CLAT UG - MOCK PAPER 1

1. Name of the Candidate : _____

2. Admit Card Number : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Duration of the Test: 2 hours (120 minutes)* Maximum Marks: 120

1. This Question Booklet (QB) contains 120 (One hundred and Twenty) Multiple Choice Questions across 32 pages, including 2 (Two) pages for rough work. No additional sheet(s) of paper will be supplied for rough work.

2. You have to answer ALL questions in the separate Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Response Sheet supplied along with this QB. You must READ the detailed instructions provided with the OMR Response Sheet BEFORE you start the test.

3. No clarification can be sought on the QB from anyone. In case of any discrepancy such as a printing error or missing pages in the QB, request the Invigilator to replace the QB and OMR Response Sheet. Do not use the previous OMR Response Sheet with the fresh QB.

4. You should write the QB Number and the OMR Response Sheet Number, and sign in the space/column provided in the Attendance Sheet.

5. The QB for the Under Graduate Programme is for 120 marks. Every Right Answer secures 1 mark. Every Wrong Answer results in the deduction of 0.25 mark. There shall be no deductions for Unanswered Questions.

6. You may retain the QB and the Candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet after the end of the test.

7. The use of any unfair means shall result in your disqualification. Possession of Electronic Devices such as mobile phones, headphones, digital watches, etc., is strictly prohibited in the test premises. Impersonation or any other unlawful practice will lead to your disqualification and possibly appropriate action under the law.

QUESTION BOOKLET NO. CB-UG-1-A

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL INSTRUCTED

* Eligible candidates may use the compensatory time applicable to them.

English Language

I.

On the evening the transmitter failed, Mala was halfway through the shipping forecast. She read the remaining lines before she noticed that the red light had gone out. In the studio window, her reflection continued to move its lips over a sea that no longer had listeners.

The station manager arrived carrying a torch and the expression he reserved for expenses. He suggested that she go home. The engineer would come in the morning. Mala began collecting the sheets, then put them back in order. At nine, a retired captain usually telephoned to complain about her pronunciation of the headland's name. He had not called. That absence seemed more final than the extinguished light.

She stayed to answer the telephone. The manager left. Outside, rain made the lane shine beneath the harbour lamps. At nine fifteen a woman rang to ask whether the music programme had been cancelled. Mala explained the fault. The woman said that her husband had taken the radio apart twice before accepting that it was not his machine. Mala laughed, and the woman laughed too. For the next hour, calls arrived about recipes, the result of a school match, and a song someone had promised to dedicate. Each caller had a different account of what had disappeared.

The captain rang last. "You said the headland correctly tonight," he announced.

"You couldn't have heard it. We were off the air."

"Then you'll have to do it correctly tomorrow."

After they had spoken, Mala went back into the studio. On the wall was a chart recording the station's audience estimates. She had always found the numbers reassuring, although she could never imagine so many people sitting quietly at once. That night she could imagine the woman beside the dismantled radio and the captain waiting to correct a syllable. The audience had become smaller in her mind and, somehow, less abstract.

In the morning the engineer replaced a component scarcely larger than a coin. He tested the signal and asked Mala to say something. She looked at the forecast. The wind had changed direction while the station was silent. She gave the harbour's name, then paused before giving the headland's. This time she heard both the word she was saying and the voice that would be listening for it. The red light, restored to its ordinary duty, offered no comment.

1. Why does the captain's failure to call initially seem significant to Mala?

(A) He was responsible for repairing the transmitter.
(B) He had promised to provide the evening's audience figures.
(C) He was the only listener legally permitted to telephone the station.
(D) His familiar complaint had become a personal sign that someone was listening.

2. The callers' different concerns suggest that the station:

(A) occupies different places in the routines of different listeners.
(B) is valued exclusively for its shipping forecasts.
(C) must replace all its programmes with telephone conversations.
(D) has no listeners interested in local events.

3. In the passage, "abstract" most nearly means:

(A) detached from particular, identifiable people.
(B) deliberately concealed from the public.
(C) completely without economic value.
(D) too complex to be expressed through language.

4. What is the effect of the captain's remark about tomorrow?

(A) It asks Mala to abandon the shipping forecast permanently.
(B) It proves that he heard the broadcast despite the technical failure.
(C) It establishes that he had caused the transmitter to fail.
(D) It expresses an expectation of the station's return through their familiar exchange.

5. Which statement best describes the narrator's access to the characters?

(A) Mala narrates the events retrospectively in the first person.
(B) The third-person narration chiefly follows Mala's perceptions and responses.
(C) The narrator reports every caller's private thoughts directly.
(D) The narrator confines the account to the engineer's technical observations.

6. The final reference to the red light primarily:

(A) establishes that technical repairs have made listeners unnecessary.
(B) suggests that the headland has changed its official name overnight.
(C) contrasts a functioning indicator with the human significance Mala now attaches to speaking.
(D) shows that the repaired station is still unable to transmit.

II.

Precision is sometimes mistaken for a refusal of figurative language. A statement is supposed to become more exact as it becomes less like a picture. Yet a description can be literal and still fail to help a reader understand. The instruction "move the object appropriately" contains no metaphor, but supplies remarkably little guidance.

A comparison can direct attention towards a relation that would otherwise take many sentences to explain. To call a discussion a bottleneck is to suggest that progress is being restricted at a particular point. The comparison does not require anyone to believe that a meeting has acquired glass walls. Its usefulness depends on the aspect it brings into view.

Difficulties arise when an illuminating comparison quietly becomes a complete explanation. A bottleneck has one narrow opening; a discussion may have several interacting obstacles. If the image leads a manager to remove one person and assume that every difficulty has disappeared, it has begun to substitute for investigation. The error lies not in using an image but in forgetting which features of the image were relevant.

The same caution applies to terms that have become so familiar that their figurative origins are barely noticed. We speak of the foundations of an argument, the flow of information and the climate of an organisation. These expressions can organise thought without being literal inventories of buildings, liquids or weather. Familiarity does not make them neutral; it can make their invitations harder to notice.

A careful writer need not therefore choose between a vivid sentence and a responsible one. The writer can ask what the comparison enables a reader to see, what it leaves obscure and where it should stop.

Sometimes the best next sentence is one that corrects the first image: the discussion has several restrictions, not a single narrow neck. Qualification can sharpen a comparison rather than drain it of force.

Precision is better understood as control over what a statement commits us to. Figures of speech are valuable when their limits remain available for examination. A literal expression can evade this discipline, and a metaphor can satisfy it. The decisive question is whether language helps identify the relationship at issue or encourages the reader to take an attractive resemblance as sufficient evidence for everything that follows.

7. The example "move the object appropriately" is used to show that:

(A) all instructions should contain a visual comparison.
(B) an object cannot be described without naming its material.
(C) precision requires the longest possible explanation.
(D) literal language is not necessarily informative or precise.

8. What is the principal danger in treating a discussion as a bottleneck?

(A) The comparison prevents anyone from recognising a restriction.
(B) Figurative language can refer only to natural objects.
(C) A limited comparison may be treated as a complete account of the problem.
(D) Readers will necessarily mistake the meeting for a physical bottle.

