

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

The architecture of attention has changed. Where the printing press once compelled the reader to follow a single line of argument across a page, the smartphone fragments cognition into hundreds of micro-decisions per hour. Each notification is a small fork in the road; each swipe a vote against deep reading. The neuroscientists tell us this is not a moral failing — it is the predictable consequence of putting a slot machine in every pocket. Yet to lament this shift is, paradoxically, also to misread it. The young reader of 2026 does not read less; she reads differently — laterally rather than vertically, sceptically rather than reverently, in fragments that she stitches together by her own design. The old gatekeepers called this shallow. The new evidence suggests it is simply unfamiliar. Whether the new mode produces wisdom or merely confidence is a question the next decade will answer.

1. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

- A. The smartphone has destroyed the human capacity for sustained reading.
- B. Reading habits have changed in form rather than declined in volume, and the consequences are still uncertain.
- C. Neuroscience has conclusively shown that fragmented reading produces wisdom.
- D. The printing press was a superior technology to the smartphone in every respect.

2. The phrase 'putting a slot machine in every pocket' is used by the author to:

- A. Literally describe the gambling features of modern smartphones.
- B. Suggest that smartphone interactions exploit the same intermittent-reward psychology as gambling devices.
- C. Argue that smartphones should be regulated like casinos.
- D. Praise the entertainment value of modern devices.

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

- A. Strongly nostalgic and disapproving
- B. Aggressively celebratory of new technology
- C. Measured and analytically balanced
- D. Sarcastic and dismissive

4. The word 'lament' as used in the passage most nearly means:

- A. Mourn or express regret over
- B. Endorse enthusiastically
- C. Investigate scientifically
- D. Ignore deliberately

5. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. The author believes the new mode of reading is definitely superior to the old.
- B. The author is certain that fragmented reading will produce a less wise generation.
- C. The author treats the verdict on the new reading mode as still open.
- D. The author rejects neuroscience as irrelevant to the discussion.

6. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined portion: 'Neither the principal nor the teachers was aware of the missing files.'

- A. was aware
- B. were aware
- C. is aware
- D. has been aware

7. Choose the word that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to 'EPHEMERAL'.

- A. Fleeting
- B. Transient
- C. Enduring
- D. Brief

8. What does the idiom 'to bury the hatchet' mean?

- A. To hide a weapon for later use
- B. To make peace and end a quarrel
- C. To plan a secret attack
- D. To abandon a project halfway

9. Identify the grammatically correct sentence:

- A. Each of the students have submitted their assignment.
- B. Each of the students has submitted his or her assignment.
- C. Each of the students have submitted his or her assignment.
- D. Each of the student has submitted their assignment.

10. Arrange the following sentences in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph: (P) However, this assumption was challenged by recent fieldwork. (Q) For decades, scholars believed that the language was extinct. (R) The discovery has reopened debates about linguistic preservation. (S) A team in Arunachal Pradesh recorded fluent speakers in three remote villages.

- A. Q P S R
- B. Q S P R
- C. S Q P R
- D. P Q S R

CONTEXT FOR Q11

Principle: Under Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine. However, Exception 1 to Section 101 (which defines culpable homicide amounting to murder) provides that culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, while deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation. The provocation must not be sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing harm.

Facts: Ravi returned home unexpectedly and found his neighbour Suresh in an intimate situation with his wife. Within seconds and without speaking a word, Ravi seized a brass lamp from a side table and struck Suresh on the head, killing him instantly. The State has charged Ravi with murder.

11. On the basis of the principle, the most appropriate legal characterisation of Ravi's act is:

- A. Murder under Section 103 BNS, because he intentionally caused death.
- B. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because the act was committed under grave and sudden provocation.
- C. No offence at all, since defence of marital honour is a complete justification.
- D. Murder, because grave and sudden provocation has been abolished as a defence in BNS.

12. Suppose, instead, Ravi went home, returned three hours later with a knife, and then killed Suresh. The defence of grave and sudden provocation will:

- A. Still apply, because the discovery itself was the provocation.
- B. Not apply, because the cooling-off period destroys the requirement of suddenness.
- C. Apply, because intention is irrelevant under Exception 1.
- D. Apply only if Ravi proves he was insane.

13. Assume Ravi had himself sent his wife a fake message luring her to the meeting in order to create grounds to kill Suresh. The defence will:

- A. Apply, since he was still provoked at the moment of the killing.
- B. Not apply, because the provocation was sought or voluntarily provoked by him.
- C. Apply, but reduce sentence by half only.
- D. Not apply, but give him a complete acquittal.

14. If, in the original facts, Ravi had killed not Suresh but a bystander who tried to restrain him, the defence of grave and sudden provocation would:

- A. Apply, since the original provocation operates against the world at large.
- B. Not apply, because the provocation was not given by the bystander who was killed.
- C. Apply, because the bystander assumed the risk of intervening.
- D. Apply automatically, because intention transfers under BNS.

