CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 12 November 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 12 NOVEMBER 2026

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

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B — S 13: unborn person must take the whole remaining interest [MED]

Section 13, as set out in the passage, allows an interest for a person not in existence at the date of the transfer only if two things are true: it must be created subject to a prior interest made by the same transfer, and it must extend to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor. Kamla's gift satisfies the first condition, because Vijay, a living person, takes a prior life interest. It fails the second, because Vijay's son is given only a life interest, after which the house passes to a temple trust. The passage says expressly that a mere life interest for an unborn person fails. The son's later birth does not cure the defect, because the test is applied to the person's status at the date of the transfer. Option A wrongly shifts the date to the time the interest falls due. Option C states only half of the rule. Option D overstates it, because property can reach an unborn person through a prior interest. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: the prior life interest to Vijay is necessary but not sufficient; section 13 also demands that the unborn son take Kamla's whole remaining interest.

Q2 D — S 14: vesting postponed beyond minority [HARD]

The gift to Meena's eldest child satisfies section 13, because the child, who is unborn at the date of the transfer, takes the farm absolutely after a prior life interest given to Meena, a living person. The difficulty lies in section 14. That section allows an interest to be postponed only for the lifetime of persons living at the date of the transfer plus the minority of the person who is to take, and the passage fixes full age at eighteen. Here the child's interest is to take effect only when the child attains twenty-one, which may be up to three years after the child's minority ends and therefore beyond the permitted period. The interest therefore offends the rule against perpetuity and fails. Option A is true about section 13 but ignores section 14. Option B repeats the requirement of a prior life interest, which is met but does not save the gift. Option C is too wide: an age condition up to the end of minority is lawful. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: the gift does give the unborn child the whole remaining interest, but passing section 13 does not save an interest that section 14 forbids because vesting waits until twenty-one.

Q3 A — S 43: feeding the grant by estoppel [MED]

Section 43 applies where a person fraudulently or erroneously represents that he is authorised to transfer immovable property and professes to transfer it for consideration. Arun falsely told Bina that the plot had been left to him and sold it to her for Rs 20 lakh, so both conditions are met. When Arun later acquires the plot under his uncle's will, while the contract of transfer still subsists, the section provides that the transfer operates on that later interest at the option of the transferee. Bina is the transferee, so she may elect to take the plot. Option B confines her to a refund, but section 43 exists precisely to give the transferee more than a refund once the transferor acquires the property. Option C drops the words 'at the option of the transferee': the grant is fed only if Bina chooses. Option D treats the fraud as fatal, whereas the section expressly covers fraudulent as well as erroneous representations. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: it gets the outcome nearly right, but section 43 makes the later interest pass only at the transferee's option, not automatically.

Q4 C — Stretch: s 43 option against a bona fide purchaser [ELITE]

Bina's position under section 43 is strong as against Arun: he falsely represented that he could transfer the plot, sold it to her for consideration, and later acquired it while the contract subsisted, so she may elect to have the sale operate on the plot. But the passage closes with a limit: feeding the grant does not impair the rights of a transferee in good faith for consideration without notice of the option. Chetan bought the plot after Arun inherited it, paid the full price, and had no notice of any kind of Bina's earlier purchase. He is therefore exactly the person whom the proviso protects, and Bina's option cannot defeat his title. Her remedy lies against Arun personally. Option A relies on priority in time, but the statute subordinates Bina's option to Chetan's rights. Option B states the general rule and ignores the proviso. Option D is wrong because section 43 expressly applies to fraudulent representations, so Bina did acquire a right; it simply yields to Chetan's. Option C is correct.

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Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap: it states section 43 correctly but forgets its last sentence, which protects a later transferee in good faith for value without notice.

Q5 A S 41: transfer by ostensible owner HARD

Section 41 protects a transferee who deals with an ostensible owner. Three conditions must be met: the transferor must be the ostensible owner with the consent, express or implied, of the persons interested in the property; the transfer must be for consideration; and the transferee, after taking reasonable care to ascertain that the transferor had power to transfer, must have acted in good faith. Deepa deliberately let the shop be recorded in Kunal's name and let him collect the rent as owner, so Kunal was the ostensible owner with her consent. Farhan paid for the shop, and he checked the records before buying and found nothing amiss, which shows reasonable care and good faith. The transfer is therefore not voidable on the ground that Kunal had no authority. Option B states the very ground that section 41 rules out. Option C drops the conditions of consent and reasonable care. Option D misreads the section: the consent required is to the ostensible ownership, not to the sale. Option A is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is the trap: it sounds fair to Deepa, but section 41 asks only whether she consented to Kunal appearing as owner, which she did, not whether she approved the sale.

