Daily Practice Sheet — 6 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 — FAMILY LAW · CAPACITY, CONDITIONS AND EFFECTS OF ADOPTION UNDER THE HINDU ADOPTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACT, 1956 (Q1–Q5)

The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 lays down when an adoption by a Hindu is valid. Under section 7, any male Hindu who is of sound mind and is not a minor may adopt a son or a daughter, but if he has a wife living he may do so only with her consent, unless she has completely and finally renounced the world, has ceased to be a Hindu, or has been declared by a competent court to be of unsound mind. Under section 8, as amended in 2010, any female Hindu of sound mind who is not a minor may adopt; if she has a husband living, she needs his consent, subject to the same three exceptions. Section 10 requires that the child be a Hindu, not already adopted, unmarried and below the age of fifteen, unless a custom applicable to the parties permits otherwise. Section 11 adds further conditions. A person adopting a son must not have a Hindu son, son's son or son's son's son living at the time of the adoption; a person adopting a daughter must not have a Hindu daughter or son's daughter living. Where a male adopts a female, or a female adopts a male, the adopter must be at least twenty-one years older than the child. The child must actually be given and taken in adoption. Under section 12, from the date of the adoption the child is deemed to be the child of the adoptive parents for all purposes, and all ties with the family of birth are severed and replaced by ties in the adoptive family; but the adoption does not divest any person of any estate that vested in him or her before the adoption. Under section 15, a valid adoption cannot be cancelled by the adoptive parent or by anyone else, nor can the adopted child renounce it and return to the family of birth.

1. Ramesh, aged 45, has one living son, Kabir, who converted to Christianity ten years ago. With his wife's written consent, Ramesh takes Vivek, a Hindu boy aged 10, in adoption from Vivek's parents. On the passage, the adoption is

- ◯ **A.** invalid, because Ramesh has a living son, and section 11 bars any person with a living son from adopting another son
- ◯ **B.** valid, because section 11 bars only a person with a living Hindu son, and Kabir had ceased to be a Hindu
- ◯ **C.** invalid, because the consent of Kabir, as the existing son, was also needed before the family could take another son
- ◯ **D.** valid, but only because Kabir is an adult who lives apart, so the adoption cannot affect any share he may later claim

2. Meena, a divorced Hindu woman aged 29 with no children, takes Arjun, a Hindu boy aged 9, in adoption; his parents hand him over to her in a ceremony. On the passage, the adoption is

- ◯ **A.** valid, because a divorced woman has no husband living whose consent is needed, and every other condition is satisfied
- ◯ **B.** invalid, because section 8 allows a female Hindu to adopt only a daughter, so a woman can never adopt a son
- ◯ **C.** valid, because the twenty-one-year age gap applies only where a male adopts a female, and not where a woman adopts a boy
- ◯ **D.** invalid, because a woman adopting a boy must be at least twenty-one years older, and Meena is only twenty years older

3. Savitri, a Hindu widow, inherited her late husband's house absolutely in 2015. In 2020 she validly adopted Dev. In 2026 Dev sues for a half share in the house, claiming that as the adopted son he stands in the place of a son of the deceased husband. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** Dev's claim fails, because the house vested in Savitri before the adoption, and adoption divests no one of an estate already vested
- ◯ **B.** Dev's claim succeeds, because an adopted child is deemed the child of the adoptive family for all purposes, including earlier inheritances
- ◯ **C.** Dev's claim succeeds to half, because a deemed son shares equally with his mother in his deceased father's estate
- ◯ **D.** Dev's claim fails, because a widow has no capacity to adopt, so Dev was never validly taken in adoption by Savitri

4. Lata, a Hindu woman with one living son, adopts Riya, a Hindu girl aged 5, without the consent of her living husband Mohan, who had converted to Islam two years earlier. Riya is duly given and taken. On the passage, the adoption is

- ◯ **A.** invalid, because a married woman with a husband living can never adopt without his consent, whatever his religion may be
- ◯ **B.** invalid, because a person who already has a living Hindu son is barred by section 11 from adopting any further child
- ◯ **C.** valid, because Mohan's consent is excused once he ceased to be a Hindu, and only a living Hindu daughter bars it
- ◯ **D.** valid only if Mohan later ratifies it, because his consent may be given after the adoption has already been completed

