CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 7 November 2026

26 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques
Every question is passage-based, CLAT-2026 grade. Darken one bubble. Negative marking applies. Full solutions with examiner notes are in the companion answer sheet.
Free daily practice — clatgurukul.com/daily · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF EVIDENCE (BSA) · SAME TRANSACTION, CONDUCT AND CONSPIRACY: RELEVANCY UNDER SECTIONS 4, 6 AND 8 OF THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023 (Q1–Q5)

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA), which replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, allows evidence to be given only of facts in issue and of facts that the Act declares relevant (section 3). Three heads of relevancy are often tested. First, under section 4, facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places. This is the rule of res gestae. A statement qualifies only if it was made during the transaction or so immediately after it that there was no opportunity to concoct; a narrative given after an interval that allowed reflection is not part of the transaction. The Supreme Court applied this test in Gentela Vijayavardhan Rao v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1996), refusing to treat as res gestae statements recorded by a magistrate some time after the attack. Second, under section 6, any fact which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue is relevant, and so is the previous or subsequent conduct of any party, if that conduct influences or is influenced by a fact in issue. By its Explanation, 'conduct' does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements. Third, under section 8, where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired to commit an offence, anything said, done or written by any one of them in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is relevant against each of them, both to prove the conspiracy and to show that any such person was a party to it. In Mirza Akbar v. King-Emperor (1940), the Privy Council held that this rule does not reach statements made after the common intention has ended, such as a narrative given after arrest.

1. As Kiran was being stabbed in a crowded market, she screamed, 'Mohan, why are you killing me?' A shopkeeper nearby heard the scream. At Mohan's trial for murder, the shopkeeper's evidence of the scream is

- ◯ **A.** irrelevant, because Kiran is dead and her words can be proved only through a written statement that she signed
- ◯ **B.** irrelevant, because a statement is never conduct unless it accompanies and explains an act other than a statement
- ◯ **C.** relevant under section 4, because the scream was uttered during the attack and forms part of the same transaction
- ◯ **D.** relevant under section 8, because the scream refers to Mohan's intention to kill and so binds him as a conspirator

2. Rafiq survives an assault at 9 p.m. At midnight, after being stitched up and resting in a ward, he tells a nurse in detail who attacked him and why. The prosecution offers the nurse's account under section 4. The account is

- ◯ **A.** not relevant under section 4, because three hours of rest allowed reflection, making it a narrative outside the transaction
- ◯ **B.** relevant under section 4, because that section expressly covers facts occurring at different times and places from the fact in issue
- ◯ **C.** relevant under section 4, because a victim's own account of who attacked him always forms part of the transaction of the assault
- ◯ **D.** not relevant under section 4, because a statement to a nurse, not a magistrate, can never form part of a transaction

3. Leela is tried for poisoning her husband. The prosecution proves that she stood to inherit his flat, that she bought arsenic two days before his death, and that she burned his letters the day after it. Which of these facts are relevant?

- ◯ **A.** Only the arsenic purchase, because inheritance is a civil matter and the burning took place after the death
- ◯ **B.** Only the inheritance and the purchase, because conduct after the fact in issue can never be relevant
- ◯ **C.** Only the burning of the letters, because motive and preparation prove nothing about who gave the poison
- ◯ **D.** All three, as motive, as preparation, and as subsequent conduct influenced by the fact in issue

4. Two statements are offered against Sunil, accused of arson. (i) A week after the fire, sitting at home, he told a friend, 'I had nothing to do with it.' (ii) While running from the burning shed, he shouted, 'Let it all burn!' Under section 6, which is 'conduct'?