Q6 C Private defence: duration of the right HARD

The passage states that the right of private defence of the body commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger arises from an attempt or threat to commit an offence, and that it continues only as long as that apprehension continues. Bhola's two slaps did give Ramesh a right of private defence at that moment. But Bhola then walked away down the road, so there was no longer any danger to Ramesh's body. Ramesh followed him for 500 metres and broke his arm with an iron rod. That is retaliation after the danger had ended, not defence against a continuing threat, and it is also far more harm than was needed against two slaps. Option A is true about when the right arose but ignores when it ended. Option B describes revenge, which the law does not permit. Option D is wrong in principle, because the passage allows even death to be caused in grave cases, so grievous hurt is not barred as such. Option C is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: the right did arise with the first slap, but the passage says it lasts only while the apprehension lasts, and it ended when Bhola walked away.

Q7 B S 37: time to have recourse to public authorities MED

Section 37, as the passage puts it, denies the right of private defence where there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities. Tejpal's message threatened an attack the following evening. Lakshmi had a whole day and a police station ten minutes away, yet she went to his house the next morning and struck him to prevent the threatened attack. At that moment no attack was in progress or imminent, and the public authorities could easily have been approached; the passage therefore gives her no right of private defence. Option A rests on the rule that a threat can create a reasonable apprehension, but it ignores the express limit about time to seek protection. Option C is true of a sudden and imminent danger, where a person need not wait to be struck, but it does not license a pre-emptive strike many hours ahead. Option D is wrong because the passage says a threat can give rise to the right; the medium of the threat is irrelevant. Option B is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is the trap: a defender need not wait for the first blow when danger is imminent, but here the danger lay many hours ahead and the police were close at hand.

Q8 D Stretch: private defence against a person of unsound mind ELITE

Two features of the facts might seem to defeat Irfan's plea, and the passage answers both. First, Mohan has a severe mental illness and may not be criminally liable. The passage states that the right of private defence exists even against a person of unsound mind, because what matters is the danger to the defender, not the guilt of the attacker. Second, Irfan caused death. Section 38 allows death to be caused where an assault causes a reasonable apprehension that death or grievous hurt will otherwise follow. A sickle swung at the neck in a stairwell from which Irfan could not escape plainly creates that apprehension, and a hard push is a response reasonably related to the threat. Option A ignores the rule on attackers of unsound mind. Option B invents a rule the passage does not contain and weighs the response in golden scales. Option C makes protection turn on Irfan's knowledge of the illness, which the passage treats as irrelevant. Option D is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: an insane attacker may commit no offence, but the passage gives the right of private defence against such a person all the same.

Q9 A Ss 37-38: harm beyond what defence requires HARD

Kabir's shove and raised fist did give Sunil a right of private defence, because they created a reasonable apprehension of danger to his body. The question is how far that right extended. Section 37 says it never extends to inflicting more harm than necessary, and section 38 allows death to be caused only in grave cases, such as an assault causing a reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt. An unarmed man shoving another and raising his fist creates, at most, a fear of simple hurt. Shooting him in the chest with a pistol is out of all proportion to that danger, so Sunil exceeded the right and is liable. Option B misuses the golden-scales principle, which forgives small misjudgments of force but still requires a reasonable relation to the threat. Option C invents a rule that carrying a weapon forfeits the right. Option D treats the licence and Kabir's first touch as decisive, though neither answers the question of proportion. Option A is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option B is the trap: courts do allow latitude to a defender, but a fatal shot against a shove and a raised fist bears no reasonable relation to the threat.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q10 D Parallel flaw: post hoc causation MED

