

# LEXIBAL LAW ENTRANCE MOCK TEST

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**LEXIBAL CLAT MOCK – 1001**

## CANDIDATE DETAILS (To be filled by the candidate)

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## EXAM PATTERN

SECTIONS	NO. OF QUESTIONS	MARKS	DURATION
English Language			 120 Minutes
Current Affairs including General Knowledge			
Legal Reasoning			
Logical Reasoning			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- This test contains 120 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each question carries 1 mark.
- There is no negative marking.
- Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen only.
- Darken the circle completely.
- Do not tick (✓) or cross (×).
- Do not use pencil or gel pen.
- Rough work must not be done on the OMR sheet.
- Do not fold, tear or damage the OMR sheet.
- Mobile phones, calculators and other electronic devices are strictly prohibited.
- Follow instructions given by the invigilator.



Every question you attempt is a step closer to your dream NLU.  
Stay calm, manage time wisely & give your best!

*All the Best!*



**SECTION I — ENGLISH LANGUAGE****PASSAGE 1**

For much of the twentieth century, economic growth was treated as both the primary objective of public policy and the principal indicator of collective progress. Rising output was assumed not only to expand material well-being but also to stabilize political institutions by reducing conflict over scarce resources. More recently, however, scholars have questioned whether growth alone can perform these functions under conditions of deep structural inequality. Where gains from expansion are unevenly distributed, growth may coincide with increasing perceptions of exclusion rather than shared prosperity.

This shift in perspective reflects a broader reconsideration of how economic indicators shape political expectations. Aggregate measures such as gross domestic product often obscure distributional patterns that determine how individuals experience economic change in practice. As a result, governments relying exclusively on growth statistics to evaluate policy success may overlook emerging tensions that remain invisible within macroeconomic data. In such contexts, dissatisfaction may arise not from declining living standards but from perceived disparities between collective progress and individual opportunity.

Some analysts therefore argue that contemporary policy frameworks should incorporate alternative indicators capable of capturing social mobility, access to public goods, and institutional trust. Others caution that expanding the range of indicators risks fragmenting policy priorities by encouraging governments to pursue multiple objectives without clear criteria for trade-offs. From this perspective, the apparent simplicity of growth as a policy target represents not a conceptual limitation but a practical advantage in coordinating collective expectations.

The disagreement suggests that debates about economic measurement are ultimately debates about how societies define progress itself, rather than merely technical disputes about statistical methodology.

**Questions**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
  - A. demonstrate that economic growth no longer influences political stability
  - B. examine competing interpretations of economic growth as a measure of progress



- C. argue that GDP should be abandoned entirely
  - D. show that inequality inevitably reduces economic expansion
2. Which of the following best captures the shift described in the second paragraph?
- A. Movement from political indicators toward statistical neutrality
  - B. Recognition that aggregate growth measures may conceal distributional realities
  - C. Replacement of macroeconomic analysis with sociological explanation
  - D. Rejection of economic measurement as a policy tool
3. The suggestion that dissatisfaction may arise despite rising living standards implies that:
- A. individuals evaluate progress relative to distributional fairness
  - B. macroeconomic indicators are always inaccurate
  - C. economic inequality eliminates political stability
  - D. governments intentionally conceal economic data
4. Those who defend continued reliance on growth as a policy indicator argue primarily that it:
- A. eliminates the need for redistributive policies
  - B. reflects institutional trust more accurately than other indicators
  - C. provides a coordinating focus for policy expectations
  - D. prevents disagreement about policy objectives
5. The passage suggests debates about economic indicators ultimately concern:
- A. disagreements over statistical techniques
  - B. conflicts between economists and policymakers
  - C. competing conceptions of social progress
  - D. limits of macroeconomic forecasting

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## PASSAGE 2

Public debates about artificial intelligence frequently assume that the central challenge posed by automated decision-making lies in the possibility that machines may eventually surpass human cognitive capacities. Yet many of the most immediate risks associated with algorithmic

governance arise not from excessive autonomy but from the integration of automated systems into institutional environments that remain only partially transparent. In such contexts, decisions appear objective precisely because their underlying assumptions are difficult to examine.

The authority attributed to algorithmic systems often depends less on their technical sophistication than on their perceived neutrality. Where decision-making processes are transferred from identifiable individuals to computational models, responsibility becomes diffused across designers, administrators, and users. This diffusion complicates efforts to contest outcomes, since affected individuals may find it difficult to identify the locus of judgment within complex socio-technical arrangements.

Some observers therefore argue that concerns about artificial intelligence should focus less on speculative scenarios involving machine independence and more on the institutional conditions under which automated systems acquire legitimacy. Others respond that limiting the debate to present applications risks underestimating the pace at which technological capabilities may evolve, thereby delaying necessary safeguards against future harms.

The disagreement illustrates a broader tension between approaches that emphasize immediate institutional accountability and those that prioritize long-term technological risk in evaluating emerging systems of governance.

