

A golden scale of justice is centered in the background of the hexagonal frame. The scales are slightly tilted, with the right pan being lower than the left. The entire scene is set against a dark, golden-brown background.

# CLAT 2024

## Sample Paper IV

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS**  
— RELEASED BY THE —  
**CLAT CONSORTIUM FOR CLAT 2024**



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### Passage: 1

In many poor and middle-income neighbourhoods, McDonald's have become de-facto community centres and reflections of the surrounding neighbourhood.

When many lower-income Americans are feeling isolated by the deadening uniformity of things, by the emptiness of many jobs, by the media, they still yearn for physical social networks. They are not doing this by going to government-run community service centres. They are not always doing this by utilizing the endless array of well-intentioned not-for-profit outreach programs. They are doing this on their own, organically across the country, in McDonald's.

Walk into any McDonald's in the morning and you will find a group of mostly retired people clustering in a corner, drinking coffee, eating and talking. They are drawn to the McDonald's because it has inexpensive good coffee, clean bathrooms, space to sprawl. Unlike community centres, It is also free of bureaucracy.

Almost all of them name their group with variations of a self-deprecating theme: in suburban El Paso it is the Old Folks' Home, and in rural New Mexico it is the Morning Brigade. In the small rural town of Natchitoches, Louisiana, it is the Romeo club, an acronym for Retired Old Men Eating Out. These morning groups reflect America in another way: they are almost all segregated. There are all black groups, all white groups, and all Hispanic groups. Rarely are any mixed. In other McDonald's, politics are central. In one near downtown Kansas City in an African American neighbourhood, each Friday morning the sitting area is turned over to a community meeting. When I was there, the topic was the politics surrounding the Black Lives Matter movement. The discussion was often loud, with speakers not hiding their frustration. Against the backdrop of raised voices, the registers and drive-through continued with the normal morning rush of coffee and egg sandwiches. It isn't just groups who use McDonald's. For many of the poorest, for the homeless, and for people caught in an addiction, McDonald's are an integral part of their lives. They have cheap and filling food, they have free WI-FI, outlets to charge phones, and clean bathrooms. McDonald's is also generally gracious about letting people sit quietly for long periods — longer than other fast-food places.

They prefer McDonald's to shelters and to non-profits, because McDonald's are safer, provide more freedom, and most importantly, the chance to be social, restoring a small amount of normalcy. McDonald's provide many with the chance to make real and valuable connections. When faced with the greatest challenges, with a personal loss, wealthier Americans turn to expensive therapists, others without the resources or the availability, turn to each other.

*(Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "McDonald's: you can sneer, but it's the glue that holds communities together", by Chris Arnade, The Guardian)*

### 1. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- In several neighbourhoods across the US, McDonald's outlets have demonstrated concern for the welfare of communities.
- State-sponsored community centres in the US suffer from excessive bureaucratisation.
- The main reason behind the popularity of McDonald's among low- and middle- income segments in the US is its affordability.
- A McDonald's outlet is likely to reveal the racial composition of an American neighbourhood.

### 2. Which of the following is the most valuable contribution of McDonald's, according to the author?

- a place to engage in political discussions
- the chance to unwind
- the ability to sit without ordering food
- a space to interact with others

**3. What does the underlined part of the passage imply?**

- (a) Most groups consist of flashy individuals even though their personalities may vary.
- (b) The names of most groups reflect the neighbourhood they belong to.
- (c) Most people who visit McDonalds in groups use code words to hide their identities.
- (d) People who frequent McDonald's collectively tend to have modest, light-hearted names for their groups.

**4. Which of the following statements represents a paradox?**

- (a) Fast food chains like McDonald's erase cultural difference by creating uniform eating cultures.
- (b) McDonald's both symbolises and rescues Americans from "the deadening uniformity of things".
- (c) Retired Americans would rather spend their time at McDonald's than at state-run community spaces.
- (d) Groups of people who frequent McDonald's are rarely from different races; yet they reflect America.

