

**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 dilemma of any modern legislature lies in balancing the demands of representational fairness with the cold arithmetic of constitutional thresholds. The Delimitation Bill, 2026, which sought to expand the Lok Sabha from 543 to 850 seats to operationalise the Women's Reservation Act, foundered not on the question of principle, but on the unforgiving requirement of a two-thirds majority. Critics argue that the failure betrays a deeper malaise: that consensus on women's empowerment evaporates the moment it acquires teeth. Supporters counter that the bill's apportionment formula would have entrenched a north-south population bias for half a century, and that prudent constitutionalism demanded its rejection. Whatever the merits, the episode reveals how the Indian polity continues to struggle with reforms that demand both ambition and accommodation in equal measure.

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

- A. The Women's Reservation Act has been a failure since its inception.
- B. The 2026 Delimitation Bill failed because of procedural rather than substantive disagreements.
- C. Reforms requiring both ambition and accommodation expose the structural fragility of Indian legislative consensus.
- D. North-south population bias is the most pressing constitutional problem in India today.

**2. As used in the passage, the word 'founded' most nearly means:**

- A. prospered
- B. capsized or failed
- C. was postponed
- D. was amended

**3. The author's tone in the passage can best be described as:**

- A. polemical and partisan
- B. detached and analytical
- C. sarcastic and dismissive
- D. nostalgic and elegiac

**4. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the supporters' argument as presented in the passage?**

- A. The bill's apportionment formula included a freeze clause that would expire after 25 years, not 50.
- B. Two-thirds majority requirements are common in democracies worldwide.
- C. Women's representation in Parliament rose by 4% between 2024 and 2026.
- D. The north-south population gap has narrowed in the last decade.

**5. The phrase 'consensus on women's empowerment evaporates the moment it acquires teeth' is best understood as:**

- A. literal claim that women lose support over time
- B. metaphor suggesting that abstract agreement disappears when concrete enforcement is proposed
- C. reference to the loss of voting rights for women
- D. criticism of the Election Commission

**CONTEXT FOR Q6**

The semiconductor race is no longer about who can fabricate the smallest transistor; it is about who controls the geography of supply chains. India's announcement of its first 3D semiconductor unit at Info Valley in Odisha, backed by ₹2,000 crore, is less a technological leap than a strategic statement. The plant will not, in its early years, dent the dominance of Taiwan or Korea. What it will do is signal to global investors that India is a credible node in a diversifying ecosystem — one less vulnerable to the fault lines of the South China Sea or the politics of export controls. Whether the project becomes a foundation or a footnote depends on whether downstream design, packaging, and skilled labour move in unison with it.

**6. The author primarily characterises the Odisha 3D semiconductor unit as:**

- A. a breakthrough that will overtake Taiwan and Korea within a decade
- B. a primarily symbolic project with limited near-term technological impact but real strategic value
- C. a wasteful expenditure of ₹2,000 crore
- D. an example of Indian innovation in transistor miniaturisation

**7. The expression 'foundation or a footnote' is an example of:**

- A. alliteration
- B. oxymoron
- C. hyperbole
- D. euphemism

**8. The author implies that the project's long-term success depends most on:**

- A. Government subsidy renewal
- B. Geopolitical tensions in the South China Sea
- C. Coordinated development of design, packaging, and skilled labour
- D. The price of silicon wafers

**9. Which inference is best supported by the passage?**

- A. India's semiconductor strategy is purely defensive.
- B. India aspires to participate in supply-chain diversification rather than fabrication leadership.
- C. Taiwan will lose semiconductor dominance within 5 years.
- D. Export controls have already crippled global semiconductor markets.

10. Which word, if substituted for 'credible' in the passage, would least change its meaning?

- A. trustworthy
- B. plausible
- C. incredible
- D. plausible-yet-untested

**SECTION — LEGAL REASONING**

**Q11–20 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q11**

Principle: A contract entered into under coercion is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused. Coercion means the committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by law, or the unlawful detaining of any property, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Facts: Ravi, a wealthy industrialist, threatens to file a true criminal complaint against Suresh's son for embezzlement unless Suresh signs a contract transferring his ancestral property to Ravi at half its market value. Suresh signs the contract. He now seeks to void it on grounds of coercion.

11. Decide:

- A. The contract is voidable because the threat caused Suresh's consent.
- B. The contract is valid because Ravi only threatened to do something legally permitted (filing a true complaint).
- C. The contract is voidable only if the criminal complaint was false.
- D. The contract is valid because Suresh received half the market value.

**CONTEXT FOR Q12**

Principle: A person who voluntarily takes a known risk cannot later sue for resulting injury (*volenti non fit injuria*). However, the doctrine does not apply where the defendant has been negligent and the plaintiff has not consented to the negligence itself, but only to the activity.

