Daily Practice Sheet — 8 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 — INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW · IDEA, EXPRESSION, FIRST OWNERSHIP AND FAIR DEALING UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957 (Q1–Q5)

Under the Copyright Act, 1957, copyright subsists in original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, in cinematograph films and in sound recordings (section 13). Copyright protects the form in which an idea is expressed, not the idea itself. In R.G. Anand v. Delux Films (1978), the Supreme Court held that there can be no copyright in an idea, a theme, a plot or a historical or legendary fact; a later work infringes only if it copies the expression, and a safe test is whether a reader or viewer, having seen both works, gets an unmistakable impression that the later work is a copy of the earlier one. Where the same theme is treated differently, so that the later work is a new work, there is no infringement. Section 17 decides who is the first owner of copyright. The general rule is that the author is the first owner, subject to three exceptions, each of which yields to an agreement to the contrary. First, where a literary, dramatic or artistic work is made by an author in the course of employment by the proprietor of a newspaper or magazine under a contract of service, for the purpose of publication in it, the proprietor is the first owner only as regards publication in a newspaper or magazine; in all other respects the author remains the first owner. Second, where a photograph is taken, a painting or portrait drawn, an engraving or a cinematograph film made, for valuable consideration at the instance of any person, that person is the first owner. Third, where any other work is made in the course of the author's employment under a contract of service or apprenticeship, the employer is the first owner. A contract of service (employment) differs from a contract for services, under which an independent professional is engaged to produce a work. Finally, section 52 permits fair dealing with a work for private or personal use including research, for criticism or review, and for reporting current events. Whether a dealing is fair depends, as the Kerala High Court noted in Civic Chandran v. Ammini Amma (1996), on the quantity and value of what is taken in relation to the purpose, the purpose itself, and the likelihood that the use will compete with the original.

1. Pixelworks, a design studio, engaged Tara, a freelance copywriter, under a written contract for a fee of Rs 80,000 to write the text of its new brochure. The contract said nothing about copyright. Tara later sold the same text to another studio. Who is the first owner of copyright in the brochure text?

- ◯ **A.** Pixelworks, because it paid valuable consideration for the text and the text was written at its own instance
- ◯ **B.** Pixelworks, because Tara wrote the text in the course of employment under a contract of service with it
- ◯ **C.** Tara, because she is its author and a commissioned literary work falls under none of the three exceptions
- ◯ **D.** Tara and Pixelworks jointly, because the text was commissioned by one and written by the other for a fee

2. Meera and Arjun paid a photographer, Kabir, Rs 1.5 lakh to photograph their wedding. Nothing was agreed about copyright. Kabir sold one striking photograph from the wedding to a travel magazine for its cover. Who is the first owner of copyright in that photograph?

- ◯ **A.** Kabir, because he is the author of the photograph and no written agreement passed copyright to the couple
- ◯ **B.** The travel magazine, because it was the first to publish the photograph and it paid Kabir for the cover
- ◯ **C.** Kabir and the couple jointly, because both the camera work and the private occasion went into the image
- ◯ **D.** Meera and Arjun, because the photograph was taken for valuable consideration at their instance

3. Ritu, a columnist employed by The Daily Courier under a contract of service, wrote a weekly column for it for five years. She has now published 40 of those columns as a book. No agreement on copyright exists. The newspaper sues her for infringement. Which is correct?

- ◯ **A.** The newspaper succeeds, because the columns were written in the course of employment, so it owns every right in them
- ◯ **B.** Ritu succeeds, because the newspaper is the first owner only as regards publication in a newspaper or magazine
- ◯ **C.** Ritu succeeds only as fair dealing, because collecting one's own columns is private use including research
- ◯ **D.** The newspaper succeeds, because it paid for the columns, so they were made for consideration at its instance

4. Anil's novel tells of an inter-caste couple in a Bihar village who defy their families and elope during a flood. A film also tells of an inter-caste couple who defy their families, but it is set in a Mumbai college, with different characters, a courtroom climax and no flood. Some viewers said it 'reminded' them of the novel. Anil sues for infringement. He will most likely

