CG CLAT Gurukul By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 21 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 · BASES OF STATE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION: TERRITORY, NATIONALITY, PROTECTION, UNIVERSALITY AND THE LOTUS CASE (Q1–Q5)

International law allows a State to make its criminal law apply to conduct only where there is a recognised link between the State and that conduct. Five bases of jurisdiction are commonly recognised. The territorial principle, the most widely accepted, lets a State try offences committed within its territory, and it has two limbs. Under subjective territoriality, a State may try an offence that was begun within its territory even if it was completed abroad; under objective territoriality, a State may try an offence that was completed, or whose constituent effect occurred, within its territory even though it was begun abroad. The nationality (active personality) principle lets a State try its own nationals for offences committed anywhere. The passive personality principle, which is more contested, lets a State try a foreigner for an offence committed abroad against one of its nationals. The protective principle lets a State try foreigners for acts done abroad that threaten its security or vital governmental functions, such as counterfeiting its currency or forging its passports. Finally, under the universality principle, any State may try certain offences, piracy on the high seas being the classic example, whoever committed them and wherever, because they are treated as offences against all States. More than one State may have a valid basis over the same conduct. In the Lotus case (France v Turkey, PCIJ, 1927), a French steamer, the Lotus, collided on the high seas with a Turkish vessel, which sank, and Turkish nationals on board died. When the Lotus reached Constantinople, Turkey prosecuted the French officer who had been on watch. The Permanent Court of International Justice held that Turkey had not acted contrary to international law: restrictions on the independence of States cannot be presumed, and the effects of the offence had been felt on the Turkish vessel, which the Court treated as comparable to Turkish territory. The particular rule on collisions was later reversed by treaty. Under Article 97 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, penal proceedings arising out of a collision on the high seas may be instituted against the master or any other person serving on a ship only before the authorities of that ship's flag State or of the State of which the accused is a national. The Lotus judgment also stressed a separate limit: whatever its power to make law, a State may not exercise its power in any form, such as arresting a person, in the territory of another State without that State's consent.

1. Amir, a national of State Y, stands on State Y's side of the border and fires a rifle across it, killing Tomas, a tourist from State W, who is walking inside State X. Amir is later arrested while visiting State X. Can State X try him?

- ◯ **A.** No, since Amir fired the shot while standing in State Y, so only State Y has a basis to try him
- ◯ **B.** Yes, but only under the passive personality principle, because the victim was killed inside State X
- ◯ **C.** Yes, under objective territoriality, as the offence was completed by a death occurring in State X
- ◯ **D.** No, since a State may try a foreigner only for acts that threaten its security or governmental functions

2. Ravi, a national of State M, cheats Lena, a national of State N, while both are on holiday in State P. On which basis, if any, could State N claim to try Ravi?

- ◯ **A.** The passive personality principle, which the passage describes as more contested than the others
- ◯ **B.** The nationality principle, since a State may try any offence in which one of its nationals is involved
- ◯ **C.** The protective principle, since cheating one of its nationals threatens the vital interests of State N
- ◯ **D.** None at all, since the offence was both begun and completed entirely within the territory of State P

3. On the high seas, the Aurora, flying State R's flag, collides with a fishing vessel flying State S's flag; the vessel sinks and its crew die. The Aurora's officer on watch is a national of State T. When the Aurora docks in State S, State S prosecutes him. On the law as the passage now states it:

- ◯ **A.** State S may prosecute, because the Lotus holding on effects felt on its vessel still governs collisions
- ◯ **B.** State S may not prosecute; only State R as flag State or State T as his State of nationality may do so
- ◯ **C.** State S may prosecute, but only after State R, as the Aurora's flag State, declines to bring proceedings
- ◯ **D.** State S may not prosecute, because offences on the high seas fall within no State's jurisdiction at all

4. State K's law punishes anyone, anywhere, who counterfeits K's currency. Zed, a national of State L, prints counterfeit K notes in State L. K's police agents secretly enter State L, arrest Zed there without L's consent and fly him to K. Which statement is correct?

