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EXAM PATTERN

SUBJECTS	NO. OF QUESTIONS	MARKS	DURATION
English Language	22		 120 Minutes
Current Affairs including General Knowledge	32		
Legal Reasoning	28		
Logical Reasoning	24		
Quantitative Aptitude	14		
TOTAL	120	120	



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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



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SECTION I — ENGLISH LANGUAGE**PASSAGE 1**

For a considerable part of modern political thought, the expansion of information was treated as almost synonymous with the expansion of knowledge. The assumption was intuitively attractive: if citizens could obtain more information at lower cost, they would presumably be better positioned to evaluate competing claims, scrutinise institutions, and revise mistaken beliefs. Digital communication appears, at first glance, to have fulfilled this promise on an unprecedented scale. Yet the relationship between information abundance and public knowledge has proved considerably less straightforward.

The difficulty is not simply that false information circulates alongside accurate information. A more fundamental problem concerns the changing economics of attention. Individuals do not encounter information as a neutral collection from which they independently select what is relevant. Platforms, institutions and social networks influence what becomes visible, what is repeated and what is rendered salient. The resulting environment can produce an unusual paradox: greater availability of information may coexist with narrower practical exposure to disagreement.

This does not necessarily mean that technological mediation makes independent judgment impossible. Individuals retain the capacity to seek unfamiliar sources, compare competing accounts and revise their conclusions. But such activities require effort, and the informational environment distributes that effort unevenly. A person may therefore possess access to an enormous quantity of information while encountering only a relatively small portion of the evidence relevant to a question.

The problem is consequently better understood as one of epistemic organisation than of information scarcity. A society may have solved the problem of obtaining information while leaving unresolved the more difficult questions of selection, verification and interpretation. Indeed, when the volume of available material becomes sufficiently large, the ability to distinguish the significant from the merely salient may become more important than the ability to locate information in the first place.

This complicates the familiar democratic claim that an informed citizenry follows naturally from greater transparency. Transparency can make evidence available without making that evidence intelligible, comparable or politically consequential. The democratic value of information therefore depends not only upon its accessibility but also upon the institutional and cognitive conditions under which citizens encounter and evaluate it.

Questions 1–6

1. The central argument of the passage is that:

- A. digital platforms have made democratic deliberation impossible by controlling access to information
- B. increasing the availability of information does not necessarily produce better-informed citizens

- C. citizens have become less interested in political disagreement because of technological change
- D. transparency is fundamentally incompatible with meaningful democratic decision-making

2. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the author's argument?

- A. Most citizens obtain political information from digital platforms rather than newspapers.
- B. Digital platforms frequently expose users to information that contradicts their existing political views.
- C. Individuals generally prefer information that confirms their prior beliefs.
- D. The amount of information available online has increased substantially over the last decade.

3. The phrase "epistemic organisation" in the fourth paragraph most nearly refers to:

- A. the institutional ownership of information-producing organisations
- B. the process by which information is selected, arranged, evaluated and interpreted
- C. the legal regulation of information platforms
- D. the systematic increase in the quantity of publicly available information

4. The author's discussion of the "economics of attention" primarily serves to:

- A. establish that technological companies deliberately disseminate false information
- B. explain why information abundance can coexist with restricted exposure to relevant evidence
- C. demonstrate that individuals lack the intellectual capacity to process modern information
- D. show that social networks are more influential than political institutions

5. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- A. Greater transparency is democratically valuable only when citizens can meaningfully evaluate the information made available.
- B. Information platforms should be legally prohibited from determining what users encounter.
- C. Citizens who encounter conflicting information are necessarily better informed.
- D. The expansion of digital information has reduced the total quantity of reliable knowledge available to society.

6. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the proposition that "more information produces better-informed citizens"?

- A. Complete endorsement
- B. Qualified scepticism
- C. Moral condemnation
- D. Indifference

PASSAGE 2

The modern enthusiasm for measuring institutional performance rests upon an understandable concern: institutions that exercise public power should be capable of explaining what they accomplish. Metrics appear to provide a common language through which otherwise difficult questions of effectiveness can be rendered comparable. A university can report graduation rates; a hospital can report waiting times; a court can report case disposal figures. Such measurements can expose persistent failures that anecdotal accounts might obscure.

Yet measurement does not merely describe institutional reality. It can also alter it. Once a metric becomes attached to rewards, penalties or reputational consequences, institutions acquire incentives to organise their behaviour around improving the measured outcome. This need not be fraudulent. A hospital seeking to reduce waiting times may genuinely reorganise its operations. The difficulty arises when the measured indicator becomes an imperfect proxy for the underlying objective. What is easy to count can gradually acquire greater institutional importance than what is difficult to count.

This phenomenon is sometimes described as a form of metric displacement: the indicator that was originally intended to represent an objective becomes, in practice, the objective itself. A university might improve graduation rates by reducing academic requirements; a court might increase disposal figures by prioritising simpler cases; a public agency might reduce reported complaints by making the complaint procedure more difficult to access. In each instance, the metric improves while the underlying institutional purpose may not.

It would therefore be mistaken to conclude that measurement is inherently undesirable. The absence of metrics does not produce neutrality; it merely leaves institutional judgments less visible and potentially less contestable. The more defensible position is that metrics should be treated as instruments of judgment rather than substitutes for judgment. Their usefulness depends upon whether decision-makers remain attentive to the distinction between what an institution is trying to achieve and what it happens to measure.

The deeper problem is thus not quantification itself but the institutional temptation to confuse legibility with success. A system may become exceptionally good at demonstrating measurable improvement while becoming progressively less capable of recognising failures that its indicators were never designed to capture.

7. The primary concern of the passage is that:

- A. public institutions are generally incapable of measuring their own performance
- B. performance metrics can become substitutes for the institutional objectives they were intended to represent

- C. quantitative measures are inherently less reliable than anecdotal evidence
D. institutional transparency inevitably produces perverse incentives
8. The examples involving universities, courts and public agencies are primarily used to:
- A. demonstrate that institutions deliberately manipulate statistics
 - B. illustrate how improving a metric may diverge from achieving the underlying objective
 - C. establish that public institutions should not be evaluated quantitatively
 - D. compare the relative efficiency of different public institutions
9. Which of the following most strengthens the author's argument?
- A. Institutions with measurable objectives often perform better than institutions without formal evaluation systems.
 - B. Employees frequently disagree about which institutional outcomes matter most.
 - C. Institutions that are rewarded for reducing a particular metric subsequently adopt practices that improve the metric while worsening unmeasured outcomes.
 - D. Quantitative indicators are easier for citizens to understand than qualitative assessments.
10. The statement that "measurement does not merely describe institutional reality" implies that measurement:
- A. can influence the behaviour it is intended merely to observe
 - B. is necessarily inaccurate when applied to public institutions
 - C. should be replaced by qualitative judgment
 - D. prevents institutions from identifying their own failures
11. Which of the following is the most important qualification introduced by the author?
- A. Metrics can be useful provided they remain subordinate to the objectives they are designed to measure.
 - B. Metrics should be abandoned whenever institutions receive financial incentives.
 - C. Public institutions should be evaluated exclusively through qualitative judgments.
 - D. Institutional performance cannot be compared across different organisations.
12. If an institution reports a substantial improvement in its principal performance metric, the passage would most strongly caution us against concluding that:
- A. the institution has become more transparent
 - B. the metric has become easier to measure