15. Which of the following best states the rationale of Exception 1 to Section 101 BNS?

- A. The law fully approves of killings done in anger.
- B. The law recognises that human beings, when momentarily deprived of self-control by serious provocation, are less morally culpable, though still punishable.
- C. The law treats all killings as equivalent and only varies the punishment.
- D. The law allows private revenge as a substitute for prosecution.

16. Principle: A contract is voidable at the option of a party whose consent was caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud, or misrepresentation. Facts: A, an illiterate elderly widow, signs a sale deed transferring her only house to her financial advisor B at one-tenth its market value, after B repeatedly tells her she will be 'destitute' unless she does so. Which is the most accurate?

- A. The contract is void ab initio.
- B. The contract is valid and binding.
- C. The contract is voidable at A's option on the ground of undue influence.
- D. The contract is voidable only on the ground of fraud.

17. Principle: Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live with dignity. Facts: A municipal corporation forcibly evicts pavement dwellers in the middle of the night without notice or rehabilitation. The action is most likely:

- A. Constitutionally valid because pavement dwellers have no legal right to occupy public land.
- B. Unconstitutional, as it violates the right to livelihood and dignity under Article 21 (Olga Tellis principle).
- C. Valid, since municipal law overrides fundamental rights.
- D. Valid only if a written order from the Mayor exists.

18. Principle: Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), a person arrested without warrant must be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest, excluding the time of journey. Facts: P is arrested at 10 AM on Monday in Delhi and is produced at 4 PM on Wednesday in the same city. The arrest is:

- A. Lawful, since 48 hours is the upper limit.
- B. Unlawful, because production exceeded 24 hours and no journey time can be excluded.
- C. Lawful, if a Magistrate later approves it.
- D. Lawful, because BNSS allows police custody up to 15 days.

19. Principle: The doctrine of basic structure restrains Parliament from amending the Constitution in a way that destroys its essential features such as judicial review, federalism, and the rule of law. A constitutional amendment that completely removes the power of judicial review of constitutional amendments would be:

- A. Valid, since Parliament has plenary amending power under Article 368.
- B. Valid, if passed by special majority.
- C. Invalid, as it violates the basic structure doctrine (Kesavananda Bharati).
- D. Invalid only if the President refuses assent.

20. In April 2026, the Supreme Court (Justices B.V. Nagarathna and R. Mahadevan) reiterated that the right to vote and to contest elections is:

- A. A fundamental right under Article 19
- B. A constitutional right under Article 326 alone
- C. A statutory right under the Representation of the People Act, not a fundamental right
- D. A natural right superior to statutes

SECTION – LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

A recent editorial argues: 'Cities that have introduced congestion pricing on their downtown roads have all seen a fall in vehicular traffic of at least 20 percent within the first year. Therefore, if Bengaluru introduces congestion pricing in its central business district, traffic will fall by at least 20 percent within a year, and air quality will improve correspondingly. The city should adopt the policy without delay.'

21. Which of the following is an unstated assumption of the editorial's argument?

- A. Bengaluru's central business district is comparable, in relevant ways, to the cities that have already introduced congestion pricing.
- B. Congestion pricing has been opposed in some cities.
- C. Air quality is the only goal of urban policy.
- D. Bengaluru already has the world's worst traffic.

22. Which of the following, if true, would most WEAKEN the editorial's conclusion?

- A. The cities studied had robust public-transport alternatives that Bengaluru currently lacks.
- B. Some residents of Bengaluru would oppose the policy.
- C. Congestion pricing has been used since the 1970s.
- D. Bengaluru's downtown roads are wider than average.

23. Which of the following, if true, would most STRENGTHEN the editorial's argument?

- A. A pilot study in a comparable Indian city showed a 22% fall in central traffic within 11 months of introducing congestion pricing.
- B. Bengaluru is famous for its IT industry.
- C. Congestion pricing increases government revenue.
- D. Air pollution is a global problem.

24. Which of the following can be most reasonably INFERRED from the editorial?

- A. The editorial assumes a causal link between vehicle reduction and air-quality improvement.
- B. The editorial concludes that public transport is unnecessary.
- C. The editorial blames cyclists for congestion.
- D. The editorial recommends widening roads instead.

25. Which of the following questions would be MOST USEFUL to evaluate the editorial's reasoning?

- A. How does Bengaluru's road network and public-transport capacity compare with that of the cities studied?
- B. Who wrote the editorial?
- C. In which year was congestion pricing first proposed?
- D. How many cars are registered in Bengaluru in total?

26. Statements: All poets are dreamers. Some dreamers are realists. Conclusions: I. Some poets are realists. II. Some realists are dreamers.

- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Both I and II follow
- D. Neither I nor II follows

27. Six friends – A, B, C, D, E, F – sit in a row facing north. C is at one extreme end. B is third to the right of C. A is immediately to the left of E. F is between A and B. Who sits at the other extreme end (the opposite end from C)?

