CG CLAT Gurukul — Daily Practice Sheet — 12 November 2026

26 Qs · 40 Min
+1 / −0.25

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

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — LAW OF PROPERTY · UNBORN PERSONS, PERPETUITY, OSTENSIBLE OWNERS AND FEEDING THE GRANT: SECTIONS 13, 14, 41 AND 43 OF THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT (Q1–Q5)

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 regulates not only how property passes but also to whom, and how far into the future, it may pass. An unborn person cannot take property directly, because a transfer must be made to a living person; property may, however, reach an unborn person through a prior interest. Section 13 provides that where, on a transfer of property, an interest is created for the benefit of a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, subject to a prior interest created by the same transfer, the interest created for that person shall not take effect unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor in the property. A mere life interest for an unborn person therefore fails. Section 14, the rule against perpetuity, adds a limit of time: no transfer can create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of the transfer and the minority of some person who is in existence at the end of that period and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest is to belong. For this passage, full age is eighteen years. Two further sections protect those who deal with a transferor who lacks title. Under section 41, where a person is the ostensible owner of immovable property with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in it, and transfers it for consideration, the transfer is not voidable on the ground that the transferor was not authorised to make it, provided the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to transfer, has acted in good faith. Under section 43, where a person fraudulently or erroneously represents that he is authorised to transfer immovable property and professes to transfer it for consideration, the transfer, at the option of the transferee, operates on any interest the transferor later acquires in the property while the contract of transfer subsists. This 'feeding the grant by estoppel' does not impair the rights of a transferee in good faith for consideration without notice of that option.

1. Kamla gifts her house to her son Vijay for life, then to Vijay's first son, not yet born, for his life, and then to a temple trust. Vijay's son is born two years later. Is the gift to the son valid?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because the son was born during Vijay's lifetime and so existed well before his interest fell due
- ◯ **B.** No, because the interest given to the unborn son is a life interest, not Kamla's whole remaining interest
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because a prior life interest was created in favour of Vijay, a living person, by the same gift
- ◯ **D.** No, because property can never pass under any transfer to a person who was unborn on the date of the gift

2. Rohit transfers his farm to his daughter Meena for life, and after her death absolutely to Meena's eldest child if and when that child attains the age of twenty-one. Meena has no child at the date of the transfer. Is the gift to the child valid?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because the child is given the whole of Rohit's remaining interest, exactly as section 13 requires
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because Meena was living at the date of transfer and the child's interest follows her life interest
- ◯ **C.** No, because an interest created for an unborn person cannot be made subject to any condition about age
- ◯ **D.** No, because the interest may vest after Meena's life and beyond the child's minority, against section 14

3. Arun tells Bina, falsely, that his uncle's plot has been left to him, and sells it to her for Rs 20 lakh. In fact the uncle is alive and owns it. A year later the uncle dies and leaves the plot to Arun by will. The contract still subsists, and Bina wants the plot. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Bina may elect to have the sale operate on the plot, as Arun acquired it while the contract subsisted
- ◯ **B.** Bina can only recover her Rs 20 lakh, because Arun had no title at all on the date he signed the sale
- ◯ **C.** The sale operates on the plot automatically, whether or not Bina chooses to claim the plot from Arun
- ◯ **D.** The sale is void, because a transfer founded on a false representation can never bind the transferor later

4. Arun falsely claims to own his uncle's plot and sells it to Bina. He later inherits the plot and at once sells it, at full price, to Chetan, who has no notice of any kind of Bina's purchase. Bina then exercises her option. Who is entitled to the plot?

