

Daily Practice – All-CLAT-Sections Combined Paper

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SECTION – ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1–10 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q1

The Anti-Defection Law, embodied in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, was introduced in 1985 to curb the evil of political defections that had destabilised governments through the 1960s and 1970s. Yet four decades later, the law continues to be invoked, debated, and frequently circumvented. Its central paradox is the exemption granted to mergers: when two-thirds of a legislature party agree to merge with another party, no disqualification follows. Critics argue this 'merger window' has become a vehicle for the very mischief the law sought to prevent, with mass defections being rebranded as legitimate mergers. Recent moves, including the shift of seven AAP Rajya Sabha members to the BJP, have rekindled the debate over whether the Speaker, who acts as adjudicator, can ever be truly impartial when his own continuance often depends on the ruling party.

1. What does the author identify as the central paradox of the Anti-Defection Law?

- A. The law was introduced too late to prevent the defections of the 1960s.
- B. The merger exemption permits the very mass defections the law sought to curb.
- C. The Speaker is required to be impartial yet receives a salary from the State.
- D. The two-thirds threshold is too low to be meaningful in modern legislatures.

2. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. The Tenth Schedule has been formally amended multiple times since 1985.
- B. All seven AAP Rajya Sabha members were disqualified by the Speaker.
- C. The author is sceptical about the Speaker's institutional impartiality.
- D. Mergers under the Tenth Schedule require approval of the President.

3. The word 'circumvented' as used in the passage most nearly means:

- A. Strengthened through judicial interpretation
- B. Bypassed or evaded by clever means
- C. Encircled by procedural safeguards
- D. Abolished by parliamentary majority

4. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- A. Celebratory and triumphant
- B. Neutral and purely descriptive
- C. Critical and reflective
- D. Sarcastic and dismissive

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

- A. The Speaker has, in over 90% of merger cases, ruled against the government of the day.
- B. The Tenth Schedule has been criticised by retired judges.
- C. Most defectors do not contest the next election.
- D. Mergers require a written agreement between the parties involved.

CONTEXT FOR Q6

The 'Orange Economy' — UNESCO's term for the cluster of industries built around creativity, culture and intellectual property — is increasingly being recognised as a serious driver of growth. Spanning film, music, design, gaming, advertising, fashion, publishing and the performing arts, it accounts for nearly 3% of global GDP and employs more young people than the automotive and textile industries combined. India, with its vast pool of storytellers, designers and digital natives, is uniquely placed to convert cultural heritage into economic opportunity. Yet structural gaps persist: the absence of a unified policy framework, weak intellectual-property enforcement, and limited credit access for individual creators have kept the sector well below its potential. The recent budget speech flagged the Orange Economy as a sunrise sector, signalling that policy attention is finally catching up.

6. What does the passage suggest is India's primary advantage in the Orange Economy?

- A. A strong existing IP enforcement regime
- B. State-led credit schemes for creators
- C. A vast pool of creative talent and digital natives
- D. Policy frameworks that exceed global standards

7. According to the passage, the Orange Economy:

- A. Contributes around 3% of global GDP
- B. Employs fewer young people than the automotive sector
- C. Is dominated by traditional manufacturing
- D. Has been formally regulated in India for decades

8. The phrase 'sunrise sector' as used in the passage implies a sector that is:

- A. In sharp decline
- B. Newly emerging with high growth potential
- C. Located in eastern India
- D. Subject to seasonal variation

9. Which of the following is NOT cited as a structural gap in the passage?

- A. Absence of a unified policy framework
- B. Weak IP enforcement
- C. Limited credit access for individual creators
- D. Shortage of creative talent

10. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

- A. The Orange Economy will overtake manufacturing in five years.
- B. India's creative sector has high potential but needs policy support to realise it.
- C. UNESCO should reclassify the Orange Economy.
- D. Indian films and music dominate global markets.

SECTION – LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

11. Principle: A contract entered into by a person of unsound mind is void. However, a person who is usually of unsound mind but occasionally of sound mind may make a contract when he is of sound mind. Facts: Ramesh, who suffers from periodic episodes of psychosis, signs a contract to sell his car during a lucid interval certified by his psychiatrist. Later, during a psychotic episode, he repudiates the contract.

