

**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 an age dominated by algorithmic recommendation, the very notion of personal taste is being quietly redefined. Streaming platforms, social-media feeds and online retailers continually nudge us toward content and products predicted to maximise engagement. Defenders argue that such systems liberate consumers from the tyranny of choice; critics counter that they entrench narrow preferences and starve users of serendipity. What is often missed in this debate is that algorithms do not merely reflect taste; they actively shape it. By repeatedly surfacing similar items, they convert tentative liking into habit, and habit into identity. Personalisation, therefore, is less a mirror of the self than a sculptor of it. The deeper concern is not that algorithms get us wrong, but that they get us a little too right, narrowing the space in which we might have become someone different.

**1. What is the central argument of the passage?**

- A. Algorithms perfectly reflect a user's pre-existing taste.
- B. Personalisation systems both shape and narrow individual taste.
- C. Streaming platforms have eliminated all consumer choice.
- D. Algorithms are neutral tools with no behavioural effect.

**2. The phrase 'tyranny of choice' in the passage refers to:**

- A. Government censorship of online content.
- B. The overwhelming burden of selecting from too many options.
- C. Algorithmic bias against minority preferences.
- D. The dominance of large tech monopolies.

**3. According to the passage, the deeper concern about algorithms is that they:**

- A. Frequently misjudge user preferences.
- B. Are too accurate, leaving little room for personal change.
- C. Are controlled by a handful of corporations.
- D. Cannot adapt to new types of content.

**4. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?**

- A. Celebratory
- B. Cautiously critical
- C. Sarcastic
- D. Indifferent

**5. The word 'serendipity' as used in the passage most nearly means:**

- A. Predictability
- B. Pleasant unexpected discovery
- C. Statistical accuracy
- D. Cultural diversity

**6. Which assumption underlies the author's claim that algorithms shape identity?**

- A. Repeated exposure to similar content can transform preferences into habits.
- B. Users always rate algorithmic recommendations positively.
- C. Algorithms have access to genetic data.
- D. All users behave identically online.

**7. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument?**

- A. Most users actively seek out content unlike their past consumption.
- B. Streaming platforms keep adding new genres each year.
- C. Algorithm engineers are well-paid.
- D. Users spend more time on personalised feeds.

**8. The metaphor 'mirror ... sculptor' is used to suggest that algorithms:**

- A. Reflect taste passively.
- B. Actively mould taste rather than merely reflecting it.
- C. Distort the user's appearance.
- D. Make users more artistic.

**9. Which statement is NOT supported by the passage?**

- A. Algorithms can convert occasional preferences into habits.
- B. Some defenders of algorithms cite freedom from choice overload.
- C. Algorithms are universally regulated by global treaties.
- D. Repeated recommendations may narrow user identity.

**10. The passage is best classified as:**

- A. A scientific report
- B. An opinion essay
- C. A legal judgment
- D. A product review

**CONTEXT FOR Q11**

Principle: A contract entered into under coercion is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Facts: Anand threatens to publish private photographs of Bhavna unless she signs a contract to sell her flat to him at half its market value. Fearing social ruin, Bhavna signs.

**11. Is the contract voidable at Bhavna's option?**

- A. Yes, because consent was obtained by an act forbidden by the IPC (criminal intimidation).
- B. No, because Bhavna actually signed the contract.
- C. No, because no physical force was used.
- D. Yes, but only if Bhavna proves loss.

**CONTEXT FOR Q12**

Principle: A person is said to commit theft when, with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of another person without that person's consent, he moves that property.

Facts: Chetan picks up a wallet that he believes the owner has abandoned on a park bench and walks away with it. The owner had merely placed it there momentarily.

**12. Has Chetan committed theft?**

- A. Yes, irrespective of his belief.
- B. No, if he honestly believed the wallet was abandoned, the dishonest intention is missing.
- C. Yes, because the wallet was movable property.
- D. No, because no force was used.

**CONTEXT FOR Q13**

Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance. Acceptance must be made in reliance on the offer; performance done in ignorance of an offer does not amount to acceptance.

Facts: Deepa announces a reward of ₹10,000 for finding her missing dog. Eshaan, who has not heard of the reward, finds and returns the dog out of kindness. Later he learns of the reward and demands it.

**13. Is Eshaan entitled to the reward?**

- A. Yes, since he performed the act.
- B. No, because acceptance must be made in reliance on the offer.
- C. Yes, on grounds of fairness.
- D. No, because rewards are gratuitous.

**CONTEXT FOR Q14**

Principle: Negligence is the breach of a duty of care which results in damage to the plaintiff. To succeed, the plaintiff must prove duty, breach, causation and legally recognised damage.

Facts: Farhan, a doctor, prescribes a drug without checking the patient's allergy history mentioned clearly on the file. The patient suffers a severe allergic reaction.

**14. Is Farhan liable in negligence?**

- A. No, doctors enjoy absolute immunity.
- B. Yes, all four ingredients — duty, breach, causation, damage — are satisfied.
- C. No, because the drug is generally safe.
- D. Yes, but only if the patient dies.

