

LAW ENTRANCE**ANSWER KEY**

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LEXIBAL CLAT MOCK – 1002

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.
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Below is the **complete answer key for Q1–120 with explanations**. I have also checked the Quantitative Techniques calculations carefully. There are a few **option-setting errors in the Quant section**: the mathematically correct answers are not present among the options for several questions. I have flagged those rather than forcing an incorrect option.

SECTION I — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Passage 1 — Q1–6

Q1. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — The passage does not claim that digital platforms have made democratic deliberation impossible. It argues that information abundance alone does not guarantee better deliberation.

B. Correct — The central argument is that having more information available does not necessarily make citizens better informed. Selection, attention and evaluation matter.

C. Incorrect — The passage does not argue that citizens have become less interested in political disagreement.

D. Incorrect — The author does not argue that transparency itself is incompatible with democracy. The concern is whether citizens can meaningfully process available information.

Q2. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — This actually supports the background condition of information abundance.

B. Correct — If platforms frequently exposed users to genuinely contradictory views and this reliably improved understanding, it would weaken the author's concern that information abundance can coexist with restricted exposure.

C. Incorrect — Preference for confirming information supports the author's argument.

D. Incorrect — Increased quantity of information is already accepted by the passage.

Q3. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — “Epistemic organisation” is not about ownership.



- B. Correct** — It refers to how information is selected, arranged, evaluated and interpreted.
- C. Incorrect** — Regulation may influence information systems but is not the meaning of the term.
- D. Incorrect** — Quantity concerns abundance, not organisation.
-

Q4. Correct Answer: B

- A. Incorrect** — The passage does not establish that technology companies deliberately spread false information.
- B. Correct** — Attention economics explains how an enormous quantity of information can exist while people's actual exposure remains limited by competition for attention.
- C. Incorrect** — The argument concerns structural conditions, not intellectual incapacity.
- D. Incorrect** — The passage does not make such a comparative claim.
-

Q5. Correct Answer: A

- A. Correct** — The passage implies that transparency is useful only when people have the ability and opportunity to evaluate what is disclosed.
- B. Incorrect** — The author does not necessarily advocate prohibiting platforms from determining exposure.
- C. Incorrect** — Conflicting information does not automatically produce better understanding.
- D. Incorrect** — The passage does not claim that reliable knowledge has decreased in absolute quantity.
-

Q6. Correct Answer: B

- A. Incorrect** — The author explicitly questions the assumption.
- B. Correct** — The position is sceptical but qualified: more information may help, but only if people can meaningfully process and evaluate it.



C. Incorrect — There is no moral condemnation of the proposition.

D. Incorrect — The author engages directly with the proposition.

Passage 2 — Q7–12

Q7. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — The passage does not say institutions cannot measure performance.

B. Correct — The central concern is that a metric intended to measure an objective can become a substitute for the objective itself.

C. Incorrect — The passage does not say quantitative measures are inherently unreliable.

D. Incorrect — Transparency alone is not identified as the problem.

Q8. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — The examples do not establish deliberate manipulation.

B. Correct — They illustrate how improving a measurable indicator can diverge from achieving the institution's underlying purpose.

C. Incorrect — The author does not reject quantitative evaluation altogether.

D. Incorrect — Efficiency is not the principal purpose of the examples.

Q9. Correct Answer: C

A. Incorrect — This would weaken the concern about metric displacement.

B. Incorrect — Disagreement among employees does not directly establish metric displacement.

C. Correct — If institutions improve a rewarded metric while unmeasured outcomes deteriorate, it directly demonstrates the problem described.