**5. What is the meaning of de-facto in the passage?**

- (a) unofficial
- (b) designated
- (c) unusual
- (d) secret

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE****Passage: 2**

Why did Putin go into Ukraine? He had practically ended Ukraine's NATO dreams in 2014. He had Crimea, and pro-Russian separatists controlled a substantial amount of territories in Ukraine's industrially rich [1] region, which could also act as a buffer for Russia. But Moscow was irked by the advanced weapons the West was supplying to Ukraine as also the military training it was giving to Ukraine's forces. Besides, the Minsk II agreement, which called for a full ceasefire in the [1] in February 2015, was a non-starter as Ukraine went back on key clauses, including amending its Constitution and giving more autonomy to the [1]. New neo-Nazi militias sprang up in Ukraine's east, which targeted the Russian-speaking populations in the region, accusing them of being "collaborators". Of them, the [4] Brigade, a paramilitary battalion drawn from neo-Nazi groups and the Social National Assembly (SNA) that believes in a "final crusade of white races against Semite-led Untermenschen [inferior humans]", was integrated into Ukraine's National Guard in November 2014. Suddenly, Putin's Russia found itself in the middle of a long war with a long front line (roughly 1,000 km long, stretching from the [2] in the northeast to Mykolaiv in the south) against a force armed, trained and supplied by the collective West. ....

True, Russia has gained territories in Ukraine, but the slow progress of the war and the setbacks it has suffered have created a perception of weakness, which could create fresh geopolitical challenges for Putin. The decision by [3] to seek NATO membership was the biggest geopolitical setback for Putin, who built his muscular foreign policy on the agenda of resisting NATO's eastward expansion. ....

*(Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "Russia-Ukraine conflict: Is this Cold War II?", by Stanly Johny, Frontline)*

**6. '[1]' in the passages above refers to the:**

- (a) Donbas
- (b) Ukrainian Carpathians
- (c) Eastern Beskids
- (d) Danube Delta

**7. '[2]' in the passages above refers to the:**

- (a) Oskil River
- (b) Siret Basin
- (c) Prut Basin
- (d) Tisza Basin

**8. '[3]' in the passages above refers to which countries having sought membership of the NATO?**

- (a) Switzerland and France
- (b) Germany and Italy
- (c) Sweden and Finland
- (d) Portugal and Greece

**9. After the February 2022 military aggression on Ukraine, a number of Russian financial institutions have been shut off from SWIFT, which refers to:**

- (a) Special Wing for Information and Financial Technology headquartered in the USA
- (b) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications headquartered in Belgium
- (c) Society for Worldwide Internet Financial Transactions headquartered in Germany
- (d) Single Window Information and Financial Trust headquartered in the UK

**10. During the Cold War in the twentieth century, the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion was an important precursor to:**

- (a) The Suez Crisis
- (b) The Vietnam War
- (c) The Cuban Missile Crisis
- (d) The Sputnik Crisis

**11. '[4]' in the passages above refers to which of the following?**

- (a) Azov
- (b) COMINTERN
- (c) Wagner
- (d) Bach

### LEGAL REASONING

#### Passage: 3

The rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are enshrined in various international standards and the Fair Wear Code of Labour Practices, but really, why are they important?

Essentially, these rights enable workers to join with others to have a collective voice in setting and monitoring their working conditions, neutralising the power imbalances in a traditional employer-employee relationship. If workers have these rights in place and are able to exercise them, they can speak out about conditions of work and grievances, such as working hours, equal pay, protection against violence and harassment, leave time, and benefits

Freedom of association refers to the right of workers and employers to form and join independent organisations without interference from others. In garment supply chains, this means that workers can form and join trade unions of their choosing, and equally, employers can form or join employers' organisations. This right enables workers and employers to be formally and collectively represented in negotiations to arrive at solutions to improve working conditions.

Although protected by international law, freedom of association is often violated and obstructed in many garment production countries. In such contexts, workers—most of whom are women—do not feel free and safe to form or join trade unions and therefore have very little ability to collectively negotiate or defend their working conditions. Freedom of association is further undermined by the presence of so-called 'unions' that are not independent of the employer or the government and lack legitimacy in the eyes of workers themselves. Under such circumstances, discussions and negotiations with management would likely be severely limited (with workers representatives feeling under threat and without any recourse).

*[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from "Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining a guide for brands", <https://api.fairwear.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Fairwear-Freedom-of-Association-Brand-Guide-2021.pdf>]*

**12. Gajagamini Garment Wear, a private company, offered an employment contract of two years to Andy Roberts. If Parliament enacts a law which requires every employee to join the largest trade union in their workplace, then:**

- (a) Such a law will not affect the right to join a union and therefore, will not impinge on the freedom of association
- (b) Such a law will not affect the right to form a union and therefore, will not impinge on the freedom of association
- (c) Such a law will compel a person to join a union and therefore affect impinge on their freedom of association
- (d) Such a law will not compel a person to any particular union and therefore will not impinge on their freedom of association.