- ◯ **A.** Bina, because her purchase came first in time and her option relates back to the date of her own sale
- ◯ **B.** Bina, because section 43 lets the first transferee claim any interest that the transferor later acquires
- ◯ **C.** Chetan, because he bought in good faith and for consideration, without notice of Bina's option
- ◯ **D.** Chetan, because Bina's sale was founded on Arun's fraud and so never conferred any right on her at all

5. To keep her shop out of a business dispute, Deepa lets it be recorded in her brother Kunal's name; he collects the rent as owner. Kunal sells it to Farhan, who first checked the records and found nothing amiss. Deepa sues to set the sale aside. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** The sale stands, because Kunal was ostensible owner with Deepa's consent and Farhan took reasonable care
- ◯ **B.** The sale is voidable, because Kunal was never the real owner and had no authority at all from Deepa to sell
- ◯ **C.** The sale stands, because any buyer who pays the market value gets a good title against the true owner
- ◯ **D.** The sale is voidable, because Deepa consented only to the entry in the records, not to Kunal selling

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · PRIVATE DEFENCE OF THE BODY UNDER THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA: WHEN IT ARISES, HOW FAR IT GOES AND WHEN IT ENDS (Q6–Q9)

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) declares in section 34 that nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence. Every person has a right, subject to the restrictions the Sanhita lays down, to defend his own body and the bo[illegible] other person against any offence affecting the human body. The right exists even against a person who is not himself crimina[illegible] such as a young child or a person of unsound mind, because what matters is the danger the defender faces, not the guilt of the[illegible]

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The right is hedged by limits in section 37. There is no right of private defence where there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities, and the right in no case extends to inflicting more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence. Causing death is permitted only in grave cases listed in section 38: among them, an assault that causes a reasonable apprehension that death or grievous hurt will otherwise be its consequence, an assault with the intention of committing rape, and an assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting. The right commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit an offence, even if the offence has not been committed, and it continues only as long as that apprehension continues. Courts do not weigh the defender's response in golden scales: a person facing sudden danger is not expected to measure the exact force needed, but the response must bear a reasonable relation to the threat.

6. In a quarrel, Bhola slaps Ramesh twice and then walks away down the road. Ramesh follows him for 500 metres, catches up with him and hits him with an iron rod, breaking his arm. Ramesh pleads private defence of his body. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Ramesh is protected, because the right of private defence arose the moment Bhola first assaulted him
- ◯ **B.** Ramesh is protected, because an assaulted person may hit back at the assailant before he can escape
- ◯ **C.** Ramesh is not protected, because the apprehension of danger had ended once Bhola walked away
- ◯ **D.** Ramesh is not protected, because private defence never permits a person to cause grievous hurt

7. Tejpal messages his neighbour Lakshmi that he will come and beat her at 9 pm the next day. The police station is a ten-minute walk away, but she tells no one. Next morning she goes to his house and strikes him with a stick to stop him. Is she protected?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because a threat to beat her gave rise to a reasonable apprehension of danger to her body
- ◯ **B.** No, because with a whole day in hand and police close by, she had time to seek their protection
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because the law does not require a threatened person to wait until she is actually attacked
- ◯ **D.** No, because a threat sent only by text message can never give rise to a right of private defence

8. Mohan, who has a severe mental illness, rushes at Irfan in a narrow stairwell, swinging a sickle at his neck. Irfan cannot escape and pushes him hard; Mohan falls down the stairs and dies. Irfan is charged with culpable homicide and pleads private defence. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Irfan is liable, because Mohan was of unsound mind and so was committing no offence Irfan could resist
- ◯ **B.** Irfan is liable, because causing death is never necessary where the attacker is mentally ill and weak
- ◯ **C.** Irfan is protected, but only if he proves that he did not know of Mohan's illness at that moment
- ◯ **D.** Irfan is protected, because a sickle swung at his neck caused a reasonable apprehension of death

9. During an argument at a tea stall, Kabir, who is unarmed, shoves Sunil and raises his fist to strike him. Sunil draws his licensed pistol and shoots Kabir in the chest, killing him. Sunil pleads private defence. Decide.

