

**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.  
Free daily practice – [clatgurukul.com/daily](http://clatgurukul.com/daily) · Pass this sheet to a friend.

**SECTION – ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**Q1–10 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q1**

Cities have always been engines of opportunity, drawing people in with the promise of work, education and social mobility. Yet the same density that makes cities productive also makes them fragile. A heat wave, a flooded metro tunnel, or a power outage can paralyse millions in hours. Climate scientists now warn that Indian cities, in particular, face a compounded risk: rapid construction has replaced shaded courtyards and tree-lined streets with glass facades and concrete, while monsoon patterns grow erratic. Adaptation, they argue, cannot be a cosmetic afterthought. It must be embedded into zoning rules, building codes, and the everyday choices of municipal engineers. Without such structural change, even ambitious climate pledges will deliver little to the urban poor, who are most exposed to extreme weather and least able to flee it.

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

- A. Indian cities are too dense to ever be climate-resilient.
- B. Climate adaptation must be built into structural urban planning rather than added cosmetically.
- C. Tree-lined streets and shaded courtyards are the only solution to urban heat.
- D. Climate pledges are useful primarily as political signalling.

**2. As used in the passage, 'compounded risk' most nearly means:**

- A. A risk that grows by interest over time.
- B. A risk that combines multiple reinforcing factors.
- C. A risk that has been legally settled.
- D. A risk shared between government and citizens.

**3. Which group does the author identify as most vulnerable?**

- A. Municipal engineers
- B. Climate scientists
- C. The urban poor
- D. Glass-facade developers

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

- A. Sarcastic and dismissive
- B. Cautionary and prescriptive
- C. Nostalgic and lyrical
- D. Neutral and statistical

**5. Which of the following, if true, would MOST WEAKEN the author's argument?**

- A. Several Indian cities have already updated building codes for heat resilience.
- B. Cosmetic adaptation measures have, in independent studies, reduced heat deaths by 40%.
- C. The urban poor have begun migrating to rural areas.
- D. Glass facades are now manufactured with low-emissivity coatings.

**CONTEXT FOR Q6**

The notion that artificial intelligence will simply 'replace' human workers oversimplifies what is, in fact, a much more complex transformation. Historically, technologies have not eliminated work so much as redistributed it. The arrival of the spreadsheet did not abolish accountants; it freed them from arithmetic and pushed them into advisory and analytical roles. Generative AI may follow a similar arc. Routine drafting, summarisation and first-pass code generation can be delegated to machines, while humans concentrate on judgment, taste, and the messy work of persuading other humans. The risk, however, lies in the transition: workers whose jobs are narrowly defined by such routine tasks may find themselves displaced faster than retraining systems can respond. Policy, not technology, will decide whether the gains are widely shared.

**6. The spreadsheet analogy is used by the author to:**

- A. Argue that accountants were eventually replaced by software.
- B. Show that prior technologies have redistributed rather than eliminated work.
- C. Prove that all technologies create more jobs than they destroy.
- D. Suggest that AI will primarily benefit the accounting profession.

**7. According to the passage, the principal risk of AI lies in:**

- A. AI's superior judgment compared to humans.
- B. The transitional gap between displacement and retraining.
- C. The collapse of generative AI itself.
- D. The high energy cost of training models.

**8. The phrase 'messy work of persuading other humans' implies that the author views persuasion as:**

- A. An obsolete skill
- B. A neat, algorithmic process
- C. A complex, distinctly human activity
- D. A task best left to AI

9. The author would MOST likely agree that:

- A. Technology determines social outcomes irrespective of policy.
- B. Public policy shapes whether AI's benefits are equitably distributed.
- C. Retraining systems are already keeping pace with displacement.
- D. Generative AI has minimal impact on white-collar workflows.

10. Which assumption is the author's analogy MOST dependent on?

- A. That past technological transitions reliably predict future ones.
- B. That accountants enjoyed their new advisory roles.
- C. That spreadsheets were invented in India.
- D. That generative AI is more advanced than the spreadsheet.

**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 obtained. **FACTS:** Ravi signs a property sale deed in favour of Suresh after Suresh threatens to release embarrassing photos of Ravi's family. Ravi later seeks to set aside the deed.

- A. The deed is void ab initio.
- B. The deed is valid because it was signed.
- C. The deed is voidable at Ravi's option.
- D. The deed is valid because the threat was not physical.

12. **PRINCIPLE:** A person is liable for negligence if (i) they owe a duty of care, (ii) they breach it, and (iii) the breach causes damage. **FACTS:** Anita, a paediatrician, prescribes the correct medication but in an adult dose to a 4-year-old. The child suffers severe kidney damage.

- A. Anita is not liable as the drug itself was correct.
- B. Anita is liable for negligence.
- C. Anita is liable only if she charged a fee.
- D. The parents are liable for not double-checking.

13. **PRINCIPLE:** Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live with dignity. **FACTS:** A municipal corporation forcibly demolishes the homes of 200 pavement-dwellers without notice or rehabilitation.

