CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — 22 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 · MORTGAGES UNDER THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT: THE SIX KINDS, THE RIGHT OF REDEMPTION AND THE CLOG ON IT (SECTIONS 58 AND 60) (Q1–Q5)

Section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defines a mortgage as the transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability. The transferor is the mortgagor and the transferee the mortgagee. The section then names the kinds of mortgage. In a simple mortgage, the mortgagor does not deliver possession; he binds himself personally to pay and agrees that, if he fails to pay, the mortgagee may cause the property to be sold and the proceeds applied to the debt. In a mortgage by conditional sale, the mortgagor ostensibly sells the property on condition that, on default of payment by a certain date, the sale shall become absolute, or that on payment the sale shall become void or the buyer shall transfer the property back; but no such transaction is deemed a mortgage unless the condition is embodied in the document which effects or purports to effect the sale. In a usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor delivers possession and authorises the mortgagee to retain it until the money is paid and to take the rents and profits in lieu of interest, or towards the mortgage-money, or partly for each. In an English mortgage, the mortgagor binds himself to repay on a certain date and transfers the property absolutely to the mortgagee, subject to a proviso that it will be transferred back on repayment. A mortgage by deposit of title-deeds is made, in towns notified for the purpose, by delivering documents of title to a creditor with intent to create a security. A mortgage that is none of these is an anomalous mortgage.

Section 60 gives the mortgagor, at any time after the principal money has become due, the right, on paying or tendering the mortgage-money at a proper time and place, to have the mortgage-deed and documents returned, possession restored where the mortgagee holds it, and the property transferred back. This right of redemption is extinguished only by act of the parties or by a decree of a court, and courts read 'act of the parties' as a later, separate transaction, not a term of the mortgage itself. Hence the maxim 'once a mortgage, always a mortgage': a term in the mortgage that defeats or fetters redemption is a clog on it and is void. Finally, a person interested in only a share of the mortgaged property cannot redeem that share alone by paying a proportionate part of the amount due, except where the mortgagee has acquired, in whole or in part, the share of a mortgagor.

1. Ravi borrows Rs 6 lakh from Sunita and hands her possession of his shop, agreeing that she may keep the tenant's rent in lieu of interest until he repays. What kind of mortgage is this?

- ◯ **A.** A usufructuary mortgage, as possession passes and rent is taken in lieu of interest
- ◯ **B.** A simple mortgage, as Ravi remains personally bound to repay the loan he took from Sunita
- ◯ **C.** An English mortgage, as the shop passes to Sunita until Ravi repays the loan
- ◯ **D.** A mortgage by conditional sale, as Sunita holds the shop subject to a condition

2. Asha executes a registered sale deed of her plot to Bimal for Rs 10 lakh. The same day, by a separate letter, Bimal promises to sell it back if Asha repays Rs 10 lakh within three years. Asha now claims a mortgage by conditional sale. Her claim:

- ◯ **A.** fails, because the condition for transfer back is not embodied in the sale deed itself
- ◯ **B.** succeeds, because both documents were signed on one day by the same two parties
- ◯ **C.** succeeds, because the repurchase price exactly matches the price that Bimal paid for the plot
- ◯ **D.** fails, because a conditional sale can never be made through a registered sale deed

3. Gopal mortgages his house to a bank on 1 January 2025 for a loan repayable on 31 December 2027; the deed says nothing about early repayment. In March 2026 he tenders the full amount and demands the house back. The bank refuses. Which is correct?

- ◯ **A.** The bank must accept, because any refusal to let a mortgagor redeem is a void clog
- ◯ **B.** The bank must accept, because the right of redemption cannot be fettered by any date
- ◯ **C.** The bank may refuse only if it proves it would lose interest on the remaining term
- ◯ **D.** The bank may refuse, because the right to redeem arises only once the money is due

4. Hari's simple mortgage deed says that if he does not repay by the due date, his right to redeem shall end and the land shall belong to the lender absolutely. Hari defaults, and a year later, before any suit is filed, tenders the full mortgage-money. Can he redeem?

