CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 8 November 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 8 NOVEMBER 2026

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

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 C — First owner: commissioned literary work (contract for services) HARD

Section 17 begins with the rule that the author is the first owner of copyright and then lists three exceptions. Tara is the author of the brochure text, which is a literary work. The second exception, under which the person at whose instance a work is made for valuable consideration becomes the first owner, is confined to a photograph, a painting or portrait, an engraving and a cinematograph film; a literary text commissioned for a fee is not on that list. The third exception applies only where the work is made in the course of employment under a contract of service, but Tara is a freelance copywriter engaged under a contract for services, which the passage expressly distinguishes from employment. The first exception concerns newspaper or magazine employees and is irrelevant. Since the contract says nothing about copyright, no agreement displaces the general rule, so Tara is the first owner. Pixelworks may have a contractual claim for its fee, but not copyright. Joint ownership requires joint authorship, and Pixelworks wrote nothing.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: it borrows the 'valuable consideration at the instance of' rule, which the passage limits to photographs, paintings, portraits, engravings and films, and stretches it to a commissioned literary text.

Q2 D — First owner: commissioned photograph MED

The general rule in section 17 makes the author the first owner, but the passage states a specific exception for a photograph taken for valuable consideration at the instance of any person: that person is the first owner, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary. Meera and Arjun paid Kabir Rs 1.5 lakh to photograph their wedding, so the photographs were taken for valuable consideration at their instance. Nothing was agreed about copyright, so the exception is not displaced and the couple are the first owners of the photograph Kabir sold. Kabir's authorship would decide ownership only if no exception applied; here one does. Publication or payment by the magazine gives it no ownership, because first ownership is fixed when the work is made, not by who publishes it first. Joint ownership has no basis, since the passage assigns first ownership to a single person under each rule. Kabir's sale to the magazine was therefore a dealing in a work whose copyright belonged to the couple.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the attractive wrong answer: it applies the general authorship rule and demands a written transfer, but the commissioned-photograph exception gives the couple ownership unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

Q3 B — Stretch: newspaper employee's work used outside the paper ELITE

Ritu wrote the columns as an employee of a newspaper under a contract of service and for publication in that newspaper, so the first exception in section 17 applies, not the general employment exception. That exception is deliberately narrow: the proprietor is the first owner only as regards publication in a newspaper or magazine, and in all other respects the author remains the first owner. A book collecting the columns is a use outside newspaper or magazine publication, so the right to publish it belongs to Ritu as first owner. Since there is no agreement to the contrary, nothing changes this. Option A applies the third exception, but the passage says that exception covers works other than those within the first two, so it cannot override the special newspaper rule. Option D wrongly uses the consideration rule, which covers only photographs, paintings, portraits, engravings and films. Option C reaches the right side for the wrong reason: Ritu does not need fair dealing, because she is the owner of the book rights, and publishing a book is not private use.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A tempts because the columns were written in the course of employment, but the newspaper-employee rule displaces the general employment rule and confines the proprietor's ownership to newspaper or magazine publication.

Q4 D — Idea-expression dichotomy (R.G. Anand) HARD

The passage, drawing on R.G. Anand v. Delux Films, states that copyright does not protect an idea, theme or plot but only its expression, and that where the same theme is treated differently so that the later work is a new work, there is no infringement. The shared element between the novel and the film is only the theme of an inter-caste couple defying their families. The setting, characters, climax and incidents are all different: a Mumbai college instead of a Bihar village, a courtroom climax instead of a flood and elopement. The test the passage gives is whether a viewer gets an unmistakable impression that the later work is a copy; being 'reminded' of a novel because it shares a theme falls well short of that. Option A therefore protects the very thing the law leaves free. Option C misstates the law:

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

section 13 lists films as a separate class of work, but that does not mean a film cannot copy the expression of a novel. The suit should fail because there is no copying of expression.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: viewers being reminded of a novel by a shared theme is not the 'unmistakable impression' of copying that R.G. Anand requires.

Q5 B Fair dealing: quantity taken and competition with the original HARD

Section 52 lists review as a permitted purpose, but the dealing must also be fair. The passage, following Civic Chandran v. Ammini Amma, gives the factors: the quantity and value of what is taken in relation to the purpose, the purpose itself, and whether the use is likely to compete with the original. The channel took 43 of the documentary's 50 minutes, in long unbroken stretches, and added only 3 minutes of comment; the quantity taken is far beyond what a review needs. Worse, viewers watched the video instead of renting the documentary, so the use competes directly with the original. Both factors point against fairness, so the plea fails. Option A treats the listed purpose as enough, ignoring the requirement that the dealing be fair. Option C mislabels the use: the video is not reporting a current event, it reproduces a film about one. Option D overstates the law; the passage makes competition a factor, not earning money as an absolute bar.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: naming a section 52 purpose is necessary but not sufficient; a 'review' that reproduces most of the work and substitutes for it is not fair dealing.

