CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily Practice Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 14 November 2026

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

ANSWER KEY — 14 NOVEMBER 2026

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

LEGAL REASONING

Q1 C — S 144 BNSS: 'sufficient means' includes earning capacity — MED

Section 144 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 makes a person liable when, having sufficient means, he neglects or refuses to maintain a wife who is unable to maintain herself. Leela has no income, so the only question is whether Harish has sufficient means. The passage answers it directly: courts treat an able-bodied man who is capable of earning as a person having sufficient means, even if he is unemployed by choice. Harish is a qualified electrician in good health who has chosen to resign, so his lack of a salary is no defence. Option A equates means with a present salary, which the passage rejects. Option B adds a requirement that Leela prove his motive for resigning; the rule looks only at his capacity to earn, not at why he stopped. Option D demands savings or property, which again confuses actual income with earning capacity. Option C states the rule correctly and is the answer.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: it sounds like common sense that a man with no salary has no means, but the passage treats earning capacity, not current income, as sufficient means.

Q2 A — S 144 BNSS: divorced wife who has not remarried — HARD

The passage gives an extended meaning to 'wife' for the purpose of section 144: it includes a woman who has been divorced by, or has obtained a divorce from, her husband and has not remarried. Meera obtained a divorce from Arjun in 2024 and has not remarried, so she is a 'wife' within the provision. She has no income, so she is unable to maintain herself, and Arjun, a bank officer, plainly has sufficient means. Her claim therefore lies. Option B assumes that divorce ends every duty of maintenance, which the definition contradicts. Option C draws a distinction between a wife who is divorced by her husband and one who obtains a divorce; the definition expressly covers both. Option D sends her to section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act as a wife, but the passage describes section 20 only in relation to children and aged or infirm parents, and in any case section 144 already covers her. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: it seems fair to protect only a wife who did not seek the divorce, but the definition covers a woman divorced by her husband and one who obtained a divorce alike.

Q3 D — S 144 BNSS: husband's second marriage as just ground for refusal — HARD

The passage deals with this very situation. When a husband offers to maintain his wife on condition that she lives with him and she refuses, the Magistrate considers her grounds, and the husband's marriage to another woman is expressly a just ground for her refusal. Vikram has married another woman and offers maintenance only if Sunita returns to live with him and his new wife. Her refusal is therefore justified, and the bar on a wife who refuses to live with her husband without sufficient reason does not apply. Option A treats every refusal of a conditional offer as fatal, ignoring the rule that the Magistrate weighs her grounds. Option B fixes on the fact that she left first, but the question is whether her present refusal has sufficient reason, and his remarriage supplies it. Option C asks her to prove the second marriage void, a condition the passage nowhere imposes. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: Sunita did leave first, but the bar concerns refusing to live with the husband without sufficient reason, and his second marriage is a just ground for refusing now.

Q4 B — S 144 BNSS: meaning of 'living in adultery' — HARD

Section 144 bars a wife who is living in adultery, but the passage explains the phrase: 'living in adultery' means a continuing adulterous life, not a single lapse that has ended. Rekha's affair took place four years ago and ended within months. She is not now leading an adulterous life, so the bar does not apply. Nor does any other bar apply: Mohan turned her out of the house, so she is not refusing without sufficient reason to live with him, and a separation forced on her by Mohan is not a separation by mutual consent. Since she cannot support herself, she is entitled to claim. Option A treats any past adultery as enough, which the definition rejects. Option C calls every separation mutual, but she was turned out against her will. Option D invents a power to reduce the allowance in proportion to past misconduct; the passage contains no such rule. Option B is correct.

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it reads 'living in adultery' as 'has ever committed adultery', but the passage confines the bar to a continuing adulterous life.