Argument IV observes that leakage complaints fell after the new secretary took charge in April and concludes that her methods caused the fall. The only evidence is the order of events: one thing followed another, so the first is taken to have caused the second. Nothing rules out other explanations, such as repairs already planned, a dry season or fewer residents. Option D has exactly this shape. Sales rose after the cafe began playing slow music in June, and the argument concludes that the music raised sales, again relying only on sequence in time. Option A moves from a property of each part to the same property of the whole, which is the flaw in Argument III. Option B is a valid argument that denies the consequent of a conditional. Option C is a stronger causal argument, because it compares two towns that both cut speed limits and isolates the one difference, the fines, so it does not share the flaw of relying on mere sequence. Option D is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is the trap: it also draws a causal conclusion, but it uses a comparison that controls for the shared change, which is exactly what Argument IV lacks.

Q11 A Parallel flaw: denying the antecedent HARD

Argument II says that defaulting for six months is one ground on which the committee may suspend a parking pass. It then notes that Mr Iyer has never defaulted and concludes that the committee has no power to suspend his pass. That is the error of denying the antecedent: the conditional states a sufficient condition, not the only one, so the committee may have other grounds, such as misuse of the pass. Option A repeats the pattern. Scoring above 90 is one way to win a scholarship; Riya scored 85; the argument concludes she cannot win one, ignoring other routes such as sport or need. Option B denies the consequent and is valid. Option C affirms the consequent, a different error. Option D looks identical to A but begins with 'only', which makes scoring above 90 a necessary condition; Riya's score of 85 then really does exclude her, so D is valid and does not share the error. Option A is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is the trap: it reaches the same conclusion as A, but the word 'only' turns the condition into a necessary one, which makes D a valid argument.

Q12 C Parallel flaw: fallacy of composition HARD

Argument III moves from a property of each part to the same property of the whole: each of the six guards is excellent, so the team is excellent. That inference is unsafe, because a team's quality also depends on how its members work together, how shifts are arranged and whether the posts are covered. Six excellent individuals may still form a poorly organised team. Option C commits the same error. Each chapter of the textbook is short, so the textbook as a whole is said to be short, although many short chapters can add up to a long book. Option A reverses the direction, reasoning from the whole to each part, which is the fallacy of division, not composition. Option B is a reasonable statistical inference from 'most' to a probable conclusion about one member, and it is suitably qualified by 'probably'. Option D infers a cause from a sequence in time, which is the flaw in Argument IV. Option C is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it also confuses parts and wholes, but it reasons from the whole to the parts (division), the reverse of Argument III.

Q13 B Stretch: chained conditionals with contraposition ELITE

Argument I has the form: if A, then B; if B, then C; therefore, if not C, then not A. Raising the charge (A) leads to repainting (B), repainting leads to a higher resale value (C), and so a failure of resale value to rise shows that the charge was not raised. The two conditionals chain into 'if A, then C', and its contrapositive, 'if not C, then not A', follows validly. Option B has precisely this form: bail (A) leads to Ravi walking free (B), walking free leads to his rejoining work (C), and so if he has not rejoined, bail was refused. Option A concludes 'if not A, then not C', which denies the antecedent and is invalid. Option C changes the second premise to 'if C, then B', so the conditionals no longer chain and its conclusion does not follow. Option D concludes 'if C, then A', which affirms the consequent. Only B is valid in the same way as Argument I. Option B is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it uses the same two premises and sounds like a mirror image, but 'if not A, then not C' does not follow from a chain that runs from A to C.

Q14 B Bold-face: prediction and counter-evidence MED

The first boldfaced portion reports what the librarians who defend the fines predict: that abolishing fines would leave the shelves empty because readers would stop returning books on time. The author does not hold this view; the very next sentence says that the experience of the district libraries 'points the other way'. So the first portion is a prediction the argument sets out to refute. The second boldfaced portion reports what happened at those libraries after fines ended: returns within the loan period rose slightly and lapsed members came back. That is evidence directly against the prediction of empty shelves. Option A misidentifies the conclusion, which is the final sentence recommending abolition across the state. Option C reverses the author's attitude to the prediction. Option D treats the prediction as the author's own evidence and the district results as an objection, which inverts their roles. Option B is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: the first portion sounds like a firm claim, but it belongs to the librarians, and the argument's own conclusion is the final, unbolded sentence.

