

**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 age of artificial intelligence has unsettled long-standing assumptions about creativity. For decades, creative work was treated as the last preserve of human originality, immune to mechanisation. Yet the diffusion of generative models into music, design and even legal drafting has blurred the line between authorship and assistance. Sceptics warn of a flattening of cultural variety, as algorithms trained on existing corpora reproduce dominant aesthetic patterns. Optimists counter that the same tools lower entry barriers, allowing first-time creators in small towns to compete with established studios. What seems certain is that the question is no longer whether machines can create, but how the value of human craft will be redefined when creation itself becomes a commodity. Policy must therefore move beyond panicked prohibition towards calibrated frameworks that protect originality without freezing innovation in place.

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

- A. Generative AI will inevitably destroy human creativity in all art forms.
- B. The relevant policy question has shifted from whether machines can create to how human craft will be valued.
- C. AI tools should be banned until cultural variety is fully protected.
- D. Small-town creators have already replaced established studios in most industries.

**2. The author's attitude towards generative AI in creative fields can best be described as:**

- A. Alarmist and dismissive
- B. Uncritically celebratory
- C. Balanced and analytical
- D. Indifferent and detached

**3. As used in the passage, the word 'flattening' most nearly means:**

- A. Physical compression
- B. Reduction in diversity
- C. Complete destruction
- D. Democratic equality

**4. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the optimist position described in the passage?**

- A. AI tools require expensive subscriptions that exclude most small-town creators.
- B. Established studios have started using AI tools as well.
- C. Cultural variety has historically grown with new technologies.
- D. Some legal drafters now rely on generative models.

**5. The phrase 'panicked prohibition' is used by the author to suggest that:**

- A. All AI regulation is misguided
- B. Hasty bans without nuance are an inadequate policy response
- C. Governments have already banned AI tools globally
- D. Creators should panic about losing their livelihoods

**CONTEXT FOR Q6**

Urban heat islands are no longer a curiosity for climate scientists; they are a daily ordeal for millions of Indian city-dwellers. Concrete absorbs and re-radiates solar energy long after sunset, elevating night-time temperatures by as much as four degrees relative to surrounding rural areas. The poorest residents, often housed in tin-roofed settlements with little ventilation, suffer the sharpest health consequences. Conventional responses have focused on cooling individual buildings, but recent research suggests that street-tree canopies, reflective pavements and small neighbourhood parks together yield far greater relief at far lower cost. Yet such interventions require coordination across municipal departments that rarely speak to one another, exposing a deeper governance failure. Without integrated planning, even well-funded mitigation schemes risk producing isolated improvements in a city that, on the whole, continues to grow hotter.

**6. According to the passage, the most cost-effective response to urban heat islands is:**

- A. Air-conditioning every individual building
- B. A combination of street-tree canopies, reflective pavements and small parks
- C. Relocating the urban poor to rural areas
- D. Banning new concrete construction in cities

**7. The 'deeper governance failure' referred to in the passage is:**

- A. Lack of funding for climate research
- B. Absence of coordination among municipal departments
- C. Resistance from rural populations to urban planning
- D. The refusal of citizens to vacate tin-roofed settlements

**8. Which group does the passage identify as suffering the sharpest health consequences of urban heat?**

- A. Senior citizens in air-conditioned high-rises
- B. Climate scientists working outdoors
- C. The poorest residents in tin-roofed settlements
- D. Municipal officials commuting in traffic

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

- A. Resigned and hopeless
- B. Concerned but constructive
- C. Mocking and dismissive
- D. Neutral and statistical

10. Which assumption underlies the author's call for 'integrated planning'?

- A. Single-department interventions cannot achieve city-wide cooling.
- B. Municipal departments enjoy unlimited budgets.
- C. Residents prefer concrete to greenery.
- D. Climate change cannot be mitigated locally.

**SECTION — LEGAL REASONING**

**Q11–20 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q11**

Principle: A person who voluntarily causes hurt to another, except in private defence, is liable for the offence of voluntarily causing hurt under the Indian Penal Code.

11. Facts: Aarav slaps Bharat after Bharat insults Aarav's mother. Bharat suffers a swollen cheek. Aarav was not under any physical threat from Bharat. Is Aarav liable?

- A. No, because Bharat provoked him with insults
- B. Yes, because the insult did not amount to physical attack and there was no need for private defence
- C. No, because a slap is not 'hurt' in law
- D. Yes, only if Bharat files a written complaint within 24 hours

**CONTEXT FOR Q12**

Principle: A contract entered into by a minor is void ab initio and creates no legal obligations against the minor.