- ◯ **A.** No, because he accepted the clause freely and it binds him as an act of the parties
- ◯ **B.** Yes, but only on paying a further sum as a penalty for the year of delay in paying
- ◯ **C.** Yes, because the clause is a void clog; only a later act or a decree can end the right
- ◯ **D.** No, because his default turned the simple mortgage into an absolute sale of the land to the lender

5. Brothers Kiran and Lalit own a farm in equal shares and mortgage the whole farm to Meena. Later Meena buys Kiran's half-share from him. Lalit tenders a proportionate part of the amount due and asks Meena to release his half. Which is correct?

- ◯ **A.** Lalit may redeem his half on a proportionate payment, since Meena acquired a mortgagor's share
- ◯ **B.** Lalit cannot redeem his half alone; he must pay the whole sum due on the entire farm
- ◯ **C.** Lalit may redeem his half on a proportionate payment, but only with Kiran's prior written consent
- ◯ **D.** Lalit cannot redeem at all, because Meena's purchase put an end to the whole mortgage

LEGAL PRINCIPLE — FAMILY LAW · NATURAL GUARDIANS AND THE MINOR'S PROPERTY UNDER THE HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP ACT, 1956 (SECTIONS 6, 8, 11 AND 13) (Q6–Q9)

The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 treats as a minor a person who has not completed eighteen years. Under sect
natural guardian of a Hindu minor, in respect of the minor's person and property (but not the minor's undivided interest in jo

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property), is, for a boy or an unmarried girl, the father, and after him, the mother; the custody of a minor who has not completed five years is ordinarily to be with the mother. For a married girl, the natural guardian is the husband. A person is not entitled to act as a natural guardian if he or she has ceased to be a Hindu or has completely and finally renounced the world. In Gita Hariharan v Reserve Bank of India (1999), the Supreme Court read the word 'after' in section 6(a) to mean 'in the absence of': where the father is wholly indifferent to the minor, or is for any reason not in actual charge of the minor's affairs, the mother may act as natural guardian even during the father's lifetime.

Section 8 empowers a natural guardian to do all acts which are necessary or reasonable and proper for the benefit of the minor or for the realisation, protection or benefit of the minor's estate, but the guardian cannot bind the minor by a personal covenant. Without the previous permission of the court, the natural guardian shall not mortgage, charge, or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any part of the minor's immovable property, nor lease any part of it for a term exceeding five years or for a term extending more than one year beyond the date on which the minor will attain majority. A disposal made in contravention of these limits is voidable at the instance of the minor or of any person claiming under him. The court shall not grant permission except in case of necessity or for an evident advantage to the minor. Section 11 adds that no person shall be entitled to dispose of, or deal with, the property of a Hindu minor merely on the ground of being the minor's de facto guardian. In the appointment or declaration of any person as guardian, section 13 makes the welfare of the minor the paramount consideration.

6. Without the court's permission, a father sells his 12-year-old son's flat, inherited from the boy's grandmother, and spends the price on the boy's school fees. At 19, the son challenges the sale. The sale is:

- ◯ **A.** void from the start, so that neither the son nor the buyer can ever rely on it later
- ◯ **B.** voidable at the son's instance, because it was made without the court's previous permission
- ◯ **C.** valid and binding, because the whole price was spent for the son's own benefit and schooling
- ◯ **D.** valid and binding, because a natural guardian may do every act that benefits the minor

7. After the father's death, a mother leases her minor daughter's shop for four years without the court's permission. The daughter will turn eighteen exactly two years after the lease begins. Which is correct?

- ◯ **A.** No permission was needed, because the lease is for a term shorter than five years
- ◯ **B.** Permission was needed, but only because a mother can never lease the property of a minor child
- ◯ **C.** Permission was needed, as the lease runs more than a year past the daughter's majority
- ◯ **D.** The lease is wholly void, because only a father may ever lease a minor's property

8. Nitin, 10, lost both parents and lives with his uncle, who manages all his affairs. The uncle, without any court order, sells Nitin's land to repair Nitin's house, saying he has looked after the boy for years. Under the passage:

- ◯ **A.** the uncle is not entitled to sell merely because he has been acting as Nitin's guardian
- ◯ **B.** the sale is valid, because the repair of Nitin's house was a genuine case of necessity
- ◯ **C.** the sale is valid, because as the nearest male relative the uncle is Nitin's natural guardian
- ◯ **D.** the sale stands unless Nitin repudiates it within one year of attaining his majority

9. Rohan, 8, lives with his mother Priya. His father moved abroad six years ago and has since had no contact with, and taken no part in, the boy's affairs. Priya seeks the court's permission, as natural guardian, to sell a plot Rohan inherited, to pay for his heart surgery. Which is correct?

