CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 5 November 2026

26 Qs · 0 Min
Answer key + skill tags + examiner notes

ANSWER KEY — 5 NOVEMBER 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
C	A	D	B	B	D	A	C	C	A
Q11	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
D	B	C	B	D	A	C	D	B	A
Q21	**Q22**	**Q23**	**Q24**	**Q25**	**Q26**				
C	A	D	B	C	D				

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 C — Unregistered sale and part performance — HARD

Section 54 requires a registered instrument for the sale of immovable property worth Rs 100 or more. Asha's agreement is on plain paper and nothing is registered, so no sale has taken place and ownership remains with Asha. That removes the options that say title has passed, whether permanently or for a year. But the passage does not stop there. Section 53A protects a transferee who has taken possession under a written contract signed by the transferor and who has performed his part. Bhanu holds a signed written agreement, has paid the whole price and is in possession, so every condition is met. Asha, as the transferor, may enforce against him only the rights the contract itself gives, and the contract gives her none to evict. The correct statement therefore combines both halves: no title, yet a defence against eviction. The option denying Bhanu any right ignores section 53A altogether.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is the one saying Bhanu has no right at all; it is true on title but forgets that section 53A is a shield for a buyer in possession under a signed writing.

Q2 A — Oral lease not exceeding one year — MED

Section 107, as stated in the passage, draws a line at one year. A lease from year to year, or for a term exceeding one year, must be made by a registered instrument. A lease of any other kind, which means one of a year or less, may be made either by a registered instrument or by an oral agreement accompanied by delivery of possession. Tarun and Usha agreed orally on a term of eleven months, which is under a year, and Tarun delivered possession to her. Both requirements of the oral route are met, so the lease is valid without registration and Tarun's objection fails. The acceptance of rent is not what saves the lease; the lease stands on its own footing. The month-to-month option belongs to a different situation, a lease that needed registration but lacked it. The option that every lease must be registered states a rule the passage expressly limits to longer terms.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The trap is the blanket idea that all leases need registration; the one-year threshold in section 107 is exactly what the question tests.

Q3 D — Acceptance during donor's lifetime — HARD

The passage sets two separate requirements for a gift of immovable property. The first is form: a registered instrument signed by the donor and attested by at least two witnesses (section 123). Kamal's deed satisfies it, as it was registered and attested by two witnesses. The second is substance: the gift is complete only if the donee accepts it during the lifetime of the donor (section 122). Leela accepted on 20 March, ten days after Kamal had died on 10 March. A gift that is not accepted while the donor lives never becomes complete, however perfect its form, because the donor's offer ends with his death. The gift therefore fails. The options that treat registration and attestation as enough, or that allow the donee to accept at leisure, overlook section 122. The option about physical delivery invents a requirement that the passage does not contain for immovable property.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong option is the one that treats a perfectly registered and attested deed as final; form without timely acceptance does not complete a gift.

Q4 B — Part performance against a later buyer with notice — ELITE

Start with title. Bina's agreement is unregistered, so no sale has been made to her, and she cannot claim to be owner; section 53A is a shield and does not transfer ownership. Chetan, by contrast, has a registered sale deed and so has acquired Anil's title. The question is whether Chetan can use that title to evict Bina. Section 53A bars the transferor, and any person claiming under him, from enforcing rights against the transferee in possession, with one exception: a transferee for consideration who had no notice of the contract or of the part performance. Chetan paid full consideration, but he knew of Bina's possession under the agreement, so he falls outside the exception and remains bound by the shield. Bina can therefore resist eviction without being owner. The options that favour registration or treat the shield as good only against the seller ignore the express reach of the section.

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Examiner's note — the trap: The attractive wrong option is the one prizing Chetan's registered deed; it forgets that notice of the contract and of Bina's possession strips him of the protection reserved for a buyer without notice.