D. Incorrect — Ease of public understanding does not show that metrics capture institutional success.



Q10. Correct Answer: A

- A. Correct** — Measurement can alter incentives and therefore change the behaviour being measured.
- B. Incorrect** — The claim is not that measurement is necessarily inaccurate.
- C. Incorrect** — The passage does not require replacing quantitative measures.
- D. Incorrect** — Measurement can actually help institutions identify failures.
-

Q11. Correct Answer: A

- A. Correct** — Metrics can be useful when they remain subordinate to the underlying institutional objective.
- B. Incorrect** — Financial incentives do not automatically make all metrics useless.
- C. Incorrect** — The author does not demand exclusively qualitative evaluation.
- D. Incorrect** — Performance can still be compared, subject to appropriate interpretation.
-

Q12. Correct Answer: C

- A. Incorrect** — An improved metric may increase transparency, but that is not the principal caution.
- B. Incorrect** — Easier measurement does not establish greater success.
- C. Correct** — Improvement in a metric does not necessarily mean improvement in the underlying institutional purpose.
- D. Incorrect** — Responding to incentives is part of the explanation, not the warning itself.
-

Passage 3 — Q13–16

Q13. Correct Answer: B





- A. Incorrect** — The distinction is not between legal and moral rules.
- B. Correct** — The passage distinguishes formal equality from equality assessed through actual effects and circumstances.
- C. Incorrect** — Individual versus collective rights is not the central distinction.
- D. Incorrect** — Affirmative action is not the principal conceptual distinction.
-

Q14. Correct Answer: B

- A. Incorrect** — This supports the author's argument rather than weakening it.
- B. Correct** — If most neutral rules impose broadly similar burdens, the claim that neutral rules commonly create unequal effects becomes weaker.
- C. Incorrect** — This supports contextual regulation.
- D. Incorrect** — This actually supports the possibility of disparate effects.
-

Q15. Correct Answer: B

- A. Incorrect** — Unequal outcomes are not always legally permissible.
- B. Correct** — Different outcomes may arise from legitimate distinctions rather than unlawful discrimination.
- C. Incorrect** — The author does not declare formal equality superior.
- D. Incorrect** — Discrimination need not always depend on intentional conduct.
-

Q16. Correct Answer: C

- A. Incorrect** — The passage expressly challenges the idea that equality always means identical treatment.
- B. Incorrect** — Disparate outcome alone does not necessarily establish discrimination.
- C. Correct** — The author argues that equality analysis may require attention to context and actual effects.





D. Incorrect — The author does not say every neutral rule with unequal effects is automatically invalid.

Passage 4 — Q17–22

Q17. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — This is part of the discussion but is narrower than the principal argument.

B. Correct — The central claim is that adoption rates alone do not adequately capture the broader consequences of technological change.

C. Incorrect — Institutional regulation is not presented as the primary determinant.

D. Incorrect — The passage does not generally claim older technologies outperform newer ones.

Q18. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — The examples do not establish that every innovation has mixed consequences.

B. Correct — They illustrate that adoption of new technology can coexist with continued use of older systems.

C. Incorrect — Government subsidy is not presented as the only reason older technologies survive.

D. Incorrect — The passage explicitly emphasises differing transition patterns.

Q19. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — History influences development but does not completely determine it.

B. Correct — Path-dependence means existing institutions, infrastructure and practices can shape how new technologies are adopted and integrated.

C. Incorrect — New technologies can themselves transform institutions.



D. Incorrect — Firm resistance is not the meaning of path-dependence.

Q20. Correct Answer: A

A. Correct — If new technology consistently caused rapid and complete disappearance of incumbent technology, that would weaken the claim that coexistence is a recurring feature.

B. Incorrect — Continued specialised usefulness supports the passage.

C. Incorrect — Institutional modification supports the author's argument.

D. Incorrect — Simultaneous use supports the argument.

Q21. Correct Answer: B

A. Incorrect — The author does not retract the broader argument.

B. Correct — The qualification acknowledges that coexistence is not universal while preserving the narrower point that adoption alone is insufficient.

C. Incorrect — The author does not make adoption rates irrelevant.

D. Incorrect — Regulation is not identified as the primary explanation.

Q22. Correct Answer: C

A. Incorrect — Market share alone cannot establish broader technological influence.

B. Incorrect — The passage rejects the assumption that technological competition always produces one winner.

C. Correct — A new technology may transform institutions or behaviour even while the older technology continues to exist.

