

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

In recent decades, the idea of 'slow journalism' has emerged as a quiet rebellion against the relentless churn of breaking-news cycles. Practitioners argue that fast reporting, while indispensable in moments of genuine crisis, has acquired the disquieting habit of manufacturing urgency where none exists, treating every minor jolt as a seismic event. The slow journalist, by contrast, lingers. She returns to a story months after the headlines have faded; she follows the displaced family to its second rented room, the acquitted man to his uneasy reunion with neighbours, the village to the first monsoon after the dam was built. The reward, she insists, is not nostalgia but proportion: a clearer sense of which tremors mattered and which did not. Critics counter that slow journalism is a luxury that newsrooms, squeezed by collapsing advertising revenues, can scarcely afford, and that its practitioners often address an audience already disposed to agree with them. Yet the movement persists, sustained by reader subscriptions and a growing fatigue with the doomscroll. Whether it can scale beyond a small cluster of magazines remains an open question, but its existence is itself instructive. It reminds us that the velocity of information is not the same as the depth of understanding, and that some truths surface only when the camera has long moved on.

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

- A. Slow journalism will inevitably replace breaking-news reporting in the next decade.
- B. Speed in news coverage often substitutes for, rather than supports, genuine understanding of events.
- C. Newsrooms have collapsed because they refused to adopt slow-journalism practices.
- D. Readers prefer long-form magazines to digital news platforms in every measurable way.

2. In the context of the passage, the word 'proportion' (paragraph 1) most nearly means:

- A. A mathematical ratio of inputs to outputs
- B. Symmetry of physical design
- C. A truthful sense of relative significance
- D. Equal allocation of newsroom budgets

3. Which of the following is an assumption on which the slow journalist's claim rests?

- A. All breaking-news stories are factually incorrect.
- B. Returning to a story later can reveal aspects that immediate coverage misses.
- C. Print magazines are more reliable than digital outlets.
- D. Audiences are unwilling to pay for journalism of any kind.

4. The tone of the author towards slow journalism can best be described as:

- A. Dismissive and sarcastic
- B. Sympathetic but measured
- C. Uncritically celebratory
- D. Bewildered and uncertain

5. Which of the following, if true, would most WEAKEN the case for slow journalism made in the passage?

- A. Readers of slow-journalism magazines spend more time per article than readers of news websites.
- B. Empirical studies show that readers of breaking-news sites understand long-term policy issues just as well as readers of slow-journalism magazines.
- C. Slow-journalism magazines often run shorter pieces than mainstream news outlets.
- D. Several major newspapers have launched slow-journalism sections.

6. Identify the option that BEST corrects the underlined portion: 'Neither the captain nor the players _____ satisfied with the umpire's decision.'

- A. was
- B. were
- C. has been
- D. is

7. Choose the word most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to 'EPHEMERAL'.

- A. Fleeting
- B. Transient
- C. Enduring
- D. Sudden

8. Choose the option that uses the idiom 'to bite the bullet' CORRECTLY.

- A. She decided to bite the bullet and inform her parents about the failed exam.
- B. He bit the bullet and refused to face the painful conversation.
- C. After biting the bullet, the team celebrated their easy win.
- D. The teacher told the students to bite the bullet whenever they felt happy.

9. Rearrange the sentences (P) The committee met for three hours. (Q) Several members were absent. (R) However, no decision could be reached. (S) A follow-up meeting was therefore scheduled. — into the most logical order.

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

10. Identify the sentence that contains NO grammatical error.

- A. Each of the boys have submitted their assignment on time.
- B. Either she or her sisters is going to attend the function.
- C. The number of applicants this year is significantly higher than last year.
- D. One of the most important reason for failure are lack of practice.

CONTEXT FOR Q11

PRINCIPLE: Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) defines the offence of murder as culpable homicide where the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, OR with the intention of causing bodily injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. However, culpable homicide is NOT murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation. The exception is itself subject to the proviso that the provocation must not be sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing harm to any person. **PRINCIPLE:** Section 100 of the BNS provides that the right of private defence of the body extends, under specified circumstances, to the voluntary causing of death of the assailant, including where the assault reasonably causes the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault.