Q5 C Stretch: adult unmarried daughter under s 144 BNSS and s 20 HAMA ELITE

Two provisions must be applied separately. Under section 144, a child who has attained majority can claim only if he or she is unable to maintain itself by reason of physical or mental abnormality or injury. Ananya is 22 and in good health, so she falls outside section 144, however real her need. Section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 is wider on this point. It provides that the obligation to maintain an unmarried daughter continues so long as she is unable to maintain herself out of her own earnings or other property. Ananya is a Hindu, unmarried, and has no earnings or property, so she may claim maintenance from her father under section 20 in a civil court. Option A ignores the condition of abnormality or injury in section 144. Option B ignores section 20 altogether. Option D wrongly treats both provisions as covering every unmarried daughter. Option C correctly gives the answer under each provision.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: Ananya is his child and cannot maintain herself, but section 144 covers an adult child only if the inability arises from abnormality or injury.

Q6 A S 121 BSA: estoppel by representation MED

Section 121 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 bars a person who has intentionally caused another to believe a thing to be true, and to act on that belief, from denying its truth in a proceeding between them. All three conditions in the passage are met. Kiran represented an existing fact, that the plot belonged to her; Dev believed it; and he acted on it by paying Rs 20 lakh. In Kiran's suit against Dev she therefore cannot deny that she was the owner when she sold, and her later inheritance does not help her. Option B treats the lack of title at the time of the statement as a defence, which is exactly what estoppel prevents her from setting up. Option C adds a requirement that the maker knew the statement was false; the section speaks of intentionally causing a belief and says nothing of knowledge of falsity. Option D rests the result on length of possession, which is irrelevant. Option A is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option C is the trap: it sounds as though estoppel should punish only a deliberate lie, but section 121 turns on intentionally causing the belief and the other's reliance, not on knowledge of falsity.

Q7 D S 121 BSA: no estoppel where the other party knew the truth HARD

Estoppel protects a person who has been misled. The passage states that if the other person knew the truth, he was not misled by the representation, and no estoppel arises. Lal read Sohan's school certificate before lending and so knew that Sohan was 16. He did not lend in the belief that Sohan was 19, so the second and third conditions, belief and action on that belief, fail, and Sohan is free to plead his minority. Option A recites the first condition, an intentional representation, but ignores that Lal did not believe it. Option B suggests that a lie about age forfeits a minor's protection, which the passage does not say; it adds that estoppel cannot be used to defeat a statute. Option C wrongly calls a person's age a matter of law; a person's age is a fact, so the reason given is false even though the conclusion is right. Option D gives the correct reason and is the answer.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: Sohan did lie on purpose, but estoppel also requires that Lal believed the statement and acted on it, and Lal knew the truth.

Q8 B Tenant estoppel: landlord's title at the start of the tenancy HARD

The passage states the rule plainly: a tenant of immovable property is not permitted to deny that the landlord had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to the property. Farah took the shop from Gopal in 2019. Her plea is that Gopal never owned it, which is a denial of his title at the beginning of the tenancy, the very thing the rule forbids. She cannot escape the bar by relying on municipal records, because the rule prevents the denial however it is proved. Option A states the opposite of the rule. Option C relabels the plea as proof of a public fact, but its object is still to show that Gopal had no title when he let the shop. Option D reaches the right conclusion for a wrong reason: the bar arises from the tenancy itself, not from the length of time for which rent has been paid. Option B states the rule and is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option D is the trap: its conclusion is right, but the bar comes from the tenancy itself, not from five years of rent payments.

Q9 C Stretch: tenant shows landlord's title ended after the tenancy began ELITE

The tenant's bar is narrow. As the passage says, it is confined to the landlord's title at the moment the tenancy began, and a tenant remains free to show that the landlord's title has since come to an end, for example by a sale to another person to whom the tenant now pays rent. Neha does not deny that Hari owned the flat in 2020, when he let it to her. She pleads that Hari sold the flat to Usha in 2024, that Usha told her of the sale, and that she has paid rent to Usha since. That is a plea that Hari's title ended after the tenancy began, which the rule permits, so Hari cannot claim the 2025 rent. Option A reads the bar as covering the landlord's title for all time. Option B invents a condition that she first give up possession. Option D invents a time limit of four years. Option C is correct.

Examiner's note — the trap: Option A is the trap: it states the tenant's bar too widely, as a bar on denying the landlord's title at any time, when it covers only his title at the start.