- A. The contract is void as Ramesh is generally of unsound mind.
- B. The contract is valid as it was made during a certified lucid interval.
- C. The contract is voidable at Ramesh's option.
- D. The contract is void due to undue influence.

12. Principle: A person commits theft if he dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of another without that person's consent, and with the intention of permanently depriving them of it. Facts: Suresh, intending to play a prank on his roommate, hides his laptop under his own bed for three hours and returns it before the roommate notices.

- A. Suresh is guilty of theft.
- B. Suresh is not guilty as he never intended to permanently deprive the roommate.
- C. Suresh is guilty of criminal trespass.
- D. Suresh is guilty of mischief only.

13. Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance. Acceptance in ignorance of an offer is no acceptance at all. Facts: A police department announces a Rs.50,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of a fugitive. Anita, unaware of the reward, provides the relevant information to the police, leading to the arrest. She later learns of the reward and claims it.

- A. Anita is entitled to the reward as she provided the information.
- B. Anita is entitled to the reward on equitable grounds.
- C. Anita is not entitled because she acted in ignorance of the offer.
- D. Anita is entitled to half the reward.

14. Principle: A master is vicariously liable for the torts committed by his servant in the course of employment, but not for acts done outside the scope of employment. Facts: A delivery driver employed by FastCo, after completing his last delivery, drives the company van 30 km off-route to visit his girlfriend and negligently injures a pedestrian.

- A. FastCo is liable as the driver was using the company van.
- B. FastCo is liable as the accident occurred during work hours.
- C. FastCo is not liable as the driver was on a 'frolic of his own'.
- D. FastCo and the driver are jointly liable.

15. Principle: Article 21 of the Constitution protects the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to a clean environment. Facts: A factory in a residential locality discharges untreated effluents into a river used by residents for drinking water, causing health hazards.

- A. Residents have no remedy as Article 21 only protects against State action.
- B. Residents can invoke Article 21 to demand State action against the polluter.
- C. Only the National Green Tribunal can act, not the constitutional courts.
- D. Residents must first prove fault under tort law.

16. Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence of the body, against any offence affecting the human body, provided the force used is proportionate and there is no time to seek protection of public authorities. Facts: A robber threatens X with a knife and demands his wallet. X grabs a heavy stick and strikes the robber once on the arm, causing a fracture. The robber flees.

- A. X is guilty of grievous hurt as he caused a fracture.
- B. X is protected by the right of private defence; force was proportionate.
- C. X should have shouted for help instead of striking.
- D. X is guilty as he used a weapon while the robber only threatened.

17. Principle: An agreement in restraint of trade is void, except where one sells the goodwill of a business and agrees not to carry on a similar business within reasonable local limits. Facts: Mohan sells his bakery in South Delhi to Priya along with goodwill, and agrees not to open another bakery anywhere in India for 25 years.

- A. The entire agreement is valid.
- B. The non-compete clause is void as it is unreasonable in scope and duration.
- C. The agreement is valid for 25 years but only in Delhi.
- D. Such an agreement is always void regardless of scope.

18. Principle: A person commits criminal conspiracy when two or more persons agree to do an illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means. The agreement itself is the offence.
Facts: A and B agree over coffee to forge documents to defraud a bank. Before they take any further step, B is overheard and reported to the police.

- A. No offence is committed as the act was not carried out.
- B. Both A and B are guilty of criminal conspiracy from the moment of agreement.
- C. Only A is guilty as he proposed the plan.
- D. The offence is only attempt to forgery, not conspiracy.

19. Principle: A minor's agreement is void ab initio. However, a person who supplies necessaries suited to the minor's condition in life may claim reimbursement from the minor's property.
Facts: A 16-year-old orphan studying in college is supplied textbooks and basic clothing on credit by a shopkeeper. He fails to pay.