- 11. FACTS:** Anil and Bharat have a long-standing rivalry. One evening Anil deliberately walks up to Bharat and abuses Bharat's late mother in vulgar terms, hoping that Bharat will lose control. Enraged, Bharat strikes Anil on the head with a heavy iron rod, killing him instantly. Bharat is charged with murder and pleads grave and sudden provocation. Decide.
- A. Bharat is entitled to the exception because the provocation was grave and sudden.
- B. Bharat is NOT entitled to the exception because Anil voluntarily provoked Bharat as an excuse — the proviso applies to the provoker, not the accused.
- C. Bharat is entitled to a partial defence because verbal abuse of family always qualifies as grave provocation.
- D. Bharat is NOT entitled to the exception because the provocation here was sought by Anil, not Bharat — but on the facts, Bharat himself did not seek or voluntarily provoke; therefore the exception applies in Bharat's favour.
- 12. FACTS:** Chetan, intending only to teach Dinesh a lesson, stabs Dinesh in the thigh with a kitchen knife. The wound severs the femoral artery and Dinesh dies of blood loss within minutes. Medical experts confirm the injury was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. Chetan claims he never intended to kill. Decide.
- A. Chetan is guilty of murder under Section 103 because he intentionally inflicted an injury sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; intention to kill is not required.
- B. Chetan is guilty only of culpable homicide not amounting to murder because he had no intention to kill.
- C. Chetan is not guilty of any offence because the death was caused by an accidental severing of the artery.
- D. Chetan is guilty of grievous hurt only.
- 13. FACTS:** Eshan is attacked at midnight by Farhan, who points a loaded pistol at Eshan's chest from two metres away and threatens to shoot. Eshan, fearing for his life, draws his licensed revolver and shoots Farhan dead. Decide whether Eshan is protected.
- A. Eshan has no defence because he could have run away.
- B. Eshan is protected by the right of private defence as the assault reasonably caused apprehension that death would otherwise result.
- C. Eshan is protected only if Farhan actually fired first.
- D. Eshan is liable for murder because the right of private defence never extends to causing death.
- 14. FACTS:** Geeta finds her husband Hemant in bed with another woman. After leaving the room, fetching a knife from the kitchen (a walk of about 90 seconds), and returning to the bedroom, she stabs Hemant to death. She pleads grave and sudden provocation. Decide.
- A. The exception applies because the discovery was undeniably grave provocation.
- B. The exception applies because 90 seconds is too short a 'cooling-off' period.
- C. The exception is unlikely to apply because the act was not sudden — there was an interval permitting reflection and a deliberate fetching of the weapon.
- D. The exception applies because adultery is the gravest possible provocation in law.
- 15. FACTS:** During a trivial argument over a parking spot, Ishaan slaps Jatin once on the cheek. Jatin draws a pistol and shoots Ishaan dead, claiming self-defence. Decide.
- A. Jatin is protected because he was assaulted first.
- B. Jatin is NOT protected — the slap did not cause any reasonable apprehension of death, and the response was grossly disproportionate.
- C. Jatin is protected only if Ishaan slapped him a second time.
- D. Jatin can plead grave and sudden provocation only, but not self-defence.
- 16. PRINCIPLE:** A contract entered into by a person of unsound mind is void. **FACTS:** Karan, who has been declared mentally ill by a competent court, is given a brief period of lucidity by his treating psychiatrist on 12 April. During that lucid period, he sells his car to Lokesh for a fair price. Lokesh acted in good faith. Is the contract enforceable?
- A. The contract is void because Karan has been judicially declared of unsound mind.
- B. The contract is enforceable because it was made during a lucid interval at a fair price.
- C. The contract is voidable at Lokesh's option because Karan is mentally ill.
- D. The contract is enforceable only if Karan's guardian ratifies it.
- 17. PRINCIPLE:** Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to live with dignity. **FACTS:** A municipal corporation issues 24-hour eviction notices to long-time pavement dwellers without offering any rehabilitation, alternate site, or hearing. The dwellers challenge the action.
- A. The action is valid because pavement dwellers have no legal right to occupy public land.
- B. The action violates Article 21 as procedural fairness and the right to livelihood form integral parts of the right to life.
- C. The action is valid because municipal authorities have absolute discretion over public spaces.
- D. The action is valid because Article 21 protects only against custodial harm, not eviction.

18. PRINCIPLE: Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), a Magistrate may authorise detention of an arrested person for a period not exceeding 15 days at a time, and the total period of police custody during the first 40 days of investigation cannot exceed 15 days for offences punishable up to 10 years. **FACTS:** Mahesh is arrested on 1 April 2026 for an offence punishable with 7 years. The Magistrate authorises continuous police custody for 20 days from 1 April. Is the order valid?

- A. Valid, because Magistrates have discretion to extend custody.
- B. Invalid, because police custody cannot exceed 15 days even if granted in one stretch.
- C. Valid, because Mahesh did not object.
- D. Invalid only if Mahesh is in judicial custody.

19. PRINCIPLE: A gift is the transfer of an existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily and without consideration by one person (the donor) to another (the donee), and accepted by or on behalf of the donee. Acceptance must be made during the lifetime of the donor and while he is still capable of giving. **FACTS:** Nalini executes a registered gift deed of her ancestral house in favour of her granddaughter Olivia. The deed is delivered to Olivia's father, who keeps it in his cupboard without informing Olivia. Nalini dies a year later. Olivia learns of the gift only after Nalini's death and seeks to take possession.