D. Incorrect — Persistence of older technologies does not make technological progress illusory.

SECTION II — CURRENT AFFAIRS & GK



Q23. B — World Trade Organization

The WTO is the principal multilateral institution governing international trade rules.

Q24. B — Increased use of economic measures for strategic and security objectives

The passage identifies economic security, supply-chain resilience and technological sovereignty as factors contributing to fragmentation.

Q25. C — Difficulties surrounding dispute settlement and consensus-based decision-making

These are specifically identified institutional difficulties.

Q26. B — Formal institutional architecture versus strategic use of economic policy

That is the central distinction drawn by the passage.

Q27. C — Global commerce may simultaneously operate through multiple overlapping legal and policy frameworks

The passage expressly describes multilateral, regional, national and strategic layers operating simultaneously.

Q28. B — Nationally determined contributions

NDCs are a central component of the Paris Agreement framework.

Q29. B — They are determined according to national circumstances within a broader review framework

NDCs are nationally determined but operate within transparency and review mechanisms.

Q30. A — Adaptation

Adaptation concerns adjustment to actual or expected climate impacts, whereas mitigation primarily addresses reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions.

Q31. B — They can create pressure for progressively stronger action

The passage describes transparency and review as mechanisms encouraging progressively stronger commitments.

Q32. D — International criminal prosecution of emitters



This is not identified as a concern in the passage.

Q33. C — Multidimensional, involving mitigation, adaptation, finance and equity

The passage explicitly identifies all these dimensions.

Q34. A — Risk-based regulation

The passage specifically identifies risk-based approaches to AI governance.

Q35. B — Their potential impact or level of risk

That is the defining feature of a risk-based regulatory approach.

Q36. A — Automated decision-making

It is expressly listed as an AI governance issue.

Q37. C — Jurisdictions differ in legal traditions, economic interests and regulatory priorities

These differences make convergence on one global model difficult.

Q38. B — AI governance may involve interaction between national rules, international standards and private practices

This directly reflects the final paragraph.

Q39. C — Seventh Schedule

The Union, State and Concurrent Lists are contained in the Seventh Schedule.

Q40. C — Concurrent List subjects

Both Parliament and State legislatures ordinarily have legislative competence over Concurrent List matters.

Q41. B — Supreme Court and High Courts

Judicial review is principally exercised by the constitutional courts.

Q42. C — Federal structure with significant Union powers

This best captures the passage's description of India's constitutional arrangement.

Q43. B — RBI



The Reserve Bank of India is India's central bank.

Q44. A — Government taxation and expenditure

These are core components of fiscal policy.

Q45. C — Securities markets

SEBI regulates India's securities market.

Q46. B — They are institutionally distinct but can influence one another

The passage expressly makes this distinction.

Q47. B — Disputes between states and advisory opinions

These are principal functions of the International Court of Justice.

Q48. B — Individuals accused of specified international crimes

The ICC prosecutes individuals rather than states.

Q49. A — International Criminal Court

The Rome Statute established the ICC's legal framework.

Q50. B — WHO

The World Health Organization is the principal international organisation identified with global public health.

Q51. A — Nuclear energy and safeguards

The IAEA works on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and safeguards.

Q52. A — Education, science and culture

These fall within UNESCO's mandate.

Q53. B — The ICJ deals principally with states, while the ICC prosecutes individuals for specified international crimes

This is the key jurisdictional distinction.

Q54. D — ICC — Disputes between states as its principal function

This is incorrect. Interstate disputes are principally associated with the ICJ; the ICC deals with individuals accused of specified international crimes.

