

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

India's urban air-quality crisis is no longer a seasonal Delhi story. From Patna to Pune, particulate matter routinely breaches WHO limits for two-thirds of the year. While headlines focus on the winter peaks of November–January, fine-particle exposure during the so-called 'clean' summer months is also alarmingly high because of construction dust, road resuspension, and increased open burning of agricultural residue in the pre-monsoon window. Public-health economists argue that the long-tail health cost of year-round exposure dwarfs the short-tail visible cost of severe winter episodes. Yet policy responses — odd-even schemes, GRAP escalations, school closures — remain reactive and concentrated in the December peak. A more durable approach would invest in continuous monitoring outside metro cities, enforce dust codes on construction sites year-round, and treat agricultural fires as an air-quality issue rather than only a farm-policy one.

1. The author's central argument in the passage is that:

- A. Winter pollution episodes in Delhi are exaggerated by the media.
- B. India's policy response to air pollution focuses too narrowly on visible winter peaks while ignoring chronic year-round exposure.
- C. Odd-even vehicle schemes have failed in every Indian city.
- D. Agricultural stubble burning is the single largest source of urban air pollution.

2. Which of the following best captures the meaning of 'long-tail health cost' as used in the passage?

- A. A health cost concentrated in a short, dramatic period.
- B. A small initial cost that quickly disappears.
- C. A cumulative, chronic burden that persists across the year and across many people.
- D. A cost borne mainly by tail-end populations such as the elderly.

3. The author would most likely AGREE with which one of the following policy steps?

- A. Restricting GRAP measures only to the November–January window.
- B. Expanding continuous air-quality monitoring stations to non-metro cities.
- C. Treating stubble burning purely as a farm-income issue.
- D. Reducing focus on construction dust during summer months.

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

- A. Sarcastic and dismissive
- B. Analytical and reform-oriented
- C. Nostalgic and resigned
- D. Celebratory and uncritical

5. 'Reactive' in the passage is used to mean policies that are:

- A. Chemically responsive
- B. Triggered after a problem becomes visible, rather than preventive
- C. Aggressive and confrontational
- D. Politically popular

6. Choose the option that best replaces the underlined word: The minister gave a TERSE reply to the journalist's question.

- A. lengthy
- B. curt
- C. affectionate
- D. ambiguous

7. Identify the grammatically correct sentence:

- A. Neither the players nor the coach were ready for the match.
- B. Neither the players nor the coach was ready for the match.
- C. Neither the players or the coach was ready for the match.
- D. Neither the player nor the coaches was ready for the match.

8. Choose the word that is the closest ANTONYM of 'ephemeral':

- A. transient
- B. permanent
- C. fragile
- D. hidden

9. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option: The committee's recommendations, though well-intentioned, were ____ in the absence of statutory backing.

- A. effective
- B. binding
- C. toothless
- D. compulsory

10. Pick the option that arranges the sentences (P, Q, R, S) into a coherent paragraph: P. As a result, productivity rose sharply in the export sector. Q. The government devalued the rupee in mid-1991. R. This made Indian goods cheaper abroad. S. Foreign buyers responded by placing larger orders.

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

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q11

Principle: A person is liable for negligence when (i) they owe a duty of care to another, (ii) they breach that duty by failing to act as a reasonable person would in similar circumstances, and (iii) the breach directly causes foreseeable harm to that other. Mere occurrence of harm is not enough; both breach and causation must be established. Facts: Ramesh, a school bus driver, was driving within the prescribed speed limit on a clear afternoon. A child suddenly darted out from between two parked cars. Despite Ramesh applying the brakes immediately, the child suffered minor injuries. The child's parents sued Ramesh for negligence.

11. Based only on the principle and facts, decide:

- A. Ramesh is liable because the child was injured.
- B. Ramesh is not liable as he did not breach the duty of care.
- C. Ramesh is liable because he is a professional driver and is held to a higher standard.
- D. Ramesh is liable because school children are involved.

CONTEXT FOR Q12

Principle: A contract is formed when an offer is unconditionally accepted and communicated to the offeror. A counter-offer is not an acceptance; it terminates the original offer. Facts: Asha offered to sell her bicycle to Bina for ₹3,000. Bina replied: 'I will buy it for ₹2,800.' Asha refused. Bina then said, 'Fine, I will pay ₹3,000.' Asha refused again, saying she had changed her mind.

12. Is there a binding contract?

- A. Yes, because Bina ultimately agreed to ₹3,000.
- B. No, because Bina's first reply was a counter-offer that terminated Asha's original offer.
- C. Yes, because Asha had originally made a clear offer.
- D. No, because the bicycle was never delivered.

