandria pleads immunity, saying that the boots were meant for its soldiers and that the army is a sovereign function. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** Zandria is immune, because the boots were bought for its army and the purpose of the purchase was plainly sovereign
- ◯ **B.** Zandria is not immune, because the purchase is an ordinary commercial contract whatever the military purpose behind it
- ◯ **C.** Zandria is immune, because a foreign state can never be made to answer in the courts of another state for anything
- ◯ **D.** Zandria is not immune, because immunity is lost by any foreign state that fails to pay a debt that has fallen due and is owed

5. Aldora and Brenn both validly ratify a treaty under which Brenn allows Aldora to take persons from Brenn's border villages for forced servitude. The prohibition of slavery is a peremptory norm. Brenn has objected to that prohibition from the day it first emerged and has never wavered. Aldora argues that the treaty is valid between the two states, since both consented and Brenn is a persistent objector. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** the treaty is void, because neither consent nor persistent objection can create an exception to a peremptory norm
- ◯ **B.** the treaty is valid between the two states, because both consented and a persistent objector is not bound by the norm
- ◯ **C.** the treaty is valid as to Brenn, a persistent objector, but void as to Aldora, which has no objection to the norm
- ◯ **D.** the treaty is valid until a competent court declares it void, because a ratified treaty is presumed to be lawful

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF TORTS · NEGLIGENCE, REMOTENESS, CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE, VOLENTI AND VICARIOUS LIABILITY (Q6–Q10)

Negligence is the breach of a legal duty of care that causes damage of a kind the defendant ought reasonably to have foreseen. Breach is judged by the standard of the reasonable person; one who creates a risk must take precautions proportionate to the likelihood and gravity of harm and the cost of avoiding it. The claimant must show that the damage would not have occurred but for the br[illegible] the defendant is not liable for damage of a kind that was unforeseeable, even if the breach directly caused it. Contributory neg[illegible] the claimant does not bar the claim but reduces the damages in proportion to the claimant's share of fault. Volenti non fit ir[illegible]

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the claim wholly where the claimant, with full knowledge of the risk, freely agreed to bear it; mere knowledge of danger is not enough, and a rescuer who acts in response to a danger created by the defendant's wrong is not treated as volenti. An employer is vicariously liable for a tort committed by an employee in the course of employment, including a wrongful way of doing what the employee was authorised to do, but not for the tort of an independent contractor or for an employee's act wholly outside the employment.

6. Rohan was riding a motorcycle at night with his headlamp switched off when a truck, whose driver negligently crossed onto Rohan's side of the road, hit him. The court assessed Rohan's total loss at Rs 9,00,000 and found him 30 per cent responsible for the accident because of the unlit headlamp. The amount he can recover from the truck owner's side is

- ◯ **A.** Rs 9,00,000, because the truck driver's breach was the effective cause and the claimant's own lapse is to be ignored
- ◯ **B.** Rs 6,30,000, being the assessed loss reduced in proportion to his 30 per cent share of the fault for the accident
- ◯ **C.** nothing at all, because a claimant who is himself negligent is barred from recovering anything from the defendant
- ◯ **D.** Rs 2,70,000, being only the portion of the loss that corresponds to the share of fault falling upon the claimant

7. A delivery contractor negligently left a drum of cooking oil leaking onto a lane, which made it slippery. The oil ran into a drain where, by an extremely rare chemical reaction with a waste compound dumped there illegally by someone else, it ignited and burned down a nearby warehouse. The warehouse owner sues the contractor. On the passage, the claim

- ◯ **A.** succeeds, because a negligent defendant is liable for every direct consequence of the breach however unforeseeable it may have been
- ◯ **B.** succeeds, because the but-for test is satisfied and nothing more needs to be shown by a claimant seeking compensation
- ◯ **C.** fails, because the contractor owed a duty only to people using the lane and not to owners of buildings near the drain
- ◯ **D.** fails, because fire was not damage of a kind a reasonable person would have foreseen from the spill, though directly caused

8. Swift Parcels Ltd employs Anil to deliver parcels. (i) Anil, in a hurry to meet a delivery deadline, overtook on a blind curve in breach of the firm's written instruction to drive within the speed limit, and hit a pedestrian. (ii) After his round, Anil took the van without permission to drive friends to a wedding in another town and hit a cyclist. (iii) Swift Parcels hired Bela, a self-employed courier running her own business, to deliver a consignment; she hit a scooterist. The firm is vicariously liable for

