

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 architecture of public trust in democratic societies rests on three load-bearing pillars: institutional independence, procedural transparency, and citizen participation. When any of these pillars is weakened—whether by executive overreach, opacity in decision-making, or the marginalisation of dissenting voices—the edifice trembles. Recent debates around electoral reform in India have highlighted how fragile this architecture can be. Critics argue that piecemeal amendments to electoral law, undertaken without broad stakeholder consultation, erode the legitimacy of the very institutions they purport to strengthen. Supporters counter that procedural delays themselves undermine democracy by frustrating the popular will. The truth, as is often the case, lies in the texture of process: reforms made transparently, after consultation, and subject to independent review tend to endure; those made hastily, even if substantively sound, invite suspicion and reversal.

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

- A. Electoral reforms in India have failed to strengthen democratic institutions.
- B. Public trust in democracy depends as much on the process of reform as on its substance.
- C. Executive overreach is the primary threat to Indian democracy today.
- D. Citizen participation cannot compensate for institutional weakness.

2. The phrase 'the edifice trembles' is used in the passage to:

- A. warn of an imminent collapse of democratic institutions.
- B. metaphorically describe the destabilising effect of weakening any pillar of public trust.
- C. criticise the architecture of Indian government buildings.
- D. praise the resilience of Indian democracy.

3. According to the passage, supporters of rapid electoral reform argue that:

- A. transparency is overrated in democratic process.
- B. stakeholder consultation always produces better outcomes.
- C. procedural delays themselves harm democracy by frustrating popular will.
- D. reforms must always be subject to judicial review.

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

- A. polemical and accusatory
- B. balanced and analytical
- C. sarcastic and dismissive
- D. nostalgic and resigned

5. Which assumption underlies the author's conclusion that transparently-made reforms 'tend to endure'?

- A. Citizens accept reforms more readily when they understand and have participated in the process.
- B. Independent review always corrects substantive errors in legislation.
- C. Hasty reforms are always substantively flawed.
- D. Popular will is best determined by referendum.

6. Choose the option that best replaces the underlined word: The committee's findings were so EQUIVOCAL that members on both sides claimed vindication.

- A. decisive
- B. ambiguous
- C. controversial
- D. unanimous

7. Identify the sentence with no grammatical error:

- A. Neither the minister nor his aides was available for comment.
- B. Neither the minister nor his aides were available for comment.
- C. Neither the minister or his aides were available for comment.
- D. Neither the minister nor his aides has been available for comment.

8. Choose the most appropriate word: The lawyer's argument was a _____ of legal precedent and emotional appeal.

- A. dichotomy
- B. juxtaposition
- C. refutation
- D. contradiction

9. Identify the figure of speech in: 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'

- A. Simile
- B. Metonymy
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Personification

10. Arrange the following sentences in a logical order: (P) However, the policy faced sharp criticism from environmental groups. (Q) The government announced a new industrial corridor in 2026. (R) In response, a parliamentary committee was set up to review concerns. (S) Several states welcomed it as a boost to local employment.

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

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q11

PRINCIPLE: A contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was obtained by undue influence. 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:** Ramesh, an 80-year-old widower in failing health, depends entirely on his nephew Suresh for medical care and daily needs. Suresh persuades Ramesh to sell his ancestral house to him at half the market value, telling Ramesh repeatedly that no one else will care for him if he refuses. Ramesh signs the sale deed.

11. Is the contract voidable at Ramesh's option?

- A. No, because Ramesh signed the deed voluntarily.
- B. Yes, because Suresh was in a position to dominate Ramesh's will and obtained an unfair advantage.
- C. No, because Suresh provided care in return.
- D. Yes, but only if Ramesh proves fraud.

12. Suppose Ramesh later recovers, lives independently, and after two years sells the same house (now restored to him by court order) to Suresh at a fair price after independent legal advice. Is this second contract voidable?

- A. Yes, because the relationship of dependence is presumed to continue.
- B. No, because the dominance and unfair advantage no longer exist.
- C. Yes, because contracts between relatives are always voidable.
- D. No, because Suresh has cured the original wrong.

13. Which fact is MOST critical to establishing undue influence in the original transaction?

- A. That Ramesh is 80 years old.
- B. That the sale was at half market value AND Ramesh depended entirely on Suresh.
- C. That Ramesh is a widower.
- D. That the property was ancestral.

14. If Suresh proves that Ramesh consulted an independent lawyer before signing, the burden of proof:

- A. remains on Ramesh to prove undue influence.
- B. shifts entirely to Suresh.
- C. is divided equally.
- D. is removed altogether.