9. The word "illuminating", as used in the third paragraph, most nearly means:

(A) clarifying.
(B) electrically powered.
(C) conclusive.
(D) decorative.

10. Why does the author mention familiar expressions such as "the flow of information"?

(A) To argue that familiar expressions have no influence on interpretation.
(B) To show that habitual language can guide thought through comparisons that pass unnoticed.
(C) To recommend replacing every ordinary expression with technical vocabulary.
(D) To establish that information is literally a liquid.

11. Which practice would the author most likely endorse?

(A) Assume that a literal sentence requires no examination of its implications.
(B) Reject an otherwise useful comparison merely because it can be qualified.
(C) Treat a memorable image as sufficient proof of every associated conclusion.
(D) Use a useful comparison and make clear where its explanatory reach ends.

12. The central claim of the passage is that precision depends chiefly on:

(A) excluding every form of imagery from serious writing.
(B) using familiar expressions without drawing attention to them.
(C) understanding and controlling the implications of the language used.
(D) making every explanation resemble one simple physical object.

III.

The museum placed a replica beside an original vessel and invited visitors to handle the replica. It reproduced the shape, colour and uneven rim with considerable care. A visitor asked why the original should remain behind glass if the copy could show so much. The question is reasonable, but it assumes that everything we value in an object must be available to sight and touch.

An original can matter because of its history: who made it, how it was used, where it travelled, and how it reached the present. These are not additional colours painted on its surface. A replica may reproduce an appearance without having undergone the events that give the original a particular identity. This difference does not make the replica useless. It identifies a different kind of usefulness.

Handling a copy can reveal the relation between a vessel's weight and its shape. A reconstructed handle can help a visitor understand how an incomplete original might have been held. Such experiences need not compete with interest in the original's history. They can make that interest more informed. A display that refuses every reproduction may preserve an object's distance at the cost of making its use harder to imagine.

Trouble begins when the copy's status is concealed. A visitor who admires a declared reconstruction can judge what it claims to offer. A visitor misled into believing that the same reconstruction is an ancient object is being invited to attach a history it does not possess. The physical resemblance may remain unchanged while the grounds for appreciation change substantially.

Nor is the original's identity a reason to regard every claim made about it as settled. Its date, provenance and attributed maker can be disputed. Research may revise the account through which it is understood. Respect for an original should encourage such inquiry rather than turn the label into an object beyond criticism.

The replica and the original consequently answer overlapping questions. One can make a form accessible; the other can connect us with a particular material history. A good museum allows visitors to see the distinction without forcing them to choose a single kind of value. The hand reaching for the copy and the eye studying the protected vessel may belong to the same curious visitor.

13. What assumption underlies the visitor's opening question?

(A) That visitors are unable to learn anything through handling objects.
(B) That the object's relevant value can be exhausted by what a similar-looking copy makes perceptible.
(C) That the museum has openly admitted the original is a modern forgery.
(D) That the replica and original were made by the same craftsperson.

14. In this context, "provenance" most nearly refers to:

(A) the price of a ticket permitting entry to the museum.
(B) the colour added during a recent restoration.
(C) the exact measurement of an object's diameter.
(D) the history of an object's origin and ownership.

15. According to the passage, a declared replica can be valuable because it:

(A) necessarily acquires the same past as the original once it is displayed.
(B) proves that historical identity never contributes to appreciation.
(C) helps visitors understand form or use without claiming the original's material history.
(D) makes all research into the original unnecessary.

16. Why does concealing the replica's status matter even if its appearance remains identical?

(A) It prevents every visitor from noticing the vessel's shape.
(B) It changes the historical belief on which a visitor is invited to base appreciation.
(C) It alters the material composition of the replica at once.
(D) It makes handling the copy physically impossible.

17. Which inference is supported by the discussion of disputed attribution?

(A) Valuing an original is compatible with revising claims about its history.
(B) A museum label should be accepted without inquiry once an object is protected.
(C) Historical research is relevant only to copies.
(D) Any uncertainty about authorship makes the original a replica.

18. The final sentence suggests that:

(A) every visitor must choose permanently between touch and sight.
(B) different ways of learning from objects can complement one another.
(C) the value of a museum depends only on the age of its oldest object.
(D) a copy should always replace an original in public collections.

IV.

The letter arrived folded inside a book my father had ordered from a second-hand dealer. It was addressed to someone called Hari and began halfway through an argument: "You were wrong about the rain." There was no date. My father read it once, then read it aloud, as though a second voice might reveal the missing circumstances.

The writer described a journey abandoned at a small station, a suitcase left with a porter, and a return home that had disappointed everyone except a dog. Nothing explained why the journey mattered. At the end, the writer asked Hari to stop giving advice until he had tried travelling with someone else's responsibilities in his bag.

My father pronounced the letter melodramatic. He nevertheless placed it on the mantelpiece instead of returning it to the book. For several evenings he supplied a different beginning to the story. The traveller had refused a marriage, lost a job, or decided against leaving the country. Each account fitted one sentence and struggled with another. When I pointed this out, he said that people were inconsistent. I noticed that this explanation became more useful as his inventions became less convincing.

A week later we found a pencilled name inside the book. My father telephoned the dealer, who knew nothing of the owner but offered to take the letter back. My father declined. He said we would keep it safe until someone asked for it. No one did.

Months passed. Once, when a relative cancelled a visit at short notice, my father began to complain about unreliability. Then he stopped and asked whether there was something the relative had not told us. I cannot say the letter caused this pause. My father had made generous allowances before it arrived. Yet I remembered the suitcase, carrying burdens whose contents were never listed.

The letter remains in the book now. We have given up finding a satisfactory beginning for it. This has not made it less interesting. My father sometimes reads the first line and smiles, but no longer explains what the rain must have meant. Perhaps its most useful sentence is the one we have not been able to complete. A stranger's unfinished explanation has made a little room in our house for explanations we have not heard.

19. Why do the father's invented accounts become less convincing?

(A) The dealer identifies the traveller and disproves each account.
(B) Every sentence explicitly gives the same alternative explanation.
(C) The narrator refuses to let the father read the letter again.
(D) They explain selected details while failing to accommodate others in the letter.

20. The description of responsibilities "in his bag" functions primarily as:

(A) an instruction that Hari should become a porter.
(B) proof that the traveller had stolen someone else's luggage.
(C) a metaphor for burdens that an observer may not know.
(D) a literal inventory of the suitcase's contents.

21. The narrator's statement "I cannot say the letter caused this pause" introduces:

(A) a qualification of the apparent link between the letter and the father's later response.
(B) proof that reading cannot affect anyone's conduct.
(C) a denial that the father ever paused during the conversation.
(D) a correction establishing that the relative wrote the letter.

22. In the passage, "melodramatic" most nearly means:

(A) deliberately written in an unfamiliar language.
(B) excessively heightened in emotional expression.
(C) entirely free from emotion or conflict.
(D) precisely dated and formally documented.

23. Which change in the father is most clearly suggested by the ending?

(A) He becomes more willing to leave another person's circumstances partly unexplained.
(B) He loses all interest in the letter and orders its destruction.
(C) He becomes certain that his first invented account was correct.
(D) He decides that every cancelled visit must have an identical cause.