12. Facts: Karan, aged 16, borrows Rs. 50,000 from Lender X by signing a promissory note. On turning 18, Karan signs a fresh agreement promising to repay the same amount. Is the fresh agreement enforceable?

- A. Yes, because Karan is now a major and has voluntarily promised to pay
- B. No, because a promise to pay a debt void in its origin lacks lawful consideration
- C. Yes, because the original loan was for Karan's benefit
- D. No, but only if Lender X did not know Karan was a minor

**CONTEXT FOR Q13**

Principle: A person commits theft if he dishonestly takes any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, with the intention of taking it permanently.

13. Facts: Riya picks up Sanjay's umbrella from a café, mistakenly believing it to be her own identical umbrella. Has Riya committed theft?

- A. Yes, because she removed Sanjay's umbrella without consent
- B. Yes, because intention to keep is presumed once she walked out
- C. No, because she acted under a genuine mistake and lacked dishonest intention
- D. No, only if she returns the umbrella within an hour

**CONTEXT FOR Q14**

Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree before it can be accepted; acceptance in ignorance of the offer creates no contract.

14. Facts: Mr. P announces a Rs. 10,000 reward for finding his lost dog. His servant Q, unaware of the announcement, finds and returns the dog. Q later learns of the reward and claims it. Is Q entitled?

- A. Yes, because he performed the act required
- B. Yes, because the reward was publicly announced
- C. No, because he had no knowledge of the offer when he acted
- D. No, because servants cannot enter contracts with employers

**CONTEXT FOR Q15**

Principle: An employer is vicariously liable for the wrongful acts of an employee committed in the course of employment.

15. Facts: D, a courier company driver, takes the company van without permission after working hours to attend a personal party and negligently injures a pedestrian. Is the courier company liable?

- A. Yes, because the van belongs to the company
- B. Yes, because the driver is on the company payroll
- C. No, because the driver was on a frolic of his own outside the course of employment
- D. No, because the pedestrian should sue the driver criminally

**CONTEXT FOR Q16**

Principle: A person is said to commit defamation when he makes or publishes any imputation concerning another, intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm that person's reputation. Truth, when made for the public good, is a complete defence.

**16. Facts: A journalist publishes a true report that a sitting Minister has been formally chargesheeted in a corruption case. The Minister sues for defamation. Will the suit succeed?**

- A. Yes, because the report harmed the Minister's reputation
- B. Yes, because chargesheets are not convictions
- C. No, because reporting a true fact about a public official's official conduct is for the public good
- D. No, because Ministers cannot sue for defamation

**CONTEXT FOR Q17**

Principle: Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, by reason of unsoundness of mind at the time of doing it, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that what he is doing is wrong or contrary to law.

**17. Facts: M, suffering from a severe psychotic episode and unable to distinguish reality from delusion, attacks N believing N to be a demon. At the moment of the act M cannot understand it is unlawful. Is M criminally liable?**

- A. Yes, because the attack caused real injury
- B. Yes, because M was capable of physical movement
- C. No, because M satisfies the conditions of the principle
- D. Yes, but only for a lesser offence

**CONTEXT FOR Q18**

Principle: A person who keeps on his land something likely to do mischief if it escapes is, prima facie, strictly liable for any damage caused by its escape, irrespective of fault.

**18. Facts: F operates a chemical storage tank on his land. Without any negligence on his part, an unforeseen earthquake ruptures the tank and toxic chemicals flow into a neighbour's field, destroying the crops. Is F liable?**

- A. No, because there was no negligence
- B. No, because earthquakes are acts of God and may be a recognised exception to strict liability
- C. Yes, because the chemicals belonged to F
- D. Yes, because the neighbour suffered loss

**CONTEXT FOR Q19**

Principle: Consent freely given is a defence to a civil action for assault or battery, provided the act consented to is lawful.

**19. Facts: G, a professional boxer, is punched by H during a regulated boxing match within the rules. G is injured and sues H for battery. Will the suit succeed?**

- A. Yes, because every punch is technically a battery
- B. No, because G consented to the ordinary risks of a regulated, lawful sport
- C. Yes, because consent in sport is always invalid
- D. No, because boxers cannot sue at all

**CONTEXT FOR Q20**

Principle: A fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression, but is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, decency, morality, defamation, contempt of court, and similar grounds listed in Article 19(2).