**13. The fundamental right to freedom of association does not extend to the right to realise the objectives of forming the association and only extends to formation of an association. If Parliament enacts a legislation prohibiting strikes by trade unions of employees engaged in garment industry, then:**

- (a) The legislation would not violate the right to freedom of association because trade unions are not associations.
- (b) The legislation would curtail the right of trade unions to strike, a core objective of trade unions, and therefore, it would violate freedom of association.
- (c) Since strike is only one of the objectives with which a trade union is formed, the legislation would not violate the right to freedom of associations.
- (d) None of the above

**14. In case Parliament enacts a law that prohibits government servants from establishing any trade union or association, then:**

- (a) The legislation will impinge on the right to freedom of association since it prohibits a group of workers from organising.
- (b) The legislation will not impinge on the right to freedom of association since government servants do not require a collective voice.
- (c) The legislation will not impinge on the right to freedom of association since government servants are already entitled to leave time, social security benefits, right to equal pay and to protection against violence and harassment.
- (d) All of the above

**15. If Parliament enacts a law that requires a trade union to open its membership to all the employees, then:**

- (a) Such a law would not infringe any fundamental right to freedom of association.
- (b) The law of the parliament would curtail an individual's right not to join any association.
- (c) Such a law would curtail the union members' right to decide with whom they would like to associate.
- (d) All of the above.

**16. Gajagamini Garment Wear, a private company, offered an employment contract of two years to Andy Roberts. One of the clauses in the employment contract provided that Andy Roberts must join Gajagamini Mazdoor Sangh ("GMS"), one of the trade unions active in the company. Assuming that fundamental rights are applicable only to laws made by or administrative actions of the government and do not apply to actions of private persons, decide which of the following propositions can be most reasonably inferred from the above information and the passage:**

- (a) The employment contract offered to Andy Roberts to join GMS is legal as it does not restrict his freedom not to join any association.
- (b) The condition requiring Andy Roberts to join GMS cannot bind him as it impinges on his freedom not to join any association.
- (c) Andy Roberts cannot claim a fundamental right to freedom of association against Gajagamini Garment Wear and therefore, the contract would bind him even though his freedom of association is restricted.
- (d) The employment contract infringes Andy Roberts' freedom to decide with whom to associate and therefore is legally not enforceable.

## LOGICAL REASONING

### Passage: 4

There are over 23,000 names on the Union Government's 'Name-wise and State-wise list of Freedom Fighters and eligible dependents' as of 31 January 2022.

It is important to understand that the official lists of freedom fighters are woefully inadequate. For one

thing, most of the people originally on all these lists are no longer alive. Many of the names there now are, in fact, those of dependents, where the freedom fighter has long since passed. Secondly, very large groups of those who fought for freedom do not appear on the official lists. In 1972, when the first such pension scheme began, the Left parties decided their members would not accept these. As one of them, N. Sankariah, says, “We fought for freedom, not for pensions.” That means thousands and thousands of fighters never appeared on the lists.

The Swatantrata Sainik Samman scheme of 1980 was more generous. However, the first of the ‘eligible’ categories demands the freedom fighter must ‘have suffered minimum imprisonment of six months in mainland jails before Independence’. That again excluded several who may have escaped incarceration (unless they qualified under one of six other criteria). Or who did not serve six months in jail. It also excludes many more in the revolutionary underground movements who did not go to prison. In fact, those who volunteered to fight underground are *not eligible*. The pension was only extended to those who went underground as a result of their being proclaimed offenders by the British Raj. Or if they had a detention order against them. Or if there was an award for their arrest or head. There’s another problem with the 1980 scheme document. It uses the word ‘widow’ in the list of dependents entitled to a pension upon the death of the freedom fighter rather than ‘spouse’. Which seems to presume freedom fighters were only men.

And there is also the question of what we as a society believe qualifies as ‘participation’ in the freedom struggle. Of those we have never thought of as freedom fighter. Under the central scheme, ‘participation’ isn’t enough. The person must have ‘suffered’ — and only in ways defined by the government. *[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from The Last Heroes: Foot Soldiers of Indian Freedom, by P. Sainath, Penguin, Gurugram, 2022]*

**17. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?**

- (a) The Union Government’s lists of freedom fighters are not accurate.
- (b) The Union Government’s lists of freedom fighters are accurate.
- (c) Everyone who should have fought for India’s freedom did not do so.
- (d) Many people who fought for India’s freedom are not recognised on official lists.

**18. Which of the following most accurately explains why a person included in the Union Government’s lists of freedom fighters may not actually have been a freedom fighter?**

- (a) The Union Government has deliberately added to the lists names of persons who were not freedom fighters.
- (b) Many freedom fighters’ names have not been included in the lists.
- (c) Members of the Left parties did not opt to have their names included in the lists.
- (d) People originally on the lists have passed away, and the lists include their dependents’ names.

