Daily Practice Sheet — 5 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 — LAW OF PROPERTY · SALE, LEASE, GIFT AND PART PERFORMANCE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT (Q1–Q5)

Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, a sale of immovable property of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards can be made only by a registered instrument (section 54). A contract for the sale of such property, which merely records the terms agreed, does not by itself create any interest in or charge on the property, even if the contract is registered. A lease of immovable property from year to year, or for a term exceeding one year, can be made only by a registered instrument; a lease of any other kind may be made either by a registered instrument or by an oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession (section 107). A gift of immovable property must be made by a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor and attested by at least two witnesses (section 123), and it is complete only if the donee accepts it during the lifetime of the donor (section 122). Section 53A protects a transferee who has taken possession of the property under a written contract signed by the transferor and who has performed or is willing to perform his part: the transferor, or any person claiming under him, cannot enforce against the transferee any right in the property other than those the contract provides, unless that person is a transferee for consideration who had no notice of the contract or of the part performance. Section 53A is a shield against eviction; it does not make the transferee the owner.

1. Asha, the owner of a house worth Rs 20 lakh, signs a written agreement on plain paper to sell it to Bhanu, receives the full price and hands over possession. No sale deed is ever registered. Years later Asha tries to evict Bhanu. On the passage,

◯ **A.** title has passed to Bhanu, because payment of the full price and delivery of possession together complete a sale without any registration
◯ **B.** Bhanu holds no right of any kind at all, so Asha may remove him at once because an unregistered sale confers nothing whatever upon the buyer
◯ **C.** title has not passed to Bhanu, but he may resist Asha's attempt to evict him as a transferee in possession under a signed written contract
◯ **D.** title has passed to Bhanu for one year only, after which the unregistered sale lapses and the possession of the house reverts to Asha

2. Tarun, the owner of a shop, orally agrees to let it to Usha for eleven months, delivers possession to her and accepts her monthly rent for six months. He then claims that the lease is invalid because it was never registered. On the passage,

◯ **A.** the lease is valid, because a lease for a term not exceeding one year may be made orally when possession is delivered to the lessee
◯ **B.** the lease is invalid, because every lease of immovable property must be made by a registered instrument before it can take effect
◯ **C.** the lease is valid only as a tenancy from month to month, because an oral arrangement of this kind cannot fix any term for the lease
◯ **D.** the lease is invalid, but Usha may remain for the full year because Tarun accepted the rent for six months after letting her in

3. Kamal executes in favour of his niece Leela a gift deed of his plot, registered and attested by two witnesses, on 1 March. Leela, who is abroad, learns of it and signs a letter of acceptance on 20 March. Kamal dies on 10 March. On the passage, the gift

◯ **A.** is complete, because the deed was registered and attested by two witnesses and so became binding on the donor before his death
◯ **B.** is complete from 20 March, because acceptance by the donee in her own time perfects a deed that is otherwise valid in form
◯ **C.** fails, because a gift to a niece living abroad can be completed only by the delivery of the plot to her in person by the donor
◯ **D.** fails, because acceptance came after the donor's death, although the formalities of writing, registration and attestation were all met

4. Anil signs a written agreement on plain paper to sell his plot to Bina for Rs 10 lakh. Bina pays Rs 4 lakh, takes possession and remains ready to pay the balance. Anil then sells and conveys the plot by a registered deed to Chetan, who pays the full price and knows that Bina is in possession under the agreement. Bina resists Chetan's attempt to evict her. On the passage,

◯ **A.** Bina must yield, because Chetan holds a registered deed and registration defeats every earlier agreement that was never registered
◯ **B.** Bina may resist eviction, since Chetan is not a buyer without notice, but she does not thereby become the owner of the plot
◯ **C.** Bina has become the owner of the plot, because part performance by payment and possession completes the sale in her favour
◯ **D.** Bina must yield, because section 53A protects a buyer in possession only against the seller and never against anyone claiming under him

5. Ravi signs a written contract, duly registered, to sell his farmhouse to Sana and receives an advance of Rs 8 lakh. Sana has not taken possession. Ravi's creditor then attaches the farmhouse in execution of a decree against Ravi. On the passage, Sana's position is that