**20. Facts: A state government bans all public criticism of any government scheme, citing 'preservation of public morale'. A citizen challenges the ban. Is the ban valid?**

- A. Yes, because the State has wide powers to maintain morale
- B. Yes, because public criticism always disturbs public order
- C. No, because 'public morale' is not a ground listed under Article 19(2) and a blanket ban is not a 'reasonable' restriction
- D. No, because Article 19(1)(a) is absolute

**SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING**

**Q21–30 · 10 Marks**

**CONTEXT FOR Q21**

Argument: Cities that have introduced congestion-pricing for private cars have seen an average 18% drop in peak-hour traffic within a year. Therefore, our city should adopt congestion pricing to solve its traffic problem.

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

- A. The cited cities also expanded public transport simultaneously, which independently reduced traffic.
- B. Congestion pricing has political opponents in our city.
- C. Some drivers in those cities complained about the new charges.
- D. Our city has more cars per capita than the cited cities.

**CONTEXT FOR Q22**

Argument: Every student who scored above 90% in the mock test had attended at least 80% of the coaching classes. Riya scored above 90%. Therefore, Riya attended at least 80% of the classes.

**22. The argument is:**

- A. Logically valid
- B. Invalid — affirming the consequent
- C. Invalid because correlation is not causation
- D. Invalid because mocks do not predict performance

**CONTEXT FOR Q23**

Statement: All lawyers are graduates. Some graduates are not employed.

23. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. Some lawyers are not employed
- B. All graduates are lawyers
- C. Some employed people are graduates
- D. None of the above conclusions necessarily follows

CONTEXT FOR Q24

Argument: A new study found that people who drink three cups of green tea daily are 25% less likely to develop type-2 diabetes. Therefore, drinking green tea prevents type-2 diabetes.

24. Which assumption is the argument most reliant on?

- A. Green tea is cheaper than coffee.
- B. The lower diabetes rate among tea-drinkers is caused by the tea itself, not by lifestyle factors common to tea-drinkers.
- C. All tea-drinkers exercise daily.
- D. Coffee causes diabetes.

CONTEXT FOR Q25

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

25. If R sits at the left end, who sits at the right end?

- A. Q
- B. T
- C. P
- D. Cannot be determined

CONTEXT FOR Q26

Argument: The unemployment rate in our state has fallen from 9% to 7% in two years. The Chief Minister claims this proves her job-creation policy is working.

26. Which of the following would most strengthen the Chief Minister's claim?

- A. Many discouraged workers stopped looking for jobs and were excluded from the labour force.
- B. Net new payroll jobs created during the two years exceeded the natural growth of the working-age population.
- C. Neighbouring states saw similar declines in unemployment without any new policy.
- D. The state's population fell during this period.

CONTEXT FOR Q27

Statement: Whenever it rains heavily, the roads of City X get flooded.

27. Which of the following, if true, would most undermine the statement?

- A. There has been a recent heavy rainfall and roads were not flooded.
- B. Sometimes the roads flood even without heavy rain.
- C. Most residents own umbrellas.
- D. City Y also faces flooding.

CONTEXT FOR Q28

Six books — A, B, C, D, E, F — are stacked vertically. C is immediately above F. B is two books above C. A is at the bottom. E is immediately above B.

28. Which book is at the top?

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

CONTEXT FOR Q29

Argument: Studies show that students who eat breakfast score higher on tests. To improve test scores, the school should make breakfast mandatory.

29. Which of the following best identifies the flaw in the argument?

- A. It assumes a causal link from a correlation without ruling out alternative explanations such as students who eat breakfast also coming from more supportive homes.
- B. It contradicts itself.
- C. It uses ambiguous language.
- D. It relies on emotional appeal.

CONTEXT FOR Q30

Statements: (i) No teacher is lazy. (ii) Some employees are lazy.

30. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. Some employees are not teachers
- B. All employees are lazy
- C. All teachers are employees
- D. No employee is a teacher

31. Which Indian Naval vessel arrived in Colombo in late April 2026 to participate in the fourth edition of the bilateral diving exercise IN-SLN DIVEX 2026 with Sri Lanka?

- A. INS Vikramaditya  B. INS Nireekshak  
 C. INS Chennai  D. INS Kolkata

32. According to the NSO 80th Round Survey released in late April 2026, rural utilisation of public healthcare for outpatient treatment rose from 28% in 2014 to approximately what percentage in 2025?