Q6 B Consumer: self-employment exception to commercial purpose HARD

Section 2(7) excludes from 'consumer' anyone who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purpose. The Explanation then carves out an exception: commercial purpose does not include goods bought and used exclusively for earning one's livelihood by means of self-employment. Sunita bought a single embroidery machine and stitches orders herself at home to earn her living; that is exactly the self-employment livelihood case, so she remains a consumer. Ramesh bought fans to sell to retailers, which is resale and is excluded expressly. Glowtex Ltd runs a profit-making factory with hired workers; the dominant purpose of buying ten machines is profit generation, and the self-employment exception cannot apply to a business that works through employees. Harish bought a van to rent out to a courier firm as a side business while holding a salaried job; renting goods out for income is a commercial purpose, and he is not using the van exclusively to earn his livelihood by his own labour. Only Sunita is a consumer.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D tempts because Harish is an individual earning extra income, but renting a van to a firm is a commercial use, not use exclusively for a livelihood by self-employment.

Q7 C Commercial purpose: dominant-purpose test MED

The passage states that a person who obtains goods for a commercial purpose is not a consumer, and that the Supreme Court in Lilavati Kirtilal Mehta Medical Trust asked whether the dominant purpose of the transaction was to facilitate some kind of profit generation for the buyer. CarePlus bought the scanner for a diagnostic wing that charges patients for every scan; the machine is an income-earning asset of the hospital's business, so the dominant purpose is profit generation. CarePlus is therefore not a consumer and its complaint is not maintainable before a consumer commission; its remedy lies in an ordinary civil suit for breach of contract. Option A jumps to pecuniary jurisdiction, but jurisdiction matters only if the complainant is a consumer in the first place. Option B assumes a hospital can never act commercially, which the facts contradict. Option D is wrong because 'person' is not limited to individuals; companies and trusts can be consumers when they buy for a non-commercial purpose.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: the Rs 6 crore price would indeed point to the National Commission, but only after the threshold question of whether CarePlus is a consumer, which it fails.

Q8 D Product seller exception: product altered at time of harm MED

The passage ends with a specific bar: a product liability action cannot be brought against a product seller if, at the time of the harm, the product was misused, altered or modified. Dev removed the cooker's safety valve and fitted a heavier home-made weight to cook faster; at the time it burst, the cooker had been altered from its original form, and the alteration was his own. His action is brought against RetailMart alone, which is a product seller, so the bar applies and the action does not lie. Option A states the manufacturer's strict liability, but RetailMart is not the manufacturer, and in any case the alteration bar defeats the claim. Option B is true as far as it goes, since Dev bought for personal use and is a consumer, but being a consumer does not overcome the statutory exception. Option C overstates the law: the passage says a product seller can be liable in some cases, for example where it altered the product or gave its own warranty.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the attractive trap: Dev's status as a consumer is a necessary condition for a complaint, but it does not answer the specific bar on actions against a seller when the product was altered.

Q9 C Stretch: beneficiary user, online purchase and pecuniary jurisdiction ELITE

Three rules from the passage combine here. First, 'consumer' includes any user of goods other than the buyer when the use is made with the buyer's approval. Rohan bought the purifier for Isha's room, so her use was with his approval and she is a consumer even though she paid nothing. Second, the Explanation says buying goods includes online transactions, so purchase on an e-commerce website is a purchase of goods under the Act. Third, under the 2021 Jurisdiction Rules, pecuniary jurisdiction depends on the value of the goods paid as consideration, not on the compensation claimed. The consideration was Rs 60,000, well within the District Commission's limit of Rs 50 lakh, so the District Commission may hear the complaint even though Rs 55 lakh is claimed. Option B gets the consumer point right

but measures jurisdiction by the claim, which the Rules no longer do. Options A and D deny consumer status on grounds the passage expressly rejects.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: under the older approach the claim decided the forum, but the 2021 Rules look only at the value paid as consideration, here Rs 60,000.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q10 A Strengthen: control group rules out rival causes MED