◯ **A.** she holds a charge on the farmhouse for the advance of Rs 8 lakh, because the contract was registered and so binds third parties
◯ **B.** she has no interest in or charge on the farmhouse, but only a right to enforce the contract against Ravi
◯ **C.** she is protected by section 53A against the attachment, because she has paid part of the price under a written signed contract
◯ **D.** she has become the owner of the farmhouse to the extent of the Rs 8 lakh already paid, as a part owner with the seller

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF CONTRACT · FREE CONSENT, MISTAKE, UNDUE INFLUENCE AND DAMAGES U THE CONTRACT ACT (Q6–Q9)

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NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement is a contract only if it is made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object (section 10). Consent is free when it is not caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake. A person is in a position to dominate the will of another where he holds real or apparent authority over him, or stands in a relation of trust to him, and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage; consent so obtained is caused by undue influence. When consent is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused (section 19). Where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void (section 20), and a person who has received any advantage under an agreement that is discovered to be void must restore it (section 65). When a contract is broken, the injured party is entitled to 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 to result from it; remote and indirect loss is not recoverable (section 73). Where a contract names a sum payable on breach, the injured party is entitled to receive reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named (section 74).

6. Sahil agrees in writing to sell to Tara a particular painting, which both believe to be hanging in his gallery, for Rs 6 lakh. Tara pays Rs 2 lakh in advance. Unknown to both, the painting was destroyed in a fire the night before they signed. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** the agreement is voidable at Tara's option, and Sahil may keep the advance until she elects to rescind the agreement herself
- ◯ **B.** the agreement is valid, and Sahil must pay Tara damages for failing to deliver the painting that he had promised to her
- ◯ **C.** the agreement is void, but Sahil may retain the advance because Tara knew that the painting was kept in his gallery
- ◯ **D.** the agreement is void for a mutual mistake of an essential fact, and Sahil must restore the Rs 2 lakh to Tara

7. A contract between a builder and a school for the supply of 400 desks by 1 July names Rs 1,00,000 as the sum payable by the builder on any breach. The builder delivers three months late, and the school proves an actual loss of Rs 2,50,000. On the passage, the school

- ◯ **A.** may recover reasonable compensation, but not more than Rs 1,00,000, which is the ceiling fixed by the sum named in the contract
- ◯ **B.** may recover the whole Rs 2,50,000, because the law entitles an injured party to the full loss that the breach caused to it
- ◯ **C.** may recover exactly Rs 1,00,000, because the named sum is a fixed amount payable on breach without any test of reasonableness
- ◯ **D.** may recover nothing at all, because a clause that names a sum payable on breach is a penalty and is void in every case

8. Mr Rao, an ailing man of eighty who depends wholly on his nephew for care and business advice, is persuaded by the nephew to sign a sale of his house at half its value. Rao has had no independent advice. On the passage, the contract is

- ◯ **A.** void from the beginning, because no consent given by a person who depends on another can ever amount to a contract
- ◯ **B.** voidable at the nephew's option, because he is the party who gave the price and who therefore decides whether to proceed
- ◯ **C.** voidable at Rao's option, because his consent was caused by undue influence, and it remains binding until he chooses to avoid it
- ◯ **D.** valid and binding, because Rao signed the sale with his own hand and the price was settled between the two of them

9. Hotel Sagar orders a special oven from Kiln Works for Rs 3 lakh, with delivery by 1 October, and tells Kiln Works only that it is for the hotel's kitchen. Kiln Works delivers three weeks late. The hotel claims (i) Rs 60,000, its ordinary profit lost because the kitchen could not be used in those weeks, and (ii) Rs 5 lakh, a penalty it paid to a wedding client whose banquet it had secretly agreed to cater in those weeks. On the passage, the hotel can recover

- ◯ **A.** both claims, because every loss that actually results from the breach is recoverable once the injured party has proved it
- ◯ **B.** the Rs 5 lakh only, because the larger loss is the one that the breach in fact caused and the smaller loss is included within it
- ◯ **C.** the Rs 60,000 only, since the ordinary loss arises naturally from the delay, while the wedding penalty was neither natural nor known to Kiln Works
- ◯ **D.** neither claim, because the contract named no sum payable on breach and so no compensation can be fixed for the delay