24. Which title best captures the passage?

(A) Why Every Journey Must Be Finished.
(B) The Dealer's Secret Identity.
(C) Room for an Unheard Explanation.
(D) A Complete History of Hari.

Current Affairs Including General Knowledge

V.

The sixth BIMSTEC Summit was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 4 April 2025. The gathering adopted the BIMSTEC Bangkok Vision 2030 and saw the signing of an Agreement on Maritime Transport Cooperation. These developments brought renewed attention to a regional grouping connecting South and Southeast Asia around the Bay of Bengal.

BIMSTEC comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Its Permanent Secretariat is in Dhaka. The inclusion of landlocked Bhutan and Nepal is a reminder that regional connectivity is not limited to States with a coastline. Access to ports, transport links and trade routes can make cooperation across the region relevant to inland economies as well.

The Bangkok Vision sets out a forward-looking framework; it is not evidence that every target has already been achieved. Similarly, signing a transport agreement and recording the subsequent movement of additional ships or goods are different events. Understanding an institutional announcement requires identifying what was adopted, who participates and which later actions would demonstrate implementation.

The summit's theme joined prosperity, resilience and openness. These ideas link economic opportunity with the capacity to respond to disruptions and the movement of people, goods and knowledge. A regional organisation's effectiveness must ultimately be examined through sustained cooperation rather than inferred merely from the existence of a declaration.

25. The sixth BIMSTEC Summit in April 2025 was hosted by:

(A) Sri Lanka.
(B) Myanmar.
(C) Bangladesh.
(D) Thailand.

26. BIMSTEC stands for:

(A) Bengal Initiative for Multilateral Science, Technology and Education Cooperation.
(B) Bay of Bengal Integrated Monetary and Strategic Economic Community.
(C) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.
(D) Bay of Bengal International Maritime Security and Trade Council.

27. Which pair consists of BIMSTEC members that are landlocked?

(A) India and Bangladesh.
(B) Bhutan and Nepal.
(C) Bangladesh and Myanmar.
(D) Sri Lanka and Thailand.

28. The BIMSTEC Permanent Secretariat is located in:

(A) Bangkok.
(B) Dhaka.
(C) Kathmandu.
(D) Colombo.

29. The vision document adopted at the sixth summit was the:

(A) BIMSTEC Bangkok Vision 2030.
(B) BIMSTEC Dhaka Vision 2047.
(C) BIMSTEC Kathmandu Vision 2025.
(D) BIMSTEC Colombo Vision 2050.

30. Which agreement was signed at the summit described?

(A) Agreement abolishing all national customs administrations immediately.
(B) Treaty creating a common BIMSTEC currency.
(C) Convention establishing a BIMSTEC criminal court.
(D) Agreement on Maritime Transport Cooperation.

VI.

Nice hosted the third United Nations Ocean Conference from 9 to 13 June 2025. France and Costa Rica co-hosted the conference, whose central concern was implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. That goal concerns the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources.

An ocean conference brings scientific knowledge, public policy and implementation into the same discussion. Measuring a problem, agreeing on a commitment and putting an effective response into operation are connected stages, but one should not be substituted for another. A new announcement can be important without proving that the pressures it addresses have already diminished.

The conference adopted the political declaration "Our ocean, our future: united for urgent action". Its emphasis on action directed attention towards investment, the relationship between science and policy, and implementation of international frameworks. A declaration can help organise cooperation, while concrete outcomes require subsequent decisions and resources.

The identity of the host country should also be distinguished from that of a co-host. Costa Rica's participation as co-host did not place the meeting in Central America. Nor does a focus on ocean issues mean that only countries with large coastlines have interests at stake. Marine ecosystems, trade, food systems and environmental pressures connect the ocean with activities extending far inland. Careful reporting therefore identifies both the formal arrangements of the meeting and the wider problem that cooperation is meant to address.

31. Which city hosted the 2025 UN Ocean Conference?

(A) Lisbon.
(B) San Jose.
(C) Nice.
(D) Marseille.

32. Which countries co-hosted the conference?

(A) Portugal and Kenya.
(B) Costa Rica and Brazil.
(C) France and Portugal.
(D) France and Costa Rica.

33. Which Sustainable Development Goal was central to the conference?

(A) SDG 15.
(B) SDG 6.
(C) SDG 11.
(D) SDG 14.

34. The 2025 meeting was which UN Ocean Conference?

(A) Third.
(B) Second.
(C) First.
(D) Fourth.

35. Which statement correctly expresses the subject of the relevant SDG?

(A) Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources.
(B) Universal access to affordable housing as its exclusive subject.
(C) Conservation of terrestrial ecosystems alone.
(D) The abolition of every form of international maritime trade.

36. Which political declaration was adopted at the conference?

(A) The Future We Want.
(B) The New Urban Agenda.
(C) Our ocean, our future: united for urgent action.
(D) Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

VII.

The twenty-fifth meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's Council of Heads of State took place in Tianjin on 1 September 2025. The summit concluded China's 2024-2025 chairmanship. The next chairmanship passed to the Kyrgyz Republic.

The SCO had ten member States at the time: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan, Iran and Belarus. Belarus had joined in 2024. The gathering also included wider engagement through the SCO Plus format. Participation in a wider meeting, observer status and full membership are distinct categories; a delegation's presence alone does not establish which category it occupies.

Institutional geography matters as well. The SCO Secretariat is in Beijing. The Executive Committee of its Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure is in Tashkent. These permanent bodies should be distinguished from the city in which a rotating summit happens to meet.

The organisation's agenda spans security and several fields of cooperation. A single summit can address multiple subjects without making the institution identical to a military alliance or a customs union. For readers of international news, the useful questions are specific: which body met, where, with what membership, and under whose chairmanship? Those distinctions are more dependable than treating every regional grouping as the same kind of organisation.

37. Which Chinese city hosted the twenty-fifth SCO Council of Heads of State meeting in September 2025?

(A) Beijing.
(B) Shanghai.
(C) Tianjin.
(D) Qingdao.

38. How many full member States did the SCO have at the summit described?

(A) Nine.
(B) Ten.
(C) Eight.
(D) Twelve.

39. Which country became an SCO member in 2024?

(A) Mongolia.
(B) Belarus.
(C) Afghanistan.
(D) Turkiye.

40. The SCO Secretariat is located in:

(A) Bishkek.
(B) Beijing.
(C) Tashkent.
(D) Astana.

41. The Executive Committee of the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure is based in:

(A) Moscow.
(B) Tashkent.
(C) Dushanbe.
(D) Beijing.

42. Which country assumed the 2025-2026 SCO chairmanship after China?

(A) Kyrgyz Republic.
(B) India.
(C) Pakistan.
(D) Kazakhstan.

VIII.

The first World Audio Visual and Entertainment Summit, WAVES, was held at the Jio World Centre in Mumbai from 1 to 4 May 2025. The summit brought creators, industry participants and policymakers together around media, entertainment and digital innovation. Its tagline was "Connecting Creators, Connecting Countries".