**CONTEXT FOR Q15**

Principle: Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law, which procedure must be just, fair and reasonable.

Facts: A state law authorises preventive detention for up to 12 months without informing the detainee of the grounds and without any opportunity to be heard.

**15. Is the law constitutionally valid?**

- A. Yes, because it is a 'procedure established by law'.
- B. No, because the procedure is not just, fair and reasonable.
- C. Yes, since preventive detention is allowed under Article 22.
- D. No, because Parliament alone can make such a law.

**CONTEXT FOR Q16**

Principle: A contract entered into under coercion is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so obtained. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement.

Facts: Gauri tells Hari, 'If you don't sell me your bike at ₹10,000, I will go to a different shop.' Hari sells the bike at that price and later wants to rescind.

**16. Was there coercion?**

- A. Yes, because Gauri pressured Hari.
- B. No, threatening to take lawful business elsewhere is not an act forbidden by the IPC.
- C. Yes, because the price was low.
- D. No, because Gauri did not use violence.

**CONTEXT FOR Q17**

Principle: A person is said to commit theft when, with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of another person without that person's consent, he moves that property.

Facts: Imran picks up his roommate Jay's textbook to read it overnight, intending to return it in the morning. Jay had not consented.

**17. Has Imran committed theft?**

- A. Yes, because Jay did not consent.
- B. No, because there is no dishonest intention to permanently deprive — temporary use without dishonest intent is not theft here.
- C. Yes, because the book was moved.
- D. No, because they live together.

**CONTEXT FOR Q18**

Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance. Acceptance must be made in reliance on the offer; performance done in ignorance of an offer does not amount to acceptance.

Facts: Kabir advertises in a newspaper: 'I will pay ₹5,000 to anyone who completes the Mumbai Marathon under 4 hours.' Lavanya reads the ad and runs the marathon, finishing in 3h 50m.

**18. Is Lavanya entitled to the reward?**

- A. Yes, the offer was communicated and accepted by performance in reliance on it.
- B. No, general offers are unenforceable.
- C. No, unless she had signed a contract.
- D. Yes, but only ex gratia.

**CONTEXT FOR Q19**

Principle: Negligence is the breach of a duty of care which results in damage to the plaintiff. To succeed, the plaintiff must prove duty, breach, causation and legally recognised damage.

Facts: Megha is hit by a cricket ball that flies out of a stadium designed with high boundary nets. Such a ball had never previously flown out in 30 years of matches.

**19. Is the stadium liable in negligence?**

- A. Yes, because Megha was injured.
- B. No, because the risk was not reasonably foreseeable, so no breach of duty.
- C. Yes, strict liability applies.
- D. No, only the batsman is liable.

**CONTEXT FOR Q20**

Principle: Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law, which procedure must be just, fair and reasonable.

Facts: A state government issues an executive order banning all public protests for six months without any statutory backing.

**20. Is the order valid?**

- A. Yes, since the State has police power.
- B. No, because deprivation of liberty requires a 'procedure established by law' — an executive order without statute fails this test.
- C. Yes, since protests can be disruptive.
- D. No, only courts can ban protests.

**SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING**

**Q21–30 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q21**

Argument: Cities that introduced congestion-pricing zones have seen a 20% drop in private-vehicle traffic during peak hours. Therefore, congestion pricing is the most effective tool to reduce urban air pollution.

**21. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument?**

- A. Air pollution in those cities did not fall significantly because most pollution came from industry, not vehicles.
- B. Congestion pricing zones cover only the city centre.
- C. Vehicles emit less in stop-go traffic.
- D. Public transport ridership rose in those cities.

**22. The argument assumes that:**

- A. Reducing peak-hour private-vehicle traffic translates into reduced air pollution.
- B. All cities have similar pollution profiles.
- C. Public transport is free.
- D. Drivers prefer paying tolls to using buses.

**CONTEXT FOR Q23**

Argument: Students who attend mock tests every week score 15 marks higher on average than students who do not. Hence, attending weekly mock tests causes higher CLAT scores.

23. The reasoning is flawed because it:

- A. Confuses correlation with causation.
- B. Uses too small a sample.
- C. Relies on outdated data.
- D. Misdefines 'mock test'.

24. Which would most strengthen the argument?

- A. A controlled study assigns mocks randomly and finds the same 15-mark gain.
- B. Mock tests are increasingly popular.
- C. Mock tests cost less than coaching.
- D. Some toppers skipped mocks.

**CONTEXT FOR Q25**

Argument: Companies that provide unlimited paid leave report 12% lower employee turnover. Therefore, any company wishing to retain employees should adopt unlimited paid leave.

25. Which assumption is necessary for the conclusion?

- A. Companies offering unlimited paid leave are otherwise comparable to those that don't.
- B. Employees prefer leave over salary.
- C. Unlimited leave is free for the employer.
- D. Turnover always reflects employee satisfaction.

26. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument?

- A. Companies offering unlimited paid leave are concentrated in industries with naturally low turnover, such as research labs.
- B. Employees enjoy paid leave.
- C. Unlimited leave policies are difficult to administer.
- D. Some employees do not take leave at all.