- ◯ **A.** Both, because each statement was made by the accused himself and refers directly to the fire in issue
- ◯ **B.** Only (ii), because it accompanied and explained his act of running away; (i) is a bare statement
- ◯ **C.** Only (i), because a calm and considered denial reveals conduct better than a cry made in the heat of the event
- ◯ **D.** Neither, because the Explanation to section 6 excludes every kind of statement from the meaning of 'conduct'

5. Amar and Bala agree in January to rob a bank; Chetan joins them in March. In February Amar writes to Bala about the bank's guard rota. After all three are arrested in May, Bala tells the police how the plan was made. Under section 8, as against Chetan,

- ◯ **A.** neither item is relevant, because Chetan had not joined when the letter was written and Bala's account came after arrest
- ◯ **B.** both items are relevant, because each was said or written by a conspirator about the very offence the three had planned
- ◯ **C.** the February letter is relevant though written before he joined, but Bala's account after the arrests is not relevant
- ◯ **D.** Bala's account is relevant because it was made after Chetan joined, but the February letter, written before he joined, is not

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LEGAL CURRENT AFFAIRS · SKILL, CHANCE AND STAKES: THE PROMOTION AND REGULATION OF ONLINE GAMING ACT, 2025 (Q6–Q9)

In August 2025 Parliament enacted the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025. The Act sorts online games into three groups. E-sports, which are organised competitive games, and online social games, which are played for entertainment, recreation or skill development, are to be recognised and promoted. Online money games are prohibited. An 'online money game' is an online game, irrespective of whether it is based on skill, chance or both, played by a user by paying fees, depositing money or other sta[illegible] expectation of winning, where winning entails monetary and other enrichment in return for the money or other stakes; e- excluded from the definition. An online social game, by contrast, involves no wagering of money or other stakes, though

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261107

offered for a subscription fee or a one-time access fee. The Act forbids any person to offer, or to aid, abet or induce the offering of, an online money game; forbids any person to make, or cause to be made, an advertisement that promotes or induces anyone to play such a game; and forbids banks, financial institutions and any other person to facilitate or authorise a transaction or payment for such a game. Offering an online money game is punishable with imprisonment of up to three years, a fine of up to one crore rupees, or both; facilitating payments attracts the same penalty; advertising is punishable with imprisonment of up to two years, a fine of up to fifty lakh rupees, or both. The Act does not make the mere playing of an online money game an offence. Users are treated as the people the law protects, and its penalties fall on those who offer, promote or finance such games. The Act also provides for an authority to regulate the online gaming sector.

6. FantasyXI runs cricket contests: each user pays a Rs 49 entry fee, picks a team, and the top scorers share a cash prize pool. FantasyXI argues that winning depends on the user's knowledge of the game. Under the Act, FantasyXI's contests are

- ◯ **A.** outside the prohibition, because the Act bans only those games in which chance predominates over skill
- ◯ **B.** online money games, because the definition applies whether a game rests on skill, chance or both
- ◯ **C.** online social games, because fantasy sports demand knowledge and are played for recreation and skill
- ◯ **D.** e-sports, because a fantasy contest is organised and competitive and is therefore promoted under the Act

7. GambitPro, a chess app, charges a monthly subscription of Rs 199. Subscribers play rated games against one another, and the month's top players earn a badge on their profile, but no money or redeemable reward. Under the Act, GambitPro

- ◯ **A.** offers an online money game, because users pay money each month and play in the expectation of winning
- ◯ **B.** is prohibited, because any fee charged for an online game in which players compete must be treated as a stake
- ◯ **C.** is lawful only if registered as e-sports, because every competitive online game that charges a fee must be e-sports
- ◯ **D.** offers an online social game, because the fee buys access, nothing is staked and a win brings no enrichment

8. Arjun deposits Rs 5,000 on a poker app run from Pune and loses it. PayQuick knowingly processed his deposit, and a cricketer appeared in the app's paid advertisement. On the passage, who has committed an offence under the Act?

- ◯ **A.** The app's operator, PayQuick and the cricketer, but not Arjun, since merely playing is not an offence
- ◯ **B.** Only the app's operator, since the person who offers the game is the one person the Act chooses to punish
- ◯ **C.** All four including Arjun, since by depositing money he aided and induced the offering of a money game
- ◯ **D.** Only the operator and Arjun, since payment firms and endorsers merely provide lawful commercial services

9. On RummyRaja, users buy virtual coins with money, stake the coins on card games, and convert coins won into shopping vouchers. RummyRaja says it never pays out cash and that rummy is a game of skill. On the passage,

- ◯ **A.** the game falls outside the Act, because a user never receives cash and so no monetary enrichment can arise
- ◯ **B.** the game is a social game, because buying coins is an access fee and the vouchers are only loyalty rewards
- ◯ **C.** the game is an online money game, because coins bought with money are stakes and the vouchers are enrichment
- ◯ **D.** the game is lawful once rummy is shown to be a game of skill, since skill games remain outside the prohibition