- A. No violation, as encroachers have no rights.
- B. Violation of Article 21 — right to shelter and dignity.
- C. Violation only if private property was destroyed.
- D. Violation only of municipal byelaws, not constitutional rights.

14. **PRINCIPLE:** An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be valid; acceptance in ignorance of the offer creates no contract. **FACTS:** A police department announces a Rs 50,000 reward for information leading to arrest of an absconder. Vikram, unaware of the reward, gives information that leads to the arrest. He later learns of the reward and claims it.

- A. Vikram is entitled to the reward.
- B. Vikram is not entitled, as he acted without knowledge of the offer.
- C. Vikram is entitled because he provided value.
- D. Vikram gets half the reward as compensation.

15. **PRINCIPLE:** Theft requires (i) dishonest intention (ii) to take movable property (iii) out of the possession of another (iv) without consent. **FACTS:** Meera picks up a wallet she finds on a park bench, intending to hand it to police, but on seeing Rs 10,000 inside, decides to keep it.

- A. Theft, because she dishonestly took possession.
- B. No theft — she only changed her mind later.
- C. Criminal misappropriation, not theft.
- D. No offence as the wallet was abandoned.

16. **PRINCIPLE:** A bailee must take as much care of goods bailed as a person of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods of similar description. **FACTS:** Karan's car is parked at a paid valet service. The valet leaves the keys in the ignition while attending to another customer. The car is stolen.

- A. Valet not liable — theft is force majeure.
- B. Valet liable — failed standard of ordinary prudence.
- C. Valet liable only if the keys were government-issued.
- D. Valet not liable as bailment ends at parking.

17. **PRINCIPLE:** Article 14 forbids the State from denying any person equality before the law; classification is permitted only if it is based on intelligible differentia bearing rational nexus to the object sought. **FACTS:** A state law grants free bus travel only to women aged 18-35.

- A. Valid — promotes women's mobility.
- B. Invalid — the age cap of 35 lacks rational nexus to women's safety/mobility objective.
- C. Valid — the State can classify on age.
- D. Invalid — sex-based classification is per se unconstitutional.

18. **PRINCIPLE:** Strict liability under Rylands v Fletcher applies when a person brings onto their land a thing likely to do mischief if it escapes, and it does escape, causing damage — regardless of fault. **FACTS:** A factory stores industrial-grade ammonia. Despite all precautions, a once-in-50-year earthquake ruptures the tank and gas escapes, harming neighbours.

- A. Liable under strict liability.
- B. Not liable — Act of God exception applies.
- C. Liable under absolute liability.
- D. Not liable — neighbours assumed risk by living near the factory.

**19. PRINCIPLE: A minor's contract is void ab initio under Indian law. FACTS: Tarun, aged 17, takes a Rs 2 lakh loan from a bank by misrepresenting his age and signing a promissory note. On default, the bank sues for recovery.**

- A. Bank can recover full amount with interest.
- B. Contract is void; bank cannot recover via contract.
- C. Contract is voidable at the bank's option.
- D. Bank can imprison Tarun for fraud.

**20. PRINCIPLE: Defamation requires (i) a false statement of fact (ii) communicated to a third party (iii) lowering the reputation of the plaintiff. Truth is a complete defence in civil defamation. FACTS: A journalist publishes an article truthfully reporting that a politician was convicted of bribery in 2010, citing court records.**

- A. Defamation, because reputation is lowered.
- B. No defamation, as truth is a complete defence.
- C. Defamation, since the conviction is over 10 years old.
- D. Defamation, because publishing a conviction violates privacy.

**SECTION – LOGICAL REASONING**

**Q21–30 · 10 Marks**

**21. Argument: 'Since the introduction of front-of-pack warning labels in 2024, sales of sugary drinks in Chile have fallen 23%. India should adopt similar labels to combat its diabetes epidemic.' Which of the following, if true, MOST STRENGTHENS the argument?**

- A. India has a higher per capita diabetes rate than Chile.
- B. Studies in three other countries with similar labels show 18-25% sales drops in sugary drinks.
- C. Sugary drink sales in Chile fell 12% even before the label was introduced.
- D. Indian consumers prefer products with bright packaging.

**22. All philosophers are thinkers. Some thinkers are poets. No poets are mathematicians. Which conclusion necessarily follows?**

- A. Some philosophers are poets.
- B. No philosopher is a mathematician.
- C. Some thinkers are not mathematicians.
- D. All poets are thinkers.

**23. Argument: 'Coffee improves productivity. Our office's productivity rose 15% after we installed espresso machines. Therefore, espresso caused the rise.' Which assumption is the argument MOST dependent on?**

- A. That no other change occurred in the office during the same period.
- B. That all employees drink coffee.
- C. That tea would not have produced a similar effect.
- D. That productivity is measured in espresso shots.