- A. 30%  B. 35%  
 C. 42%  D. 55%

33. NITI Aayog launched the 'DPI@2047 Plan' in late April 2026. The plan targets which of the following macroeconomic milestones?

- A. \$10 trillion economy and \$5,000 per capita income  
 B. \$30 trillion economy and \$18,000 per capita income  
 C. \$50 trillion economy and \$25,000 per capita income  
 D. \$5 trillion economy and \$3,000 per capita income

34. In the 2026 West Bengal Assembly elections, the state recorded its highest-ever cumulative voter turnout since Independence. The figure reported was approximately:

- A. 78.20%  B. 85.10%  
 C. 92.47%  D. 96.30%

35. PAI 2.0, in news in late April 2026 in connection with allocation of additional financial resources to roughly 1,23,719 'Aspirant' panchayats, refers to:

- A. Panchayat Advancement Index  
 B. Public Affairs Initiative  
 C. Pradhan Mantri Aadhaar Identity  
 D. Panchayat Audit Index

36. According to the NSO 80th Round Survey (April 2026), government-funded health insurance coverage tripled since 2017 and now reaches what share of rural households?

- A. 12.5%  B. 31.8%  
 C. 45.5%  D. 62.0%

37. The 'NASM-SR' system, in news in April 2026, is associated with which of the following?

- A. A new agricultural marketing scheme  
 B. A naval anti-ship missile of short range, indigenously developed  
 C. A national social mobility register  
 D. A north-east specific mining regulation

38. The 'Women and Men in India' annual publication, highlighted in April 2026, is brought out by which body?

- A. Ministry of Women and Child Development  
 B. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
 C. NITI Aayog  
 D. Office of the Registrar General of India

39. Under the Indian Constitution, the writ of Habeas Corpus is primarily issued for the protection of which fundamental right?

- A. Right to Equality (Article 14)  
 B. Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19)  
 C. Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)  
 D. Right against Exploitation (Article 23)

40. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in which city?

- A. Geneva  B. New York  
 C. The Hague  D. Vienna

## SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

## CONTEXT FOR Q41

The following table shows the number of students enrolled in five courses (A–E) at CLAT Gurukul across two years (2024 and 2025):

Course A: 2024 = 200, 2025 = 250  
 Course B: 2024 = 150, 2025 = 180  
 Course C: 2024 = 300, 2025 = 270  
 Course D: 2024 = 100, 2025 = 160  
 Course E: 2024 = 250, 2025 = 240  
 Total : 2024 = 1000, 2025 = 1100

41. What is the percentage increase in total enrollment from 2024 to 2025?

- A. 5%  B. 8%  
 C. 10%  D. 12%

42. Which course recorded the highest percentage growth in enrollment from 2024 to 2025?

- A. Course A (25%)  B. Course B (20%)  
 C. Course D (60%)  D. Course E (-4%)

43. What is the share (rounded) of Course C in total enrollment in 2025?

- A. 20.5%  B. 24.5%  
 C. 27.3%  D. 30.0%

44. What is the average number of students enrolled per course in 2025?

- A. 200  B. 210  
 C. 220  D. 240

45. By how many students do enrollments in Courses A and D combined exceed enrollments in Courses C and E combined in 2025?

- A. Exceed by 100  
 B. Fall short by 100  
 C. Exceed by 50  
 D. Equal

**CONTEXT FOR Q46**

A class of 60 students chose extracurricular activities as follows: Debate = 18 students, Music = 15 students, Sports = 24 students, Drama = 12 students, Coding = 21 students. (Some students opted for more than one activity. Use the activity-counts as given for each individual question.)

46. What percentage of the class chose Sports?

- A. 30%  
 B. 35%  
 C. 40%  
 D. 45%

47. What is the ratio of students who chose Coding to students who chose Drama?

- A. 7 : 4  
 B. 3 : 2  
 C. 2 : 1  
 D. 5 : 3

48. If the number of students choosing Music increases by 20% next year, the new Music count will be:

- A. 17  
 B. 18  
 C. 19  
 D. 20

49. What is the average number of selections per activity (across the five activities)?

- A. 15  
 B. 16  
 C. 18  
 D. 20

50. Debate selections form what percentage of total activity-selections (90)?

- A. 15%  
 B. 18%  
 C. 20%  
 D. 25%