

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

In the discourse of modern democracy, the role of an informed citizenry has taken on heightened significance. Earlier, citizenship was largely a passive identity tied to legal status; today it is increasingly understood as an active commitment requiring constant engagement with public affairs. Critics argue that the explosion of information has, paradoxically, produced citizens who are exposed to a great deal yet understand little. The proliferation of opinion masquerading as analysis, the amplification of fringe positions by algorithmic platforms, and the gradual decline of long-form journalism have all contributed to a climate where conviction often outruns comprehension. Yet to dismiss the contemporary citizen as merely distracted is unfair. Studies indicate that younger Indians demonstrate sharper concern for institutional accountability than any preceding generation, even where their factual recall is uneven. The deeper challenge, then, is not the absence of engagement but the absence of structures that translate engagement into deliberation. Democracy, the philosopher John Dewey insisted, is more than a method of government; it is a mode of associated living. To safeguard it, the institutions of education, media and civil society must rebuild the slow habits of attention that a noisy public sphere now actively erodes.

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

- A. Modern citizens are too distracted by social media to participate in democracy.
- B. The principal challenge for democracy today is not lack of engagement but lack of structures for deliberation.
- C. Younger Indians are more knowledgeable than older generations about public affairs.
- D. Long-form journalism alone can save the contemporary public sphere.

2. The phrase 'conviction often outruns comprehension' most nearly suggests that:

- A. People hold strong opinions without adequately understanding the issues.
- B. Comprehension always lags behind action in democratic systems.
- C. Convictions are inherently unreliable in public affairs.
- D. Citizens have abandoned the project of comprehending public issues.

3. In context, the word 'erodes' (last sentence) is closest in meaning to:

- A. destroys completely
- B. gradually wears away
- C. violently overthrows
- D. openly rejects

4. The author's attitude toward the contemporary citizen is best described as:

- A. Dismissive and condescending
- B. Sympathetic but concerned
- C. Indifferent and detached
- D. Celebratory and approving

5. According to the passage, John Dewey's conception of democracy emphasises:

- A. Periodic elections as the cornerstone of legitimacy
- B. The legal status of citizens as the foundation of rights
- C. A way of associated living that exceeds mere governance
- D. The supremacy of judicial institutions over the legislature

CONTEXT FOR Q6

The classical Indian theory of rasa, articulated most influentially by Bharata in the *Natyashastra*, holds that aesthetic experience is not the mere imitation of life but the evocation of stable emotional states distilled from it. Where the Western tradition has often equated artistic merit with verisimilitude, the rasa school treats the artwork as a vessel through which the audience tastes a heightened, universalised emotion. The actor or poet is therefore not a copyist but a chemist of feeling. Modern critics caution, however, against treating rasa as a closed system; the categories were always meant to be heuristic, not exhaustive, and contemporary art demands fresh vocabularies. What endures is the underlying intuition: that the value of art lies less in what it depicts than in what it makes the spectator feel.

6. The author's principal claim about rasa theory is that:

- A. It is superior to all Western theories of art.
- B. Art's value lies in evoking heightened, universalised emotion rather than in depiction alone.
- C. Rasa categories must be applied strictly to all modern art.
- D. Bharata's *Natyashastra* is the only credible source on Indian aesthetics.

7. The author cautions against treating rasa as 'a closed system' in order to:

- A. Discredit Bharata's contribution to aesthetic theory
- B. Argue that the Western tradition is more flexible
- C. Acknowledge that contemporary art may require new categories
- D. Suggest that aesthetic theory is impossible in the modern age

8. Choose the option that fills the blanks correctly: 'Neither the captain nor the players ___ willing to comment, although the manager ___ already issued a statement.'

- A. was / has
- B. were / have
- C. were / has
- D. was / have

9. Choose the one-word substitution for: 'A government run by a small group of powerful people'.

- A. Monarchy B. Plutocracy
 C. Oligarchy D. Theocracy

10. Identify the sentence in which the idiom 'to throw in the towel' is used correctly:

- A. After hours of negotiation, the union leaders threw in the towel and accepted the offer.
 B. She threw in the towel to celebrate her victory.
 C. The chef threw in the towel to add flavour to the dish.
 D. They threw in the towel onto the field after winning the match.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

11. **PRINCIPLE:** A contract entered into under coercion is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused. Coercion includes the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property to the prejudice of any person.
FACTS: Ravi owed Sameer Rs.50,000. Sameer detained Ravi's car (worth Rs.6 lakh) in his garage and refused to release it until Ravi signed a fresh agreement to pay Rs.2,00,000 to Sameer. Ravi signed the agreement to recover his car. Is the agreement valid?