- ◯ **A.** K's law is itself invalid, because a State may never extend its criminal law to foreigners acting abroad
- ◯ **B.** The arrest is lawful, because once K has a valid basis to make the law it may enforce it wherever Zed is
- ◯ **C.** K may make the law under the protective principle, but the arrest inside L without consent was unlawful
- ◯ **D.** The arrest is lawful, because counterfeiting a currency is an offence of universal jurisdiction, like piracy

5. Nationals of State E, sailing from their own coast, seize on the high seas a merchant ship flying State F's flag and crewed by nationals of State G. A warship of State H captures them on the high seas. Which State's claim to try them finds NO support in the passage?

- ◯ **A.** State E, whose nationals the pirates are, relying on the nationality principle described in the passage
- ◯ **B.** State G, whose nationals formed the crew of the ship, relying on the passive personality principle
- ◯ **C.** State J, whose waters the pirates' boat crossed on a fishing trip a month before any plan existed
- ◯ **D.** State H, whose warship captured the pirates on the high seas, relying on the universality principle

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — CRIMINAL LAW (BNS) · GENERAL EXCEPTIONS UNDER THE BNS: MISTAKE OF FACT, ACCIDENT AND INTOXICATION (SECTIONS 14, 17, 18, 23 AND 24) (Q6–Q9)

Chapter III of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) lists general exceptions: acts that would otherwise be offences bu
because the law excuses the doer. Several of them turn on the doer's state of mind. Under section 14, nothing is an offence whi

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NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

by a person who is bound by law to do it, or who, by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law, in good faith believes himself to be bound by law to do it. Section 17 gives the same protection to a person who is justified by law, or who, by reason of a mistake of fact and not of law, in good faith believes himself to be justified by law, in doing the act. Two conditions recur. The mistake must be one of fact, not of law: a person who knows the facts but misreads what the law allows is not excused, because ignorance of the law is no excuse. And the belief must be held in good faith, which the Sanhita treats as requiring due care and attention; a careless belief, however honest, is not held in good faith. Under section 18, nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge, in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner, by lawful means and with proper care and caution. Every one of these conditions must be met: an accident during an unlawful act, or one caused by want of proper care, is not excused. Intoxication is treated according to how it came about. Under section 23, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is by reason of intoxication incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law, but only if the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will. Under section 24, where an act is an offence only if done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does it while voluntarily intoxicated is to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated. The section speaks of knowledge only; it does not presume intention, which must still be proved from the facts.

6. Constable Hari holds a warrant to arrest 'Mohan Lal of House 12, Ward 4', with a description. At House 12 a man who matches the description says his name is Mohan Lal. Hari checks his identity card and arrests him. He turns out to be a visiting cousin of the same name. Is Hari guilty of wrongful confinement?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, because the man he arrested and held was not the person whom the warrant actually named
- ◯ **B.** No, but only if the man arrested suffered no loss or harm from being held for a few hours
- ◯ **C.** No, because a police officer can never commit an offence while executing a warrant of arrest
- ◯ **D.** No, as he made a careful, good-faith mistake of fact, believing the law bound him to arrest

7. Sunil, a landlord, knows his tenant has paid no rent for three months. He sincerely believes the law lets a landlord lock out a defaulting tenant and keep his goods until the rent is paid, and he does so. Charged with an offence, he relies on section 17. Is he excused?

- ◯ **A.** Yes, since he honestly believed himself justified by law, and section 17 protects any honest belief
- ◯ **B.** No, since his error was about what the law permits, not about any fact of the case before him
- ◯ **C.** Yes, since the tenant was in fact in default, which is the fact on which his whole belief rested
- ◯ **D.** No, but only because the law bound him to serve the tenant with a written notice beforehand

8. Ajay, a licensed gun-holder, cleans his loaded gun on his verandah while neighbours' children play around him, without first unloading it. The gun goes off and kills a child. He pleads section 18. Can he rely on it?

- ◯ **A.** No, since cleaning a loaded gun among children is not done with proper care and caution
- ◯ **B.** Yes, since cleaning one's own licensed gun is a lawful act that is done by lawful means
- ◯ **C.** Yes, since he had no intention to kill and did not know that the gun was going to fire
- ◯ **D.** No, since a death that is caused by a firearm can never in law be treated as an accident

9. At a party, Neel's friends secretly spike his soft drink with strong liquor. Light-headed but aware that he is quarrelling with Raj, and knowing that a bottle blow will hurt him, Neel strikes Raj with a bottle. Is Neel excused under section 23?