- ◯ **A.** Sunil is liable, because an unarmed shove and a raised fist gave no reasonable fear of death or grievous hurt
- ◯ **B.** Sunil is protected, because Kabir began the assault and courts do not weigh a defender's response in golden scales
- ◯ **C.** Sunil is liable, because a person who carries a weapon in public loses the right of private defence altogether
- ◯ **D.** Sunil is protected, because his pistol was licensed and he fired only after Kabir had first laid hands on him

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — PARALLEL REASONING · FOUR ARGUMENTS AT A HOUSING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING (Q10–Q13)

At the annual meeting of a housing cooperative society, four members made the following arguments. Argument I: If the society raises the maintenance charge, it will be able to repaint the buildings this year. If it repaints the buildings this year, the resale value of the flats will rise. So, if the resale value of the flats does not rise, the society did not raise the maintenance charge. Argument II: If a member defaults on maintenance for six months, the committee may suspend his parking pass. Mr Iyer has never defaulted on maintenance. So the committee has no power to suspend Mr Iyer's parking pass. Argument III: Each of the society's six security guards is an excellent guard. So the society has an excellent security team. Argument IV: Ever since the new secretary took charge in April, complaints about water leakage have fallen sharply. So the new secretary's methods have reduced the leakage complaints.

10. Which of the following is most similar in its pattern of reasoning, including its flaw, to Argument IV?

- ◯ **A.** Every bowler in our club's team is accurate. So our club's team as a whole is an accurate bowling side.
- ◯ **B.** If the river floods, the ferry stops running. The ferry is still running. So the river has not flooded.
- ◯ **C.** Two towns cut speed limits; crashes fell only in the town that also fined speeders. So the fines made the difference.
- ◯ **D.** Since the cafe began playing slow music in June, its sales have risen. So the slow music raised its sales.

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

- ◯ **A.** If a student scores above 90, she gets a scholarship. Riya scored 85. So Riya cannot get a scholarship.
- ◯ **B.** If a student scores above 90, she gets a scholarship. Riya received none. So Riya did not score above 90.
- ◯ **C.** If a student scores above 90, she gets a scholarship. Riya got one. So Riya must have scored above 90.
- ◯ **D.** Only students who score above 90 get a scholarship. Riya scored 85. So Riya cannot get a scholarship.

12. Which of the following arguments commits the same error of reasoning as Argument III?

- ◯ **A.** The society's committee is efficient. So each of the committee's five members must be an efficient person.
- ◯ **B.** Most guards posted at the main gate are alert. So the guard on duty at the gate tonight is probably alert.
- ◯ **C.** Every chapter of the new textbook is short. So the textbook itself must be a short book to read through.
- ◯ **D.** The new guards were hired in May and thefts fell in June. So the new guards must have stopped the thefts.

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

- ◯ **A.** Bail means Ravi walks free; walking free means he rejoins work. So if bail is refused, he will not rejoin.
- ◯ **B.** Bail means Ravi walks free; walking free means he rejoins work. So if he has not rejoined, bail was refused.
- ◯ **C.** Bail means Ravi walks free; rejoining work means he walked free. So if he rejoins work, bail was granted.
- ◯ **D.** Bail means Ravi walks free; walking free means he rejoins work. So if he rejoins work, bail must have been granted.

LOGICAL REASONING — METHOD / BOLD-FACE FUNCTION · LATE FINES AT PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Q14–Q17)

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Most public libraries in the state charge a fine for every day a book is returned late. **Librarians who defend the fines predict that abolishing them would leave the shelves empty, because readers would have no reason to return books on time.** The experience of the district libraries that dropped fines in 2022 points the other way. **In the year after the fines ended, the share of books returned within the loan period at those libraries rose slightly, and several thousand lapsed members, who had stopped visiting because of unpaid dues, came back.** It must be granted that **the fines brought in revenue that paid for new books**, and abolition will open a gap in the budget. But the fines yielded less than the cost of the staff time spent collecting and disputing them, so the gap is smaller than it looks. The state should therefore abolish late fines in all its public libraries.

14. In the argument, the first and second portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

◯ **A.** The first is the main conclusion of the argument; the second is evidence offered in support of that conclusion
◯ **B.** The first is a prediction that the argument seeks to refute; the second is evidence offered against that prediction
◯ **C.** The first is a prediction that the argument accepts; the second is evidence offered to explain why it later came true
◯ **D.** The first is evidence that the argument relies on; the second is an objection that it raises and then answers

15. The third portion in boldface plays which of the following roles in the argument?

◯ **A.** It is the main conclusion, which the earlier evidence about the district libraries is offered to support
◯ **B.** It is evidence offered to show that the librarians' prediction about empty shelves is likely to come true
◯ **C.** It is a premise used to show that the fines cost more to collect than the revenue that they bring in
◯ **D.** It is a consideration against the conclusion, which the argument concedes and then seeks to outweigh