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PARALLEL REASONING · FOUR ARGUMENTS HEARD AT A DISTRICT BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING (Q10–Q13)

The following four arguments were made by members at a meeting of a district bar association. Argument I: Every advocate who appears before the consumer tribunal must be enrolled with the State Bar Council. Neha is not enrolled with the State Bar Council. So Neha did not appear before the consumer tribunal. Argument II: Whenever the registry's server crashes, the cause list is published late. The cause list was published late this morning. So the registry's server must have crashed. Argument III: Most members of the library committee are senior advocates. Most senior advocates oppose the new dress code. So most members of the library committee oppose the new dress code. Argument IV: Either the clerk misfiled the vakalatnama or the client never signed it. The client did sign it. So the clerk misfiled it.

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

- ◯ **A.** Every train halting at Itarsi takes water there. The Gondwana Express took no water there, so it did not halt at Itarsi.
- ◯ **B.** Every train halting at Itarsi takes water there. The Gondwana Express took water there, so it must have halted at Itarsi.
- ◯ **C.** Every train halting at Itarsi takes water there. The Gondwana Express did not halt there, so it took no water there.
- ◯ **D.** Some trains halting at Itarsi take water there. The Gondwana Express took no water there, so it did not halt at Itarsi.

11. Which of the following arguments contains the same error of reasoning as Argument II?

- ◯ **A.** Whenever it rains, the match is called off. It did not rain today, so today's match was certainly not called off.
- ◯ **B.** Whenever it rains, the match is called off. Today's match was not called off, so it certainly did not rain today.
- ◯ **C.** Whenever the umpire falls ill, the match is delayed. Today's match was delayed, so the umpire must be ill.
- ◯ **D.** Whenever the umpire falls ill, the match is delayed. The umpire fell ill today, so today's match will be delayed.

12. Which of the following arguments is flawed in the same way as Argument III?

- ◯ **A.** All judges on the bench are club members, and all members dine there on Fridays. So all judges dine there on Fridays.
- ◯ **B.** Most colony residents are teachers, and most teachers commute by bus. So most colony residents commute by bus.
- ◯ **C.** Most colony residents are teachers, and every teacher commutes by bus. So most colony residents commute by bus.
- ◯ **D.** Most colony residents are teachers, and no teacher commutes by bus. So most colony residents do not use the bus.

13. Which of the following arguments follows the same valid pattern as Argument IV?

- ◯ **A.** Either the witness lied or the camera erred. The witness did lie, so it follows that the camera did not err.
- ◯ **B.** If the witness lied, the camera must have erred. The camera did err, so it follows that the witness must have lied.
- ◯ **C.** The witness lied and the camera erred as well. So it follows that either the witness lied or the camera erred.
- ◯ **D.** Either the meter is faulty or the tenant used more power. The meter is not faulty, so the tenant used more power.

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261107

LOGICAL REASONING — METHOD / BOLD-FACE FUNCTION · SPEED CAMERAS ON THE GHAT HIGHWAY (Q14–Q17)

Road-safety officials in a hill state point out that **since speed cameras were installed on the Ghat highway three years ago, recorded fatal crashes on it have fallen by forty per cent.** They urge that cameras be placed on every highway in the state. A transport economist disputes the inference, though not the figure. She notes that the cameras were installed in the same year that the highway was widened and fitted with crash barriers on its sharpest bends, and that the fall in deaths has been steepest on exactly those bends, where there are no cameras. **The figure, she argues, cannot by itself tell us how much of the fall the cameras produced.** She does not oppose cameras. On a flat stretch of the same highway, where no barriers were built, fatal crashes fell by a fifth after the cameras arrived, a result she regards as the cleaner test. **The state should therefore extend cameras first to highways that resemble that flat stretch, and measure the effect before spreading them further.**

14. In the economist's argument, the first two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- ◯ **A.** The first is a finding she accepts but whose significance she disputes; the second is a claim she draws about that finding
- ◯ **B.** The first is a finding whose accuracy she rejects; the second is evidence she offers to show the finding is false
- ◯ **C.** The first is the main conclusion of the officials; the second is the main conclusion of the economist's whole argument
- ◯ **D.** The first is evidence that she relies on to support her proposal; the second is a premise that she later abandons

