CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 11 November 2026

26 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

Daily Practice — Legal Reasoning · Logical Reasoning · Quantitative Techniques
Every question is passage-based, CLAT-2026 grade. Darken one bubble. Negative marking applies. Full solutions with examiner notes are in the companion answer sheet.
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SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — INTERNATIONAL LAW · DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY, SELF-DEFENCE UNDER THE UN CHARTER AND MARITIME ZONES UNDER UNCLOS (Q1–Q5)

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, which India applies through the Diplomatic Relations (Vienna Convention) Act, 1972, protects the mission and the envoy so that diplomacy can function. The premises of a mission are inviolable (Article 22): agents of the receiving state may not enter them except with the consent of the head of the mission, and the Convention makes no exception for emergencies or for the pursuit of a suspect. The person of a diplomatic agent is also inviolable, and he may not be arrested or detained (Article 29). His immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving state is complete; his immunity from its civil and administrative jurisdiction yields in three cases only: a real action concerning private immovable property in that state, a succession matter in which he acts as a private person, and an action relating to any professional or commercial activity he carries on there outside his official functions (Article 31). Immunity belongs to the sending state, which alone may waive it, and a waiver must always be express (Article 32). The receiving state may instead declare an envoy persona non grata at any time without giving reasons (Article 9). The UN Charter forbids the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state (Article 2(4)). Apart from action authorised by the Security Council, the only exception is the inherent right of self-defence 'if an armed attack occurs' (Article 51), which lasts until the Council has taken the necessary measures and must be reported to it at once. In Nicaragua v. United States (1986), the International Court of Justice held that supplying weapons or logistical support to rebels does not amount to an armed attack, though it may be unlawful intervention. Force used in self-defence must also be necessary and proportionate to repelling the attack. At sea, under UNCLOS a coastal state is sovereign over its territorial sea up to 12 nautical miles, subject to the right of innocent passage of foreign ships; in its exclusive economic zone up to 200 nautical miles it has sovereign rights over fish and other natural resources and may board, inspect and arrest vessels to enforce its fisheries laws, while other states keep the freedom of navigation.

1. Mr Varga, the ambassador of Ostravia in New Delhi, runs a private export-consultancy business from a rented office in Gurugram. A client sues him in a civil court in Haryana for refund of fees paid for advice that was never delivered. Varga pleads diplomatic immunity. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The suit fails, because an ambassador enjoys complete immunity from every kind of jurisdiction in the receiving state
- ◯ **B.** The suit may proceed, because it relates to a commercial activity Varga carries on outside his official functions
- ◯ **C.** The suit fails, because India's only remedy against an envoy who misbehaves is to declare him persona non grata
- ◯ **D.** The suit may proceed, because Varga has impliedly waived his immunity by doing business on Indian territory

2. Driving home from a private party, the Ostravian ambassador hits and kills a pedestrian. At a press conference he says, 'I will not hide behind immunity.' Ostravia's foreign ministry stays silent. Can Delhi Police prosecute him?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because a death caused outside official functions falls outside the scope of a diplomatic agent's immunity
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because his public statement amounts to an express waiver of immunity by the person whom it protects
- ◯ **C.** No, unless a court first finds that the accident occurred while he was performing his official functions
- ◯ **D.** No, because only Ostravia may waive his immunity and it must do so expressly, which it has not done

3. State Karvia secretly ships rifles and field radios to rebels fighting the government of neighbouring Lumera. In response Lumera bombs a Karvian army base. Lumera tells the Security Council it acted in self-defence. Is its claim valid?