5. Harish validly adopted Neel, then aged 12, in 2019. In 2024, after a quarrel, Harish executed a registered deed declaring the adoption cancelled, and Neel, now 17, announced that he renounced it. In 2025 Neel's birth father died intestate. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** the registered deed cancels the adoption, so Neel returns to his birth family and inherits from his birth father as a son
- ◯ **B.** neither the deed nor Neel's renunciation undoes the adoption, so Neel cannot claim as a son in his birth father's estate
- ◯ **C.** the deed is void, but Neel's own renunciation at seventeen restores him to his birth family for all purposes from that date
- ◯ **D.** the adoption survives, yet Neel may still inherit from his birth father, because the ties of blood are never severed by adoption

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · THEFT, SNATCHING, EXTORTION, ROBBERY AND DACOITY UNDER THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (Q6–Q9)

Under section 303 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), a person commits theft if, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, he moves that property in order to take it. The moving completes the offence, and the dishonest intention must exist at the time of the moving. Section 304 treats theft as snatching where, in order to commit theft, the offender suddenly, quickly or forcibly seizes, grabs or takes away movable property from a person o[illegible] possession. Under section 308, a person commits extortion if he intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that pe[illegible] any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver any property to any person. Extortion therefo[illegible]

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delivery induced by fear. Under section 309, theft is robbery if, in order to commit the theft, or in committing it, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away the stolen property, the offender for that end voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death, hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death, instant hurt or instant wrongful restraint. Extortion is robbery if the offender, at the time of committing it, is in the presence of the person put in fear and commits it by putting that person in fear of instant death, instant hurt or instant wrongful restraint, thereby inducing delivery then and there. Under section 310, when five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or when those conjointly committing or attempting it together with those present and aiding it number five or more, every such person commits dacoity.

6. Rohit borrows his friend Aman's bicycle with permission for an afternoon. That evening, for the first time, he decides to keep it, rides it to a dealer and sells it. On the passage alone, Rohit

- ◯ **A.** has committed theft, because he dishonestly kept the bicycle well beyond the afternoon for which Aman had lent it to him
- ◯ **B.** has committed theft when he rode it to the dealer, because that riding was a fresh dishonest moving of the bicycle
- ◯ **C.** has committed extortion, because Aman was dishonestly deprived of the bicycle and the dealer received it as delivery
- ◯ **D.** has not committed theft, because when he moved the bicycle out of Aman's possession he had consent and no dishonest intent

7. In a crowded bus Salim quietly lifts a wallet from Vinod's bag; Vinod notices nothing. As Salim steps down, the conductor grabs his arm. Salim punches the conductor, breaking his nose, and runs off with the wallet. Salim has committed

- ◯ **A.** robbery, because he voluntarily caused hurt to a person for the purpose of carrying away the property obtained by the theft
- ◯ **B.** theft only, because the hurt was caused to the conductor and not to Vinod, the owner of the wallet that was taken
- ◯ **C.** snatching, because he took the wallet quickly from Vinod's possession and then forcibly escaped from the crowded bus
- ◯ **D.** theft and a separate hurt, because the theft was already complete when he moved the wallet before any force was used

8. Kiran walks into Prakash's shop and, standing at the counter, says: 'Pay me Rs 50,000 now, or next week my men will burn down your godown.' Terrified, Prakash hands over the money then and there. Kiran has committed

- ◯ **A.** robbery, because he was present before Prakash and induced him to deliver the money then and there by putting him in fear
- ◯ **B.** no offence under these sections, because Prakash himself handed over the money and nothing was taken from him by force
- ◯ **C.** extortion but not robbery, because the fear was of a future injury to property, not of instant death, hurt or restraint
- ◯ **D.** theft, because the money passed out of Prakash's possession without his free consent while Kiran stood inside the shop