12. Facts: Aarav participates in an amateur boxing match. His opponent, Kabir, deliberately uses an illegal headbutt and fractures Aarav's jaw. Aarav sues. Decide:

- A. Aarav loses because he consented to boxing and its risks.
- B. Aarav wins because Kabir's illegal headbutt was outside the scope of consent.
- C. Aarav loses because boxers always assume risk of all injuries.
- D. Aarav wins only if he can show he was unaware boxing was dangerous.

**CONTEXT FOR Q13**

Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be valid. A person cannot accept an offer of which he had no knowledge at the time of performing the act constituting acceptance.

13. Facts: A municipal corporation announces a reward of ₹50,000 for information leading to the arrest of a criminal. Priya, unaware of the reward, gives information to the police that leads to the arrest. She later learns of the reward and claims it. Decide:

- A. Priya is entitled to the reward because she fulfilled the act.
- B. Priya is entitled because the corporation benefited from her information.
- C. Priya is not entitled because she was unaware of the offer at the time of giving information.
- D. Priya is entitled only if she signed an agreement after.

**CONTEXT FOR Q14**

Principle: Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court has held that this includes the right to live with human dignity, which encompasses the right to a clean environment.

14. Facts: A factory in Thrissur stores fireworks unlawfully near a residential area. An explosion kills 13 residents. Survivors and families file a writ petition under Article 32 against both the factory owner and the State for failure to enforce zoning laws. Decide:

- A. Petition fails because Article 21 only binds the State, not private parties.
- B. Petition succeeds against both, as State's failure to regulate violated Article 21 and the factory owner's act caused the violation.
- C. Petition succeeds only against the factory owner.
- D. Petition fails because compensation is a tort matter, not constitutional.

**CONTEXT FOR Q15**

Principle: A person is criminally liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder if the act causing death is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without intention to cause death.

15. Facts: Mohan, the owner of a firecracker factory in Virudhunagar, knowingly stores chemicals beyond licensed limits despite multiple safety warnings. An explosion kills 23 workers. Decide:

- A. Mohan is liable for murder because he intended to kill the workers.
- B. Mohan is liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder due to knowledge of likelihood of death.
- C. Mohan has no criminal liability — only civil compensation.
- D. Mohan is liable only for negligence, not homicide.

**CONTEXT FOR Q16**

Principle: Defamation requires (i) a false statement of fact, (ii) communicated to a third party, (iii) which lowers the plaintiff in the estimation of right-thinking members of society. Truth, when published for public good, is a complete defence.

**16. Facts: A journalist publishes a true report that a sitting MP has three undisclosed bank accounts in tax havens. The MP sues for defamation. Decide:**

- A. Journalist liable because the report damages MP's reputation.
- B. Journalist not liable because truth published for public good is a complete defence.
- C. Journalist liable only if MP can prove malice.
- D. Journalist not liable only if the MP is convicted later.

**CONTEXT FOR Q17**

Principle: A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, on a contract that the goods shall be returned when the purpose is accomplished. The bailee must take as much care of the goods as a person of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods.

**17. Facts: Riya leaves her diamond necklace with a hotel cloakroom and is given a token. The cloakroom attendant leaves the desk for 20 minutes for tea, during which the necklace is stolen. Decide:**

- A. Hotel not liable because Riya entered a free arrangement.
- B. Hotel liable because the attendant failed to exercise ordinary prudence.
- C. Hotel not liable because theft is an act of a third party.
- D. Hotel liable only if the necklace was insured.

**CONTEXT FOR Q18**

Principle: A diplomatic envoy enjoys immunity from the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the receiving State under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961. The receiving State may, however, declare the envoy persona non grata and require recall.

**18. Facts: India has appointed Mr. X as High Commissioner to a neighbouring country. While in that country, Mr. X is accused of a traffic violation causing injury. The host State wishes to prosecute. Decide:**

- A. Host State may prosecute because traffic offences are excluded from immunity.
- B. Host State cannot prosecute Mr. X but may declare him persona non grata.
- C. Host State may prosecute but only with India's consent.
- D. Mr. X has no immunity because the offence occurred outside diplomatic premises.

**CONTEXT FOR Q19**

Principle: Every person has a right to private defence of body and property. The right extends to causing death only if the offence threatened is of a specified grave nature (e.g., assault causing reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt).

**19. Facts: Late at night, Aman finds an intruder in his bedroom holding a knife and threatening to kill his sleeping child. Aman shoots and kills the intruder. Decide:**

- A. Aman is guilty of murder because he could have warned the intruder first.
- B. Aman is protected by private defence because the threat created reasonable apprehension of death.
- C. Aman is guilty because he used disproportionate force.
- D. Aman is liable for culpable homicide because shooting was excessive.

**CONTEXT FOR Q20**

Principle: The doctrine of vicarious liability holds an employer liable for torts committed by employees in the course of employment. Acts done outside the scope of employment do not attract such liability.