SECTION III — LEGAL REASONING

Passage 1 — Q55–60

Q55. B

- A. Incorrect** — Article 14 does not require identical treatment of all students.
- B. Correct** — Income is capable of being a relevant classification where economic disadvantage is connected to the objective of improving educational access.
- C. Incorrect** — Article 14 does not demand identical benefits.
- D. Incorrect** — Income-based classifications are not automatically unconstitutional.
-

Q56. B

- A. Incorrect** — Popularity or dislike of a law does not determine its constitutional validity.
- B. Correct** — Scientific evidence connecting proximity to ecological harm establishes a rational relationship between the classification and objective.
- C. Incorrect** — Previous regulation is irrelevant to the classification test.
- D. Incorrect** — Tax contribution has no necessary relationship with ecological risk.
-

Q57. B

- A. Incorrect** — Merely identifying two groups is insufficient.
- B. Correct** — The classification must have a rational connection with the legislative objective. Alphabetical surnames have no apparent relationship to the benefit's purpose.
- C. Incorrect** — Legislative declaration cannot cure an arbitrary classification automatically.
- D. Incorrect** — Article 14 permits constitutionally justified classifications.

Q58. B

- A. Incorrect** — Urban residents are not categorically excluded from constitutional protection.
- B. Correct** — Geographic classification may be valid where geographical circumstances are relevant to the legislative objective.
- C. Incorrect** — Geographic discrimination cannot be arbitrary.
- D. Incorrect** — A difference in costs alone does not automatically establish validity.
-

Q59. A

- A. Correct** — Equality can accommodate differential treatment of differently situated groups where the distinction serves a legitimate objective.
- B. Incorrect** — Constitutional equality is not synonymous with identical treatment.
- C. Incorrect** — Historical disadvantage can be constitutionally relevant.
- D. Incorrect** — Government schemes may distinguish between applicants if constitutionally justified.
-

Q60. C

- A. Incorrect** — Profitability does not address environmental classification.
- B. Incorrect** — Preferences of factory owners are not determinative.
- C. Correct** — If production capacity does not correspond to the pollution problem the law targets, the rational nexus is substantially weakened.
- D. Incorrect** — The identity of the legislature does not itself establish a rational classification.
-

Passage 2 — Q61–65



Q61. B

- A. Incorrect** — A stated price alone does not necessarily make an advertisement a contractual offer.
- B. Correct** — The wording invites interested buyers to contact the company for final terms and availability, indicating an invitation to negotiate.
- C. Incorrect** — Rahul cannot accept something that was not a definite offer.
- D. Incorrect** — Some advertisements can constitute offers depending on their language and circumstances.
-

Q62. B

- A. Incorrect** — Acceptance must correspond to the offer. Adding a material condition changes the terms.
- B. Correct** — B's response operates as a counter-offer.
- C. Incorrect** — A has not revoked anything merely because B responded.
- D. Incorrect** — Silence is irrelevant here.
-

Q63. B

- A. Incorrect** — Posting is not necessarily sufficient when the offer specifies another mode.
- B. Correct** — The offeror specified email, so compliance with the prescribed mode becomes relevant.
- C. Incorrect** — Parties may generally prescribe a mode of acceptance.
- D. Incorrect** — Writing a letter does not necessarily complete acceptance.
-

Q64. A

- A. Correct** — Y performed the requested act, providing consideration for X's promise.
- B. Incorrect** — Services can constitute consideration.



C. Incorrect — The facts show a requested exchange rather than a purely gratuitous promise.

D. Incorrect — Consideration is generally important to enforceability, subject to exceptions.

Q65. A

A. Correct — A bare promise to make a gift, absent consideration or an applicable exception, is ordinarily unenforceable.