**CONTEXT FOR Q27**

Argument: Whenever the government raises the GST rate on luxury cars, sales fall in the next quarter. Therefore, raising GST is sufficient by itself to depress luxury car sales permanently.

27. The reasoning fails because it:

- A. Confuses a temporary effect with a permanent cause.
- B. Assumes GST is always raised.
- C. Ignores the role of state taxes.
- D. Treats luxury cars as identical.

28. Which would most weaken the conclusion that GST hikes permanently depress luxury car sales?

- A. Within two quarters, sales typically rebound to pre-hike levels.
- B. Luxury cars are imported.
- C. GST is a destination-based tax.
- D. Some buyers shift to SUVs.

**CONTEXT FOR Q29**

Argument: A new study found that people who eat breakfast every day have lower BMI than those who skip breakfast. The study concludes that eating breakfast causes weight loss.

29. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion?

- A. People with lower BMI tend to wake up earlier and have time for breakfast, while obese individuals often skip it.
- B. Breakfast cereals contain vitamins.
- C. Some breakfasts are high in calories.
- D. Skipping breakfast is common worldwide.

30. The flaw in the argument is best described as:

- A. Inferring causation from correlation without ruling out alternative explanations.
- B. Citing a single anecdote.
- C. Using emotive language.
- D. Attacking the person, not the claim.

**SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**Q31–40 · 10 Marks**

31. Which sanctuary was designated as India's 99th Ramsar site on 22 April 2026?

- A. Keoladeo National Park
- B. Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary
- C. Chilika Lake
- D. Sambhar Lake

32. What was the corpus of the Startup India Fund of Funds 2.0 announced on 15 April 2026?

- A. ₹5,000 crore
- B. ₹7,500 crore
- C. ₹10,000 crore
- D. ₹15,000 crore

33. Which economic corridor was inaugurated by PM Modi on 15 April 2026?

- A. Mumbai-Ahmedabad
- B. Delhi-Dehradun
- C. Bengaluru-Chennai
- D. Kolkata-Patna

34. Who won the ICC Men's Player of the Month for March 2026 (announced 15 April 2026)?

- A. Shubman Gill
- B. Sanju Samson
- C. Yashasvi Jaiswal
- D. Hardik Pandya

35. The Delimitation Bill, 2026 sought to increase the strength of the Lok Sabha to:

- A. 650  B. 750  
 C. 850  D. 900

36. Who was appointed India's High Commissioner to Bangladesh on 20 April 2026?

- A. Pranab Mukherjee  
 B. Dinesh Trivedi  
 C. Vijay Gokhale  
 D. Harsh Vardhan Shringla

37. Sadvi Satish Sail, crowned on 20 April 2026, is the:

- A. Femina Miss India World 2026  
 B. Miss Universe India 2026  
 C. Miss Diva 2026  
 D. Mrs India 2026

38. Which two new mobile apps did LIC launch on 17 April 2026?

- A. MyLIC and Super Sales Saathi  
 B. LIC Direct and AgentPro  
 C. LIC One and PolicyPlus  
 D. LIC Cover and BimaSathi

39. Under the Indian Constitution, the power to issue a writ of habeas corpus lies with:

- A. Only the Supreme Court  
 B. Only High Courts  
 C. Both Supreme Court (Art. 32) and High Courts (Art. 226)  
 D. District Courts

40. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located at:

- A. Geneva  B. New York  
 C. The Hague  D. Vienna

**SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Q41–50 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q41**

Data: A coaching institute had the following enrolments (in hundreds) across five courses in 2026: CLAT — 24, CUET — 18, IPM — 9, JEE — 30, NEET — 39. Total enrolment = 12,000 students. Use this data for the questions below.

41. What is the total enrolment in JEE and NEET combined?

- A. 5,400  B. 6,000  
 C. 6,900  D. 7,200

42. What percentage of the total enrolment is in CLAT?

- A. 15%  B. 20%  
 C. 24%  D. 30%

43. The ratio of CUET enrolment to IPM enrolment is:

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

44. By what percentage does NEET enrolment exceed CLAT enrolment?

- A. 50%  B. 60%  
 C. 62.5%  D. 65%

45. If 25% of NEET students also attend CUET classes, how many such overlap students are there?

- A. 900  B. 975  
 C. 1,000  D. 450

46. Which course's enrolment is closest to the average enrolment per course?

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

47. The central angle (in a pie chart) corresponding to IPM enrolment is:

- A. 18°  B. 24°  
 C. 27°  D. 36°

48. If JEE enrolment grows by 20% next year and all others remain the same, what is the new total enrolment?

- A. 12,400  B. 12,500  
 C. 12,600  D. 12,800

49. What is the difference between the largest and smallest course enrolments?

- A. 2,100  B. 2,700  
 C. 3,000  D. 3,300

50. The combined share of CLAT + CUET + IPM as a percentage of the total is:

- A. 40.5%  B. 42.5%  
 C. 45%  D. 47.5%