15. The third portion in boldface plays which role in the economist's argument?

- ◯ **A.** It is an objection to her view that she raises in order to answer it in the remainder of the passage
- ◯ **B.** It is the officials' recommendation, which she restates so that she can reject it as unsupported
- ◯ **C.** It is a premise that supports her claim that the forty per cent figure cannot settle the question
- ◯ **D.** It is the main conclusion, which her earlier claims and the result on the flat stretch support

16. The economist responds to the officials chiefly by

- ◯ **A.** showing that the officials' figure was calculated wrongly and replacing it with a smaller figure
- ◯ **B.** pointing to a change made at the same time that could explain much of the fall the officials cite
- ◯ **C.** arguing that cameras cannot reduce fatal crashes on any highway, whatever its design or traffic
- ◯ **D.** questioning the motives of the officials in seeking to install speed cameras on every highway

17. The economist's reference to the flat stretch of the highway serves mainly to

- ◯ **A.** give evidence of the cameras' effect where barriers cannot explain it, so her proposal still favours cameras
- ◯ **B.** show that the forty per cent figure is accurate, since it repeats the fall that was found on the flat stretch
- ◯ **C.** prove that barriers have no effect on fatal crashes, since no barriers were built on the flat stretch
- ◯ **D.** concede that the officials were right that cameras should be installed on every highway at once

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · PROFIT-LOSS-INTEREST · TOLLS, FEES AND INTEREST ON THE SAHYADRI EXPRESSWAY (Q18–Q22)

Sahyadri Expressway Ltd built a 64-km toll road at a cost of Rs 500 crore. It paid Rs 200 crore from its own equity and borrowed Rs 300 crore from a bank at 10 per cent per annum simple interest, the interest being paid at the end of every year. The table shows the average number of one-way trips made each day by each class of vehicle in the road's first full year, and the toll charged per trip. Take a year as 365 days. Operation and maintenance cost Rs 28 crore a year, and the company pays the state a concession fee equal to 10 per cent of its toll revenue. For every question, annual profit means toll revenue minus the concession fee, the operation and maintenance cost and the year's interest; ignore tax. Answer each question from the table and the information given in it.

Vehicle class	Average trips per day	Toll per trip (Rs)
Car / jeep / van	8,000	100
Light commercial vehicle	2,000	155
Bus / two-axle truck	2,200	350
Multi-axle vehicle	2,000	560

18. What was the company's annual profit in the first full year?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 51.50 crore, after O&M and interest
- ◯ **B.** Rs 40.55 crore, after all three charges
- ◯ **C.** Rs 70.55 crore, after the fee and O&M
- ◯ **D.** Rs 46.35 crore, after charges and a fee

19. If car, jeep and van trips fell by 15 per cent and all other traffic stayed the same, by about what percentage would the multi-axle toll have to rise to keep toll revenue unchanged?

- ◯ **A.** 15.0 per cent, the same as the fall in car trips
- ◯ **B.** 4.0 per cent of the total daily toll revenue
- ◯ **C.** 15.6 per cent of the bus and truck revenue
- ◯ **D.** 10.7 per cent of the present multi-axle toll

20. Suppose that, instead of paying interest every year, the company had agreed to repay the loan with interest compounded annually at 10 per cent in one sum after three years. How much more interest would it pay over the three years?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 9.30 crore more over the three years
- ◯ **B.** Rs 9.00 crore more over the three years
- ◯ **C.** Rs 30.00 crore more over the three years
- ◯ **D.** Rs 99.30 crore more over the three years

21. The state proposes to replace the 10 per cent concession fee with a fixed fee of Rs 14 crore a year. With traffic and tolls unchanged, the company's annual profit would

- ◯ **A.** rise by about 8.1 per cent on the present figure
- ◯ **B.** fall by about 2.8 per cent of the present figure

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261107

◯ **C.** fall by about 7.5 per cent of the present figure
◯ **D.** fall by about 8.1 per cent of the present figure