- A. The shopkeeper can sue the minor personally for the price.
- B. The shopkeeper can claim reimbursement from the minor's property.
- C. The contract is fully enforceable as the minor signed it.
- D. The shopkeeper has no remedy at all.

20. Principle: For the tort of negligence, the plaintiff must prove (i) duty of care owed by the defendant, (ii) breach of that duty, and (iii) damage caused as a direct and foreseeable consequence of the breach.
Facts: A pharmacist negligently dispenses a wrong medicine. The patient consumes it and develops a severe allergic reaction requiring hospitalisation.

- A. No negligence as no contract existed between pharmacist and patient.
- B. All three elements are satisfied; pharmacist is liable in negligence.
- C. Only the doctor who prescribed is liable.
- D. The patient is contributorily negligent for trusting the pharmacist.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

21. Argument: 'Cities that introduced congestion pricing — like London and Stockholm — saw traffic decline within two years. Mumbai must therefore introduce congestion pricing immediately to solve its traffic woes.'
Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument?

- A. Mumbai has lower private-vehicle ownership per capita than London or Stockholm.
- B. Mumbai's public transport system carries an inadequate share of commuters and lacks last-mile connectivity, unlike London and Stockholm.
- C. Stockholm's congestion pricing was opposed by motorists initially.
- D. London and Stockholm are colder than Mumbai.

22. Statement: 'Every student who attended the special coaching programme cleared the bar exam. Therefore, the coaching programme caused them to clear the exam.'
The argument is flawed primarily because it:

- A. Confuses correlation with causation
- B. Uses an irrelevant analogy
- C. Generalises from too small a sample
- D. Appeals to authority

23. All economists are analysts. Some analysts are statisticians. No statistician is a poet.
Which of the following conclusions necessarily follows?

- A. Some economists are statisticians.
- B. No economist is a poet.
- C. Some analysts are not poets.
- D. All statisticians are economists.

24. Argument: 'The new traffic camera reduced accidents at Junction X by 40%. Installing similar cameras at every junction in the city will reduce overall accidents by 40%.'
Which assumption is the argument MOST dependent on?

- A. Junction X had the highest accident rate in the city.
- B. Other junctions are sufficiently similar to Junction X for the camera's effect to replicate.
- C. Cameras are inexpensive to install.
- D. Drivers obey traffic cameras.

25. Five friends — P, Q, R, S, T — sit in a row facing north. P sits immediately to the left of Q. R sits at the right end. S is not adjacent to R. T sits immediately to the right of Q. Who sits at the left end?

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

26. In a certain code, FRIEND is written as HUMJTK. How is CANDLE written in the same code?

- A. EDRIRL
- B. DCQHQB
- C. ESJFME
- D. DEQJSK

27. Editorial claim: 'Rising petrol prices are entirely the result of central government taxation.'
Which of the following, if established, would most strongly weaken this claim?

- A. Petrol prices in countries with low fuel taxes have also risen sharply over the same period.
- B. Many Indian states levy VAT on petrol.
- C. The central excise duty on petrol was increased in 2020.
- D. Public transport usage has declined.

28. If A is the brother of B; B is the sister of C; and C is the father of D, how is A related to D?

- A. Brother
- B. Uncle
- C. Father
- D. Cannot be determined

29. A speaker argues: 'We should not legalise the sale of organs because allowing it will lead to the poor being exploited, then to coerced removals, then to a black-market explosion, and ultimately to organised organ-trafficking syndicates running unchecked.' This argument is most vulnerable to the criticism that it:

- A. Relies on a slippery-slope chain of consequences without evidence
- B. Misrepresents the opposing view
- C. Appeals to popular opinion
- D. Uses a false analogy

30. Assertion (A): India should adopt a uniform civil code. Reason (R): Article 44 of the Constitution directs the State to endeavour to secure a uniform civil code for citizens. Which is correct?

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. R is true, but A is a contested policy claim, not a direct consequence of R.

SECTION – GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

31. In April 2026, India and which country signed a Free Trade Agreement to boost duty-free trade in goods and services?

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

32. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution – recently in news over alleged loopholes in party mergers – deals with the Anti-Defection Law?

