CLAT Gurukul — By Ready For Exam

Daily RC & CR Sheet — Answers, Skills & Examiner Notes — 4 November 2026

20 Qs · 0 Min
Answer key + skill tags + examiner notes

ANSWER KEY — 4 NOVEMBER 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
B	D	A	C	B	A	C	D	B	C
Q11	**Q12**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**	**Q20**
D	A	B	C	D	B	A	C	D	A

READING COMPREHENSION

Q1 B Main idea MED

The passage moves in four steps. The first paragraph shows that singer, scroll and lamp work together: 'the song is a guide to the scroll, and the lamp is the pointer that joins them'. The second paragraph shows that transcription, gallery display and filming each 'took one part of the art and left the rest'. The third reports the sale of scrolls as art and the argument over it. The fourth states the lesson: 'the real unit of survival is the relation among them, and relations cannot be archived; they can only be practised'. The keyed option restates that lesson without overstating it. The option blaming the outsiders for destroying the tradition goes beyond the text, which calls their acts 'well meant' and merely partial. The option praising the painter families ignores the purists' objection that an unsung scroll loses its function. The option on a full archived recording contradicts the complaint about recorded performances.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The option crediting the painter families attracts students who read the third paragraph's 'a living' as the author's verdict; the author reports it as one side of a dispute and then sides with neither.

Q2 D Inference ELITE

The third paragraph describes the new scrolls as having 'scenes arranged for the eye rather than for the performer's route through the story'. The contrast is deliberate. If the new scrolls depart from an older practice, the older practice must have arranged scenes for the performer's route, which is what the singer follows as the lamp moves from scene to scene in the first paragraph. The same paragraph adds that a scroll 'painted to be admired no longer needs to be sung', so its form was once fixed by its function in performance. Together these statements support the keyed option. The claim about lesser skill is never made; the painters are the same families, and the passage says nothing about the quality of their work. The lamp is a pointer, not a shield against daylight. Nothing suggests that buyers learn the epic, and the passage implies that such scrolls need no singing.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The skill option is the trap for students who equate 'made for sale' with 'inferior'; the passage speaks only of a change in purpose and arrangement, never of quality.

Q3 A Author's attitude HARD

The second paragraph begins by calling the outsiders' view of the tradition 'a charming survival', then states plainly: 'Each of these acts was well meant, and each took one part of the art and left the rest.' The first half of that sentence grants good intentions; the second half records the loss. The author goes on to itemise those losses, such as the fixed transcript, the silent gallery and the missing night, with no sneer at the people responsible. That combination is appreciation tempered by criticism. A dismissive reading ignores the phrase 'well meant'. An indifferent reading cannot account for the care with which the author lists what is lost. An admiring reading is contradicted by the whole paragraph and by the closing claim that relations 'cannot be archived'. The tone is measured, and the keyed option alone records both its halves.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The dismissive option tempts students who notice only the list of losses; the phrase 'well meant' shows the criticism is directed at the method, not at the people.

Q4 C Vocabulary in context MED

The phrase is 'treated this arrangement as a charming survival'. The outsiders see the singing of Pabuji's epic as a leftover, a custom that has continued from a distant past into the present, and they find it quaint. That sense is the anthropological one: a survival is a relic that outlasts the conditions that produced it. The ordinary meaning of coming through a danger does not fit, because no danger or rescue is mentioned and a custom cannot be rescued in that sense. Staying alive under hardship is also unsuitable, since the word is described as 'charming', which suggests the outsiders' amusement and not a struggle for existence. Outlasting a rival introduces competition that the sentence does not contain. Only the keyed meaning explains why the outsiders then felt free to record and collect the art as a curiosity.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option is the common meaning of the word and so attracts students who do not test it against the adjective 'charming'.

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____ BATCH: _____

Q5 B Structure and purpose HARD

The paragraph does one thing with four examples. It names the folklorist's transcript, the curator's gallery scroll and the recordist's filmed performance, and for each it states what is lost: variation, the story that can be followed, the long wait of the night. The opening claim, 'each took one part of the art and left the rest', is the thesis the examples support, and it prepares the closing point that the real unit of survival is the relation among the parts. The painter families are introduced only in the third paragraph, so the option about introducing them misplaces the paragraph's role. The passage never imputes profit-seeking to the outsiders; it says their acts were 'well meant'. The claim that a transcript is more accurate is the reverse of the text, which says a transcript 'fixes' what singers have always varied.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The motive option appeals to students who read criticism of a method as criticism of its practitioners; the passage keeps the two apart.

Q6 A Main idea HARD

The passage first describes groves protected by belief, not by law. It then explains their ecological value and the 2002 provision that allowed formal protection. The third paragraph reports mixed results: committees that include elders have reinforced the old rules, while elsewhere notification moved authority 'from the shrine to the forest office'. The last paragraph states the conclusion that 'law and custom are not interchangeable instruments' and that law can weaken custom 'when it replaces it instead of supporting it'. The keyed option compresses this conditional verdict. The proposal to hand groves to the forest department is the opposite of the argument. The claim that community reserves failed everywhere ignores the author's note that some committees succeeded and that 'none of this shows that formal protection is a mistake'. The ranking of groves as the most valuable forests is nowhere asserted; the ecological value is a supporting detail, not the point.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'failed everywhere' option tempts students who fix on the third paragraph; the author takes care to say that formal protection is not a mistake.

