

CLAT 2027

UG & PG MOCK TEST SERIES - SET 1

Practice Paper for Common Law Admission Test 2027

Time: 2 Hours per paper **Maximum Marks:** 120 per paper

Marking Scheme: +1 for each correct answer; -0.25 for each incorrect answer.

Instructions: Attempt all questions. Choose the most appropriate option. This mock test is intended for practice and is not an official Consortium paper.

Part I - CLAT UG 2027 Mock Test

Part II - CLAT PG 2027 Mock Test

PART I - CLAT 2027 UG MOCK TEST

120 Questions | 120 Marks | 2 Hours

SECTION I - ENGLISH LANGUAGE (Questions 1-24)

Passage 1

Education is often described as the foundation of a democratic society. Its purpose extends beyond preparing individuals for employment. It enables citizens to examine information critically, question assumptions and participate meaningfully in public life. In the digital era, this function has become even more important. Information is available instantly, but accuracy is not guaranteed. A responsible reader must therefore distinguish evidence from opinion and credible information from misinformation.

1. What is the central idea of the passage?
 - A. Digital technology should be avoided
 - B. Employment is unrelated to education
 - C. Education should only provide employment
 - D. Education promotes critical and responsible citizenship
2. According to the passage, the digital era requires readers to:
 - A. Depend entirely on social media
 - B. Accept all online information
 - C. Avoid newspapers
 - D. Evaluate the reliability of information
3. The word "credible" most nearly means:
 - A. Complicated
 - B. Believable
 - C. Entertaining
 - D. Doubtful
4. Which statement can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. Critical thinking has become less important
 - B. Access to information automatically creates knowledge
 - C. Availability of information does not ensure its accuracy
 - D. Democracy does not require informed citizens
5. The tone of the passage is:
 - A. Analytical
 - B. Sarcastic
 - C. Emotional
 - D. Humorous

6. Which title best suits the passage?

- A. Problems of Schools
- B. Employment and Technology
- C. The End of Democracy
- D. Education and Responsible Citizenship

Passage 2

Cities throughout the world are reconsidering the role of public spaces. Parks, pedestrian areas, libraries and community centres provide opportunities for interaction among individuals from different backgrounds. Well-designed public spaces can also encourage physical activity and reduce social isolation. However, urban development frequently gives greater importance to commercial construction than to accessible community spaces. Sustainable planning therefore requires governments to consider social well-being alongside economic growth.

7. The passage mainly argues that:

- A. Economic growth must always be avoided
- B. Commercial construction should be prohibited
- C. Public spaces contribute to sustainable and socially healthy cities
- D. Libraries are unnecessary

8. Public spaces may reduce:

- A. Transportation
- B. Social isolation
- C. Urban population
- D. Employment

9. "Accessible" in the passage means:

- A. Available and usable
- B. Restricted
- C. Privately owned
- D. Expensive

10. The author would most likely support:

- A. Eliminating pedestrian areas
- B. Replacing all parks with malls
- C. Planning cities by balancing economic and social needs
- D. Closing community centres

11. Which is NOT mentioned as a public space?

- A. Libraries
- B. Factories
- C. Parks
- D. Community centres

12. The author's approach is primarily:

- A. Persuasive and reasoned
- B. Biographical
- C. Comical
- D. Fictional

Passage 3

Artificial intelligence can assist professionals by analysing large quantities of data and identifying patterns that humans may overlook. Yet reliance on automated systems raises questions about transparency and accountability. When an algorithm influences decisions affecting employment, credit, healthcare or legal rights, people should be able to understand the basis of that decision. Technology can improve efficiency, but efficiency alone cannot justify a system that is unfair or impossible to challenge.

13. The principal concern raised in the passage is:

- A. AI systems are always inaccurate
- B. AI should replace professionals
- C. Technology has no benefits
- D. Automated decisions must remain transparent and accountable

14. The author acknowledges that AI can:

- A. Improve efficiency
- B. Replace law
- C. Eliminate every error
- D. Guarantee fairness

15. "Accountability" most nearly means:

- A. Automation
- B. Secrecy
- C. Entertainment
- D. Responsibility for decisions

16. Which statement best reflects the author's view?

- A. Efficiency is the only standard for technology
- B. Technological efficiency must be balanced with fairness
- C. AI should never be used
- D. Algorithms should remain secret

17. Which area is NOT specifically mentioned?

- A. Employment
- B. Agriculture
- C. Credit
- D. Healthcare

18. People affected by automated decisions should:

- A. Avoid technology altogether
- B. Always accept them
- C. Ignore them
- D. Have an opportunity to understand them

Passage 4

Climate adaptation refers to measures taken to reduce the harmful effects of climate change that can no longer be completely avoided. Coastal barriers, drought-resistant crops, better drainage systems and heat-action plans are examples. Adaptation differs from mitigation, which seeks to reduce the causes of climate change, particularly greenhouse-gas emissions. Effective climate policy requires both approaches because reducing future emissions cannot eliminate all present risks.