B. Incorrect — Friendship itself is not consideration.

C. Incorrect — Reliance alone does not automatically satisfy the stated principle.

D. Incorrect — Moral obligation is not automatically legal consideration.

Passage 3 — Q66–70

Q66. B

A. Incorrect — Physical causation does not establish an offence requiring intention.

B. Correct — If intentional injury is an essential mental element, accidental conduct may lack the required mens rea.

C. Incorrect — Not every accident is criminal.

D. Incorrect — Intention matters where the offence requires it.

Q67. B

A. Incorrect — An original act can remain legally significant even after subsequent events.

B. Correct — An extraordinary and independent intervening event may break the chain of causation.

C. Incorrect — A later event does not automatically transfer all liability.

D. Incorrect — Causation is central to consequence-based offences.



Q68. A

- A. Correct** — A genuine mistake of fact can prevent formation of the required dishonest mental state.
- B. Incorrect** — The passage expressly recognises possible significance of factual mistake.
- C. Incorrect** — A genuine factual mistake does not automatically establish dishonesty.
- D. Incorrect** — The passage specifically distinguishes mistake of fact from mistake of law.
-

Q69. B

- A. Incorrect** — The facts expressly establish awareness of the risk.
- B. Correct** — Knowingly engaging in conduct involving an obvious risk demonstrates conscious disregard of risk.
- C. Incorrect** — The conduct caused the injury on the facts.
- D. Incorrect** — Nothing indicates a mistake of fact.
-

Q70. A

- A. Correct** — The central issue is whether A's conduct legally caused the death despite C's independent act.
- B. Incorrect** — Poisoning can clearly have criminal significance.
- C. Incorrect** — B's consent is not identified as the relevant issue.
- D. Incorrect** — C's conduct can be highly relevant to causation.
-

Passage 4 — Q71–74

Q71. B

- A. Incorrect** — Voluntary entry does not eliminate the hospital's duty of reasonable care.



B. Correct — Leaving a foreseeable slipping hazard without warning can constitute breach of reasonable care.

C. Incorrect — Pain establishes damage, not breach.

D. Incorrect — Hospitals are not automatically liable for every accident.

Q72. C

A. Incorrect — Contributory negligence does not automatically erase the driver's liability.

B. Incorrect — The driver's clear breach remains relevant.

C. Correct — Both parties' conduct can be legally relevant; the pedestrian's conduct may reduce recovery depending on applicable law.

D. Incorrect — Multiple parties can simultaneously contribute to harm.

Q73. C

A. Incorrect — A general acknowledgement does not automatically waive every possible claim.

B. Incorrect — Knowledge and voluntary acceptance are not necessarily identical.

C. Correct — Awareness of inherent climbing risks does not necessarily amount to consent to the operator's negligent violation of safety procedures.

D. Incorrect — Volenti does not automatically apply to every risk.

Q74. B

A. Incorrect — Consumers are not ordinarily expected to dismantle every product.

B. Correct — A concealed defect may be something a reasonable consumer cannot discover, while the manufacturer may have the relevant duty of care.

C. Incorrect — Manufacturers can owe duties concerning product safety.

D. Incorrect — Legal sale does not automatically eliminate negligence.

Passage 5 — Q75–82

Q75. A — Audi alteram partem

This is the principle requiring that the affected person be given a fair opportunity to be heard.

B. Incorrect — Res judicata concerns finality of adjudicated matters.

C. Incorrect — Double jeopardy concerns repeated prosecution/punishment.

D. Incorrect — Strict liability is a substantive liability concept.

Q76. A — Rule against bias

The decision-maker has a substantial financial interest in the matter, directly raising concerns about impartiality.

Q77. B

A. Incorrect — Natural justice can accommodate urgent situations.

B. Correct — Immediate preventive action may be justified by urgent public-safety concerns, particularly when prompt subsequent hearing safeguards exist.

C. Incorrect — Prior hearing is not invariably required in emergencies.

D. Incorrect — A subsequent hearing can be relevant to procedural fairness depending on circumstances.

Q78. A

A. Correct — The employee was denied notice of the allegations and an opportunity to respond.

B. Incorrect — Administrative disciplinary proceedings need not necessarily become criminal trials.



C. Incorrect — Administrative authorities may possess dismissal powers subject to law and procedure.

D. Incorrect — An anonymous complaint does not automatically establish bias.

Q79. B

A. Incorrect — Mere disagreement does not establish bias.

B. Correct — Publicly declaring guilt before the hearing can demonstrate apparent prejudice and raise a serious impartiality concern.