### Questions

6. The passage primarily challenges the assumption that:
- A. artificial intelligence cannot influence governance
  - B. algorithmic systems are technologically unreliable
  - C. future machine autonomy represents the most significant policy concern
  - D. institutional transparency improves automated decision-making
7. The passage suggests algorithmic decisions appear objective mainly because:
- A. they are always technically accurate
  - B. their assumptions are difficult to scrutinize
  - C. they eliminate administrative discretion
  - D. they reflect democratic consensus

8. The diffusion of responsibility described in the passage makes contesting algorithmic decisions difficult because:
- A. algorithms operate independently of institutions
  - B. decision-making authority becomes difficult to locate
  - C. users lack technical education
  - D. governments restrict access to computational tools
9. Critics who emphasize present institutional conditions argue that debate about AI should prioritize:
- A. long-term technological autonomy
  - B. speculative risks of machine intelligence
  - C. current structures of accountability
  - D. replacement of automated governance systems
10. The disagreement described in the final paragraph reflects tension between:
- A. technological optimism and technological pessimism
  - B. institutional accountability and anticipatory risk regulation
  - C. administrative efficiency and political participation
  - D. public authority and private innovation
- 

### PASSAGE 3

Modern environmental governance increasingly relies upon predictive models designed to estimate long-term ecological risks under conditions of uncertainty. Such models enable policymakers to anticipate possible outcomes before irreversible changes occur, thereby supporting preventive regulation. At the same time, their authority depends upon assumptions that cannot always be empirically verified at the moment decisions are made. As a result, reliance on predictive modelling introduces distinctive challenges for democratic legitimacy.

Supporters of model-based policymaking argue that uncertainty should not justify inaction where potential harms are large and irreversible. Because environmental systems often exhibit delayed responses to human intervention, waiting for definitive evidence may foreclose opportunities for effective mitigation. Predictive modelling therefore functions less as a substitute for evidence than as a method for acting responsibly in its absence.

Critics respond that reliance on projections risks shifting authority from publicly contestable judgments to technical assessments accessible only to specialists. Where policy decisions depend heavily on model-generated scenarios, citizens may find it difficult to evaluate competing claims about acceptable levels of risk. In such circumstances, environmental governance may appear simultaneously necessary and insufficiently accountable.

The continuing reliance on predictive modelling thus reflects a broader dilemma concerning how societies should act under conditions in which neither certainty nor delay is politically acceptable.

### Questions

11. The passage primarily addresses:

- A. limitations of environmental regulation
- B. political implications of predictive modelling in environmental governance
- C. scientific uncertainty in ecological systems
- D. expansion of preventive policymaking

12. Predictive models are valuable primarily because they:

- A. eliminate uncertainty in environmental policymaking
- B. allow policymakers to avoid public participation
- C. enable anticipatory responses to potential ecological harm
- D. replace empirical observation with theoretical reasoning

13. The legitimacy concern discussed in the passage arises because predictive models:

- A. are scientifically unreliable
- B. depend on unverifiable assumptions at decision time
- C. prevent environmental mitigation
- D. exaggerate ecological risks intentionally

14. Critics worry reliance on modelling may:

- A. increase transparency of policy decisions
- B. strengthen democratic participation
- C. concentrate authority in technical expertise
- D. eliminate preventive regulation



15. The dilemma described in the final paragraph concerns how societies should:

- A. avoid predictive environmental regulation entirely
- B. balance certainty against political urgency
- C. eliminate specialist involvement in governance
- D. replace modelling with legislative decision-making

#### PASSAGE 4

In recent years, the concept of resilience has become central to public policy discussions concerning economic crises, climate change, and institutional stability. Unlike earlier approaches that emphasized prediction and prevention, resilience-oriented strategies assume that complex systems cannot always be protected from disruption. Instead, they focus on enhancing the capacity of societies to absorb shocks and recover from them without experiencing structural breakdown.

Supporters argue that resilience provides a realistic framework for policymaking under conditions of uncertainty. Because contemporary risks often emerge from interactions between technological, ecological, and financial systems, attempts to eliminate them entirely may be both impractical and counterproductive. Policies aimed at flexibility, redundancy, and adaptation may therefore prove more effective than those designed solely to prevent disruption.

Critics, however, caution that the language of resilience may shift responsibility for managing systemic risks away from institutions and toward individuals. Where governments emphasize adaptation rather than prevention, citizens may be expected to adjust to disruptions whose causes remain insufficiently addressed. In such contexts, resilience risks becoming less a strategy for collective protection than a justification for institutional withdrawal.

The debate over resilience therefore reflects a broader disagreement about whether policymaking under uncertainty should prioritize minimizing exposure to risk or enhancing the capacity to function despite its persistence.

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#### Questions

16. The passage primarily examines:



- A. whether resilience should replace prevention entirely
- B. competing interpretations of resilience as a policy framework
- C. failures of prediction-based policymaking
- D. institutional responses to climate change specifically

17. According to supporters, resilience-oriented policy is preferable because:

- A. risks can be eliminated through adaptive strategies
- B. uncertainty makes prevention insufficient as a sole strategy
- C. institutions cannot manage technological risks
- D. citizens are better positioned than governments to manage crises

18. Critics worry resilience discourse may:

- A. increase state responsibility for risk management
- B. obscure structural causes of systemic disruptions
- C. eliminate the need for preventive regulation
- D. strengthen institutional accountability

19. The criticism that resilience shifts responsibility to individuals depends on the assumption that:

- A. governments control all systemic risks
- B. adaptation strategies necessarily weaken democratic institutions
- C. institutional prevention remains possible in many cases
- D. resilience policies eliminate uncertainty

20. The passage suggests the resilience debate ultimately concerns whether policy should:

- A. prioritize adaptation over flexibility
- B. reduce technological complexity
- C. minimize risks or manage their consequences
- D. abandon predictive modelling entirely

## **PASSAGE 5**

In discussions of technological innovation, automation is often portrayed as a force that will inevitably displace large segments of the workforce. Yet historical experience suggests that



technological change rarely eliminates labour demand in aggregate; instead, it reorganizes the structure of employment by altering the kinds of skills that remain economically valuable. The challenge posed by automation may therefore lie less in job loss itself than in the speed at which labour markets adjust to new technological conditions.

This distinction has important implications for public policy. If automation primarily changes the composition rather than the quantity of employment, strategies aimed exclusively at preserving existing occupations may prove ineffective. Policies supporting retraining, mobility, and institutional flexibility may be better suited to managing transitions than those designed to slow technological adoption.