**24. Six friends P, Q, R, S, T, U sit in a row facing north. R sits at the leftmost end. T is third from the left. Q is immediately to the right of T. P sits immediately to the right of R. S sits at the rightmost end. Who sits at the second position from the right?**

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

**25. Argument: 'Students who attend coaching classes score higher in CLAT. So coaching causes higher scores.' Which of the following BEST identifies the flaw?**

- A. It assumes correlation implies causation, ignoring self-selection.
- B. It uses too small a sample.
- C. It defines 'higher scores' inadequately.
- D. It commits an ad hominem fallacy.

**26. In a certain code, COURT is written as DPVSU. How is JUDGE written in the same code?**

- A. KVEHF
- B. KWEFH
- C. IVEHF
- D. KVDHF

**27. Argument: 'Whenever the cricket team wears blue jerseys, they win 70% of matches. They wore blue yesterday. Therefore, they won.' The argument is flawed because:**

- A. It treats a 70% statistical tendency as a guaranteed outcome.
- B. It assumes blue jerseys cause wins.
- C. It ignores the opposing team's strength.
- D. All of the above.

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

- A. Son
- B. Grandson
- C. Great-grandson
- D. Nephew

**29. Argument: 'A 2026 study found that people who eat breakfast weigh less than those who skip it. Hence, eating breakfast prevents weight gain.' Which finding would MOST WEAKEN this conclusion?**

- A. Skippers tend to compensate by eating larger lunches and snacks.
- B. Breakfast eaters report higher energy levels.
- C. Breakfast cereals are heavily marketed.
- D. The study had 5,000 participants.

**30. Using the rule that each letter's position-value (A=1, B=2, ..., Z=26) is summed: PEN = P(16)+E(5)+N(14) = 35. Applying the same rule, BOOK equals:**

- A. 40
- B. 41
- C. 42
- D. 43

31. On 17 April 2026, the Delimitation Bill, 2026 — which proposed increasing Lok Sabha seats from 543 to which figure to operationalise the Women's Reservation — failed to clear the constitutional hurdle?
- A. 753  B. 800  
 C. 850  D. 888
32. Who was elected for a historic third term as Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha on 17 April 2026?
- A. Jagdeep Dhankhar  
 B. Harivansh Narayan Singh  
 C. P J Kurien  
 D. M Venkaiah Naidu
33. On 16 April 2026, Tata Semiconductor Manufacturing received Special Economic Zone (SEZ) approval for its facility located in:
- A. Sanand, Gujarat  
 B. Dholera, Gujarat  
 C. Hosur, Tamil Nadu  
 D. Sri City, Andhra Pradesh
34. On 18 April 2026, India's Startup India Initiative crossed a record cumulative recognition of how many startups in FY26?
- A. 45,200+  B. 50,000+  
 C. 55,200+  D. 60,000+
35. On 19 April 2026, an explosion at a firecracker factory in which Tamil Nadu district killed at least 23 workers?
- A. Salem  B. Virudhunagar  
 C. Tirunelveli  D. Tuticorin
36. On 20 April 2026, a tragic bus accident in which Union Territory killed 21 people and injured 45 when the bus fell into a gorge in the Udhampur region?
- A. Ladakh  B. Jammu & Kashmir  
 C. Chandigarh  D. Andaman & Nicobar
37. Which Karnataka shrine was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 16 April 2026?
- A. Sri Krishna Mandira, Udipi  
 B. Sri Guru Bhairavaikya Mandira  
 C. Murudeshwara Temple expansion  
 D. Chamundeshwari Devi Sannidhi
38. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly election was held on which date in April 2026?
- A. 21 April  B. 22 April  
 C. 23 April  D. 25 April
39. STATIC GK: Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?
- A. Article 144  B. Article 148  
 C. Article 156  D. Article 164
40. STATIC GK: The Doctrine of 'Pith and Substance' is most commonly invoked in cases concerning:
- A. Fundamental Rights enforcement  
 B. Distribution of legislative powers between Centre and State  
 C. Election disputes  
 D. Inter-state water disputes

## SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

## CONTEXT FOR Q41

DATA: A coaching institute's monthly revenue (in Rs lakh) for Jan-Apr 2026 across four streams was: CLAT — Jan 40, Feb 50, Mar 55, Apr 60. CUET — Jan 30, Feb 35, Mar 40, Apr 45. JEE — Jan 25, Feb 30, Mar 28, Apr 32. NEET — Jan 20, Feb 22, Mar 25, Apr 28. Total per month: Jan 115, Feb 137, Mar 148, Apr 165.

41. What is the total revenue from CLAT across all four months (Rs lakh)?
- A. 195  B. 200  
 C. 205  D. 210
42. By what percentage did total monthly revenue grow from January to April? (rounded to 1 decimal)
- A. 39.5%  B. 42.0%  
 C. 43.5%  D. 45.0%
43. In April, what fraction of total revenue did NEET contribute?
- A. Approximately 1/5  B. Approximately 1/6  
 C. Approximately 1/4  D. Approximately 1/7
44. Which stream showed the LOWEST percentage growth from January to April?
- A. CLAT  B. CUET  
 C. JEE  D. NEET
45. What is the average monthly revenue from CUET across the four months (Rs lakh)?
- A. 35  B. 36.5  
 C. 37.5  D. 40