The event's scope extended beyond conventional cinema. Animation, gaming, comics, broadcasting, digital media and immersive technologies formed part of the wider creative-economy discussion. The expression AVGC-XR brings several of these fields together: animation, visual effects, gaming, comics and extended reality.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was central to the initiative. WAVES Bazaar offered a platform connecting buyers and sellers of creative work. Such a marketplace should be distinguished from an award ceremony: facilitating a transaction, recognising a finished work and training a creator can support an industry in different ways.

The economic potential of creative activity depends on more than the presence of technology. Rights, skills, distribution, access to audiences and sustainable business relationships all affect whether an idea can reach people and support those who make it. A summit can create opportunities for these relationships without guaranteeing that every participant will obtain investment or a contract. Reporting should keep the platform's stated purpose distinct from the results of particular projects using it.

43. WAVES 2025 was held in:

(A) New Delhi.
(B) Bengaluru.
(C) Hyderabad.
(D) Mumbai.

44. The venue of the inaugural summit was:

(A) Jio World Centre.
(B) Bharat Mandapam.
(C) Chennai Trade Centre.
(D) Yashobhoomi.

45. Which Union ministry was central to the WAVES initiative?

(A) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
(B) Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
(C) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology alone.
(D) Ministry of External Affairs.

46. Which was the summit's tagline?

(A) One Earth, One Family, One Future.
(B) Connecting Creators, Connecting Countries.
(C) Digital Infrastructure for Every Village.
(D) Science for Peace and Development.

47. In AVGC-XR, XR refers to:

(A) External Revenue.
(B) Experimental Radio.
(C) Extended Reality.
(D) Export Regulation.

48. The WAVES Bazaar was primarily intended to:

(A) provide a common currency for film industries worldwide.
(B) replace the national copyright registration system.
(C) act as a criminal court for media offences.
(D) connect buyers and sellers in the creative economy.

IX.

In March 2025, ISRO reported the handover of the first production lots of VIKRAM3201 and KALPANA3201, microprocessors developed for space applications. VIKRAM3201 was designed and developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in collaboration with the Semiconductor Laboratory at Chandigarh.

VIKRAM3201 is a 32-bit microprocessor qualified for the harsh conditions of launch vehicles. It was fabricated at SCL's 180-nanometre CMOS facility. The announcement connected chip design, fabrication, software tools and qualification rather than presenting them as a single interchangeable activity.

A working prototype and a processor qualified for a demanding operational environment answer different questions. Reliability requirements depend on where a component will be used. Similarly, a specification such as 32-bit describes a feature of the architecture; it should not be treated as a claim that a processor must be exactly twice as fast as every 16-bit device under all workloads.

The development illustrates a wider point about technological capability. Domestic design and fabrication can support an important application, while further uses still require attention to their own requirements. The importance of a successful application is best understood through what has actually been developed and tested, rather than through a general assumption that every semiconductor device performs the same task.

49. Which ISRO centre collaborated with SCL on VIKRAM3201?

(A) Satish Dhawan Space Centre.
(B) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre.
(C) Space Applications Centre.
(D) Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre alone.

50. VIKRAM3201 has which stated architecture width?

(A) 8-bit.
(B) 32-bit.
(C) 64-bit.
(D) 16-bit.

51. The Semiconductor Laboratory involved in the development is at:

(A) Thumba.
(B) Chandigarh.
(C) Sriharikota.
(D) Ahmedabad.

52. VIKRAM3201 was qualified for use in the harsh environment of:

(A) deep-sea fishing nets.
(B) launch vehicles.
(C) household refrigerators exclusively.
(D) passive printed identity cards.

CLATBuddy

Legal Reasoning

Assume that the statements in the passages are the applicable law for answering the questions.

X.

The time and place at which a contractual promise must be performed depend on the terms of the promise and on who must take the next step. Sections 46 to 50 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 distinguish several situations.

Where the promisor is to perform without an application by the promisee and no time is specified, performance must occur within a reasonable time. What is reasonable is a question of fact in each case. The absence of a date does not make the duty indefinitely postponable.

Where a day is fixed and the promisor undertakes to perform without application, performance may occur during the usual hours of business on that day at the proper place. Where the promisor has not undertaken to perform without application, the promisee must apply at a proper place and within usual business hours. The proper time and place are factual questions.

Where performance is to occur without application but no place has been fixed, the promisor must ask the promisee to appoint a reasonable place and perform there. Finally, performance may be made in a manner or at a time prescribed or sanctioned by the promisee. A relevant permission can therefore alter what counts as proper performance; a change made by the promisor alone is different.

For these questions, assume the contracts are valid, no other term changes these rules, and stated business hours and permissions are established. "Application" means a request for performance by the promisee, not an application to a court.

53. A restorer agrees to complete work without a further request from the owner. No completion date is fixed. Which rule applies?

(A) No performance is required until the owner files a court case.
(B) The work must be completed within a reasonable time assessed on the facts.
(C) The restorer may fix any completion time without regard to the circumstances.
(D) The absence of a date makes performance optional.

54. A courier promises delivery to a shop on Friday without further application. The usual business hours end at 6 p.m. The courier arrives at 9 p.m.; no later time was sanctioned. Which conclusion follows?

(A) Any arrival before midnight necessarily satisfies the rule.
(B) Arrival after the usual hours does not establish performance under the stated rule.
(C) The shop must remain open until the courier chooses to arrive.
(D) Fixing a day removes all relevance of business hours.

55. A valid promise fixes Monday for performance but requires the promisee to apply. Who must make the application at a proper place during usual business hours?

(A) The person who first drafted the agreement, regardless of their role.
(B) The court registry before either party acts.
(C) The promisor in every case.
(D) The promisee.

56. A supplier must deliver without further application, but no place is fixed. Under Section 49, the supplier should:

(A) wait indefinitely because no place was originally named.

(B) treat the contract as automatically cancelled.

(C) choose any place, however inconvenient, without consulting the promisee.

(D) ask the promisee to appoint a reasonable place and deliver there.

57. The promisee expressly sanctions delivery at 8 p.m., outside the original business hours. Delivery then occurs as sanctioned. Which provision is directly relevant?

(A) The rule that permission is irrelevant to contractual performance.

(B) The rule that the promisor alone may change every term.

(C) The rule that any evening delivery is necessarily invalid.

(D) Performance at a time prescribed or sanctioned by the promisee.

58. Which statement correctly reflects the passage?

(A) A reasonable time is the same fixed period for every contract.

(B) The rules distinguish a missing time, a missing place and the need for a promisee's application.

(C) A fixed day always authorises performance at any location chosen by the promisor.

(D) Every promise requires a court application before performance.

XI.

Ownership of goods and physical custody of them need not change at the same moment. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the parties' intention is central to when property in specific or ascertained goods passes. Unless a different intention appears, the statutory rules distinguish several situations.

For an unconditional contract to sell specific goods already in a deliverable state, property passes when the contract is made. Postponing payment or physical delivery does not by itself postpone that transfer. Deliverable state means that the goods are in the condition in which the buyer would be bound to take delivery under the contract.

If the seller must do something to specific goods to put them into a deliverable state, property does not pass until that work is done and the buyer has notice. Both requirements matter. A seller's private completion of the work, without the required notice, is not the same event as completing both conditions.