16. Which of the following best describes the method of reasoning used in the argument?

◯ **A.** It rebuts a forecast with evidence from places that tried the policy, then admits a cost but finds it outweighed
◯ **B.** It rejects a forecast by questioning the motives of those who made it, then proposes a compromise between both sides
◯ **C.** It infers a general rule from one library's results, then dismisses every cost of the policy as wholly negligible
◯ **D.** It shows that a forecast rests on a false assumption, then concludes that the fines should be reduced, not abolished

17. How are the second and third portions in boldface related to the argument's conclusion?

◯ **A.** Both support the conclusion, the second by rebutting the librarians and the third by showing the fines' cost
◯ **B.** Both weigh against the conclusion, and the argument answers each in the sentence that immediately follows it
◯ **C.** The second supports the conclusion, while the third weighs against it but is judged to be outweighed
◯ **D.** The second weighs against the conclusion, while the third supports it by revealing a gap in the budget

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · PERCENTAGE CHANGE · WHEAT PROCUREMENT IN FOUR STATES AT THE MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE, 2022-23 TO 2024-25 (Q18–Q22)

A food ministry note compares the quantity of wheat procured by government agencies in four states, P, Q, R and S, over three rabi marketing years. The figures in the table are in lakh tonnes. All wheat is procured at the minimum support price (MSP), which was Rs 2,000 per quintal in 2022-23, Rs 2,100 in 2023-24 and Rs 2,250 in 2024-25, the same in every state. The value of a state's procurement is the quantity procured multiplied by the MSP. A state's share means its procurement as a percentage of the total for the four states in that year; where a question introduces another state, that state is not counted in the total. Round percentages to two decimal places where needed.

State	2022-23 (lakh t)	2023-24 (lakh t)	2024-25 (lakh t)
P	80	100	125
Q	60	50	54
R	40	30	39
S	20	25	32
Total	200	205	250

18. What was the net percentage change in R's procurement from 2022-23 to 2024-25?

◯ **A.** A fall of 2.50%
◯ **B.** A rise of 5.00%
◯ **C.** No change at all
◯ **D.** A fall of 5.00%

19. How did P's share of the four states' total procurement change from 2022-23 to 2024-25?

◯ **A.** It rose by 25 percentage points, a rise of 10%
◯ **B.** It rose by 10 percentage points, a rise of 10%
◯ **C.** It rose by 10 percentage points, a rise of 25%
◯ **D.** It rose by 25 percentage points, a rise of 56.25%

20. A fifth state, T, procured 42 lakh tonnes in 2024-25, which was 40% more than in 2022-23 and 5% more than in 2023-24. By what percentage did T's procurement rise from 2022-23 to 2023-24?

◯ **A.** 35.0%
◯ **B.** 38.1%
◯ **C.** 25.0%
◯ **D.** 33.3%

21. By what percentage did the value of Q's procurement change from 2022-23 to 2024-25?

◯ **A.** Up by 2.50%
◯ **B.** Up by 1.25%
◯ **C.** Down by 1.25%
◯ **D.** Up by 3.75%

22. In 2025-26, S's procurement rises by 25% over 2024-25, while P, Q and R procure exactly what they did in 2024-25. What will S's share of the four states' total be in 2025-26?

◯ **A.** 16.0%
◯ **B.** 12.8%
◯ **C.** 14.8%
◯ **D.** 15.5%

QUANT — TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE · PROFIT-LOSS-INTEREST · AN ELECTRIC BUS ON A CITY ROU… FARES, DISCOUNTS AND A BANK LOAN (Q23–Q26)

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Sarthi Travels buys an electric bus for Rs 50,00,000. It pays Rs 10,00,000 from its own funds and borrows the remaining amount from a bank at 10% per annum, compounded annually; the whole loan, with interest, is repaid in a single payment at the end of two years. The bus has 50 seats, and every passenger occupies one seat. The operating cost of one trip (power, driver's wages and maintenance) is Rs 6,000, whatever the number of passengers. Sarthi fixes the full fare per seat 25% above the operating cost per seat when all 50 seats are filled. Students pay 20% less than the full fare. Profit on a trip means the total fares collected minus the operating cost of that trip; loan interest is not counted in trip profit.