LOGICAL REASONING

Q10 B Strengthen: dose-response within the treated area HARD

The department infers that the programme caused the 28 per cent fall. The strongest support for a causal claim is evidence that the effect appears where the cause is present and is absent where it is not, within otherwise similar places. Option B supplies exactly that inside Rampur itself: admissions fell mainly in villages where visits had begun and not in villages where staff vacancies delayed them. Because these villages share the same district, hospitals and record-keeping, the comparison rules out many district-wide alternative explanations. Option A is a general fact about age and stroke that applies equally to every district and does not link the fall to the programme. Option C describes training, which tells us nothing about results. Option D, that neighbouring districts have untreated hypertension, may explain why their admissions stayed level, but it does not show that the visits produced Rampur's fall; it is far weaker than a within-district comparison. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: it seems to explain the neighbours' flat figures, but it says nothing about whether the visits, rather than some other change, lowered admissions in Rampur.

Q11 D Strengthen EXCEPT: an alternative explanation weakens HARD

In an EXCEPT question, three options strengthen the argument and the answer is the one that does not. Option A strengthens it by showing the mechanism working: blood pressure control improved after the programme began. Option B strengthens it by showing that Rampur and its neighbours were comparable before 2022, so the later divergence is more likely due to the programme. Option C strengthens it by ruling out other changes in hospital services that might have altered admissions. Option D does the opposite. The figure in the passage counts admissions at the district's public hospitals only. If a large private hospital opened in 2022 and now treats many of the district's stroke patients, admissions at public hospitals could fall even if the number of strokes did not, which offers an alternative explanation for the 28 per cent decline. Option D therefore weakens the argument and is the answer.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap for careless readers: it mentions a private hospital, but only to say none opened, which removes an alternative explanation and so strengthens the argument.

Q12 A Necessary assumption: the measure tracks the outcome HARD

The evidence is a fall in stroke admissions at public hospitals; the conclusion is that the programme reduced strokes. The step from one to the other assumes that fewer admissions means fewer strokes, rather than the same number of strokes with fewer patients reaching those hospitals, for example because they went elsewhere or died before admission. Negate option A and the argument collapses: if the fall reflects fewer patients reaching the public hospitals, it is no longer evidence that the programme worked. Option B is too strong. The argument does not need every household to have been visited every month; substantial coverage would do. Option C is also too strong and irrelevant, since the programme could work even if other treatments also control blood pressure. Option D concerns what neighbouring districts will do in future, which has no bearing on whether the programme caused the fall in Rampur. Option A is the assumption.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: it sounds like a condition of success, but the argument needs only enough coverage, not perfect monthly coverage of every household.

Q13 C Stretch: strengthening a generalisation from one district ELITE

The question separates two claims. The first is that the programme worked in Rampur; the second is the recommendation that it be extended to every district. The second needs evidence that the result is not peculiar to Rampur. Option C provides it: trial runs in three districts with different terrain and staffing produced similar falls, which shows the effect survives changes in the conditions that might otherwise limit it. Option A, a slight fall among residents under fifty, actually raises doubt, because the programme served only those over fifty; a general fall hints at some other cause. Option B shows that families accept the visits in Rampur, but acceptance there says nothing about other districts. Option D weakens the recommendation, because if Rampur has more health workers per household than anywhere else, its result may depend on staffing that other districts lack. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: it shows the programme is welcome, but only in Rampur, and so it supports the local claim rather than the case for extending it statewide.

Q14 D Weaken: alternative cause MED

The report observes that the average time to decide bail applications fell from 40 to 22 days after the move to video hearings, and it concludes that the new format caused the fall. The most direct way to weaken a causal explanation is to identify another change, made at the same time, that could produce the same effect. Option D does this. If the court also doubled the number of judges hearing bail applications in January 2025, the faster decisions may be due to greater bench strength rather than to the video format. Option A concerns persuasiveness, not speed. Option B, that the number of applications stayed the same, removes one alternative explanation, a drop in workload, and so if anything strengthens the report. Option C says courts that hear bail in person still have long delays, which supports the report's view that the format matters. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: it sounds like useful context, but a steady number of filings removes a rival cause and so supports the report rather than weakening it.