- A. The gift fails because Olivia did not accept it during Nalini's lifetime.
- B. The gift is valid because acceptance by the donee's natural guardian (her father) on her behalf during the donor's lifetime suffices.
- C. The gift is invalid because gifts of ancestral property are barred.
- D. The gift is voidable at the option of Nalini's other heirs.

20. PRINCIPLE: Tort of negligence requires (i) a duty of care, (ii) breach of that duty, (iii) damage caused by the breach, and (iv) the damage being a reasonably foreseeable consequence. **FACTS:** A hospital fails to sterilise surgical instruments, and a patient develops a rare bacterial infection that is statistically reported only twice in global medical literature. The patient sues for negligence.

- A. The hospital is not liable because the specific infection was not foreseeable.
- B. The hospital is liable because the GENERAL kind of damage (infection from unsterile instruments) was foreseeable, even if the precise rarity of this particular strain was not.
- C. The hospital is not liable because patients consent to all risks of surgery.
- D. The hospital is liable only if the patient proves intent.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21–30 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q21

A recent study published by an urban-mobility think tank found that cities which built dedicated cycling lanes in the past five years saw a 22% increase in cycling commuters and a corresponding 9% reduction in peak-hour vehicular congestion. The study's author concludes that any city wishing to cut traffic congestion should immediately invest in dedicated cycling lanes, since the data clearly demonstrate that cycling infrastructure causes congestion to fall. Critics of the study, however, point out that the cities surveyed were largely temperate, mid-sized, and already possessed flat topographies suitable for cycling, and that several of them simultaneously raised parking fees and expanded public transport. The author dismisses these objections as 'minor caveats' and reiterates that cycling lanes are the single most effective lever available to municipal planners.

21. Which of the following is an ASSUMPTION underlying the author's conclusion?

- A. Cycling is the only environmentally sustainable mode of transport.
- B. The 9% drop in congestion is attributable to the new cycling lanes rather than to the simultaneously implemented parking-fee or transit changes.
- C. Public transport expansion never affects congestion.
- D. All cyclists previously commuted by private car.

22. Which of the following, if true, would most WEAKEN the author's recommendation that any city should immediately invest in cycling lanes?

- A. A separate study finds that in tropical, hilly, large-population cities the introduction of cycling lanes had no measurable effect on congestion.
- B. Cycling lanes are typically cheaper to build than metro corridors.
- C. Some commuters in the surveyed cities switched from buses to cycles.
- D. The number of pedestrian commuters also rose modestly during the study period.

23. Which of the following, if true, would most STRENGTHEN the author's causal conclusion?

- A. An additional set of cities that built cycling lanes WITHOUT raising parking fees or expanding transit also showed a 9% congestion reduction.
- B. Cycling is becoming a popular weekend leisure activity.
- C. The think tank that produced the study is well-funded.
- D. Most cyclists report enjoying their commute.

24. The author's response to the critics — calling their objections 'minor caveats' — most clearly exemplifies which reasoning flaw?

- A. Begging the question
- B. Dismissing relevant objections without rebutting them on the merits
- C. Appeal to authority
- D. False dichotomy

25. Which of the following would MOST help in evaluating the author's argument?

- A. The total length of cycling lanes built in each surveyed city.
- B. Whether the surveyed cities that built cycling lanes BUT did NOT raise parking fees still saw congestion fall.
- C. The cost per kilometre of cycling-lane construction.
- D. The number of cycling magazines published in the surveyed cities.

26. All scientists are curious. Some curious people are inventors. Therefore:

- A. All scientists are inventors.
- B. Some scientists are inventors.
- C. No definite conclusion can be drawn about whether scientists are inventors.
- D. No inventor is a scientist.

27. Six friends — P, Q, R, S, T and U — sit in a row facing north. Q sits at one of the extreme ends. R sits third to the left of Q. S sits second to the right of R. T sits to the immediate left of P. U is between S and Q. Who sits at the other extreme end?

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

28. Pointing to a photograph, a woman says, 'He is the only son of my mother's only daughter-in-law's husband.' How is the man in the photograph related to the woman?

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

29. If in a certain code, FRIEND is written as HTKGPF, how is CANDLE written in the same code?

- A. EBPFG
- B. ECPFNG
- C. ECPGNF
- D. ECNFNG

30. A government spokesperson says: 'Ever since we launched the new welfare app last year, complaints about delayed pension payments have fallen by 40%. The app has clearly solved the problem.' Which of the following is the LEAST likely flaw in this argument?

- A. Complaints may have fallen because the complaint-filing portal itself became harder to use.
- B. The drop may reflect a separate procedural reform implemented at the same time.
- C. Pensioners may have lost faith in the complaint-redressal system.
- D. The app processed pension payments correctly during the period concerned.