9. Four men enter Dinesh's house and take his jewellery at knifepoint. A fifth man waits in a car at the gate with the engine running, ready to drive them away. Dinesh's neighbour, Usha, watches from her window and does nothing. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** only robbery is made out, because just four men actually entered the house and took the jewellery from Dinesh at knifepoint
- ◯ **B.** the four men and the driver commit dacoity, because those committing the robbery and those present and aiding it number five
- ◯ **C.** all six commit dacoity, because six persons in all were present at the scene when the jewellery was taken from Dinesh
- ◯ **D.** only robbery is made out, because the driver remained outside the house and so was neither committing nor present

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · THE RULE GOVERNING THE VIDYADHARA MERIT SCHOLARSHIP (Q10–Q13)

The Vidyadhara Merit Scholarship is governed by the following rule. A student qualifies if she scored at least 85 per cent in the Class XII board examination and her family's annual income in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs 6 lakh. A student who scored at least 80 but less than 85 per cent also qualifies on the same income condition, but only if she is the first member of her family to attend college. For a student with a certified disability of 40 per cent or more, the income limit is Rs 8 lakh instead of Rs 6 lakh. Once awarded, the scholarship is renewed each year provided the student passes every course in the preceding year. A student who fails a course loses the scholarship for the following year only, and regains it automatically for the year after that if, in the year without it, she passes every course. No student may hold the scholarship together with any other scholarship funded by the state government, but a scholarship funded by a private body does not bar it. A student found to have submitted a false income certificate is permanently disqualified, whether or not the false figure affected her eligibility.

10. Asha scored 82 per cent, is the first in her family to attend college, has a certified disability of 45 per cent, and her family earned Rs 7.5 lakh last year. Under the rule, Asha

- ◯ **A.** qualifies, because her marks fall within the first-generation band and her income is within the limit raised for disability
- ◯ **B.** does not qualify, because the raised income limit for disability applies only to students who scored 85 per cent or more
- ◯ **C.** does not qualify, because her family income of Rs 7.5 lakh exceeds the Rs 6 lakh limit that governs every student
- ◯ **D.** qualifies, but only for her first year, because a first-generation student must reapply each year with fresh proof of income

11. Bina won the scholarship for Year 1 of a four-year course. She failed one course in Year 1, passed every course in Year 2, failed one course in Year 3 and passed every course in Year 4. In which years did she hold the scholarship?

- ◯ **A.** Years 1 and 2 only, as the loss for failing a course in Year 1 takes effect from Year 3
- ◯ **B.** Year 1 only, as a second failure in Year 3 shows the student cannot ever regain it
- ◯ **C.** Years 1, 3 and 4, as passing every course in Year 4 restores it in that same year
- ◯ **D.** Years 1 and 3 only, as each failure removes it for the year that immediately follows

12. Chetan holds the Vidyadhara scholarship. He is offered a second scholarship whose money comes entirely from a private company but which is advertised, administered and paid out by the state Education Department. Under the rule, Chetan

- ◯ **A.** must give up one of the two, because the second scholarship is administered and disbursed by the state government
- ◯ **B.** may hold both, because the bar turns on who funds a scholarship, and the second is funded by a private company
- ◯ **C.** may hold both only if the second award is smaller in amount than the Vidyadhara scholarship that he already holds at p
- ◯ **D.** loses the Vidyadhara scholarship permanently, because accepting a second award is treated like a false declaration

13. Divya scored 84 per cent and is not the first in her family to attend college. Her family earned Rs 5.5

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but she submitted a certificate showing Rs 5 lakh. Which statement correctly applies the rule to her?

◯ **A.** She loses only the following year's scholarship, because a false income certificate is treated in the same way as a failed course
◯ **B.** She remains eligible, because her true family income of Rs 5.5 lakh was in any case below the Rs 6 lakh limit
◯ **C.** She was never eligible on her marks, and the false income certificate would in any event disqualify her from it permanently
◯ **D.** She is out only because her marks fell short; the false certificate does not count, because the false figure changed nothing

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · THE ORDER OF ARGUMENTS AT A MOOT COURT ROUND (Q14–Q17)

Six teams, J, K, L, M, N and O, argue one after another in the six consecutive slots, numbered 1 to 6, of a moot court round. Each team argues in exactly one slot and each slot is taken by exactly one team. The schedule obeys the following conditions. K argues in the slot immediately before N. J argues in an earlier slot than M, but J does not argue in slot 1. O argues either in slot 1 or in slot 6. L does not argue in a slot next to K's slot, and L does not argue in a slot next to N's slot. M does not argue in slot 6.