19. Adaptation primarily seeks to:

- A. Replace mitigation entirely
- B. Promote industrialisation
- C. Increase greenhouse gases
- D. Reduce existing and expected climate impacts

20. Mitigation primarily focuses on:

- A. Increasing temperatures
- B. Constructing roads
- C. Reducing the causes of climate change
- D. Managing floods only

21. Which is an example of adaptation?

- A. Increasing coal consumption
- B. Drought-resistant crops
- C. Increasing emissions
- D. Removing drainage systems

22. The passage suggests adaptation and mitigation are:

- A. Mutually exclusive
- B. Ineffective
- C. Identical
- D. Both necessary

23. "Mitigation" in context means:

- A. Reduction or limitation
- B. Celebration
- C. Measurement
- D. Intensification

24. Which conclusion follows from the passage?
- A. Climate change has already ended
 - B. Adaptation eliminates the need for mitigation
 - C. Climate policies have no purpose
 - D. Future emission cuts alone cannot address every climate risk

SECTION II - CURRENT AFFAIRS INCLUDING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (Questions 25-54)

25. The Constitution of India came into force on:

- A. 2 October 1950
- B. 15 August 1947
- C. 26 November 1949
- D. 26 January 1950

26. The headquarters of the United Nations is located in:

- A. New York
- B. Geneva
- C. Vienna
- D. Paris

27. The International Court of Justice is situated at:

- A. The Hague
- B. Geneva
- C. Brussels
- D. London

28. The G20 is primarily a forum concerning:

- A. Global economic cooperation
- B. Olympic sports
- C. Space exploration only
- D. International criminal trials

29. The Paris Agreement primarily concerns:

- A. Climate change
- B. Nuclear weapons
- C. Maritime piracy
- D. International trade

30. COP conferences are associated primarily with:

- A. Intellectual property
- B. Climate negotiations
- C. International banking
- D. Cricket administration

31. The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by:

- A. United Nations
- B. NATO
- C. WTO alone
- D. FIFA

32. The Reserve Bank of India is India's:

- A. Supreme audit institution
- B. Stock exchange
- C. Central bank
- D. Election authority

33. Monetary policy in India is primarily administered by:

- A. UPSC
- B. Election Commission
- C. RBI
- D. Supreme Court

34. GDP refers to:

- A. Gross Domestic Product
- B. Government Deposit Plan
- C. General Development Programme
- D. Global Debt Policy

35. Inflation generally refers to:

- A. Sustained rise in general price levels
- B. Decline in literacy
- C. Increase in rainfall
- D. Decline in population

36. The Lok Sabha is also called:

- A. Council of States
- B. House of the People
- C. Federal Court
- D. Legislative Council

37. The Rajya Sabha is:

- A. The Council of States
- B. A temporary House
- C. A local government body
- D. A judicial institution

38. The Election Commission of India is a:

- A. University
- B. Constitutional body
- C. Private body
- D. Commercial tribunal

39. Fundamental Rights are principally contained in:

- A. Part I
- B. Part III of the Constitution
- C. Schedule X only
- D. Preamble only

40. Directive Principles of State Policy are found in:

- A. Part IX only
- B. Part IV
- C. Part I
- D. Part III

41. ISRO is India's national:

- A. Banking regulator
- B. Sports federation
- C. Space agency
- D. Election authority

42. Chandrayaan missions relate to exploration of:

- A. Moon
- B. Mars
- C. Venus
- D. Jupiter

43. The World Trade Organization deals primarily with:

- A. Rules governing international trade
- B. Election laws
- C. Domestic taxation only
- D. Criminal law

44. WHO is concerned primarily with:

- A. Public health
- B. Copyright
- C. Aviation
- D. International trade

45. UNESCO works in fields including:

- A. Education, science and culture
- B. Banking only
- C. Criminal prosecution
- D. Military defence

46. The International Monetary Fund primarily deals with:

- A. Olympic sports
- B. Environmental litigation
- C. International monetary and financial stability
- D. Criminal justice

47. The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in:

- A. Tokyo
- B. New Delhi
- C. Canberra
- D. Oslo

48. The Supreme Court of India is located in:

- A. Mumbai
- B. Kolkata
- C. New Delhi
- D. Chennai

49. Article 21 of the Constitution protects:

- A. Property as a Fundamental Right
- B. Election of President
- C. Life and personal liberty
- D. Formation of States only

50. Article 14 guarantees:

- A. Right to constitutional amendment
- B. Right to property as a Fundamental Right
- C. Freedom of trade only
- D. Equality before law

51. PIL commonly stands for:

- A. Public Interest Litigation
- B. Private International Legislation
- C. Public Insurance Liability
- D. Parliamentary Institutional Law

52. The Preamble describes India as a:

- A. Monarchy
- B. Military State
- C. Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- D. Confederation

53. The Attorney General for India is the:

- A. RBI Governor
- B. Highest law officer of the Union Government
- C. Chief Election Commissioner
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

54. The Comptroller and Auditor General primarily audits:

- A. Public finances
- B. Criminal trials
- C. University admissions
- D. Private marriages

SECTION III - LEGAL REASONING (Questions 55-84)

55. Principle: A person is liable for negligence when they owe another a duty of care, breach it, and the breach causes foreseeable harm. Ravi knows water has spilled on his restaurant floor but neither cleans it nor gives a warning. Meera slips and fractures her wrist. Ravi is:

- A. Not liable because water is harmless
- B. Liable only if he intended injury
- C. Liable for negligence
- D. Not liable because Meera entered voluntarily

56. The principal reason for Ravi's liability is that he:

- A. Failed to take reasonable precautions against a known risk
- B. Did not know Meera
- C. Served food
- D. Owned a restaurant