Q15 D Bold-face: conceded counter-consideration HARD

The third boldfaced portion is introduced by 'It must be granted that', a phrase that signals a concession. The author admits that the fines brought in revenue that paid for new books, and adds that abolition will open a gap in the budget. That fact tells against abolishing the fines, so it is a consideration on the other side. The author then answers it: the fines yielded less than the staff time spent collecting and disputing them, so the gap is smaller than it looks. A conceded point that the argument then seeks to outweigh is exactly what option D describes. Option A is wrong because the conclusion is the final sentence recommending abolition. Option B is wrong because the revenue point has nothing to do with whether shelves will empty. Option C confuses the third portion with the following, unbolded sentence: it is that later sentence, not the bold portion, which compares revenue with the cost of collection. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: the passage does compare revenue with collection costs, but that comparison is made in the next sentence, which answers the third portion rather than being it.

Q16 A Stretch: describing the whole method ELITE

To describe the method, trace each move. First, the argument states the librarians' forecast that abolition would empty the shelves. Second, it rebuts that forecast with evidence from district libraries that actually dropped fines in 2022, where returns rose slightly and lapsed members returned. Third, it concedes a cost of abolition, the lost revenue that paid for new books. Fourth, it argues that the cost is smaller than it looks, because collecting the fines cost more in staff time than they raised. Finally, it concludes that fines should be abolished in all the state's libraries. Option A captures every one of these steps. Option B is wrong because the argument never questions the librarians' motives and proposes no compromise. Option C is wrong twice: the evidence comes from several district libraries, not one, and the argument concedes the revenue cost rather than dismissing it as negligible. Option D has the wrong conclusion, since the argument calls for abolition, not reduction. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: its first half could pass as a loose description, but the argument recommends abolishing the fines, not merely reducing them.

Q17 C Bold-face: relating two portions to the conclusion HARD

The conclusion is the final sentence: the state should abolish late fines in all its public libraries. The second boldfaced portion, the district libraries' experience of better returns and returning members, counts in favour of that conclusion because it removes the librarians' main objection. The third boldfaced portion, that fines paid for new books, counts against the conclusion, because it identifies a loss abolition would cause. The author concedes it and then argues that it is outweighed, since collecting the fines cost more in staff time than they raised. Option C states this relationship exactly. Option A wrongly puts the third portion on the side of the conclusion; the revenue point is a cost of abolition, and the cost of collection appears only in the following sentence. Option B wrongly treats the second portion as an objection. Option D reverses the two roles entirely. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: the argument does mention the cost of collecting fines, but that point answers the third portion; the third portion itself, lost revenue, weighs against abolition.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q18 A Successive percentage change MED

R procured 40 lakh tonnes in 2022-23, 30 in 2023-24 and 39 in 2024-25. The first change is a fall of 10 on a base of 40, that is, -25%. The second is a rise of 9 on a base of 30, that is, +30%. Successive percentage changes do not add; they multiply. The net factor is (1 - 0.25) x (1 + 0.30) = 0.75 x 1.30 = 0.975, which is a fall of 2.5%. The same result follows directly from the end points: (39 - 40) / 40 x 100 = -2.5%. Option B is what one gets by adding -25% and +30% as if the two changes shared a base. Option C assumes the two changes cancel because the second recovers most of the first. Option D doubles the true fall. The key lesson is that each percentage is measured on a different base, 40 in the first year and 30 in the second, so the larger percentage rise is applied to a smaller number. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: adding -25% and +30% gives +5%, but the 30% rise is calculated on the smaller base of 30, so it does not undo the 25% fall.

Q19 C Percentage points versus per cent HARD

P's share in 2022-23 is 80 / 200 x 100 = 40%, because the four states procured 80 + 60 + 40 + 20 = 200 lakh tonnes. In 2024-25 the total is 125 + 54 + 39 + 32 = 250 lakh tonnes, so P's share is 125 / 250 x 100 = 50%. The share therefore rose from 40% to 50%. Measured as a difference between two percentages, that is a rise of 50 - 40 = 10 percentage points. Measured as a relative change in the share itself, it is (50 - 40) / 40 x 100 = 25%. Option C states both figures correctly. Option A and option B confuse the two measures or report the wrong one. Option D gives 56.25%, which is the growth in P's quantity, from 80 to 125, not the growth in its share; the share grew more slowly because the total also grew by 25%. Keeping 'percentage points' for differences between shares and 'per cent' for relative change avoids this error. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: 10 percentage points is right, but the relative rise in the share is 10 / 40 = 25%, not 10%.

