

# THE DAILY CLAT DRILL

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Answer Key



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LOGICAL REASONING****1. Correct Answer: D****Explanation:**

The entire passage develops the idea that the SCO must act as a *bridge* of values and cooperation — not a power bloc — combining moral, developmental, and cultural dimensions.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** Too narrow — India's approach is cooperative, not confrontational.
- **B:** The author does not present it as a vehicle for Indian dominance.
- **C:** Overly reductionist; the SCO's scope is broader than economics.

**2. Correct Answer: B****Explanation:**

The three pillars form an integrated doctrine — moral clarity on terrorism, balanced connectivity, and inclusive opportunity — not isolated categories.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** India's role is participatory, not hegemonic.
- **C:** The pillars represent principles, not administrative divisions.
- **D:** They expand possibilities rather than critique limitations.

**3. Correct Answer: A****Explanation:**

The author explicitly links morality and global responsibility — terrorism cannot be selectively condemned.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **B:** Contradicts emphasis on collective action.
- **C:** The author integrates, not separates, moral reasoning.

**D:** He calls it a global, not domestic, issue.

**4. Correct Answer: C****Explanation:**

Connectivity here is defined not by control but **ethical inclusivity** — projects must enhance cooperation, not subordination.



**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** Too broad — though partly true, it misses the sovereignty aspect.
- **B:** The author cautions all nations equally, not specific rivals.

**D:** Unrealistic; the SCO operates through consensus.

**5. Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The passage uses **visionary persuasion** — it is aspirational, not defensive — arguing for moral leadership in multilateralism.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** Tone is global, not nationalist.
- **B:** While persuasive, the dominant tone is moral-visionary, not rhetorical.
- **C:** It engages values, not statistics.

**D:** Not commemorative — focused on reform, not celebration.

**6. Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The statement presumes that ethical standards must be **universally applied**, not manipulated for convenience.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** The principle is not about moral relativism but universality.
- **C:** Contradicts author's moral absolutism.
- **D:** He bases legitimacy on conscience, not institutional approval.

**7. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

It empirically supports the moral claim that *fair connectivity fosters mutual prosperity*.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **B:** Reinforces imbalance, weakening the argument.

**C/D:** Irrelevant or contrary to moral emphasis.

**8. Correct Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The “bridge” metaphor rests on the belief that the Global South needs equitable representation within multilateral frameworks.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **B:** India is a contributor, not the centre.
- **C:** Unsupported assumption.
- **D:** The author treats economics and culture as complementary, not identical.

**9. Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The author’s condemnation of “double standards” indicates rejection of *any moral justification* for terrorism.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** Partially valid, but lacks explicit moral rejection.
- **B:** Narrowly categorical.
- **C:** Contradicts ethical framework.
- **D:** Represents his absolute stance.

**10. Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Just as borrowed frameworks distort local realities, applying external standards without context undermines fairness — mirroring his argument on contextualised cooperation.

**Why Other Options Are Incorrect:**

- **A:** Too limited — the analogy is narrower than the multilateral theme.
- **C/D:** Advocate universality, not contextualism.

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LEGAL REASONING

**11 → (D) Principle Reference:** “Any online activity causing damage, violating privacy, or spreading harmful content may invite liability.”

**Explanation:** Even AI-generated likenesses that harm dignity or privacy breach the Act’s digital accountability principle. The absence of real photos doesn’t negate violation.

**Why Others Wrong:** A–C wrongly assume only realism or profit creates liability; intent isn’t required for privacy breach.

**12 → (B) Principle Reference:** “Safe harbour is conditional—intermediaries lose protection if they fail to act promptly on unlawful content.”

**Explanation:** Since the platform delayed takedown after official notice, its protection is revoked.

**Why Others Wrong:** A misstates law; C–D ignore intermediary accountability.

**13 → (A) Principle Reference:** “Even without malicious intent, reckless compromise of data security may attract liability.”

**Explanation:** Negligent digital conduct leading to damage is actionable, even without intent.

**Why Others Wrong:** B–D incorrectly exempt negligence; C wrongly shifts sole blame to company.

**14 → (C) Principle Reference:** “Lawful ethical hacking is protected when carried out in good faith and within boundaries.”

**Explanation:** Though the research was consented, public naming breached confidentiality norms. Hence, it constitutes an unlawful disclosure, not cyber terrorism.

**Why Others Wrong:** A exaggerates; B overlooks disclosure; D misreads consent’s limit.

**15 → (D) Principle Reference:** “Digital accountability extends to every entity disseminating harmful or false content.”

**Explanation:** Republishing harmful content negligently is punishable; media freedom doesn’t protect negligence causing violence.

**Why Others Wrong:** A–C overlook duty of care in digital dissemination.

**16 → (B) Principle Reference:** “Failure to remove illegal content upon notification voids safe harbour protection.”

**Explanation:** The intermediary lost its protection by failing to act despite lawful notice.

**Why Others Wrong:** A, C, D ignore conditional nature of safe harbour.

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

17. **Correct Answer: C. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are accurate as per the partnership documents. It was indeed launched at the G20-linked 2024 Summit and replaced the 2022 LoI.