57. A threatens to damage B's shop unless B sells a motorcycle at a very low price. The agreement is:

- A. Valid because motorcycles can be sold
- B. Affected by absence of free consent
- C. Fully valid because B signed it
- D. Automatically a criminal conviction

58. The relevant contractual issue in the previous facts is:

- A. Consideration alone
- B. Ownership of the shop
- C. Registration of vehicles
- D. Coercion affecting consent

59. P deliberately enters Q's fenced garden without permission to take a shortcut. P is:
- A. Prima facie liable for trespass
 - B. Not liable
 - C. Liable only if property is damaged
 - D. Never liable for walking
60. If P enters the garden to rescue a child from immediate danger, the strongest defence is:
- A. Defamation
 - B. Contract
 - C. Necessity
 - D. Mistake of age
61. A knowingly posts a false allegation online accusing B of theft. This is most likely:
- A. Negligence
 - B. Trespass
 - C. Breach of contract
 - D. Defamation
62. If A writes the allegation only in a private diary never communicated to another person:
- A. It becomes negligence
 - B. Publication requirement is likely absent
 - C. It becomes robbery
 - D. It is automatically defamation
63. A offers to sell a laptop to B and validly revokes the offer before B accepts. B later attempts acceptance. There is:
- A. A criminal offence
 - B. A tort automatically
 - C. A concluded contract
 - D. No contract
64. Acceptance generally must:
- A. Always be oral
 - B. Introduce entirely new terms
 - C. Be made after revocation
 - D. Correspond to the offer
65. During an argument, X deliberately punches Y. X is likely liable for:
- A. Negligent misstatement
 - B. Battery
 - C. Trespass to land
 - D. Defamation

- 66.** A surgeon performs an agreed operation with the patient's valid consent. The physical contact is generally:
- A. Defamation
 - B. Unlawful
 - C. Lawfully justified by consent
 - D. Trespass to land
- 67.** A 16-year-old enters an ordinary commercial agreement. The central issue is:
- A. Constitutional amendment
 - B. Capacity to contract
 - C. Negligence
 - D. Defamation
- 68.** The rule that minors are generally not competent to contract primarily concerns:
- A. Property taxes
 - B. Elections
 - C. Contracting capacity requirements
 - D. Criminal evidence
- 69.** A law grants reasonable accessibility support to visually impaired examination candidates. The classification is most likely:
- A. Criminal
 - B. Potentially valid if rationally connected to accessibility
 - C. Necessarily unconstitutional
 - D. Void merely because treatment differs
- 70.** Constitutional equality requires:
- A. Abolition of all classifications
 - B. Identical treatment in every circumstance
 - C. Private contracts only
 - D. Absence of arbitrary discrimination
- 71.** Which statement about freedom of speech is most accurate?
- A. Freedom of speech is completely unlimited
 - B. Speech is not protected at all
 - C. Only newspapers have speech rights
 - D. Speech can be subject to constitutionally permissible restrictions
- 72.** A restriction on speech should:
- A. Be imposed solely on personal dislike
 - B. Never be reviewed
 - C. Have constitutional and legal justification
 - D. Always prohibit criticism

73. A delivery driver negligently injures a pedestrian while making deliveries for the employer. The employer may be:
- A. Vicariously liable
 - B. Immune in every case
 - C. Guilty of defamation
 - D. Owner of the pedestrian's property
74. If the employee acted entirely outside employment for a purely personal venture, vicarious liability becomes:
- A. More certain
 - B. Mandatory
 - C. Less likely
 - D. A constitutional right
75. Mens rea broadly refers to:
- A. Civil remedy
 - B. Guilty mind
 - C. Judicial review
 - D. Written contract
76. Actus reus broadly refers to:
- A. Contractual consent
 - B. Prohibited act or conduct element
 - C. Legal profession
 - D. Constitutional morality
77. The presumption of innocence generally means:
- A. Evidence is unnecessary
 - B. Accused persons are treated as guilty immediately
 - C. Prosecution bears the burden of proving guilt subject to law
 - D. Every arrest equals conviction
78. Natural justice commonly includes:
- A. Right to a fair hearing
 - B. Automatic conviction
 - C. Secret punishment
 - D. Right to decide one's own case
79. Nemo judex in causa sua relates to:
- A. Rule against bias
 - B. Taxation
 - C. Freedom of trade
 - D. Contract formation

80. Audi alteram partem means:

- A. No one owns property
- B. Ignorance of law is defence
- C. Hear the other side
- D. Parliament is supreme

81. Judicial review allows courts to examine:

- A. Weather forecasts
- B. Legality and constitutionality of governmental action
- C. Sporting scores
- D. Only private friendships

82. Habeas corpus primarily protects:

- A. Patent rights
- B. Corporate profits
- C. Property registration
- D. Personal liberty against unlawful detention

83. An injunction is generally:

- A. A criminal investigation
- B. A tax return
- C. A parliamentary debate
- D. A court order directing or restraining conduct

84. Damages in civil law generally refer to:

- A. Election results
- B. Monetary compensation
- C. Imprisonment only
- D. Constitutional amendment

SECTION IV - LOGICAL REASONING (Questions 85-108)

85. All judges are lawyers. Some lawyers are teachers. Which conclusion necessarily follows?

- A. Some judges are teachers
- B. All judges are lawyers
- C. All teachers are judges
- D. No lawyer is a teacher

86. If all A are B and all B are C, then:

- A. No A is C
- B. All A are C
- C. All C are A
- D. Some C are not B necessarily