- C. the institution has necessarily become more successful in fulfilling its underlying purpose
- D. the institution has responded to the incentives associated with measurement

PASSAGE 3

The language of neutrality occupies an unusual position in modern public institutions. A rule described as neutral is generally understood to apply equally to all persons, without privileging one group over another. Yet formal equality of application does not necessarily produce equality of effect. A regulation requiring every worker to satisfy an identical condition may appear impartial while imposing substantially different burdens on people whose circumstances differ.

This distinction does not establish that every unequal outcome demonstrates discrimination. Laws frequently produce different consequences for different people without being objectionable. The more difficult question is when a formally uniform rule should be regarded as substantively unfair. Answering it requires an assessment not merely of the rule's wording but also of its purpose, context and foreseeable effects.

The danger lies at both extremes. Treating every disparate outcome as proof of discrimination may convert ordinary regulatory distinctions into claims of unfairness. Conversely, insisting that only explicit distinctions matter can allow significant disadvantages to persist behind formally identical rules. The challenge is therefore to identify when a difference in effect is legally or morally relevant without assuming that equality requires identical treatment in every circumstance.

Questions 13–16

13. The passage is primarily concerned with the distinction between:
- A. legal and moral rules
 - B. formal equality and equality of effect
 - C. individual and collective rights
 - D. discrimination and affirmative action
14. Which of the following would most weaken the argument that formally neutral rules can produce substantively unequal effects?
- A. People with different circumstances sometimes respond differently to identical rules.
 - B. Most neutral rules impose broadly similar burdens across the population.
 - C. Some regulations are designed specifically to address unequal circumstances.
 - D. Identical rules can produce different outcomes in unusual situations.
15. The author cautions against treating every disparate outcome as discrimination primarily because:

- A. unequal outcomes are always legally permissible
- B. different outcomes may arise from legitimate regulatory distinctions
- C. formal equality is superior to substantive equality
- D. discrimination can only occur through intentional conduct

16. Which principle most closely captures the author's position?

- A. Equality necessarily requires identical treatment.
- B. Any unequal outcome establishes discriminatory treatment.
- C. Equality analysis may require considering context and effects in addition to formal wording.
- D. Neutral rules should always be presumed invalid when their effects differ.

PASSAGE 4

Societies often describe technological progress through the vocabulary of replacement: one technology displaces another, one form of labour gives way to another, and one institutional arrangement becomes obsolete. This vocabulary is useful because technological change does sometimes eliminate practices that can no longer compete economically. But it can also obscure a less dramatic and more consequential process: technological systems frequently persist by changing the conditions under which older systems operate.

The persistence of a technology does not necessarily mean that it remains dominant. A technology may survive because it performs a specialised function, because users value characteristics that newer alternatives do not reproduce, or because institutions have developed around it. In these circumstances, technological change is less a sequence of substitutions than a process of reconfiguration. New systems alter the economic and social environment of older ones without necessarily making them disappear.

This matters because predictions of technological transformation often rely upon adoption curves as though technological diffusion were a contest with a single winner. Yet an increase in the use of one technology does not automatically imply a corresponding disappearance of another. Digital payments can expand without eliminating cash; remote work can increase without abolishing offices; renewable energy can grow without immediately displacing all conventional energy sources.

The persistence of older systems can itself influence the trajectory of innovation. When technologies coexist, institutions must accommodate their interaction. Regulation may have to address both legacy and emerging systems; firms may design products that connect them; consumers may move between them depending on context. Technological change consequently becomes path-dependent: the existing institutional environment affects the opportunities available to new technologies, just as new technologies alter that environment.

This does not mean that technological disruption is illusory. Some technologies do become economically or socially obsolete. The more defensible claim is narrower: the speed and

consequences of technological change cannot be inferred solely from the rate at which a new technology is adopted. Adoption measures one dimension of transformation; it does not by itself reveal what has disappeared, what has adapted, and what continues to shape the system from underneath.

Questions 17–22

17. The principal argument of the passage is that:

- A. technological progress rarely results in the disappearance of older technologies
- B. adoption rates alone cannot adequately describe the consequences of technological change
- C. technological innovation is primarily determined by institutional regulation
- D. older technologies generally outperform newer alternatives in specialised contexts

18. The examples of digital payments, remote work and renewable energy are used primarily to show that:

- A. technological innovations invariably produce mixed social consequences
- B. adoption of a new technology does not necessarily entail elimination of an older one
- C. older technologies survive only because governments subsidise them
- D. technological transitions occur at approximately the same speed across sectors

19. The passage's argument about “path-dependence” most strongly implies that:

- A. technological development is completely determined by historical circumstances
- B. existing institutions can influence how new technologies develop and are integrated
- C. technological innovations cannot alter established institutions
- D. firms generally resist technologies that disrupt existing arrangements

20. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's central argument?

- A. In several major sectors, adoption of new technologies has historically been followed within a short period by the complete disappearance of incumbent technologies.
- B. Some older technologies remain useful for specialised applications.
- C. Institutions frequently modify regulations in response to technological innovation.
- D. Consumers sometimes use older and newer technologies simultaneously.

21. The author's qualification in the final paragraph is important because it:

- A. retracts the claim that technological disruption occurs
- B. acknowledges that coexistence is not universal while preserving the narrower claim about measuring transformation

- C. establishes that adoption rates are completely irrelevant to technological change
- D. argues that technological obsolescence is primarily a regulatory phenomenon

22. Which statement is most consistent with the passage?

- A. A technology's declining market share is sufficient evidence that it has ceased to influence the surrounding institutional system.
- B. Technological competition should always be understood as a contest in which only one technology can survive.
- C. A new technology can transform an existing system even when the older technology continues to exist within it.
- D. The persistence of older technologies demonstrates that technological progress is fundamentally illusory.

SECTION II — CURRENT AFFAIRS & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**Passage 1 — Global Institutions, Trade & Geoeconomics**

In recent years, international economic governance has increasingly been shaped by measures that sit somewhere between conventional trade policy and broader strategic policy. Governments have invoked economic security, supply-chain resilience, technological sovereignty and national-security concerns while regulating trade and investment. The resulting landscape is more fragmented than the tariff-centred trading system traditionally associated with the post-war period.