- ◯ **A.** acts (i) and (ii), because the van belonged to the firm and was used by its employee in both of those instances alike
- ◯ **B.** acts (i) and (iii), because the firm engaged Bela and so must answer for everything that she does on its behalf
- ◯ **C.** act (i) alone, because (ii) lies wholly outside the employment and (iii) is the tort of an independent contractor
- ◯ **D.** none of the three acts, because breach of an express instruction takes an act outside the course of employment

9. Hari carelessly stored paint thinner in his shop, which caught fire with his watchman trapped inside. Hari's neighbour Meena, knowing the danger, ran in and brought the watchman out. She had a wet cloth to hand and time to cover her face but did not, and a reasonable rescuer would have avoided part of her burns. Hari pleads volenti non fit injuria and contributory negligence. On the passage, Meena's claim against Hari

- ◯ **A.** is not barred by volenti since she was a rescuer, but her damages may be reduced for her own failure to take reasonable care
- ◯ **B.** is barred wholly by volenti, because she knew of the danger and deliberately chose to enter the burning shop of her own accord
- ◯ **C.** succeeds in full, because the carelessness of a rescuer can never be set up against her by the person who caused the danger
- ◯ **D.** fails wholly, because contributory negligence, once shown against a claimant, bars the whole claim against the defendant

10. Sunil, a driver employed by Gati Movers, negligently reversed the company's lorry in the course of his duties into Jaya's shop and injured her. The court assessed her loss as Rs 5,00,000 for medical costs, Rs 3,50,000 for lost earnings, and Rs 2,50,000 for antique instruments burned when sparks from the damaged wiring met a rare gas leaking from a neighbouring factory, a danger no reasonable driver could have foreseen. Jaya was found 20 per cent at fault for standing in the reversing path. The amount she can recover from Gati Movers is

- ◯ **A.** Rs 8,80,000, being the full assessed loss of Rs 11,00,000 reduced by her 20 per cent share of the fault
- ◯ **B.** Rs 8,50,000, being the foreseeable loss alone, since a lorry owner cannot plead the fault of an injured shopkeeper
- ◯ **C.** Rs 6,80,000, being the foreseeable loss of Rs 8,50,000 reduced by her 20 per cent share of the fault
- ◯ **D.** Rs 1,70,000, being the portion of the foreseeable loss that falls on her as the party who stood in the path

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · A DAIRY FEDERATION'S MOBILE APP AND MILK COLLECTION (Q11–Q14)

The Bhavnagar Cooperative Dairy Federation launched a mobile app in 2025 through which member farmers log each day's milk delivery and receive payment within 48 hours; earlier, payment came at the end of a fortnight. In the following year the total monthly milk collected from the 9,000 member households rose by 14 per cent, while the number of member households stayed the same. The Federation's chairperson says the app made members more willing to sell to the Federation rather than to private traders, who pay only at the end of the month. She therefore concludes that extending the app to the 60 villages still on the old system will raise collection there by a similar proportion, and adds that farmers will stay loyal to the Federation even if traders raise their prices by a small margin.

11. Which of the following is an assumption on which the chairperson's claim that the app made members more willing to sell to the Federation depends?

- ◯ **A.** Members who sold more to the Federation after the launch had earlier been selling all of their milk to private traders
- ◯ **B.** The payment promised by the app is faster than the payment that farmers receive from any other cooperative in the state
- ◯ **C.** The app is easier for farmers to use than the paper registers that the Federation relied upon before its launch in the previous year
- ◯ **D.** The rise in collection was not caused mainly by a factor unconnected with the app, such as better yield per animal that year

12. Which of the following is an assumption on which the chairperson's prediction for the 60 remaining villages depends?

- ◯ **A.** The 60 villages together have more member households than the villages that were already on the app in the previous y
- ◯ **B.** The 60 villages resemble the villages on the app in the respects that bear on how much milk farmers sell to the Federati
- ◯ **C.** The Federation will be able to cut its own cost of collecting milk by extending the app to the remaining villages as well i
- ◯ **D.** Farmers in the 60 villages are at present dissatisfied with the way the Federation handles their milk and their payments

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13. The chairperson's statement that farmers will stay loyal to the Federation even if traders raise their prices by a small margin depends on the assumption that

