

Daily Practice — All-CLAT-Sections Combined Paper

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SECTION — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1–10 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q1

In the modern interconnected economy, central banks have evolved beyond their traditional role of controlling inflation and money supply. They now operate as macro-prudential regulators, financial stability custodians, and even communicators whose every word can move markets. The Reserve Bank of India, for example, increasingly uses 'forward guidance' — explicit signals about the future path of interest rates — to shape expectations long before any actual policy change occurs. Critics argue this verbal-policy turn risks confusing markets when guidance is vague, while supporters contend that transparent communication reduces volatility. The deeper question is whether central-bank credibility, once built on monetary discipline alone, can survive a world where words matter as much as actions.

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

- A. Central banks should abandon forward guidance because it confuses markets.
- B. Modern central banks have expanded their role beyond traditional monetary control, raising new questions about credibility.
- C. The RBI is the only central bank that uses forward guidance effectively.
- D. Inflation control is no longer relevant to central-bank functioning.

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

- A. Polemical and dismissive
- B. Analytical and balanced
- C. Sentimental and nostalgic
- D. Sarcastic and accusatory

3. What does the phrase 'verbal-policy turn' most nearly mean in the passage?

- A. A shift towards using statements and communication as policy instruments
- B. A literal change in the language used in policy documents
- C. An oral examination of central-bank governors
- D. A move away from interest-rate policy entirely

4. According to the passage, supporters of forward guidance argue that it:

- A. Eliminates the need for actual policy changes
- B. Reduces market volatility through transparent communication
- C. Makes central banks more powerful than governments
- D. Helps central banks avoid accountability

5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Central-bank credibility was historically tied primarily to monetary discipline
- B. The RBI invented forward guidance
- C. Markets always interpret central-bank communication correctly
- D. Forward guidance has eliminated all market volatility

6. Choose the option that is closest in meaning to 'macro-prudential' as used in the passage:

- A. Pertaining to micro-finance institutions
- B. Concerned with the stability of the financial system as a whole
- C. Relating only to consumer-protection rules
- D. About long-distance trade regulation

7. Identify the grammatically correct sentence:

- A. Neither the governor nor the deputies has spoken on the matter.
- B. Neither the governor nor the deputies have spoken on the matter.
- C. Neither the governor nor the deputies speaks on the matter.
- D. Neither the governor nor the deputies is speaking on the matter.

8. Choose the word OPPOSITE in meaning to 'transparent' as used in the passage:

- A. Lucid
- B. Opaque
- C. Candid
- D. Forthright

9. The phrase 'every word can move markets' is an example of:

- A. Hyperbole for rhetorical emphasis
- B. A simile
- C. A literal statistical claim
- D. An oxymoron

10. Which of the following best states the 'deeper question' the author raises at the end?

- A. Whether central banks should be abolished
- B. Whether interest rates should be set by markets
- C. Whether credibility built on monetary discipline can survive when communication itself becomes policy
- D. Whether the RBI should follow the US Federal Reserve

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q11

Principle: A contract entered into by a minor is void ab initio (from the very beginning) and cannot be enforced against the minor.

Facts: Rohan, aged 17, signed a contract to buy a second-hand bike from Sameer, paying Rs 5,000 advance. After turning 18, Rohan refuses to pay the balance, citing his minority at the time of contract.

11. Decide:

- A. Sameer can enforce the contract because Rohan accepted benefits.
- B. Sameer cannot enforce the contract as it was void ab initio.
- C. The contract is voidable at Sameer's option.
- D. Rohan must pay since he is now a major.

CONTEXT FOR Q12

Principle: Whoever causes the death of any person by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide is liable for causing death by negligence.

Facts: Mohit, while reversing his car in a narrow lane, did not check the rear-view mirror and ran over a child playing behind the vehicle. The child died.

12. Decide:

- A. Mohit is not liable as he had no intent to kill.
- B. Mohit is liable for culpable homicide amounting to murder.
- C. Mohit is liable for causing death by negligence.
- D. Mohit is liable only for civil compensation.

CONTEXT FOR Q13

Principle: Consent given under a misconception of fact is not a valid consent in law.

Facts: A doctor told a patient she needed an appendix surgery, when in fact he intended to perform a kidney removal. The patient signed the consent form.

13. Decide:

- A. Consent is valid as the form was signed.
- B. Consent is invalid as it was obtained under misconception of fact.
- C. Consent is partially valid for the appendix only.
- D. Consent is valid because the doctor is an expert.

CONTEXT FOR Q14

Principle: A person who voluntarily accepts a risk cannot later sue for injury arising from that very risk (volenti non fit injuria).

Facts: Aman participated in a boxing tournament after signing a waiver. During the bout, he suffered a broken nose from a legal punch.