CONTEXT FOR Q13

Principle: The right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution includes the right to privacy. Any restriction on privacy must satisfy three tests: legality (a valid law), legitimate State aim, and proportionality (the means must be the least restrictive necessary). Facts: A State law mandates that all employees of private gyms must submit their fingerprints to a State biometric database to prevent identity fraud during fitness certification. The data is stored indefinitely without an opt-out option.

13. The law is most likely:

- A. Constitutional, since it is a valid law passed by the State.
- B. Constitutional, since identity fraud is a serious concern.
- C. Unconstitutional, because indefinite storage without opt-out fails the proportionality test.
- D. Unconstitutional, because biometric collection itself is always banned.

CONTEXT FOR Q14

Principle: A 'deficiency in service' under the Consumer Protection Act occurs when a service provider fails to perform a service in the manner promised, causing loss or inconvenience to the consumer. Facts: Karan booked an air-conditioned non-stop flight from Delhi to Mumbai. Mid-flight, the air-conditioning failed for 90 minutes due to a technical fault that the airline could not have reasonably foreseen, and the airline crew distributed water and apologised. The flight landed on time.

14. Is there a deficiency in service?

- A. Yes, because the air-conditioning failed.
- B. Yes, because Karan paid for an AC flight.
- C. No, because the failure was due to an unforeseeable fault and the airline took reasonable mitigating steps.
- D. No, because the flight landed on time.

CONTEXT FOR Q15

Principle: Right of private defence of the body extends to causing death only when the assault reasonably causes apprehension of death or grievous hurt. The force used must be proportionate to the threat. Facts: At night, Mohan saw a stranger climbing his boundary wall. The stranger was carrying a small stick and ran away the moment Mohan shouted. Mohan chased him to the street and struck him fatally on the head with an iron rod.

15. Mohan's claim of private defence will most likely:

- A. Succeed, because the stranger trespassed on his property.
- B. Succeed, because Mohan acted at night.
- C. Fail, because there was no apprehension of death/grievous hurt and the force was disproportionate.
- D. Fail only if the stranger had no criminal record.

16. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees protection against arbitrary arrest and detention?

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 21
- C. Article 22
- D. Article 25

17. The doctrine of 'pith and substance' is most commonly used in Indian constitutional law to:

- A. Determine the validity of a delegated legislation
- B. Resolve disputes about the true subject-matter of a law where it appears to encroach on another legislature's list
- C. Test the proportionality of a fundamental rights restriction
- D. Decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill

18. Under Indian contract law, an agreement made by a minor is:

- A. Voidable at the option of the minor
- B. Void ab initio
- C. Enforceable only after parental ratification
- D. Valid if the minor is above 16

19. 'Mens rea' refers to:

- A. The act constituting the crime
- B. The guilty mind or intention behind the act
- C. The defence of insanity
- D. A formal charge sheet

20. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right under Part III of the Constitution of India?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right against Exploitation
- C. Right to Property
- D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

Critic: Government subsidies for electric vehicles are wasteful. Most EV buyers are wealthy urban consumers who would have bought a car anyway. The subsidy therefore mainly transfers public money to those who least need it, without changing the total number of cars on the road or appreciably reducing emissions, since the marginal buyer who switched from petrol to electric is rare.

21. Which of the following, if true, would most WEAKEN the critic's argument?

- A. EV prices have steadily risen over the last two years.
- B. A recent survey shows that 60% of recent EV buyers say they would have bought a petrol car had the subsidy not existed.
- C. Public charging infrastructure remains thin in smaller cities.
- D. Wealthy consumers tend to drive more kilometres per year than average.

22. Which of the following is an unstated assumption of the critic?

- A. Subsidies are always economically inefficient.
- B. Wealthy buyers do not value environmental benefits.
- C. In the absence of subsidies, EV buyers would still have bought cars (rather than using public transport, two-wheelers, or no vehicle).
- D. Petrol cars emit less than EVs over their lifetime.

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

- A. A study finds that 80% of EV buyers earn above ₹25 lakh per year and already owned at least one petrol car.
- B. A new EV model has been launched at a price below ₹6 lakh.
- C. The government has announced a doubling of the subsidy.
- D. Most EVs are charged using renewable energy.

24. The critic's argument primarily relies on which type of reasoning?

- A. Mathematical deduction from a single equation
- B. Empirical generalisation about buyer behaviour and counterfactual outcomes
- C. Appeal to historical precedent
- D. Analogy with another country's policy

25. Suppose the government redesigns the subsidy so that it is available only to first-time car buyers from non-metro cities.

How would this change affect the critic's argument?