- ◯ **A.** No, because supplying weapons and logistical support to rebels is not an armed attack that triggers self-defence
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because Karvia's support for the rebels threatens the territorial integrity and political independence of Lumera
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because Lumera reported its action to the Security Council at once, as Article 51 of the Charter requires
- ◯ **D.** No, because a state may never use force across an international border until the Security Council authorises it

4. Karvian artillery begins a sustained shelling of a Lumeran border town, killing dozens. Before the Security Council meets, Lumera strikes the firing batteries just inside Karvia, reports to the Council, and halts once the shelling stops. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Unlawful, because any force on Karvian soil violates Article 2(4), whatever Karvia had done to Lumera first
- ◯ **B.** Unlawful, because self-defence may be exercised only after the Security Council has considered the matter
- ◯ **C.** Lawful, because Lumera met an armed attack with necessary and proportionate force and reported it at once
- ◯ **D.** Lawful, because a state attacked by artillery may go on to occupy the attacker's territory to prevent repetition

5. A Karvian trawler, nets stowed, sails through Lumera's territorial sea to a point 150 nautical miles off Lumera's coast, where it fishes without a Lumeran licence. Lumera's coast guard boards and arrests it there. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The arrest is unlawful, because its passage through the territorial sea was innocent, so Lumera lost all jurisdiction
- ◯ **B.** The arrest is unlawful, because beyond 12 nautical miles all states enjoy the freedom of the high seas to fish
- ◯ **C.** The arrest is lawful, because Lumera is sovereign over all waters up to 200 nautical miles, just as on its own land
- ◯ **D.** The arrest is lawful, because unlicensed fishing in Lumera's EEZ breaches its sovereign rights over the fish there

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF CONTRACT · COMMUNICATION, REVOCATION AND COMPETENCE: SECTIONS 4, 5, 11 AND 68 OF THE CONTRACT ACT (Q6–Q9)

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract arises when a proposal is accepted, and the Act fixes precisely w communication becomes effective. Section 4 provides that the communication of a proposal is complete when it com

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knowledge of the person to whom it is made. The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer when it is put in a course of transmission to him so as to be out of the power of the acceptor, and as against the acceptor when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer. The communication of a revocation is complete as against the person who makes it when it is put in a course of transmission to the other party, and as against the person to whom it is made when it comes to his knowledge. Section 5 builds on these rules. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards. An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards. In the case of a posted acceptance, therefore, the proposer is bound the moment the letter is posted, while the acceptor remains free to withdraw it by a faster message that reaches the proposer before the letter does. Competence is a separate requirement. Section 11 makes a person who has not attained majority incompetent to contract, and in Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) the Privy Council held that a minor's agreement is void from the beginning. The minor cannot be sued on it, cannot be made to refund under the Act money received under it, and is not estopped from pleading minority even if he lied about his age. Section 68 softens this for necessaries: where a person supplies a minor with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the supplier is entitled to be reimbursed from the minor's property, though the minor incurs no personal liability.

6. On 1 March Arjun posts an offer to sell his tractor to Bilal. On 4 March Arjun posts a letter revoking it, which reaches Bilal on 6 March. On 5 March Bilal posts his acceptance, which reaches Arjun on 8 March. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** There is a contract, because Bilal's acceptance was complete against Arjun on 5 March, before the revocation reached Bilal
- ◯ **B.** There is no contract, because Arjun's revocation was complete against Arjun himself on 4 March, a day before the acceptance
- ◯ **C.** There is no contract, because Arjun learnt of the acceptance only on 8 March, two days after Bilal learnt of the revocation
- ◯ **D.** There is a contract, because a proposal sent by post becomes irrevocable once the offeree has received and read it

7. Chitra receives Dev's posted offer and posts her acceptance at 10 a.m. on Monday. At noon she e-mails Dev withdrawing the acceptance; Dev reads the e-mail at 1 p.m. Her letter reaches him on Wednesday. Is there a contract?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because Dev became bound when the letter was posted at 10 a.m., and a contract binding on one party binds both
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because an acceptance once posted is out of the acceptor's power and cannot afterwards be revoked by any means
- ◯ **C.** No, because Chitra's revocation reached Dev before her acceptance came to his knowledge, so it took effect in time
- ◯ **D.** No, because Dev never formally confirmed to Chitra that her posted acceptance had actually reached him

8. Raghav, aged 17, tells a moneylender he is 19 and borrows Rs 2 lakh on a written agreement. On default, the lender sues to recover the Rs 2 lakh, pleading that Raghav's lie about his age stops him from relying on his minority. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The lender succeeds, because a minor who lies about his age is estopped from pleading minority to escape liability
- ◯ **B.** The lender fails, because the agreement is void and Raghav cannot be made to refund the loan under the Act
- ◯ **C.** The lender succeeds in part, because a minor must refund any benefit received under a void agreement
- ◯ **D.** The lender fails, because a loan is not a necessary, so the lender should have sued Raghav's parents instead

9. Meera, 16, the daughter of a well-off family, buys school textbooks and a winter coat suited to her station on credit from Sohan's shop, and does not pay. She owns a fixed deposit left by her grandmother. What can Sohan recover?