15. Which remedy can a court grant if undue influence is established?

- A. Set aside the contract unconditionally only.
- B. Set aside the contract on such terms as the court deems just, including restitution.
- C. Award damages but not set aside the contract.
- D. Compel specific performance.

16. PRINCIPLE: A person who, by his conduct, makes another believe a fact and act upon it, cannot later deny that fact. FACTS: A landlord watches silently as a tenant builds a permanent structure on the leased land for two years, knowing the lease prohibits it. The landlord later sues to demolish it. Decide.

- A. Landlord can demolish; lease terms govern.
- B. Landlord is estopped from demolishing because his silence induced the tenant to build.
- C. Tenant must pay damages but keep the structure.
- D. Court will order partial demolition.

17. PRINCIPLE: Self-defence is a valid plea only when force used is proportionate to the threat. FACTS: A man slaps B in a heated argument. B pulls out a knife and stabs A fatally. B claims self-defence. Decide.

- A. Self-defence is valid.
- B. Self-defence fails because the force was disproportionate to the threat.
- C. Self-defence applies only if A had a weapon.
- D. Self-defence cannot be claimed in a public place.

18. PRINCIPLE: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be valid. FACTS: P announces a reward for finding her lost dog. Q, unaware of the announcement, finds and returns the dog. Q later learns of the reward and claims it. Decide.

- A. Q is entitled to the reward.
- B. Q cannot claim the reward because no offer was communicated to him before he acted.
- C. Q is entitled to half the reward.
- D. Q must apply within 30 days.

19. PRINCIPLE: Negligence requires duty, breach, causation and damage. FACTS: A driver runs a red light and narrowly misses a pedestrian, who suffers no physical injury but later claims for shock. The pedestrian had a pre-existing heart condition unknown to the driver. Decide.

- A. No claim because no physical impact.
- B. Claim succeeds if the shock was a foreseeable consequence and caused medically recognised harm.
- C. Claim fails because the heart condition was pre-existing.
- D. Strict liability applies; claim succeeds automatically.

20. PRINCIPLE: A minor's contract is void ab initio. FACTS: A 17-year-old buys a motorcycle on instalments, makes 3 payments, then refuses further payment after turning 18. Seller sues. Decide.

- A. Contract is enforceable from the date the minor turned 18.
- B. Contract is void ab initio; seller cannot enforce, but minor cannot recover payments unilaterally.
- C. Minor must pay full balance because he ratified by paying.
- D. Court will award damages to seller only.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

Recent debate over university entrance reservations has been polarised. Supporters argue that reservations correct historical injustice and produce diverse cohorts that benefit all students. Critics counter that merit-based admission is the only fair principle, and that reservations dilute academic standards. A new study tracking 10,000 graduates over 15 years found that students admitted under reservation categories had marginally lower entry scores but comparable graduation outcomes and slightly higher rates of public-service employment after graduation. The author concludes that reservations should be expanded.

21. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's conclusion?

- A. Some reserved-category students drop out within the first year.
- B. The 'comparable outcomes' finding has been replicated in three other independent studies across different universities.
- C. Public-service employment pays less than private-sector jobs.
- D. Reservations are politically popular.

22. Which assumption is necessary for the author's conclusion to hold?

- A. Graduation outcomes and public-service employment are valid measures of the success of a reservation policy.
- B. All universities should adopt identical reservation policies.
- C. Merit-based admission is morally indefensible.
- D. Entry scores are perfect predictors of academic success.

23. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the author's conclusion?

- A. Reserved-category graduates report higher career satisfaction.
- B. The marginal entry-score gap has been increasing year on year, and the comparable-outcomes finding is driven mainly by graduates from elite urban schools within the reserved category — first-generation rural learners showed significantly worse outcomes.
- C. The study did not measure parental income.
- D. Some critics of reservations are themselves from reserved categories.

24. The critic's argument that 'merit-based admission is the only fair principle' rests on which unstated premise?

- A. Entry scores accurately measure merit and merit is the sole legitimate basis for admission.
- B. Reservations are unconstitutional.
- C. Universities should be privatised.
- D. Diversity has no educational value.

25. The author's argument structure is best described as:

- A. deductive proof from first principles.
- B. empirical evidence (study findings) used to support a normative policy conclusion.
- C. appeal to authority.
- D. reductio ad absurdum.