- A. Yes, because Ravi signed the agreement voluntarily.
 B. No, the agreement is void ab initio.
 C. The agreement is voidable at the option of Ravi.
 D. Yes, because Sameer was recovering a legitimate debt.

12. **PRINCIPLE:** A person is said to commit theft when he, with dishonest intention, takes any movable property out of the possession of another without that person's consent.
FACTS: Aditi picked up a wallet lying on a park bench, intending to hand it over to the police. While walking to the station, she changed her mind and decided to keep the cash. Has she committed theft?

- A. Yes, theft was committed the moment she picked up the wallet.
 B. No, because the wallet had no identifiable owner present.
 C. No theft is made out as the dishonest intention arose later, after she lawfully took possession.
 D. Yes, she committed theft from the moment her intention changed.

13. **PRINCIPLE:** An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance. A person who acts in ignorance of an offer cannot be said to have accepted it.
FACTS: A municipal authority announced a reward of Rs.50,000 for any information leading to the arrest of an absconder. Vikram, unaware of the announcement, gave information to the police that led to the arrest. He later claimed the reward. Is he entitled to it?

- A. Yes, since he supplied the information that produced the result.
 B. No, because acceptance presupposes knowledge of the offer.
 C. Yes, since public rewards are payable irrespective of knowledge.
 D. No, since rewards can only be claimed by police informants.

14. **PRINCIPLE:** The right to private defence of the body extends to causing death only if the assault is such as may reasonably cause apprehension of death or grievous hurt.
FACTS: Arjun, walking home at night, was slapped on the cheek by Bhola, an unarmed elderly man. Arjun, in anger, drew a knife and stabbed Bhola, killing him. Can Arjun claim private defence?

- A. Yes, any physical assault justifies lethal defence.
 B. No, the slap could not reasonably cause apprehension of death or grievous hurt.
 C. Yes, if Arjun believed he was in danger.
 D. No, because private defence is unavailable at night.

15. **PRINCIPLE:** Vicarious liability arises when one person is held liable for the wrongful act of another by reason of a relationship (such as master and servant) and the act is committed in the course of employment.
FACTS: Pinto, a delivery driver employed by FastShip, deviated from his delivery route to visit his girlfriend. While returning from her house to resume the route, he negligently injured a pedestrian. Is FastShip vicariously liable?

- A. No, the deviation took the act outside the course of employment.
 B. Yes, since Pinto was returning to resume the employer's work.
 C. No, because the employer cannot be liable for an employee's personal trips.
 D. Yes, because the employer is liable for every act of an employee.

16. **PRINCIPLE:** An agreement without consideration is void, except where it is made out of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation, and is reduced to writing and registered.
FACTS: Out of love and affection, Rajesh promises in writing (registered) to give Rs.5 lakh to his estranged brother Suresh. The brothers have not been on speaking terms for ten years. Is the agreement enforceable?

- A. Yes, since it satisfies the writing and registration requirements.
 B. No, because there is no consideration.
 C. No, because there is no natural love and affection in fact, despite the recital.
 D. Yes, since brothers always stand in near relation.

17. **PRINCIPLE:** A minor's agreement is void ab initio. However, a person who supplies necessaries suited to the condition in life of a minor is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the minor.
FACTS: Mohini, a 16-year-old orphan inheriting substantial property, was supplied designer evening gowns worth Rs.3 lakh by a boutique on credit. The boutique now sues for the price. Can it recover?

- A. Yes, as a minor's contracts are enforceable for clothing.
 B. No, designer evening gowns are not 'necessaries' suited to her condition.
 C. Yes, because Mohini has substantial property.
 D. No, because minors can never be sued at all.