Statement 3 is incorrect — the partnership is **non-legally binding** and not registered as a treaty.

18. **Correct Answer: A. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

The “1.5 Track Dialogue” is a **consultative** mechanism bringing together academia, industry, and government. It is exploratory (not binding). Hence 1 and 3 are correct.

19. **Correct Answer: B. 3 only**

**Explanation:**

The partnership covers solar, hydrogen, energy storage, circular economy, investment, and capacity building — *nuclear fusion* is absent.

20. **Correct Answer: D. 1, 2 and 3**

**Explanation:**

The mechanism includes ministerial coordination, annual review, and integration within the broader Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

No legal enforcement provisions exist (it’s non-binding).

21. **Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1-3 align with India’s clean-energy strategic goals; statement 4 is partially related but not a direct motive of this partnership.

22. **Correct Answer: C. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1 and 2 are true — the 2023 partnership targeted lithium, cobalt, and rare earth supply chains. Statement 3 is incorrect; it complements the clean-energy cooperation.

23. **Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

India and Australia cooperate in Quad (climate working group), ISA, and IPEF clean-tech supply chains; BRICS Clean Energy Forum is unrelated to Australia.

24. **Correct Answer: B. 1 and 2 only**

**Explanation:**

Coking coal is used in steel production, not in solar manufacturing. Lithium and REEs are vital for batteries and turbines.

25. **Correct Answer: B. 1 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

IPOI was launched by **India** in 2019; Australia leads one pillar (maritime ecology and resource sharing). So 2 is wrong.

26. **Correct Answer: A. 1, 2 and 3 only**

**Explanation:**

Statements 1-3 are consistent with the partnership's strategic objectives; statement 4 is incorrect — no binding carbon-tax harmonization exists.

**Detailed Answers & Explanations with Corrections and Sources**

Q. No	Correct Option	Explanation & Source Notes
27.	<b>A. 1, 2 and 4 only</b>	Verified: The MoU's signatories include the <b>European Union (1), United States (2), and Saudi Arabia (4). Japan</b> is not a signatory.
28	<b>A. 1, 2 and 3 only</b>	The MoU explicitly mentions ship-to-rail transit, cables for electricity/digital, and pipelines for hydrogen. It does <i>not</i> commit to full high-speed passenger rail across all capitals.
29	<b>A. 1, 2 and 3 only</b>	Projections from Atlantic Council: ~46 trains daily, ~1.5 million TEUs (expandable to 3 million), ~40% transit time reduction. But a 5% guaranteed annual GDP growth is <b>not</b> a credible binding projection.
30	<b>A. 1, 2 and 3 only</b>	The geopolitical rationale includes offering an alternative to China's BRI (1), reducing reliance on Suez Canal (2), and bypassing nations resisting inclusion (3). But it is not about forming a binding trade union (4).
31	<b>A. 1, 2 and 4 only</b>	IMEC is based on a <b>non-binding MoU</b> (1). It explicitly contemplates electric and digital infrastructure from the start (2). It was launched on a G20 summit (4). But "BRI projects always publicly funded vs IMEC only privately" is false (3).
32	<b>A. 1 only</b>	Option 1 (rapid dominance) is the least likely, given geopolitical and logistical challenges. Options 2, 3, 4 are realistic (Turkey objections, regulatory/geopolitical delays, and integration of energy/digital).
33	<b>A. 1 and 2 only</b>	Turkey has publicly objected to its exclusion (1). Multiple European states (France, Italy, Greece) are competing to host the European terminal (2). Statement 3 is false (Egypt does have stake via Suez dynamics), and 4 is incorrect (no such binding clause exists).
34	<b>A. 1, 2 and 3 only</b>	Medium-term plausible implications include stronger India-Europe trade (1), making Israel/Jordan strategic transit nodes (2), and reducing influence of excluded countries like Turkey (3). Uniform tariff regime (4) is implausible and not supported.
35	<b>A. 1, 2 and 3 only</b>	For success, the corridor requires harmonised trade rules (1), political stability/security (2), and adequate financing (3). A single parliamentary union (4) is unrealistic.
36	<b>B. 1, 2 and 3 only</b>	Research indicates a <b>financing gap of ~\$5 billion</b> (1) for minimal buildout. Estimated export increases of 5-8% (2) appear in Atlantic Council modeling. The route length ~4,800 km (3) is mentioned in some planning narratives. Option 4 (Turkey eventually joining) is speculative, not confirmed.

**QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUE**

**Explanation : (37-41)**

No of boys =  $800 \times \frac{9}{16} = 450$

No of girls =  $800 \times \frac{7}{16} = 350$

	Mango	Litchi	Guava	Banana
Boys	215	120	25	90
Girls	105	70	75	100
Total	320	190	100	190

37. (B)

38. (A)

39. (C)

40. (B)

41. (C)

**EXPLANATION (42 - 46)**

42. (C) average marks in English  $\frac{544}{6} = 90.6$ , 90 marks

$$72 \times 100 / 90 = 80\%$$

43. (D)

44. (B)  $130 \times 100 / 321 = 40.49\%$

45. (D)

46. (A)

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