At the same time, critics of this optimistic interpretation argue that contemporary automation differs from earlier technological shifts in its capacity to replace not only routine manual labour but also cognitive tasks previously considered resistant to mechanization. If this assessment proves correct, labour markets may face adjustment pressures more severe than those observed in earlier periods of industrial transformation.

The persistence of disagreement reflects uncertainty about whether automation should be understood as a continuation of historical patterns of technological change or as a departure from them.

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## Questions

21. The passage primarily seeks to:

- A. reject concerns about automation entirely
- B. evaluate competing interpretations of automation's labour-market effects
- C. demonstrate that retraining programs always succeed
- D. argue that automation reduces productivity growth

22. The historical comparison in the first paragraph serves mainly to:

- A. prove automation cannot affect employment levels
- B. challenge assumptions about inevitable large-scale job loss
- C. demonstrate the superiority of earlier labour markets
- D. show that technological change occurs slowly



23. The passage implies policies focused only on protecting existing jobs may fail because they:

- A. underestimate technological innovation
- B. assume employment levels never change
- C. overlook shifts in skill requirements
- D. reduce labour-market participation

24. Critics of the optimistic view believe current automation differs because it:

- A. affects only manual labour
- B. eliminates institutional flexibility
- C. threatens cognitive as well as routine tasks
- D. prevents labour-market adjustment entirely

25. The passage concludes the debate about automation depends primarily on whether it represents:

- A. a temporary economic disruption
- B. an extension or a break from historical technological trends
- C. a consequence of regulatory failure
- D. a predictable feature of industrial economies

## PASSAGE 6

Public discussions of institutional trust often assume that declining confidence in political authorities reflects dissatisfaction with their performance. While this explanation captures part of the phenomenon, it overlooks the possibility that distrust may arise not from perceived failure but from changing expectations about what institutions ought to accomplish. As societies become more complex and information more widely available, citizens may evaluate public institutions against standards that did not exist in earlier periods.

In such contexts, rising distrust does not necessarily indicate institutional decline. Instead, it may reflect the expansion of evaluative frameworks through which citizens interpret political action. Institutions once judged primarily by their capacity to maintain order or deliver economic stability are now expected to demonstrate transparency, responsiveness, and procedural fairness across a widening range of policy domains. These additional expectations

increase the likelihood that institutional performance will appear inadequate even when measurable outcomes remain stable.

At the same time, the interpretation of distrust as evidence of democratic vitality rather than institutional crisis presents its own difficulties. If dissatisfaction reflects engagement rather than alienation, policymakers may underestimate signals of structural dysfunction requiring attention. Treating distrust as inherently productive risks normalizing conditions that weaken the legitimacy institutions depend upon to function effectively.

The persistence of disagreement over the meaning of declining trust therefore suggests that institutional legitimacy cannot be assessed solely through measures of public confidence but must instead be understood in relation to the standards by which institutions are judged.

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### Questions

26. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
- A. argue that declining institutional trust reflects institutional failure
  - B. challenge conventional interpretations of declining institutional trust
  - C. demonstrate that transparency increases public dissatisfaction
  - D. show that democratic engagement inevitably weakens legitimacy
27. The passage implies that increasing access to information contributes to distrust because it:
- A. exposes institutional corruption previously hidden from citizens
  - B. reduces the authority of political leaders directly
  - C. expands the criteria by which institutional performance is evaluated
  - D. eliminates reliance on traditional political institutions
28. Which of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph in the passage?
- A. It presents empirical evidence contradicting the first paragraph
  - B. It explains how changing evaluative expectations alter perceptions of performance
  - C. It introduces an alternative explanation rejected later in the passage
  - D. It argues that institutional outcomes are no longer measurable

29. The author's concern about interpreting distrust as democratic vitality depends on the assumption that:

- A. institutional legitimacy requires some degree of public confidence
- B. citizens rarely distinguish engagement from dissatisfaction
- C. transparency inevitably produces distrust
- D. institutional dysfunction is always visible through performance indicators

30. In the final paragraph, the author suggests institutional legitimacy should be assessed primarily by:

- A. levels of citizen participation in democratic processes
- B. objective measures of policy effectiveness
- C. the expectations citizens apply when evaluating institutions
- D. historical comparisons between past and present governments

## SECTION II — CURRENT AFFAIRS & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

### PASSAGE 1

India recently hosted the **G20 Summit in New Delhi (2023)** under the theme “*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*” (“One Earth, One Family, One Future”). One of the major outcomes of the summit was the **inclusion of the African Union (AU)** as a permanent member of the G20. This marked the second time the G20 expanded its membership after the European Union.

The summit also adopted the **New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration**, which addressed issues such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), climate finance, digital public infrastructure, and reforms of multilateral development banks. Another important initiative launched during the summit was the **India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)** involving India, the United States, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, the European Union, Italy, France, and Germany.

Additionally, India emphasized the promotion of **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** such as Aadhaar, UPI, and DigiLocker as scalable governance tools for developing countries.

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### Questions

31. The African Union became a permanent member of which grouping during the New Delhi Summit?

- A. BRICS
- B. G7
- C. G20
- D. SCO

32. The theme of India’s G20 Presidency was:

- A. Inclusive Growth for Global Stability
- B. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
- C. Partnership for Development
- D. Reformed Multilateralism for All

33. The IMEC corridor connects India primarily with:

- A. Africa and Latin America
- B. Central Asia and Russia



- C. Middle East and Europe
- D. Southeast Asia and Australia

34. Which of the following is NOT part of India's Digital Public Infrastructure model mentioned in the passage?

- A. Aadhaar
- B. UPI
- C. DigiLocker
- D. SWIFT

35. The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration addressed reforms of:

- A. United Nations Security Council
- B. Multilateral development banks
- C. WTO dispute settlement body
- D. International Court of Justice

### PASSAGE 2 (Questions 36–40)

The **COP28 Climate Conference (2023)** was held in **Dubai, United Arab Emirates**, where countries discussed progress toward the goals of the **Paris Agreement**. One of the major outcomes of COP28 was the agreement on the operationalization of the **Loss and Damage Fund**, intended to support vulnerable countries facing climate-related disasters.