Q20 D Reverse percentage HARD

Work backwards from the 2024-25 figure of 42 lakh tonnes. It was 40% more than the 2022-23 figure, so the 2022-23 figure is 42 / 1.40 = 30 lakh tonnes. It was also 5% more than the 2023-24 figure, so the 2023-24 figure is 42 / 1.05 = 40 lakh tonnes. The rise from 2022-23 to 2023-24 is therefore 40 - 30 = 10 lakh tonnes on a base of 30, which is 10 / 30 x 100 = 33.33%. A check: 30 x 1.3333 = 40, and 40 x 1.05 = 42. Option A simply subtracts the two percentages, 40% - 5%, which ignores that they are measured against different bases. Option B computes 40 / 1.05, mixing a percentage with a divisor. Option C divides the rise of 10 by the later figure of 40 instead of the earlier

figure of 30, so it uses the wrong base. Reverse-percentage questions require dividing by the growth factor, never subtracting the percentage from the final figure. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: 40% - 5% = 35% looks natural, but the two percentages are measured on different bases, so they cannot simply be subtracted.

Q21 B Stretch: compound change in quantity and price ELITE

The value of procurement equals quantity times MSP, so its percentage change combines two changes multiplicatively. Q's quantity fell from 60 to 54 lakh tonnes, a factor of 54 / 60 = 0.90, that is, a 10% fall. The MSP rose from Rs 2,000 to Rs 2,250 per quintal, a factor of 2,250 / 2,000 = 1.125, a 12.5% rise. The value therefore changed by a factor of 0.90 x 1.125 = 1.0125, a rise of 1.25%. In rupees: 60 lakh tonnes is 600 lakh quintals, worth 600 lakh x Rs 2,000 = Rs 12,000 crore; 54 lakh tonnes is 540 lakh quintals, worth 540 lakh x Rs 2,250 = Rs 12,150 crore, and 150 / 12,000 = 1.25%. Option A adds the changes (12.5 - 10). Option C gets the sign wrong. Option D wrongly adds the interaction term instead of subtracting it: the true net is 12.5 - 10 - (0.10 x 12.5) = 1.25. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: 12.5% - 10% = 2.5% ignores that the 12.5% price rise applies only to the reduced quantity, which cuts the gain by 1.25 points.

Q22 D Share after a percentage change HARD

In 2024-25 S procured 32 lakh tonnes. A 25% rise gives 32 x 1.25 = 40 lakh tonnes in 2025-26. P, Q and R procure what they did in 2024-25, namely 125 + 54 + 39 = 218 lakh tonnes. The four states' total in 2025-26 is therefore 218 + 40 = 258 lakh tonnes. S's share is 40 / 258 x 100 = 15.50% to two decimal places. Option A applies the 25% rise to S's 2024-25 share (12.8% x 1.25 = 16%), forgetting that the total also rises when S's own procurement rises. Option B is S's 2024-25 share, 32 / 250, unchanged. Option C divides 40 by 270, which wrongly adds S's increase of 8 twice or uses a total that is not supported by the data. The general principle is that a share is a ratio, and when the part grows, the whole grows with it, so the share rises by less than the part. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: scaling the old share by 1.25 assumes the total stays at 250, but S's extra 8 lakh tonnes also enlarges the total to 258.

Q23 C Compound interest over two years MED

The bus costs Rs 50,00,000 and Sarthi pays Rs 10,00,000 itself, so the loan is Rs 40,00,000. At 10% per annum compounded annually for two years, the amount due is 40,00,000 x (1.10)^2 = 40,00,000 x 1.21 = Rs 48,40,000. The interest is the amount minus the principal: 48,40,000 - 40,00,000 = Rs 8,40,000. A year-by-year check: interest in year 1 is 10% of 40,00,000 = 4,00,000, making 44,00,000; interest in year 2 is 10% of 44,00,000 = 4,40,000; total interest = 8,40,000. Option A is the simple interest, 40,00,000 x 10% x 2, which ignores interest on the first year's interest. Option B applies compound interest to the full price of Rs 50,00,000, although Rs 10,00,000 was never borrowed. Option D is roughly half the correct figure and corresponds to only one year's interest at a slightly higher rate. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: Rs 8,00,000 is the simple interest; compounding adds interest on the first year's Rs 4,00,000 of interest, giving Rs 8,40,000.

