

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 · Pass this sheet to a friend.

SECTION — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1–10 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q1

In an age dominated by algorithmic feeds, the very notion of a shared public conversation is under strain. Newspapers once functioned as agenda-setters: editors decided what mattered, and millions of readers received a roughly common picture of the world. Today, recommendation engines tailor a unique stream to every user, optimising for engagement rather than civic awareness. The consequence is not merely fragmentation but a subtle erosion of the common ground that democratic deliberation presupposes. Citizens may share a country yet inhabit incompatible informational universes. Defenders of personalisation argue that it democratises attention, freeing readers from editorial gate-keeping. Critics counter that engagement-maximising systems amplify outrage, reward sensationalism and depress nuanced reporting. The deeper worry is structural: if the economic logic of platforms requires capturing attention, then the slow, evidence-heavy journalism that sustains accountability becomes commercially unviable. Regulation, public funding and reader-supported models have all been proposed as correctives, but none has yet reversed the trend.

1. The author's principal concern in the passage is that:

- A. Newspapers have lost all editorial influence in the digital era.
- B. Algorithmic personalisation undermines the shared informational base required for democracy.
- C. Recommendation engines are technically inferior to traditional editing.
- D. Citizens prefer outrage to nuance in their news consumption.

2. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of 'agenda-setters' as used in the passage?

- A. Entities that schedule political meetings.
- B. Bodies that frame the official policy of a government.
- C. Actors that influence which issues the public considers important.
- D. Organisations that publish only neutral information.

3. The author's attitude toward defenders of personalisation can best be described as:

- A. Wholly dismissive
- B. Critically sceptical
- C. Enthusiastically supportive
- D. Strictly neutral

4. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's structural worry?

- A. Several reader-supported outlets have shown growing readership but stagnant revenue.
- B. Engagement-driven platforms have begun de-amplifying sensational posts and seen long-term revenue rise.
- C. Most readers say they prefer personalised feeds to edited front pages.
- D. Print circulation has declined sharply over the last decade.

5. Which of the following is NOT proposed in the passage as a corrective?

- A. Regulation
- B. Public funding
- C. Reader-supported models
- D. Banning recommendation engines

6. The phrase 'incompatible informational universes' most nearly means:

- A. Universes governed by different physical laws.
- B. Sets of facts and narratives that cannot be reconciled with one another.
- C. Different scientific theories of the cosmos.
- D. Disagreements among newspaper editors.

7. Which of the following best captures the structure of the passage?

- A. A historical narrative followed by a prediction.
- B. A problem stated, two opposing views set out, then a deeper structural concern raised.
- C. A defence of recommendation engines.
- D. A comparison of two newspapers.

8. The word 'presupposes' in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- A. Doubts
- B. Requires as a precondition
- C. Forbids
- D. Postpones

9. According to the author, the chief commercial logic of engagement-maximising platforms is to:

- A. Promote nuanced reporting.
- B. Capture and hold user attention.
- C. Distribute advertising revenue evenly.
- D. Replace print newspapers.

10. Which of the following best captures the tone of the concluding sentence?

- A. Triumphant
- B. Cautiously pessimistic
- C. Indifferent
- D. Sarcastic

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

11. Principle: A contract entered into by a minor is void ab initio. However, a person who has supplied necessities suited to the condition in life of a minor is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the minor. Facts: Aarav, aged 16, ordered a designer wristwatch worth Rs 1,20,000 from a luxury boutique on credit. He already owned three working watches.

- A. The boutique can recover the price from Aarav personally.
- B. The boutique can recover the price from Aarav's property as it is a necessary.
- C. The boutique cannot recover anything because the watch is not a 'necessary' suited to Aarav's condition in life and he already owned watches.
- D. The contract is voidable at the boutique's option.

12. Principle: Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves it for such taking, is said to commit theft. Facts: Bina picks up a wallet lying on a park bench, intending to hand it to the lost-and-found counter, but on opening it she sees Rs 5,000 and decides to keep the money.