- 87.** Statement: "The city should expand public transport because traffic congestion is increasing." The assumption is:
- A. Public transport can reduce dependence on private vehicles
 - B. Traffic cannot be reduced
 - C. Public transport increases congestion necessarily
 - D. Roads should be closed permanently
- 88.** Which weakens the argument that remote work always increases productivity?
- A. Offices have desks
 - B. Employees receive salaries
 - C. Some workers report isolation and reduced collaboration
 - D. Computers use electricity
- 89.** Book : Reading :: Music :
- A. Listening
 - B. Writing
 - C. Painting
 - D. Running
- 90.** Court : Judge :: Classroom :
- A. Doctor
 - B. Teacher
 - C. Driver
 - D. Engineer
- 91.** Find the odd one out:
- A. Constitution
 - B. Telescope
 - C. Regulation
 - D. Statute
- 92.** If LAW is coded as MBX by shifting each letter one step forward, RULE becomes:
- A. RTKD
 - B. SVMF
 - C. QTKD
 - D. SVLF
- 93.** If today is Monday, 10 days later will be:
- A. Thursday
 - B. Wednesday
 - C. Friday
 - D. Saturday

94. A is taller than B. B is taller than C. Therefore:

- A. A is taller than C
- B. Cannot be determined
- C. C is taller than A
- D. A and C have equal height

95. Some students are athletes. All athletes exercise. Therefore:

- A. Some students exercise
- B. All students exercise
- C. All athletes are students
- D. No students exercise

96. Which strengthens the claim that cycling lanes improve road safety?

- A. Bicycles come in different sizes
- B. Accident rates declined after protected lanes were installed
- C. Roads have names
- D. Some people dislike cycling

97. Which is an example of cause-and-effect reasoning?

- A. Delhi is a city
- B. Law is a subject
- C. Books have pages
- D. Heavy rainfall caused flooding

98. If no poets are accountants and some writers are poets, then:

- A. All accountants are poets
- B. No writers are poets
- C. All writers are accountants
- D. Some writers are not accountants

99. "Every successful lawyer reads extensively. Priya reads extensively. Therefore Priya is a successful lawyer." This reasoning is:

- A. Necessarily valid
- B. A definition
- C. A mathematical identity
- D. Logically invalid

100. Choose the strongest evidence for a claim about rising temperatures:

- A. An anonymous rumour
- B. Long-term verified meteorological records
- C. One person's memory
- D. An advertisement

101. If P implies Q and P is true, then:

- A. Q is false
- B. Nothing follows
- C. P is false
- D. Q follows

102. Which most clearly represents a contradiction?

- A. "All rooms are empty" and "Room 2 contains five people"
- B. "Some rooms are large" and "Some are small"
- C. "Rooms have doors"
- D. "The building has rooms"

103. A survey of 10 people is used to claim the preferences of an entire country. The main weakness is:

- A. Insufficient representative sample
- B. Too many participants
- C. Excessive legal reasoning
- D. No numerical information

104. Argument: "The library should stay open later because students need quiet study space at night." Relevant evidence would be:

- A. Number of trees outside
- B. Colour of the library walls
- C. Data showing high student demand during evening hours
- D. Price of sports shoes

105. If every member of Team X attended and Riya is a member of Team X, then:

- A. Riya attended
- B. Team X did not attend
- C. Riya was absent
- D. Nothing can be inferred

106. Which is the best example of an analogy?

- A. Heart is to body as engine is to car
- B. Cars are expensive
- C. Hearts beat
- D. Engines require fuel

107. A conclusion supported by relevant evidence is generally:

- A. Legally binding
- B. Always false
- C. Irrelevant
- D. Stronger than an unsupported assertion

108. Critical reasoning primarily requires a student to:

- A. Memorise without understanding
- B. Examine arguments and evidence
- C. Accept every conclusion
- D. Ignore assumptions

SECTION V - QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES (Questions 109-120)

Data Set 1: A law coaching institute has 600 students. 40% study in the morning batch, 35% in the afternoon batch and the remaining students attend the evening batch.

109. Number of students in the morning batch:

- A. 210
- B. 240
- C. 280
- D. 260

110. Number in the afternoon batch:

- A. 180
- B. 200
- C. 210
- D. 240

111. Percentage attending evening batch:

- A. 20%
- B. 35%
- C. 30%
- D. 25%

112. Number attending evening batch:

- A. 200
- B. 180
- C. 150
- D. 120

Data Set 2: A student scores 72, 65, 80, 75 and 83 in five tests.

113. Total marks scored:

- A. 365
- B. 375
- C. 385
- D. 395

114. Average marks:

- A. 72
- B. 75
- C. 73
- D. 77

115. Difference between highest and lowest marks:

- A. 15
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 16

Data Set 3: A book priced at Rs. 800 is offered at a discount of 15%.