◯ **A.** farmers value being paid within 48 hours at least as much as the small extra price that private traders might offer them
◯ **B.** farmers prefer to deal with a cooperative body rather than with a private trader even when the price offered is clearly lower
◯ **C.** private traders will raise their prices by no more than a small margin in the year after the app has been extended
◯ **D.** no farmer has so far complained about the way the app records milk deliveries or the way that payments are made

14. Which of the following is NOT an assumption on which the chairperson's overall argument depends?

◯ **A.** The Federation has actually paid app users within 48 hours throughout the year, as the app promises that it will do
◯ **B.** In the 60 villages private traders still pay later than the 48 hours that the app would offer to the farmers there
◯ **C.** The Federation now pays a higher price per litre than the private traders pay to farmers in the same villages
◯ **D.** How quickly a farmer is paid is one of the factors that influence where the farmer chooses to sell his or her milk

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · GPS TRACKING AND THE PUNCTUALITY OF STATE BUSES (Q15–Q18)

The state transport corporation has fitted GPS tracking to 120 of its 800 buses, choosing them from its three best-run depots. A review found that the tracked buses ran late on only 9 per cent of trips, against 22 per cent for the untracked buses, which run from eleven other depots. A senior official argues: 'Tracking makes drivers more punctual, and punctuality is needed on every route, so every bus should be fitted with it. Some people doubt the figures, but the review was commissioned by me, and I would not have commissioned an unreliable review.'

15. The official's claim that tracking makes drivers more punctual is most vulnerable to the criticism that it

◯ **A.** overlooks the possibility that the tracked buses were already more punctual than the rest before any tracking devices were fitted
◯ **B.** treats a percentage of late trips as though it were a count of buses, so that the two groups cannot be compared with each other at all
◯ **C.** ignores the fact that drivers who know they are being tracked may become resentful of the corporation's management
◯ **D.** assumes without any support that a bus which runs late on 9 per cent of its trips is running at an acceptable level

16. In moving from 'punctuality is needed on every route' to 'every bus should be fitted with tracking', the official

◯ **A.** confuses the need for punctuality on each route with a need for punctuality on every single trip of each bus in service
◯ **B.** draws a conclusion about all 800 buses from the 120 tracked ones, though a sample can never support any wider conclusion at all
◯ **C.** relies on the opinions of the drivers of the tracked buses and not on the record of the actual trips that they have run
◯ **D.** assumes that tracking will improve punctuality in every depot, without showing that it works where lateness has other causes

17. The official's reply to those who doubt the figures is flawed because it

◯ **A.** attacks the personal motives of the people who doubt the figures instead of answering the doubts that they have actually raised
◯ **B.** offers the official's own part in commissioning the review as a reason to accept it, which has no bearing on its accuracy
◯ **C.** relies on the testimony of one witness whose evidence has not been tested against the records held by the corporation
◯ **D.** assumes that the doubters are correct and then uses that assumption to show that the review itself must be mistaken

18. Which of the following arguments contains flaws most similar to those in the official's reasoning as a whole?

◯ **A.** Three of the five restaurants in one lane that began offering home delivery reported higher sales over the year. The association says home delivery raises sales everywhere, so every restaurant in the city should adopt it, and that its members' own reports amply prove this.
◯ **B.** The hospital's audit says that the new triage protocol has cut waiting times at the hospital in the last year. The director says that the audit must be right, because she commissioned it and would never have commissioned a faulty one.
◯ **C.** Farms using drip irrigation yield 25 per cent more than other farms, though drip systems were fitted only on the best farms. The union secretary says drip irrigation raises yields, so every farm should fit it, and that her survey cannot be wrong since she designed it.
◯ **D.** Critics say the new bridge will not cut travel time on the highway. The minister notes that the critics all live far from the river and have never used the ferry, so the bridge will cut travel time and should be built at every river crossing.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — SPORTS & TOURNAMENTS · RATIO & PROPORTION · A KABADDI LEAGUE, FINAL TICKET SALES AND THE PHYSIO'S DRINKS (Q19–Q22)

The table shows the record of the four teams in a kabaddi league; a team earns 3 points for a win and 1 point for a draw. A prize pool of Rs 9,00,000 is divided among the four teams in the ratio of their points. For the final, tickets in three stands priced Rs 150, Rs 250 and Rs 400 were sold in the ratio 6 : 4 : 3, and the total ticket revenue was Rs 6,20,000. The venue's ground staff of 15 workers began a job scheduled to take 12 days, all working at the same rate. The physio prepares two concentrates: X has syrup and water in the ratio 2 : 3, and Y has syrup and water in the ratio 1 : 4.