A related rule applies where specific goods are already deliverable but the seller must weigh, measure, test or perform another act to ascertain the price. Property does not pass until the act is done and the buyer has notice. The purpose of the outstanding act therefore matters: an act needed to ascertain price falls within this rule even though the goods require no physical repair.

Apply only these rules. Assume every contract and identification of goods is valid, there is no contrary intention or reservation of disposal, and no special term changes the result. The questions concern ownership, not allocation of accidental loss or remedies for non-payment.

59. An unconditional contract sells an identified, ready-to-use generator. Payment and collection are due next week. Under the default rule, ownership passes:

(A) only when the seller sends a second invoice after collection.

(B) only when the buyer later pays.

(C) when the contract is made.

(D) only when the buyer physically collects it.

60. A specific machine must be fitted with an agreed safety cover before the buyer is bound to take it. The fitting is unfinished. Under the stated rule:

(A) the unfinished fitting is irrelevant to the machine's deliverable state.
(B) postponing payment is the only circumstance that could delay ownership.
(C) ownership has not yet passed under the deliverable-state condition.
(D) ownership necessarily passes merely because the machine is identified.

61. The seller completes the required fitting, but the buyer has no notice. No contrary intention exists. Which conclusion follows?

(A) The buyer must physically inspect every component before notice can ever be given.
(B) The contract becomes void upon completion.
(C) Completion alone does not satisfy both conditions for ownership to pass under that rule.
(D) Ownership passes immediately because notice is never relevant.

62. An identified batch of grain is ready for delivery, but the seller must weigh it to ascertain the price. Neither weighing nor notice has occurred. Which rule applies?

(A) The seller may dispense with notice merely because weighing is simple.
(B) Ownership can pass only after the grain is resold by the buyer.
(C) Ownership waits for the price-ascertaining act and notice to the buyer.
(D) The grain's deliverable state makes every outstanding price-related act irrelevant.

63. The required weighing is completed and the buyer receives notice. All other stated conditions are satisfied. Under the price-ascertainment rule:

(A) the contract must be made again after weighing.
(B) notice prevents ownership from passing until withdrawn.
(C) the conditions postponing transfer under that rule have now been met.
(D) ownership must still await payment solely because payment is postponed.

64. Which distinction is most important to the passage?

(A) Identification of goods removes the relevance of every contractual condition.
(B) Custody, ownership and payment necessarily change together.
(C) The transfer of ownership can differ from payment and physical delivery.
(D) Any work performed by a seller automatically transfers ownership before it is completed.

XII.

Section 318(1) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 defines cheating through deception and the resulting inducement. One branch concerns fraudulently or dishonestly inducing the deceived person to deliver property to any person, or to consent to someone retaining property.

Another branch concerns intentionally inducing a deceived person to do or omit something that the person would not otherwise do or omit, where the act or omission causes or is likely to cause harm in body, mind, reputation or property. Delivery of money is therefore not indispensable to every case within the definition. Dishonest concealment of facts is also deception for this purpose.

A promise followed by non-performance is not automatically cheating. If the promisor honestly intended to perform when the promise was made, a later failure does not by itself establish the initial deception and dishonest intention associated with an allegation based on a false promise. Conversely, a person who never intended to perform and uses a false promise to obtain property may satisfy the stated elements. The relevant state of mind must be established rather than inferred solely from the eventual result.

For the questions, accept facts expressly establishing intention, concealment, reliance and harm. Consider only the definition described, not punishment or a separate contractual remedy. A false statement and an induced act are separate elements: do not assume that a person relied on a statement where the question expressly says otherwise.

65. A knowingly pretends to own equipment, intending never to supply it, and dishonestly induces B to pay an advance. Under the passage:

(A) only completed delivery of the equipment could make the definition apply.
(B) a written promise prevents any inquiry into dishonest intention.
(C) cheating is excluded because payment was made voluntarily after the deception.
(D) the deception and induced payment can satisfy the stated definition of cheating.

66. A supplier honestly intends to fulfil an order when taking an advance, but later fails because a genuine disruption occurs. No initial deception is established. Which conclusion follows?

(A) Every failure after receiving an advance necessarily proves initial dishonesty.
(B) The absence of cheating automatically extinguishes every contractual remedy.
(C) A disruption proves that the supplier intended deception from the beginning.
(D) The later breach alone does not establish cheating based on a dishonest false promise.

67. A seller dishonestly conceals a material fact and thereby induces a buyer to pay for goods. Under the explanation:

(A) dishonest concealment can constitute deception.
(B) payment removes the relevance of the seller's intention.
(C) concealment is excluded whenever goods have some value.
(D) only spoken falsehoods can amount to deception.

68. A intentionally deceives a performer into missing an event, an omission the performer would not otherwise make, causing likely reputational harm. No property is delivered. Which conclusion follows?

(A) Only physical injury can satisfy the stated harm requirement.
(B) A deliberate omission can never be induced by deception.
(C) Absence of property delivery necessarily excludes every form of cheating.
(D) The non-property branch of the definition may apply on the stated facts.

69. B knows A's statement is false and does not act or omit anything because of it. Why does the described allegation lack an element?

(A) The required inducement resulting from deception is not established.
(B) Knowledge of falsity automatically creates delivery of property.
(C) The definition requires the deceiver and victim to have a prior contract.
(D) A false statement can never be relevant to cheating.

XIII.

Article 16 of the Constitution concerns equality of opportunity in public employment. Clause (1) provides equality of opportunity for citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to an office under the State. Clause (2) prohibits making a citizen ineligible, or discriminating against a citizen in such employment, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them.

The word "only" matters. A relevant, lawfully prescribed qualification is not identical to exclusion solely on a prohibited ground. An equality guarantee does not require treating an applicant who meets a legitimate qualification as indistinguishable from one who does not. For these questions, any qualification expressly described as lawful and relevant is to be treated as such.

Clause (3) permits Parliament to make a law prescribing, for specified classes of public employment or appointment in a State or Union territory, a requirement of residence there before employment or appointment. This exception identifies both the law-making authority and residence as the relevant requirement. It should not be converted into a general authority for any hiring officer to impose any ancestry or birthplace restriction.

Apply only clauses (1) to (3) as described. No reservation provision, separate constitutional exception or special local regime applies unless stated. The questions concern offices under the State; do not infer that every private arrangement is governed by the public-employment rule merely because it concerns work.

70. A public employer rejects an otherwise eligible citizen solely because of religion. No exception applies. Under clause (2):

(A) equality of opportunity applies only after appointment, never during selection.
(B) religion is absent from the listed grounds.
(C) the exclusion conflicts with the stated prohibition.
(D) the exclusion is valid whenever a hiring officer prefers it.

71. A hiring officer independently requires that applicants must have been born in the State. The officer invokes clause (3), but no relevant parliamentary law exists. Which objection is correct?

(A) Clause (3) does not give the officer a general power to impose a birthplace condition.
(B) Clause (3) permits every birthplace condition made by any authority.
(C) Residence and place of birth are necessarily identical.
(D) A birthplace condition automatically becomes a law of Parliament.