- ◯ **A.** No, since though the liquor was given without his knowledge, he still knew the nature of his act
- ◯ **B.** Yes, because the liquor was administered to him without his knowledge, and that is all it requires
- ◯ **C.** No, because section 24 treats every intoxicated person as intending the natural results of his act
- ◯ **D.** Yes, because a person who never chose to drink cannot be dealt with under section 23 or section 24

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — STRENGTHEN · DRIP-IRRIGATION SUBSIDIES AND SUGARCANE YIELDS IN A DRY DISTRICT (Q10–Q13)

In 2021 the agriculture department of a dry district began paying 70 per cent of the cost of drip-irrigation kits for sugarcane growers. By 2024, the 1,200 farmers who had installed kits harvested on average 92 tonnes of cane per hectare, against 71 tonnes for the growers who still flooded their fields. The department's annual report concludes that drip irrigation raised yields by nearly 30 per cent, and it recommends that the subsidy be extended to every sugarcane grower in the district. Drip lines deliver water, and fertiliser dissolved in it, directly to the root zone. The report argues that this keeps the crop from swinging between waterlogging and drought, and that it is this steadier supply of water, rather than any other feature of the kits, that produces the extra cane.

10. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the report's conclusion that drip irrigation raised the adopters' yields?

- ◯ **A.** Drip-irrigation kits now cost about a fifth less than they did when the subsidy scheme began in 2021
- ◯ **B.** The prices paid by the district's sugar mills rose steadily for all growers between 2021 and 2024
- ◯ **C.** The adopters were mostly growers with the largest holdings and the best-drained soils in the district
- ◯ **D.** Before 2021, the growers who later installed kits harvested about the same yield as the others

11. The recommendation to extend the subsidy to every sugarcane grower in the district depends on which assumption?

- ◯ **A.** Every grower in the district has heard of drip irrigation and already wishes to install a kit
- ◯ **B.** Drip irrigation is the only method by which the district's growers could raise their cane yields
- ◯ **C.** The yield gain seen among the first 1,200 adopters would broadly hold for growers yet to adopt
- ◯ **D.** The department has enough staff to inspect every kit fitted under the scheme once a year or more

12. Each of the following, if true, strengthens the report's claim that drip irrigation caused the higher yields EXCEPT:

- ◯ **A.** On farms with drip lines in only half a field, the drip half out-yielded the flooded half in each year
- ◯ **B.** Many adopters also switched in 2021 to a new high-yield cane variety that flooding growers did not plant
- ◯ **C.** Soil tests found that adopters' fields swung far less between waterlogged and dry than flooded fields did
- ◯ **D.** Adopters' yields rose year by year as their drip lines were extended to cover more of their cane fields

13. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the report's claim that the steadier water supply, rather than any o feature of the kits, produced the extra cane?

- ◯ **A.** Adopters who fed fertiliser through the drip lines gained far more cane than adopters who spread it by hand

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◯ **B.** Among non-adopters, growers who used more fertiliser per hectare harvested more cane than those who used less
◯ **C.** Adopters who fed fertiliser through the drip lines and adopters who spread it by hand gained the same yield
◯ **D.** Adopters used about 40 per cent less water per hectare than the flood-irrigating growers over the period

LOGICAL REASONING — WEAKEN · BRIGHTER STREETLIGHTS AND NIGHT-TIME CRIME IN WARD 9 (Q14–Q17)

In January 2024 the municipal corporation replaced the dim sodium lamps in Ward 9 with bright LED streetlights. In the twelve months that followed, the number of night-time crimes reported to the ward's police station fell from 480 to 360, a drop of 25 per cent, even though Ward 9 remained one of the city's busiest commercial areas. The corporation's lighting committee concludes that the brighter lights deterred offenders, who are less willing to act when they can be seen and identified, and it proposes to replace the lamps in all forty wards of the city at a cost of Rs 60 crore. 'Light,' its chairperson told the council, 'is the cheapest policeman a city can hire.'

14. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the committee's conclusion?

◯ **A.** The LED lamps installed in Ward 9 use far less electricity than the sodium lamps they replaced
◯ **B.** In 2024 the police posted two extra night patrol teams in Ward 9 and in no other ward
◯ **C.** Shopkeepers in Ward 9 report that customers now stay in the market later than they used to
◯ **D.** Night-time crime reported in Ward 9 had risen in each of the three years before the change

15. The proposal assumes the lights stopped crimes rather than moving them elsewhere. Which of the following, if true, most weakens that assumption?