- ◯ **A.** Nothing, because a minor's agreement is void from the beginning, so no claim of any kind lies against her
- ◯ **B.** The price, by a personal decree against Meera, because necessaries make a minor's contract fully binding
- ◯ **C.** The price, but only from Meera's parents, because a minor's own property is protected from all creditors
- ◯ **D.** Reimbursement for the necessaries out of Meera's fixed deposit, but no personal liability for Meera herself

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PRINCIPLE APPLICATION · A VIDEO PLATFORM'S RULE ON ORIGINAL CONTENT AND MONETISATION (Q10–Q13)

A video-sharing platform pays creators a share of advertising revenue only on videos that are 'original'. Its monetisation policy defines the term as follows. A video that contains no third-party material is original. A video that contains third-party material is original only if two conditions are both met: first, third-party material makes up less than half of the video's running time; and second, the creator adds commentary, criticism or educational explanation that transforms that material. Compiling clips, re-uploading them, or adding background music or captions does not transform material. Material that the creator holds a written licence to use is treated as the creator's own and is not third-party material. A channel whose videos are found unoriginal on three occasions within any period of 90 consecutive days loses monetisation on all its videos for 30 days. A finding that is reversed on appeal does not count towards the three.

10. Anika's 10-minute video plays 4 minutes of unlicensed clips from a televised debate, each followed by her own analysis of the speakers' arguments. Is the video original?

- ◯ **A.** No, because the video contains clips from a televised debate for which Anika holds no written licence
- ◯ **B.** No, because analysing what others said only reuses their words and does not add a separate contribution
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because the clips run for under half of the video and Anika's analysis transforms the material
- ◯ **D.** Yes, because a creator who adds any of her own footage to third-party clips makes the video original

11. Kabir's 12-minute video is a compilation: 9 minutes of match highlights that he holds a written licence to use, and 3 minutes of his own unedited training footage. He adds no commentary. Is the video original?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because licensed clips count as his own, so the video contains no third-party material at all
- ◯ **B.** No, because the licensed highlights make up three-quarters of the video, well over half of its running time
- ◯ **C.** No, because a compilation of clips can never be transformed without commentary, criticism or explanation
- ◯ **D.** Yes, because his three minutes of training footage transform the licensed highlights into a new work

12. A channel's videos were found unoriginal on 3 June, 20 July and 25 August. The 20 July finding was reversed on appeal on 30 July. Does the channel lose monetisation after 25 August?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because three findings were made within 90 consecutive days, whatever happened to them on appeal later
- ◯ **B.** No, because the reversed finding does not count, leaving only two findings within the 90-day period
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because the reversal came after the 25 August finding and so cannot undo an earlier count

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◯ **D.** No, because the three findings span more than 30 days, which is the length of the suspension period

13. A channel had findings on 2 January and 20 February. On 7 April its new 10-minute video, with 3 minutes of unlicensed clips set to music, 2.5 minutes of licensed clips and 4.5 minutes of its own talk on another topic, is found unoriginal. Result?

◯ **A.** The finding is wrong, because unlicensed clips make up only 3 of the 10 minutes, well under half the video
◯ **B.** The finding is right, and the channel loses monetisation, since all three findings fall within about three months of each other
◯ **C.** The finding is wrong, because the licensed and own footage together make up seven of the video's ten minutes
◯ **D.** The finding is right, but no suspension follows, because no 90 consecutive days contain all three findings

LOGICAL REASONING — ANALYTICAL (IN-PASSAGE) · PLACING SEVEN INTERNS ON THREE BENCHES OF A LEGAL-AID CELL (Q14–Q17)

A High Court's legal-aid cell places seven interns, F, G, H, J, K, L and M, on three benches for a week. The Civil bench takes exactly three interns and the Criminal and Tax benches take exactly two each; every intern sits on exactly one bench. The registrar's notes record the following. F and G are on different benches, and neither of them is on the Civil bench. H is on the Tax bench. L and M are on the same bench. K is on a bench with neither F nor G. G and J are on different benches.