Q15 A Weaken EXCEPT: a premise-consistent fact HARD

Three options weaken the argument by offering another reason why bail decisions became faster in 2025, and the answer is the one that does not. Option B gives a rival cause: police reports filed online cut weeks of delay. Option C gives another: a change in the law making bail the rule for most minor offences would make many applications quicker to decide. Option D gives a third: with the backlog cleared in December 2024, new applications in 2025 faced no queue, which could shorten the average on its own. Option A does not weaken the

argument. That lawyers save travel time between court complexes is consistent with the report's own explanation that lawyers no longer miss hearings, and so, if anything, it supports the claim that the video format helps. Option A is therefore the exception and the answer.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: clearing a backlog sounds like good management rather than a rival cause, but an empty list at the start of 2025 would shorten the average time on its own.

Q16 B Weaken a recommendation: disanalogy between cases HARD

The report's evidence comes only from bail applications, yet it recommends video hearings for all matters, including criminal trials and civil appeals. Such an extension assumes that what is true of bail hearings is true of other proceedings. Option B attacks that assumption. Bail hearings turn on documents, which suit a screen, while trials require witnesses to be examined, and if video links often disrupt that process, the format may slow trials down rather than speed them up. Option A, that bail applications form a large share of the work, if anything makes the gains in bail more significant and does not show that other matters would suffer. Option C reports a preference of some prisoners, which does not address speed. Option D, that the equipment was within budget, removes a practical objection and supports the recommendation. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: it is a genuine objection to video hearings, but it concerns preference, while the recommendation rests on speed and on extending bail results to trials.

Q17 C Stretch: selection effect in the compared figures ELITE

The question asks for the option that shows the two figures do not measure the same thing. The figure of 40 days covers all bail applications under the old system. If, from 2025, the applications that the registry judged complex were heard in person and left out of the video figures, as option C states, the figure of 22 days covers only the simpler cases. Simpler cases are decided faster under any format, so part or all of the fall may come from removing the slow cases from the count rather than from the video format. Option A describes a prior downward trend; it weakens the causal claim somewhat, but it does not make the two figures incomparable, and a slow trend could not explain a fall of almost half. Option B notes variation between cases, which existed in both years. Option D concerns the length of orders, not the comparability of the figures. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: a pre-existing trend does weaken the argument a little, but the question asks what makes the comparison unlike, and only the excluded complex cases do that.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q18 B Volume of a cylinder EASY

The volume of a cylinder is pi x r squared x h. For the tin, r = 7 cm and h = 20 cm, so the volume is 22/7 x 7 x 7 x 20 cubic centimetres. Cancelling the 7 in the denominator against one of the 7s gives 22 x 7 x 20 = 154 x 20 = 3,080 cubic centimetres. Since 1 litre = 1,000 cubic centimetres, the tin holds 3,080 / 1,000 = 3.08 litres. As a check, the area of the circular base is 22/7 x 49 = 154 square centimetres, and 154 x 20 = 3,080, which agrees. Option A divides by 10,000 instead of 1,000. Option C divides by 100. Option D, 6.16 litres, doubles the correct figure, as happens if the diameter of 14 cm is multiplied by the radius instead of squaring the radius. The tin therefore holds 3.08 litres, and option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option D is the trap: multiplying the diameter by the radius, 14 x 7 instead of 7 x 7, doubles the base area and gives 6.16 litres.

Q19 A Packing cylinders in a cuboid MED

A tin standing upright occupies a square of side equal to its diameter, 2 x 7 = 14 cm, and a height of 20 cm. Along the carton's 56 cm length, 56 / 14 = 4 tins fit. Along its 42 cm width, 42 / 14 = 3 tins fit. So one layer holds 4 x 3 = 12 tins. The carton is 40 cm high and each tin is 20 cm tall, so 40 / 20 = 2 layers fit. The greatest number is therefore 12 x 2 = 24 tins, and every dimension divides exactly, so no space along the edges is wasted. Option B, 30, comes from dividing the carton's volume, 56 x 42 x 40 = 94,080 cubic centimetres, by the tin's volume, 3,080, which gives about 30.5. That method ignores the gaps between round tins and cannot be used for packing. Options C and D come from miscounting rows or layers. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: dividing volumes gives about 30, but round tins leave gaps, so the count must be made row by row and layer by layer.

