

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

Indian cities are warming faster than the surrounding countryside, a phenomenon known as the urban heat-island effect. Concrete absorbs and re-radiates heat, while the loss of tree cover removes the cooling effect of evapotranspiration. The result is night-time temperatures that scarcely fall, increasing energy demand and mortality. Planners are now experimenting with reflective roof paint, mandatory tree-line setbacks and 'cool corridors' that connect parks. Critics argue that without controls on construction density, these measures merely treat symptoms.

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

- A. Concrete is the only cause of urban warming.
- B. Cooling interventions help but are inadequate without curbing construction density.
- C. Indian cities are cooler than rural areas at night.
- D. Tree cover has no measurable effect on city temperature.

2. As used in the passage, 'evapotranspiration' most nearly refers to:

- A. Reflection of sunlight off concrete
- B. Release of moisture by vegetation that cools the air
- C. Absorption of heat by buildings at night
- D. Movement of warm air between buildings

3. The author's attitude toward 'cool corridors' can best be described as:

- A. Unequivocally enthusiastic
- B. Cautiously appreciative but sceptical of sufficiency
- C. Openly hostile
- D. Indifferent and neutral

4. Which assumption underlies the critics' position mentioned in the passage?

- A. Reflective paint is harmful to roofs.
- B. Density of construction itself contributes materially to heat retention.
- C. Trees cannot be planted in dense cities.
- D. Energy demand falls when temperatures rise.

5. Which inference is BEST supported by the passage?

- A. Night-time temperatures dropping less worsens health outcomes.
- B. Rural India has no tree cover.
- C. Reflective paint cools buildings only at night.
- D. Tree-line setbacks have replaced all building codes.

6. Choose the option that best replaces the underlined word: The minister gave an EQUIVOCAL reply that pleased neither side.

- A. Frank
- B. Ambiguous
- C. Decisive
- D. Hostile

7. Identify the grammatically correct sentence:

- A. Each of the students have submitted their forms.
- B. Each of the students has submitted his or her form.
- C. Each of the student has submitted their form.
- D. Each of the students have submitted his or her form.

8. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom 'to bell the cat':

- A. To frighten an animal
- B. To undertake a risky task for the common good
- C. To make a loud noise
- D. To act stealthily

9. Select the option closest in meaning to PERSPICACIOUS:

- A. Sweaty
- B. Insightful
- C. Stubborn
- D. Talkative

10. Choose the antonym of LACONIC:

- A. Brief
- B. Verbose
- C. Witty
- D. Silent

SECTION – LEGAL REASONING

Q11–20 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q11

Principle: A contract entered into by a minor is void ab initio. However, a contract for the supply of necessaries to a minor is enforceable to the extent of the value of those necessaries against the minor's estate.

11. Facts: Rohit, aged 16, contracted with a tailor for ten silk shirts of luxury brand for ₹40,000, claiming his school required them. The tailor sues. Decide:

- A. Tailor recovers full ₹40,000 as the contract was for clothes.
- B. Tailor cannot recover any amount; the contract is void.
- C. Tailor recovers only the value of items that qualify as necessities; luxury silk shirts likely do not.
- D. Rohit must pay because he misrepresented his age.

CONTEXT FOR Q12

Principle: Nuisance is an unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land. Mere temporary inconvenience without substantial injury does not amount to actionable nuisance.

12. Facts: A neighbour played loud music for 2 hours during a one-time wedding function in his courtyard. The plaintiff sues claiming nuisance. Decide:

- A. Plaintiff wins; any noise is nuisance.
- B. Plaintiff loses; temporary, occasional inconvenience is not actionable nuisance.
- C. Plaintiff wins; weddings are not protected.
- D. Plaintiff wins because the music was loud.

CONTEXT FOR Q13

Principle: A person is liable for negligence when (i) a duty of care is owed, (ii) the duty is breached, and (iii) the breach causes damage to the plaintiff.

13. Facts: A doctor failed to sterilise an instrument; the patient developed an infection requiring hospitalisation. Decide:

- A. Doctor not liable; sterilisation is optional.
- B. Doctor liable; duty owed, breached, and damage caused.
- C. Doctor liable only if patient dies.
- D. Doctor not liable as patient consented to treatment.