72. Parliament validly prescribes a prior-residence requirement for a stated class of appointments within clause (3). Which conclusion follows under the passage?

(A) The described residence requirement can fall within the stated exception.
(B) The requirement automatically authorises every employer to add a descent condition.
(C) Clause (3) expressly forbids Parliament from prescribing residence.
(D) Residence may be prescribed only by the individual interviewer.

73. A candidate lacks a qualification expressly stipulated to be lawful and relevant to a State post. Rejection is solely for that reason. Under the passage:

(A) equality of opportunity does not itself require ignoring that qualification.
(B) the candidate must be appointed merely because citizenship is established.
(C) rejection necessarily proves religious discrimination.
(D) every qualification is a prohibited ground under clause (2).

74. Which factor is expressly listed in Article 16(2) as described?

(A) Descent.
(B) An expressly lawful job-related skill.
(C) Successful completion of an applicable lawful examination.
(D) A lawfully relevant professional qualification.

XIV.

Section 132 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 protects professional communications with an advocate. Without the client's express consent, an advocate is not permitted to disclose communications made by or on behalf of the client in the course and for the purpose of professional service, relevant documents encountered in that service, or advice given for it.

The protection has defined exceptions. It does not protect a communication made in furtherance of an illegal purpose. It also does not protect a fact observed by the advocate in professional service showing that a crime or fraud has been committed since that service began. For the latter exception, it is immaterial whether the client directed the advocate's attention to the fact.

A request for lawful defence concerning a completed past offence is different from using professional assistance to advance an illegal purpose. The fact that a communication concerns alleged wrongdoing does not, by itself, settle whether it falls within an exception. Purpose, timing and the character of what was observed all matter.

The obligation continues after the professional service has ended. The section also applies to interpreters and to advocates' clerks or employees. Confidentiality is therefore not lost merely because the protected information passed through a member of the professional team.

For these questions, assume the communication or observation otherwise meets the professional-service requirements. No express consent or separate disclosure rule applies unless stated. Decide only whether the stated protection or exception applies; absence of protection does not by itself establish every element of an offence.

75. A client admits a completed past offence solely to obtain lawful defence. No continuing illegal purpose is involved. Under the passage:

(A) every admission of past wrongdoing is automatically an illegal-purpose communication.
(B) the protection ends whenever the client admits a disputed fact.
(C) lawful defence itself necessarily becomes an illegal purpose.
(D) the admission is not excluded from protection merely because it concerns past wrongdoing.

76. A client asks an advocate to use a fabricated document to advance an unlawful claim. The communication is expressly in furtherance of that illegal purpose. Which rule applies?

(A) The client's request automatically supplies the court's approval of the document.
(B) Professional purpose protects every communication regardless of illegality.
(C) The exception applies only after the advocate leaves the profession.
(D) The illegal-purpose exception excludes the stated communication from protection.

77. During service, an advocate observes a fact establishing a fraud committed after that service began. The client did not point it out. Under the passage:

(A) only facts observed before service began fall within the stated exception.
(B) the advocate's own observation is never relevant to the exception.
(C) the observed-fact exception can apply despite the absence of a direction from the client.
(D) the exception necessarily fails because the client did not identify the fact.

78. Professional service ends. The advocate wishes to disclose a previously protected communication without express consent, and no exception applies. Which conclusion follows?

(A) The former client's silence necessarily amounts to express consent.
(B) The obligation continues after service has ceased.
(C) The obligation continues only if a fresh fee is paid.
(D) Termination automatically converts every communication into public information.

79. An advocate's clerk receives a protected communication in the professional service. Which statement follows?

(A) The section's protection also applies to the clerk.
(B) Using a clerk automatically waives the client's protection.
(C) Clerks may disclose all professional communications once a case number is assigned.
(D) Only the advocate personally can ever be subject to the section.

XV.

Section 40 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 recognises certain rights restricting enjoyment of land and certain contractual obligations annexed to ownership, although they do not amount to an interest in the property or an easement. In the situations covered, the benefit may be enforced against a transferee who has notice of the right or obligation, or against a gratuitous transferee.

The rule protects a different category: a transferee for consideration without notice. The stated right or obligation cannot be enforced under this rule against such a transferee, or against the property in that person's hands. Payment and absence of notice must both be present for this protection. Receiving property as a gift is not the same as purchasing it without notice.

The existence and character of the obligation must first be established. Not every personal undertaking automatically becomes an obligation annexed to land ownership. Where the question stipulates that a valid obligation falls within Section 40, accept that classification; where it expressly excludes that character, do not invent it.

For the questions, all transfers and the underlying obligations are otherwise valid. "Notice" and its absence are expressly established facts, so no separate inquiry about registration or constructive notice is needed. Consider enforceability under this stated rule only. Do not assume that a finding concerning Section 40 resolves every possible personal contractual claim between the original parties.

80. A buyer takes affected property for consideration with notice of a valid Section 40 obligation. Under the rule:

(A) payment alone defeats the obligation despite notice.
(B) every obligation disappears on a sale.
(C) notice matters only when no property changes hands.
(D) the obligation may be enforced against the buyer.

81. A person receives the affected land as a gift without notice of the valid obligation. Which conclusion follows?

(A) The gratuitous-transfer branch can permit enforcement despite absence of notice.
(B) A gift necessarily counts as consideration under the stated rule.
(C) Absence of notice protects every transferee, including a donee.
(D) The obligation can be enforced only if the donee later sells the land.

82. A buyer pays consideration and has no notice of the obligation. Under the stated protection:

(A) consideration removes the need to determine whether notice exists in every case.

(B) the protection applies only to a person who received the land gratuitously.

(C) the buyer is bound solely because an earlier owner once undertook an obligation.

(D) the obligation is not enforceable under Section 40 against that buyer or the property in that buyer's hands.

83. An undertaking is expressly personal and is stipulated not to fall within either category covered by Section 40. Which conclusion is justified?

(A) Enforcement through the stated Section 40 rule is not established merely by calling it a promise.

(B) Failure under Section 40 necessarily extinguishes every other possible contractual remedy.

(C) The undertaking must become an easement when the promisor moves away.

(D) Every personal promise automatically becomes an interest in land.

84. Which comparison correctly expresses the rule?

(A) A gratuitous transferee and a purchaser for consideration without notice are treated differently.

(B) All transferees without notice receive identical protection regardless of consideration.

(C) Notice is irrelevant once an obligation is annexed to ownership.

(D) A buyer with notice is protected merely because money was paid.

CLATBuddy

Logical Reasoning

XVI.

A municipal grievance portal reports that the average time taken to close a complaint has fallen from twelve days to five. Its administrator concludes that residents' problems are being solved more quickly. The new procedure automatically closes a complaint when a department uploads a reply. The resident may reopen it, but only by starting a further process.

A review team points out that a reply and a resolution are not always the same event. A department may upload a standard response without completing the requested work. A resident may fail to reopen an unresolved complaint because the process is difficult, because the person is unaware of it, or because repeated attempts seem pointless. None of these possibilities proves that every closure is improper. They show why the reported measure needs interpretation.