Q5 B Contract for sale creates no interest HARD

The passage states that a contract for the sale of immovable property, which merely records the agreed terms, does not by itself create any interest in or charge on the property, and it adds that this is so even if the contract is registered. Sana has only such a contract. She paid an advance but did not take possession, and she has no registered sale deed. She therefore has no ownership, no part ownership and no charge over the farmhouse, and her right is a personal one against Ravi to have the contract performed or to claim damages and refund. Section 53A cannot rescue her, because it requires that the transferee has taken possession of the property, and Sana has not. Registration of a contract and payment of an advance both sound powerful, but neither alters this analysis, so the creditor's attachment is not defeated by anything Sana holds.

Examiner's note — the trap: The tempting wrong options rely on registration of the contract or on payment of money; neither creates an interest, and without possession section 53A is not available.

Q6 D Mutual mistake and restitution MED

Section 20, as the passage states it, makes an agreement void where both parties are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement. Sahil and Tara both believed that a particular painting existed and could be delivered; it had in fact been destroyed before they signed. The existence of the subject matter is plainly essential, and the mistake is shared, so the agreement is void from the start rather than voidable. Section 65 then applies: a person who has received an advantage under an agreement discovered to be void must restore it. Sahil received Rs 2 lakh, so he must return it. The option calling the agreement voidable confuses section 20 with section 19, which deals with caused consent. The option awarding damages assumes a valid contract that was broken, but there was never a contract. Tara's knowledge of where the painting was kept does not defeat her restitution.

Examiner's note — the trap: The attractive wrong option treats the agreement as voidable or as a broken contract; a shared mistake about an essential fact makes it void from the outset, so restitution, not damages, follows.

Q7 A Section 74 ceiling on compensation HARD

Section 74, as stated in the passage, deals with a contract that names a sum payable on breach. The injured party is entitled to receive reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount named. Two features matter here. First, the named sum is a ceiling and not a floor or a fixed price: the compensation must be reasonable, and a court may award less than Rs 1,00,000. Second, because the sum is a ceiling, the school cannot reach beyond it even though its proved loss is Rs 2,50,000. The option granting the whole actual loss is the section 73 instinct, but section 73 does not allow a party to override a stipulated sum in this way. The option awarding exactly Rs 1,00,000 ignores the word reasonable. The option denying any recovery treats the clause as an unenforceable penalty, which is the opposite of what section 74 provides. The school therefore recovers reasonable compensation up to Rs 1,00,000.

Examiner's note — the trap: The tempting wrong option is the full Rs 2,50,000, which applies the general rule of damages and forgets that a named sum caps what section 74 allows.

Q8 C Undue influence and voidability MED

The passage defines undue influence: a person is in a position to dominate another's will where he holds real or apparent authority over him, or stands in a relation of trust, and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage. Rao is old, ill and wholly dependent on his nephew for care and advice, which puts the nephew in a dominating position. The sale at half the value, with no independent advice, is an unfair advantage obtained by using that position. Section 19 then says that where consent is so caused, the contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was caused, here Rao. It is not void, so it stays valid until Rao elects to avoid it. The nephew, who exercised the influence, has no option to avoid. Signing personally and agreeing the price do not cure the defect, because the consent itself was not free.

Examiner's note — the trap: The trap is the option calling the contract void; undue influence makes a contract voidable only at the option of the influenced party, not void and not avoidable by the influencer.

Q9 C Section 73 natural and contemplated loss ELITE

Section 73, as the passage states it, gives compensation for two kinds of loss: loss that naturally arose in the usual course of things from the breach, and loss that the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from it. Remote and indirect loss is excluded. Apply the test to each claim separately. The Rs 60,000 of ordinary profit lost because the hotel's kitchen lacked its oven is a loss that follows naturally from late delivery of a kitchen oven, and Kiln Works was told the oven was for the kitchen. It is recoverable. The Rs 5 lakh penalty arises from a special catering contract that the hotel had made secretly. Kiln Works did not know of it, and it does not follow in the usual course of things from a late oven, so it is remote. Proof that a loss occurred is not enough, which defeats the option allowing both claims. The absence of a named sum is irrelevant to section 73.