- ◯ **A.** succeed, because the film takes over the novel's central theme of an inter-caste couple defying their families
- ◯ **B.** succeed, because several viewers said that the film reminded them of the novel they had read earlier
- ◯ **C.** fail, because copyright subsists only in literary works, and a film is an entirely different kind of work
- ◯ **D.** fail, because only the theme is shared and the film treats it differently, so it is not a copy of the novel

5. A monetised YouTube channel posted a 46-minute 'review' of a 50-minute documentary on river pollution: 43 minutes were the documentary itself, in long unbroken stretches, and 3 minutes were the host's comments. Many viewers watched it instead of renting the documentary. The channel's plea of fair dealing for review will most likely

- ◯ **A.** succeed, because review is a purpose listed in section 52 and the host did comment on the documentary
- ◯ **B.** fail, because far more was taken than the comment needed, and the video competes with the documentary
- ◯ **C.** succeed, because river pollution is a matter of public concern and so counts as reporting current events
- ◯ **D.** fail, because a dealing can never be fair when the person using the work earns money from that use

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW · CONSUMERS, COMMERCIAL PURPOSE, JURISDICTIO PRODUCT LIABILITY UNDER THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 2019 (Q6–Q9)

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

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Under section 2(7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a 'consumer' is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration. The definition also covers any user of the goods, or beneficiary of the services, other than the buyer, when the use is made with the buyer's approval. It excludes a person who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purpose, or who avails services for any commercial purpose. By the Explanation, 'commercial purpose' does not include the use of goods bought, or services availed, exclusively for earning one's livelihood by means of self-employment, and buying goods or availing services includes transactions made online, through teleshopping, direct selling or multi-level marketing. In Lilavati Kirtilal Mehta Medical Trust v. Unique Shanti Developers (2019), the Supreme Court said the question is whether the dominant purpose of the transaction was to facilitate some kind of profit generation for the buyer. Under the Consumer Protection (Jurisdiction of the District Commission, the State Commission and the National Commission) Rules, 2021, pecuniary jurisdiction depends on the value of the goods or services paid as consideration, not on the compensation claimed: the District Commission hears complaints where that value does not exceed Rs 50 lakh, the State Commission where it exceeds Rs 50 lakh but not Rs 2 crore, and the National Commission where it exceeds Rs 2 crore. Chapter VI creates product liability. A product manufacturer is liable if the product has a manufacturing defect, is defective in design, deviates from manufacturing specifications, does not conform to an express warranty, or lacks adequate instructions or warnings, and it is liable even if it proves that it was not negligent. A product seller who is not the manufacturer is liable in narrower cases, for instance where it altered the product or gave its own express warranty. But a product liability action cannot be brought against a product seller if, at the time of the harm, the product was misused, altered or modified.

6. Which of the following buyers is a 'consumer' within section 2(7), as explained in the passage?

- ◯ **A.** Ramesh, a wholesaler, who bought 200 ceiling fans online in order to sell them to retailers in his district
- ◯ **B.** Sunita, who bought one embroidery machine to stitch customers' orders herself at home and earn her living
- ◯ **C.** Glowtex Ltd, which bought ten embroidery machines for its factory, run for profit by its hired workers
- ◯ **D.** Harish, who bought a delivery van to rent out to a courier firm alongside his main salaried office job

7. CarePlus, a private hospital, bought an MRI scanner for Rs 6 crore for its diagnostic wing, which charges patients for every scan. The scanner keeps failing, and CarePlus files a consumer complaint against the supplier. The complaint is

- ◯ **A.** maintainable before the National Commission, because the price paid for the scanner exceeds Rs 2 crore
- ◯ **B.** maintainable, because a hospital exists to treat patients and so can never have a commercial purpose
- ◯ **C.** not maintainable, because the dominant purpose of the purchase was to generate profit from paid scans
- ◯ **D.** not maintainable, because a hospital is not a natural person and only individuals are consumers

8. Dev bought a pressure cooker from RetailMart, a shop. To cook faster, he replaced its safety valve with a heavier home-made weight. The cooker burst and injured him. He brings a product liability action against RetailMart alone. The action will

- ◯ **A.** lie, because liability for a defective product arises even where the seller proves it was not negligent
- ◯ **B.** lie, because Dev bought the cooker for his personal use and is therefore a consumer under section 2(7)
- ◯ **C.** not lie, because only a manufacturer, and never a seller, can be sued in any product liability action
- ◯ **D.** not lie, because at the time of the harm the cooker had been altered by Dev from its original form

9. Rohan bought an air purifier for Rs 60,000 on an e-commerce website for his daughter Isha's room. It emitted toxic fumes and Isha was hospitalised. Isha, not Rohan, files a complaint against the manufacturer claiming Rs 55 lakh as compensation. Which is correct?

