

**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 proliferation of artificial intelligence in classrooms has provoked a curious paradox. Educators initially feared that generative tools would corrode the discipline of independent thought, reducing students to passive consumers of machine-produced prose. Yet recent studies suggest the opposite: when teachers integrate AI as a Socratic interlocutor rather than a substitute writer, students show measurable gains in metacognition. The classroom of 2026 is therefore less a battleground between human and machine and more a laboratory in which the boundaries of cognition are being redrawn. What remains contested, however, is whether equity of access will keep pace with pedagogical innovation, or whether the very tools meant to democratise learning will entrench fresh hierarchies.

**1. The author's central argument about AI in classrooms is best described as:**

- A. AI inevitably undermines independent thought in students.
- B. AI's effect depends on how teachers deploy it, with potential benefits when used as a dialogic tool.
- C. AI has democratised education across all socio-economic strata.
- D. Educators have failed to integrate AI meaningfully in the classroom.

**2. The word 'metacognition' as used in the passage most nearly means:**

- A. Memorisation of factual content
- B. Awareness and regulation of one's own thinking processes
- C. Mechanical reproduction of knowledge
- D. Resistance to technology

**3. The phrase 'entrench fresh hierarchies' implies that AI tools might:**

- A. Eliminate all forms of educational inequality
- B. Reinforce or create new inequalities in access and outcomes
- C. Encourage egalitarian classroom practices
- D. Replace teachers with machines

**4. Which of the following best captures the tone of the passage?**

- A. Alarmist and dismissive
- B. Cautiously optimistic with critical reservations
- C. Sarcastic and indifferent
- D. Wholly celebratory

**5. The 'paradox' referred to in the passage lies in the fact that:**

- A. AI was expected to harm thinking but may actually enhance it
- B. Teachers oppose AI despite student support
- C. AI has reduced classroom sizes
- D. Students refuse to use AI tools

**CONTEXT FOR Q6**

Indian cities have long treated their historic cores as obstacles to growth rather than as foundational assets. Demolitions in the name of 'redevelopment' have stripped neighbourhoods of their grain — the narrow lanes, courtyard houses and small workshops that once braided commerce with daily life. Heritage conservation, properly understood, is not nostalgia but an economic strategy: the conserved quarter generates tourism, sustains craft livelihoods and offers the climate-resilient density that new high-rises rarely match. The challenge is not whether to preserve, but how to do so without freezing the city into a museum.

**6. The author would most likely agree that heritage conservation is:**

- A. A purely aesthetic concern
- B. A strategic economic and ecological investment
- C. An obstacle to modern urban development
- D. Best achieved by halting all change in old quarters

**7. In the passage, the word 'grain' refers to:**

- A. Agricultural produce
- B. The fine-textured fabric and character of a neighbourhood
- C. Architectural ornamentation
- D. Population density alone

**8. Which of the following is NOT cited in the passage as a benefit of conservation?**

- A. Tourism revenue
- B. Sustaining craft livelihoods
- C. Climate-resilient density
- D. Increased motor vehicle traffic

9. The phrase 'freezing the city into a museum' warns against:

- A. Using cities as tourist attractions
- B. Over-rigid preservation that arrests organic urban life
- C. Demolishing all old buildings
- D. Investing in heritage at all

10. The author's view of redevelopment-driven demolition is:

- A. Approving
- B. Critical
- C. Neutral
- D. Indifferent

**SECTION — LEGAL REASONING**

**Q11–20 · 10 Marks**

11. Principle: A contract entered into by a person under undue influence is voidable at the option of the party so influenced. Undue influence exists where one party is in a position to dominate the will of another and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage. Facts: Rohan, an 80-year-old patient bedridden in hospital, executes a sale deed in favour of his attending doctor, transferring his ancestral house at one-tenth its market value. Decide.

- A. The contract is valid because Rohan signed it voluntarily.
- B. The contract is voidable at Rohan's option because the doctor was in a position to dominate his will and obtained an unfair advantage.
- C. The contract is void from the start.
- D. The contract is enforceable because price is irrelevant in law.

12. Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence of the body, but the harm caused must be proportionate to the threat apprehended. Facts: A slaps B on the face. B, in response, draws a revolver and shoots A dead. Decide B's liability.

- A. B has acted in private defence and is not liable.
- B. B has exceeded the right of private defence; the harm caused was not proportionate, and B is liable.
- C. B is not liable because A was the aggressor.
- D. B is liable for grievous hurt only.

13. Principle: An agreement without consideration is void unless it is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation, expressed in writing and registered. Facts: An elder brother, out of natural love and affection, orally promises to gift his younger brother Rs 5 lakh. He later refuses. The brother sues. Decide.

- A. The brother can recover Rs 5 lakh because of natural love and affection.
- B. The agreement is void as it is oral and unregistered, even though near relation exists.
- C. The agreement is valid because no consideration is needed between brothers.
- D. The brother can only recover half the amount.