The department infers that the bus pass caused much of the fall in dropouts. The critics' rival explanations, the scholarship and the reopening of schools, affected all rural girls. Option A supplies a natural comparison: in rural blocks where no bus route runs near a school, girls received the same scholarship and their schools reopened just the same, but the pass could not be used. If dropout there hardly changed, the factor that differed, a usable pass, is the best explanation for the fall elsewhere. That isolates the cause and strengthens the conclusion. Option B shows the pass was used for other trips, which says nothing about schooling. Option C actually weakens the argument: if boys, who got no pass, saw an equally sharp fall, a common cause such as the reopening of schools is likely at work. Option D is an appeal to the department's reputation and gives no evidence about this scheme. Only A tests the causal claim directly.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap for careless readers: it mentions a comparison group, but the result it reports points to a common cause and so weakens rather than strengthens the conclusion.

Q11 D Strengthen: answering a specific rival cause HARD

The critic offers the cash scholarship as the true cause. To strengthen the department's conclusion against him, we need evidence that the scholarship alone did not produce the fall. Option D gives exactly that: in urban districts girls received the scholarship but no bus pass, and their dropout rate did not fall. The scholarship without the pass made no difference, so it is unlikely to explain the rural fall; the pass, present only in rural districts, remains the better explanation. Option A merely tells us the scholarship reached all districts, and without the outcome in urban districts it proves nothing. Option B concerns the size of the scholarship in 2023 and, if anything, makes it a more powerful rival cause. Option C helps the critic: an attendance condition attached to the scholarship is a direct mechanism by which the scholarship could have kept girls in school. Only D separates the two causes.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: it sounds like the start of a comparison, but it reports no dropout figures for urban districts, so it does not show that the scholarship failed without the pass.

Q12 B Strengthen: establishing the causal mechanism HARD

The claim is that the pass, rather than another factor, kept girls in school. A strong strengthener shows that the problem the pass solves was in fact the reason girls were leaving. Option B does this: surveys of girls who left before the scheme found that most named the cost of daily travel as the main reason. A free pass removes exactly that cost, so the mechanism by which the pass could cut dropouts is confirmed. Option A, extending bus routes to market towns, does not show the routes serve schools, and it introduces a possible rival change. Option C describes a long trend in women's literacy before the scheme began; a pre-existing trend is a rival explanation for continued improvement, so it does not help. Option D weakens the claim, because a change in parents' attitudes is another factor that could have reduced dropouts independently of the pass.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: it sounds supportive of girls' education, but a change in parental attitudes is a rival cause, which is the opposite of what the question wants.

Q13 C Stretch: strengthening a recommendation by showing the barrier is larger ELITE

The recommendation assumes that what worked in Classes 9 and 10 will also help in Classes 11 and 12. It works best if the same barrier, the cost and difficulty of travel, matters at least as much at the senior level. Option C shows that rural schools teaching Classes 11 and 12 are fewer and farther from villages than those teaching Classes 9 and 10. Senior students must therefore travel longer distances, so the travel barrier is greater and a free bus pass should matter even more. That directly supports extending the scheme. Option A weakens the recommendation, because many of the intended beneficiaries would fall outside a scheme limited to government schools. Option B reports favourable press coverage, which is not evidence that the scheme works. Option D records gratitude, which shows the pass was liked, not that it would keep older girls in school. Only C links the mechanism to the new group.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D tempts because it comes from the scheme's own beneficiaries, but gratitude for free travel does not show that a pass would prevent dropouts in Classes 11 and 12.

Q14 A Weaken: alternative cause for the productivity rise MED

The managers reason from a 12 per cent rise in output per worker-hour to the claim that rested workers work faster, and then to the conclusion that a four-day week will raise output everywhere. The argument assumes the four-day week caused the rise. Option A supplies a rival cause that coincides exactly with the trial: new packing machines twice as fast as the old ones were installed in the month the trial began. Faster machines could easily account for a 12 per cent rise in output per worker-hour, whatever the number of working days, so the evidence no longer supports the managers' explanation or their conclusion. Option B shows the workers liked the change, which is consistent with the argument and may even support the point about retaining staff. Option C is about demand, which the argument does not discuss. Option D reports morale in Kenya, which is a mild support at best, not a weakener.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B tempts because it concerns the same workers, but their preference for the four-day week does not challenge the causal link between the change and output.