- A. Bina committed theft the moment she picked up the wallet.
- B. Bina committed criminal misappropriation, not theft, because dishonest intent arose only after she lawfully took possession.
- C. Bina committed both theft and misappropriation simultaneously.
- D. Bina committed no offence as the owner abandoned the wallet.

13. Principle: A person is liable in tort for negligence when (i) a duty of care is owed, (ii) the duty is breached and (iii) the breach causes damage that is not too remote. Facts: A municipal corporation leaves an uncovered manhole on a busy footpath. Chitra, walking while reading her phone, falls in and breaks her leg.

- A. The corporation is not liable because Chitra was negligent in using her phone.
- B. The corporation is fully liable; Chitra's conduct is irrelevant.
- C. The corporation is liable but damages may be reduced for contributory negligence.
- D. There is no duty of care owed by a municipal body to pedestrians.

14. Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance. An act done in ignorance of an offer cannot amount to acceptance. Facts: A police department announces a Rs 1 lakh reward for information leading to the arrest of a fugitive. Dev, unaware of the announcement, gives information to the police that leads to the arrest. He later learns of the reward and claims it.

- A. Dev is entitled to the reward because the information led to the arrest.
- B. Dev is not entitled to the reward as he had no knowledge of the offer when acting.
- C. Dev is entitled to half the reward on equitable grounds.
- D. Dev is entitled to the reward only if he is a citizen.

15. Principle: The fundamental right to freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) may be restricted only on grounds enumerated in Article 19(2), which include public order, decency, morality, security of the State, sovereignty and integrity of India, contempt of court, defamation and incitement to an offence. Facts: A state government bans a documentary film on the ground that it 'may hurt the sentiments of certain communities and create law and order issues'.

- A. The ban is valid as protection of community sentiments is a ground under Article 19(2).
- B. The ban is valid because mere apprehension of disorder is enough.
- C. The ban is invalid unless the State shows a real and proximate likelihood of public-order disturbance, not a remote or speculative one.
- D. The ban is invalid because films are outside Article 19(1)(a).

16. Principle: Consideration is something done or abstained from at the desire of the promisor. Past consideration is valid in Indian law if it was given at the desire of the promisor. Facts: Eshan, without being asked, repaints Farhan's house while Farhan is away. On returning, Farhan promises to pay Rs 20,000 for the work. Farhan later refuses to pay.

- A. Farhan must pay because past consideration is always valid in India.
- B. Farhan need not pay because the work was not done at his desire.
- C. Farhan must pay under quasi-contract.
- D. Farhan must pay half on equitable grounds.

17. Principle: Under the Indian Penal Code, the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death only when the assault reasonably causes apprehension of death or grievous hurt. Facts: Gita, slapped once by a stranger during an argument, immediately stabs the stranger fatally with a kitchen knife she was carrying.

- A. Gita is fully protected by the right of private defence.
- B. Gita has exceeded the right of private defence as a single slap does not give rise to apprehension of death or grievous hurt.
- C. Gita has no right of private defence at all in a public place.
- D. Gita is protected because she used a kitchen knife, which is a domestic implement.

18. 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 or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the bailor. Facts: Hari leaves his bicycle at a paid bicycle stand outside a railway station. The attendant negligently allows another person to ride away on it.

- A. There is no bailment as no formal contract was signed.
- B. There is a bailment; the stand owner is liable for failure to take reasonable care of the bicycle.
- C. The stand owner is not liable because Hari did not take insurance.
- D. The stand owner is liable only if Hari proves intention to steal.

19. Principle: Under tort law, the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher imposes strict liability on a person who, for his own purposes, brings on his land and collects there any thing likely to do mischief if it escapes. Facts: Indra stores large quantities of industrial diesel in unlined pits on her plot. The diesel seeps into a neighbour's well, contaminating drinking water.

- A. Indra is liable only if negligence is proved.
- B. Indra is strictly liable; absence of negligence is no defence.
- C. Indra is not liable because diesel is a common substance.
- D. Indra is liable only if she has prior warnings.