**19. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following would not be entitled to a pension under the 1980 scheme?**

- (a) The surviving husband of a deceased female freedom fighter not included in the lists.
- (b) The surviving husband of a deceased female freedom fighter included in the lists.
- (c) Both (a) and (b).
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b).

**20. Which of the following is most accurate?**

- (a) Some freedom fighters’ names are included in the Government’s lists.
- (b) A person whose name is not included in the Government’s lists cannot be a freedom fighter.
- (c) Only freedom fighters’ names appear on the Government’s lists.
- (d) Freedom fighters’ dependents’ names do not appear on the Government’s Lists.

**21. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following are most likely to have been included in the Union Government’s lists of freedom fighters?**

- (a) A person who never fought for India’s freedom but was jailed for six months.

- (b) A person who fought underground for India's freedom and was never arrested.  
 (c) A person who fought for India's freedom and was jailed for three months.  
 (d) A person who fought for India's freedom and was jailed for nine months.

**22. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's arguments?**

- (a) Pensions are only necessary where a person has undergone a hardship.  
 (b) Many freedom fighters contributed to the freedom struggle, but did not suffer, and it is unfair to exclude them from the list of people entitled to a pension.  
 (c) Many freedom fighters did not contribute much to the freedom struggle, but did suffer, and it is only right that they be included in the list of pensioners.  
 (d) Pensions are unnecessary where a person has undergone a hardship.

**QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Direction:** In a Social Sciences University, there are a total of 6000 persons on campus consisting of students, faculty and staff. The faculty and staff together stand for 10% of the total people on campus and the ratio of males to females is amongst all those employed is 2:1. The university offers courses in Economics, Political Science, History, Sociology, Psychology and English. The university has kept the teacher student ratio at 1:45. The university has also recorded for the share of each department in the student community and the proportion of male and female students in the department. The Economics department has a 25% share in the total students and the male to female students ratio is 2:1. The Political Science department accounts for 10% of the student strength and the ratio of male to female students is 1:2. The History department has a student strength that accounts for 15% of the student community and the male to female student ratio is 1:1. The Sociology department has a 16% share in the total students and the male to female student ratio of 1:3. The Psychology department has a 22% share in the total student strength and a male to female student ratio of 3:1. The English department has a 12% share in the total strength and a male to female ratio of 1:2.

**23. What is the number of teachers in the university?**

- (a) 540 (b) 200 (c) 100 (d) 120

**24. What is the headcount of female faculty and staff employed at the university?**

- (a) 400 (b) 200 (c) 300 (d) 500

**25. How many female students are there in the Sociology department**

- (a) 288 (b) 340 (c) 648 (d) 416

**26. How many students are there in the Economics and English department together?**

- (a) 2220 (b) 1998 (c) 1890 (d) 2052

**27. What is the ratio of number of male students in the Political Science department to the number of male students in the History department?**

- (a) 5:2 (b) 2:3 (c) 4:9 (d) 3:2

**28. What is the ratio of the number of female students in the Sociology department to the number of female students in the English department?**

- (a) 3:4 (b) 4:3 (c) 3:2 (d) 2:3

**CLAT 2024 Sample Paper IV: Answer Key****SECTION I: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

1. Answer: D      2. Answer: D      3. Answer: D      4. Answer: B      5. Answer: A

**SECTION II: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1. Answer: A      2. Answer: A      3. Answer: C      4. Answer: B      5. Answer: C .  
6. Answer: A

**SECTION III: LEGAL REASONING**

1. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (c) - forcing workers to join any union would affect the workers freedom of forming and joining trade unions of their choosing and therefore will impinge on their freedom of association.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (c) - The right to freedom of association does not extend to objectives. Strike is one of the objective with which trade unions. Therefore, a restriction on strike will not offend freedom of association

3. Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is (a)- Freedom of association refers to the right of workers to form and join independent organisations without interference from others and will extend to government servants also who are also workers.

4. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (c) - By restricting the union member's right to decide with whom they would like to associate, the law will impinge on the right of workers to form and join independent organisations without interference from others.

5. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (c) - Since one of the assumptions is that fundamental rights are applicable only to laws made by or administrative actions of the State and do not apply to actions of private persons and Gajagamini Garment Wear is a private company, Andy Roberts cannot claim a right to freedom of association against it.

**SECTION IV: LOGICAL REASONING**

1. Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is (b) - The Union Government's lists of freedom fighters are accurate.