26. All economists are analytical. Some analytical people are creative. Therefore:

- A. All economists are creative.
- B. Some economists are creative.
- C. Some economists may or may not be creative — it cannot be determined.
- D. No economists are creative.

27. Five friends — A, B, C, D, E — sit in a row facing north. C sits at one end. B sits second from the left. A sits to the immediate right of B. E is not next to C. Where does D sit?

- A. Immediate right of A
- B. Immediate left of C
- C. Between A and E
- D. At the left end

28. If 'CLAT' is coded as 'DMBU', how is 'EXAM' coded?

- A. FYBN
- B. FYAN
- C. FZBN
- D. DWZL

29. Statement: 'The government should ban single-use plastics nationwide.' Which is the strongest counter-argument?

- A. Plastics are convenient.
- B. A blanket ban without scaled-up affordable alternatives risks harming small vendors and may push consumption to informal unregulated channels, worsening environmental outcomes.
- C. Other countries have not banned plastics.
- D. Plastics manufacturing creates jobs.

30. In a certain code, FRIEND = 7, ENEMY = 6. How is RELATIVE coded?

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9
- D. 10

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

31. In April 2026, who was appointed as India's High Commissioner to Bangladesh?

- A. Pranab Mukherjee
- B. Dinesh Trivedi
- C. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
- D. Harsh Vardhan Shringla

32. R Vaishali, who won the Women's Candidates Tournament 2026, qualifying her for the World Championship, is associated with which sport?

- A. Badminton
- B. Chess
- C. Table Tennis
- D. Squash

33. India and which country were set to sign a Free Trade Agreement on April 27, 2026?

- A. Australia B. New Zealand
 C. United Kingdom D. Canada

34. Sadhvi Satish Sail was crowned Femina Miss India World 2026. Which Indian state does she represent?

- A. Karnataka B. Goa
 C. Maharashtra D. Kerala

35. In FY26, India recognised over 55,200 startups under the Startup India Initiative. The initiative was originally launched in which year?

- A. 2014 B. 2015
 C. 2016 D. 2017

36. Tata Semiconductor Manufacturing received Special Economic Zone (SEZ) approval in April 2026 for a facility located at:

- A. Sanand, Gujarat
 B. Dholera, Gujarat
 C. Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu
 D. Hosur, Karnataka

37. Sayani Gupta received the Harvard South Asian Person of the Year Award 2026. She is best known as a/an:

- A. Economist B. Actress
 C. Author D. Diplomat

38. In April 2026, India launched a nationwide toll-free helpline for which upcoming national exercise?

- A. General Election 2027
 B. Census 2027
 C. NRC 2027
 D. Population Policy 2027

39. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a 'Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic'. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted by which Constitutional Amendment?

- A. 24th Amendment, 1971
 B. 42nd Amendment, 1976
 C. 44th Amendment, 1978
 D. 73rd Amendment, 1992

40. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in:

- A. Geneva, Switzerland
 B. The Hague, Netherlands
 C. New York, USA
 D. Vienna, Austria

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41-50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

A coaching institute surveyed 800 students about preferred study modes. The results showed: 45% preferred Online only, 30% preferred Offline only, 15% preferred Hybrid, and the remaining preferred 'No preference'. Among Online-only students, the male-female ratio was 5:4. Among Offline-only students, 60% were female. The institute charges Rs 8,000/year for Online, Rs 12,000/year for Offline, and Rs 15,000/year for Hybrid.

41. How many students preferred 'No preference'?

- A. 60 B. 70
 C. 80 D. 90

42. How many female students preferred Offline only?

- A. 96 B. 120
 C. 144 D. 160

43. What is the total annual revenue from students who preferred Online, Offline, or Hybrid (assuming all paid full fee)?

- A. Rs 65,40,000 B. Rs 70,80,000
 C. Rs 73,20,000 D. Rs 76,80,000

44. What is the difference between the number of male Online-only students and female Offline-only students?

- A. 56 B. 64
 C. 72 D. 80

45. If the institute increases Hybrid fee by 20% and 10% of Online-only students switch to Hybrid at the new fee, what is the new total Hybrid revenue?

- A. Rs 25,92,000 B. Rs 26,64,000
 C. Rs 28,08,000 D. Rs 29,16,000

46. A sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at simple interest. In how many years will it triple itself at the same rate?

- A. 12 years B. 14 years
 C. 16 years D. 18 years

47. The average age of a class of 30 students is 15 years. If the teacher's age is included, the average becomes 16 years. The teacher's age is:

- A. 40 B. 42
 C. 45 D. 46