Q15 B Weaken: the sample is unrepresentative of the target HARD

The conclusion extends a result from one plant to all four. That inference holds only if the other plants are relevantly similar, in particular if their output also depends on how fast workers work. Option B removes that similarity: the other three plants run continuous automated lines whose speed is set by the machines, not by the workers. Even if rested workers do work faster, their speed cannot raise output on lines that machines pace. The Siliguri result therefore gives little reason to expect the same gain elsewhere. Option A notes why Siliguri was chosen, but convenience of location does not show the result would differ elsewhere. Option C shows that workers want the change, which says nothing about output. Option D actually supports the comparison, because the same auditors measuring all plants makes the Siliguri figure more reliable.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A tempts because 'oldest plant' sounds like a difference, but nothing in it explains why the effect on output would not carry over; Option B names a difference that bears directly on output.

Q16 A Weaken: alternative explanation of output per worker-hour HARD

The managers explain the rise in output per worker-hour by saying that rested workers work faster. To weaken that explanation we need another reason why output per hour rose. Option A gives one: during the trial the plant packed only its standard 250-gram pack, the slower speciality packs having been moved elsewhere. Packing only the simplest product raises the number of packs per hour even if the workers move at exactly the same speed. The change in product mix, not rest, could therefore explain the 12 per cent figure. Option B, workers feeling less tired, supports the managers' explanation. Option C, research that fatigue builds up over long weeks, also supports it. Option D is a true arithmetic consequence of unchanged wages and fewer hours, but higher pay per hour says nothing about whether rest or something else made workers faster.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D tempts because it points to a second change during the trial, but higher hourly pay does not offer a rival explanation of the output data the way the change in product mix does.

Q17 D Stretch: rate versus total (per-hour gain against fewer hours) ELITE

The conclusion is about total output, not output per hour. Total output equals output per worker-hour multiplied by the number of worker-hours. A four-day week with eight-hour shifts cuts each worker's hours from 40 to 32 a week, a fall of one fifth. If output varies directly with worker-hours, as Option D states, total output becomes 1.12 x 0.80 = 0.896 of its former level, a fall of about 10 per cent, even if the 12 per cent productivity gain is repeated at every plant. That directly contradicts the conclusion that total output will rise. Option A shows the gain was stable, which makes the evidence stronger. Option B supports the side benefit of lower absenteeism. Option C suggests the company might hire more packers, which, if anything, helps the conclusion. Only D exposes the gap between a higher rate and a lower total.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: a steady 12 per cent gain sounds decisive, but a 12 per cent rise in the rate cannot offset a 20 per cent cut in hours, so total output still falls.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q18 C Usable area divided by panel area MED

Roof area = 60 x 40 = 2,400 square metres. Only 75 per cent may carry panels, so the usable area = 0.75 x 2,400 = 1,800 square metres. Each panel measures 2.0 m x 1.1 m, so one panel covers 2.2 square metres. The passage says area alone limits the number and only whole panels may be installed, so the number of panels = 1,800 / 2.2 = 818.18..., which rounds down to 818 whole panels. Rounding up to 819 would need 1,801.8 square metres, more than the usable area. The figure 1,090 comes from dividing the whole roof, 2,400 / 2.2, and so ignores the 25 per cent kept for walkways and setbacks. The figure 900 divides 1,800 by 2, treating each panel as 2 square metres by dropping the 1.1 m side. The figure 1,636 divides 1,800 by 1.1, forgetting the 2.0 m side. The answer is 818 whole panels.

Examiner's note — the trap: 1,090 is the attractive wrong answer: it uses the panel area correctly but applies it to the full roof instead of the 75 per cent that may carry panels.

Q19 A Area to capacity to energy share HARD

From the panel count, 818 panels can be installed (1,800 / 2.2 = 818.18, rounded down). Installed capacity = 818 x 550 W = 449,900 W = 449.9 kW. Each kilowatt generates 4 kWh a day, so daily generation = 449.9 x 4 = 1,799.6 kWh. The hall's demand is 2,400 kWh a day, so the share met = 1,799.6 / 2,400 = 0.7498, that is 74.98 per cent, which is 75 per cent to the nearest whole number. The figure 100 per cent comes from using the whole roof: 1,090 panels give 1,090 x 0.55 x 4 = 2,398 kWh, about 99.9 per cent. The figure 83 per cent comes from treating each panel as 2 square metres: 900 panels give 1,980 kWh, or 82.5 per cent. The figure 56 per cent applies the 75 per cent restriction twice: 1,350 / 2,400. The correct share is 75 per cent.

Examiner's note — the trap: 100 per cent is the trap: it is what the array would give if the whole roof could be covered, but the passage reserves a quarter of it.