At the same time, institutions such as the World Trade Organization continue to provide the principal multilateral framework for international trade. Yet the WTO faces structural difficulties, particularly in dispute settlement and in reaching consensus among a much larger and more economically diverse membership. Regional and plurilateral arrangements have therefore acquired greater practical significance.

This does not mean that multilateral trade has disappeared. Rather, global commerce increasingly operates through overlapping layers of multilateral rules, regional agreements, national regulations and strategic economic measures. Understanding this system requires distinguishing between the formal institutional architecture of global trade and the increasingly strategic manner in which states use economic policy.

23. Which institution remains the principal multilateral framework for international trade?

- A. International Monetary Fund
- B. World Trade Organization
- C. World Bank
- D. OECD

24. The passage most directly identifies which development as contributing to greater fragmentation in global economic governance?

- A. Complete abolition of tariffs worldwide
- B. Increased use of economic measures for strategic and security objectives
- C. Withdrawal of states from international commerce
- D. Replacement of all multilateral institutions by regional banks

25. Which of the following is most closely associated with the WTO's institutional difficulties mentioned in the passage?

- A. Absence of any member states from developing economies
- B. Inability to conduct international trade negotiations
- C. Difficulties surrounding dispute settlement and consensus-based decision-making
- D. Lack of authority to publish trade statistics

26. Which distinction is central to the passage?

- A. Domestic taxation versus international taxation
- B. Formal institutional architecture versus strategic use of economic policy
- C. Developed states versus developing states
- D. Imports versus exports

27. Which of the following best follows from the passage?

- A. Regional trade arrangements necessarily undermine international trade.
- B. Multilateral trade institutions have become entirely irrelevant.
- C. Global commerce may simultaneously operate through multiple overlapping legal and policy frameworks.
- D. National security concerns have eliminated conventional trade policy.

Passage 2 — Climate Governance & Global Agreements

International climate governance operates through a combination of global commitments, national policies, financial mechanisms and scientific assessments. The Paris Agreement established a framework under which states submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs), reflecting their own national circumstances while being subject to an iterative process of review and progressively increasing ambition.

The architecture is deliberately different from a system in which a single international authority dictates identical emissions targets to every state. It instead combines nationally determined commitments with transparency, reporting and periodic collective assessment. The logic is that repeated cycles of disclosure and review can generate pressure for stronger action even when enforcement is not equivalent to that found in domestic legal systems.

Climate governance has also increasingly focused on adaptation, loss and damage, climate finance and the relationship between mitigation and development. Consequently, understanding contemporary climate diplomacy requires attention not merely to emissions reduction but also to questions of equity, financing and institutional capacity.

28. What mechanism forms a central part of the Paris Agreement architecture described in the passage?

- A. Uniform emissions quotas imposed by a central authority
- B. Nationally determined contributions
- C. Compulsory carbon taxation administered by the UN
- D. Mandatory relocation of populations affected by climate change

29. The passage suggests that NDCs differ from centrally imposed targets because they:

- A. are entirely exempt from international scrutiny
- B. are determined according to national circumstances within a broader review framework
- C. apply only to developed countries
- D. have no relationship with climate mitigation

30. Which concept refers most directly to measures addressing the consequences of climate change rather than primarily preventing future emissions?

- A. Adaptation
- B. Mitigation
- C. Carbon pricing
- D. Decarbonisation

31. The passage indicates that transparency and periodic review are significant because they:

- A. automatically impose criminal penalties on non-compliant states
- B. can create pressure for progressively stronger action
- C. eliminate differences in national circumstances
- D. replace domestic climate legislation

32. Which of the following is NOT identified as a contemporary concern of climate governance in the passage?

- A. Climate finance
- B. Loss and damage
- C. Adaptation
- D. International criminal prosecution of emitters

33. The passage's treatment of climate governance is best described as:

- A. Focused exclusively on emission reduction
- B. Primarily concerned with imposing identical obligations
- C. Multidimensional, involving mitigation, adaptation, finance and equity
- D. Entirely dependent upon domestic courts

Passage 3 — Technology, Artificial Intelligence & International Regulation

The rapid development of artificial intelligence has generated regulatory questions that do not fit neatly within older categories of technology law. Questions concerning automated decision-making, transparency, safety, intellectual property, privacy and accountability frequently overlap. Different jurisdictions have responded through different regulatory strategies, ranging

from comprehensive legislative frameworks to sector-specific rules and executive or administrative measures.

One important development has been the emergence of risk-based approaches. Instead of treating every AI system identically, regulators may distinguish between applications according to their potential impact or level of risk. Such approaches attempt to balance innovation with safeguards, although the precise definition of unacceptable or high-risk uses remains contested.

International coordination is complicated by differences in legal traditions, economic interests and regulatory priorities. Consequently, the emergence of AI governance does not necessarily point toward a single global regulatory model. It may instead produce a system in which different national frameworks interact with international standards, technical norms and private-sector practices.

34. What regulatory approach is specifically identified in the passage?

- A. Risk-based regulation
- B. Absolute prohibition of AI
- C. Uniform taxation of AI systems
- D. Regulation exclusively through criminal law

35. Under a risk-based approach, AI systems are generally distinguished according to:

- A. The nationality of their developers alone
- B. Their potential impact or level of risk
- C. Their commercial profitability alone
- D. Whether they are developed by governments

36. Which of the following is identified as an area creating AI governance questions?

- A. Automated decision-making
- B. Maritime boundary delimitation
- C. Agricultural land redistribution
- D. Currency convertibility

37. Why does the passage suggest that a single global AI regulatory model may not emerge easily?

- A. AI technology is used only in a small number of countries.
- B. States have identical legal systems but different technologies.
- C. Jurisdictions differ in legal traditions, economic interests and regulatory priorities.
- D. International organisations have prohibited AI regulation.

38. Which statement is most consistent with the passage?

- A. International standards necessarily override domestic AI laws.
- B. AI governance may involve interaction between national rules, international standards and private practices.
- C. Risk-based regulation eliminates all regulatory uncertainty.
- D. AI regulation is limited to privacy law.

Passage 4 — Indian Polity & Constitutional Developments

The Constitution of India establishes a federal system with a strong Union, while distributing legislative and executive powers between the Union and the States. Certain constitutional mechanisms, however, permit greater Union involvement under specified circumstances. The constitutional design therefore cannot be accurately described either as purely federal or as a unitary system.

The distribution of legislative subjects is primarily structured through the Union List, State List and Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule. Parliament possesses exclusive legislative competence over subjects in the Union List, while both Parliament and State legislatures may ordinarily legislate on matters in the Concurrent List, subject to constitutional rules governing conflicts between laws.