14. Which one of the following could be the complete order of the teams, from slot 1 to slot 6?

◯ **A.** K, N, L, J, M, O
◯ **B.** O, K, N, M, J, L
◯ **C.** O, J, L, M, K, N
◯ **D.** J, K, N, O, M, L

15. If O argues in slot 1, which one of the following must be true?

◯ **A.** M argues either in slot 4 or in slot 5
◯ **B.** J argues in slot 2, directly after O
◯ **C.** L argues in slot 6, the last of the round
◯ **D.** K argues in an earlier slot than M

16. Which one of the following teams can never argue in slot 2?

◯ **A.** J, which must argue in an earlier slot than M
◯ **B.** K, which must argue immediately before N
◯ **C.** L, which must not argue next to K or to N
◯ **D.** M, which must argue in a later slot than J

17. If L argues in the slot immediately after M, how many complete orders of the six teams are possible?

◯ **A.** Exactly two complete orders
◯ **B.** Exactly three complete orders
◯ **C.** Exactly four complete orders
◯ **D.** Only one complete order is possible

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · CHILD IMMUNISATION COVERAGE IN FIVE DISTRICTS, 2024 AND 2025 (Q18–Q21)

The bar graph below shows, for five districts P, Q, R, S and T, three figures in thousands: the number of children aged 12 to 23 months who were eligible for full immunisation in 2025, and the number of children who were fully immunised in 2024 and in 2025. The values of the bars are reproduced in the table. Immunisation coverage for a year is the number fully immunised in that year divided by the number eligible in that year, expressed as a percentage. Answer every question from the graph and from the additional information given in the question.

District	Eligible children, 2025 (thousand)	Fully immunised, 2024 (thousand)	Fully immunised, 2025 (thousand)
P	48	36	42
Q	60	45	51
R	35	30	28
S	72	50	63
T	25	19	22

18. Which district had the highest immunisation coverage in 2025?

◯ **A.** District S, at 87.5 per cent coverage
◯ **B.** District Q, at exactly 85.0 per cent coverage
◯ **C.** District P, at 87.5 per cent coverage
◯ **D.** District T, at 88.0 per cent coverage

19. In how many of the five districts did the number of fully immunised children rise, from 2024 to 2025, by a larger percentage than the five districts' combined total rose?

◯ **A.** Two districts out of the five
◯ **B.** Three districts out of the five
◯ **C.** Four districts out of the five
◯ **D.** Only one district out of the five

20. In 2026 the number of eligible children in district S will be 5 per cent higher than in 2025. The district aims to cut the number of eligible children not fully immunised to two-thirds of its 2025 level. How many children must be fully immunised in 2026?

◯ **A.** 69,600 children in the year 2026
◯ **B.** 66,000 children in the year 2026
◯ **C.** 72,600 children in all in the year 2026
◯ **D.** 66,600 children in the year 2026

21. Suppose that in every district the number of eligible children in 2024 was 4 thousand fewer than in 2025. In which district did immunisation coverage rise by the most percentage points from 2024 to 2025?