Q24 A Markup and discount on a mixed load HARD

First find the fares. The operating cost per seat when all 50 seats are filled is 6,000 / 50 = Rs 120. The full fare is 25% above this: 120 x 1.25 = Rs 150. A student pays 20% less than the full fare: 150 x 0.80 = Rs 120. On the trip described, 30 passengers pay the full fare and 20 are students. Fares collected = 30 x 150 + 20 x 120 = 4,500 + 2,400 = Rs 6,900. Profit = 6,900 - 6,000 = Rs 900, and as a percentage of the operating cost, 900 / 6,000 x 100 = 15%. Option B comes from a shortcut that subtracts the average discount (40% of passengers x 20% = 8%) from the 25% markup; but the discount is taken on the fare of 150, not on the cost of 120, so the shortcut fails. Option C subtracts the student discount directly from the markup. Option D simply halves the 25% markup, which has no basis in the fares actually collected. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: 25% - 8% = 17% treats the student discount as if it were a percentage of cost, when it is 20% of the higher full fare.

Q25 B Break-even with a target profit HARD

A profit of at least 10% on the operating cost of Rs 6,000 means fares collected must be at least 6,000 x 1.10 = Rs 6,600. The full fare is 120 x 1.25 = Rs 150 and the student fare is 150 x 0.80 = Rs 120. The 10 students contribute 10 x 120 = Rs 1,200. The full-fare passengers must therefore contribute at least 6,600 - 1,200 = Rs 5,400, which needs 5,400 / 150 = 36 passengers. Since 36 + 10 = 46, this fits within the 50 seats, which is why option A, which says the target cannot be met, fails. A check with 35 full-fare passengers: 35 x 150 + 1,200 = 6,450, which is below 6,600, so 35 is not enough; with 36 the fares are exactly 6,600. Option C, 40, is the number of full-fare passengers that would merely cover the cost with no students on board. Option D, 44, is the number that would earn a 10% profit with no students, ignoring the Rs 1,200 they pay. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: 6,600 / 150 = 44 forgets that the 10 students on board already contribute Rs 1,200 towards the target.

Q26 D Stretch: repayment recovered from daily trip profit ELITE

The amount repaid to the bank is the principal plus compound interest: 40,00,000 x 1.21 = Rs 48,40,000. Each trip carries 40 full-fare passengers at Rs 150 and 10 students at Rs 120, so fares are 6,000 + 1,200 = Rs 7,200 and the trip profit is 7,200 - 6,000 = Rs 1,200. With 4

trips a day, daily profit is 4 x 1,200 = Rs 4,800. The number of days needed is 48,40,000 / 4,800 = 1,008.33. After 1,008 days the profit is 1,008 x 4,800 = Rs 48,38,400, still Rs 1,600 short; after 1,009 days it is Rs 48,43,200, which first equals or exceeds the repayment. Option A is the unrounded quotient, but the count must be a whole number of days. Option B covers the full bus price of Rs 50,00,000 rather than the amount repaid. Option C rounds 1,008.33 down, which leaves the target unmet. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: 1,008.33 rounded down gives 1,008, but after 1,008 days profit is still Rs 1,600 short, so the first day the target is met is day 1,009.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Which Act regulates transfers of property between living persons? — **The Transfer of Property Act, 1882**

