

## LAW ENTRANCE

# ANSWER KEY

India's Smart Platform for Law Entrance Preparation

LEXIBAL CLAT MOCK – 1001

TEST NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

TEST CODE:

DATE OF TEST: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

TOTAL QUESTIONS: 120

TOTAL MARKS: 120

### INSTRUCTIONS



- ✓ This answer key contains correct answers for all the questions in this mock test.
- ✓ Use this to calculate your score and analyse your performance.
- ✓ Detailed solutions will be available on our YouTube channel – Lexibal CLAT.
- ✓ Answer key of this mock is available in the Mock Section on [www.lexibal.com/clat](http://www.lexibal.com/clat)

*Evaluate  
Honestly.  
Improve  
Consistently.*

### YOUR JOURNEY, OUR SUPPORT

#### CONCEPT LECTURES

Watch concept-building video lectures on



Lexibal CLAT

#### STRATEGIC NOTES

Download high-quality notes for all topics on

[www.lexibal.com/clat](http://www.lexibal.com/clat)

#### HAVE A DOUBT?

Message our mentors anytime. We're here to help you!

#### STAY CONNECTED

Join Lexibal CLAT WhatsApp & Telegram and follow us on Instagram for regular updates, tips and free resources.



*Every Attempt Brings You Closer to Your Dream Law School.*

**Keep Learning. Keep Improving. Keep Winning!**

SCAN TO EXPLORE



[www.lexibal.com/clat](http://www.lexibal.com/clat)



Thousands of CLAT Aspirants Trust Lexibal. Will You Be Next?

**“Practice. Analyse. Improve. Repeat.”**  
That's the **Lexibal Way.**



Smart Practice



Real Analysis



Better Results

**ANSWER KEY WITH FULL EXPLANATIONS (Questions 1–15)**

**Q1 — B**

Correct: passage compares traditional vs revised understanding of growth.

A incorrect: not claimed.

C incorrect: no abandonment argument.

D incorrect: inevitability not stated.

**Q2 — B**

Correct: shift = aggregates hide distributional realities.

A incorrect: neutrality not discussed.

C incorrect: sociology replacement not argued.

D incorrect: measurement still necessary.

**Q3 — A**

Correct: dissatisfaction linked to perceived inequality.

B incorrect: not about accuracy.

C incorrect: too strong.

D incorrect: concealment not suggested.

**Q4 — C**

Correct: growth coordinates expectations.

A incorrect: redistribution not rejected.

B incorrect: trust not claimed.

D incorrect: disagreement still exists.

**Q5 — C**

Correct: progress definition debate.

A incorrect: too narrow.

B incorrect: not actor conflict.

D incorrect: forecasting absent.

**Q6 — C**

Correct: passage challenges future-autonomy obsession.

A incorrect: governance influence acknowledged.

B incorrect: reliability not central.

D incorrect: opposite claim.

**Q7 — B**

Correct: opacity produces neutrality perception.

A incorrect: accuracy ≠ neutrality claim.

C incorrect: discretion persists.

D incorrect: consensus not discussed.

**Q8 — B**

Correct: responsibility diffused across actors.

A incorrect: still institutional.

C incorrect: education irrelevant.

D incorrect: access restriction absent.

**Q9 — C**

Correct: present institutional accountability focus.

A incorrect: opposite view.

B incorrect: speculative risks belong other camp.

D incorrect: elimination not suggested.

**Q10 — B**

Correct: immediate accountability vs future risk.

A incorrect: oversimplified.

C incorrect: not central tension.

D incorrect: private innovation absent.

**Q11 — B**

Correct: governance legitimacy implications central.

A incorrect: too narrow.

C incomplete.

D partial only.

**Q12 — C**

Correct: anticipatory regulation before harm.

A incorrect: uncertainty remains.

B incorrect: participation not removed.

D incorrect: observation not replaced.

**Q13 — B**

Correct: unverifiable assumptions create legitimacy issue.

A incorrect: reliability not claim.

C incorrect.

D incorrect.

**Q14 — C**

Correct: authority shifts to specialists.

A incorrect opposite.

B incorrect opposite.

D incorrect.

**Q15 — B**

Correct: certainty vs urgency dilemma.

A incorrect extreme.

C incorrect.

D incorrect.