Q20 B Volume of a cylinder and fractional filling HARD

Capacity of the tank = pi r squared h = (22/7) x 3.5 x 3.5 x 10. Since 3.5 x 3.5 = 12.25 and (22/7) x 12.25 = 38.5, the volume = 38.5 x 10 = 385 cubic metres = 385,000 litres. The tank is now three-fifths full, which is 60 per cent, and is to be raised to 90 per cent. The extra water needed is 90 - 60 = 30 per cent of capacity = 0.30 x 385,000 = 115,500 litres. The figure 231,000 litres is three-fifths of the capacity,

the amount already in the tank, not the amount to be added. The figure 346,500 litres is 90 per cent of capacity, the target level, not the top-up. The figure 38,500 litres is only 10 per cent, the gap from 90 per cent to full, which the question does not ask for. The correct top-up is 115,500 litres of water.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** 231,000 litres tempts because it is computed from the three-fifths figure in the stem, but it is the water already present, not the water to be added.

Q21 A Curved surface plus one end of a cylinder MED

The painted surface is the curved surface plus the top. Curved surface area = 2 pi r h = 2 x (22/7) x 3.5 x 10 = 220 square metres. The top is a circle of area pi r squared = (22/7) x 3.5 x 3.5 = 38.5 square metres. The base rests on the plinth and is not painted. Painted area = 220 + 38.5 = 258.5 square metres. At Rs 120 per square metre, the cost = 258.5 x 120 = Rs 31,020. The figure Rs 35,640 uses the total surface area of a closed cylinder, 2 pi r (r + h) = 297 square metres, and so wrongly paints the base as well. The figure Rs 26,400 paints only the curved surface, 220 x 120, leaving out the top. The figure Rs 9,240 paints only the two circular ends, 77 x 120, and leaves out the curved surface. The correct cost is Rs 31,020.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Rs 35,640 is the trap: it is the textbook total surface area of a closed cylinder, but the base on the plinth is expressly excluded.

Q22 D Stretch: pipe flow rate with simultaneous outflow ELITE

First find the inflow. The pipe's cross-section has area pi r squared = (22/7) x 0.07 x 0.07 = 0.0154 square metres, and water moves at 2 m/s, so inflow = 0.0154 x 2 = 0.0308 cubic metres a second = 30.8 litres a second. The station draws 8.8 litres a second, so the net filling rate = 30.8 - 8.8 = 22 litres a second. The tank holds 385,000 litres and is 20 per cent full, so 80 per cent remains: 0.8 x 385,000 = 308,000 litres. Time = 308,000 / 22 = 14,000 seconds = 3 hours 53 minutes 20 seconds. Starting at 6:00 a.m., the tank is full at 9:53:20 a.m. Ignoring the outflow gives 308,000 / 30.8 = 10,000 seconds, or 8:46:40 a.m. Filling from empty without the outflow gives 12,500 seconds, or 9:28:20 a.m. Filling from empty with the outflow gives 17,500 seconds, or 10:51:40 a.m.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** 8:46:40 a.m. is the trap: it correctly uses the 80 per cent still to fill but forgets the 8.8 litres a second being drawn off at the same time.

Q23 A Average speed over equal distances MED

Average speed is total distance divided by total time, not the mean of the two speeds. The loaded run covers 420 km at 60 km/h and takes 420 / 60 = 7 hours. The empty run covers 420 km at 84 km/h and takes 420 / 84 = 5 hours. Total distance = 840 km and total time = 12 hours, so the average speed = 840 / 12 = 70 km/h. The same result follows from the formula for equal distances, 2 x 60 x 84 / (60 + 84) = 10,080 / 144 = 70 km/h. The figure 72 km/h is the simple mean of 60 and 84, which would be right only if the train spent equal time, not equal distance, at each speed. Because the train spends longer at the slower speed, the true average lies below 72. The figures 75 and 66 km/h have no basis in the data. The correct answer is 70 km/h over the round trip.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** 72 km/h is the classic trap: averaging the two speeds ignores that the train spends 7 hours at 60 km/h but only 5 hours at 84 km/h.