14. Principle: A person commits theft when he dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of another without that person's consent. Facts: X, believing in good faith that the umbrella in the office stand is his own, takes it home. It later turns out to be Y's. Decide.

- A. X is guilty of theft.
- B. X is not guilty of theft because the element of dishonest intention is absent.
- C. X is guilty of criminal misappropriation only.
- D. X must compensate Y by paying double its value.

15. Principle: A master is vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of his servant committed in the course of employment, but not for acts done outside the scope of employment. Facts: A driver employed by a company, after finishing his official duty for the day, takes the company car for a personal joyride and negligently injures a pedestrian. Decide the company's liability.

- A. The company is vicariously liable because the driver is its employee.
- B. The company is not vicariously liable because the act was outside the course of employment.
- C. The company is criminally liable.
- D. The pedestrian cannot claim compensation from anyone.

16. Principle: Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live with human dignity. Facts: A municipal authority demolishes the homes of pavement dwellers without notice and without offering any rehabilitation. The dwellers challenge the action. Decide.

- A. The action is valid because pavements belong to the State.
- B. The action violates Article 21 since right to life includes the right to shelter and dignity, and basic procedural fairness was denied.
- C. The dwellers have no remedy as they were trespassers.
- D. The matter is purely administrative and not justiciable.

17. Principle: A minor's agreement is void ab initio and cannot be ratified upon attaining majority. Facts: M, aged 17, borrows Rs 50,000 from a moneylender by executing a promissory note. After turning 18, M signs a fresh promissory note for the same debt. The moneylender sues on the new note. Decide.

- A. The new note is enforceable because it was signed after majority.
- B. The new note is unenforceable because it is supported only by past consideration arising out of a void minor's agreement.
- C. Only the original note is enforceable.
- D. M must pay half the amount.

18. Principle: A person who voluntarily and without lawful excuse causes another to be confined within prescribed limits commits wrongful confinement. Facts: P, a shopkeeper, suspects Q of shoplifting and locks Q inside a small storeroom for two hours until the police arrive, even though Q offered to wait quietly outside. Decide.

- A. P is justified because he suspected theft.
- B. P is liable for wrongful confinement, since locking Q up was not a reasonable necessity.
- C. P is liable only if theft is proved against Q.
- D. P committed no offence as Q was a suspected criminal.

**19. Principle: Negligence is the breach of a duty caused by the omission to do something which a reasonable person would do. The plaintiff must prove duty, breach, causation and damage. Facts: A hospital fails to keep the floor of its corridor dry; a visitor slips, falls and fractures her hip. The hospital pleads it is not liable as the visitor should have been careful. Decide.**

- A. The hospital is not liable as the visitor was careless.
- B. The hospital owed a duty to keep premises reasonably safe and breached it; it is liable in negligence.
- C. Only the cleaning staff are personally liable.
- D. There is no negligence because no warning sign was needed.

**20. Principle: A proposal is converted into a promise when it is accepted; acceptance must be absolute and unqualified. Facts: A offers to sell B his car for Rs 4 lakh. B replies, 'I accept, provided you also include the music system.' A does not respond. B then sues for specific performance. Decide.**

- A. There is a valid contract for the car at Rs 4 lakh.
- B. There is no contract because B's reply was a counter-offer, not absolute acceptance.
- C. There is a contract including the music system.
- D. B is entitled to damages but not specific performance.

**SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING**

**Q21–30 · 10 Marks**

**21. Many studies show that students who eat breakfast perform better in morning examinations than those who skip it. A school therefore concludes that mandating a breakfast programme will raise its examination scores. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken this conclusion?**

- A. Most students at the school already eat breakfast at home.
- B. Breakfast improves concentration in adults too.
- C. The school has just renovated its cafeteria.
- D. Students prefer sweet breakfasts to savoury ones.

**22. All members of the debate club study Latin. No one who studies Latin plays football. Some football players are in Class 12. Which of the following must be true?**

- A. All Class 12 students play football.
- B. No member of the debate club plays football.
- C. All Latin students are in the debate club.
- D. Some debate club members play football.

**23. A columnist argues: 'Cities that have invested in metro systems have lower private vehicle usage. Therefore, building a metro will reduce private vehicle usage in any city.' The argument is flawed because it:**

- A. Confuses correlation with causation and ignores other factors specific to those cities.
- B. Uses an emotional appeal.
- C. Relies on an irrelevant authority.
- D. Contains a circular definition.

**24. In a row of seven children facing north, P is third from the left. Q is to the immediate right of P. R is fifth from the left. Who is between Q and R?**

- A. P
- B. No one — Q and R are the same person? No, Q is fourth, R is fifth — so no one is between them.
- C. S
- D. Cannot be determined.