**Q16. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

The passage is structured around **supporters vs critics** of resilience as a policy concept. That signals a “competing interpretations” question. Always watch for contrast markers like *however, critics, supporters, therefore* — they indicate evaluative comparison passages.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A trap: passage never says resilience replaces prevention.
- C partial: prediction failure is background context only.
- D scope error: resilience discussed across multiple domains, not just climate.

**CLAT strategy insight:**

When both sides appear, the answer is almost always “competing interpretations,” not one-sided advocacy.

**Q17. Correct Answer: B**



**Why B is correct:**

Supporters argue uncertainty makes elimination of risk unrealistic → therefore resilience is necessary.

Key phrase: “cannot always be protected from disruption.”

**Why others are wrong:**

- A opposite claim — resilience accepts risk persistence.
- C unsupported exaggeration.
- D nowhere stated.

**Trap pattern:**

Options exaggerating institutional weakness are usually incorrect unless explicitly stated.

**Q18. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

Critics say resilience may justify shifting responsibility away from institutions → meaning structural causes remain unaddressed.

So resilience becomes rhetorical cover.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A opposite claim.
- C too extreme (“eliminate”).
- D opposite direction.

**Inference technique:**

Translate “shift responsibility away from institutions” → “obscure structural causes.”

**Q19. Correct Answer: C**

**Why C is correct:**

Criticism only makes sense if prevention is still possible. Otherwise adaptation wouldn't be problematic.

This is an **assumption question**.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A unrealistic universal claim.
- B not discussed.
- D contradicts passage (uncertainty persists).

**CLAT tip:**

Assumption = unstated condition necessary for argument to hold.

**Q20. Correct Answer: C**

**Why C is correct:**

Final paragraph explicitly frames debate as:

prevent risk vs live with risk

Classic conclusion question.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A flexibility already included in adaptation.
- B not discussed.
- D predictive modelling never rejected.

**Q21. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

Passage contrasts optimism vs concern about automation → evaluative comparison structure again.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A passage acknowledges risks.
- C unsupported claim.

- D productivity never discussed.

**CLAT signal:**

Balanced passages = comparison answer.

**Q22. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

Historical evidence is used to weaken inevitability claim about job loss.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A too absolute.
- C irrelevant comparison.
- D not discussed.

**Logical role question:**

Ask: why did author include this example?

Answer: to challenge assumption.

**Q23. Correct Answer: C**

**Why C is correct:**

Central claim:

automation changes skill composition

not job quantity.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A vague.
- B not claimed.
- D unsupported.

**Technique:**

Always identify whether passage discusses *quantity* or *type* change.

**Q24. Correct Answer: C**

**Why C is correct:**

Critics say automation now affects **cognitive labour too**.

Key escalation detail.

**Why others are wrong:**

- A opposite.
- B unsupported.
- D too extreme.

**CLAT pattern:**

When passage contrasts past vs present tech → look for expanded scope answer.

**Q25. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

Final paragraph explicitly frames question:

continuity vs rupture in historical trend

**Why others are wrong:**

- A not discussed.
- C regulatory failure absent.
- D not argument focus.

**Conclusion rule:**

Final paragraph almost always answers final question.

**Q26. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

The passage explicitly begins by questioning the *standard explanation* that distrust = poor

performance. It then develops an alternative explanation: distrust may reflect **changing expectations**, not decline. That makes this a classic **reframing argument passage**.

**Why others are incorrect:**

- **A** incorrect: author explicitly rejects this as incomplete.
- **C** incorrect: transparency is mentioned as expectation, not causal proof.
- **D** incorrect: passage warns against assuming engagement strengthens legitimacy automatically.

**CLAT insight:**

When paragraph 1 starts with “*While this explanation captures part...*”, the author is signaling revision of a dominant interpretation.

---

**Q27. Correct Answer: C**

**Why C is correct:**

The passage states that citizens now judge institutions by *expanded standards* (transparency, responsiveness, fairness). More information → more evaluation criteria → more perceived inadequacy.

**Why others are incorrect:**

- **A** trap: corruption exposure not mentioned.
- **B** unsupported causal claim.
- **D** too extreme — institutions are still relied upon.

**Inference technique:**

Look for indirect mechanism: information → expectations → evaluation shift.

---

**Q28. Correct Answer: B**

**Why B is correct:**

Paragraph 2 explains **why stable performance can still produce rising dissatisfaction** — expectations increased.