- ◯ **A.** She may act as natural guardian in the father's lifetime, and seek permission on ground of necessity
- ◯ **B.** She cannot be natural guardian while the father lives, so only the father himself may make this application
- ◯ **C.** She may act as natural guardian, and needs no permission at all, since surgery is a clear necessity
- ◯ **D.** She cannot act until the court first appoints her guardian on the ground of Rohan's welfare

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

LOGICAL REASONING — ASSUMPTION · NATIVE TREES ONLY: A CITY'S NEW PLANTING RULE FOR ITS PARKS (Q10–Q13)

The parks department of a growing city has decided that, from next year, only native tree species such as neem, jamun, peepal and arjun will be planted in its 40 public parks, and that exotic ornamental trees will not be replaced when they die. The department's case rests on a bird survey. Gandhi Park, the only park in which native species already make up nearly all the trees, recorded 46 bird species last winter, whereas the other parks, which are dominated by exotic ornamentals, recorded an average of 19. Native trees, the department explains, carry the fruit, nectar and insects on which local birds have long depended, while most exotic ornamentals offer little that local birds can eat. It concludes that the new planting rule will, within a decade, substantially increase the variety of birds found across the city's parks.

10. The department's conclusion depends on which of the following assumptions?

- ◯ **A.** Neem, jamun, peepal and arjun are the only native tree species able to grow well in the city's soil
- ◯ **B.** Gandhi Park is the largest of the 40 parks and also draws the most visitors every winter
- ◯ **C.** Every exotic ornamental tree will be felled and removed before the new rule takes effect
- ◯ **D.** Gandhi Park's higher count is not mainly due to a feature, such as a lake, that others lack

11. Which of the following, if assumed, would allow the department's conclusion to be properly drawn?

- ◯ **A.** Most residents who visit the city's parks prefer native trees to exotic ornamental trees
- ◯ **B.** Any park here whose new trees are all native will draw far more bird species within a decade
- ◯ **C.** Most of the bird species recorded in Gandhi Park last winter were species native to this region
- ◯ **D.** Native saplings planted in the city's parks grow faster than most exotic ornamental saplings

12. The department's argument assumes each of the following EXCEPT:

- ◯ **A.** the native saplings will mature enough within a decade to bear fruit, nectar or insects
- ◯ **B.** exotic ornamentals give no food at all to any bird species that is found in the city
- ◯ **C.** the survey counted birds in Gandhi Park and in the other parks by comparable methods
- ◯ **D.** enough native trees will be planted within ten years to change the food the parks offer

13. Apply the negation test to: 'The birds recorded in Gandhi Park were feeding or nesting there, not merely passing ov

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What follows?

- ◯ **A.** The negated statement strengthens the argument, because it shows that birds move freely
- ◯ **B.** The statement is irrelevant, because the survey counted bird species and not individuals
- ◯ **C.** The statement cannot be an assumption, because the passage itself states it as a premise
- ◯ **D.** Negating it cuts the link between the park's trees and its bird count, so it is assumed

LOGICAL REASONING — FLAW · FIVE STARS FOR BETTER CARE? A HOSPITAL TIES DOCTORS' BONUSES TO PATIENT RATINGS (Q14–Q17)

A private hospital asks every outpatient to rate the doctor they saw on a five-star scale before leaving the building. Over the past year, Dr Mehra of the dermatology department averaged 4.8 stars across 2,100 ratings, while Dr Kulkarni of the oncology department averaged 3.2 stars across 1,900 ratings. The hospital's board has concluded that Dr Mehra gives clinically better care than Dr Kulkarni, and it has decided that from April each doctor's annual bonus will be fixed according to his or her average star rating, so that the doctors who treat patients best are rewarded most. 'These are thousands of ratings from the patients themselves,' the chairman said. 'No sample could be more reliable.'