The Constitution also establishes an independent judiciary with the power of judicial review. Through constitutional interpretation, courts have developed doctrines concerning the limits of governmental power and the relationship between constitutional provisions. The resulting system combines representative government with constitutional restraints on legislative and executive authority.

39. The distribution of legislative subjects between the Union and States is primarily contained in:

- A. Fifth Schedule
- B. Sixth Schedule
- C. Seventh Schedule
- D. Ninth Schedule

40. Under the constitutional scheme described, both Parliament and State legislatures ordinarily possess legislative competence over:

- A. Union List subjects
- B. State List subjects
- C. Concurrent List subjects
- D. Residuary subjects exclusively assigned to States

41. Which institution is principally associated with exercising judicial review in India?
- A. Election Commission of India
 - B. Supreme Court and High Courts
 - C. Finance Commission
 - D. Union Public Service Commission
42. Which description most accurately reflects the constitutional arrangement discussed?
- A. Purely unitary
 - B. Purely federal without any centralising features
 - C. Federal structure with significant Union powers
 - D. Confederal

Passage 5 — Indian Economy & Financial Institutions

India's monetary and financial architecture includes several institutions with distinct but interconnected functions. The Reserve Bank of India is the country's central bank and performs monetary, regulatory and supervisory functions. The Securities and Exchange Board of India regulates the securities market, while the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India oversees the insurance sector.

The distinction between monetary policy and fiscal policy is also fundamental. Monetary policy primarily concerns the management of money, liquidity and interest rates by the central bank, whereas fiscal policy concerns government decisions relating to taxation, expenditure and borrowing. Although the two influence one another, they are institutionally distinct.

Financial stability therefore cannot be understood through a single indicator. Inflation, interest rates, credit conditions, government finances, banking-sector health and developments in capital markets may all interact in shaping economic conditions.

43. Which institution is India's central bank?
- A. SEBI
 - B. RBI
 - C. IRDAI
 - D. PFRDA
44. Which of the following falls primarily within fiscal policy?
- A. Government taxation and expenditure
 - B. Central-bank policy rates
 - C. Management of banking liquidity by the RBI
 - D. Regulation of securities exchanges

45. SEBI primarily regulates:

- A. Insurance
- B. Pension funds
- C. Securities markets
- D. Monetary policy

46. Which statement best captures the relationship between monetary and fiscal policy described in the passage?

- A. They are identical because both determine government spending.
- B. They are institutionally distinct but can influence one another.
- C. Monetary policy is controlled by Parliament alone.
- D. Fiscal policy is exclusively determined by the RBI.

Passage 6 — International Organisations, Science & Static GK

International organisations frequently serve different institutional purposes. The United Nations provides a broad framework for international cooperation and collective security; the International Court of Justice adjudicates disputes between states and gives advisory opinions in accordance with its jurisdiction; and the International Criminal Court prosecutes individuals for specified international crimes under the Rome Statute.

Scientific and cultural institutions similarly operate within specialised mandates. UNESCO works in areas including education, science and culture, while the World Health Organization coordinates international public-health efforts. The International Atomic Energy Agency is associated with peaceful uses of nuclear energy and nuclear safeguards.

Understanding these organisations requires attention to their separate mandates rather than treating them as interchangeable components of a single international legal system.

47. The International Court of Justice primarily deals with:

- A. Criminal prosecution of individuals
- B. Disputes between states and advisory opinions
- C. Regulation of international stock exchanges
- D. Enforcement of domestic criminal law

48. The International Criminal Court primarily exercises jurisdiction over:

- A. States as parties to trade disputes
- B. Individuals accused of specified international crimes
- C. International corporations involved in tax disputes
- D. Domestic constitutional disputes

49. The Rome Statute is principally associated with:

- A. International Criminal Court
- B. International Monetary Fund
- C. World Trade Organization
- D. International Court of Justice

50. Which organisation is specifically associated with international public health?

- A. UNESCO
- B. WHO
- C. IAEA
- D. WTO

51. The IAEA is particularly associated with:

- A. Nuclear energy and safeguards
- B. International criminal prosecution
- C. Global maritime boundaries
- D. International labour standards

52. UNESCO's mandate includes:

- A. Education, science and culture
- B. Monetary policy and exchange rates
- C. International criminal trials
- D. Global trade dispute settlement

53. Which statement correctly distinguishes the ICJ from the ICC?

- A. The ICJ prosecutes individuals, while the ICC hears disputes between states.
- B. The ICJ deals principally with states, while the ICC prosecutes individuals for specified international crimes.
- C. Both exclusively prosecute individuals.
- D. Both exclusively resolve commercial disputes.

54. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECTLY matched?

- A. WHO — Public health
- B. IAEA — Nuclear safeguards

- C. UNESCO — Education, science and culture
- D. ICC — Disputes between states as its principal function

SECTION III — LEGAL REASONING

Passage 1

Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. Constitutional equality does not necessarily require that every person be treated identically. A classification may be constitutionally permissible where there is an intelligible differentia distinguishing persons or things grouped together from those left outside the group, and that differentia bears a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved.

However, the classification cannot be arbitrary or based on distinctions unrelated to the legislative objective. The constitutional inquiry is therefore not merely whether two groups have been treated differently, but whether the distinction has a constitutionally sufficient justification.

Consider the following situations independently.

55. A State government introduces a scholarship exclusively for students from families whose annual income is below ₹3 lakh. The government states that the purpose is to improve access to higher education among economically disadvantaged students. A student with an annual family income of ₹4 lakh challenges the scheme, arguing that all students must receive identical treatment under Article 14.

Which is the strongest application of the principle?

- A. The scheme necessarily violates Article 14 because all students are similarly situated as students.
- B. The scheme may be valid because economic disadvantage can constitute a relevant basis of classification connected to the objective.
- C. The scheme violates Article 14 unless every student receives exactly the same amount.
- D. Any classification involving income is automatically unconstitutional.

56. A law provides a special licensing regime for businesses operating within 500 metres of a protected ecological zone. The stated objective is to reduce environmental damage in sensitive areas. A business located 2 kilometres away challenges the distinction.

Which fact would most strongly support the constitutionality of the classification?

- A. The businesses outside the zone dislike the law.
- B. Scientific evidence shows that commercial activity within 500 metres creates substantially greater ecological risks.
- C. The government has never regulated businesses before.
- D. Businesses outside the zone also contribute taxes.

57. Suppose a statute divides applicants for a public benefit into Group X and Group Y solely according to whether their surnames begin with letters A–M or N–Z. The government provides no connection between the division and the purpose of the benefit.

Which conclusion follows most directly?