116. Discount amount is:

- A. Rs. 100
- B. Rs. 120
- C. Rs. 140
- D. Rs. 160

117. Selling price is:

- A. Rs. 660
- B. Rs. 640
- C. Rs. 680
- D. Rs. 700

118. If Rs. 680 is increased by 10%, the new value is:

- A. Rs. 738
- B. Rs. 748
- C. Rs. 728
- D. Rs. 758

119. Ratio 45:60 in simplest form is:

- A. 2:3
- B. 3:4
- C. 4:5
- D. 5:6

120. If 8 notebooks cost Rs. 480, the cost of 15 notebooks at the same rate is:

- A. Rs. 850
- B. Rs. 800
- C. Rs. 900
- D. Rs. 950

CLAT 2027 UG - ANSWER KEY

1-D 2-D 3-B 4-C 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-A 10-C 11-B 12-A 13-D 14-A 15-D 16-B 17-B 18-D 19-D
20-C

21-B 22-D 23-A 24-D 25-D 26-A 27-A 28-A 29-A 30-B 31-A 32-C 33-C 34-A 35-A 36-B 37-A
38-B 39-B 40-B

41-C 42-A 43-A 44-A 45-A 46-C 47-D 48-C 49-C 50-D 51-A 52-C 53-B 54-A 55-C 56-A 57-B
58-D 59-A 60-C

61-D 62-B 63-D 64-D 65-B 66-C 67-B 68-C 69-B 70-D 71-D 72-C 73-A 74-C 75-B 76-B 77-C
78-A 79-A 80-C

81-B 82-D 83-D 84-B 85-B 86-B 87-A 88-C 89-A 90-B 91-B 92-B 93-A 94-A 95-A 96-B 97-D
98-D 99-D 100-B

101-D 102-A 103-A 104-C 105-A 106-A 107-D 108-B 109-B 110-C 111-D 112-C 113-B 114-B 115-B
116-B 117-C 118-B 119-B 120-C

PART II - CLAT 2027 PG MOCK TEST

120 Questions | 120 Marks | 2 Hours

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Questions 1-30)

1. Article 14 guarantees:
 - A. Freedom of religion only
 - B. Equality before law and equal protection of laws
 - C. Right against exploitation only
 - D. Right to property
2. Article 19(1)(a) deals with:
 - A. Freedom of speech and expression
 - B. Right to education
 - C. Preventive detention
 - D. Cultural rights
3. Article 21 protects:
 - A. Tax exemption
 - B. Property
 - C. Life and personal liberty
 - D. Government employment
4. Habeas corpus is primarily issued against:
 - A. Breach of contract
 - B. Property transfer
 - C. Tax assessment
 - D. Unlawful detention
5. Mandamus commands a public authority to:
 - A. Imprison a person
 - B. Perform a public or legal duty
 - C. Pass legislation
 - D. Amend the Constitution
6. Certiorari is commonly used to:
 - A. Dissolve Parliament automatically
 - B. Amend a contract
 - C. Appoint a Governor
 - D. Quash an order of an inferior court or tribunal where legal grounds exist

7. The basic structure doctrine is associated prominently with:
- A. Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball
 - B. Kesavananda Bharati
 - C. Donoghue v Stevenson
 - D. Rylands v Fletcher
8. Judicial review forms part of the:
- A. Preamble alone
 - B. Ninth Schedule absolutely
 - C. Directive Principles only
 - D. Basic structure
9. Fundamental Rights are contained principally in:
- A. Part III
 - B. Part IX
 - C. Part IV
 - D. Part IVA
10. Directive Principles are contained in:
- A. Part IV
 - B. Part III
 - C. Part II
 - D. Part V
11. Fundamental Duties are contained in:
- A. Part IX
 - B. Part II
 - C. Part IVA
 - D. Part VII
12. Article 32 was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the Constitution's:
- A. Financial code
 - B. Heart and soul
 - C. Federal schedule
 - D. Election clause
13. The doctrine of severability concerns:
- A. Criminal sentencing
 - B. International treaties
 - C. Separating unconstitutional portions where possible
 - D. Contract damages

- 14.** The doctrine of eclipse primarily developed in relation to:
- A. Fundamental Rights and pre-Constitution laws
 - B. Tax treaties
 - C. Maritime law
 - D. Arbitration
- 15.** The President of India ordinarily acts on the aid and advice of the:
- A. CAG
 - B. Supreme Court
 - C. Council of Ministers
 - D. Election Commission
- 16.** The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
- A. Supreme Court
 - B. Rajya Sabha alone
 - C. President personally
 - D. Lok Sabha
- 17.** A Money Bill can be introduced only in the:
- A. Supreme Court
 - B. Lok Sabha
 - C. State Legislative Council
 - D. Rajya Sabha
- 18.** Whether a Bill is a Money Bill is certified by the:
- A. Finance Secretary
 - B. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - C. Chief Justice of India
 - D. President
- 19.** Article 368 concerns:
- A. Fundamental Duties
 - B. Emergency arrest
 - C. Constitutional amendment
 - D. Citizenship only
- 20.** The power to promulgate an Ordinance at Union level rests with the:
- A. Speaker
 - B. President
 - C. Attorney General
 - D. Prime Minister personally

21. The Supreme Court's original jurisdiction in Centre-State disputes is principally under:

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 131
- D. Article 300A

22. Constitutional remedies under Article 226 may be issued by:

- A. Election Commission
- B. High Courts
- C. District Courts only
- D. Parliament

23. Article 300A concerns:

- A. Religion
- B. Property
- C. Preventive detention
- D. Education

24. The Preamble was held to be part of the Constitution in:

- A. Vishaka
- B. Golaknath alone
- C. Kesavananda Bharati
- D. ADM Jabalpur

25. Secularism has been recognised as part of the:

- A. Evidence Act
- B. Contract Act
- C. Companies Act
- D. Basic structure

26. Federalism in India is generally regarded as part of the:

- A. Tort law
- B. Contract law
- C. Penal law only
- D. Basic structure

27. Article 17 abolishes:

- A. Untouchability
- B. Preventive detention
- C. Forced labour
- D. Titles in all forms