The team proposes contacting a representative sample of complainants and checking whether the underlying problem was addressed. It also recommends recording reopened cases and the total time until confirmed resolution. These measures would not make the administrative closing time useless. They would help establish what the shorter time actually means.

The administrator objects that the portal was created to improve efficiency, not to carry out surveys. Yet efficiency requires identifying the result being produced. A system can process replies rapidly while leaving residents to bear the cost of pursuing the same concern again. Omitting that work from the measure does not make it disappear.

The sensible comparison is therefore between the full processes residents experience, using a consistent definition of success. If quicker replies accompany quicker resolutions, the new procedure has stronger support. If closures mainly shift unfinished work into new applications, the apparent improvement needs a more limited description. A number can be correctly calculated while the claim made for it remains inadequately supported.

85. The administrator's conclusion most directly assumes that:

(A) all residents prefer electronic communication to speaking in person.
(B) every complaint concerns the same municipal department.
(C) the portal receives no complaints during holidays.
(D) a quicker recorded closure generally reflects a quicker solution to the underlying problem.

86. Which finding would most weaken that conclusion?

(A) Residents submit complaints about several kinds of service.
(B) Many cases closed after standard replies remain unresolved, while reopening them creates substantial further delay.
(C) Some departments employ more staff than others.
(D) The calculation correctly divides total closing days by the number of closed cases.

87. Why is failure to reopen a complaint insufficient proof that the resident is satisfied?

(A) Every resident who is satisfied must reopen the complaint.
(B) Reopening and resolution are necessarily identical actions.
(C) A complaint can never be resolved after an electronic reply.
(D) It may reflect obstacles to pursuing the complaint rather than a completed solution.

88. Which proposed measure most directly addresses the review team's concern?

(A) The number of standard replies uploaded per minute alone.
(B) The average length of the department's reply template.
(C) Time until the underlying problem is confirmed as resolved, including any reopening process.
(D) The number of colours used on the portal's homepage.

89. The passage distinguishes accurate calculation from:

(A) the obligation to use the same arithmetic for all departments.
(B) the existence of recorded closing dates.
(C) adequate support for the interpretation attached to the calculated number.
(D) the possibility of performing any meaningful evaluation.

90. Which result would most strengthen the case for the new procedure?

(A) The portal closes more cases even though unresolved cases increasingly require fresh applications.
(B) The portal removes the option for residents to indicate that a problem remains unresolved.
(C) Departments shorten replies while leaving the requested work unchanged.
(D) Comparable complaints reach confirmed resolution faster, without shifting substantial unfinished work to residents.

XVII.

A design firm tests a four-day working week without reducing weekly salaries. After three months, output per hour is higher than before. The director says the experiment proves that the firm can permanently reduce working time without any loss of service to clients.

The trial may provide encouraging evidence, but output per hour and total weekly output are different measures. If hours fall, an increase in hourly productivity does not by itself establish that total output is unchanged. Nor does a count of completed designs necessarily capture their quality or the speed with which clients receive revisions.

An employee adds another question: did the recorded reduction in hours correspond to a reduction in actual work? Some staff answered messages on their day off, while others completed urgent tasks at home without recording the time. If this pattern is substantial, the trial may show a change in where work is counted rather than the full reduction the firm intended.

A useful evaluation would therefore compare actual hours, total completed work, quality and service outcomes over comparable periods. It would also examine whether the trial coincided with an unusually light workload. The purpose is not to require that a new schedule improve every conceivable measure. It is to test the specific claim that less actual working time can preserve the relevant service.

The director's strongest position would be a conditional one: retain the arrangement if evidence shows that the promised reduction and service standards can be sustained. An experimental policy need not be defended as a universal rule for every occupation. Differences in tasks, staffing and demand can make a schedule successful in one setting without settling its effects in another. Taking the trial seriously requires neither dismissing its improvement nor allowing one favourable ratio to answer every question.

91. Why does higher output per hour not by itself prove unchanged weekly output?

(A) Hourly output can never be measured for design work.
(B) A shorter week necessarily produces lower quality in every case.
(C) Total weekly output also depends on the number of hours actually worked.
(D) A productivity ratio is unrelated to any output measure.

92. Unrecorded work on the day off would chiefly challenge the claim that:

(A) actual working time has fallen by the amount recorded.
(B) staff received their stated weekly salaries.
(C) some tasks can be performed outside the office.
(D) clients sometimes request revisions.

93. Which finding most strongly supports the director's stated service claim?

(A) Output per hour rises, but the firm collects no data on total work or client service.
(B) Recorded office hours decline while unrecorded home working increases by the same amount.
(C) Actual hours decline while comparable total output, quality and response standards are maintained over a representative workload.
(D) The trial takes place only during an unusually quiet period and is assumed to represent every period.

94. The discussion of differences between occupations limits which inference?

(A) That salaries can be held constant during a trial.
(B) That success in this firm establishes the same result for every kind of work.
(C) That the firm may examine the consequences of its own policy.
(D) That employees can report work completed outside recorded hours.

95. Which statement best expresses the author's approach?

(A) Require the firm to prove that the schedule suits every occupation before testing it.
(B) Assess whether the specific promised benefits are sustained using several relevant measures.
(C) Treat improvement in any one ratio as decisive proof of every benefit.
(D) Reject the schedule solely because it differs from the previous arrangement.

96. What role does the reference to an unusually light workload play?

(A) It identifies a circumstance that could limit how representative the trial is.
(B) It proves that all productivity improvements are temporary.
(C) It establishes that the trial necessarily occurred during such a period.
(D) It makes comparison with other periods logically impossible.

XVIII.

Eight people, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, sit in eight equally spaced seats around a circular table. The seats are numbered 1 to 8 clockwise, with seat 8 followed by seat 1. Each seat has one occupant, and each person sits once.

A sits in seat 1, and E sits in seat 5. B sits immediately clockwise from D. C sits directly opposite G. F does not sit in either seat adjacent to A. H occupies an even-numbered seat. There are no other restrictions.

Directly opposite means four seats apart. All directions refer to the numbered clockwise order. A complete order lists occupants from seat 1 through seat 8. Additional conditions apply only to the question that states them.

97. Which is a permitted complete clockwise order from seat 1?

(A) A, C, D, B, E, F, G, H.
(B) A, C, D, B, E, G, F, H.
(C) A, F, D, B, E, G, C, H.
(D) A, D, C, B, E, G, F, H.

98. If H occupies seat 8, which seat must F occupy?

(A) Seat 6.
(B) Seat 7.
(C) Seat 4.
(D) Seat 3.

99. If B occupies seat 8, who must occupy seat 3?

(A) C.
(B) F.
(C) G.
(D) H.

100. Which of these people could occupy seat 2?

(A) H.
(B) F.
(C) A.
(D) E.

101. Which additional relation holds in every permitted arrangement?

(A) C always sits adjacent to A.
(B) D always sits directly opposite F.
(C) F and H sit adjacent to one another.
(D) B and H sit directly opposite one another.

102. How many complete seat assignments satisfy all the original conditions?

(A) Six.
(B) Eight.
(C) Twelve.
(D) Four.

CLATBuddy

XIX.