Q24 B Opposite-direction meeting with a head start HARD

The loaded train starts two hours earlier. By 8:00 a.m. it has covered 2 x 60 = 120 km, leaving a gap of 420 - 120 = 300 km between the two engines. From 8:00 a.m. they move towards each other on parallel tracks, so the gap closes at 60 + 84 = 144 km/h. Time to meet = 300 / 144 = 25/12 hours = 2 hours 5 minutes, so they pass at 10:05 a.m. By then the loaded train has run for 4 hours 5 minutes, that is 49/12 hours, and is 60 x 49/12 = 245 km from the plant. Check from the other side: the empty train has run 84 x 25/12 = 175 km from the port, and 420 - 175 = 245 km. The option with 125 km gives the right time but counts only the loaded train's distance after 8:00 a.m., forgetting the first 120 km. The option at 8:55 a.m. assumes both trains left at 6:00 a.m.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** '10:05 a.m., 125 km' is the trap: the time is right, but 125 km is only the distance run after 8:00 a.m.; the 120 km head start must be added.

Q25 C Catching up and overtaking with train lengths HARD

When the coil train leaves at 8:00 a.m., the goods train has run for one hour at 42 km/h, a lead of 42 km. Both move in the same direction, so the coil train gains at 60 - 42 = 18 km/h. Time to draw level = 42 / 18 = 7/3 hours = 2 hours 20 minutes, so the engines are level at 10:20 a.m. (both are then 140 km from the plant). A full overtaking, from the coil engine reaching the goods train's rear to the coil train's rear clearing the goods engine, requires the coil train to gain the sum of the two lengths, 700 + 500 = 1,200 m. The relative speed of 18 km/h = 18 x 1,000 / 3,600 = 5 m/s, so the overtaking takes 1,200 / 5 = 240 seconds = 4 minutes. The 2 min 20 s option uses only the coil train's 700 m. The 9:20 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. options misread the head start or the relative speed.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** '10:20 a.m.; 2 min 20 s' is the trap: it gets the meeting time right but counts only the overtaking train's own length instead of both trains' lengths.

Q26 A Stretch: least still-water speed for a timed round trip ELITE

Sailing time available = 20 - 4 = 16 hours. Let the barge's speed in still water be v km/h. Downstream to the port its speed is v + 6, and upstream back to the jetty it is v - 6. The condition is 180 / (v + 6) + 180 / (v - 6) = 16. Combining, 180 x 2v / (v squared - 36) = 16, so 360v = 16v squared - 576, which gives 16v squared - 360v - 576 = 0, or 2v squared - 45v - 72 = 0. Factorising, (v - 24)(2v + 3) = 0, so v = 24 km/h. Check: downstream 180 / 30 = 6 hours, upstream 180 / 18 = 10 hours, total 16 hours. A faster barge takes less time, so 24 km/h is the

least speed that works. The figure 22.5 km/h ignores the current (360 / 16); at that speed the trip takes about 17.2 hours. 26 km/h also works but is not the least. 30 km/h is the downstream speed, not the still-water speed.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** 22.5 km/h is the trap: dividing 360 km by 16 hours ignores the current, and because the barge loses more time upstream than it gains downstream, the trip then overruns the limit.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. In which classes of work does copyright subsist under s.13 of the Copyright Act, 1957? — **Original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, films and sound recordings**

2. Does copyright protect an idea or its expression? — **Only the expression, never the idea itself**

3. Which 1978 Supreme Court case settled the idea-expression rule? — **R.G. Anand v. Delux Films**

4. Per R.G. Anand, which elements carry no copyright? — **An idea, a theme, a plot, or a historical or legendary fact**

5. What test for infringement did R.G. Anand approve? — **Whether a viewer gets an unmistakable impression that the later work is a copy**

6. Same theme, treated differently: is that infringement? — **No, the later work is a new work**

7. Which section of the Copyright Act decides first ownership? — **Section 17**

8. Who is the first owner of copyright as a general rule? — **The author**

9. What can displace each s.17 exception? — **An agreement to the contrary**

10. Newspaper employee's column: what does the proprietor own first? — **Only the right of publication in a newspaper or magazine**

11. Newspaper employee's column: who owns it for a book? — **The author**

12. Which commissioned works go to the person who paid for them? — **Photographs, paintings, portraits, engravings and films made for consideration at his instance**

13. A freelance copywriter's commissioned text: who is first owner? — **The copywriter, absent agreement**

14. Work made by an employee under a contract of service: first owner? — **The employer, absent agreement**

15. Contract of service vs contract for services: which is employment? — **Contract of service**

16. Which section permits fair dealing? — **Section 52**

17. Name the three fair-dealing purposes in the passage. — **Private use including research; criticism or review; reporting current events**

18. Which case listed the factors for fair dealing? — **Civic Chandran v. Ammini Amma (Kerala HC, 1996)**