22. The company wants an annual profit equal to 25 per cent of its equity. It will raise every toll by the same percentage, expecting car, jeep and van trips to fall by 5 per cent as a result, with other traffic unchanged. The minimum rise needed is about

◯ **A.** 9.6 per cent on every toll in the table
◯ **B.** 11.1 per cent on every toll in the table
◯ **C.** 15.4 per cent on every toll in the table
◯ **D.** 23.3 per cent on every toll in the table

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · ELECTORATE AND VOTES POLLED IN FIVE LOK SABHA CONSTITUENCIES, 2019 AND 2024 (Q23–Q26)

The table shows, for five Lok Sabha constituencies in a state, the number of registered electors and the number of votes polled in the general elections of 2019 and 2024. All figures are in thousands. Turnout for a constituency in a year is the number of votes polled divided by the number of registered electors in that year, expressed as a per cent. A change in turnout can be stated either in percentage points, the simple difference between two turnout figures, or as a percentage change, that difference divided by the earlier turnout. Combined figures for the five constituencies are obtained by adding the electors and the votes polled across them. Answer each question from the table and from the extra information given in the question.

Constituency	Electors 2019	Votes polled 2019	Electors 2024	Votes polled 2024
Amargarh	1,600	1,040	1,720	1,161
Belapur	1,250	900	1,300	897
Chandpur	1,800	1,080	2,000	1,300
Devgarh	1,400	980	1,500	1,080
Eklavya Nagar	1,000	580	1,120	728

23. Which constituency recorded the largest percentage increase in votes polled from 2019 to 2024?

◯ **A.** Chandpur, a rise of about 20.4 per cent
◯ **B.** Amargarh, a rise of about 11.6 per cent
◯ **C.** Devgarh, a rise of about 10.2 per cent
◯ **D.** Eklavya Nagar, up about 25.5 per cent

24. For the five constituencies combined, by what percentage did turnout change from 2019 to 2024?

◯ **A.** A rise of about 4.1 per cent, or about 2.7 points
◯ **B.** A rise of about 2.7 per cent, or about 4.1 points
◯ **C.** A rise of about 12.8 per cent, as votes polled rose
◯ **D.** A rise of about 8.4 per cent, as the electorate grew

25. Had Belapur's turnout in 2024 stayed at its 2019 level, how many more votes would have been polled there in 2024?

◯ **A.** 37,500, three per cent of its 2019 electors
◯ **B.** 3,000, the fall in votes polled from 2019
◯ **C.** 39,000, three per cent of its 2024 electors
◯ **D.** 27,000, three per cent of its 2019 votes

26. Suppose that from 2024 to 2029 Eklavya Nagar's electorate grows by the same percentage as from 2019 to 2024, while its votes polled grow by half the 2019 to 2024 percentage. Its 2029 turnout would be about

◯ **A.** 72.8 per cent, up on the 2024 turnout
◯ **B.** 65.4 per cent, up on the 2024 turnout
◯ **C.** 65.0 per cent, the same as in 2024
◯ **D.** 63.9 per cent, down on the 2024 turnout

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

21 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which Act replaced the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
2. Under BSA s.3, of which facts may evidence be given?
3. Which BSA section contains the rule of res gestae?
4. Can facts at different times and places form part of the same transaction?
5. When is a statement part of the res gestae?
6. Is a narrative given after time for reflection res gestae?
7. Which 1996 Supreme Court case refused res gestae to later recorded statements?
8. Which BSA section makes motive and preparation relevant?
9. Is subsequent conduct of a party relevant under s.6?
10. When does a statement count as 'conduct' under s.6?
11. Is a bare denial made a week later 'conduct'?
12. Which BSA section deals with things said or done by conspirators?
13. From when do a conspirator's acts become relevant under s.8?
14. Is a letter written before an accused joined the conspiracy relevant against him?
15. Which Privy Council case excluded post-arrest statements under the conspiracy rule?
16. For what two purposes is s.8 evidence relevant?
17. In the Leela case, what did buying arsenic show?
18. In the Leela case, what did the expected inheritance show?
19. When was the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act enacted?
20. Into how many groups does the 2025 Act sort online games?
21. Which category of online game does the 2025 Act prohibit?

SCAN AT DESK TO COLLECT
CG-DPS-20261107