23. How much interest will Sarthi pay the bank on the loan over the two years?

◯ **A.** Rs 8,00,000
◯ **B.** Rs 10,50,000
◯ **C.** Rs 8,40,000
◯ **D.** Rs 4,20,000

24. On a trip on which all 50 seats are filled and 20 of the passengers are students, what is the profit as a percentage of the operating cost?

◯ **A.** 15%
◯ **B.** 17%
◯ **C.** 5%
◯ **D.** 12.5%

25. On a trip carrying 10 students, what is the least number of full-fare passengers needed for a profit of at least 10% on the operating cost?

◯ **A.** Not possible within 50 seats
◯ **B.** 36
◯ **C.** 40
◯ **D.** 44

26. Sarthi runs 4 trips a day, each carrying 40 full-fare passengers and 10 students. After how many days will total trip profit first equal or exceed the amount repaid to the bank?

◯ **A.** 1,008.33
◯ **B.** 1,042
◯ **C.** 1,008
◯ **D.** 1,009

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

62 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which Act regulates transfers of property between living persons?
2. Can property be transferred directly to an unborn person?
3. Which TPA section governs transfers for an unborn person's benefit?
4. What interest must an unborn person take under s 13?
5. Does a life interest given to an unborn person take effect?
6. Which TPA section states the rule against perpetuity?
7. Perpetuity period under s 14?
8. Full age assumed in the property passage?
9. Is a gift vesting at age 21 to an unborn child valid?
10. Which TPA section protects transferees from an ostensible owner?
11. Whose consent makes a person an ostensible owner?
12. May that consent be implied?
13. What must the transferee show under s 41?
14. Must a s 41 transfer be for consideration?
15. Which TPA section feeds the grant by estoppel?
16. Does s 43 cover erroneous as well as fraudulent claims?
17. At whose option does the later interest pass under s 43?
18. Until when can the s 43 option be used?
19. Whom does the s 43 proviso protect?
20. Which law replaced the IPC in 2023?
21. Which BNS section says private defence is no offence?
22. Whose body may a person defend?
23. Is there a right of defence against an insane attacker?
24. Which BNS section sets limits on private defence?
25. When is there no right of private defence?
26. Maximum harm allowed in private defence?
27. Which BNS section lists when death may be caused?
28. Name one s 38 ground for causing death.
29. When does the right of private defence of body begin?
30. How long does the right of private defence of body last?
31. Do courts weigh private defence 'in golden scales'?
32. Was Ramesh protected after chasing Bhola 500 metres?
33. Was Sunil's fatal shot at an unarmed man protected?
34. Name the flaw in the leakage-complaints argument.
35. Name the flaw in the parking-pass argument.
36. Name the flaw in the security-team argument.
37. What is the reverse of the fallacy of composition?
38. Is 'if A then B; not B; so not A' valid?
39. Is 'if A then B; B; so A' valid?
40. What does 'only' do to a condition?
41. What form does Argument I in the cooperative passage take?
42. What do defenders predict if library fines end?
43. When did the district libraries drop fines?
44. What concession does the library argument make?
45. What outweighs the lost fine revenue?
46. Net change in R's procurement over two years?
47. Change in P's share, 2022-23 to 2024-25?
48. Change in the value of Q's procurement?
49. Interest on Sarthi's Rs 40 lakh loan over two years?
50. Profit on a full trip with 20 students?
51. Must the prior interest and the unborn's interest arise from the same transfer?
52. On what date is a person's existence tested under s 13?
53. Who took the prior life interest in Kamla's gift?
54. At what age was Meena's child to take the farm?
55. Why did the gift to Meena's child fail?
56. What is the s 43 doctrine popularly called?
57. What did Arun falsely tell Bina?
58. How did Arun later acquire the plot?
59. Is Bina limited to a refund under s 43?
60. What is Bina's remedy after Chetan wins?
61. In whose name did Deepa record her shop?
62. What did Farhan check before buying the shop?

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