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31–40 · 10 Marks

31. In April 2026, the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee, at its 60th meeting, kept the repo rate unchanged. What is the prevailing repo rate as decided in that meeting?

- A. 5.00%
- B. 5.25%
- C. 6.00%
- D. 6.50%

32. The Delimitation Bill 2026, which sought to expand the strength of the Lok Sabha to enable implementation of the Women's Reservation Bill, failed in Parliament in April 2026. The bill proposed increasing Lok Sabha seats from 543 to:

- A. 650
- B. 750
- C. 850
- D. 1000

33. In April 2026, the Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh notified the creation of five new districts in the Union Territory, increasing the total number of districts from two to seven. Which of the following is NOT among the five newly created districts?

- A. Nubra
- B. Zaskar
- C. Drass
- D. Kargil

34. The Vice President of India, who undertook the FIRST-ever bilateral visit by an Indian Vice President to Sri Lanka in April 2026, is:

- A. Jagdeep Dhankhar
- B. M. Venkaiah Naidu
- C. C. P. Radhakrishnan
- D. Hamid Ansari

35. Which of the following policy measures took effect across India from 1 April 2026?

- A. Nationwide rollout of E20 Petrol
- B. NCERT being granted 'Deemed University' status
- C. Mandatory waste segregation across the country
- D. All of the above

36. In April 2026, the Union Cabinet approved an increase in Dearness Allowance (DA) and Dearness Relief (DR) for Central Government employees and pensioners. What is the revised rate of DA/DR after the increase?

- A. 55%
- B. 58%
- C. 60%
- D. 62%

37. NITI Aayog released a major report in April 2026 outlining the roadmap for India's Digital Public Infrastructure 2.0. The report is titled:

- A. Bharat DPI Vision 2030
- B. DPI@2047 for Viksit Bharat
- C. Digital India 2.0 Strategy
- D. India Stack Roadmap

38. India hosted the First BRICS Health Working Group Meeting 2026 in April. The meeting was convened in:

- A. Mumbai
- B. Bengaluru
- C. New Delhi
- D. Hyderabad

39. STATIC GK: The principle of 'Constitutional Morality', often invoked by the Supreme Court of India, was originally articulated in the context of the Indian Constitution by which jurist/leader?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. B. R. Ambedkar
- C. K. M. Munshi
- D. Sardar Patel

40. **STATIC GK:** Under the Constitution of India, which Article empowers the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact of public importance?

- A. Article 131
 C. Article 143

- B. Article 142
 D. Article 226

SECTION – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41–50 · 10 Marks

CONTEXT FOR Q41

DATA INTERPRETATION: The table below shows the number of students enrolled in five coaching streams at Gurukul Institute over two academic years (2024-25 and 2025-26). Use the table to answer Q41-Q45.

Stream	2024-25	2025-26	nCLAT	nCUET	nJEE	nNEET	nIPM	nTOTAL
	400	500	300	450	500	600	750	1950
	150	300						2600

41. What is the **APPROXIMATE** percentage increase in **TOTAL** enrolment from 2024-25 to 2025-26?

- A. 25%
 C. 33%

- B. 30%
 D. 40%

42. Which stream witnessed the **HIGHEST** percentage growth in enrolment from 2024-25 to 2025-26?

- A. CLAT
 C. JEE

- B. CUET
 D. IPM

43. In 2025-26, the enrolment in NEET stream is what percentage of the **TOTAL** enrolment in 2025-26 (rounded to the nearest whole number)?

- A. 25%
 C. 31%

- B. 29%
 D. 35%

44. What is the **AVERAGE** enrolment per stream in 2024-25?

- A. 360
 C. 400

- B. 390
 D. 420

45. If the institute charges Rs 50,000 per student per year and the fee is the same across all streams, what is the **TOTAL** revenue (in Rs crore) earned in 2025-26?

- A. Rs 10 crore
 C. Rs 13 crore

- B. Rs 12 crore
 D. Rs 15 crore

46. A shopkeeper marks his goods 40% above the cost price and offers a discount of 20% on the marked price. What is his net profit percentage?

- A. 8%
 C. 12%

- B. 10%
 D. 15%

47. The average age of 30 students in a class is 14 years. When the teacher's age is included, the average becomes 15 years. The teacher's age (in years) is:

- A. 30
 C. 40

- B. 35
 D. 45

48. A train 240 metres long passes a stationary pole in 12 seconds. How long (in seconds) will the same train take to pass a platform 360 metres long, travelling at the same speed?

- A. 24 seconds
 C. 30 seconds

- B. 27 seconds
 D. 36 seconds

49. If the ratio of two numbers is 3 : 5 and their sum is 96, then the larger of the two numbers is:

- A. 36
 C. 54

- B. 48
 D. 60

50. In how many ways can the letters of the word 'CLAT' be arranged so that the two consonants C and L are always together?

- A. 6
 C. 18

- B. 12
 D. 24