Examiner's note — the trap: The tempting wrong option allows both claims because both losses are real; section 73 asks whether the loss was natural or known at the time of contract, and the secret wedding penalty was neither.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q10 A Chain of conditionals MED

Lay the passage out as links. A branch with a children's reading corner had extended its hours. A branch that extended its hours recorded a rise in issues. Joining the two, every branch with a corner recorded a rise, so the first option must be true. Now test the others. The second option reverses the second link: the passage says that several branches with no extended hours still recorded rises, so a rise does not prove evening hours. The third option reverses the first link; the passage itself says some branches extended their hours without a corner. The fourth option is tempting because non-extending branches never exceeded the smallest evening rise, but they were only said not to be larger, so one of them could equal that smallest rise, which is not strictly smaller. A must-be-true answer has to hold in every possible case, and only the chained conclusion does.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is the last one, which hardens 'not larger than' into 'strictly smaller'; an exact tie with the smallest evening rise remains possible.

Q11 D Contrapositive reasoning with a numerical bound HARD

Every branch with evening hours recorded a rise of at least 15 per cent, because 15 per cent was the smallest rise among them. Shivpur's rise was only 12 per cent, which is below that floor, so Shivpur cannot be a branch with evening hours. Therefore Shivpur did not extend its hours. The passage also says every branch with a children's reading corner had extended its hours, so a branch that did not extend its hours cannot have a corner. That gives the correct option, which states both consequences. The librarian option fails because a branch that lost its librarian recorded no rise at all, whereas Shivpur recorded 12 per cent. The corner-without-extension option contradicts the passage, since a corner implies extended hours. The late-extension option is unsupported and contradicts the numerical floor, as any evening branch, however late it started, had a rise of at least 15 per cent.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong option invents a late start to the evening hours; the passage's floor of 15 per cent rules out every evening-hours branch whatever its start date.

Q12 B Identifying an impossible case HARD

The question asks for the one case that the passage rules out, so every other option must be possible. A branch with a corner had extended its hours, and a branch that lost its librarian did not extend its hours. A branch cannot both have extended and not extended its hours, so a branch with a corner that also lost its librarian is impossible, and option B is the answer. The other three can each occur. A branch with evening hours but no corner may have a larger rise than a corner branch, since the passage compares only non-extending branches with evening branches. A non-extending branch may tie the smallest evening rise, because it was only said not to exceed it. And the branch with the smallest evening rise may well have no corner, since some evening branches lacked one. Possibility is enough to eliminate an option here.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong options all look risky but are merely possible; only the librarian-and-corner pairing breaks the link that lost-librarian branches never extended their hours.

Q13 C Two-step deduction with quantifiers ELITE

Suppose the rise at some evening-hours branch is R. Then R is at least as large as the smallest evening rise, which we may call S. Kalyani's rise is greater than R, so it is greater than S. Now recall the rule for branches that did not extend their hours: none of them had a rise larger than S. Kalyani's rise is larger than S, so Kalyani cannot be a non-extending branch. Hence Kalyani extended its hours. A branch that lost its librarian never extended its hours, so Kalyani did not lose its librarian, and the correct option follows. A corner is not forced, because some extending branches had none. The largest rise of all is not forced either, since other branches may have risen more. The last option is the real trap: it sounds careful but ignores that the ceiling S applies to every non-extending branch, so exceeding some evening branch rules them out.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong option is the cautious 'may or may not'; it forgets that non-extending branches are capped at the smallest evening rise, which Kalyani has beaten.

Q14 B Resolving a paradox HARD

The puzzle is that fewer private cars entered the district while fine particulate matter did not fall but rose by six per cent. A resolution must supply a new source of particulates that grew enough to outweigh the cars' reduction, without contradicting anything stated. Delivery vans and trucks exempt from the fee, running on diesel and arriving in much larger numbers, are exactly such a source, so option B resolves the discrepancy. The bus-fare subsidy explains the rise in ridership, which was never in doubt, but says nothing about particulate levels. The newer-petrol-cars option is tempting because it explains why removing cars did little, yet it cannot explain why levels actually rose. The parking-outside option moves cars to the district's edge, which may even affect readings, but it cannot account for a six per cent increase inside the district. Only B supplies a rising source.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is the low-emission petrol cars, which explains why the fall in cars did not help but leaves the actual six per cent rise unexplained.