28. Article 23 prohibits:

- A. Traffic in human beings and forced labour
- B. Defamation
- C. Judicial review
- D. Taxation

29. Article 25 protects:

- A. Arbitration
- B. Freedom of conscience and religion subject to constitutional limitations
- C. Corporate voting
- D. Right to property

30. The doctrine of proportionality generally examines whether State restrictions are:

- A. Appropriately related and not excessive relative to legitimate objectives
- B. Never reviewable
- C. Purely contractual
- D. Automatically valid

JURISPRUDENCE (Questions 31-40)

31. Austin's theory is associated with:

- A. Command theory of law
- B. Sociological engineering
- C. Pure theory
- D. Historical school only

32. Hans Kelsen developed the:

- A. Command Theory
- B. Social Contract Theory
- C. Utilitarian theory
- D. Pure Theory of Law

33. Hart distinguished between:

- A. Rights and duties only
- B. State and religion
- C. Civil and criminal courts only
- D. Primary and secondary rules

34. Roscoe Pound is associated with:

- A. Analytical positivism exclusively
- B. Sociological jurisprudence
- C. Natural law alone
- D. Historical materialism

35. Savigny is associated with the:

- A. Realist school
- B. Command theory
- C. Historical school
- D. Pure theory

36. Ratio decidendi means:

- A. Legal principle forming the basis of a decision
- B. Incidental observation
- C. Statutory amendment
- D. Dissent only

37. Obiter dicta are:

- A. Treaties
- B. Constitutional amendments
- C. Observations not essential to the decision
- D. Binding statutes

38. Legal rights generally correspond with:

- A. Elections
- B. Morality alone
- C. Customs only
- D. Legal duties

39. Possession ordinarily involves corpus and:

- A. Mens rea
- B. Ratio
- C. Decree
- D. Animus

40. Precedent refers to:

- A. Parliamentary questions
- B. Prior judicial decisions used as authority
- C. Contractual offer
- D. International custom only

CONTRACT LAW (Questions 41-50)

41. A valid contract generally requires:

- A. Coercion
- B. Illegal object
- C. Free consent and competent parties
- D. Absence of consideration in every case

- 42.** An agreement with a minor is generally:
- A. Criminal
 - B. Always valid
 - C. Voidable only at seller's choice
 - D. Void
- 43.** Coercion affects:
- A. Jurisdiction
 - B. Consideration only
 - C. Free consent
 - D. Offer only
- 44.** Misrepresentation may make a contract:
- A. Always void ab initio
 - B. A constitutional amendment
 - C. Voidable subject to law
 - D. Automatically criminal
- 45.** Consideration under Indian contract law may move from:
- A. Promisee only in every circumstance
 - B. Promisee or any other person
 - C. Government only
 - D. Court only
- 46.** An agreement with unlawful object is:
- A. Valid if written
 - B. A constitutional right
 - C. Void
 - D. Always enforceable
- 47.** Quantum meruit broadly means payment:
- A. As punishment
 - B. As tax
 - C. As much as deserved or earned
 - D. Without work
- 48.** Anticipatory breach occurs:
- A. Only in tort
 - B. Only after decree
 - C. Only after limitation expires
 - D. Before the stipulated performance date where a party repudiates

49. Damages for breach generally aim to:

- A. Imprison the defendant
- B. Cancel Fundamental Rights
- C. Amend legislation
- D. Compensate the injured party

50. Novation involves:

- A. Judicial review
- B. Criminal prosecution
- C. Tortious liability
- D. Substitution of a new contract

TORT LAW (Questions 51-60)

51. Donoghue v Stevenson is associated with:

- A. Arbitration
- B. Negligence
- C. Defamation
- D. Constitutional amendment

52. Rylands v Fletcher concerns:

- A. Contract formation
- B. Strict liability
- C. Defamation
- D. Judicial review

53. Volenti non fit injuria is based on:

- A. Mistake
- B. Necessity
- C. Fraud
- D. Consent

54. Res ipsa loquitur means:

- A. Hear the other side
- B. The thing speaks for itself
- C. Act of God
- D. No one judges own cause

55. Vicarious liability may make an employer liable for acts committed by an employee:

- A. After retirement only
- B. In the course of employment
- C. In every private activity
- D. Before employment

56. Defamation protects a person's:

- A. Contract only
- B. Possession only
- C. Patent
- D. Reputation

57. False imprisonment protects:

- A. Contractual consideration
- B. Property title
- C. Trademark
- D. Freedom of movement and personal liberty

58. Trespass to land is generally actionable:

- A. Only against government
- B. Only if criminal prosecution occurs
- C. Only upon proof of physical damage
- D. Per se

59. Contributory negligence concerns negligence by:

- A. Parliament
- B. The claimant contributing to the harm
- C. A judge only
- D. A witness

60. The defence of necessity may justify conduct undertaken to:

- A. Defame another
- B. Avoid every contractual obligation
- C. Create liability automatically
- D. Prevent a greater imminent harm in appropriate circumstances

CRIMINAL LAW (Questions 61-72)

61. Mens rea means:

- A. Guilty act
- B. Judicial precedent
- C. Guilty mind
- D. Civil damages

62. Actus reus refers to:

- A. Contractual consideration
- B. Administrative discretion
- C. Legal intention only
- D. Prohibited conduct element