- ◯ **A.** Isha is not a consumer, because she paid nothing, so only Rohan as the buyer may file this complaint
- ◯ **B.** Isha is a consumer, but the State Commission must hear her, because the claim exceeds Rs 50 lakh
- ◯ **C.** Isha is a consumer, and the District Commission may hear her, because the price paid was Rs 60,000
- ◯ **D.** Isha is not a consumer, because a purchase on a website is not a purchase of goods under the Act

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · FREE BUS PASSES AND GIRLS' SCHOOLING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS (Q10–Q13)

In 2022 the state government began giving every girl enrolled in Classes 9 and 10 of a government school in its rural districts a free pass for state buses. Of the girls who began Class 9 in these districts in 2021, 18 per cent left school before completing Class 10; for the batch that began Class 9 in 2023, the figure was 11 per cent. The education department concludes that the free bus pass caused much of this fall in dropouts, and it recommends extending the scheme to girls in Classes 11 and 12. Critics reply that the same period saw other changes as well, including a new cash scholarship for girls and the full reopening of schools after the pandemic.

10. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the department's conclusion?

- ◯ **A.** In rural blocks where no bus route runs near any school, so the pass could not be used, girls' dropout hardly changed
- ◯ **B.** Many girls who were given the pass also used it to visit markets and relatives' homes during the school holidays
- ◯ **C.** The dropout rate of boys in the same districts, who got no bus pass, fell just as sharply over the same period
- ◯ **D.** The department has run several earlier schemes for girls' education, most of which were praised by outside experts

11. A critic argues that the cash scholarship, introduced in 2022, explains the fall. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the department's conclusion against this critic?

- ◯ **A.** The scholarship was paid to girls in all districts, urban and rural, from the same year as the bus pass began
- ◯ **B.** The scholarship amount was raised in 2023 after the department received encouraging reports from the rural districts
- ◯ **C.** Girls receiving the scholarship had to keep 75 per cent attendance in school in order to continue receiving it
- ◯ **D.** In urban districts, where girls received the scholarship but no bus pass, the dropout rate of girls did not fall

12. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the claim that it was the pass, rather than some other factor, that kept girls in school?

- ◯ **A.** State bus services in the rural districts were extended in 2022 to add new routes to several market towns
- ◯ **B.** Surveys of girls who left school before 2022 found most named the cost of daily travel as their main reason
- ◯ **C.** The state's literacy rate for women rose steadily throughout the decade before the bus pass scheme began
- ◯ **D.** Parents in the rural districts told surveyors in 2023 that they now value girls' education far more than before

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13. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the recommendation to extend the scheme to girls in Classes 11 and 12?

- ◯ **A.** Many rural girls in Classes 11 and 12 attend private schools, which the extended scheme would not cover
- ◯ **B.** The bus pass for girls in Classes 9 and 10 has been widely and favourably reported in national newspapers
- ◯ **C.** Rural schools teaching Classes 11 and 12 are fewer and farther from villages than those teaching Classes 9-10
- ◯ **D.** Girls who completed Class 10 under the scheme said they were very grateful for the free daily travel it gave them

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · THE FOUR-DAY WEEK AT THE SILIGURI TEA PACKAGING PLANT (Q14–Q17)

Last year a tea company moved the workers at its Siliguri packaging plant from a five-day to a four-day week. Each shift stayed eight hours long, and wages were unchanged. Over the next six months, the plant's output per worker-hour was 12 per cent higher than in the six months before the change, and absenteeism fell. The company's managers argue that rested workers work faster. They conclude that moving all four of the company's plants to a four-day week will raise the company's total output of packaged tea, and add that the change will also help the company keep experienced packers, many of whom had complained about long working weeks.

14. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the managers' argument?

- ◯ **A.** In the month the trial began, the Siliguri plant installed new packing machines that work twice as fast as the old ones
- ◯ **B.** Most workers at the Siliguri plant told a survey that they preferred the four-day week to the old five-day week
- ◯ **C.** The company sells most of its packaged tea in eastern India, where demand has been steady for several years now
- ◯ **D.** Tea firms in Kenya that moved their packers to a four-day week have also reported higher morale among their staff

15. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the claim that the Siliguri result will be repeated at the company's other plants?

- ◯ **A.** The Siliguri plant is the company's oldest plant and was chosen for the trial because it is closest to head office
- ◯ **B.** The other three plants run continuous automated lines whose speed is set by the machines, not by the workers
- ◯ **C.** Workers at the other three plants have also asked for a four-day week in their union's latest charter of demands
- ◯ **D.** Output at Siliguri was measured during the trial by the same auditors who measure output at all four plants

16. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the managers' explanation that rested workers work faster?

- ◯ **A.** During the trial the plant packed only its standard 250-gram pack, its slower speciality packs being sent elsewhere
- ◯ **B.** Workers at the plant reported feeling noticeably less tired at the end of each working week during the trial
- ◯ **C.** Studies of factory work in several countries show that fatigue builds up steadily over long working weeks
- ◯ **D.** Because wages were unchanged while hours fell, each worker's earnings per hour rose during the trial period

17. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the conclusion that the change will raise the company's total output?

- ◯ **A.** The 12 per cent rise in output per worker-hour at Siliguri held steady throughout all six months of the trial
- ◯ **B.** Absenteeism has also fallen at other companies' plants that gave their workers an extra rest day each week
- ◯ **C.** The company plans to advertise the four-day week in order to attract experienced packers from rival firms
- ◯ **D.** Output at each plant varies directly with worker-hours, and the new week cuts every worker's hours by a fifth

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — ENERGY & POWER · MENSURATION IN CONTEXT · ROOFTOP SOLAR AND A STORAGE TANK AT THE NARMADA VALLEY POWER STATION (Q18–Q22)

The Narmada Valley Power Station is adding a rooftop solar array to its turbine hall and a new water storage tank. The table gives the dimensions. Only 75 per cent of the roof area may carry panels; the rest is kept for walkways, vents and edge setbacks. Panels lie flat, only whole panels may be installed, and the usable area can be arranged so that area alone limits the number of panels. Each kilowatt of installed panel capacity generates 4 kWh of electricity a day on average. The tank is a closed cylinder standing on a concrete plinth, and it is filled through a single inlet pipe of circular cross-section. Take pi = 22/7 and 1 cubic metre = 1,000 litres.

Item	Shape	Dimensions	Other data
Turbine-hall roof	Rectangle	60 m x 40 m	75% usable for panels
Solar panel	Rectangle	2.0 m x 1.1 m	Rated 550 W
Storage tank	Closed cylinder	Radius 3.5 m, height 10 m	Base rests on a plinth
Inlet pipe	Circular cross-section	Internal radius 7 cm	Water flows at 2 m/s
Turbine hall	-	-	Demand 2,400 kWh a day

18. What is the greatest number of panels that can be installed on the roof?

- ◯ **A.** 900 whole panels
- ◯ **B.** 1,090 whole panels
- ◯ **C.** 818 whole panels
- ◯ **D.** 1,636 whole panels

19. To the nearest whole number, what percentage of the turbine hall's daily demand can the full array meet?

- ◯ **A.** 75 per cent of the demand
- ◯ **B.** 100 per cent of the demand
- ◯ **C.** 56 per cent of the demand
- ◯ **D.** 83 per cent of the demand

20. On one morning the tank is three-fifths full. How many litres must be added to bring it to 90 per cent of its capacity?

- ◯ **A.** 231,000 litres of water
- ◯ **B.** 115,500 litres of water
- ◯ **C.** 346,500 litres of water
- ◯ **D.** 38,500 litres of water

21. The tank's curved surface and its top, but not its base, are to be painted at Rs 120 per square metre

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will the painting cost?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 31,020 for the paint job
- ◯ **B.** Rs 35,640 for the paint job
- ◯ **C.** Rs 26,400 for the paint job
- ◯ **D.** Rs 9,240 for the paint job

22. At 6:00 a.m. the tank is 20 per cent full. The inlet is opened and, at the same moment, the station starts drawing 8.8 litres a second from the tank. At what time will the tank be full?