A campaign submits six thousand online signatures supporting a neighbourhood sports ground. A spokesperson says that, since the neighbourhood has ten thousand adult residents, sixty per cent of its adults support the proposal. The website permits anyone to sign, without checking residence or repeat entries.

The petition demonstrates interest, but the numerator and denominator have not been shown to concern the same population. Entries must correspond to different adult residents before the stated calculation can establish the claimed proportion.

Even after duplicates and non-residents are removed, the petition records those who chose to sign. Non-signers might oppose the proposal, be unaware of it, or support it without using the website. Treating silence as approval or opposition adds an assumption.

A properly designed representative survey could address the population question. An authority may also need to examine cost, access and alternative sites. Measuring support and deciding a proposal's merits are related tasks, not interchangeable ones.

The campaign can accurately describe the entries it recorded and seek better evidence. Its argument is weakened when a visible expression of interest is presented as a population estimate that the counting method does not support.

103. The initial sixty-per-cent claim is unsupported principally because:

(A) the signature entries have not been shown to represent distinct adults resident in the stated population.
(B) six thousand cannot be expressed as a percentage of ten thousand.
(C) online petitions can never document any support.
(D) every non-resident entry must express opposition to the proposal.

104. After duplicates and non-residents are removed, which conclusion remains unwarranted?

(A) Every adult who did not sign necessarily opposes the proposal.
(B) The remaining verified signers have expressed support.
(C) A smaller verified count may be more informative than the raw entry count.
(D) Further information could help assess the views of non-signers.

105. Which method most directly addresses the question of the proportion of all adult residents who support the proposal?

(A) Counting every repeat signature as a separate expression by a different resident.
(B) Asking only campaign volunteers whether they support their own proposal.
(C) Dividing the number of website views by the number of households.
(D) A well-designed representative survey of that adult population.

106. The discussion of cost and alternative sites establishes that:

(A) the campaign has already examined every possible location.
(B) the proposal is necessarily too expensive.
(C) public support has no relevance to public decisions.
(D) measuring support does not alone settle every consideration relevant to the decision.

107. Which statement could the campaign responsibly make from the original information alone?

(A) Sixty per cent of residents support the proposal and the rest oppose it.
(B) Exactly six thousand different adult residents signed.
(C) The website recorded six thousand supportive entries, whose identity and residence were not verified.
(D) Every adult resident visited the website.

108. Which inference best follows from the passage?

(A) Non-participation necessarily establishes a settled political preference.
(B) A petition must be treated as a representative sample whenever it concerns a local issue.
(C) The strength of a population claim depends on how the counted observations relate to that population.
(D) A large raw count removes the need to examine who was counted.

CLATBuddy

Quantitative Techniques

XX.

A hypothetical daily-pay survey covers workers in two districts, P and Q. District P has 120 male workers paid Rs. 500 each per day and 80 female workers paid Rs. 400 each per day. District Q has 80 male workers paid Rs. 600 each per day and 120 female workers paid Rs. 450 each per day.

Every worker works one full paid day. The figures include all workers in the survey, and each worker belongs to exactly one district and one stated group. There are no bonuses, deductions or other payments. Total payroll means the sum of all daily wages paid.

Treat each question independently. An average wage is weighted by the number of workers concerned. Where a question asks how much a female wage is lower than a male wage as a percentage of the male wage, use the male wage as the base. Any pay change applies only to the stated group in that question.

109. How many female workers are included across the two districts?

(A) 180.
(B) 240.
(C) 220.
(D) 200.

110. What is district Q's total daily payroll?

(A) Rs. 92,000.
(B) Rs. 96,000.
(C) Rs. 1,02,000.
(D) Rs. 1,08,000.

111. What is the average daily wage of all surveyed workers together?

(A) Rs. 485.
(B) Rs. 475.
(C) Rs. 500.
(D) Rs. 487.50.

112. What is the average daily wage of the female workers across both districts?

(A) Rs. 425.
(B) Rs. 440.
(C) Rs. 430.
(D) Rs. 450.

113. In district P, the female daily wage is lower than the male daily wage by what percentage of the male wage?

(A) 15 per cent.
(B) 25 per cent.
(C) 20 per cent.
(D) 10 per cent.

114. If only district Q's female wage rises by 10 per cent, what is the new combined daily payroll?

(A) Rs. 2,04,800.
(B) Rs. 2,00,000.
(C) Rs. 1,98,500.
(D) Rs. 1,99,400.

XXI.

A university digitises two document collections. Collection A contains 3,000 files with exactly 8 pages per file. Collection B contains 2,000 files with exactly 12 pages per file. Every page is scanned once.

After scanning, software converts each page into searchable text. In A, 95 per cent of pages are converted without any error; in B, 90 per cent are converted without any error. Every page is classified either as error-free or as containing at least one error. A page with several errors still counts as one page containing errors.

Treat each question independently. Where a question improves B's error-free percentage, retain the original page counts and A's percentage. For storage calculations, each scanned page occupies exactly 0.5 MB, with no additional storage overhead, and 1 GB equals 1,000 MB.

115. How many pages are scanned across both collections?

(A) 50,000.
(B) 42,000.
(C) 48,000.
(D) 60,000.

116. What is the average number of pages per file across the combined collections?

(A) 10.
(B) 9.6.
(C) 9.
(D) 10.5.

117. How many pages contain at least one conversion error under the original percentages?

(A) 3,600.
(B) 2,400.
(C) 4,800.
(D) 3,000.

118. What fraction of all pages containing errors comes from Collection A?

(A) 1/3.
(B) 1/2.
(C) 1/4.
(D) 2/3.

119. If B's error-free percentage improves to 95 per cent, how many pages are error-free across both collections?

(A) 46,800.
(B) 44,400.
(C) 45,000.
(D) 45,600.

120. How much storage do all scanned pages occupy under the stated conversion?

(A) 48 GB.
(B) 24 GB.
(C) 12 GB.
(D) 240 GB.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

CLATBuddy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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CLAT UG - MOCK PAPER 1

ANSWER KEY - SET A

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	D	41	B	81	A
2	A	42	A	82	D
3	A	43	D	83	A
4	D	44	A	84	A
5	B	45	A	85	D
6	C	46	B	86	B
7	D	47	C	87	D
8	C	48	D	88	C
9	A	49	B	89	C
10	B	50	B	90	D
11	D	51	B	91	C
12	C	52	B	92	A
13	B	53	B	93	C
14	D	54	B	94	B
15	C	55	D	95	B
16	B	56	D	96	A
17	A	57	D	97	B
18	B	58	B	98	B
19	D	59	C	99	B
20	C	60	C	100	A
21	A	61	C	101	C
22	B	62	C	102	B
23	A	63	C	103	A
24	C	64	C	104	A
25	D	65	D	105	D
26	C	66	D	106	D
27	B	67	A	107	C
28	B	68	D	108	C
29	A	69	A	109	D
30	D	70	C	110	C
31	C	71	A	111	A
32	D	72	A	112	C
33	D	73	A	113	C
34	A	74	A	114	D
35	A	75	D	115	C
36	C	76	D	116	B
37	C	77	C	117	A
38	B	78	B	118	A
39	B	79	A	119	D
40	B	80	D	120	B

CLAT Buddy