The conference also marked the first **Global Stocktake**, a mechanism under the Paris Agreement designed to assess collective progress toward limiting global warming to **1.5°C above pre-industrial levels**. Several countries also reaffirmed commitments to transition away from fossil fuels, while emphasizing the need for climate finance support for developing economies.

India reiterated its commitment to achieving **net-zero emissions by 2070** and highlighted initiatives such as the **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** and **Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)**.

### Questions

36. COP28 was hosted in:



- A. Doha
- B. Abu Dhabi
- C. Dubai
- D. Riyadh

37. The Loss and Damage Fund is intended primarily to:

- A. reduce fossil fuel production
- B. compensate countries affected by climate disasters
- C. finance nuclear energy expansion
- D. regulate carbon markets

38. The Global Stocktake mechanism is associated with:

- A. Kyoto Protocol
- B. Montreal Protocol
- C. Paris Agreement
- D. Glasgow Pact

39. India has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by:

- A. 2035
- B. 2050
- C. 2060
- D. 2070

40. The International Solar Alliance was launched with the support of:

- A. India and China
- B. India and France
- C. India and Germany
- D. India and Japan

### PASSAGE 3 (Questions 41–45)

India's space sector has witnessed significant developments following the success of **Chandrayaan-3**, which achieved a soft landing near the Moon's south pole region in August 2023. With this mission, India became the **first country to land near the lunar south pole**

and the **fourth country overall** to achieve a soft landing on the Moon after the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

Following this success, ISRO announced progress on upcoming missions such as **Gaganyaan**, India's first human spaceflight mission, and **Aditya-L1**, India's first solar observation mission placed at the **Lagrange Point L1** to study solar activity.

The Government of India has also introduced reforms allowing private participation in the space sector through organizations such as **IN-SPACe** and **NewSpace India Limited (NSIL)**.

### Questions

41. Chandrayaan-3 made a soft landing near the:

- A. lunar equator
- B. lunar north pole
- C. lunar south pole
- D. far side of the Moon

42. India became the \_\_\_ country to achieve a soft landing on the Moon.

- A. second
- B. third
- C. fourth
- D. fifth

43. Aditya-L1 is designed to study:

- A. Mars atmosphere
- B. lunar surface composition
- C. solar activity
- D. asteroid belts

44. The L1 point refers to:

- A. a satellite launch vehicle
- B. a lunar crater
- C. a Lagrange point between Earth and Sun
- D. a solar flare observation station

45. IN-SPACe was created primarily to:

- A. regulate nuclear satellites
- B. promote private-sector participation in space activities
- C. manage international astronaut training
- D. operate India's navigation satellites

**PASSAGE 4 (Questions 46–50)**

In September 2023, the **Parliament of India passed the Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023**, commonly known as the **Women's Reservation Act** or **Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam**. The amendment provides for **33% reservation for women** in the **Lok Sabha** and **State Legislative Assemblies**. It also includes reservation for women within the seats already reserved for **Scheduled Castes (SCs)** and **Scheduled Tribes (STs)**.

However, implementation of the reservation is linked to the completion of the **next delimitation exercise**, which will take place after the publication of the first Census conducted following the enactment of the amendment. The reservation is proposed to remain in effect for **15 years**, though Parliament retains the authority to extend this period.

**Questions**

46. The Women's Reservation Act is officially known as:

- A. Constitution (101st Amendment) Act
- B. Constitution (105th Amendment) Act
- C. Constitution (106th Amendment) Act
- D. Constitution (108th Amendment) Act

47. The Act provides reservation for women in:

- A. Lok Sabha only
- B. State Assemblies only
- C. Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
- D. Rajya Sabha only

48. The percentage of reservation provided under the Act is:



- A. 25%
- B. 30%
- C. 33%
- D. 50%

49. Implementation of the Act depends on:

- A. approval of the Supreme Court
- B. completion of the next delimitation exercise after Census
- C. ratification by all State Assemblies
- D. presidential ordinance

50. The reservation under the Act is initially proposed for:

- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 15 years
- D. 20 years

#### **PASSAGE 5 (Questions 51–55)**

In January 2024, the **Ram Mandir at Ayodhya** was inaugurated through a **Pran Pratishtha ceremony** attended by national leaders and representatives from various religious traditions. The temple has been constructed at the site associated with the long-standing **Ayodhya dispute**, which was resolved by the **Supreme Court of India in its 2019 judgment** awarding the disputed land for the construction of a Ram temple while directing that an alternative plot be allotted for the construction of a mosque.

The temple construction has been supervised by the **Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust**, which was established by the Government of India following the Supreme Court's verdict. The inauguration marked a significant religious and political milestone in contemporary India.