◯ **A.** The fall in Ward 9 was largest on the very streets that received the brightest of the new lamps
◯ **B.** Day-time crime reported in Ward 9 stayed roughly the same over the twelve months after the change
◯ **C.** Residents of Ward 9 said in a survey that they felt much safer walking at night after the change
◯ **D.** Night-time crime in the two wards bordering Ward 9 rose by about as many cases as Ward 9 lost

16. Each of the following, if true, weakens the committee's argument EXCEPT:

◯ **A.** In 2024 many shops in Ward 9 fitted their own CCTV cameras at the urging of the traders' association
◯ **B.** In 2024 the station began taking minor-theft complaints online, and these were left out of its count
◯ **C.** Night-time crime fell by about 25 per cent across the city in 2024, including wards with the old lamps
◯ **D.** Offenders arrested in Ward 9 after the change said they now avoided streets where they could be seen

17. Even granting that the new lights cut night-time crime in Ward 9, which of the following, if true, most weakens the proposal to relight all forty wards?

◯ **A.** The Rs 60 crore cost would be spread over three budget years rather than paid out in a single year
◯ **B.** Some residents of Ward 9 complain that the new lamps shine too brightly into their bedrooms at night
◯ **C.** Most night-time crime in the other wards occurs inside homes and closed premises, not on streets
◯ **D.** The LED lamps are expected to last about twice as long as the sodium lamps that they would replace

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — AGRICULTURE & FOOD · TIME-SPEED-DISTANCE · A DAIRY COOPERATIVE'S MORNING MILK-COLLECTION ROUTE (Q18–Q22)

A dairy cooperative's milk-collection van leaves its chilling centre at 5:00 am every morning, collects milk from three villages, P, Q and R, in that order, and returns to the chilling centre. The table gives the length of each leg of the route and the van's average driving speed on it. The van halts for exactly 10 minutes at each village to load the cans and for no other reason. 'Average speed' for a journey means the total distance divided by the total time taken, including any halts that fall within the journey. Assume the van moves at the stated speed throughout each leg.

Leg	Distance (km)	Average driving speed (km/h)
Chilling centre to Village P	18	36
Village P to Village Q	12	24
Village Q to Village R	20	40
Village R to Chilling centre	30	45

18. How long does the van take to drive the last leg, from Village R back to the chilling centre?

◯ **A.** 30 minutes
◯ **B.** 45 minutes
◯ **C.** 1 hour 30 minutes
◯ **D.** 40 minutes

19. At what time does the van get back to the chilling centre?

◯ **A.** 7:10 am
◯ **B.** 7:40 am
◯ **C.** 7:50 am
◯ **D.** 7:30 am

20. What is the van's average speed for the whole round trip, from 5:00 am until its return to the chilling centre?

◯ **A.** 30 km/h
◯ **B.** 36.25 km/h
◯ **C.** 36.92 km/h
◯ **D.** 32 km/h

21. A fodder tractor leaves the chilling centre for Village R along the same road at the moment the van leaves R, moving at 27 km/h. How far from the chilling centre do they meet?

◯ **A.** 11.25 km
◯ **B.** 18.75 km
◯ **C.** 15.00 km
◯ **D.** 12.50 km

22. On a rainy morning, the van's speed on every leg falls by 20% and each halt lasts 15 minutes. How much later than usual does it get back?

◯ **A.** 41.0 minutes
◯ **B.** 26.0 minutes
◯ **C.** 32.5 minutes
◯ **D.** 47.5 minutes

QUANT — TRADE & INDUSTRY · MENSURATION IN CONTEXT · PACKING CYLINDRICAL YARN PACKAGES IN A TEXTILE M CARTONS (Q23–Q26)

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A textile mill winds cotton yarn into cylindrical packages. Each package is a hollow cylinder of yarn with an outer diameter of 21 cm and a height of 14 cm, wound round a central hollow core of diameter 7 cm; the core holds no yarn. For dispatch, packages are stood upright in closed cuboid cartons with inside dimensions 84 cm x 63 cm x 42 cm, packed in neat rows and layers with their axes vertical, each package touching its neighbours. The thickness of the carton board may be ignored. Take pi = 22/7.