14. Who sits with H on the Tax bench?

◯ **A.** G
◯ **B.** F
◯ **C.** J
◯ **D.** Either F or G

15. Which of the following pairs of interns sit on the same bench?

◯ **A.** G and K
◯ **B.** H and J
◯ **C.** F and J
◯ **D.** J, L and M

16. If the note that G and J are on different benches turned out to be mistaken and were disregarded, which of the following would still have to be true?

◯ **A.** F sits on the Criminal bench with J
◯ **B.** K, L and M sit on the Civil bench
◯ **C.** G sits on the Tax bench with H
◯ **D.** J and G sit on different benches

17. If only the note that L and M are on the same bench were disregarded, how many different complete placements of all seven interns would satisfy the remaining notes?

◯ **A.** Two
◯ **B.** Three
◯ **C.** Four
◯ **D.** Five

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — HEALTH & EDUCATION · BAR/LINE GRAPH DI · GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEDS IN FIVE DISTRICTS, 2020 AND 2025 (Q18–Q22)

A state health department compared government hospital beds in five districts, P to T, in 2020 and 2025, together with each district's population in 2025. The bar graph data is tabulated below. Beds are in thousands and population is in crore (1 crore = 100 lakh). 'Beds per lakh' means the number of beds divided by the population expressed in lakh. For questions about 2030, assume the changes stated in the question and that all other figures stay as in 2025. Percentage figures may be rounded to one decimal place.

District	Beds 2020 ('000)	Beds 2025 ('000)	Population 2025 (crore)
P	40	50	10
Q	25	30	5
R	32	40	8
S	50	55	11
T	18	27	6

18. Which district recorded the highest percentage increase in beds from 2020 to 2025?

◯ **A.** T, with an increase of 50%
◯ **B.** P and R, equally, at 25%
◯ **C.** S, with the largest base
◯ **D.** Q, with an increase of 20%

19. By approximately what percentage did the total number of beds in the five districts rise from 2020 to 2025?

◯ **A.** 18.32%
◯ **B.** 22.4%
◯ **C.** 26.0%
◯ **D.** 37.0%

20. Taking the five districts together, what was the number of beds per lakh population in 2025?

◯ **A.** 51.0
◯ **B.** 50.0
◯ **C.** 50.5
◯ **D.** 50.25

21. S plans to reach 60 beds per lakh by 2030, when its population will be 10% higher than in 2025. By what percentage must its beds rise over the 2025 figure?

◯ **A.** 9.1%
◯ **B.** 20.0%
◯ **C.** 26.4%
◯ **D.** 32%

22. If T's beds rise from 2025 to 2030 by the same percentage as from 2020 to 2025, while its population grows 20%, what will T's beds per lakh be in 2030?

◯ **A.** 56.25
◯ **B.** 67.50
◯ **C.** 45.00
◯ **D.** 58.50

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QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · CASELET REASONING · VOTES, NOTA AND THE SECURITY DEPOSIT IN AN ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY (Q23–Q26)

In an Assembly constituency, 2,40,000 electors were on the roll, and 75% of them cast their votes. Of the votes cast, 1,200 postal ballots were rejected as invalid; all other votes were valid. Of the valid votes, 2,400 went to NOTA, and the rest were shared by four candidates, P, Q, R and S. P won, defeating Q by 18,000 votes. Q received exactly twice as many votes as S, and R received 6,000 votes more than S. Under the election rules, a candidate forfeits the security deposit if he or she polls not more than one-sixth of the total valid votes, NOTA votes included.