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — INFERENCE · EVENING HOURS, READING CORNERS AND BOOK ISSUES AT DISTRICT LIBRARIES (Q10–Q13)

A district library network keeps a record of the books issued at each of its branches. In 2025, every branch that extended its opening hours into the evening recorded a rise in the number of books issued. Several branches that did not extend their hours also recorded a rise, but in none of them was the rise larger than the smallest rise recorded at any branch with evening hours. Every branch that introduced a children's reading corner had also extended its hours, though some branches extended their hours without introducing such a corner. No branch that lost its librarian during the year recorded a rise in issues, and no branch that lost its librarian extended its hours.

10. Which one of the following must be true on the basis of the passage?

- ◯ **A.** Every branch that introduced a children's reading corner recorded a rise in the number of books issued during the year
- ◯ **B.** Every branch that recorded a rise in the number of books issued had extended its opening hours into the evening during the year
- ◯ **C.** Every branch that extended its opening hours into the evening had also introduced a children's reading corner during the year
- ◯ **D.** Every branch that did not extend its hours recorded a rise strictly smaller than the rise at any branch with evening hours

11. The smallest rise recorded at any branch with evening hours was 15 per cent. Shivpur branch recorded a rise of 12 per cent. Which one of the following must be true of Shivpur?

- ◯ **A.** It lost its librarian during the year, which explains why its rise stayed below the smallest rise of any branch with evening hours
- ◯ **B.** It introduced a children's reading corner without extending its hours, which held its rise below the smallest evening rise
- ◯ **C.** It extended its hours into the evening but did so very late in the year, which is why its rise was smaller than the others
- ◯ **D.** It did not extend its opening hours into the evening and so did not introduce a children's reading corner either

12. Which one of the following CANNOT be true on the basis of the passage?

- ◯ **A.** A branch with no children's reading corner recorded a larger rise in issues than a branch that had introduced such a corr
- ◯ **B.** A branch introduced a children's reading corner and also lost its librarian during the year
- ◯ **C.** A branch that did not extend its hours recorded a rise exactly equal to the smallest rise at any branch with evening hour
- ◯ **D.** A branch with evening hours but no children's reading corner recorded the smallest rise of all the branches with evening

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13. Kalyani branch recorded a rise in issues that was larger than the rise at some branch with evening hours. Which one of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** Kalyani branch introduced a children's reading corner during the year, and so it must also have extended its opening hours
◯ **B.** Kalyani branch recorded the largest rise of all the branches, since its rise exceeded the rise at a branch with evening hours
◯ **C.** Kalyani branch extended its opening hours into the evening during the year, and so it did not lose its librarian
◯ **D.** Kalyani branch may or may not have extended its hours, because branches that did not extend them can also exceed an evening branch

LOGICAL REASONING — PARADOX · A CONGESTION FEE, FEWER CARS AND DIRTIER AIR IN MANVEL (Q14–Q17)

Two years ago the city of Manvel began charging a congestion fee on private cars entering its central business district on weekdays. Traffic counts show that the number of private cars entering the district each weekday has fallen by one fifth, and bus ridership into the district has risen sharply. Yet the district's monitors show that the average level of fine particulate matter during working hours has not fallen; it has risen by six per cent. The environment department, which designed the fee to clean the district's air, insists that the fee has been collected as planned and that the monitors are accurate and have stood in the same locations throughout.