#### **Questions**

51. The Supreme Court delivered its judgment in the Ayodhya dispute in:



- A. 2017
- B. 2018
- C. 2019
- D. 2020

52. The Ram Mandir construction is supervised by:

- A. Archaeological Survey of India
- B. Ministry of Culture
- C. Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust
- D. Uttar Pradesh Waqf Board

53. The Supreme Court directed that an alternative land parcel be allotted for construction of:

- A. a museum
- B. a mosque
- C. a public library
- D. a memorial park

54. The Pran Pratishtha ceremony refers to:

- A. laying of the temple foundation stone
- B. installation of the deity in the sanctum
- C. completion of temple architecture
- D. consecration of temple land

55. The Ayodhya site dispute involved primarily the claims of:

- A. two political parties
- B. two religious communities
- C. two state governments
- D. two constitutional bodies

#### **PASSAGE 6 (Questions 56–60)**

At the **15th BRICS Summit (2023)** held in **Johannesburg, South Africa**, the grouping announced its decision to expand membership by inviting **six new countries: Argentina,**

**Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.** The expansion marked the first major enlargement of BRICS since **South Africa joined the grouping in 2010.**

BRICS originally consisted of **Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa**, and has increasingly positioned itself as a platform representing emerging economies of the Global South. The grouping has also promoted initiatives such as the **New Development Bank (NDB)** to support infrastructure and sustainable development projects in member countries.

### Questions

56. The 15th BRICS Summit (2023) was held in:

- A. New Delhi
- B. Beijing
- C. Johannesburg
- D. Brasilia

57. Which of the following countries was invited to join BRICS in 2023?

- A. Indonesia
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Turkey
- D. Mexico

58. South Africa joined BRICS in:

- A. 2008
- B. 2010
- C. 2012
- D. 2015

59. The New Development Bank (NDB) is associated with:

- A. ASEAN
- B. G7
- C. BRICS
- D. OECD

60. BRICS is primarily a grouping of:

- A. developed economies
- B. emerging economies
- C. NATO member states
- D. European Union countries

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## SECTION III — LEGAL REASONING

### PASSAGE 1

Under constitutional law, freedom of speech and expression may be restricted by the State only when such restriction serves a legitimate public purpose and is proportionate to the harm sought to be prevented. Restrictions imposed merely because speech is unpopular, inconvenient, or critical of the government are not valid unless they create a clear risk to public order, security of the State, or other constitutionally recognized grounds.

Further, restrictions imposed before speech is expressed (“prior restraint”) are treated more strictly than penalties imposed after speech occurs. Courts generally require stronger justification for preventive restrictions because they suppress expression before its actual consequences can be evaluated.

However, where speech directly incites violence or creates an immediate threat to public safety, the State may impose restrictions even before harm occurs.

### Questions

61. A student group is denied permission to hold a peaceful protest criticizing a government policy because authorities believe the protest may embarrass public officials. The restriction is:
- A. valid because criticism of officials affects governance
  - B. valid because protests require prior approval
  - C. invalid because embarrassment is not a legitimate restriction ground
  - D. valid because governments may regulate political protests freely
62. A speaker is prohibited from delivering a speech after intelligence reports indicate the speech is likely to incite immediate violence between two rival groups. The restriction is:
- A. invalid because prior restraints are always unconstitutional
  - B. valid because immediate threats justify preventive restrictions
  - C. invalid because speech cannot be restricted before delivery
  - D. valid only if violence has already occurred
63. A law bans publication of all anonymous political opinions during elections to prevent misinformation, without evidence linking anonymity to disorder. The restriction is:

- A. valid because elections justify stricter speech regulation
- B. valid because anonymity weakens democracy
- C. invalid because no proportional justification is shown
- D. valid because governments regulate election speech completely

64. A journalist publishes material exposing corruption in a public department and is penalized for damaging the reputation of the institution. The penalty is:

- A. valid because institutional reputation overrides free speech
- B. invalid unless speech threatens public order or similar grounds
- C. valid because corruption allegations must remain confidential
- D. valid because officials control publication standards

65. Preventive restrictions on speech require stronger justification mainly because they:

- A. impose criminal punishment automatically
- B. occur before consequences of speech are known
- C. apply only during elections
- D. eliminate judicial review

## **PASSAGE 2**

Criminal liability generally requires both a prohibited act and a guilty mental state. A person who causes harm intentionally is more blameworthy than one who causes harm accidentally. However, even where intention is absent, liability may arise if a person knew that their conduct was likely to cause harm.

No criminal liability arises where harm occurs purely by accident during the performance of a lawful act carried out with reasonable care. However, if a person performs a lawful act negligently and harm results, criminal responsibility may still arise.

Additionally, where a person voluntarily undertakes an act knowing it is dangerous, they cannot later claim absence of intention as a defence if harm results from that risk.

## **Questions**

66. A throws a stone at B intending to frighten him but instead seriously injures him. A is:



- A. not liable because injury was unintended
- B. liable because the act causing harm was intentional
- C. not liable because fear was the only objective
- D. liable only if B retaliates

67. A fires a gun into the air during a crowded celebration knowing it may hit someone, and a person is injured. A is:

- A. not liable because no specific target existed
- B. liable because he knew harm was likely
- C. not liable because celebrations justify risk
- D. liable only if injury was fatal

68. A carefully drives within speed limits but a tree suddenly falls on the road causing his vehicle to strike a pedestrian. A is:

- A. liable because injury occurred
- B. not liable because harm resulted from unavoidable accident
- C. liable because pedestrians must always be protected
- D. liable because vehicles are dangerous objects

69. A performs construction work without installing safety barriers despite knowing pedestrians pass nearby, and a passerby is injured. A is:

- A. not liable because construction is lawful
- B. liable because lawful acts performed negligently attract liability
- C. not liable because intention to harm was absent
- D. liable only if injury was permanent

70. A knowingly stores explosive material in a residential building and an explosion injures neighbours. A cannot claim absence of intention because:

- A. explosives are regulated materials
- B. dangerous acts performed knowingly attract liability
- C. residential storage is always illegal
- D. neighbours assumed the risk

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**PASSAGE 3**



A person is negligent if they fail to exercise the level of care that a reasonable person would exercise under similar circumstances. The existence of negligence depends upon foreseeability of harm and failure to take precautions that could reasonably prevent injury.