- A. The classification is valid because two objectively identifiable groups exist.
- B. The classification is likely invalid because the distinction lacks a rational connection with the legislative objective.
- C. The classification is valid whenever the legislature expressly records it.
- D. Article 14 prohibits every distinction between citizens.

58. A State creates subsidised public transport exclusively for residents of remote mountainous districts because transportation costs there are substantially higher and access to essential services is limited. Residents of urban districts challenge the scheme.

Which argument most directly supports the State?

- A. Urban residents are never entitled to State benefits.
- B. Geographical classification can be permissible when the geographical distinction is connected to the purpose of the scheme.
- C. Article 14 allows governments to discriminate geographically without justification.
- D. Any difference in transportation costs automatically establishes constitutionality.

59. A government employment scheme gives preference to candidates from districts that historically have extremely low access to government employment. Assume reliable data establishes the disparity and the measure is designed to address it.

Which principle is most relevant?

- A. Equality may permit measures that treat differently situated groups differently when the classification serves a legitimate constitutional objective.
- B. Equality always requires identical treatment regardless of circumstances.
- C. Historical disadvantage is legally irrelevant to equality analysis.
- D. Government employment schemes cannot ever distinguish between applicants.

60. A statute creates two categories of factories based on their annual production capacity. The government claims that larger factories require stricter pollution controls. However, official environmental data shows that smaller factories in the same industry produce equal or greater pollution per unit of output.

Which fact most seriously weakens the classification?

- A. Large factories are more profitable.
- B. Factory owners prefer uniform regulation.
- C. The chosen classification does not meaningfully correspond to the environmental harm the law seeks to address.
- D. The statute was enacted by Parliament.

Passage 2

A valid contract ordinarily requires, among other elements, an offer, acceptance and consideration. An offer must demonstrate an intention to be bound upon acceptance and must be sufficiently definite. A mere invitation to negotiate or invitation to make offers does not itself constitute an offer.

Acceptance must correspond with the terms of the offer. Where a purported acceptance introduces a new or materially different term, it may amount to a counter-offer rather than acceptance. Further, acceptance generally must be communicated in the manner contemplated by the offer or, where no particular mode is prescribed, in a reasonable manner.

Consideration refers to something of value in the eyes of law given at the desire of the promisor. A promise made without consideration is generally unenforceable, subject to recognised exceptions.

61. A furniture company publishes an advertisement stating: "Premium oak table, ₹40,000. Interested buyers may contact us for final terms and availability." Rahul immediately sends an email stating, "I accept your offer and will pay ₹40,000."

Which is the best conclusion?

- A. A contract automatically arises because the advertisement contains a price.
- B. The advertisement is likely an invitation to negotiate rather than a definite offer.
- C. Rahul's email creates a binding contract regardless of the company's response.
- D. A price advertisement can never constitute an offer under any circumstances.

62. A offers to sell a car to B for ₹6 lakh. B replies, "I accept, provided you include a two-year maintenance package at no additional cost."

What is B's response most appropriately characterised as?

- A. Absolute acceptance
- B. Counter-offer
- C. Revocation by A
- D. Acceptance by silence

63. A offers to sell a machine to B and specifies that acceptance must be communicated by email. B posts a letter accepting the offer before the deadline. The letter arrives after the deadline.

Which principle is most relevant?

- A. B necessarily accepted because posting is always sufficient.
- B. The specified mode of communication may matter because acceptance must generally comply with the prescribed mode.
- C. A can never prescribe a mode of acceptance.
- D. The contract automatically exists from the moment B writes the letter.

64. X promises to pay Y ₹50,000 if Y paints X's house. Y paints the house at X's request. X subsequently refuses to pay.

Which element most clearly supports Y's claim?

- A. Y provided consideration by performing the requested act.
- B. Y gave no consideration because painting is a service.
- C. X's promise was necessarily gratuitous.
- D. Consideration is irrelevant to contractual enforceability.

65. A tells B: "I will give you ₹20,000 next month because you are my friend." B provides nothing in return. Assuming no statutory exception applies, which is most accurate?

- A. The promise is ordinarily unenforceable for want of consideration.
- B. The promise is automatically enforceable because friendship constitutes consideration.
- C. The promise becomes enforceable merely because B believes A.
- D. A moral obligation always constitutes consideration.

Passage 3

Criminal liability ordinarily depends upon both a prohibited act and, where the offence requires it, the requisite mental element. Different offences prescribe different mental states, such as intention, knowledge, recklessness or negligence. The precise mental element required must therefore be determined from the applicable offence.

Causation may also become important where liability depends upon a prohibited consequence. An accused person is generally responsible only where the required causal connection exists between the conduct and the consequence. A later event does not necessarily break the chain of causation merely because it contributes to the result; the legal significance of the later event depends upon its nature and circumstances.

A genuine mistake of fact may, in circumstances recognised by criminal law, prevent the formation of the required mental element. A mistake of law ordinarily receives different treatment.

66. A person accidentally knocks over a glass while reaching for a book. The glass breaks and causes a minor injury to another person. Assume the relevant offence requires intentional causing of injury.

Which is the strongest conclusion?

- A. The person is necessarily guilty because physical causation alone establishes intentional liability.
- B. The absence of the required intention may prevent liability for an offence requiring intentional injury.
- C. Every accidental injury is automatically criminal.
- D. Intention is irrelevant whenever an injury occurs.

67. A intentionally pushes B, causing B to fall and suffer a serious injury. While being transported to hospital, B dies because the ambulance is involved in an unrelated collision.

Assume the collision is wholly independent of the original injury and constitutes an extraordinary intervening event. Which principle is most relevant?

- A. The original act can never be relevant once another event occurs.
- B. An independent intervening event may, depending on its nature, break the causal chain.
- C. Any later event automatically transfers liability to the later actor.
- D. Causation is irrelevant in consequence-based offences.

68. A genuinely believes, based on a reasonable but incorrect factual assumption, that an object belongs to him and takes it. The relevant offence requires dishonest intention to appropriate another's property.

Which is most consistent with the passage?

- A. A mistake of fact may prevent the required dishonest mental element.
- B. Mistake of fact can never affect criminal liability.
- C. The mistake automatically proves dishonesty.
- D. Mistake of law and mistake of fact are legally identical.

69. A knows that throwing a heavy object from a rooftop into a crowded street creates an obvious risk of seriously injuring someone. He nevertheless does so for entertainment, and a pedestrian is injured.

Which mental state is most clearly supported by these facts?

- A. Mere accident with no awareness of risk
- B. Conscious disregard of a known risk
- C. Complete absence of causation
- D. Mistake of fact

70. A deliberately poisons B. Before the poison takes effect, C independently shoots B and causes an injury that would itself be fatal. B dies from C's injury rather than the poison.

Which issue becomes central in determining A's criminal liability for B's death?