20. Principle: Article 21 of the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The procedure must be fair, just and reasonable. Facts: A state law authorises preventive detention for up to two years without giving the detainee any opportunity to be heard or to make a representation.

- A. The law is valid because Article 21 only requires some procedure.
- B. The law is invalid because the procedure is arbitrary and unreasonable.
- C. The law is valid as preventive detention need not follow due process.
- D. The law is valid only if approved by Parliament.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

Critics of standardised entrance examinations argue that they reward rote-learning and coaching access rather than genuine aptitude, thereby disadvantaging candidates from under-resourced schools. Defenders respond that such tests are the fairest available filter because they apply identical questions to all candidates and are scored by uniform algorithms. However, recent data from the National Examination Board show that students whose families spent more than Rs 50,000 on coaching scored, on average, 22 percentile points higher than those who could not afford coaching. The Board concluded that the test itself is neutral and that the gap merely reflects unequal preparation.

21. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the Board's conclusion that the test is neutral?

- A. Some uncoached candidates also score in the top percentile.
- B. The questions overwhelmingly draw on patterns and shortcuts taught only in paid coaching programmes.
- C. Coaching centres charge varying fees across regions.
- D. The number of test-takers has risen each year.

22. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the defenders' argument?

- A. Identical questions and uniform scoring guarantee fairness of outcomes.
- B. Coaching produces no benefit at all.
- C. All candidates have equal innate aptitude.
- D. Algorithms are incapable of bias.

23. If the Board's reasoning is accepted, which of the following must also be accepted?

- A. All inequality of preparation is the candidate's responsibility.
- B. Any disparity in test outcomes that traces to unequal preparation does not impeach the test's neutrality.
- C. Coaching should be banned for fairness.
- D. Standardised tests should be scrapped.

24. Which of the following best parallels the Board's reasoning?

- A. A 100-metre race is fair because all runners cover the same distance, even if some had professional coaches and others did not.
- B. A lottery is fair because outcomes are random.
- C. A school admits students by interview, which is subjective.
- D. A tax is fair if everyone pays the same rupee amount.

25. Which of the following, if established, would most strengthen the critics' position?

- A. Coached and uncoached candidates score similarly on questions designed by independent psychometricians.
- B. On questions designed by panellists drawn from elite coaching networks, coached candidates outperform uncoached by 30 percentile points; on independently designed questions the gap is 3 points.
- C. Top performers come from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds.
- D. The Board has reduced the syllabus this year.

26. If 'all coached candidates score above the 60th percentile' and 'Riya scored at the 55th percentile', which of the following follows necessarily?

- A. Riya is uncoached.
- B. Riya is coached but inattentive.
- C. All uncoached candidates score below the 60th percentile.
- D. Coaching is ineffective.

27. 'Whenever the institute increases its fees, enrolment falls. Last year enrolment fell.' Which of the following is the strongest objection to inferring that fees were increased?

- A. Other factors such as a competing institute opening could also reduce enrolment.
- B. Fees might have stayed the same.
- C. Fee increases sometimes do not reduce enrolment.
- D. Enrolment data may be inaccurate.

28. A survey reports that 'students who eat breakfast score higher in mock tests'. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the inference that eating breakfast causes higher scores?

- A. Students who eat breakfast also tend to come from more disciplined households with structured study routines.
- B. Some students who skip breakfast still score well.
- C. The survey covered 1,000 students.
- D. Mock tests are not perfectly correlated with final results.

29. Five friends — P, Q, R, S, T — sit in a row. Q is to the immediate left of R. P is at one end. T is to the immediate right of S. R is in the middle. Who is at the other end?

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

30. If 'no genuine scholar avoids hard questions' and 'Kabir is a genuine scholar', which of the following must be true?

- A. Kabir avoids hard questions.
 B. Kabir does not avoid hard questions.
 C. Kabir likes hard questions more than easy ones.
 D. Hard questions are easy for Kabir.

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

31. In April 2026, a major fire/explosion at a firecracker unit killed at least 13 and injured more than 40 in which Indian state?