14. Which one of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy in the passage?

◯ **A.** The city has used the revenue from the fee to subsidise bus fares, which explains much of the sharp rise in bus ridership
◯ **B.** Delivery vans and trucks, which are exempt from the fee, now enter the district in much larger numbers and run mostly on diesel
◯ **C.** The private cars that stopped entering the district were mostly newer petrol models, which give off very little particulate matter
◯ **D.** Many commuters who stopped driving into the district now park just outside its edge and complete the journey by bus

15. Each of the following, if true, helps to resolve the discrepancy in the passage EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** A large construction project began in the district soon after the fee was introduced, raising dust and bringing diesel machinery on weekdays
◯ **B.** A shift in the prevailing wind now carries smoke from crop burning outside the city into the district during working hours
◯ **C.** Delivery fleets that are exempt from the fee have increased their weekday trips into the district to use the emptier roads
◯ **D.** Most of the bus riders attracted since the fee previously travelled to the district by metro rail and not by private car

16. Which one of the following, if true, most seriously deepens the discrepancy described in the passage?

◯ **A.** Before the fee was introduced, private cars were the largest single source of fine particulate matter in the district during working hours
◯ **B.** The district's fine particulate level rose by about six per cent in the city's suburbs as well, where no congestion fee applies
◯ **C.** Exempt delivery vehicles now make up a larger share of the district's weekday traffic than they did before the fee was introduced
◯ **D.** The monitors in the district are tested once a year and have always been found to read slightly below the true level

17. Which one of the following, if true, would most strongly support the department's view that the fee has nonetheless reduced particulate pollution below the level it would otherwise have reached?

◯ **A.** Delivery vans exempt from the fee now make many more trips into the district, and they give off more particulates than the cars they displaced
◯ **B.** Each bus now serving the district carries far more passengers for every unit of particulate it emits than a private car carrying one person
◯ **C.** In comparable districts of neighbouring cities, which charge no such fee, the fine particulate level rose by about fifteen per cent over the same two years
◯ **D.** The revenue from the fee has been committed to a programme of planting trees along the district's main roads over the next several years

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — PUBLIC FINANCE & BUDGETS · DATA TABLE DI · RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, DEFICITS AND INTEREST IN THE VANAPUR BUDGET (Q18–Q21)

The table gives the finances of the state of Vanapur for four years, in Rs crore. Total receipts exclude borrowings. Total expenditure is the sum of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure, and interest payments are included within revenue expenditure. The fiscal deficit is total expenditure minus total receipts, and the primary deficit is the fiscal deficit minus interest payments; a negative primary deficit means that the state has a primary surplus. Answer every question from the table and from these definitions alone.

Year	Total receipts (Rs crore)	Revenue expenditure (Rs crore)	Capital expenditure (Rs crore)	Interest payments (Rs crore)
2022-23	4,000	3,600	600	500
2023-24	4,400	3,960	800	560
2024-25	5,000	4,400	1,000	620
2025-26	5,500	4,950	1,100	700

18. What was the position of the state on the primary account in 2023-24?

◯ **A.** A primary deficit of Rs 360 crore for the whole year 2023-24
◯ **B.** A primary deficit of Rs 200 crore for the year 2023-24
◯ **C.** A primary surplus of Rs 920 crore for the whole year 2023-24
◯ **D.** A primary surplus of Rs 200 crore for the year 2023-24

19. By how many percentage points did capital expenditure as a share of total expenditure rise between 2022-23 and 2025-26?

◯ **A.** About 5.0 percentage points over the whole period shown
◯ **B.** About 3.9 percentage points between the two years
◯ **C.** About 5.6 percentage points over the whole period shown
◯ **D.** About 2.9 percentage points between the two years

20. Interest payments as a percentage of revenue expenditure were the same, correct to two decimal pl

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which pair of years?

- ◯ **A.** 2023-24 and 2025-26, when the ratio was about 14.14 per cent in each
- ◯ **B.** 2022-23 and 2024-25, when the ratio was nearly the same in each
- ◯ **C.** 2023-24 and 2024-25, when the ratio was nearly the same in each
- ◯ **D.** 2024-25 and 2025-26, when the ratio was nearly the same in each

21. In 2026-27 total receipts are expected to be 10 per cent higher than in 2025-26, and the fiscal deficit is to be held at 12 per cent of that year's total receipts. What total expenditure does this allow, in Rs crore?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 6,600 crore of total expenditure for the whole year 2026-27
- ◯ **B.** Rs 6,655 crore of total expenditure for the year 2026-27
- ◯ **C.** Rs 6,776 crore of total expenditure for the year 2026-27
- ◯ **D.** Rs 6,710 crore of total expenditure for the whole year 2026-27

QUANT — ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE · PIE CHART DI · SECTOR-WISE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF A STATE (Q22–Q26)

A state's greenhouse gas emissions in 2024 totalled 480 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. The pie chart of the sector-wise shares is reproduced as a table below, together with the central angle of each sector in the chart. In 2020 the state's emissions had totalled 400 million tonnes, of which the energy sector contributed 45 per cent. Answer every question from this information alone, treating the shares as exact and using the totals given for 2020 and for 2024 without any rounding.