18. PRINCIPLE: The tort of nuisance protects a person's enjoyment of land from unreasonable interference. Coming to the nuisance is not a defence.**nFACTS:** A factory has been operating noisily on the outskirts of a town since 2005. In 2024, Kavita built a residence next to the factory and now sues for nuisance. Will she succeed?

- A. No, because she came to the nuisance.
- B. Yes, if the noise unreasonably interferes with her enjoyment.
- C. No, because the factory was there first.
- D. Yes, but only if she had no notice of the factory.

19. PRINCIPLE: A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, on a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them.**nFACTS:** Anika handed her watch to a jeweller for repair. The jeweller's apprentice, while cleaning the workshop, dropped and damaged it. Is the jeweller liable?

- A. No, because the apprentice, not the jeweller, broke it.
- B. Yes, the bailee owes a duty of reasonable care over the bailed goods.
- C. No, because the watch was given without payment.
- D. Yes, but only if the apprentice acted maliciously.

20. PRINCIPLE: Defamation requires a false statement of fact, published to a third person, that lowers the reputation of the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society. Truth is a complete defence.**nFACTS:** A newspaper accurately reported, with documentary proof, that minister M had been convicted of corruption in 2010. M sued for defamation, arguing the report damaged his political career. Will he succeed?

- A. Yes, because the report damaged his reputation.
- B. No, because truth is a complete defence to defamation.
- C. Yes, since old convictions should not be reported.
- D. No, because ministers cannot sue for defamation.

SECTION – LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

Many state governments now propose mandatory civic-education modules in school curricula, citing a 2025 survey showing that only 31% of urban Indian school-leavers could name the three branches of government. Proponents argue that compulsory civics is therefore essential to democratic health. Critics counter that the same survey found higher civic engagement (volunteering, protest participation) among the very cohorts with the lowest factual recall, suggesting that knowledge of constitutional structure is a poor predictor of actual citizenship.

21. Which of the following best states the main conclusion that the proponents seek to establish?

- A. Only 31% of urban school-leavers could name the three branches of government.
- B. Compulsory civic-education modules in schools are necessary for democratic health.
- C. Indian schools currently teach civics inadequately.
- D. Civic engagement is independent of factual recall.

22. Which assumption does the proponents' argument most clearly rely on?

- A. Knowledge of the three branches of government correlates with healthy democratic participation.
- B. Civic-education modules are inexpensive to implement.
- C. Volunteering is harmful to democracy.
- D. Urban students are representative of all Indian students.

23. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the proponents' position?

- A. Some school-leavers can name only two branches of government.
- B. Long-term studies show that civic-education modules do not improve later democratic participation.
- C. Civics teachers are well qualified.
- D. Urban school-leavers also struggle with mathematics.

24. The critics' counter-point uses which logical move?

- A. It denies the survey statistics.
- B. It argues from a different sample.
- C. It questions the assumed link between factual knowledge and engagement.
- D. It appeals to historical precedent.

25. Which strategy would most strengthen the proponents' position?

- A. Showing that the engaged-but-uninformed cohorts more often misidentify which institutions can address their grievances.
- B. Showing that civics modules are popular with parents.
- C. Showing that a different country once introduced civics modules.
- D. Showing that the survey was conducted by an independent agency.

26. Statements: All judges are lawyers. Some lawyers are politicians.**nConclusions: (I) Some judges are politicians. (II) Some politicians are lawyers.**

- A. Only (I) follows
- B. Only (II) follows
- C. Both follow
- D. Neither follows

27. Six friends – P, Q, R, S, T, U – sit in a row facing north. R is at the right end. Q is third from the left. P is immediately to the left of R. T is between Q and P. Where does S sit?

- A. Leftmost position
- B. Second from left
- C. Fourth from left
- D. Cannot be determined

28. Pointing to a photograph, Meera said, 'He is the son of the only daughter of my grandfather.' How is the person in the photograph related to Meera?

- A. Brother B. Cousin
 C. Uncle D. Father

29. Argument: 'Every successful entrepreneur I have interviewed dropped out of college. Therefore, dropping out of college is a path to entrepreneurial success.' The argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it:

- A. Generalises from a sample biased toward those who succeeded after dropping out.
 B. Ignores entrepreneurs from outside India.
 C. Confuses correlation with reverse causation.
 D. Assumes that all college dropouts wish to be entrepreneurs.