**20. Facts: A bus driver employed by State Transport, while driving the bus on his assigned route, takes a slight detour to drop off a friend. During the detour, the bus rolls into a gorge in Udhampur, killing 21 passengers and injuring 45. The corporation denies liability, claiming the detour was unauthorised. Decide:**

- A. Corporation liable because driving the bus is within the scope of employment, and a slight detour does not break it.
- B. Corporation not liable because the detour was unauthorised.
- C. Driver alone liable.
- D. Corporation liable only for injured but not deceased.

**SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING**

**Q21–30 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q21**

All major political parties have historically endorsed women's representation in Parliament. Yet, when the Delimitation Bill, 2026 — which would have made the Women's Reservation Act operational — was put to vote, it failed to secure a two-thirds majority. Therefore, public commitments by political parties are an unreliable predictor of legislative outcomes.

**21. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion?**

- A. Several MPs from parties that publicly endorsed women's reservation voted against the bill.
- B. The bill required only a simple majority.
- C. Public opinion polls show 80% support for women's reservation.
- D. The bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

**CONTEXT FOR Q22**

All semiconductor fabrication units require ultra-pure water. India's first 3D semiconductor unit at Info Valley, Odisha, will commence production in 2027. Hence, Info Valley must have a reliable supply of ultra-pure water.

**22. The argument is best characterised as:**

- A. Valid — the conclusion follows necessarily from the premises.
- B. Invalid — assumes that what is required will be available.
- C. Valid only if Odisha lacks rivers.
- D. Invalid — semiconductor units do not require ultra-pure water.

**CONTEXT FOR Q23**

Whenever the firecracker industry suffers a major accident, calls for stricter regulation grow louder. The Virudhunagar (19 April) and Thrissur (21 April) explosions killed 36 people in three days. Therefore, stricter regulation will follow.

**23. Which assumption does the argument depend on?**

- A. Calls for stricter regulation always result in actual stricter regulation.
- B. The Virudhunagar and Thrissur incidents will be classified as 'major accidents'.
- C. The firecracker industry has never been regulated before.
- D. Both A and B.

**CONTEXT FOR Q24**

Some industrialists are philanthropists. All philanthropists are wealthy. No wealthy person is dishonest.

**24. Which of the following conclusions necessarily follows?**

- A. All industrialists are wealthy.
- B. Some industrialists are not dishonest.
- C. No industrialist is dishonest.
- D. All philanthropists are industrialists.

**CONTEXT FOR Q25**

A bus that meets safety standards rarely falls into a gorge. The bus that fell in Udampur on 20 April was certified to meet safety standards. Therefore, this is a one-in-a-lifetime accident that will not recur.

**25. The argument's primary flaw is:**

- A. It assumes 'rare' means 'unique' or 'never recurring'.
- B. It denies the antecedent.
- C. It uses ambiguous statistics.
- D. It commits an ad hominem.

**CONTEXT FOR Q26**

India's appointment of a former Union Minister as High Commissioner to a neighbouring country has been criticised for being 'too political'. Critics argue that such appointments compromise diplomatic professionalism. The government responds that political appointments bring greater clout and faster access to decision-makers.

**26. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the government's position?**

- A. Former politicians often have established networks abroad.
- B. In the last decade, political appointees achieved fewer diplomatic outcomes per year than career diplomats.
- C. The neighbouring country has accepted the appointment.
- D. The cost of political appointments is similar to career diplomats.

**CONTEXT FOR Q27**

Five awards — Swaminathan, Bhatnagar, Ramanujan, Bose, Raman — were given to five scientists — P, Q, R, S, T — in some order. P did not receive Swaminathan or Bhatnagar. Q received Ramanujan. R received Bose. T did not receive Raman.

**27. Who received the Swaminathan award?**

- A. S
- B. T
- C. P
- D. Cannot be determined

**CONTEXT FOR Q28**

In a row of 7 students facing north, Aarav is third from the left. Bhavna is second to the right of Aarav. Chaitra is at the extreme right. Dev is between Bhavna and Chaitra.

**28. How many students are between Aarav and Chaitra?**

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

**CONTEXT FOR Q29**

All those who attended the Maritime Insurance Pool Cabinet briefing also attended the Defence committee. Some who attended the Defence committee did not attend the Foreign Affairs briefing. No one who attended the Foreign Affairs briefing missed the Cabinet briefing.

**29. Which of the following must be true?**

- A. Everyone at the Foreign Affairs briefing attended the Maritime briefing.
- B. Some at the Defence committee attended the Maritime briefing.
- C. No one at the Foreign Affairs briefing attended the Defence committee.
- D. All Defence committee attendees were at the Foreign Affairs briefing.