2. Can property be transferred directly to an unborn person? — **No; only through a prior interest**

3. Which TPA section governs transfers for an unborn person's benefit? — **Section 13**

4. What interest must an unborn person take under s 13? — **The whole of the transferor's remaining interest**

5. Does a life interest given to an unborn person take effect? — **No; it fails**

6. Which TPA section states the rule against perpetuity? — **Section 14**

7. Perpetuity period under s 14? — **Lives in being plus the beneficiary's minority**

8. Full age assumed in the property passage? — **Eighteen years**

9. Is a gift vesting at age 21 to an unborn child valid? — **No; it offends the rule against perpetuity**

10. Which TPA section protects transferees from an ostensible owner? — **Section 41**

11. Whose consent makes a person an ostensible owner? — **The persons interested in the property**

12. May that consent be implied? — **Yes; express or implied**

13. What must the transferee show under s 41? — **Reasonable care and good faith**

14. Must a s 41 transfer be for consideration? — **Yes**

15. Which TPA section feeds the grant by estoppel? — **Section 43**

16. Does s 43 cover erroneous as well as fraudulent claims? — **Yes**

17. At whose option does the later interest pass under s 43? — **The transferee's**

18. Until when can the s 43 option be used? — **While the contract of transfer subsists**

19. Whom does the s 43 proviso protect? — **A later bona fide transferee for value without notice**

20. Which law replaced the IPC in 2023? — **The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023**

21. Which BNS section says private defence is no offence? — **Section 34**

22. Whose body may a person defend? — **His own and any other person's**

23. Is there a right of defence against an insane attacker? — **Yes**

24. Which BNS section sets limits on private defence? — **Section 37**

25. When is there no right of private defence? — **When there is time to seek public authorities**

26. Maximum harm allowed in private defence? — **No more than necessary for defence**

27. Which BNS section lists when death may be caused? — **Section 38**

28. Name one s 38 ground for causing death. — **Reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt**

29. When does the right of private defence of body begin? — **On a reasonable apprehension of danger**

30. How long does the right of private defence of body last? — **As long as the apprehension lasts**

31. Do courts weigh private defence 'in golden scales'? — **No**

32. Was Ramesh protected after chasing Bhola 500 metres? — **No; the danger had ended**

33. Was Sunil's fatal shot at an unarmed man protected? — **No; it exceeded what defence required**

34. Name the flaw in the leakage-complaints argument. — **Post hoc: sequence taken as cause**

35. Name the flaw in the parking-pass argument. — **Denying the antecedent**

36. Name the flaw in the security-team argument. — **Fallacy of composition**

37. What is the reverse of the fallacy of composition? — **The fallacy of division**

38. Is 'if A then B; not B; so not A' valid? — **Yes; denying the consequent**

39. Is 'if A then B; B; so A' valid? — **No; affirming the consequent**

40. What does 'only' do to a condition? — **Makes it a necessary condition**

41. What form does Argument I in the cooperative passage take? — **Chained conditionals, then the contrapositive**

42. What do defenders predict if library fines end? — **Empty shelves**

43. When did the district libraries drop fines? — **In 2022**

44. What concession does the library argument make? — **Fines paid for new books**

45. What outweighs the lost fine revenue? — **Staff time spent collecting the fines**

46. Net change in R's procurement over two years? — **A fall of 2.5%**

47. Change in P's share, 2022-23 to 2024-25? — **10 percentage points, a 25% rise**

48. Change in the value of Q's procurement? — **A rise of 1.25%**

49. Interest on Sarthi's Rs 40 lakh loan over two years? — **Rs 8,40,000**

50. Profit on a full trip with 20 students? — **15% of operating cost**

51. Must the prior interest and the unborn's interest arise from the same transfer? — **Yes, the same transfer**

52. On what date is a person's existence tested under s 13? — **The date of the transfer**

53. Who took the prior life interest in Kamla's gift? — **Her son Vijay**

54. At what age was Meena's child to take the farm? — **Twenty-one**

55. Why did the gift to Meena's child fail? — **Vesting went beyond the minority period**

56. What is the s 43 doctrine popularly called? — **Feeding the grant by estoppel**

57. What did Arun falsely tell Bina? — **That his uncle's plot was left to him**

58. How did Arun later acquire the plot? — **Under his uncle's will**

59. Is Bina limited to a refund under s 43? — **No; she may elect to take the plot**

60. What is Bina's remedy after Chetan wins? — **A claim against Arun personally**

61. In whose name did Deepa record her shop? — **Her brother Kunal's**

62. What did Farhan check before buying the shop? — **The records showing Kunal as owner**