30. Find the next term in the series: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

- A. 36 B. 38
 C. 40 D. 42

SECTION – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

31. On 20 April 2026, a bus accident in which Indian Union Territory killed 21 people after the vehicle fell into a gorge?

- A. Ladakh
 B. Jammu & Kashmir (Udhampur)
 C. Puducherry
 D. Chandigarh

32. India's 99th Ramsar Site, added in April 2026, is which wetland?

- A. Chilika Lake
 B. Shekha Jheel, Uttar Pradesh
 C. Loktak Lake
 D. Sambhar Lake

33. Which Ministry launched the 'Vishwa Sutra' initiative on 20 April 2026 to promote Indian weaves globally?

- A. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 B. Ministry of Culture
 C. Ministry of Textiles
 D. Ministry of MSME

34. The Union Cabinet on 20 April 2026 cleared the 'Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool'. Its principal objective is to:

- A. Insure agricultural exports against weather risks
 B. Build domestic capacity in marine and shipping insurance
 C. Subsidise fishermen in coastal states
 D. Insure inland waterways passengers

35. In April 2026, which became India's first 'water-neutral' railway depot?

- A. Hubballi Coaching Depot
 B. Kankaria Coaching Depot, Ahmedabad
 C. Kanpur Central Depot
 D. Charbagh Depot, Lucknow

36. Approximately how many startups were recognised under the Startup India initiative in FY26 (a record), as announced in April 2026?

- A. 25,000 B. 40,000
 C. 55,200+ D. 75,000

37. On 20 April 2026, the Union Cabinet extended Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana–III till which year, and at what outlay?

- A. 2027 with Rs.50,000 crore
 B. 2028 with Rs.83,977 crore
 C. 2030 with Rs.1,00,000 crore
 D. 2026 with Rs.40,000 crore

38. Who was crowned Femina Miss India World 2026 on 20 April 2026?

- A. Nandini Gupta B. Sini Shetty
 C. Sadhvi Satish Sail D. Manasa Varanasi

39. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

- A. Article 226 B. Article 32
 C. Article 136 D. Article 142

40. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

- A. Six B. Seven
 C. Eight D. Nine

SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41–50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

The following table shows the number of CLAT 2026 aspirants (in thousands) appearing from five regions, and the percentage that qualified for the merit list:

Region | Aspirants (in '000) | Qualified (%)nNorth | 60 | 12%nSouth | 45 | 18%nEast | 30 | 10%nWest | 50 | 15%nCentral | 25 | 20%

41. How many candidates qualified from the South region?

- A. 6,300 B. 7,200
 C. 8,100 D. 9,000

42. What is the total number of qualified candidates across all five regions?

- A. 28,800 B. 30,800
 C. 32,800 D. 34,800

43. The number of qualified candidates from the West is what percent of those qualified from the North? (rounded to one decimal)

- A. 96.4% B. 100.0%
 C. 104.2% D. 108.3%

44. Which region has the lowest absolute number of qualified candidates?

- A. East B. Central
 C. North D. South

45. If the South region's qualifying percentage rises to 22% next year (with aspirants unchanged), how many additional candidates will qualify from South?

- A. 1,500 B. 1,800
 C. 2,000 D. 2,250

46. A trader marks his goods 40% above cost and offers a discount of 25% on the marked price. What is his profit or loss percentage?

- A. 5% profit B. 10% profit
 C. 5% loss D. 15% profit

47. The ratio of the present ages of A and B is 4 : 5. After 8 years, the ratio becomes 6 : 7. What is A's present age?

- A. 12 years B. 16 years
 C. 20 years D. 24 years

48. A train 180 m long crosses a platform 270 m long in 30 seconds. What is its speed in km/hr?

- A. 45 B. 54
 C. 60 D. 72

49. The average of 11 numbers is 36. The average of the first 6 is 35 and the last 6 is 38. Find the 6th number.

- A. 42 B. 40
 C. 38 D. 36

50. From a standard 52-card deck, one card is drawn at random. What is the probability that it is either a king or a heart?

- A. $\frac{3}{13}$ B. $\frac{15}{52}$
 C. $\frac{17}{52}$ D. $\frac{16}{52}$