23. How many votes did Q receive?

◯ **A.** 50,000 ◯ **B.** 58,800
◯ **C.** 50,800 ◯ **D.** 1,52,400

24. By how many votes did R's tally exceed the level at or below which a candidate forfeits the deposit?

◯ **A.** 1,400 ◯ **B.** 1,600
◯ **C.** 2,000 ◯ **D.** 31,400

25. The winner's votes were approximately what percentage of all electors on the roll?

◯ **A.** 28.7% ◯ **B.** 38.22%
◯ **C.** 38.5% ◯ **D.** 39.0%

26. Keeping the total valid votes unchanged, at least how many voters would have had to switch from P to Q for Q to win outright?

◯ **A.** 18,001 ◯ **B.** 9,000
◯ **C.** 9,001 ◯ **D.** 6,001

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

62 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which 1961 treaty governs diplomatic relations? _____
2. Which Indian Act of 1972 gives effect to that Convention? _____
3. Under Article 22, who must consent before officials enter a mission? _____
4. Does Article 22 allow entry into a mission in an emergency without consent? _____
5. Which Article makes the diplomat's person inviolable? _____
6. Is a diplomatic agent's immunity from criminal jurisdiction complete? _____
7. Name one exception to a diplomat's civil immunity. _____
8. Which civil immunity exception concerns land? _____
9. Who alone may waive a diplomat's immunity? _____
10. In what form must a waiver of immunity be made? _____
11. What may the receiving state declare an unwanted envoy? _____
12. Must reasons be given for a persona non grata declaration? _____
13. Which Charter Article bans the threat or use of force? _____
14. Which Charter Article preserves the right of self-defence? _____
15. What event triggers self-defence under Article 51? _____
16. To whom must self-defence measures be reported? _____
17. Until when does the right of self-defence last? _____
18. In which 1986 case did the ICJ rule on arms supply to rebels? _____
19. Is arming rebels an armed attack, per Nicaragua? _____
20. Name the two limits on force used in self-defence. _____
21. How wide is the territorial sea under UNCLOS? _____
22. Which right do foreign ships enjoy in the territorial sea? _____
23. How far may the EEZ extend? _____
24. What does a coastal state hold over EEZ fish? _____
25. Which freedom do other states keep in the EEZ? _____
26. When is communication of a proposal complete under s 4? _____
27. When is a posted acceptance complete against the proposer? _____
28. When is acceptance complete against the acceptor? _____
29. When is a revocation complete against its recipient? _____
30. Until when may a proposal be revoked under s 5? _____
31. Until when may an acceptance be revoked? _____
32. How may an acceptor withdraw a posted acceptance? _____
33. Which section makes minors incompetent to contract? _____
34. Which 1903 case held a minor's agreement void ab initio? _____
35. Is a minor who lied about his age estopped from pleading minority? _____
36. Can a minor be made to refund a loan under the Act? _____
37. Which section deals with necessaries supplied to a minor? _____
38. From what is the supplier of necessaries reimbursed? _____
39. Is a minor personally liable for necessaries? _____
40. Is a video with no third-party material original under the policy? _____
41. What share of running time may third-party material reach? _____
42. Does adding background music transform material? _____
43. How is licensed material treated under the policy? _____
44. How many findings in 90 days trigger suspension? _____
45. How long does a monetisation suspension last? _____
46. Does a finding reversed on appeal count? _____
47. How many interns does the Civil bench take? _____
48. Who sits on the Criminal bench in the final placement? _____
49. Total beds in the five districts in 2025? _____
50. Forfeiture level in the constituency? _____
51. Which section of the Contract Act defines a proposal? _____
52. Which section defines 'consideration'? _____
53. What is a promise without consideration, as a rule? _____
54. At what age does a person attain majority under the Indian Majority Act? _____
55. Is a minor's agreement voidable or void in India? _____
56. Can a minor be a promisee or beneficiary? _____
57. What is a counter-offer in law? _____
58. Does silence ordinarily amount to acceptance? _____
59. Who may revoke a proposal, and when? _____
60. What Latin maxim means 'agreements must be kept'? _____
61. Which ICJ case is the leading authority on 'effective control'? _____
62. What is the contiguous zone's maximum breadth? _____

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