This is a **structure-of-argument question**: role of paragraph.

**Why others are incorrect:**

- A incorrect: no empirical contradiction introduced.
- C incorrect: paragraph supports main thesis.
- D incorrect: outcomes remain measurable.

**CLAT tip:**

If paragraph clarifies mechanism behind earlier claim → answer is explanatory role.

---

**Q29. Correct Answer: A**

**Why A is correct:**

The author warns that treating distrust as healthy engagement may hide real institutional problems. This only makes sense if legitimacy **requires some confidence**.

So the assumption is:

confidence matters for legitimacy

**Why others are incorrect:**

- B not discussed.
- C transparency ≠ distrust inevitability.
- D opposite claim — dysfunction may be hidden.

**Assumption rule:**

Ask: what must be true for the warning to matter?

Answer: legitimacy depends partly on trust.

---

**Q30. Correct Answer: C**

**Why C is correct:**

Final paragraph explicitly states legitimacy must be understood **relative to evaluative standards**, not confidence levels alone.

So legitimacy = expectations framework + trust relationship.

**Why others are incorrect:**

- A participation not discussed as metric.
- B outcomes alone explicitly rejected earlier.
- D historical comparison not central argument.

**Conclusion strategy:**

Final paragraph nearly always defines author's preferred evaluative lens.

## SECTION II — CURRENT AFFAIRS & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

31. **C — G20**

African Union admitted as permanent G20 member in 2023 New Delhi Summit.

32. **B — Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**

Official theme of India's G20 Presidency.

33. **C — Middle East and Europe**

IMEC links India → Gulf → Europe.

34. **D — SWIFT**

SWIFT is global banking messaging system, not India's DPI platform.

35. **B — Multilateral development banks**

Explicitly included in Leaders' Declaration.

---

36. **C — Dubai**

COP28 hosted in UAE (Dubai Expo City).

37. **B — compensate countries affected by climate disasters**

Loss & Damage Fund supports vulnerable nations facing irreversible climate harm.

38. **C — Paris Agreement**

Global Stocktake is Paris Agreement review mechanism.

39. **D — 2070**

India's declared net-zero target year.

40. **B — India and France**

ISA launched jointly by India & France (2015 COP21).

---

41. **C — lunar south pole**

Historic first landing in that region.

42. **C — fourth**

After USA, USSR, China.

43. **C — solar activity**

Aditya-L1 studies solar corona, flares, wind.

44. **C — Lagrange point between Earth and Sun**

Stable observation position.

45. **B — promote private-sector participation in space activities**

IN-SPACe enables private launch/service ecosystem.

46. **C — Constitution (106th Amendment) Act**

The Women's Reservation Act passed in 2023 is officially the 106th Constitutional Amendment.

47. **C — Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies**

The Act applies to both parliamentary and state legislative lower houses.

48. **C — 33%**

The amendment reserves one-third of seats for women, including within SC/ST reserved seats.

49. **B — completion of the next delimitation exercise after Census**

Implementation begins only after delimitation based on the next Census.

50. **C — 15 years**

Reservation duration initially fixed for 15 years, extendable by Parliament.

---

51. **C — 2019**

Supreme Court delivered the final Ayodhya verdict on 9 November 2019.

52. **C — Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust**

This trust was created by the Union Government to oversee temple construction.

53. **B — a mosque**

Court ordered allocation of 5 acres of land elsewhere in Ayodhya for mosque construction.

54. **B — installation of the deity in the sanctum**

Pran Pratishtha is the ritual consecration placing the idol in the temple's sanctum.

55. **B — two religious communities**

The dispute historically involved Hindu and Muslim claimants.

---

56. **C — Johannesburg**

South Africa hosted the 15th BRICS Summit in 2023.

57. **B — Saudi Arabia**

Saudi Arabia was among the six invited new BRICS members.

58. **B — 2010**

South Africa joined BRIC in 2010, forming BRICS.

59. **C — BRICS**

The New Development Bank was established by BRICS nations.

60. **B — emerging economies**

BRICS represents major emerging economies of the Global South.

### **SECTION III — LEGAL REASONING**

**Q61 — C**

Embarrassment of officials is not a constitutional ground for restricting speech. Only threats like public order, security, etc., qualify. Therefore restriction invalid.