Q20 D Surface area: curved surface plus one end HARD

The tank is a closed cylinder with r = 1.4 m and h = 3 m, but only the curved surface and the top are painted. The curved surface area is 2 x pi x r x h = 2 x 22/7 x 1.4 x 3. Since 22/7 x 1.4 = 4.4, this is 2 x 4.4 x 3 = 26.4 square metres. The top is a circle of area pi x r squared = 22/7 x 1.4 x 1.4 = 4.4 x 1.4 = 6.16 square metres. The painted area is 26.4 + 6.16 = 32.56 square metres. At Rs 50 per square metre, the cost is 32.56 x 50 = Rs 1,628. Option A, Rs 1,320, paints only the curved surface. Option B, Rs 1,936, paints the base as well: 26.4 + 2 x 6.16 = 38.72 square metres, and 38.72 x 50 = 1,936. Option C, Rs 616, paints only the two ends. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: it uses the total surface area of a closed cylinder and forgets that the base rests on the floor and is not painted.

Q21 B Volume conversion and division with remainder HARD

First find the tank's capacity. Its volume is pi x r squared x h = 22/7 x 1.4 x 1.4 x 3 = 6.16 x 3 = 18.48 cubic metres. One cubic metre is 1,000 litres, so the tank holds 18,480 litres when full. Three-quarters of that is 18,480 x 3/4 = 13,860 litres. Each tin holds 3.08 litres, so

the oil fills 13,860 / 3.08 = 4,500 tins exactly. Each carton holds 24 tins, so 4,500 / 24 = 187.5. That means 187 cartons are completely filled, and the remaining 12 tins half fill one more carton. Option A, 188, is the number of cartons used, not the number completely filled. Option C, 250, is the number for a full tank: 18,480 / 3.08 = 6,000 tins, and 6,000 / 24 = 250. Option D, 4,500, is the number of tins, not cartons. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: 187.5 rounds up to 188 cartons used, but the question asks how many are completely filled, which is 187.

Q22 A Stretch: waste as a share of sheet bought ELITE

Work out the sheet bought for one tin and the part scrapped. The body is a rectangle whose length is the circumference, 2 x 22/7 x 7 = 44 cm, and whose width is the height, 20 cm, so it uses 44 x 20 = 880 square centimetres with no waste. Each lid is cut from a square of side 14 cm, area 196 square centimetres, while the lid itself is a circle of area 22/7 x 7 x 7 = 154 square centimetres. Each square therefore wastes 196 - 154 = 42 square centimetres, and the two squares waste 84. The sheet bought is 880 + 2 x 196 = 1,272 square centimetres, so the share scrapped is 84 / 1,272 x 100 = 6.60 per cent. Option B, 21.43 per cent, is the waste within one lid square only. Option C divides 84 by the tin's surface area, 1,188, instead of the sheet bought. Option D divides by the body alone. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: 1,188 square centimetres is the tin's surface area, but the base for the percentage must be the 1,272 square centimetres of sheet actually bought.

Q23 D Upstream and downstream speeds MED

Upstream, the boat's speed over the bank is its still-water speed minus the current: 12 - 3 = 9 km/h. Downstream, it is 12 + 3 = 15 km/h. The boat goes 18 km upstream and 18 km back. Time upstream = 18 / 9 = 2 hours. Time downstream = 18 / 15 = 1.2 hours, and 0.2 of an hour is 0.2 x 60 = 12 minutes, so 1.2 hours is 1 hour 12 minutes. The round trip therefore takes 2 hours + 1 hour 12 minutes = 3 hours 12 minutes. Option A, 3 hours, divides the whole 36 km by the still-water speed of 12 km/h and so ignores the current. Option B treats 1.2 hours as 1 hour 20 minutes, confusing a decimal of an hour with minutes. Option C, 3 hours 36 minutes, divides the 36 km by 10 km/h, which is not the boat's speed in either direction. Option D is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: 1.2 hours is 1 hour 12 minutes, not 1 hour 20 minutes, because 0.2 of an hour is 12 minutes.