- A. Whether A's conduct was causally connected to the death under the applicable legal standard.
- B. Whether poisoning is always a civil wrong only.
- C. Whether B consented to being poisoned.
- D. Whether C's act can never have legal significance.

Passage 4

Negligence generally requires a duty of care, breach of that duty, causation and legally recognised damage. Whether a duty exists depends upon the relationship between the parties and the circumstances. Breach is assessed by reference to the standard of reasonable care expected in the circumstances.

The defence of contributory negligence may arise where the claimant's own unreasonable conduct contributes to the harm suffered. However, the mere fact that a claimant could have behaved more cautiously does not automatically eliminate the defendant's liability.

The doctrine of *volenti non fit injuria*, where applicable, requires genuine and voluntary acceptance of the relevant risk. Mere knowledge that a risk exists does not necessarily amount to consent to waive legal rights arising from it.

71. A hospital negligently leaves a wet floor outside a patient's ward without warning signs. The patient slips and fractures his arm.

Which element most directly establishes the hospital's breach?

- A. The patient entered the hospital voluntarily.
- B. The hospital failed to take reasonable precautions against a foreseeable slipping hazard.
- C. The patient's injury was physically painful.
- D. Hospitals are absolutely liable for every accident occurring on their premises.

72. A pedestrian crosses a road while looking at his phone. At the same time, a speeding driver ignores a red traffic signal and hits him.

Which is the most appropriate application of the principles?

- A. The pedestrian's conduct automatically eliminates the driver's liability.
- B. The driver's conduct is irrelevant because the pedestrian was distracted.
- C. The pedestrian's conduct may constitute contributory negligence, potentially affecting liability, but does not necessarily eliminate the driver's liability.
- D. Only one party can ever be negligent.

73. A mountaineer signs a form acknowledging that climbing involves risks. A tour operator then deliberately ignores mandatory safety procedures, resulting in injury.

Which statement is most consistent with the passage?

- A. The signed acknowledgement automatically establishes volenti for every possible risk.
- B. Knowledge of risk is necessarily identical to voluntary acceptance of negligent conduct.
- C. The operator cannot rely automatically on volenti merely because the participant knew that climbing was dangerous.
- D. Volenti applies whenever an activity involves any inherent risk.

74. A manufacturer sells a household appliance with a concealed defect that creates a foreseeable risk of electric shock. The manufacturer argues that the consumer should have inspected the internal wiring before use.

Which argument is strongest?

- A. Consumers must ordinarily dismantle every appliance before using it.
- B. A reasonable consumer may not be expected to discover a concealed defect of this nature, particularly where the manufacturer created the foreseeable risk.
- C. Manufacturers have no duty regarding product safety.
- D. A defect can never establish negligence if the product was sold legally.

Passage 5

Natural justice is concerned with procedural fairness in decision-making. Two widely recognised principles are the rule against bias and the right to a fair opportunity of hearing. Their application depends upon context, and the law does not invariably require an elaborate oral hearing in every administrative decision.

Where an authority takes a decision affecting a person's rights or interests, procedural fairness may require that the affected person receive adequate notice of the case against them and a meaningful opportunity to respond. However, exceptions may arise where, for example, immediate action is necessary to protect public safety, subject to applicable legal requirements and subsequent procedural safeguards.

The rule against bias is concerned with the possibility that the decision-maker's personal, financial or institutional interest may compromise impartial decision-making.

75. A licensing authority proposes to cancel a restaurant's licence for alleged repeated violations. It sends the owner a detailed notice describing the allegations and gives the owner seven days to respond before making a final decision.

Which principle is most directly satisfied?

- A. Audi alteram partem
- B. Res judicata
- C. Double jeopardy
- D. Strict liability

76. A member of an administrative tribunal is deciding a dispute involving a company in which she owns a substantial financial interest.

Which principle is most directly implicated?

- A. Rule against bias
- B. Parliamentary privilege
- C. Separation of powers only
- D. Diplomatic immunity

77. A public-health authority temporarily closes a contaminated restaurant immediately after discovering an outbreak that poses an imminent risk to consumers. The law expressly permits immediate preventive closure, followed by a hearing within 48 hours.

Which is the strongest conclusion?

- A. Natural justice can never be applied where immediate action is taken.
- B. Immediate action may be justified where urgent public safety concerns exist, particularly where subsequent procedural safeguards are provided.
- C. The closure is automatically unconstitutional because prior hearing is always mandatory.
- D. A hearing after the decision can never satisfy procedural fairness.

78. An authority receives an anonymous complaint alleging misconduct by a public employee. Without informing the employee of the allegations or allowing any response, it permanently dismisses the employee.

Which principle is most directly violated?

- A. The employee was denied a meaningful opportunity to respond.
- B. The authority was required to conduct a criminal trial.
- C. Administrative authorities can never dismiss employees.
- D. The rule against bias automatically applies whenever a complaint is anonymous.

79. A disciplinary authority is personally hostile toward an employee and has repeatedly made public statements declaring that the employee is guilty before the disciplinary hearing begins.

Which fact is most relevant to a challenge based on natural justice?

- A. The employee disagrees with the authority's decision.
- B. The decision-maker's apparent prejudgment may undermine impartiality.
- C. The employee has no constitutional rights.
- D. Public statements can never be relevant to administrative fairness.

80. An authority refuses to provide an affected person with any information about the evidence relied upon against them, stating only that “the material is confidential,” and then makes an adverse decision.

Which issue is most directly raised?

- A. Whether the person had a meaningful opportunity to know and answer the case against them.
- B. Whether the authority possesses legislative power.
- C. Whether confidentiality automatically defeats every procedural safeguard.
- D. Whether the affected person committed a criminal offence.

81. Which statement best captures the relationship between natural justice and administrative decision-making?

- A. Every administrative decision requires a full courtroom-style trial.
- B. Procedural fairness is irrelevant to administrative authorities.
- C. The content of procedural fairness depends partly upon the nature and circumstances of the decision.
- D. Natural justice applies only to criminal prosecutions.

82. An authority argues that because a statute does not expressly use the words “right to hearing,” it can never be required to hear an affected person before making an adverse administrative decision.

Which response is most consistent with the passage?

- A. Procedural fairness may arise from the nature of the decision and applicable legal principles even where the statute does not expressly use those words.
- B. A hearing exists only where the statute uses the exact phrase “right to hearing.”
- C. Administrative law never recognises implied procedural safeguards.
- D. The Constitution applies only to legislative bodies.

SECTION IV — LOGICAL REASONING**Passage 1**

A city introduces a congestion-pricing programme under which vehicles entering the central business district during peak hours are charged a fee. Six months after implementation, average peak-hour traffic speed increases by 18%. Supporters conclude that the programme caused the improvement.