- A. D
- B. E
- C. A
- D. F

28. Pointing to a man, a woman said, 'His mother is the only daughter of my mother.' How is the woman related to the man?

- A. Sister
- B. Aunt
- C. Mother
- D. Grandmother

29. In a certain code, COURT is written as DPVSU. How will JUDGE be written in the same code?

- A. KVEHF
- B. KWEHF
- C. KVDHF
- D. IVEHF

30. Five boxes P, Q, R, S, T are stacked one above the other. R is immediately above P. Q is at the bottom. T is immediately above S. S is immediately above R. Which box is at the top?

- A. T
- B. S
- C. R
- D. P

SECTION – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

31. In April 2026, NITI Aayog released a report titled 'From Borrowers to Builders: Women and India's Evolving Credit Market.' The report was prepared in collaboration with which platform?

- A. Startup India Mission
- B. Women Entrepreneurship Platform
- C. MUDRA Yojana Council
- D. National Skill Development Corporation

32. In April 2026, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare hosted the first BRICS Health Working Group Meeting of the year in:
- A. Mumbai B. Bengaluru
 C. New Delhi D. Hyderabad
33. The Delimitation Bill, 2026, which was discussed in Parliament around mid-April 2026, proposed to increase the number of Lok Sabha seats from 543 to:
- A. 753 B. 800
 C. 850 D. 888
34. In April 2026, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) launched two new mobile applications. Identify them:
- A. MyLIC and Super Sales Saathi
 B. LIC Mitra and BimaConnect
 C. LIC Plus and Sales360
 D. LIC Now and AgentSetu
35. On 11–12 April 2026, the Supreme Court of India and the Department of Justice jointly organised a National Conference on:
- A. Alternate Dispute Resolution and Lok Adalats
 B. Judicial Process Re-Engineering and Digital Transformation
 C. Constitutional Bench Reform
 D. Tribunalisation of Justice
36. On 11 April 2026, a Supreme Court Bench of Justices B.V. Nagarathna and R. Mahadevan reiterated that the right to vote and contest elections in India is best classified as:
- A. A fundamental right
 B. A natural right
 C. A statutory right under the Representation of the People Act
 D. A directive principle
37. On 13 April 2026, a tragic boiler explosion at a power plant killed 13 people in which district?
- A. Korba, Chhattisgarh
 B. Sakti, Chhattisgarh
 C. Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
 D. Talcher, Odisha
38. World Health Day, observed during the second week of April every year, is celebrated on:
- A. 5 April B. 7 April
 C. 9 April D. 11 April
39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the Election Commission of India?
- A. Article 324 B. Article 326
 C. Article 280 D. Article 312
40. The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), which laid down the basic structure doctrine, was decided by a Bench of how many judges of the Supreme Court of India – the largest ever constituted?
- A. 7 B. 9
 C. 11 D. 13

SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41–50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

The table below shows the number of students enrolled in five coaching streams (CLAT, CUET, JEE, NEET, IPM) at a coaching centre over two consecutive academic years (2024 and 2025).

Stream	2024	2025
CLAT	400	480
CUET	250	300
JEE	600	660
NEET	500	575
IPM	150	195
Total	1900	2210

41. What was the percentage increase in CLAT enrolment from 2024 to 2025?
- A. 15% B. 18%
 C. 20% D. 25%
42. In 2025, what is the ratio of students enrolled in CLAT to those enrolled in NEET?
- A. 96:115 B. 4:5
 C. 5:6 D. 24:29
43. Which stream registered the HIGHEST percentage growth from 2024 to 2025?
- A. CLAT B. NEET
 C. IPM D. CUET
44. What is the approximate average enrolment per stream in 2025?
- A. 380 B. 400
 C. 442 D. 460
45. By what percentage did the TOTAL enrolment increase from 2024 to 2025? (Round to 1 decimal.)
- A. 14.5% B. 16.3%
 C. 18.0% D. 20.0%
46. The average of five consecutive even numbers is 30. What is the largest of these numbers?
- A. 32 B. 34
 C. 36 D. 38

47. A shopkeeper marks an article 40% above its cost price and offers a discount of 25% on the marked price. His profit/loss per cent is:

- A. 5% profit
- C. 15% profit

- B. 10% profit
- D. 5% loss

48. If 30% of a number is 75, what is 60% of that number?

- A. 125
- C. 150

- B. 140
- D. 175

49. A train 200 m long crosses a platform 300 m long in 25 seconds. The speed of the train (in km/h) is:

- A. 60
- C. 72

- B. 66
- D. 80

50. Two numbers are in the ratio 3:5. If 8 is added to each, the new ratio becomes 2:3. The smaller of the original two numbers is:

- A. 24
- C. 40

- B. 32
- D. 48