23. What is the volume of yarn in one package?

◯ **A.** 4851 cubic cm
◯ **B.** 4312 cubic cm
◯ **C.** 17248 cubic cm
◯ **D.** 3773 cubic cm

24. When a carton is packed with as many upright packages as fit, what percentage of its inside volume is NOT occupied by yarn (to two decimals)?

◯ **A.** 30.16%
◯ **B.** 21.43%
◯ **C.** 69.84%
◯ **D.** 25.00%

25. The mill switches to packages of outer diameter 28 cm, with the same height and core, packed upright in the same carton. By what percentage does the yarn in a full carton change?

◯ **A.** A rise of 87.50%
◯ **B.** A fall of 50.00%
◯ **C.** A fall of 12.50%
◯ **D.** A fall of 6.25%

26. How much board, in square cm, is needed to make one closed carton of the given inside dimensions, ignoring overlaps and thickness?

◯ **A.** 11466 sq cm
◯ **B.** 22932 sq cm
◯ **C.** 17640 sq cm
◯ **D.** 12348 sq cm

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

52 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which principle lets a State try an offence begun abroad but completed on its territory? _____
2. Which principle lets a State try an offence begun on its territory but completed abroad? _____
3. Another name for the nationality principle of criminal jurisdiction? _____
4. Which basis lets a State try a foreigner for harming its national abroad? _____
5. Which basis does the passage call more contested than the others? _____
6. Which basis covers counterfeiting a State's currency abroad? _____
7. Name the classic offence of universal jurisdiction. _____
8. Which court decided the Lotus case in 1927? _____
9. Which two States were parties to the Lotus case? _____
10. In Lotus, where did Turkey prosecute the French officer? _____
11. What did Lotus say about restrictions on the independence of States? _____
12. Which UNCLOS article governs penal jurisdiction after a high-seas collision? _____
13. Under Art 97 UNCLOS, which States may prosecute after a collision? _____
14. Did the treaty rule on collisions confirm or reverse Lotus? _____
15. May a State arrest a person in another State's territory without consent? _____
16. Can more than one State have a valid basis over the same conduct? _____
17. Which territorial limb did Lotus rely on when it treated the vessel as territory? _____
18. Which BNS chapter contains the general exceptions? _____
19. Which BNS section covers a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law? _____
20. Which BNS section covers a person justified, or believing himself justified, by law? _____
21. Which BNS section deals with accident or misfortune? _____
22. Which BNS section covers intoxication administered against one's will? _____
23. Which BNS section deals with voluntary intoxication and knowledge? _____
24. Under ss 14 and 17, must the mistake be of fact or of law? _____
25. What does good faith require, as the passage puts it? _____
26. Is an honest but careless belief held in good faith? _____
27. Does ignorance of the law excuse an offence? _____
28. Name the four 'lawful' conditions of the accident exception. _____
29. Is an accident during an unlawful act excused under s 18? _____
30. What incapacity must s 23 intoxication produce? _____
31. Under s 24, what is imputed to a voluntarily intoxicated person? _____
32. Does s 24 presume intention? _____
33. What share of drip-kit cost did the district department pay? _____
34. Average cane yield of drip adopters by 2024? _____
35. Average cane yield of flood-irrigating growers by 2024? _____
36. How many farmers had installed drip kits by 2024? _____
37. Which mechanism did the drip report credit for the extra cane? _____
38. What is fertiliser dissolved in irrigation water and fed through drip lines called? _____
39. When was Ward 9 relit with LED streetlights? _____
40. Ward 9 night-time crimes before and after the LED lamps? _____
41. What did the lighting committee's citywide plan cost? _____
42. Crime moving to neighbouring areas instead of stopping is called what? _____
43. Milk van's driving time for the full route? _____
44. Time the milk van gets back to the chilling centre? _____
45. Milk van's average speed over the round trip, halts included? _____
46. If speed falls 20%, by what percentage does travel time rise? _____
47. Volume of yarn in one 21 cm x 14 cm package with a 7 cm core? _____
48. How many upright yarn packages fit in an 84 x 63 x 42 cm carton? _____
49. Inside volume of the 84 x 63 x 42 cm carton? _____
50. Board needed for one closed 84 x 63 x 42 cm carton? _____
51. Which BNS section covers acts of a child under seven? _____
52. Under BNS s 21, a child of 7-12 is excused only if lacking what? _____

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