CONTEXT FOR Q14

Principle: Right to private defence of body extends to causing death only when the apprehension is of death, grievous hurt, rape, kidnapping, or acid attack.

14. Facts: A pickpocket tried to steal X's wallet on the street. X stabbed and killed the pickpocket. Decide:

- A. X is justified; defence of property allows killing.
- B. X is not justified; pickpocketing does not cause apprehension of death or grievous hurt.
- C. X is justified because the thief might escape.
- D. X is justified as theft is a serious crime.

CONTEXT FOR Q15

Principle: Consent given under a misconception of fact is not free consent. An act done with consent obtained by fraud is not consensual.

15. Facts: A doctor told a patient an injection was a vitamin shot when it was actually an experimental drug. Patient agreed. Was consent valid?

- A. Yes, the patient agreed.
- B. No, consent was obtained by misrepresentation of fact.
- C. Yes, doctors can choose treatment.
- D. No, only because the drug was experimental.

CONTEXT FOR Q16

Principle: An offer must be communicated to the offeree to be capable of acceptance. Acceptance in ignorance of an offer is no acceptance.

16. Facts: A announced ₹10,000 reward for finding his lost dog. B, unaware of the reward, returned the dog. Can B claim the reward?

- A. Yes, B returned the dog.
- B. No, B was unaware of the offer at the time of performance.
- C. Yes, A must pay for honesty.
- D. No, only if reward was in writing.

CONTEXT FOR Q17

Principle: Defamation requires publication of a false statement to a third party that lowers the reputation of the plaintiff in the eyes of right-thinking members of society.

17. Facts: A wrote a private letter to B falsely accusing C of theft. No one else saw it. C sues A. Decide:

- A. A liable; statement was false.
- B. A not liable; there was publication only to one person who is the addressee — but publication to a third party is essential and B is a third party, however privacy of the letter limits the harm. Best answer: A liable since publication to even one third party suffices.
- C. A not liable; private letters are immune.
- D. A liable only if C is a public figure.

CONTEXT FOR Q18

Principle: Under strict liability (Rylands v Fletcher), a person who brings onto his land a dangerous thing that escapes is liable for damage caused, irrespective of negligence.

18. Facts: A factory stored chlorine gas which leaked due to an unforeseen earthquake and harmed neighbours. Decide under strict liability:

- A. Factory liable as gas escaped causing harm.
- B. Factory not liable due to act of God defence.
- C. Factory liable only if negligence is proven.
- D. Factory not liable as gas is not dangerous.

CONTEXT FOR Q19

Principle: A gift is a transfer of movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration by one person to another, accepted by or on behalf of the donee during the donor's lifetime.

19. Facts: P signed a gift deed of land to Q but Q refused to accept it. P died. Decide validity:

- A. Gift is valid; signature is enough.
- B. Gift is invalid; acceptance during donor's lifetime is essential.
- C. Gift is valid; refusal does not matter.
- D. Gift is invalid only if registered.

CONTEXT FOR Q20

Principle: Vicarious liability holds an employer liable for tortious acts committed by an employee in the course of employment.

20. Facts: A company driver, while driving the company truck on a personal detour to visit his friend, hit a pedestrian. Decide employer's liability:

- A. Employer fully liable in all cases.
- B. Employer not liable; driver was on a personal frolic outside the course of employment.
- C. Employer liable as he owns the truck.
- D. Employer liable only if intoxicated.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

21. Which of the following must be TRUE?

- A. All committed CLAT students score above 100 in mocks.
- B. No committed student neglects current affairs.
- C. Some committed students who score above 100 do not neglect current affairs.
- D. All students who follow a plan score above 100.

22. Which of the following, if true, would MOST weaken this argument?

- A. Most of the doubled traffic uses parallel routes that have spare capacity.
- B. Highway widening is expensive.
- C. Traffic is expected to grow further.
- D. The highway has been in service for 30 years.

23. Which of the following CANNOT be validly concluded?

- A. The Beanery may have opened before 2024.
- B. The Beanery definitely opened after 2024.
- C. It is possible The Beanery opened after 2024.
- D. Offering Wi-Fi alone does not date the shop.