The author says that "the official lists of freedom fighters are woefully inadequate" and points out several flaws in those lists in the course of the passage. Therefore, it is most likely that the author would disagree with the statement in option (b), which is therefore the right answer. Since option (a) supports the author's statements, it is unlikely that the author would disagree with it, and so it cannot be the correct answer. The author makes no arguments about whether everyone who should have fought for India's freedom did so, and so, option (c) cannot be the correct answer. Option (d) supports the author's arguments, and so it cannot be the correct answer.

2. Answer: D

Explanation: The correct answer is (d) - People originally on the lists have passed away, and the lists include their dependent's names. There is nothing in the passage to support the statement in option



(a), and so it cannot be the correct answer.

The author says that many people originally included in the Government's lists have passed away, and their dependents' names are added to the list in their place. If this is true, then a person whose name appears on the list may not be a freedom fighter, but only a dependent of a freedom fighter. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. Option (b) does not relate to the names on the lists, but only states that names that should have been included, were not. Since this does not explain why persons named on the lists may not be freedom fighters, option (b) cannot be the correct answer. For similar reasons, option (c) cannot be the correct answer.

3. Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is (c) - Both (a) and (b).

Since pension under the 1980 scheme would only be available to the dependents of those originally included in the lists, the surviving husband of a deceased freedom fighter not included in the lists would not be eligible to a pension. And since we are told that the scheme document "uses the word 'widow' in the list of dependents entitled to a pension upon the death of the freedom fighter rather than 'spouse' " the surviving husband of a deceased freedom fighter originally included in the lists would not be entitled to a pension either. Therefore, both (a) and (b) are right, and (c) is the correct answer. Given this, option (d) cannot be the correct answer.

4. Answer: A

Explanation: The correct answer is (a) - Some freedom fighters' names are included in the Government's lists.

While the author points out several flaws in the Government's lists, this does not take away from the fact that several freedom fighters' name are included in the lists. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer. Since several freedom fighters' names are not included in the lists, there may be freedom fighters whose name does not appear on the lists, and so, option (b) cannot be correct.

The names of deceased freedom fighters' names are included in the Government's lists, and so, option (c) is incorrect. And for the same reason, option (d) cannot be the correct answer.

5. Answer: D

Explanation: The correct answer is (d)- A person who fought for India's freedom and was jailed for nine months.

Since the 1980 scheme defines the first 'eligible' category as freedom fighters who 'have suffered minimum imprisonment of six months in mainland jails before Independence', and since only the persons described in option (d) fit within that category, only option (d) can be the correct answer. Option (a) is wrong since such persons would not be 'freedom fighters'. Option (b) is wrong since such persons have not been in jail. Option (c) is wrong because such persons have not been jailed for the minimum period described in the scheme document.

6. Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is (b) - Many freedom fighters contributed to the freedom struggle, but did not suffer, and it is unfair to exclude them from the list of people entitled to a pension.

Amongst the author's criticisms of the Union Government's lists of freedom fighter is the point that under the central scheme, 'participation' in the freedom struggle is not enough - the person must have suffered. Therefore, the statement in option (b) would support the author's criticism, and is the correct answer. Since option (a) would support the position that a freedom fighter who has not 'suffered' be excluded from the list of pensioners, it cannot be the correct answer. The author does not argue that freedom fighters who did not contribute much but did suffer should be excluded from the pensioners' lists, and so, option (c) does not strengthen nor weaken the author's arguments and cannot be the correct answer. For similar reasons, option (d) cannot be the correct answer.

**Section V: Quantitative Techniques**

1. Answer: D

Explanation: If teacher student ratio is 1:45 then total teachers on campus is  $5400/54=120$ .

2. Answer: B

Explanation: No. of female faculty and staff employed =  $1/3*600 = 200$

3. Answer: C

Explanation: Total no. of Sociology No.  $16/100*5400=864$ . No. of female students -  $3/4*864=648$ .

4. Answer: B

Explanation: Students in Economics and English:  $(0.25+0.12) *5400=1998$

5. Answer: C

Explanation: No of students in Political science dept. =  $5400*0.10=540$ . No. of male students in Political Science =  $1/3*540=180$

No. of students in History department =  $5400*0.15=810$ . No. of male students in History  $1/2*810=405$ . Required ratio is  $180:405=4:9$

6. Answer: C

Explanation: No of students in Sociology dept. =  $5400*0.16=864$ . No. of female students in Sociology =  $3/4*864=648$

No. of students in English department =  $5400*0.12=648$ . No. of female students in English =  $2/3*648/$  Required ratio is  $648:432= 3:2$ .