- ◯ **A.** 8:46:40 a.m. on the same day
- ◯ **B.** 9:28:20 a.m. on the same day
- ◯ **C.** 10:51:40 a.m. on the same day
- ◯ **D.** 9:53:20 a.m. on the same day

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE · MOVING STEEL COILS FROM THE RAJPUR PLANT TO SAGARPUR PORT (Q23–Q26)

Ganga Steel's plant at Rajpur sends finished steel coils to Sagarpur Port by rail and by river. The table gives the routes, the trains and the barge. The two rail tracks between the plant and the port are parallel, so trains running in opposite directions never wait for one another, and a faster train may overtake a slower one running in the same direction. Assume that every train and the barge move at the constant speed shown for the whole of a run, with no stops unless a question mentions them. The river flows from the plant's jetty towards the port at a steady speed, and the barge's speed in still water is the same in both directions.

Vehicle and route	Length	Distance	Speed
Loaded coil train, plant to port	700 m	420 km	60 km/h
Empty coil train, port to plant	700 m	420 km	84 km/h
Slow goods train, plant to port	500 m	420 km	42 km/h
Barge, jetty to port and back	-	180 km each way	River current 6 km/h towards port

23. What is a coil train's average speed over one round trip, loaded to the port and empty back, ignoring time spent at the port?

- ◯ **A.** 70 km/h over the round trip
- ◯ **B.** 72 km/h over the round trip
- ◯ **C.** 75 km/h over the round trip
- ◯ **D.** 66 km/h over the round trip

24. A loaded coil train leaves the plant at 6:00 a.m. and an empty coil train leaves the port at 8:00 a.m. When do the two engines pass each other, and how far from the plant?

- ◯ **A.** 8:55 a.m., 175 km from the plant
- ◯ **B.** 10:05 a.m., 245 km from the plant
- ◯ **C.** 10:55 a.m., 295 km from the plant
- ◯ **D.** 10:05 a.m., 125 km from the plant

25. The slow goods train leaves the plant at 7:00 a.m. and a loaded coil train follows at 8:00 a.m. When does the coil train's engine draw level with the goods train's engine, and how long does a full overtaking take?

- ◯ **A.** 9:20 a.m.; the overtaking takes 4 minutes
- ◯ **B.** 10:20 a.m.; the overtaking takes 2 min 20 s
- ◯ **C.** 10:20 a.m.; the overtaking takes 4 minutes
- ◯ **D.** 10:00 a.m.; the overtaking takes 4 minutes

26. The barge must go from the jetty to the port and back within 20 hours, including 4 hours unloading at the port. What is the least speed in still water at which it can do this?

- ◯ **A.** 24 km/h in still water
- ◯ **B.** 22.5 km/h in still water
- ◯ **C.** 26 km/h in still water
- ◯ **D.** 30 km/h in still water

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

18 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. In which classes of work does copyright subsist under s.13 of the Copyright Act, 1957? .....
2. Does copyright protect an idea or its expression? .....
3. Which 1978 Supreme Court case settled the idea-expression rule? .....
4. Per R.G. Anand, which elements carry no copyright? .....
5. What test for infringement did R.G. Anand approve? .....
6. Same theme, treated differently: is that infringement? .....
7. Which section of the Copyright Act decides first ownership? .....
8. Who is the first owner of copyright as a general rule? .....
9. What can displace each s.17 exception? .....
10. Newspaper employee's column: what does the proprietor own first? .....
11. Newspaper employee's column: who owns it for a book? .....
12. Which commissioned works go to the person who paid for them? .....
13. A freelance copywriter's commissioned text: who is first owner? .....
14. Work made by an employee under a contract of service: first owner? .....
15. Contract of service vs contract for services: which is employment? .....
16. Which section permits fair dealing? .....
17. Name the three fair-dealing purposes in the passage. .....
18. Which case listed the factors for fair dealing? .....

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