Q24 C Average speed over a round trip HARD

Average speed is total distance divided by total time, not the average of the two speeds. The boat covers 18 km upstream and 18 km back, a total of 36 km. From the previous question, the total time is 2 + 1.2 = 3.2 hours. The average speed is 36 / 3.2 = 11.25 km/h. The same result follows from the formula for equal distances at two speeds, 2 x u x v / (u + v) = 2 x 9 x 15 / (9 + 15) = 270 / 24 = 11.25 km/h. Option A, 12 km/h, is the simple average of 9 and 15, which would be right only if equal times, not equal distances, were spent at each speed. Because the boat spends longer going at the slower speed, the average must be below 12. Option D, 10.8 km/h, divides 36 km by 3 hours 20 minutes, the time obtained by misreading 1.2 hours. Option B is an arithmetic slip. Option C is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option A is the trap: 12 km/h is the arithmetic mean of 9 and 15, but the boat spends more time at 9 km/h, so the true average is lower.

Q25 B Relative speed: catching up from behind HARD

By 9:15 a.m., when Q starts, P has flown for a quarter of an hour at 40 km/h, so it is 40 x 1/4 = 10 km ahead. Both fly in the same direction, so Q gains on P at the difference of their speeds, 60 - 40 = 20 km/h. Q closes the 10 km gap in 10 / 20 = 0.5 hours, that is, 30 minutes after it starts, at 9:45 a.m. In that half hour Q covers 60 x 0.5 = 30 km. As a check, P has then flown for 45 minutes: 40 x 0.75 = 30 km. Both are 30 km from the base, so the meeting point is confirmed. Option A gives the time at which Q has flown only a quarter hour, when it is still 5 km behind P. Option C multiplies Q's speed by P's flying time of 0.75 hours. Option D gives P's position at 10:00 a.m., but by then Q has flown 45 km and has already passed P. Option B is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option C is the trap: it multiplies Q's 60 km/h by 45 minutes, but Q has flown for only 30 minutes when it catches P.

Q26 A Stretch: finding the current from a timed round trip ELITE

Let the monsoon current be c km/h. Upstream speed is 12 - c and downstream speed is 12 + c. The total time is 32 / (12 - c) + 32 / (12 + c) = 6. Combining the fractions, 32 x [(12 + c) + (12 - c)] / (144 - c squared) = 6, which gives 32 x 24 / (144 - c squared) = 6. So 768 = 6 x (144 - c squared) = 864 - 6 c squared. Then 6 c squared = 96, c squared = 16 and c = 4 km/h, taking the positive root. Check: upstream speed is 8 km/h, so 32 km takes 4 hours; downstream speed is 16 km/h, so 32 km takes 2 hours; the total is 6 hours, as stated. Option B, 3 km/h, is the dry-season current, which would give 32/9 + 32/15, about 5.69 hours. Options C and D also fail the check. Option A is correct.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Option B is the trap: 3 km/h is the dry-season figure from the passage, and it gives a round trip of about 5.7 hours, not 6.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Which BNSS section provides for maintenance of wives, children and parents? — **Section 144**