Where a professional possesses specialized knowledge or skill, the standard of care expected is higher than that applied to ordinary individuals. However, a professional is not negligent merely because their decision produced an undesirable outcome if the decision was made using accepted professional methods.

A person who voluntarily exposes themselves to a known risk may not recover damages for harm resulting from that risk. However, this defence does not apply where the injured person had no reasonable alternative but to face the risk.

### Questions

71. A shop owner leaves a wet floor without warning signs and a customer slips. The shop owner is:

- A. not liable because customers must walk carefully
- B. liable because risk of slipping was foreseeable
- C. not liable because injury was accidental
- D. liable only if multiple customers were injured

72. A surgeon follows an accepted medical procedure but the patient develops complications. The surgeon is:

- A. negligent because harm occurred
- B. negligent because surgery is risky
- C. not negligent if accepted professional standards were followed
- D. automatically liable for medical outcomes

73. A spectator stands near a clearly marked “danger zone” during a sporting event and is injured by a ball. The organizer is:

- A. liable because spectators must be protected always
- B. not liable because risk was voluntarily accepted
- C. liable because sports events involve danger
- D. liable unless warning signs were visible

74. A worker enters a hazardous tunnel to escape a collapsing structure and is injured.

The employer argues voluntary risk acceptance. The defence fails because:

- A. tunnels are always unsafe workplaces
- B. emergencies remove voluntary choice
- C. workers cannot assume risk legally
- D. employers are always strictly liable

75. The “reasonable person” standard is primarily used to determine:

- A. whether harm occurred
- B. whether precautions taken were adequate
- C. whether compensation is payable
- D. whether intention existed

#### **PASSAGE 4**

A valid contract requires an offer, acceptance, and lawful consideration. Acceptance must be communicated clearly and must correspond exactly to the terms of the offer. If acceptance introduces new conditions, it does not amount to acceptance but becomes a counter-offer.

An offer may be revoked at any time before acceptance is communicated. However, once acceptance is communicated, a binding agreement arises and revocation is no longer possible. Silence does not ordinarily amount to acceptance unless there exists prior agreement between parties that silence will be treated as consent.

Where acceptance is communicated through an authorized mode specified by the offeror, the contract becomes binding once acceptance is dispatched.

#### **Questions**

76. A offers to sell his car to B for ₹2 lakh. B replies that he will buy it for ₹1.8 lakh. This reply is:

- A. valid acceptance
- B. revocation of offer
- C. counter-offer
- D. completed contract

77. A sends an offer by email stating acceptance must be communicated by post. B accepts by telephone immediately. The acceptance is:

- A. invalid because the prescribed mode was not followed
- B. valid because acceptance was clearly communicated
- C. invalid unless confirmed by post
- D. automatically revoked

78. A posts an acceptance letter before receiving A's revocation letter that was already dispatched earlier. The contract is:

- A. invalid because revocation was sent earlier
- B. valid because acceptance was dispatched before revocation reached B
- C. invalid because acceptance must be received
- D. void for uncertainty

79. A offers goods to B stating that if B does not respond within 5 days, the offer will be treated as accepted. B remains silent. The contract is:

- A. valid because silence equals acceptance
- B. invalid because silence alone is not acceptance
- C. valid because time limit expired
- D. void due to delay

80. Acceptance becomes binding when:

- A. offer is drafted
- B. acceptance is dispatched through authorized mode
- C. acceptance is mentally decided
- D. consideration is paid

### **PASSAGE 5 — STRICT LIABILITY & EXCEPTIONS (Questions 81–85)**

Under the principle of strict liability, a person who keeps hazardous substances on their land is responsible for damage caused by their escape, even without proof of negligence.

However, certain exceptions apply. No liability arises where damage is caused by an act of God, act of a third party beyond control, consent of the injured person, or where the use of land is considered natural rather than non-natural.

Strict liability applies particularly where dangerous activities create foreseeable risk to surrounding persons or property. However, liability requires actual escape of the hazardous substance from the defendant's control.

### Questions

81. A factory stores toxic chemicals that leak into neighboring land causing injury. The factory is:

- A. not liable without proof of negligence
- B. liable under strict liability
- C. liable only if intention is proven
- D. not liable unless criminal action occurs

82. A reservoir bursts due to an unprecedented earthquake and damages nearby property. The owner is:

- A. liable because hazardous substance escaped
- B. liable because damage occurred
- C. not liable due to act of God exception
- D. liable unless compensation is insured

83. Toxic gas escapes from a factory due to sabotage by unknown outsiders. The factory owner may avoid liability because:

- A. escape did not occur
- B. outsiders acted beyond owner's control
- C. chemicals were dangerous
- D. injury was foreseeable

84. A landowner stores water for ordinary domestic purposes and leakage damages a neighbor's property. The owner is:

- A. liable because water escaped
- B. not liable because storage was natural use of land
- C. liable because neighbors suffered harm
- D. liable unless warning signs existed

85. Strict liability requires:



- A. intention to cause harm
- B. proof of negligence
- C. escape of hazardous substance
- D. existence of written agreement

### **PASSAGE 6**

The constitutional principle of equality before law prohibits the State from treating similarly situated persons differently without reasonable justification. However, classification is permissible if it satisfies two conditions: it must be based on an intelligible differentia, and that differentia must have a rational connection with the objective of the law.

Even where classification exists, State action may still be invalid if it is arbitrary or disproportionate. Laws conferring excessive discretion on authorities without clear standards may violate equality guarantees because they enable unequal application.

Where classification promotes administrative convenience alone without serving a legitimate objective, it is unlikely to satisfy constitutional scrutiny.