63. Abetment may include:

- A. Instigation
- B. Arbitration
- C. Contract rescission
- D. Marriage

64. Criminal conspiracy generally involves:

- A. Property transfer
- B. Agreement to commit an illegal act or lawful act by illegal means as defined by law
- C. Judicial review
- D. Negligence only

65. The defence of insanity primarily concerns:

- A. Mental incapacity meeting legal requirements
- B. Unemployment
- C. Illiteracy
- D. Poverty

66. Private defence may protect:

- A. Only contracts
- B. Person and property subject to statutory limits
- C. Only corporations
- D. Tax interests

67. Preparation to commit an offence is generally:

- A. Not punishable except where specifically provided
- B. Always punishable exactly as completed offence
- C. Constitutional
- D. A civil wrong only

68. Attempt generally begins when conduct moves beyond mere:

- A. Preparation
- B. Sentencing
- C. Evidence
- D. Conviction

69. Common intention may result in:

- A. Joint liability subject to statutory requirements
- B. No liability ever
- C. Tax liability
- D. Civil liability only

70. Mistake of fact may in appropriate circumstances constitute:

- A. A defence
- B. A mandatory conviction
- C. A contract
- D. Defamation

71. Mistake of law is generally:

- A. Not a defence
- B. A Fundamental Right
- C. An injunction
- D. Always a complete defence

72. Criminal liability generally requires the prosecution to prove guilt:

- A. By newspaper report
- B. By probability alone in every case
- C. Beyond reasonable doubt
- D. By mere suspicion

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Questions 73-82)

73. Natural justice includes:

- A. Consideration
- B. Audi alteram partem
- C. Promissory estoppel only
- D. Strict liability only

74. Nemo judex in causa sua means:

- A. Hear the other side
- B. No one should judge their own cause
- C. No taxation
- D. Ignorance of law excuses

75. Delegated legislation is made under authority granted by:

- A. Court decree only
- B. Custom only
- C. Parent legislation
- D. Private contract

76. Ultra vires means:

- A. Legal injury
- B. Strict liability
- C. Beyond legal power
- D. Within legal power

77. Judicial review of administrative action may examine:

- A. Contract consideration only
- B. Election campaigning only
- C. Personal preferences only
- D. Legality, procedural fairness and rationality

78. Legitimate expectation may arise from:

- A. Private property ownership alone
- B. Consistent representation or established practice
- C. Marriage
- D. Criminal conviction only

79. The rule against bias is part of:

- A. Natural justice
- B. Property transfer
- C. Criminal conspiracy
- D. Contract damages

80. A speaking order is one that:

- A. Is delivered orally only
- B. Has no reasons
- C. Gives reasons
- D. Is passed secretly

81. Administrative discretion must ordinarily be exercised:

- A. Within legal limits and for proper purposes
- B. For personal revenge
- C. Without regard to statute
- D. Arbitrarily

82. Proportionality review considers whether administrative measures are:

- A. Written in English
- B. Excessive relative to their legitimate objective
- C. Financially profitable only
- D. Approved by a private person

FAMILY & PROPERTY LAW (Questions 83-94)

83. A valid Hindu marriage generally requires compliance with conditions prescribed by:

- A. Income Tax Act
- B. Companies Act
- C. Arbitration Act
- D. Hindu Marriage Act

84. Restitution of conjugal rights is a matrimonial:

- A. Tax
- B. Company action
- C. Crime
- D. Remedy

85. Divorce dissolves:

- A. Citizenship
- B. Adoption automatically
- C. Property ownership automatically
- D. Marriage

86. Maintenance law principally aims to provide:

- A. Criminal punishment only
- B. Tax exemption
- C. Financial support where statutory requirements are met
- D. Corporate control

87. Adoption creates, subject to applicable law:

- A. Partnership
- B. Employment relationship
- C. Legal parent-child relationship
- D. Tenancy only

88. Succession concerns:

- A. Contracts only
- B. Criminal sentencing
- C. Devolution of property after death
- D. Administrative review

89. A mortgage generally involves:

- A. Criminal conviction
- B. Complete destruction of ownership
- C. Adoption
- D. Transfer of an interest in specific immovable property to secure payment

90. A lease generally transfers:

- A. Right to enjoy property for a term subject to conditions
- B. Criminal liability
- C. Absolute sovereignty
- D. Citizenship

91. Sale of immovable property generally transfers:

- A. Criminal jurisdiction
- B. Only possession in all circumstances
- C. Ownership in exchange for price subject to law
- D. Marriage rights

92. Easement is a right enjoyed for beneficial enjoyment of:

- A. Marriage
- B. One land over another land
- C. Criminal trial
- D. Company shares

93. Gift involves transfer made:

- A. Only for price
- B. Voluntarily and without consideration subject to legal requirements
- C. Through employment
- D. By criminal court

94. Lis pendens relates to transfer of property during:

- A. Pending litigation affecting rights in that property
- B. Tax filing
- C. Criminal investigation only
- D. Marriage ceremony

COMPANY, ENVIRONMENTAL, INTERNATIONAL & LABOUR LAW (Questions 95-120)

95. A company is generally regarded as a:

- A. Natural person
- B. Separate legal entity
- C. Legislature
- D. Court

96. The principle of separate corporate personality is associated with:

- A. Rylands v Fletcher
- B. Donoghue v Stevenson
- C. Carlill
- D. Salomon v Salomon