24. The argument's main flaw is:

- A. It confuses correlation with causation; other factors (e.g., household stability) may explain both.
- B. Breakfast does not contain enough calories.
- C. 8% is too small to matter.
- D. Tests are unreliable measures.

25. Which conclusion follows by valid logic (modus tollens)?

- A. It rained.
- B. It did not rain.
- C. The match was rescheduled.
- D. It will rain tomorrow.

26. Who sits at the other end (opposite to C)?

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

27. How is A related to D?

- A. Son
- B. Nephew
- C. Brother
- D. Cousin

28. What comes next?

- A. 40
- B. 42
- C. 44
- D. 46

29. Which of the following is an assumption in the statement?

- A. Peer interaction is valuable in education.
- B. Online education is cheaper than offline.
- C. All students have internet access.
- D. Teachers prefer offline mode.

30. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. Some P are R.
- B. No P is S.
- C. Some Q are not S.
- D. All R are Q.

31. Who was appointed Chief Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court with effect from 25 April 2026?

- A. Justice Lisa Gill
 B. Justice Indira Banerjee
 C. Justice Hima Kohli
 D. Justice Bela Trivedi

32. On National Panchayati Raj Day (24 April 2026), which index version was released by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj?

- A. PAI 1.0
 B. PAI 2.0 (FY 2023-24)
 C. PAI 3.0
 D. Gram Vikas Index

33. India and which country signed a Free Trade Agreement in New Delhi on 28 April 2026?

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

34. The Online Gaming Authority of India (OGAI) is being established under which Union Ministry?

- A. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
 B. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
 C. Ministry of Home Affairs
 D. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

35. ADNIC, which received approval to set up a reinsurance branch at GIFT City, Gandhinagar, is based in which country?

- A. Saudi Arabia
 B. Qatar
 C. United Arab Emirates
 D. Bahrain

36. India's first green methanol plant proposed at Kandla (Deendayal Port) plans to use which invasive plant species as feedstock?

- A. Lantana camara
 B. Prosopis juliflora
 C. Parthenium hysterophorus
 D. Eichhornia crassipes

37. In which Indian state/UT is GIFT City located?

- A. Maharashtra B. Gujarat
 C. Karnataka D. Telangana

38. The Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) is associated with which constitutional amendment that gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- A. 42nd Amendment B. 73rd Amendment
 C. 74th Amendment D. 86th Amendment

39. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for Free Legal Aid as a Directive Principle of State Policy?

- A. Article 39 B. Article 39A
 C. Article 41 D. Article 51A

40. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the list of Panchayat subjects (29 items)?

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

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

41. What was the enrolment in 2026?

- A. 1,000 B. 1,150
 C. 1,200 D. 1,250

42. What was the percentage growth in enrolment from 2024 to 2026?

- A. 45% B. 50%
 C. 55% D. 60%

43. Total fee revenue collected in 2026 (assuming all enrolled students paid full fee)?

- A. ₹5 crore B. ₹5.5 crore
 C. ₹6 crore D. ₹6.5 crore

44. If 10% of 2026 students received a 50% scholarship, the actual fee revenue is closest to:

- A. ₹5.7 crore B. ₹5.85 crore
 C. ₹6 crore D. ₹6.15 crore

45. By how many students did enrolment increase from 2025 to 2026?

- A. 150 B. 200
 C. 250 D. 300

46. A sum of ₹10,000 is invested at 10% per annum compounded annually for 2 years. The compound interest is:

- A. ₹2,000 B. ₹2,100
 C. ₹2,200 D. ₹2,500

47. A train 200 m long crosses a platform 300 m long in 25 seconds. Speed of train (km/h) is:

- A. 60 B. 66
 C. 72 D. 80

48. The average of 5 numbers is 30. If one number is excluded, the average becomes 28. The excluded number is:

- A. 36
- C. 40

- B. 38
- D. 42

49. A and B can complete a job in 12 days; B alone takes 20 days. A alone takes:

- A. 24 days
- C. 30 days

- B. 28 days
- D. 36 days

50. If the ratio of two numbers is 3:5 and their sum is 64, the larger number is:

- A. 24
- C. 36

- B. 32
- D. 40