- A. It would make the critic's argument stronger by adding bureaucratic complexity.
- B. It would partially address the critic's concern about transferring money to wealthy urban consumers.
- C. It would not affect the critic's argument at all.
- D. It would prove that the critic's argument was always wrong.

26. In a certain code, MONDAY is written as NPOEBZ. How is FRIDAY written in the same code?

- A. GSJEBZ
- B. GSIEBZ
- C. GTJEBZ
- D. GSJDBZ

27. All managers are leaders. Some leaders are visionaries. Which conclusion definitely follows?

- A. All managers are visionaries.
- B. Some managers are visionaries.
- C. Some leaders are managers.
- D. No visionary is a manager.

28. A is the brother of B. B is the daughter of C. C is the wife of D. How is A related to D?

- A. Son
- B. Nephew
- C. Brother
- D. Cannot be determined

29. Find the next term in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 40
- B. 42
- C. 44
- D. 46

30. Statement: 'The city government has banned all single-use plastic from 1 May.' Which assumption is implicit in this statement?

- A. Single-use plastic is harmful to the environment or public health.
- B. All citizens already have alternatives ready.
- C. The ban will be impossible to enforce.
- D. No other city has tried such a ban.

31. On 17 April 2026, the Delimitation Bill, 2026 — which proposed increasing the number of Lok Sabha seats from 543 to 850 to operationalise the Women's Reservation framework — failed to pass the Lok Sabha. Why did it fail?

- A. The Speaker rejected it on procedural grounds.
 B. It did not secure the required two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha.
 C. The President returned it without assent.
 D. The Rajya Sabha refused to consider it.

32. On 17 April 2026, a road accident in Yadgir district killed nine people when a car collided head-on with a private bus. Yadgir is in which State?

- A. Andhra Pradesh B. Telangana
 C. Karnataka D. Tamil Nadu

33. On 13 April 2026, eleven people were killed when a cement-mixer truck collided with a van in Thane district. Thane is part of which State?

- A. Gujarat B. Maharashtra
 C. Madhya Pradesh D. Goa

34. World Homeopathy Day is observed each year on 10 April to commemorate the birth anniversary of:

- A. Edward Jenner B. Samuel Hahnemann
 C. Louis Pasteur D. Joseph Lister

35. In April 2026, several reports highlighted concerns about the proposal to raise Lok Sabha strength to 850 seats. The constitutional process to alter Lok Sabha composition primarily falls under which Article-amendment route?

- A. Simple majority under Article 368
 B. Special majority under Article 368
 C. Special majority + ratification by majority of State Legislatures under Article 368
 D. Presidential ordinance

36. In mid-April 2026, international DJ Calvin Harris was scheduled to perform across which three Indian metros on 17–19 April?

- A. Bengaluru, Mumbai and Delhi
 B. Chennai, Hyderabad and Pune
 C. Kolkata, Ahmedabad and Jaipur
 D. Goa, Lucknow and Chandigarh

37. The Women's Reservation Act (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam), passed in 2023, reserves what proportion of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women?

- A. 25% B. 33%
 C. 40% D. 50%

38. In April 2026, the Reserve Bank of India retained the policy 'repo rate' as its principal monetary-policy tool. The repo rate is best described as:

- A. The rate at which RBI borrows from commercial banks against government securities.
 B. The rate at which RBI lends short-term funds to commercial banks against government securities.
 C. The rate at which commercial banks lend to retail customers.
 D. The interest paid by the government on long-term bonds.

39. [Static GK] The headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in:

- A. Geneva, Switzerland
 B. The Hague, Netherlands
 C. New York, USA
 D. Vienna, Austria

40. [Static GK] Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the abolition of untouchability?

- A. Article 14 B. Article 15
 C. Article 17 D. Article 19

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

CONTEXT FOR Q41

A coaching institute reports the following enrolment data for five courses (CLAT, CUET, IPM, NEET, JEE) over 2024 and 2025. Enrolments (in numbers): CLAT — 2024: 400, 2025: 500. CUET — 2024: 600, 2025: 750. IPM — 2024: 200, 2025: 250. NEET — 2024: 800, 2025: 920. JEE — 2024: 1,000, 2025: 1,080. Use this data for the next five questions.

41. What is the total enrolment across all five courses in 2025?

- A. 3,400 B. 3,500
 C. 3,600 D. 3,700

42. Which course recorded the highest percentage growth in enrolment from 2024 to 2025?

- A. CLAT B. CUET
 C. IPM D. NEET

43. What is the percentage growth in CUET enrolment from 2024 to 2025?

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

44. In 2025, what is the ratio of NEET enrolment to JEE enrolment, in simplest form?

- A. 23:27 B. 11:13
 C. 4:5 D. 9:11