### **Questions**

86. A law provides scholarships only to students from economically weaker sections. The classification is:

- A. invalid because all students must be treated identically
- B. valid if linked to improving access to education
- C. invalid because income cannot be classification basis
- D. valid only if applied to private institutions

87. A regulation allows authorities to grant business licenses without specifying any criteria. The regulation is:

- A. valid because licensing requires flexibility
- B. invalid because it permits arbitrary decision-making
- C. valid because discretion improves efficiency
- D. valid unless challenged in court

88. A law gives special benefits to residents of flood-affected districts only. The classification is:

- A. invalid because location cannot be classification basis
- B. valid if relief is linked to disaster impact
- C. invalid because benefits must be universal
- D. valid only during emergencies declared nationally

89. A rule allows authorities to impose penalties on “undesirable activities” without defining the term. The rule is likely:

- A. valid because authorities interpret policy
- B. valid if penalties are reasonable
- C. invalid because vague standards enable unequal application
- D. valid unless penalties are severe

90. A classification fails equality review if:

- A. it applies only to certain groups
- B. it creates administrative convenience
- C. it lacks rational connection with legislative objective
- D. it benefits disadvantaged persons

**SECTION IV — LOGICAL REASONING****PASSAGE 1**

A municipal authority introduced a bicycle-sharing program to reduce traffic congestion and pollution in the city center. After one year, bicycle usage increased significantly, yet overall congestion levels remained largely unchanged. Some critics therefore argue that the program failed to achieve its intended objective.

Supporters of the program respond that congestion levels depend on multiple factors beyond commuting patterns, including road construction, seasonal tourism, and delivery traffic. They further argue that the increase in bicycle use indicates reduced reliance on private vehicles among at least some commuters, which may produce environmental benefits even if congestion levels remain unchanged.

The disagreement therefore concerns whether the success of the bicycle-sharing program should be measured solely by reductions in congestion or by broader environmental and behavioral outcomes.

**Questions**

91. The critics' argument depends on the assumption that:

- A. bicycle usage should increase gradually over time
- B. congestion reduction is the primary objective of the program
- C. delivery traffic increased during the evaluation period
- D. environmental benefits are less important than commuting convenience

92. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the critics' conclusion?

- A. Tourism increased significantly during the same period
- B. Bicycle-sharing programs are popular in other cities
- C. Delivery services expanded after the program began
- D. Private vehicle ownership remained constant

93. Supporters' response suggests the program may still be successful because:

- A. congestion is unrelated to transportation policy
- B. environmental improvements can occur independently of congestion reduction



- C. bicycle-sharing programs eliminate pollution entirely
- D. commuting behavior never affects congestion

94. Which of the following would most strengthen the supporters' argument?

- A. Air pollution levels declined after bicycle usage increased
- B. Tourism declined slightly during the evaluation period
- C. Bicycle-sharing costs increased during implementation
- D. Public transport ridership remained unchanged

95. The disagreement described in the passage primarily concerns:

- A. whether tourism contributes to congestion
- B. whether congestion should be measured differently across seasons
- C. how policy success should be evaluated
- D. whether delivery traffic should be regulated

## **PASSAGE 2**

A university introduced an attendance requirement for lectures after observing that students who attended more classes generally performed better in examinations. Administrators concluded that increasing attendance would improve academic performance across the student body.

Some faculty members disagreed, arguing that the relationship between attendance and performance may reflect motivation rather than causation. According to them, students who are already motivated are more likely both to attend lectures and to perform well, meaning attendance itself may not produce better results.

The debate therefore centers on whether attendance requirements improve learning outcomes or merely reflect underlying differences among students.

### **Questions**

96. The administrators' conclusion assumes that:

- A. motivated students attend lectures regularly
- B. attendance directly influences academic performance

- C. examinations accurately measure learning
- D. attendance requirements increase student satisfaction

97. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the administrators' conclusion?

- A. Many students prefer independent study to lectures
- B. Motivated students tend to attend lectures regardless of requirements
- C. Examination formats remained unchanged after the policy
- D. Attendance increased after the requirement was introduced

98. Faculty critics argue that attendance is:

- A. unrelated to examination performance
- B. an indicator rather than a cause of academic success
- C. less important than lecture quality
- D. difficult to measure accurately

99. Which of the following would most strengthen the administrators' position?

- A. Students with higher attendance performed better even before the policy
- B. Academic performance improved after attendance requirements were introduced
- C. Students reported lower stress levels after attending lectures
- D. Lecture duration increased during the semester

100. The central issue in the passage concerns whether:

- A. examinations measure academic ability accurately
- B. lecture attendance should be voluntary
- C. correlation between attendance and performance indicates causation
- D. universities should adopt uniform attendance policies

### **PASSAGE 3**

A government introduced subsidies for rooftop solar panels to encourage households to generate renewable energy. After several years, adoption rates increased primarily among higher-income households, while lower-income households showed limited participation. Some policymakers argued that the subsidy program therefore failed to achieve its objective of promoting widespread renewable energy adoption.

Others responded that higher-income households typically install larger systems, meaning their participation contributes substantially to total renewable energy generation. They argued that increasing total energy output from renewable sources may still justify continuation of the subsidy program even if participation is uneven across income groups.

The policy debate therefore concerns whether success should be measured by participation rates across households or by total renewable energy produced.

### Questions

101. Policymakers criticizing the subsidy program assume that:

- A. higher-income households consume more electricity
- B. renewable energy production should be evenly distributed
- C. subsidies should reduce installation costs
- D. rooftop solar panels require government approval

102. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the critics' argument?