- A. Eighth Schedule
- B. Ninth Schedule
- C. Tenth Schedule
- D. Twelfth Schedule

33. In April 2026, the RBI cancelled the banking licence of which payments bank?

- A. Airtel Payments Bank
- B. Fino Payments Bank
- C. Paytm Payments Bank
- D. Jio Payments Bank

34. Mehar Baba Competition-3, with registrations opening on 27 April 2026, was launched by which Indian armed force, focused on drone-based radar systems?

- A. Indian Army
- B. Indian Navy
- C. Indian Air Force
- D. Indian Coast Guard

35. In April 2026, who was appointed Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog?

- A. Suman Bery
- B. Ashok Kumar Lahiri
- C. Arvind Panagariya
- D. Rajiv Kumar

36. Maharashtra approved a Rs.500 crore policy in April 2026 aimed at converting organic waste into clean fuel. The policy is known as:

- A. Maharashtra Green Hydrogen Policy 2026
- B. Compressed Biogas (CBG) Policy 2026
- C. Biomass Pellet Policy 2026
- D. Solar Waste Policy 2026

37. The Coastal Cargo Promotion Scheme announced in Budget 2026-27 aims to raise the combined share of inland waterways and coastal shipping from the current 6% to what percentage by 2047?

- A. 10%
- B. 12%
- C. 15%
- D. 20%

38. Nitu Samra, in news in April 2026, was appointed interim CEO of which upcoming Indian airport?

- A. Jewar (Noida International Airport)
- B. Navi Mumbai International Airport
- C. Bhogapuram International Airport
- D. Mopa Airport, Goa

39. The Nilgiri Tahr, frequently in news for its conservation status, is the State Animal of which Indian state?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Kerala
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Andhra Pradesh

40. Under the Indian Constitution, which Article directs the State to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for the citizens throughout the territory of India?

- A. Article 39
- B. Article 41
- C. Article 44
- D. Article 48

SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41–50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

Enrolment (in lakh) in five academic streams across four states for 2025-26. Maharashtra: Arts 18, Commerce 15, Science 12, Engineering 9, Medicine 6. Tamil Nadu: Arts 12, Commerce 10, Science 14, Engineering 10, Medicine 4. Uttar Pradesh: Arts 24, Commerce 20, Science 18, Engineering 10, Medicine 8. Karnataka: Arts 10, Commerce 8, Science 12, Engineering 14, Medicine 6.

41. What is the total enrolment (in lakh) across all four states in the Science stream?

- A. 54
- B. 56
- C. 58
- D. 60

42. Which state has the highest total enrolment across all five streams?

- A. Maharashtra B. Tamil Nadu
 C. Uttar Pradesh D. Karnataka

43. What percentage of Karnataka's total enrolment is in Engineering?

- A. 24% B. 28%
 C. 32% D. 36%

44. What is the ratio of Commerce enrolment in UP to Arts enrolment in Maharashtra?

- A. 10 : 9
 B. 9 : 10
 C. 20 : 18
 D. Both A and C are correct

45. If Medicine enrolments grow by 25% next year in every state, what will be the total Medicine enrolment (in lakh)?

- A. 28 B. 30
 C. 32 D. 24

46. A sum of Rs.12,000 is invested at 8% simple interest per annum. After how many years will it amount to Rs.16,800?

- A. 4 B. 5
 C. 6 D. 7

47. A train 200 m long crosses a platform 300 m long in 25 seconds. What is the speed of the train in km/h?

- A. 60 B. 66
 C. 72 D. 75

48. The average age of 5 students is 18 years. If a teacher's age is included, the average rises by 3 years. What is the teacher's age?

- A. 33 B. 36
 C. 39 D. 42

49. A shopkeeper marks an article 40% above cost price and offers a 25% discount. What is his profit percentage?

- A. 5% B. 10%
 C. 15% D. 20%

50. In an election between two candidates, the winner secured 60% of the votes and won by a margin of 2,400 votes. What was the total number of valid votes cast?

- A. 10,000 B. 12,000
 C. 15,000 D. 20,000