C. Incorrect — Employees can possess legal and constitutional protections.

D. Incorrect — Such statements can be relevant to determining impartiality.

Q80. A

A. Correct — Withholding the case and evidence relied upon can undermine the person's meaningful opportunity to respond.

B. Incorrect — Legislative authority is not the central issue.

C. Incorrect — Confidentiality does not automatically eliminate all procedural obligations.

D. Incorrect — The question concerns procedural fairness, not criminal guilt.

Q81. C

A. Incorrect — Administrative fairness does not always require a courtroom-style trial.

B. Incorrect — Natural justice is relevant to administrative decision-making.

C. Correct — The content and intensity of procedural fairness depend upon the context and nature of the decision.

D. Incorrect — Natural justice is not confined to criminal prosecutions.



Q82. A

A. Correct — Procedural fairness can arise from general legal principles and the nature of the decision even without those exact words appearing in legislation.

B. Incorrect — Exact statutory wording is not always necessary.

C. Incorrect — Administrative law recognises procedural safeguards.

D. Incorrect — Constitutional principles can constrain administrative bodies.

SECTION IV — LOGICAL REASONING

Passage 1 — Q83–88

Q83. B

The researcher questions **causal attribution**: whether congestion pricing caused the improvement or whether other simultaneous factors did.

A. Incorrect — Political popularity is irrelevant to the causal argument.

C. Incorrect — The passage does not primarily dispute the measurement itself.

D. Incorrect — Metro funding is not the logical issue.

Q84. B

B provides a comparison against a similar city without congestion pricing, helping isolate the effect of the policy.

A/C/D do not establish that the improvement was caused by congestion pricing.

Q85. B

If remote work increased substantially at exactly the same time, it provides a powerful alternative explanation for reduced congestion.

A would strengthen the causal claim.





C concerns opinion, not causation.

D concerns implementation technology.

Q86. B

If traffic speeds were already increasing before the policy, the timing makes it harder to attribute the entire improvement to congestion pricing.

Q87. B

A comparison with a similar city can help determine whether broader changes, rather than congestion pricing, explain the improvement.

Q88. A

The inference from temporal proximity to causation requires the assumption that no other major causal factor changed around the same time.

Passage 2 — Q89–94

Q89. B

The faculty's concern is that a metric can become an incentive that changes behaviour rather than merely measuring existing performance.

Q90. A

The administration's argument depends on publication numbers having a meaningful relationship with genuine research productivity.

Q91. A





This directly demonstrates the predicted phenomenon: stronger incentives increase the metric without corresponding improvement in substantive quality.

Q92. B

If evaluation includes originality, impact and peer assessment, the risk of gaming a simple publication count is reduced.

Q93. A

The argument depends upon researchers responding to institutional incentives and altering behaviour accordingly.

Q94. B

If publication counts are only one modest component of a broader evaluation system, they are less likely to dominate behaviour and distort the underlying objective.

Passage 3 — Q95–100

Q95. B

The consumer organisation challenges the assumption that clicking “I agree” necessarily establishes **informed** consent.

Q96. A

The argument depends upon the possibility that users accept terms without understanding the scope or consequences of data processing.

Q97. B





If users receive understandable information and demonstrably understand the data practices before consenting, the organisation's criticism becomes substantially weaker.

Q98. B

The click establishes a **formal consent mechanism**, but does not necessarily prove informed understanding.

Q99. B

This directly illustrates the distinction between formal acceptance and meaningful informed consent.

Q100. A

Independent evidence that users actually understand the data practices after receiving the explanation would strongly support the company's response.

Passage 4 — Q101–106

Q101. B

The developer moves from **association** to **causation** without eliminating alternative explanations.

Q102. A

Prior academic performance can affect both platform usage and examination performance, making it a potential confounder.