14. Which of the following best describes the flaw in the board's reasoning?

- ◯ **A.** It relies on the ratings of patients who were never asked to give a score to either doctor
- ◯ **B.** It treats a measure of how pleased patients felt as a measure of the quality of their treatment
- ◯ **C.** It assumes that Dr Kulkarni must receive a smaller bonus than Dr Mehra in every future year
- ◯ **D.** It concludes that the bonus scheme is fair solely because the hospital's own board has approved it

15. Which of the following arguments contains a flaw most similar to the board's?

- ◯ **A.** Every teacher at our school who coaches debate is popular, so every popular teacher here coaches debate
- ◯ **B.** Our new canteen menu must be healthy, because the canteen manager, who designed it, says that it is
- ◯ **C.** This plumber got the most five-star reviews online, so the pipes he fits must last longer than others'
- ◯ **D.** Two of our five delivery vans broke down this month, so all of our vans are going to break down soon

16. The board's comparison of the two doctors is most vulnerable to the criticism that it:

- ◯ **A.** presumes, without justification, that Dr Mehra will keep the same rating next year
- ◯ **B.** ignores that the two doctors' patients face conditions of very different seriousness
- ◯ **C.** takes for granted that patients rated the doctors only after their treatment ended
- ◯ **D.** rests on a smaller number of ratings for Dr Mehra than for Dr Kulkarni over the past year

17. Which of the following, if true, most clearly exposes the flaw in the chairman's claim that no sample could be more reliable?

- ◯ **A.** Patients in both departments gave ratings at the same kiosk, using the same five-star scale
- ◯ **B.** Dr Mehra received more ratings than Dr Kulkarni because she saw more outpatients in the year
- ◯ **C.** About a tenth of all patients in each department chose not to submit any rating at all
- ◯ **D.** An audit found both doctors' patients had the same rates of correct diagnosis and recovery

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

QUANT — SPORTS & TOURNAMENTS · RATIO & PROPORTION · A BADMINTON FEDERATION SHARES A DEVELOPMENT GRANT AMONG THREE ACADEMIES (Q18–Q22)

A state badminton federation has received a development grant of Rs 54 lakh to share among its three affiliated academies, P, Q and R. The table gives each academy's number of nationally ranked players and its number of trainees. Under the original plan, the whole grant is divided in the ratio of ranked players. Under the revised plan, two-thirds of the grant is divided in the ratio of ranked players and the remaining one-third in the ratio of trainees. Academy P's trainees are girls and boys in the ratio 2 : 3, and Academy R's trainees are girls and boys in the ratio 8 : 7. Unless a question says otherwise, each question uses the table as given.

Academy	Nationally ranked players	Trainees
P	12	30
Q	9	45
R	6	75

18. Under the original plan, how much does Academy Q receive?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 18 lakh
- ◯ **B.** Rs 24 lakh
- ◯ **C.** Rs 12 lakh
- ◯ **D.** Rs 13.5 lakh

19. Under the revised plan, by how much does Academy P's share exceed Academy R's share?

- ◯ **A.** Rs 8 lakh
- ◯ **B.** Rs 2.6 lakh
- ◯ **C.** Rs 5.4 lakh
- ◯ **D.** Rs 3.6 lakh

20. Under the revised plan, what is the ratio of Academy P's share to Academy R's share?

- ◯ **A.** 2 : 1
- ◯ **B.** 98 : 87
- ◯ **C.** 87 : 85
- ◯ **D.** 98 : 85

21. How many more ranked players must Academy R gain, with P unchanged, for the ratio of P's ranked players to R's to become 4 : 3?

- ◯ **A.** 2
- ◯ **B.** 4
- ◯ **C.** 3
- ◯ **D.** 12

22. A joint camp takes all of P's trainees and a group of R's trainees in R's own girl-boy ratio. If the camp's girls and boys are in the ratio 4 : 5, how many of R's trainees join?