Sector	Share of 2024 emissions (%)	Central angle in the pie chart (degrees)
Energy	40	144
Agriculture	20	72
Industry	18	64.8
Transport	12	43.2
Waste	6	21.6
Others	4	14.4

22. How many million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent did the industry sector emit in 2024?

- ◯ **A.** 86.4 million tonnes in 2024, being 18 per cent of the total of 480 million tonnes
- ◯ **B.** 72.0 million tonnes in 2024, being 15 per cent of the total of 480 million tonnes
- ◯ **C.** 90.0 million tonnes in 2024, being 18.75 per cent of the total of 480 million tonnes
- ◯ **D.** 64.8 million tonnes in 2024, being 13.5 per cent of the total of 480 million tonnes

23. The state cuts energy-sector emissions by 10 per cent and transport-sector emissions by 25 per cent from their 2024 levels, with all other sectors unchanged. By what percentage do the state's total emissions fall?

- ◯ **A.** 8.5 per cent, a fall of 40.8 million tonnes from the 2024 total
- ◯ **B.** 17.5 per cent, a fall of 84.0 million tonnes from the 2024 total
- ◯ **C.** 6.0 per cent, a fall of 28.8 million tonnes from the 2024 total
- ◯ **D.** 7.0 per cent, a fall of 33.6 million tonnes from the 2024 total

24. Starting from the 2024 position, emissions from the agriculture sector rise by 25 per cent while every other sector stays unchanged. To one decimal place, what is the share of agriculture in the new total?

- ◯ **A.** 25.0 per cent of the new overall total emissions of 504 million tonnes
- ◯ **B.** 23.8 per cent of the new total emissions of 504 million tonnes
- ◯ **C.** 22.4 per cent of the new total emissions of 504 million tonnes
- ◯ **D.** 24.6 per cent of the new overall total emissions of 504 million tonnes

25. What is the ratio of the combined emissions of the energy and waste sectors to the combined emissions of the industry and transport sectors in 2024?

- ◯ **A.** 22 : 15, since 211.2 million tonnes is being compared with 144 million tonnes
- ◯ **B.** 3 : 2, since 216 million tonnes is compared with 144 million tonnes
- ◯ **C.** 23 : 15, since 220.8 million tonnes is compared with 144 million tonnes
- ◯ **D.** 8 : 5, since 230.4 million tonnes is compared with 144 million tonnes

26. In 2020 the energy sector contributed 45 per cent of the state's total emissions of 400 million tonnes. By what percentage did energy-sector emissions grow between 2020 and 2024?

- ◯ **A.** About 11.1 per cent, from 180 million tonnes to 200 million tonnes
- ◯ **B.** About 5.0 per cent, from 180 million tonnes to 189 million tonnes
- ◯ **C.** About 20.0 per cent, from 180 million tonnes to 216 million tonnes
- ◯ **D.** About 6.7 per cent, from 180 million tonnes to 192 million tonnes

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

11 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Does a registered contract for sale of immovable property create an interest in it? .....
2. Which section protects a buyer in possession under a signed written contract, and what does it not do? .....
3. A lease for up to one year: how can it be made? .....
4. Two conditions for a valid gift of immovable property? .....
5. Effect of mutual mistake as to an essential fact, and what follows? .....
6. Section 74: what does a named sum on breach mean? .....
7. Quick check for a 'must be true' inference question? .....
8. Primary deficit and the effect of a negative value? .....
9. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act defines 'sale'? .....
10. Under the Contract Act, which section declares agreements in restraint of trade void? .....
11. Which section of the Contract Act makes an agreement without consideration void, and name one exception? .....

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