A transport researcher, however, argues that the conclusion is premature. During the same six-month period, the city completed two major metro extensions, introduced staggered working hours for government employees, and experienced an unusually high number of employees working remotely. The researcher also notes that traffic speed had already begun increasing three months before congestion pricing was introduced.

Supporters respond that none of these developments can fully explain the magnitude of the improvement and that the largest improvement occurred immediately after congestion pricing began.

83. Which of the following is the central issue raised by the researcher?

- A. Whether congestion pricing is politically popular
- B. Whether the observed improvement can reliably be attributed to congestion pricing rather than other factors
- C. Whether traffic speed is an appropriate measure of congestion
- D. Whether metro systems should receive public funding

84. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the supporters' causal claim?

- A. Residents generally dislike congestion charges.
- B. Cities with similar metro expansions but without congestion pricing did not experience comparable improvements in peak-hour traffic.
- C. The city collected substantial revenue from the congestion charge.
- D. Some drivers changed their travel times after the programme began.

85. Which fact would most weaken the supporters' argument?

- A. Traffic speeds improved most sharply on roads where congestion charges were highest.
- B. A large number of companies permanently shifted employees to remote work at exactly the same time.
- C. Some drivers opposed the congestion charge.
- D. The city used electronic toll collection.

86. The observation that traffic speed had begun increasing three months before congestion pricing primarily raises which concern?

- A. Selection bias
- B. Temporal ambiguity concerning the programme's causal effect
- C. Appeal to authority
- D. Definition ambiguity

87. Suppose researchers compare the city with a demographically similar city that introduced no congestion pricing, while controlling for metro expansion and remote work. The comparison would primarily help address:

- A. Whether congestion pricing is morally justified
- B. Whether other simultaneous changes could account for the observed improvement
- C. Whether residents understand the policy
- D. Whether traffic charges generate revenue

88. Which assumption is most necessary for the supporters' statement that "the largest improvement occurred immediately after congestion pricing began" to provide meaningful evidence of causation?

- A. No other major factor capable of affecting traffic changed at approximately the same time.
- B. All residents supported the policy.
- C. Traffic speeds never fluctuate naturally.
- D. The city had previously attempted congestion pricing.

Passage 2

A university proposes evaluating departments partly according to the number of papers published in internationally indexed journals. The administration argues that publication counts provide an objective and easily comparable indicator of research productivity.

A group of faculty members objects that publication counts can become a target rather than merely an indicator. If promotions and departmental funding depend heavily on publication numbers, researchers may have incentives to divide substantial research into multiple smaller papers, favour topics that are easier to publish, or prioritise quantity over long-term projects whose results take years to develop.

The administration replies that these risks can be addressed by using publication counts alongside peer review and other measures.

89. What is the faculty members' principal objection?

- A. International journals never publish high-quality research.
- B. Quantitative indicators can alter behaviour when they become attached to strong institutional incentives.

- C. Research quality cannot ever be evaluated.
- D. Universities should not compare departments.

90. Which assumption is most important to the administration's proposal that publication counts are an objective measure of research productivity?

- A. Number of publications is sufficiently related to meaningful research output to provide useful information.
- B. Every researcher prefers publishing frequently.
- C. Peer review is always biased.
- D. Long-term research has no academic value.

91. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the faculty members' concern?

- A. Departments with the strongest publication incentives subsequently show a significant increase in low-impact publications without a corresponding increase in substantive research quality.
- B. Researchers generally enjoy reading academic journals.
- C. Some journals publish articles in multiple languages.
- D. Universities already collect publication data.

92. Which would most weaken the faculty members' argument?

- A. Promotions are based almost entirely on publication counts.
- B. The university verifies publication quality and gives substantial weight to peer-reviewed impact and originality.
- C. Researchers know that publications affect funding.
- D. Publication numbers can be calculated easily.

93. The faculty members' argument assumes that:

- A. Researchers respond to institutional incentives in ways that can affect what they produce.
- B. Researchers are incapable of conducting serious research.
- C. Publication counts contain no information whatsoever.
- D. Peer review should be abolished.

94. If publication counts are retained but given only modest weight alongside peer assessment, originality, research impact and long-term contributions, which conclusion is most supported?

- A. The administration has completely eliminated every incentive distortion.
- B. The principal concern may be reduced because no single metric dominates evaluation.
- C. Publication counts become completely meaningless.
- D. Faculty members will necessarily publish less.

Passage 3

A technology company introduces a new smartphone application that provides personalised recommendations based on users' location history, browsing behaviour and purchasing patterns. The company argues that users benefit because the application becomes more accurate as it receives more data.

A consumer organisation responds that the relevant question is not simply whether users receive more personalised recommendations. Users may accept data collection without fully understanding the extent to which information from different services is combined. The organisation therefore argues that meaningful consent requires users to understand not merely that data will be collected, but also the significant purposes and consequences of the collection.

The company replies that its privacy policy is publicly available and users are required to click "I agree" before using the application.

95. What is the consumer organisation's main argument?

- A. Personalised recommendations are always harmful.
- B. Formal acceptance of a privacy policy may not by itself establish meaningful informed consent.
- C. Companies should never collect location data.
- D. Users should receive identical recommendations.

96. Which assumption most strongly supports the consumer organisation's argument?

- A. Users may agree to terms without actually understanding the scope or consequences of data processing.
- B. Privacy policies are always deliberately deceptive.
- C. Personalised recommendations never provide benefits.
- D. All data collection is illegal.

97. Which fact would most weaken the consumer organisation's argument?

- A. The privacy policy is 80 pages long.
- B. The company provides a clear, concise explanation of data categories, purposes, retention and cross-service combination before consent, and testing shows users understand it.
- C. Users receive personalised recommendations.
- D. The company stores some data electronically.

98. The company's statement that users must click "I agree" most directly establishes:

- A. That every user understood the policy.
- B. That a formal consent mechanism exists.
- C. That the company's processing is necessarily lawful.
- D. That users made an informed choice.

99. Which scenario most closely supports the distinction made by the consumer organisation?

- A. A user reads a clear explanation of data processing and deliberately chooses to permit it.
- B. A user clicks "I agree" because access is blocked until the button is pressed, without being given understandable information about extensive cross-service profiling.
- C. A user refuses personalised recommendations.
- D. A company collects only anonymous statistical data.

100. Which additional fact would most strengthen the company's response?

- A. Independent testing shows that users, after receiving the company's explanation, accurately understand what data is collected and how it is combined.
- B. The company's application has millions of downloads.
- C. Competitors collect similar data.
- D. The application's recommendations are popular.

Passage 4

A study examines whether students who regularly use a particular digital learning platform perform better in examinations. Researchers survey 10,000 students and find that students who use the platform at least five times a week have, on average, examination scores 12% higher than students who use it less frequently.