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

32. The 2026 Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly elections were held on which date in April 2026?

- A. 21 April B. 22 April
 C. 23 April D. 25 April

33. The 18th Civil Services Day 2026, held on 21 April at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, was attended as Chief Guest by:

- A. President Droupadi Murmu
 B. Prime Minister Narendra Modi
 C. Vice President C. P. Radhakrishnan
 D. Home Minister Amit Shah

34. 'Mission Jagrook', launched by Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in April 2026 at the SEBI foundation day, is a:

- A. Defence preparedness programme
 B. Nationwide investor-awareness campaign against financial fraud and misinformation
 C. Health insurance literacy drive
 D. Education-loan subvention scheme

35. India's Defence Minister Rajnath Singh led a delegation to the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Defence Ministers' Meeting on 28 April 2026 in:

- A. Astana, Kazakhstan
 B. Tashkent, Uzbekistan
 C. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
 D. Dushanbe, Tajikistan

36. The State Bank of India in April 2026 announced a target to expand its balance-sheet to roughly what proportion of India's GDP by 2030?

- A. 15% B. 20%
 C. 25% D. 30%

37. Photojournalist Raghu Rai, who passed away in April 2026 at age 83, was widely known as the:

- A. Father of Indian Cinema
 B. Father of Indian Photojournalism
 C. Father of Indian Documentary
 D. Father of Indian Wildlife Photography

38. The 2026 West Bengal Legislative Assembly election was held in multiple phases between which dates?

- A. 15-22 April 2026
 B. 20-26 April 2026
 C. 23-29 April 2026
 D. 25 April-2 May 2026

39. The headquarters of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Secretariat is located in:

- A. Moscow B. Beijing
 C. Bishkek D. Tashkent

40. Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of:

- A. Religion
 B. Speech and expression
 C. Trade and profession
 D. Association

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41–50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

A coaching institute reports the following data on its CLAT 2026 batch of 500 students. Section-wise average marks (out of 100): English 62, Legal 70, Logical 58, GK 48, Quant 54. Distribution of students by city: Delhi 35%, Mumbai 20%, Bengaluru 15%, Kolkata 12%, Others 18%. Of the total students, 40% are female. The institute's annual fee is Rs 1,20,000 per student, with a 25% scholarship granted to 60 students.

41. What is the overall average mark per student across the five sections, assuming each section carries equal weight?

- A. 58.4 B. 58.6
 C. 60.0 D. 61.2

42. How many students in the batch are from Delhi or Mumbai combined?

- A. 225 B. 250
 C. 275 D. 300

43. If the number of male students from Bengaluru equals 60% of the total Bengaluru students, how many female students are from Bengaluru?

- A. 25 B. 30
 C. 35 D. 45

44. What is the total fee revenue collected by the institute after applying the scholarship?

- A. Rs 5,82,00,000 B. Rs 5,91,00,000
 C. Rs 6,00,00,000 D. Rs 5,40,00,000

45. By what percentage do Legal Reasoning average marks exceed GK average marks?

- A. Approximately 31.4%
 B. Approximately 45.8%
 C. Approximately 22.0%
 D. Approximately 40.0%

46. How many students are from cities other than Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru combined?

- A. 125 B. 150
 C. 175 D. 200

47. If each scholarship student additionally receives free study materials worth Rs 8,000 (a cost to the institute), what is the total scholarship + materials cost the institute bears for these 60 students?

- A. Rs 22,80,000 B. Rs 23,80,000
 C. Rs 25,00,000 D. Rs 18,00,000

48. What is the ratio of the number of female students to male students in the batch?

- A. 3:5 B. 2:3
 C. 3:2 D. 5:3

49. If the Quant average rises by 10% next year while other sections remain unchanged, what will be the new overall average across the five sections?

- A. 58.4 B. 59.5
 C. 59.48 D. 60.0

50. If 20% of Delhi students secure admission to a National Law University, how many Delhi students get admission?

- A. 25 B. 30
 C. 35 D. 40