97. Directors generally owe duties to:

- A. The company
- B. Competitors only
- C. Employees personally in every situation
- D. Courts only

98. Memorandum of Association broadly defines:

- A. Criminal procedure
- B. Marriage rules
- C. Tax assessment only
- D. Fundamental constitution and scope of the company

99. The polluter pays principle concerns:

- A. Environmental responsibility for pollution costs
- B. Marriage maintenance
- C. Electoral expenditure
- D. Criminal bail

100. Precautionary principle supports preventive action where there is:

- A. Only contractual loss
- B. Risk of serious environmental harm despite scientific uncertainty
- C. No environmental risk
- D. A matrimonial dispute

101. Sustainable development seeks to balance:

- A. Marriage and divorce
- B. Offer and acceptance
- C. Crime and punishment
- D. Development and environmental protection

102. Public Trust Doctrine treats certain natural resources as held by the State:

- A. Exclusively for private companies
- B. In trust for the public
- C. For foreign governments only
- D. Without legal responsibility

103. International law traditionally recognises treaties and custom as:

- A. Sources of law
- B. Domestic crimes
- C. Constitutional amendments
- D. Private contracts exclusively

104. Pacta sunt servanda means:

- A. Let the buyer beware
- B. Agreements must be kept
- C. No one judges own cause
- D. Hear the other side

105. The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the:

- A. NATO
- B. United Nations
- C. IMF
- D. WTO

106. State sovereignty broadly denotes:

- A. Supreme authority of a State subject to international law
- B. Private ownership
- C. Judicial precedent
- D. Corporate personality

107. Extradition generally involves:

- A. Diplomatic immunity
- B. Marriage registration
- C. Surrender of an accused or convicted person by one State to another pursuant to law
- D. Tax exemption

108. Asylum generally refers to:

- A. Protection granted by a State to a person seeking refuge
- B. Company incorporation
- C. Property mortgage
- D. Contract damages

109. Collective bargaining concerns negotiation between:

- A. Buyers and courts
- B. Judges and accused persons
- C. Governments and tourists
- D. Employers and workers or their representatives

110. An industrial dispute generally concerns disputes connected with:

- A. Criminal trials only
- B. International boundaries exclusively
- C. Employment or labour relations
- D. Marriage only

111. Minimum wage legislation seeks primarily to:

- A. Eliminate all employment contracts
- B. Fix maximum profits
- C. Ensure a statutory minimum level of remuneration
- D. Prevent trade unions

- 112.** Industrial safety laws primarily protect:
- A. Tourists
 - B. Judges
 - C. Workers and workplace safety
 - D. Only shareholders
- 113.** Tax avoidance generally refers to:
- A. Arranging affairs within law to reduce tax, subject to anti-avoidance principles
 - B. Robbery
 - C. Illegal concealment of taxable income in every case
 - D. Defamation
- 114.** Tax evasion involves:
- A. Illegal avoidance or concealment of tax liability
 - B. Arbitration
 - C. Judicial review
 - D. Legal tax planning
- 115.** GST in India is primarily a tax on:
- A. Marriage
 - B. Judicial decisions
 - C. Elections
 - D. Supply of goods and services
- 116.** Constitutional validity of taxation generally requires:
- A. Newspaper announcement
 - B. Oral permission
 - C. Private agreement alone
 - D. Authority of law
- 117.** Arbitration is a method of:
- A. Legislation
 - B. Criminal punishment
 - C. Constitutional amendment
 - D. Alternative dispute resolution
- 118.** An arbitral award is generally:
- A. Tax return
 - B. Criminal charge sheet
 - C. A parliamentary Bill
 - D. A decision of the arbitral tribunal

119. Mediation primarily involves:

- A. Imposition of a judgment by mediator
- B. Constitutional amendment
- C. Facilitated consensual dispute resolution
- D. Criminal sentencing

120. Conciliation and mediation principally seek to encourage:

- A. Legislation
- B. Imprisonment
- C. Taxation
- D. Negotiated settlement

CLAT 2027 PG - ANSWER KEY

1-B 2-A 3-C 4-D 5-B 6-D 7-B 8-D 9-A 10-A 11-C 12-B 13-C 14-A 15-C 16-D 17-B 18-B 19-C
20-B

21-C 22-B 23-B 24-C 25-D 26-D 27-A 28-A 29-B 30-A 31-A 32-D 33-D 34-B 35-C 36-A 37-C
38-D 39-D 40-B

41-C 42-D 43-C 44-C 45-B 46-C 47-C 48-D 49-D 50-D 51-B 52-B 53-D 54-B 55-B 56-D 57-D
58-D 59-B 60-D

61-C 62-D 63-A 64-B 65-A 66-B 67-A 68-A 69-A 70-A 71-A 72-C 73-B 74-B 75-C 76-C 77-D
78-B 79-A 80-C

81-A 82-B 83-D 84-D 85-D 86-C 87-C 88-C 89-D 90-A 91-C 92-B 93-B 94-A 95-B 96-D 97-A
98-D 99-A 100-B

101-D 102-B 103-A 104-B 105-B 106-A 107-C 108-A 109-D 110-C 111-C 112-C 113-A 114-A 115-D
116-D 117-D 118-D 119-C 120-D

End of Mock Test - Set 1