Q15 D EXCEPT question on a paradox MED

Here three options help and one does not, so we look for the option that fails to explain how particulate levels rose even though fewer private cars entered. A construction project that raises dust and brings diesel machinery supplies a new weekday source of particulates inside the district. A change in the wind that carries crop-burning smoke into the district during working hours supplies another source from outside. A rise in trips by exempt delivery fleets supplies a third. Each of these can outweigh the cars' reduction and so each helps. The option about bus riders who earlier used metro rail concerns where the riders came from. That tells us nothing about any source

that could have pushed particulate levels up, and it neither explains the rise nor deepens the puzzle. It is therefore the one that does not help, which makes it the correct answer to an EXCEPT question.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong choices are the three genuine resolutions; the bus riders' earlier mode of travel sounds relevant to traffic but supplies no source of extra particulates.

Q16 A Intensifying a paradox HARD

To deepen a discrepancy we need a fact that makes the expected result even stronger, so that the actual result looks stranger. We would expect fewer private cars to produce cleaner air. If cars had been the largest single source of fine particulate matter in the district during working hours, then removing a fifth of them should have lowered the level noticeably, so the observed rise of six per cent becomes harder to explain. That is option A. The suburb option offers an outside cause, a city-wide rise, and so tends to resolve the puzzle. The exempt-vehicles option names a growing source and therefore also resolves it. The monitor option about a slight under-reading does not touch the direction of change; it only affects the absolute level, and the passage already says the monitors are accurate. Only A turns the expectation of improvement into a stronger expectation, which is what deepening requires.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong options sound like they add to the trouble but actually explain it; only a fact that raises the expected benefit of removing cars makes the actual rise stranger.

Q17 C Counterfactual support ELITE

The department claims that the fee reduced pollution compared with what would otherwise have happened, even though the level rose six per cent. To support that, we need evidence about the level that would have occurred without the fee. If comparable districts in neighbouring cities, with no fee, saw fifteen per cent increases over the same two years, then the six per cent rise in Manvel is a smaller rise than the likely no-fee outcome, so the fee plausibly helped. That is option C. The delivery-van option explains why the level rose but supports the opposite view, that the fee failed to deliver cleaner air overall. The per-passenger efficiency option concerns buses compared with cars, not the district's overall level, and does not show any improvement against a baseline. The tree-planting option speaks of a future benefit, not of what the fee has already achieved. Only the comparison with fee-free districts supplies a baseline.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is the bus efficiency claim; it favours buses over cars in general but gives no baseline showing the district's air is better than it would have been.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q18 D Primary deficit MED

First find total expenditure for 2023-24: revenue expenditure 3,960 plus capital expenditure 800 gives 4,760. The fiscal deficit is total expenditure minus total receipts, so 4,760 minus 4,400 gives 360 crore. The primary deficit is the fiscal deficit minus interest payments, so 360 minus 560 gives minus 200. A negative primary deficit means a primary surplus, so the state ran a primary surplus of Rs 200 crore. In words, the state borrowed only 360 crore, but its interest bill was 560 crore, so without the interest it would have had a surplus of 200 crore. The wrong options come from slips: using the fiscal deficit alone gives 360, dropping the sign gives a deficit of 200, and adding interest to the fiscal deficit instead of subtracting it gives 920. The correct figure needs the right order of subtraction and the right sign.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is a primary deficit of Rs 200 crore, which gets the magnitude right but misreads the negative sign as a deficit.

Q19 B Percentage points and share HARD

Total expenditure is revenue plus capital expenditure. For 2022-23 it is 3,600 plus 600, which is 4,200, so capital expenditure is 600 divided by 4,200, or 14.29 per cent. For 2025-26 it is 4,950 plus 1,100, which is 6,050, so the share is 1,100 divided by 6,050, or 18.18 per cent. The rise is 18.18 minus 14.29, which is about 3.9 percentage points. The wrong options use the wrong denominator. Dividing by total receipts gives 15 per cent and 20 per cent, a rise of 5.0 points. Dividing by revenue expenditure gives 16.67 per cent and 22.22 per cent, a rise of 5.6 points. The question asks for a share of total expenditure, which means capital plus revenue spending must be added first. Percentage points describe the difference between two percentages, not growth of the amount.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong options use total receipts or revenue expenditure as the base; the question specifically asks for the share of total expenditure.