- ◯ **A.** 15
- ◯ **B.** 30
- ◯ **C.** 45
- ◯ **D.** 150

QUANT — ELECTIONS & DEMOGRAPHICS · AVERAGES · THE CHANGING AVERAGE AGE OF A 24-MEMBER MUNICIPAL CO (Q23–Q26)

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A municipal council has 24 elected members, grouped into two party blocs and a group of independents. The table gives the number of members in each group and their average age, in completed years, on the day the council was sworn in. The council's average age is the total of all members' ages divided by the number of members. Ages change only with the passage of time and when members leave or join; every member who stays on becomes exactly one year older each year. Unless a question says otherwise, each question uses the table as given, at the swearing-in.

Group	Members	Average age (years)
Bloc X	10	49
Bloc Y	8	43
Independents	6	45

23. What is the average age of the whole council at the swearing-in?

◯ **A.** 45.67 years
◯ **B.** 47 years
◯ **C.** 45 years
◯ **D.** 46 years

24. Soon after the swearing-in, two Bloc X members aged 61 and 57 resign, and two newcomers take their seats. The council's average age falls to 45 years. What is the newcomers' average age?

◯ **A.** 45 years
◯ **B.** 44 years
◯ **C.** 59 years
◯ **D.** 47 years

25. If all six independents joined Bloc Y at the swearing-in, what would be the average age of the enlarged Bloc Y?

◯ **A.** 44 years
◯ **B.** 43.5 years
◯ **C.** 43 6/7 years
◯ **D.** 44 1/7 years

26. Five years after the swearing-in, with the original 24 members still serving, four members retire and are replaced by four newcomers averaging 33 years; the council's average age is then exactly what it was at the swearing-in. What was the retirees' average age when they retired?

◯ **A.** 63 years
◯ **B.** 33 years
◯ **C.** 58 years
◯ **D.** 68 years

RAPID FIRE — ONE-LINE RECALL

47 quick questions · not negatively marked

1. Which Act defines a mortgage in section 58?
2. What is the transferor in a mortgage called?
3. What is the transferee in a mortgage called?
4. In which mortgage does the mortgagor not deliver possession but bind himself personally to pay?
5. In a simple mortgage, what may the mortgagee do on default?
6. In which mortgage does the mortgagor ostensibly sell the property?
7. Where must the condition of a mortgage by conditional sale appear?
8. In which mortgage does the mortgagee take rents and profits in lieu of interest?
9. Which mortgage transfers the property absolutely, subject to re-transfer on repayment?
10. How is a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds made?
11. Where can a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds be made?
12. What is a mortgage that fits none of the named kinds called?
13. Which section of the TPA gives the right of redemption?
14. When does the right to redeem arise?
15. By what two means is the right of redemption extinguished?
16. Is a term inside the mortgage an 'act of the parties' ending redemption?
17. Which maxim protects the right of redemption?
18. What is a mortgage term that defeats or fetters redemption called?
19. May a co-owner redeem only his share by paying a proportionate part?
20. When may a co-owner redeem his share alone?
21. Under the HMGA, 1956, who is a minor?
22. Who is the natural guardian of a Hindu boy or unmarried girl?
23. With whom is custody of a child under five ordinarily kept?
24. Who is the natural guardian of a married Hindu girl?
25. Name one ground on which a person cannot act as natural guardian.
26. Does natural guardianship extend to a minor's undivided interest in joint family property?
27. Which case read 'after' in s 6(a) as 'in the absence of'?
28. Can the mother act as natural guardian while the father is alive?
29. Can a natural guardian bind the minor by a personal covenant?
30. What does a natural guardian need before selling the minor's immovable property?
31. What is the lease-term limit for a guardian without permission?
32. What is the status of a disposal made without the court's permission?
33. On what grounds may the court permit a guardian's sale?
34. Can a de facto guardian dispose of a minor's property on that ground?
35. Which section makes the minor's welfare paramount?
36. Which four native species does the city name for its parks?
37. How many bird species did Gandhi Park record last winter?
38. What was the average bird count in the other parks?
39. Within what period does the department predict more bird variety?
40. What does a necessary assumption fail under?
41. What did Dr Mehra average in patient ratings?
42. What did Dr Kulkarni average in patient ratings?
43. Which department does Dr Kulkarni work in?
44. What is the board's central flaw?
45. What is the badminton federation's grant?
46. What is the ranked-player ratio of P, Q and R in lowest terms?
47. What is the trainee ratio of P, Q and R in lowest terms?

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