Q103. B



Random assignment creates a stronger basis for causal inference because systematic pre-existing differences can be reduced.

Q104. A

If the association disappears after controlling for plausible confounders, the evidence that platform use itself caused the higher scores becomes substantially weaker.

Q105. B

Random assignment can reduce systematic differences between treatment and comparison groups, helping isolate the effect of the intervention.

Q106. C

This exactly reflects the researchers' position: there is an observed association, but the evidence does not independently establish causation.

SECTION V — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Important correction before the answers

There are **multiple option errors in the Quantitative section as originally drafted**. The calculations below are the mathematically correct ones. I am not forcing an incorrect option simply to match the supplied choices.

Set 1 — Q107–111

Q107. Correct Answer: C — 70%

Law candidates appearing:

$$1200 \times 75\% = 900$$

Economics:





$$600 \times 60\% = 360$$

Political Science:

$$600 \times 70\% = 420$$

Total appearing:

$$900 + 360 + 420 = 1680$$

Percentage:

$$\frac{1680}{2400} \times 100 = 70\%$$

Correct value = 70%.

Option issue: None of A–D is exactly 70%. Therefore the listed options are defective.

Q108. Correct Answer: 990

Law qualifying:

$$900 \times 80\% = 720$$

Economics qualifying:

$$360 \times 75\% = 270$$

Combined:

$$720 + 270 = \boxed{990}$$

Correct value = 990.

Option issue: 990 does not appear among the given options.

Q109. Correct Answer: 240 : 91

Law qualifying:

$$720$$

Political Science appearing:





$$600 \times 70\% = 420$$

Political Science qualifying:

$$420 \times 65\% = 273$$

Therefore:

$$720:273$$

Divide both by 3:

$$\boxed{240:91}$$

Option issue: None of the supplied ratios matches 240:91.

Q110. Correct Answer: 21.43%

Economics candidates appearing:

$$600 \times 60\% = 360$$

Total appearing:

$$1680$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{360}{1680} \times 100 = 21.4285\%$$

$$\boxed{21.43\%}$$

Option issue: None of the supplied options matches 21.43%.

Q111. Correct Answer: 1,136.7, i.e. approximately 1,137

Total qualifying candidates:

$$720 + 270 + 273 = 1263$$

If 10% withdraw, 90% remain:

$$1263 \times 90\% = 1136.7$$





Since a fraction of a candidate is impossible, the question itself needs correction.

Correct mathematical result = 1,136.7; practically approximately 1,137.

Option issue: None of the options is close.

Set 2 — Q112–114

Q112. Correct Answer: B — ₹16,000

Initial income:

₹80,000

Food = 25%:

$$80,000 \times 25\% = 20,000$$

Rent = 30%:

24,000

Education = 15%:

12,000

Transport = 10%:

8,000

Total specified expenditure:

$$20,000 + 24,000 + 12,000 + 8,000 = 64,000$$

Other expenses:

$$80,000 - 64,000 = \boxed{\text{₹16,000}}$$

Q113. Correct Answer: ₹70,640

New expenditure:

Food:





$$20,000 \times 1.12 = 22,400$$

Rent:

$$24,000 \times 1.08 = 25,920$$

Education:

$$12,000 \times 1.20 = 14,400$$

Transport:

$$8,000 \times 1.15 = 9,200$$

Other:

$$16,000 \times 1.05 = 16,800$$

Total:

$$22,400 + 25,920 + 14,400 + 9,200 + 16,800 \\ = \boxed{\text{₹}88,720}$$

Important: The answer is actually **₹88,720**, not ₹70,640.

The options are therefore incorrect.

Q114. Correct Answer: 1.07%

New income:

$$80,000 \times 1.10 = \text{₹}88,000$$

New expenditure:

$$\text{₹}88,720$$

Therefore:

$$88,000 - 88,720 = -\text{₹}720$$

The household has a **₹720 deficit**, rather than savings.