Q20 A Ratio comparison with close values ELITE

Compute interest divided by revenue expenditure for each year. For 2022-23 it is 500 divided by 3,600, which is 13.89 per cent. For 2023-24 it is 560 divided by 3,960, which reduces to 14 divided by 99, or 14.14 per cent. For 2024-25 it is 620 divided by 4,400, which is 14.09 per cent. For 2025-26 it is 700 divided by 4,950, which reduces to 14 divided by 99 as well, or 14.14 per cent. So the ratios for 2023-24 and 2025-26 are exactly equal, while 2024-25 differs at the second decimal place and 2022-23 is lower by a quarter of a point. The other pairs look close but are not equal to two decimal places: 13.89 against 14.09, 14.14 against 14.09, and 14.09 against 14.14. Comparing by eye is unsafe; reducing the fractions to their lowest terms settles the matter.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is 2023-24 and 2024-25, whose ratios of 14.14 and 14.09 look equal at one decimal place but differ at the second.

Q21 C Percentage projection and deficit HARD

First find the receipts for 2026-27. Receipts in 2025-26 were 5,500 crore, and a rise of 10 per cent gives 5,500 multiplied by 1.10, which is 6,050 crore. The fiscal deficit is to be 12 per cent of that, so it is 6,050 multiplied by 0.12, which is 726 crore. Since the fiscal deficit equals total expenditure minus total receipts, total expenditure equals receipts plus the deficit, so 6,050 plus 726 gives 6,776 crore. The wrong options follow from errors. Keeping the deficit at its 2025-26 level of 550 crore gives 6,600. Setting the deficit at 10 per cent of receipts gives 6,655. And 6,710 comes from applying the 12 per cent to the old receipts of 5,500 and adding it to the new receipts, 660 plus 6,050. Each step must use the correct base: the new receipts, not the old ones.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong option is Rs 6,655 crore, which applies the 10 per cent growth rate to the deficit as well and so ignores the stated 12 per cent.

Q22 A Share to quantity MED

The table gives the industry sector a share of 18 per cent of the 2024 total, with a central angle of 64.8 degrees, and the two agree, since 18 per cent of 360 degrees is 64.8 degrees. The emissions are 18 per cent of 480 million tonnes, which is 0.18 multiplied by 480, giving 86.4 million tonnes. Check with the angle as well: 64.8 divided by 360 is 0.18, and 0.18 times 480 is again 86.4. The wrong options come from reading the table carelessly. A figure of 72.0 million tonnes is 15 per cent of the total, and 72 is also the central angle of the agriculture sector, which makes it tempting. A figure of 90.0 million tonnes is 18.75 per cent of the total, and 64.8 is the central angle itself mistaken for a quantity of emissions. The key move is to convert the share or the angle into a fraction of the 480 million tonne total before multiplying.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is 64.8, the central angle of the industry sector taken as if it were already a quantity of emissions.

Q23 D Weighted percentage change HARD

Work in tonnes. Energy emissions are 40 per cent of 480, which is 192 million tonnes, and a 10 per cent cut removes 19.2 million tonnes. Transport emissions are 12 per cent of 480, which is 57.6 million tonnes, and a 25 per cent cut removes 14.4 million tonnes. The total fall is 19.2 plus 14.4, which is 33.6 million tonnes. As a percentage of the original 480, that is 33.6 divided by 480, giving 0.07, or 7.0 per cent. The wrong options come from shortcuts. The average of 10 and 25 per cent is 17.5 per cent, which wrongly gives both sectors equal weight; the sectors are very different in size. The other figures are arbitrary or come from slips in sector sizes. A combined percentage change must be weighted by the size of each sector, so working in actual tonnes is the safe route.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The tempting wrong option is 17.5 per cent, the simple average of the two cuts, which ignores that energy is more than three times the size of transport.

