

Daily Practice — All-CLAT-Sections Combined Paper

Darken one bubble per question. Negative marking applies. Answers and detailed explanations are provided in a separate companion sheet.
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SECTION — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1-10 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q1

Education, in its truest form, transcends the mere acquisition of knowledge. It is, rather, a journey of self-discovery, a blossoming of innate potential guided by the light of wisdom. Inspired by Rabindranath Tagore's vision of holistic learning, we must recognize that the purpose of education extends far beyond the confines of textbooks and classrooms. It is about fostering a deep connection with the world, nurturing creativity, and cultivating a spirit of inquiry. The current system, often focused on rote memorization and standardized testing, often stifles this natural curiosity, turning students into passive recipients of information instead of active participants in their own learning. This is a disservice to the individual and a detriment to society. A truly educated individual is not simply one who possesses a vast store of facts, but one who can think critically, empathize with others, and contribute meaningfully to the world. Education should encourage exploration, experimentation, and even failure, for it is through these experiences that we learn and grow. It should foster a sense of wonder and awe, inspiring students to seek knowledge not for the sake of grades or careers, but for the sheer joy of understanding. Furthermore, education must be inclusive and equitable, providing opportunities for all individuals to reach their full potential, regardless of their background or circumstances. Only then can we hope to create a society that is truly just and enlightened. The pursuit of knowledge, therefore, is not merely an academic exercise; it is a moral imperative, a pathway to self-realization, and a foundation for a better world.

1. From the passage, it can be inferred that the author believes the current education system primarily suffers from:

- A. A lack of funding and resources.
- B. An overemphasis on standardized testing and rote memorization.
- C. A shortage of qualified teachers.
- D. A neglect of extracurricular activities.

2. The phrase 'moral imperative' as used in the passage means:

- A. A suggestion for ethical conduct.
- B. A duty dictated by principles of right and wrong.
- C. A legally binding requirement.
- D. A popular trend in ethical philosophy.

3. The central idea of the passage is:

- A. The importance of funding education.
- B. The need to reform the education system to focus on self-discovery and holistic learning.
- C. The role of education in preparing students for careers.
- D. The history of educational philosophy.

4. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:

- A. Criticize the current education system and advocate for a more holistic approach.
- B. Provide a historical overview of education.
- C. Offer practical tips for students to succeed in school.
- D. Compare and contrast different educational philosophies.

5. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- A. Cynical and dismissive.
- B. Optimistic and hopeful.
- C. Critical and idealistic.
- D. Neutral and objective.

CONTEXT FOR Q6

The chasm between urban and rural India continues to deepen, nowhere more acutely felt than in the realm of education. While gleaming smart classrooms and readily available internet access are becoming commonplace in city schools, a vast swathe of rural India remains digitally disconnected, severely impacting educational opportunities for its children. This digital divide is not merely about access to technology; it is about access to a future. The promise of online learning, once hailed as a great equalizer, rings hollow in villages where electricity is erratic and internet connectivity, a luxury. The consequences are stark. Children in rural schools are often limited to outdated textbooks and rote learning, lacking the resources and exposure to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills vital for success in today's world. The lack of access to online educational platforms and resources further widens the achievement gap. While their urban counterparts are engaging with interactive learning tools, accessing online libraries, and participating in virtual classrooms, rural students are left behind, their potential stifled by circumstances beyond their control. Addressing this digital divide requires a multi-pronged approach. Government initiatives must prioritize infrastructure development, ensuring reliable electricity and affordable internet access in rural areas. Simultaneously, efforts must be made to equip rural schools with the necessary hardware and software, and to train teachers to effectively integrate technology into their teaching practices. Furthermore, community involvement is crucial. Local libraries and community centers can serve as hubs for digital literacy, providing access to computers and internet for students and adults alike. Bridging the digital divide in education is not just a matter of fairness; it is an investment in India's future.

6. From the passage, it can be inferred that the author believes:

- A. Online learning has completely failed to improve education in India.
- B. Bridging the digital divide is essential for the future prosperity of India.
- C. Rural students are inherently less capable than urban students.
- D. Technology in education is ultimately detrimental to learning.