Q7 C Inference ELITE

The fourth paragraph says that groves near towns were 'lost for want of any legal shield', and it gives the circumstances: 'the old belief has weakened and the land has grown valuable'. Two things are therefore established. Custom, the original safeguard, had failed, and law, the possible substitute, was absent. The keyed option combines them. The notification option describes the problem the author places elsewhere; the passage links the loss of responsibility to notified groves, whereas the town groves are said to lack legal protection altogether. The option about ecologists invents a failure of persuasion that is not mentioned. The committee option depends on the same mistake as the first, assuming that these groves were notified and managed by committees, which would contradict the phrase 'for want of any legal shield'. A careful reading of the paragraph rules out all three.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The notification option is the trap for students who merge the third and fourth paragraphs; town groves were lost for lack of legal protection, not because of it.

Q8 D Author's attitude MED

The author refuses both extremes. The fourth paragraph opens with 'None of this shows that formal protection is a mistake', and the example of groves near towns, lost 'for want of any legal shield', shows what the absence of law costs. Yet the same paragraph insists that law can 'weaken the second when it replaces it instead of supporting it', and it ends by recommending a statute that 'treats it as an institution already at work, and asks what it needs'. Support, with conditions, is therefore the right description. The option of firm opposition is refuted by the concession on town groves. Settled scepticism overlooks the committees that have written down and reinforced old rules. Uncritical enthusiasm is contradicted by the third paragraph's account of villagers who started taking wood after notification. Only the keyed option holds both the approval and the condition.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Students who read the third paragraph alone pick scepticism; the closing paragraph turns that criticism into a condition for support.

Q9 B Vocabulary in context EASY

The sentence reads: 'the 2002 amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act supplied a vehicle, the community reserve, under which land owned by a community can be notified for conservation.' The community reserve is a legal category, an instrument that makes protection possible. The word is used figuratively, as a channel through which the conservationists' wish could be carried into effect. A literal machine for transport cannot be supplied by an amendment to a statute and cannot be described as something 'under which' land is notified. The sense of a medium for expressing an artist's ideas belongs to criticism and has nothing to do with conservation law. The pharmaceutical sense, a substance that carries a drug, is a technical use that has no connection to the passage. Substituting the phrase 'a means through which' into the sentence keeps its meaning exactly, which confirms the keyed choice.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The first option is the everyday meaning; students who skip the substitution test choose it without noticing that a statute cannot supply a car.

Q10 C Structure and purpose HARD

The third paragraph has presented the damage that notification can do. If the passage ended there, a reader might conclude that law should keep out of the matter. The first sentence of the fourth paragraph blocks that conclusion, and the groves near towns are offered as the evidence: they were lost because no law protected them. This is a concession, a place where the author admits that the argument against formal protection stops. The recommendation that follows can then be balanced, since it says that law should support custom,

not replace it. The option claiming that notification is the only means goes too far, as the author calls the committees an effective partnership and does not call the law indispensable. The option favouring belief reverses the evidence, since belief had failed in those towns. The ecological option belongs to the second paragraph.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'only means' option inflates a concession into a thesis; the author concedes only that law has a role.

CRITICAL REASONING

Q11 D Main conclusion MED

The author begins by describing the council's attendance rule, then argues against it in three steps. Attendance is a poor guide to the purpose of the grant, which is to support what a festival 'adds to the common life of a place'. The defenders' reply, that attendance measures demand, fails because demand is what the market already measures. The final paragraph supplies the recommendation: ask how many residents performed, how many practitioners were paid and whether the young are learning the form. The keyed option unites the thesis and the recommendation. The option about refusing grants to crowd-pulling festivals generalises from one example in the second paragraph; the author objects to the rule, not to large festivals. The option to stop funding altogether is rejected by the sentence that public money is 'properly spent where the market's measure of demand fails'. The option calling attendance unreliable contradicts the opening, which says attendance 'cannot be argued with'.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'stop funding' option appeals to students who take the promoter-receipts remark as the author's own policy rather than as a point in reply to the defenders.

Q12 A Necessary assumption HARD

Apply the negation test. Suppose the grant's purpose were simply to give the public what it demands. Then attendance would be a sound measure, and the author's reply to the defenders, that demand is already measured by the market, would lose its point. The argument therefore needs the premise that the grant exists to support value beyond what the market registers. The option about promoters is far too strong: the author gives the celebrity act as one illustration and does not claim that all large festivals are of that kind. The option about residents' preferences is irrelevant, because the author argues that the grant should support what the market would not sustain, whatever the residents may prefer. The option about councillors describes the attraction of the rule, which the author acknowledges and then sets aside; the conclusion does not depend on how councillors would behave.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** Students pick the promoter option because it echoes the example; but a conclusion about the rule does not require every big festival to be commercial.