2. Which CrPC section did BNSS section 144 replace? — **Section 125 of the CrPC, 1973**

3. Does BNSS section 144 apply only to Hindus? — **No; it applies to persons of every religion**

4. Which Magistrate may order maintenance under section 144? — **A Magistrate of the first class**

5. In what form is maintenance ordered under section 144? — **A monthly allowance**

6. Must the person ordered to pay have sufficient means? — **Yes**

7. Is an able-bodied man unemployed by choice treated as having sufficient means? — **Yes**

8. Does 'wife' under section 144 include a divorced woman? — **Yes, if she has not remarried**

9. Does the definition cover a woman who herself obtained the divorce? — **Yes**

10. Can an adult child claim under section 144? — **Only if unable to maintain itself due to abnormality or injury**

11. Can a minor child claim under section 144? — **Yes, if unable to maintain itself**

12. Can parents claim maintenance under section 144? — **Yes, if unable to maintain themselves**

13. Name one just ground for a wife to refuse to live with her husband. — **His marriage to another woman**

14. Name another just ground for her refusal under the provision. — **His keeping a mistress**

15. Name the three bars on a wife's claim. — **Living in adultery; refusal without sufficient reason; separation by mutual consent**

16. Does a single past lapse that has ended amount to 'living in adultery'? — **No; it means a continuing adulterous life**

17. Does separation by mutual consent bar a wife's allowance? — **Yes**

18. Which HAMA section governs maintenance of children and aged parents? — **Section 20**

19. In which forum is a claim under section 20 of HAMA enforced? — **A civil court**

20. Under HAMA, how long may a child claim maintenance from a parent? — **While the child is a minor**

21. How long does a Hindu's duty to maintain an unmarried daughter last? — **While she cannot maintain herself from her own earnings or property**

22. Which parents must a Hindu maintain under section 20 of HAMA? — **Aged or infirm parents**

23. Which BSA section deals with estoppel? — **Section 121**

24. Which Evidence Act section does BSA section 121 reproduce? — **Section 115 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872**

25. Estoppel is a rule of what branch of law? — **Evidence**

26. By what means may a representation causing estoppel be made? — **Declaration, act or omission**

27. Name the three conditions of estoppel in the passage. — **Representation of existing fact; belief; action on that belief**

28. Does estoppel arise if the other person knew the truth? — **No; he was not misled**

29. Can estoppel be used to defeat a statute? — **No**

30. Who besides the representor is bound by estoppel? — **His representative**

31. Which old Evidence Act section stated tenant estoppel? — **Section 116**

32. What may a tenant not deny about the landlord's title? — **That he had title at the beginning of the tenancy**

33. Can a tenant show that the landlord's title later ended? — **Yes, for example by a sale**

34. Is a person claiming through a tenant also bound? — **Yes**

35. What fell 28 per cent in Rampur? — **Stroke admissions among residents over fifty**

36. How often did Rampur's health workers visit households? — **Once a month**

37. What is the leading preventable cause of stroke? — **Untreated high blood pressure**

38. What happened to stroke admissions in neighbouring districts? — **They stayed roughly unchanged**

39. Which hospitals' admissions were counted in Rampur? — **The district's public hospitals**

40. When did the High Court move bail hearings to video? — **January 2025**

41. Average bail decision time before and after video hearings? — **40 days, then 22 days**

42. To which matters did the report want video hearings extended? — **All matters, incl. civil appeals and criminal trials**

43. Volume of a tin of radius 7 cm and height 20 cm? — **3,080 cubic cm, or 3.08 litres**

44. How many such tins fit upright in a 56 x 42 x 40 cm carton? — **24**

45. Curved surface area of a cylinder of radius 1.4 m and height 3 m? — **26.4 square metres**

46. Capacity of that tank when full? — **18.48 cubic metres, or 18,480 litres**

47. Sheet scrapped when one 14 cm lid square yields a lid of radius 7 cm? — **42 square cm**

48. Boat speed 12 km/h, current 3 km/h: upstream and downstream speeds? — **9 km/h and 15 km/h**

49. Average speed over equal distances at 9 and 15 km/h? — **11.25 km/h**

50. Relative speed of drones at 60 and 40 km/h in the same direction? — **20 km/h**

51. Curved surface area of one tin (radius 7 cm, height 20 cm)? — **880 square cm**

52. Area of one circular tin lid of radius 7 cm? — **154 square cm**

53. Circumference of a tin of radius 7 cm? — **44 cm**

54. Dimensions of the sheet rectangle cut for one tin's body? — **44 cm by 20 cm**