The platform's developer concludes that frequent use improves academic performance.

Several researchers caution against this conclusion. Students who use the platform frequently may differ systematically from less frequent users. They may, for example, study more hours generally, have stronger prior academic performance, receive greater parental support, or possess better access to educational resources.

The study's authors acknowledge that their data demonstrate an association but state that further research would be required to establish causation.

101. What is the principal logical flaw in the developer's conclusion?

- A. The sample contains 10,000 students.
- B. The study establishes correlation but does not by itself establish that platform use caused

higher scores.

C. Examination scores cannot be measured.

D. Digital learning platforms cannot influence education.

102. Which of the following is a potential confounding variable identified in the passage?

A. Students' prior academic performance

B. The name of the platform

C. The number of researchers

D. The colour of the application interface

103. Which finding would most strengthen the causal claim?

A. Students who use the platform frequently report liking it.

B. Students randomly assigned to use the platform subsequently perform better than comparable students assigned not to use it, with other relevant conditions controlled.

C. The platform developer advertises extensively.

D. High-performing students use the platform.

104. Which finding would most weaken the causal claim?

A. After controlling for prior achievement, study hours, parental support and access to educational resources, the difference in scores disappears.

B. Students enjoy the platform.

C. The platform contains practice questions.

D. Some students use the platform daily.

105. Why is random assignment potentially valuable in this context?

A. It guarantees that every student receives the same examination score.

B. It can reduce systematic differences between groups that might otherwise provide alternative explanations for the observed association.

C. It eliminates the need for statistical analysis.

D. It ensures that the platform is effective.

106. Which statement best captures the authors' position?

A. The platform definitely improves examination performance.

B. The platform definitely has no educational value.

C. Frequent platform use is associated with higher scores, but the available evidence does not

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by itself establish causation.

D. Correlation and causation are always identical.

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SECTION V — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**Set 1 — University Admission & Performance Data**

A university receives applications from 2,400 students for three undergraduate programmes: Law, Economics and Political Science.

The distribution of applicants is as follows:

Programme	Male	Female	Total
Law	720	480	1,200
Economics	360	240	600
Political Science	300	300	600
Total	1,380	1,020	2,400

Of the applicants, 75% of Law applicants, 60% of Economics applicants, and 70% of Political Science applicants appear for the entrance examination.

Among those who appear, 80% of Law candidates, 75% of Economics candidates, and 65% of Political Science candidates qualify for the next stage.

107. What percentage of the total applicants appear for the entrance examination?

- A. 68%
- B. 69%
- C. 70%
- D. 71%

108. How many candidates qualify for the next stage from Law and Economics combined?

- A. 1,020
- B. 990
- C. 1,050
- D. 1,065

109. What is the ratio of the number of candidates qualifying from Law to those qualifying from Political Science?

- A. 120 : 70
- B. 240 : 991
- C. 24 : 13
- D. 25 : 14

110. Among the candidates who appear for the examination, what percentage are from Economics?

- A. 17.24%
- B. 18.18%
- C. 19.35%
- D. 21.43%

111. If 10% of the candidates who qualify from each programme subsequently withdraw, how many candidates remain in total?

- A. 1,390.52
- B. 1,395.47
- C. 1,136.7
- D. 1,410

Set 2 — Monthly Household Expenditure

A household has a monthly income of ₹80,000. Its expenditure is divided among five categories:

- Food: 25%
- Rent: 30%
- Education: 15%
- Transport: 10%
- Other expenses: remaining amount

The family subsequently receives a 10% salary increase. After the increase:

- Food expenditure rises by 12%
- Rent rises by 8%
- Education rises by 20%
- Transport rises by 15%
- Other expenses rise by 5%

112. What was the household's original expenditure on Other expenses?

- A. ₹14,000
- B. ₹16,000
- C. ₹18,000
- D. ₹20,000

113. What is the household's total expenditure after the salary increase?

- A. ₹70,040
- B. ₹85,640
- C. ₹88,720
- D. ₹71,640

114. After the salary increase, what percentage of the new income remains as savings?

- A. 5.5%
- B. 9.2%
- C. 2.0%
- D. None

Set 3 — Library Survey & Reading Habits

A university library surveys 800 students about their use of three resources: Print Books (P), E-books (E), and Online Journals (J).

The survey finds:

- 55% use Print Books.
- 60% use E-books.
- 45% use Online Journals.
- 30% use both Print Books and E-books.
- 25% use both E-books and Online Journals.
- 20% use both Print Books and Online Journals.
- 10% use all three resources.

Assume that the percentages involving two resources include students who also use the third resource.

115. How many students use at least one of the three resources?

- A. 680
- B. 700
- C. 760
- D. 740

116. How many students use Print Books and E-books but do not use Online Journals?

- A. 120
- B. 320
- C. 160
- D. 180

117. How many students use exactly one of the three resources?

- A. 320
- B. 360
- C. 380
- D. 400

118. How many students use exactly two of the three resources?

- A. 240
- B. 280
- C. 320
- D. 360

119. What percentage of students use neither Print Books nor E-books nor Online Journals?

- A. 8%
- B. 5%
- C. 12.5%
- D. 7%

120. Among students who use E-books, what percentage also use at least one of the other two resources?

- A. 60%
- B. 75%
- C. $58\frac{1}{3}\%$
- D. $62\frac{1}{2}\%$



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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
TOTAL	120				/120

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

YOUR SCORE

/120

ACCURACY: _____ %

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TIME ANALYSIS

TOTAL TIME TAKEN

_____ Minutes



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IDEAL TIME PER QUESTION

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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- Concept Clarity
- Speed & Accuracy
- Time Management
- Avoiding Silly Mistakes
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ROLL NUMBER (IN NUMERALS)

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1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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TEST BOOKLET CODE

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SIGNATURE

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS



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
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E
25	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
26	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
27	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
28	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
29	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
30	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
31	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
32	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
33	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
34	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
35	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
36	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
37	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
38	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
39	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
40	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
41	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
42	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
43	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
44	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
45	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
46	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
47	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
48	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E
49	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
50	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
51	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
52	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
53	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
54	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
55	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
56	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
57	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
58	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
59	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
60	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
61	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
62	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
63	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
64	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
65	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
66	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
67	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
68	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
69	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
70	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
71	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
72	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E
73	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
74	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
75	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
76	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
77	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
78	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
79	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
80	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
81	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
82	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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87	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
88	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
89	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
90	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
91	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
92	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
93	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
94	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
95	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
96	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q. No.	A	B	C	D	E
97	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
98	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
99	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
100	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
101	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
102	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
103	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
104	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
105	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
106	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
107	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
108	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
109	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
110	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
111	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
112	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
113	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
114	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
115	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
116	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
117	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
118	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
119	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
120	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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