◯ **A.** District T, about 2.5 points lower in 2025
◯ **B.** District P, a rise of about 5.7 points

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◯ **C.** District Q, a rise of about 4.6 points
◯ **D.** District S, a rise of about 14.0 points

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · CASELET REASONING · WHEAT PROCUREMENT, GRADING AND PROFIT AT A FARMERS' PRODUCER COMPANY (Q22–Q26)

The Kheda Farmers' Producer Company buys wheat from its members after the rabi harvest. In the 2025-26 season its members had 300 hectares under wheat, with an average yield of 42 quintals per hectare. Members kept one-sixth of their produce for household use and sold all the rest to the company at a procurement price of Rs 2,400 per quintal. The company also spent Rs 150 on handling, transport and storage for every quintal it procured. Cleaning and grading removed 4 per cent of the procured weight as dust and chaff. Of the graded wheat, 60 per cent by weight was Grade A, sold to a flour mill at Rs 2,900 per quintal, and the remaining 40 per cent was Grade B, sold at Rs 2,600 per quintal. The company's total cost is the procurement payment plus the handling cost; its profit is its sales revenue minus that total cost. It pays 40 per cent of its profit back to members as a bonus, in proportion to the quantity each member sold.

22. What was the company's profit for the season?
◯ **A.** Rs 12,47,400 for the whole season
◯ **B.** Rs 28,22,400 for the entire season
◯ **C.** Rs 9,32,400 for the whole season
◯ **D.** Rs 24,15,000 for the whole season

23. What bonus did a member receive for every quintal of wheat sold to the company?
◯ **A.** Rs 39.60 for every single quintal sold
◯ **B.** Rs 59.40 for every quintal sold
◯ **C.** Rs 47.52 for every quintal sold
◯ **D.** Rs 49.50 for every quintal sold

24. Keeping every other figure unchanged, what is the lowest price per quintal of Grade B wheat, to the nearest rupee, at which the company would earn a profit equal to 8 per cent of its total cost?
◯ **A.** Rs 2,689 per quintal of Grade B
◯ **B.** Rs 2,868 per quintal of Grade B wheat
◯ **C.** Rs 2,791 per quintal of Grade B
◯ **D.** Rs 2,822 per quintal of Grade B

25. If cleaning and grading had removed 6 per cent of the procured weight instead of 4 per cent, the Grade A and Grade B shares and all prices remaining the same, by how much would the company's profit have fallen?
◯ **A.** By Rs 6,63,600 compared with the actual profit earned
◯ **B.** By Rs 5,83,800 compared with the actual profit
◯ **C.** By Rs 5,60,448 compared with the actual profit
◯ **D.** By Rs 6,23,700 compared with the actual profit

26. Keeping sales revenue and the handling cost unchanged, what is the highest procurement price per quintal the company could have paid its members without making a loss?
◯ **A.** Rs 2,518.80 per quintal procured
◯ **B.** Rs 2,668.80 per quintal procured
◯ **C.** Rs 2,499.00 per quintal of wheat procured
◯ **D.** Rs 2,447.52 per quintal procured

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

25 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Under HAMA s.7, whose consent does a married male Hindu need to adopt?
2. After the 2010 amendment, may a married Hindu woman adopt?
3. What age limit does HAMA s.10 set for the child adopted?
4. Can a married child be adopted under HAMA s.10?
5. Which living relatives bar the adoption of a son under s.11?
6. Which living relatives bar the adoption of a daughter under s.11?
7. What age gap does s.11 require in a cross-gender adoption?
8. Does the twenty-one-year gap apply when a man adopts a boy?
9. What physical act must accompany every valid adoption?
10. From when is an adopted child deemed the child of the adoptive family?
11. What happens to the adopted child's ties with the birth family?
12. Can an adoption divest someone of an estate vested before it?
13. Can an adoptive parent cancel a valid adoption by registered deed?
14. Can an adopted child renounce the adoption on reaching majority?
15. Does a son who converted to Christianity bar his father from adopting a son?
16. When is theft complete under BNS s.303?
17. Must the dishonest intention in theft exist at the moment of moving?
18. What does BNS s.304 call a sudden or forcible grabbing of property from a person?
19. What is the core element that distinguishes extortion (s.308) from theft?
20. Does 'injury' in extortion include harm to property?
21. Name the three moments in which force turns theft into robbery under s.309.
22. Must the hurt in robbery be caused to the owner of the property?
23. Which three fears convert extortion into robbery?
24. Besides fear, what two conditions turn extortion into robbery?
25. Is a threat to burn a shop next week, paid on the spot, robbery?

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