**25. Statement: All public examinations should be conducted online to prevent paper leaks. Assumption (I): Online examinations cannot be compromised. Assumption (II): Paper leaks are a serious enough problem to justify the change. Which assumption(s) is/are implicit?**

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

**26. A government banned the sale of single-use plastics last year. This year, the volume of plastic waste collected from beaches has fallen by 8%. The government claims its policy is working. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the government's claim?**

- A. Tourism on beaches fell by 30% over the same period.
- B. Sales of single-use plastic alternatives rose by 70% with no rise in alternative-waste on beaches.
- C. Beach cleaning crews were reduced this year.
- D. Plastic waste in landfills has risen sharply.

**27. Read: 'Every successful entrepreneur I have met dropped out of college. Therefore, dropping out of college is the path to entrepreneurial success.' The flaw in the argument is best described as:**

- A. Hasty generalisation from a self-selected sample, ignoring the many dropouts who failed.
- B. Appeal to authority.
- C. Equivocation on the word 'success'.
- D. False dichotomy.

**28. If 'CLAT' is coded as 'DMBU', then 'EXAM' will be coded as:**

- A. FYBN
- B. FYBM
- C. DYBN
- D. FXBN

**29. Five friends — A, B, C, D, E — sit in a row. C is to the immediate left of D. A is at one end. B is between A and C. Which of the following is the correct order from left to right?**

- A. A, B, C, D, E
- B. A, C, B, D, E
- C. E, D, C, B, A
- D. B, A, C, D, E

30. A study finds that countries with higher per-capita chocolate consumption have more Nobel laureates per capita. A blogger concludes that chocolate makes people smarter. The most likely flaw is:

- A. A confounding variable such as national wealth explains both chocolate consumption and Nobel laureates.
- B. The data is fabricated.
- C. Chocolate has no calories.
- D. Nobel Prizes are awarded only in Europe.

**SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**Q31–40 · 10 Marks**

31. In April 2026, India's first Petroglyph Conservation Park was inaugurated on World Heritage Day at Sindhu Ghat. In which Union Territory is this park located?

- A. Jammu & Kashmir
- B. Ladakh
- C. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- D. Lakshadweep

32. On 17 April 2026, a constitutional amendment Bill proposing to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha from 543 to 850 seats — to facilitate implementation of the Women's Reservation Bill — failed in Parliament. The Bill is popularly known as the:

- A. Women's Reservation Bill, 2026
- B. Delimitation Bill, 2026
- C. Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2026
- D. Federal Reform Bill, 2026

33. On 18 April 2026, the Union Cabinet approved a hike in Dearness Allowance (DA) and Dearness Relief (DR) for Central Government employees and pensioners. By what percentage was DA/DR raised?

- A. 1%
- B. 2%
- C. 3%
- D. 4%

34. On 18 April 2026, the Union Cabinet approved railway multitracking projects worth approximately Rs 24,815 crore in two states. The two states are:

- A. Maharashtra and Karnataka
- B. Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
- C. Bihar and Odisha
- D. Tamil Nadu and Telangana

35. On 17 April 2026, actress Sayani Gupta was honoured with which prestigious recognition?

- A. Padma Shri
- B. Harvard South Asian Person of the Year Award 2026
- C. Filmfare Lifetime Achievement
- D. Dadasaheb Phalke Award

36. On 13 April 2026, a tragic road accident in which a cement mixer truck collided with a van killed 11 people. In which Maharashtra district did this accident take place?

- A. Pune
- B. Nashik
- C. Thane
- D. Raigad

37. World Heritage Day, observed on 18 April every year, is also known as the International Day for Monuments and Sites. It is promoted by which organisation?

- A. UNESCO
- B. ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites)
- C. UNDP
- D. World Bank

38. Nishita Antarkar won the Miss Sake India 2026 title on 18 April 2026. 'Sake' is a traditional alcoholic beverage associated with which country, whose cultural diplomacy event the title represents?

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. South Korea
- D. Vietnam

39. The Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, who laid the foundation stone of India's first Petroglyph Conservation Park in April 2026, is:

- A. R.K. Mathur
- B. Brigadier (Dr) B.D. Mishra
- C. Vinai Kumar Saxena
- D. Manoj Sinha

40. Article 21 of the Constitution of India, often invoked in PILs concerning shelter, environment and dignity, guarantees:

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right against Exploitation
- C. Protection of Life and Personal Liberty
- D. Right to Constitutional Remedies

**SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Q41–50 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q41**

A coaching institute enrolled 800 students in 2026 across five streams: CLAT (40%), CUET (25%), IPM (15%), Judiciary (12%) and Boards (8%). The annual fee per student in each stream (in Rs) was: CLAT 60,000; CUET 50,000; IPM 70,000; Judiciary 55,000; Boards 40,000. (Use this data for Q41–Q45.)