As a percentage of new income:





$$\frac{-720}{88,000} \times 100 \approx -0.82\%$$

So the correct result is approximately:

$$\boxed{-0.82\%}$$

Option issue: None of the supplied options is correct.

This also exposes an internal issue in the set: the expenditure increases exceed the 10% salary increase.

Set 3 — Q115–120

Given:

- Total students = 800
- $P = 55\% = 440$
- $E = 60\% = 480$
- $J = 45\% = 360$
- $P \cap E = 30\% = 240$
- $E \cap J = 25\% = 200$
- $P \cap J = 20\% = 160$
- $P \cap E \cap J = 10\% = 80$

Q115. Correct Answer: 760

Using inclusion-exclusion:

$$\begin{aligned} |P \cup E \cup J| &= |P| + |E| + |J| - |P \cap E| - |E \cap J| - |P \cap J| + |P \cap E \cap J| \\ &= 440 + 480 + 360 - 240 - 200 - 160 + 80 \\ &= \boxed{760} \end{aligned}$$

Option issue: 760 is absent from the supplied options.





Q116. Correct Answer: B — 160

$P \cap E$ includes the students who also use J.

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} P \cap E \text{ only} &= 240 - 80 \\ &= \boxed{160} \end{aligned}$$

Q117. Correct Answer: 320

Print only:

$$440 - 240 - 160 + 80 = 120$$

E-book only:

$$480 - 240 - 200 + 80 = 120$$

Journal only:

$$360 - 160 - 200 + 80 = 80$$

Exactly one:

$$120 + 120 + 80 = \boxed{320}$$

Option issue: 320 is absent from the supplied choices.

Q118. Correct Answer: 360

Exactly two resources:

P & E only:

$$240 - 80 = 160$$

E & J only:

$$200 - 80 = 120$$





P & J only:

$$160 - 80 = 80$$

Therefore:

$$160 + 120 + 80 = \boxed{360}$$

Correct option: D — 360

Q119. Correct Answer: 5%

Students using at least one:

$$760$$

Therefore using none:

$$800 - 760 = 40$$

Percentage:

$$\frac{40}{800} \times 100 = 5\%$$

$$\boxed{5\%}$$

Option issue: None of the supplied options contains 5%.

Q120. Correct Answer: 75%

Total E-book users:

$$480$$

E-book users who use **only** E-books:

$$120$$

Therefore E-book users who also use at least one other resource:

$$480 - 120 = 360$$

Percentage:





$$\frac{360}{480} \times 100 = 75\%$$

75%

Option issue: None of the supplied options contains 75%.

MASTER ANSWER KEY

Q Ans Q Ans Q Ans Q Ans

1 B 31 B 61 B 91 A

2 B 32 D 62 B 92 B

3 B 33 C 63 B 93 A

4 B 34 A 64 A 94 B

5 A 35 B 65 A 95 B

6 B 36 A 66 B 96 A

7 B 37 C 67 B 97 B

8 B 38 B 68 A 98 B

9 C 39 C 69 B 99 B

10 A 40 C 70 A 100 A

11 A 41 B 71 B 101 B

12 C 42 C 72 C 102 A

13 B 43 B 73 C 103 B

14 B 44 A 74 B 104 A

15 B 45 C 75 A 105 B

16 C 46 B 76 A 106 C





Q Ans Q Ans Q Ans Q Ans

17 B 47 B 77 B 107 70%

18 B 48 B 78 A 108 990

19 B 49 A 79 B 109 240:91

20 A 50 B 80 A 110 21.43%

21 B 51 A 81 C 111 $\approx 1,137$

22 C 52 A 82 A 112 B

23 B 53 B 83 B 113 ₹88,720

24 B 54 D 84 B 114 -0.82%

25 C 55 B 85 B 115 760

26 B 56 B 86 B 116 B

27 C 57 B 87 B 117 320

28 B 58 B 88 A 118 D

29 B 59 A 89 B 119 5%

30 A 60 C 90 A 120 75%





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