14. Decide:

- A. Aman can sue for the injury.
- B. Aman cannot sue as he voluntarily accepted the risk inherent in boxing.
- C. Aman can sue only the organisers.
- D. Aman can sue if the punch was hard.

CONTEXT FOR Q15

Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance.

Facts: Ravi's dog ran away. Without knowing Ravi had announced a Rs 500 reward for finding it, Suresh found and returned the dog. Suresh later learnt of the reward and demanded payment.

15. Decide:

- A. Suresh is entitled to the reward as he found the dog.
- B. Suresh is not entitled as the offer was not communicated to him before the act.
- C. Suresh is entitled because Ravi benefitted.
- D. Suresh is entitled to half the reward.

CONTEXT FOR Q16

Principle: Right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, decency or morality.

Facts: A speaker at a public rally repeatedly used inflammatory slogans against a community, causing a riot.

16. Decide:

- A. His speech is fully protected under Article 19(1)(a).
- B. His speech can be restricted as it threatens public order.
- C. His speech is protected because it is political.
- D. His speech is protected because no FIR was filed.

CONTEXT FOR Q17

Principle: Whoever dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of another without that person's consent commits theft.

Facts: Karan, believing in good faith that an umbrella in a shared office stand was his own, took it home. The umbrella actually belonged to a colleague.

17. Decide:

- A. Karan committed theft as he took another's property.
- B. Karan did not commit theft as he lacked dishonest intent.
- C. Karan committed theft if he refused to return it.
- D. Karan committed theft as ignorance is no excuse.

CONTEXT FOR Q18

Principle: A master is vicariously liable for the torts of his servant committed in the course of employment.

Facts: A delivery driver employed by ZipKart, while making deliveries, negligently knocked down a pedestrian.

18. Decide:

- A. Only the driver is liable.
- B. ZipKart is vicariously liable as the tort occurred in the course of employment.
- C. Neither is liable as it was an accident.
- D. ZipKart is liable only if the driver is convicted.

CONTEXT FOR Q19

Principle: Specific performance of a contract may be granted where monetary compensation is not an adequate remedy.

Facts: Aarav agreed to sell a unique 18th-century painting to Bhavna. He later refused to deliver, offering to refund her advance.

19. Decide:

- A. Bhavna must accept the refund as money is always adequate.
- B. Bhavna can seek specific performance as the painting is unique.
- C. Bhavna can only sue for breach damages.
- D. Bhavna has no remedy if the contract was oral.

CONTEXT FOR Q20

Principle: A defamatory statement made in good faith for the protection of one's interest is protected as a qualified privilege.

Facts: Mr X, a former employer, truthfully and in good faith informed a prospective employer that his former employee was dismissed for repeated theft.

20. Decide:

- A. Mr X is liable for defamation.
- B. Mr X is protected by qualified privilege as the statement was made in good faith to protect a legitimate interest.
- C. Mr X is liable as the statement harmed reputation.
- D. Mr X is liable unless the employee consented.

SECTION – LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

Argument: 'India must immediately ban all single-use plastic because every nation that has done so has seen marine pollution decline within five years.'

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

- A. Some countries have not yet banned single-use plastic.
- B. The decline in marine pollution in those countries was caused mainly by separate ocean clean-up programmes initiated at the same time.
- C. India produces more plastic than several of those countries.
- D. Banning plastic increases the cost of packaging.

CONTEXT FOR Q22

Statement: 'All competitive examinations promote rote learning and therefore should be abolished.'

22. Which assumption underlies this argument?

- A. Rote learning is undesirable and any system that promotes it should be abolished.
- B. Some examinations test analytical skills.
- C. Students prefer not to take exams.
- D. Exams are expensive to administer.

CONTEXT FOR Q23

Argument: 'A new study found that students who eat breakfast score 15% higher on tests. Therefore, eating breakfast causes higher scores.'

23. Which of the following best identifies the flaw in this reasoning?

- A. It confuses correlation with causation; a third factor (e.g., supportive home environment) may explain both.
- B. The sample size is not stated.
- C. It does not consider lunch.
- D. Breakfast food varies by region.

CONTEXT FOR Q24

Statement: 'If interest rates rise, then loan demand falls. Loan demand has fallen. Therefore, interest rates have risen.'

24. This argument commits which logical fallacy?

- A. Affirming the consequent
- B. Denying the antecedent
- C. Modus ponens (valid)
- D. Modus tollens (valid)

CONTEXT FOR Q25

Argument: 'Most successful entrepreneurs dropped out of college. Therefore, dropping out of college increases the chance of entrepreneurial success.'

25. Which of the following best exposes the flaw?

- A. It ignores survivorship bias — failed dropouts are not counted.
- B. It assumes all entrepreneurs went to college.
- C. It is too short.
- D. Dropouts are usually rich.

CONTEXT FOR Q26

Statements: All philosophers are thinkers. Some thinkers are mathematicians.

26. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. All philosophers are mathematicians.
- B. Some philosophers are mathematicians.
- C. Some thinkers are philosophers.
- D. No philosopher is a mathematician.

CONTEXT FOR Q27

A speaker says: 'Crime rates have fallen since we built the new prison; therefore the new prison has reduced crime.'

27. Which of the following questions BEST tests this claim?

- A. Did crime rates also fall in comparable cities without a new prison?
- B. How big is the new prison?
- C. Who built the prison?
- D. When was the old prison demolished?

CONTEXT FOR Q28

Argument: 'Free trade always benefits both nations. Country X and Country Y signed a free trade agreement. Therefore, both will benefit.'

28. The argument's main weakness is that:

- A. It generalises from a universal premise that may not hold in every case.
- B. It uses only two countries.
- C. It does not name the products.
- D. It assumes Country X is bigger.

CONTEXT FOR Q29

If 'BREAD' is coded as 'CSFBE', how is 'WHEAT' coded?

29. Find the code:

- A. XIFBU
- B. XIFCU
- C. XJFBV
- D. VGDZS

CONTEXT FOR Q30

In a row of children facing north, Asha is 7th from the left and Bina is 12th from the right. If they swap positions, Asha becomes 22nd from the left.

30. How many children are in the row?

- A. 33
- B. 32
- C. 34
- D. 30

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

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

- A. Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
- B. Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary
- C. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary
- D. Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary

32. What was the global theme of Earth Day 2026, observed on 22 April 2026?

- A. Invest in Our Planet
- B. Restore Our Earth
- C. Our Power, Our Planet
- D. Planet vs Plastics

33. By 2030, the State Bank of India (SBI) has set a target to expand its balance sheet to approximately what percentage of India's GDP?

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

34. Which country emerged as the top source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India during April–December FY26 with USD 17.6 billion?

- A. United States B. Mauritius
 C. Singapore D. United Kingdom

35. On 28 April 2026, India signed a Free Trade Agreement with which country in New Delhi?

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

36. Which Indian state government launched a Rs 13,000 crore Mushroom Mission in April 2026 to boost agriculture and rural income?

- A. Telangana B. Kerala
 C. Andhra Pradesh D. Karnataka

37. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) received SEBI approval in April 2026 to invest in which proposed exchange?

- A. National Power Exchange of India
 B. National Coal Exchange of India Limited
 C. National Gas Exchange of India
 D. National Oil Exchange of India

38. Himachal Pradesh State Election Commission announced its three-phase Panchayati Raj elections to be held on which dates in 2026?

- A. May 1 to May 5
 B. May 26 to May 30
 C. June 1 to June 5
 D. April 26 to April 30

39. STATIC GK: Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Right to Constitutional Remedies guaranteed?

- A. Article 19 B. Article 21
 C. Article 32 D. Article 14

40. STATIC GK: The headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is located in which city?

- A. New York B. Geneva
 C. Washington D.C. D. London

SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41–50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

The following table shows the number of students (in hundreds) enrolled in five courses (A, B, C, D, E) at a coaching institute over three years (2024, 2025, 2026):

Course | 2024 | 2025 | 2026nA | 20 | 25 | 30nB | 15 | 20 | 25nC | 10 | 15 | 20nD | 25 | 30 | 35nE | 30 | 35 | 40n(All figures are in hundreds of students.)

41. What is the total enrolment across all five courses in 2025 (in hundreds)?

- A. 120 B. 125
 C. 130 D. 135

42. What is the percentage increase in enrolment in Course C from 2024 to 2026?

- A. 50% B. 75%
 C. 100% D. 150%

43. Which course recorded the highest enrolment in 2026?

- A. Course A B. Course D
 C. Course E D. Course B

44. What is the average enrolment in Course D across the three years (in hundreds)?

- A. 28 B. 30
 C. 32 D. 35

45. What is the ratio of total enrolment in 2024 to total enrolment in 2026?

- A. 5:8 B. 2:3
 C. 10:15 D. 1:2

46. If the institute's revenue per student is Rs 5,000 in 2026, what is the total revenue from Course A in 2026?

- A. Rs 1.25 crore B. Rs 1.5 crore
 C. Rs 1.75 crore D. Rs 2 crore

47. What is the percentage share of Course E in total enrolment in 2024?

- A. 20% B. 25%
 C. 30% D. 35%

48. By how many hundreds did total enrolment grow from 2024 to 2026?

- A. 25 B. 40
 C. 50 D. 55

49. If the enrolment in Course B grows in 2027 at the same absolute increment (5 hundreds per year) as observed each prior year, what will it be in 2027?

- A. 25 B. 28
 C. 30 D. 35

50. A student is picked at random from those enrolled in 2026. What is the probability the student is from Course D? (Express as %, rounded.)

- A. 20%
- C. 25%

- B. 23%
- D. 30%