Team	Matches won	Matches drawn
T1	8	2
T2	6	5
T3	7	1
T4	5	4

19. Team T3 shares its prize between its players and its support staff in the ratio 7 : 4. How much does the support staff receive?

◯ **A.** Rs 1,40,000 for the support staff of the team
◯ **B.** Rs 80,000 for the support staff of the team
◯ **C.** Rs 88,000 for the support staff of the team
◯ **D.** Rs 1,10,000 for the support staff of the team

20. Late demand led to extra tickets being sold only in the Rs 400 stand, until the revenue from that sta equalled the revenue from the other two stands together. How many extra Rs 400 tickets were sold?

◯ **A.** 300 extra tickets, taking that stand's sales to 900

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◯ **B.** 400 extra tickets, taking that stand's sales to 1,000
◯ **C.** 250 extra tickets, taking that stand's sales to 850
◯ **D.** 350 extra tickets, taking that stand's sales to 950

21. After 4 days, 5 workers left the job. To finish on the original schedule, new workers are hired, each doing only 5/6 of the work of an original worker. How many new workers must be hired?

◯ **A.** 6 new workers
◯ **B.** 5 new workers in all
◯ **C.** 7 new workers
◯ **D.** 4 new workers

22. The physio wants a final drink with syrup and water in the ratio 1 : 3, made from 4 litres of X and a suitable quantity of Y. How many litres of water does the final drink contain?

◯ **A.** 9.6 litres
◯ **B.** 14.4 litres
◯ **C.** 12 litres
◯ **D.** 16 litres

QUANT — TECHNOLOGY & STARTUPS · AVERAGES · SALARIES AND MONTHLY USERS AT A START-UP (Q23–Q26)

A start-up has 50 employees in five teams; the table gives the size of each team and its average monthly salary in thousands of rupees. Separately, the monthly active users (MAU) of its app were tracked for eight consecutive months. The average MAU over all eight months was 3,500, the average of the first five months was 3,200, and the average of the last five months was 3,900. Salary figures are for one month, and every team average is based on exactly the employees counted in the table.

Team	Employees	Average monthly salary (Rs thousand)
Development	12	60
Design	8	50
Sales	10	40
Support	15	28
Data	5	90

23. What is the average monthly salary of all 50 employees of the start-up?

◯ **A.** Rs 53,600 per employee per month on average
◯ **B.** Rs 46,200 per employee per month
◯ **C.** Rs 48,400 per employee per month
◯ **D.** Rs 47,800 per employee per month

24. Five employees left the Support team. The average salary of the 10 who remained was Rs 2,000 higher than the original average of the team of 15. What was the average salary of the five who left?

◯ **A.** Rs 28,000 per employee per month on average
◯ **B.** Rs 24,000 per employee per month
◯ **C.** Rs 30,000 per employee per month
◯ **D.** Rs 22,000 per employee per month

25. The app recorded 3,600 users in the fourth month. How many users did it record in the fifth month?

◯ **A.** 3,750 users in the fifth month alone
◯ **B.** 3,600 users in the fifth month
◯ **C.** 3,900 users in the fifth month
◯ **D.** 4,100 users in the fifth month

26. A payroll audit found that one Development salary of Rs 90,000 had been entered as Rs 60,000, and one Support salary of Rs 25,000 had been entered as Rs 52,000, in the table. After these corrections, a 51st employee joins and the overall average becomes exactly Rs 48,000. What is her monthly salary?

◯ **A.** Rs 55,000 per month
◯ **B.** Rs 58,000 per month on joining
◯ **C.** Rs 61,000 per month
◯ **D.** Rs 52,000 per month

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

9 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which test of causation asks whether the damage would have occurred without the breach? .....
2. Meaning of volenti non fit injuria? .....
3. What does contributory negligence do to a tort claim? .....
4. What is opinio juris? .....
5. Immunity of a foreign state: which acts are covered? .....
6. Quick check for a necessary assumption in logic? .....
7. Name the flaw in 'A comes before B, so A caused B' or 'groups differ, so the treatment caused it'. .....
8. Divide N in the ratio a : b; what is the first share? .....
9. Overall average of groups of different sizes? .....

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