- A. Lower-income households face financial barriers even after subsidies
- B. Higher-income households installed panels earlier than expected
- C. Renewable energy production increased after subsidies
- D. Installation costs declined globally

103. Supporters defend the program primarily by arguing that:

- A. subsidies reduce inequality in energy access
- B. renewable energy generation increased overall
- C. participation rates are unimportant in policy evaluation
- D. higher-income households benefit more from subsidies

104. Which of the following would most weaken the supporters' argument?

- A. Larger installations produce more renewable energy
- B. Higher-income households consume more electricity than they generate
- C. Total renewable energy output increased significantly
- D. Subsidies reduced installation costs

105. The disagreement in the passage reflects different views about:



- A. energy pricing policies
- B. fairness of taxation systems
- C. criteria for evaluating policy success
- D. technological efficiency of solar panels

**SECTION V — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**SET 1**

The table below shows daily ridership (in thousands) across three transport modes in a city over five years.

**Year Metro Bus Tram**

2019	320	540	140
2020	250	420	120
2021	290	460	130
2022	360	500	150
2023	420	520	170

**Questions**

106. The percentage increase in Metro ridership from 2020 to 2023 is approximately:

- A. 58%
- B. 62%
- C. 68%
- D. 72%

107. The total ridership across all three modes in 2021 was:



- A. 820 thousand
- B. 840 thousand
- C. 880 thousand
- D. 900 thousand

108. Which mode recorded the highest percentage growth between 2019 and 2023?

- A. Metro
- B. Bus
- C. Tram
- D. All equal

109. The average annual Bus ridership (2019–2023) is:

- A. 468 thousand
- B. 488 thousand
- C. 492 thousand
- D. 508 thousand

---

110. Between which consecutive years did total ridership increase the most?

- A. 2020–2021
- B. 2021–2022
- C. 2022–2023
- D. 2019–2020

## SET 2

The table below shows expenditure (₹ crore) by a state government across four education sectors.

**Sector    2020   2021   2022**

Primary    820   910   960

Secondary 640   700   760

Higher    580   620   710

Technical 460   520   600

**Questions**

111.        Total expenditure across all sectors in 2022 equals:

- A. ₹2930 crore
- B. ₹3030 crore
- C. ₹3130 crore
- D. ₹3230 crore

112.        Percentage increase in Technical education spending from 2020 to 2022 is approximately:

- A. 22%
- B. 26%
- C. 30%
- D. 34%

113.        Which sector showed the highest absolute increase between 2020 and 2022?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Higher
- D. Technical

114. The ratio of Primary to Higher education spending in 2021 was:
- A. 91 : 62  
B. 13 : 9  
C. 7 : 5  
D. 91 : 70
115. Average annual increase in Secondary education spending (2020–2022) is:
- A. ₹50 crore  
B. ₹60 crore  
C. ₹70 crore  
D. ₹80 crore

**SET 3**

The table below shows number of EV registrations (in thousands) across four vehicle categories.

Category	2021	2022	2023
Two-wheelers	120	210	360
Three-wheelers	80	140	220
Cars	40	75	130
Buses	10	18	32

**Questions**

116. Total EV registrations across all categories in 2023 were:
- A. 712 thousand  
B. 742 thousand  
C. 772 thousand  
D. 802 thousand

117. Percentage growth in EV car registrations from 2021 to 2023 is:
- A. 175%
  - B. 200%
  - C. 225%
  - D. 250%
118. Which category showed the highest absolute increase between 2021 and 2023?
- A. Two-wheelers
  - B. Three-wheelers
  - C. Cars
  - D. Buses
119. Ratio of total registrations of Two-wheelers to Three-wheelers in 2022 is:
- A. 3 : 2
  - B. 4 : 3
  - C. 5 : 3
  - D. 7 : 5
120. The percentage contribution of buses to total EV registrations in 2023 is closest to:
- A. 3%
  - B. 4%
  - C. 5%
  - D. 6%



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Be honest with your attempt. Analyse. Learn. Improve.



Analyse Your Performance



Identify Weak Areas



Build a Stronger Tomorrow

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

TEST BOOKLET CODE:



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

TOTAL MARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION-WISE ANALYSIS

SECTION	TOTAL QUESTIONS	ATTEMPTED	CORRECT	WRONG	SCORE
English Language	28				/28
Current Affairs & General Knowledge	35				/35
Legal Reasoning	28				/28
Logical Reasoning	35				/35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>				<b>/120</b>

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

YOUR SCORE



ACCURACY: \_\_\_\_\_ %

“ The only way to become consistent is to be honest with your attempt.”



### TIME ANALYSIS

TOTAL TIME TAKEN

\_\_\_\_\_ Minutes



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**60**  
Seconds



### ATTEMPT STRATEGY REVIEW

- ★ Did I follow a time strategy?  Yes  No
- ★ Did I attempt easy questions first?  Yes  No
- ★ Did I spend too much time on difficult questions?  Yes  No
- ★ Did I guess questions?  Yes  No



### TOPICS YOU FOUND DIFFICULT

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



### WHAT WENT WRONG?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



### PLAN OF ACTION (How will you improve?)

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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- Speed & Accuracy
- Time Management
- Avoiding Silly Mistakes
- Consistent Practice

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## OMR ANSWER SHEET – CLAT MOCK TEST

120 QUESTIONS

**ROLL NUMBER (IN NUMERALS)**

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**TEST BOOKLET CODE**

Use it as Lexibal CLAT MOCK CODE

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**SIGNATURE**

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Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen only.



Darken the circle completely.



Do not tick (✓) or cross (x).



Do not use pencil or gel pen.



Erase cleanly – do not smudge.



Rough work must not be done on this sheet.

Right

Wrong

Total Marks

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Performance Analysis

Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E	Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E	Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E	Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E	Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E
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