7. The phrase 'rings hollow' as used in the passage means:

- A. Sounds impressive but is ultimately meaningless or untrue.
- B. Is a clear and accurate reflection of reality.
- C. Creates a sense of hope and optimism.
- D. Is a complex and multifaceted concept.

8. The central idea of the passage is:

- A. A comparison of different teaching methods used in urban and rural schools.
- B. An argument for increased funding for urban schools.
- C. The detrimental impact of the digital divide on educational opportunities in rural India and the need for solutions.
- D. A celebration of the successes of online learning in urban areas.

9. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is:

- A. To provide a historical overview of education in India.
- B. To persuade readers that the digital divide in rural education is a serious problem that needs to be addressed.
- C. To offer a detailed analysis of the technological infrastructure in rural India.
- D. To entertain readers with anecdotes about rural life.

10. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- A. Neutral and objective.
- B. Concerned and persuasive.
- C. Humorous and satirical.
- D. Optimistic and encouraging.

SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q11

A recent survey investigated smartphone usage among 500 students aged 16-22 across five major Indian cities. On average, students spend 6 hours daily on their smartphones. Social media apps accounted for 40% of this time, entertainment (streaming, gaming) 30%, educational apps 20%, and other activities 10%. Further, 150 students reported using educational apps for more than 2 hours daily. Of the total surveyed, 200 students admitted that their academic performance had declined due to excessive smartphone use. In city-wise distribution, Mumbai and Delhi accounted for 40% of the surveyed students, with the remaining 60% distributed equally among Bangalore, Chennai, and Kolkata. Students in Bangalore spent, on average, 1.5 hours daily on educational apps.

11. What percentage of the surveyed students reported that their academic performance had declined due to smartphone use?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

12. How many students were surveyed in each of the cities Bangalore, Chennai, and Kolkata?

- A. 80
- B. 100
- C. 120
- D. 150

13. On average, how many hours daily do students spend on social media apps?

- A. 1.8 hours
- B. 2.0 hours
- C. 2.4 hours
- D. 3.0 hours

14. What percentage of the total surveyed students used educational apps for more than 2 hours daily?

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 30%
- D. 35%

15. If the total screen time increased by 10%, how many hours would students spend on entertainment apps daily (assuming the proportion remains the same)?

- A. 1.80 hours
- B. 1.98 hours
- C. 2.10 hours
- D. 2.20 hours

CONTEXT FOR Q16

The District Education Department's budget allocation for five key categories over three years (2023-2025) is detailed below. In 2023, the total budget was Rs. 50 crore: Teacher salaries Rs. 20 crore, infrastructure Rs. 10 crore, mid-day meals Rs. 8 crore, digital equipment Rs. 7 crore, sports facilities Rs. 5 crore. In 2024, the total budget was Rs. 60 crore: Teacher salaries Rs. 24 crore, infrastructure Rs. 12 crore, mid-day meals Rs. 9.6 crore, digital equipment Rs. 8.4 crore, sports facilities Rs. 6 crore. In 2025, the total budget was Rs. 65 crore: Teacher salaries Rs. 26 crore, infrastructure Rs. 13 crore, mid-day meals Rs. 10.4 crore, digital equipment Rs. 9.1 crore, sports facilities Rs. 6.5 crore. The department aims to increase digital equipment allocation by 5% annually from 2025 onwards.

16. What percentage of the total budget in 2023 was allocated to teacher salaries?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

17. What is the ratio of the budget allocated to infrastructure in 2023 to that in 2025?

- A. 10:13
- B. 13:10
- C. 1:2
- D. 2:1

18. Which category received the lowest budget allocation in 2024?

- A. Teacher salaries
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Mid-day meals
- D. Sports facilities

19. What is the total budget allocated to mid-day meals across all three years (2023, 2024, and 2025)?

- A. Rs. 26 crore
- C. Rs. 26.4 crore

- B. Rs. 28 crore
- D. Rs. 30 crore

20. What would be the approximate budget allocated to digital equipment in 2026, given the department's plan to increase it by 5% annually from 2025?

- A. Rs. 9.46 crore
- C. Rs. 9.75 crore

- B. Rs. 9.56 crore
- D. Rs. 10.00 crore