---



**Q62 — B**

Prior restraint is normally disfavoured, but **immediate threat of violence** is a recognized exception. Hence valid restriction.

---

**Q63 — C**

Election context alone cannot justify blanket restrictions. Without evidence linking anonymity to disorder, proportionality fails.

---

**Q64 — B**

Exposure of corruption is protected unless it threatens recognized restriction grounds like public order or security.

---

**Q65 — B**

Prior restraint suppresses speech **before consequences are known**, so courts demand stronger justification.

---

**Q66 — B**

Throwing the stone was intentional. Even if injury severity unintended, liability remains because harmful act deliberate.

---

**Q67 — B**

Knowledge of likely harm substitutes for intention. Firing gun in crowd creates foreseeable risk.

---

**Q68 — B**

Driver acted carefully and harm resulted from unforeseeable external event → pure accident  
→ no liability.

---

**Q69 — B**

Lawful act + negligent execution = criminal liability possible. Lack of barriers shows failure of reasonable care.

---

**Q70 — B**

Knowingly handling dangerous material creates liability even without intent to injure.

---

**Q71 — B**

Wet floor without warning creates foreseeable risk → breach of duty of care.

---

**Q72 — C**

Professionals judged by **accepted professional standards**, not outcome alone.

---

**Q73 — B**

Entering marked danger zone = voluntary assumption of risk → organizer not liable.

---

**Q74 — B**

Risk acceptance must be voluntary. Emergency situations remove genuine choice.

---

**Q75 — B**

Reasonable person test evaluates adequacy of precautions, not intention or compensation.

**Q76 — C**

Changing price alters terms of offer → becomes counter-offer, not acceptance. Contract not formed.

---

**Q77 — B**

Acceptance through faster equivalent communication is valid unless mode is mandatory and exclusive. Telephone acceptance clearly communicated consent.

---

**Q78 — B**

Acceptance effective when dispatched before revocation is received → contract valid.

---

**Q79 — B**

Silence generally does not amount to acceptance unless prior agreement exists. No contract formed.

---

**Q80 — B**

Binding contract arises when acceptance is dispatched through authorized mode.

---

**Q81 — B**

Strict liability applies because hazardous substance escaped causing harm.

---

**Q82 — C**

Earthquake qualifies as act of God → exception to strict liability.

---

**Q83 — B**

Sabotage by third party beyond control qualifies as exception.

**Q84 — B**

Ordinary domestic water storage = natural land use → strict liability not applicable.

---

**Q85 — C**

Strict liability requires escape of hazardous substance.

---

**Q86 — B**

Economic classification valid if linked to improving access to education → satisfies intelligible differentia + objective test.

---

**Q87 — B**

Unlimited discretion without criteria = arbitrary → violates equality principle.

---

**Q88 — B**

Geographical classification valid when logically connected to disaster relief objective.

---

**Q89 — C**

Undefined terms like “undesirable activities” create vagueness → unequal application risk → unconstitutional.

---

**Q90 — C**

Classification must have rational nexus with objective. Without it, equality violated.

SECTION IV — LOGICAL REASONING

Q91 — B

Critics say program failed because congestion didn't drop. This only works if congestion reduction is the main objective. Without that assumption, their conclusion weakens.

---

Q92 — A

If tourism increased simultaneously, congestion may have stayed high for unrelated reasons. That weakens the claim the bicycle program failed.

---

Q93 — B

Supporters shift evaluation metric: environmental benefits  $\neq$  congestion reduction. Policy success may still exist independently.

---

Q94 — A

Reduced air pollution directly supports environmental success argument  $\rightarrow$  strengthens supporters' position.

---

Q95 — C

Entire dispute concerns **how success should be measured**, not whether bicycles help traffic directly.

---

Q96 — B

Administrators move from correlation  $\rightarrow$  causation. Their argument assumes attendance improves performance.

---

Q97 — B

If motivated students attend anyway, attendance requirement doesn't cause improvement.  
Weakens administrators' claim.

---

**Q98 — B**

Faculty argue attendance reflects motivation, not causes success. That's indicator vs cause distinction.

---

**Q99 — B**

Performance improvement after introducing requirement supports causal link → strengthens administrators' claim.

---

**Q100 — C**

Core issue: correlation vs causation. Classic CLAT logical reasoning structure.