Q24 B Share after change in one component HARD

Agriculture emits 20 per cent of 480, which is 96 million tonnes. A rise of 25 per cent takes it to 96 multiplied by 1.25, which is 120 million tonnes. The other sectors stay at 480 minus 96, which is 384 million tonnes. The new total is therefore 384 plus 120, which is 504 million tonnes. The new share of agriculture is 120 divided by 504, which is 0.2381, or 23.8 per cent to one decimal place. The wrong options show common errors. A figure of 25.0 per cent comes from dividing the new agriculture figure of 120 by the old total of 480, forgetting that the total itself has also grown. The other figures are slips in the arithmetic. Whenever one part of a total changes, the denominator must be recomputed before a new share is found.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is 25.0 per cent, which divides the new agriculture emissions by the old total of 480 instead of the new total of 504.

Q25 C Ratio from percentage shares MED

Because both sides of the ratio come from the same total, the ratio can be formed from the percentage shares directly. Energy is 40 per cent and waste is 6 per cent, so the first group has a share of 46 per cent. Industry is 18 per cent and transport is 12 per cent, so the second group has a share of 30 per cent. The ratio is 46 to 30, which reduces to 23 to 15 on dividing both terms by 2. In tonnes, energy plus waste is 192 plus 28.8, which is 220.8 million tonnes, and industry plus transport is 86.4 plus 57.6, which is 144 million tonnes. Dividing both by 9.6 gives 23 and 15, confirming the answer. The nearby ratios of 3 to 2 and 8 to 5 are only rounded approximations, because 23 over 15 is about 1.53, which lies between 1.5 and 1.6, and neither round figure equals it exactly.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is 3 : 2, a rounded ratio that is close to 23 : 15 but not equal to it.

Q26 D Growth when shares and totals both change ELITE

Compute the energy emissions in each year in tonnes. In 2020 they were 45 per cent of 400, which is 180 million tonnes. In 2024 they were 40 per cent of 480, which is 192 million tonnes. The growth is 192 minus 180, which is 12 million tonnes, and as a percentage of the 2020 figure it is 12 divided by 180, which is 0.0667, or about 6.7 per cent. The trap lies in the shares. The energy share fell from 45 to 40 per cent, a fall of 5 percentage points, which looks like a decline, yet the amount rose because the total grew by 20 per cent from 400 to 480. The wrong options mix up these quantities: 5.0 per cent is the fall in share, 20.0 per cent is the growth of the total, and 11.1 per cent is the 5 point fall divided by 45. Changes in share and changes in amount are different things.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The attractive wrong option is 20.0 per cent, the growth of the whole economy-wide total, which is not the growth of the energy sector on its own.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Does a registered contract for sale of immovable property create an interest in it? — **No; a contract for sale does not itself create any interest or charge, registered or not. Only a registered sale deed passes title**

2. Which section protects a buyer in possession under a signed written contract, and what does it not do? — **Section 53A shields the buyer against eviction by the seller or those claiming under him; it does not make him owner**

3. A lease for up to one year: how can it be made? — **By a registered instrument, or orally with delivery of possession (section 107); longer or year-to-year leases need registration**

4. Two conditions for a valid gift of immovable property? — **Registered instrument signed by donor and attested by two witnesses, and acceptance by the donee during the donor's lifetime**

5. Effect of mutual mistake as to an essential fact, and what follows? — **The agreement is void (section 20); any advantage received must be restored (section 65)**

6. Section 74: what does a named sum on breach mean? — **Reasonable compensation, not exceeding the named sum; it is a ceiling, not a fixed amount**

7. Quick check for a 'must be true' inference question? — **Chain the conditionals; an option that reverses an arrow, or hardens 'not larger than' into 'smaller than', is a trap**

8. Primary deficit and the effect of a negative value? — **Fiscal deficit minus interest payments; a negative value is a primary surplus. For shares, always find the correct denominator first**

9. Which section of the Transfer of Property Act defines 'sale'? — **Section 54: transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised**

10. Under the Contract Act, which section declares agreements in restraint of trade void? — **Section 27 (subject to the sale-of-goodwill exception)**

11. Which section of the Contract Act makes an agreement without consideration void, and name one exception? — **Section 25; exceptions include natural love and affection under a registered written agreement, and a promise to pay a time-barred debt**