**CONTEXT FOR Q30**

The Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Award was given to Dr. Ch. Srinivasa Rao. Awards given for agricultural research are typically given to scientists with at least 20 years of field experience. Dr. Rao received the Swaminathan Award.

**30. Which conclusion can be drawn?**

- A. Dr. Rao has at least 20 years of field experience.
- B. All Swaminathan awardees have 20+ years of experience.
- C. It is likely, but not certain, that Dr. Rao has 20+ years of field experience.
- D. Dr. Rao must work in field agriculture.

**SECTION – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS****Q31–40 · 10 Marks**

**31. On 17 April 2026, the Delimitation Bill, 2026 sought to increase Lok Sabha seats to:**

- A. 750
- B. 800
- C. 850
- D. 888

**32. Who was appointed India's High Commissioner to Bangladesh in April 2026?**

- A. Pranab Mukherjee
- B. Dinesh Trivedi
- C. S. Jaishankar
- D. Vinay Kwatra

**33. The 9th Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Award (2026) was conferred on:**

- A. Dr. Ch. Srinivasa Rao
- B. Dr. Ramesh Chand
- C. Dr. Ashok Dalwai
- D. Dr. T. Mohapatra

**34. Where will India's first 3D semiconductor unit be set up, as announced in April 2026?**

- A. Sanand, Gujarat
- B. Info Valley, Odisha
- C. Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu
- D. Bengaluru, Karnataka

**35. On 19 April 2026, an explosion at a firecracker factory killed 23 people in:**

- A. Sivakasi
- B. Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu
- C. Thrissur, Kerala
- D. Krishnagiri

**36. On 20 April 2026, a bus fell into a gorge killing 21 people in:**

- A. Reasi
- B. Udhampur, J&K
- C. Pauri Garhwal
- D. Kullu

**37. The Bharat Maritime Insurance Pool, cleared by the Union Cabinet in April 2026, is intended primarily to:**

- A. Replace LIC
- B. Strengthen India's maritime security and trade resilience
- C. Insure inland waterways
- D. Compensate fishermen

**38. On 21 April 2026, an explosion at a firecracker unit killed 13 people in:**

- A. Kollam
- B. Thrissur, Kerala
- C. Ernakulam
- D. Palakkad

**39. The Women's Reservation Act, which the 2026 Delimitation Bill sought to operationalise, was originally enacted as the:**

- A. 104th Constitutional Amendment Act
- B. 105th Constitutional Amendment Act
- C. 106th Constitutional Amendment Act (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam)
- D. 107th Constitutional Amendment Act

**40. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the right to constitutional remedies – invoked by survivors of the Thrissur explosion in writ petitions?**

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 32

**SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES****Q41–50 · 10 Marks****CONTEXT FOR Q41**

Data: Death toll and injuries from four major industrial/transport incidents in India between 19-21 April 2026:  
• Virudhunagar firecracker (19 Apr): Deaths = 23, Injured = 6  
• Udhampur bus (20 Apr): Deaths = 21, Injured = 45  
• Thrissur firecracker (21 Apr): Deaths = 13, Injured = 40  
• Other (combined): Deaths = 7, Injured = 9

**41. What is the total number of deaths across all four incidents?**

- A. 60
- B. 64
- C. 57
- D. 68

**42. What is the ratio of total deaths to total injuries (across all four incidents)?**

- A. 32:50
- B. 16:25
- C. 64:100
- D. All of A, B, C are equivalent

43. What percentage of total deaths occurred at the Virudhunagar incident?

- A. 32.8%  B. 35.9%  
 C. 36.5%  D. 40%

44. In which incident is the injured-to-dead ratio the highest?

- A. Virudhunagar  B. Udhampur  
 C. Thrissur  D. Other

45. If ex gratia of ₹5 lakh is paid to the family of every deceased person, total compensation across all four incidents will be:

- A. ₹3.0 crore  B. ₹3.2 crore  
 C. ₹3.5 crore  D. ₹4.0 crore

46. The semiconductor unit at Info Valley costs ₹2,000 crore. If financing is split 60% government, 40% private, the private contribution (in ₹ crore) is:

- A. 600  B. 800  
 C. 1000  D. 1200

47. If the Lok Sabha is to be expanded from 543 to 850 seats, the percentage increase in seats is approximately:

- A. 36%  B. 45%  
 C. 56.5%  D. 61%

48. A two-thirds majority in a 543-member Lok Sabha (with all members present and voting) requires at least how many votes in favour?

- A. 362  B. 363  
 C. 361  D. 365

49. A bus carrying 66 passengers met with an accident; 21 died and 45 were injured. What is the survival-without-injury rate?

- A. 0%  B. 5%  
 C. 10%  D. 15%

50. If a firecracker factory was licensed to store 2 tonnes of chemicals but actually stored 5 tonnes, the over-storage as a percentage of the licensed limit is:

- A. 100%  B. 125%  
 C. 150%  D. 200%