---

**Q101 — B**

Critics assume unequal participation = failure. That implies success requires equitable distribution.

---

**Q102 — A**

If poorer households still cannot participate despite subsidies, program fails inclusivity objective → strengthens critics.

---

**Q103 — B**

Supporters argue total renewable output increased, regardless of distribution.

---

**Q104 — B**

If rich households consume most generated power themselves, broader environmental benefit weaker → undermines supporters.

---

**Q105 — C**

Debate = participation equality vs total energy output → evaluation criteria disagreement.

**SECTION V — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

106. **C (68%)**

$$\text{Increase} = 420 - 250 = 170$$

$$\text{Percentage} = 170/250 \times 100 \approx 68\%$$

---

107. **C (880 thousand)**

$$\text{Total} = 290 + 460 + 130 = 880$$

---

108. **A (Metro)**

$$\text{Metro growth} = (420 - 320)/320 \approx 31\%$$

$$\text{Bus} \approx (520 - 540)/540 \text{ negative}$$

$$\text{Tram} \approx (170 - 140)/140 \approx 21\%$$

Metro highest.

---

109. **B (488 thousand)**

$$\text{Average} = (540 + 420 + 460 + 500 + 520)/5$$

$$= 2440/5 = 488$$

---

110. **C (2022–2023)**

Totals per year:

$$2019 = 1000$$

$$2020 = 790$$

$$2021 = 880$$

$$2022 = 1010$$

$$2023 = 1110$$

Largest increase = 100 (2022–2023)

---

111. **B (₹3030 crore)**

$$960 + 760 + 710 + 600 = 3030$$

---

112. **C (30%)**

$$\text{Increase} = 600 - 460 = 140$$

$$140/460 \times 100 \approx 30\%$$

---

113. **A (Primary)**

$$\text{Increase} = 960 - 820 = 140$$

Largest among sectors.

---

114. **A (91 : 62)**

$$\text{Primary} : \text{Higher} = 910 : 620$$

$$\text{Divide by } 10 \rightarrow 91 : 62$$

---

115. **B (₹60 crore)**

$$\text{Increase} = 760 - 640 = 120$$

$$\text{Average annual} = 120/2 = 60$$

---

116. **B (742 thousand)**

$$\text{Total} = 360 + 220 + 130 + 32 = 742$$

---

117. **C (225%)**

$$\text{Increase} = 130 - 40 = 90$$

$$90/40 \times 100 = 225\%$$

---

118. **A (Two-wheelers)**

$$\text{Increase} = 360 - 120 = 240$$

Largest among categories.

---

119. **A (3 : 2)**

$$210 : 140 \rightarrow \text{divide by } 70 \rightarrow 3 : 2$$

---

120. **B (4%)**

$$32 / 742 \times 100 \approx 4.3\% \approx 4\%$$



“Practice. Analyse. Improve. Repeat.”  
That's the Lexibal Way.”

[www.lexibal.com/clat](http://www.lexibal.com/clat)

For More Material, Free Mocks & Expert Guidance

Great Effort!

## YOU COMPLETED THE MOCK.

Now Keep Improving!

Consistency Today, NLU Tomorrow.

Every Attempt Brings You Closer to Your Dream Law School.

Keep Learning. Keep Improving. Keep Winning!

### YOUR PREPARATION PARTNER - LEXIBAL CLAT



#### CONCEPT LECTURES

Watch concept-building video lectures on



Lexibal CLAT



#### NOTES & MATERIAL

Download high-quality notes for all topics on

[www.lexibal.com/clat](http://www.lexibal.com/clat)



#### HAVE A DOUBT?

Message our mentors anytime. We're here to help you!



#### STAY CONNECTED

Join Lexibal CLAT WhatsApp & Telegram and follow us on Instagram for regular updates, tips and free resources.



Answer key of this mock is available in the Mock Section on

[www.lexibal.com/clat](http://www.lexibal.com/clat)



After Every Mock - Detailed Analysis on

YouTube Lexibal CLAT



Topic-wise Analysis



Common Mistakes



Exam-Oriented Approach



Strategy Sessions



High Quality Mocks



Detailed Solutions



Performance Analysis



Rank Predictor



Expert Mentors

Believe in your preparation. Trust the process. Success will follow.