Q13 B Weaken HARD

The author's objection is that attendance and the value a festival adds can come apart, so that a rule following attendance will favour spectacle over participation. If, in the council's own records, the festivals with the most participation also draw the biggest crowds, the two measures lead to the same funding decisions, and the harm the author foresees does not arise in practice. That is why the keyed option weakens the objection. The higher cost of counting participants is something the author concedes in the final paragraph ('harder to count than heads') and does not affect whether attendance misleads. Promoters declining grants says nothing about the quality of the rule. Councillors never attending festivals might weaken their judgment but does not show that attendance is a good proxy. The three wrong options leave the author's objection untouched.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The cost-of-counting option attracts students who forget that the author has already conceded that point.

Q14 C Parallel reasoning ELITE

The final sentence of the passage says that a measure that is easy to take and tests the wrong thing is worse than no measure, 'because it will be obeyed'. Its structure has three parts: the measure is easy and undeniable; it tests the wrong thing; people will therefore shape their behaviour to it, and the result is worse than having no measure. The keyed option matches each part. The ranking is easy to compile, it tests the selecting of strong pupils instead of teaching, and teachers will respond by choosing strong pupils. The hospital option commends an easily kept figure, the opposite of the passage's warning. The university option objects to the measure because it is unreliable, not because it will be obeyed and so distort conduct, and its remedy of self-ranking is not parallel. The bank option commends a simple rule because it worked. Only the keyed option reproduces the reasoning.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The bank option shares surface features, an easy count and a reward, but it praises the very feature that the passage condemns.

Q15 D Method of reasoning HARD

The defenders claim that attendance measures demand and that a council should not second-guess public tastes. The author answers: 'If demand were enough to justify a festival, the promoter's own receipts would pay for it and no grant would be needed.' This takes the defenders' premise, that demand is the proper test, and shows that it would make the grant pointless. That is a reductio-style reply, and it is the one the keyed option describes. The option about motives has no basis in the text; the councillors are said only to be able to 'point to a number'. The option about expert authority is also absent, as no expert is cited. The option about all measures being worthless misreads the final paragraph, where the author proposes better measures, such as counting the residents who performed and the practitioners who were paid.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'every measure is worthless' option tempts students who stop reading before the last paragraph, in which the author offers alternatives.

Q16 B Main conclusion MED

The argument opens by granting that the stent price fell, then points out that the patient buys a procedure. It presents evidence that package charges 'fell by far less than the price of the stent', explains why hospitals might behave this way, and replies to the defenders. The third paragraph states the lesson in so many words: 'a ceiling set on one component, without a view of the whole bill, is likely to move charges from where they are visible to where they are not.' The keyed option restates this with appropriate caution. The option calling price controls useless is ruled out by the author's sentence, 'The lesson is not that price controls are useless.' The option about exact and inevitable increases overstates a claim made with the words 'likely' and 'will look for that margin'. The option denying any fall in the stent price contradicts the opening, which calls the ministers' claim 'accurate'.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'useless' option is a trap for students who read criticism of the ceiling as rejection of price control; the author denies that reading in terms.

Q17 A Necessary assumption HARD

The author's explanation of why package charges barely moved is that 'a hospital that earned a margin on the device and then lost it will look for that margin elsewhere'. This works only if there is somewhere else to look, namely charges that are not capped and that regulators are not monitoring. Negate the keyed option: if hospitals could not recover the margin through uncapped charges, the explanation fails, and the argument that the saving is lost would have nothing to rest on. The public-hospital option introduces a comparison that the argument never makes. The option on profit sources is stronger than needed; the argument requires only that some margin existed on the device, not that it was most of the profit of every hospital. The option on manufacturers concerns who cut the device price, which is irrelevant to what happened afterwards on the bill.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'most of their profit' option attracts students who confuse a necessary condition with an extreme one; the argument needs a margin, not a majority share.

Q18 C Weaken ELITE

The evidence for the author's claim is that package charges fell by far less than the stent, and in some hospitals barely moved, which the author explains as hospitals shifting charges elsewhere. If charges had been rising steadily for years before the ceiling, there is a rival explanation for the lack of a fall: the underlying trend, with no shifting required. That undermines the inference from the observed pattern to the proposed cause, which is why the keyed option weakens the argument most. The option about some hospitals matching the full fall is a trap: the author's claim concerns a general pattern ('in some hospitals barely moved'), and exceptions among some hospitals do not overturn it. The option about patients not being told the stent price actually supports the author's complaint about visibility. Regulators publishing package prices is the author's own remedy, so it points the other way.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'some hospitals' option is the usual trap; an exception does not defeat a pattern, whereas a rival explanation attacks the causal link itself.

Q19 D Strengthen HARD

The recommendation is that regulators cap or publish the price of the whole procedure and monitor it as closely as the device. The strongest support would be evidence that doing so passes the saving on to patients. The keyed option supplies exactly that: where a package price was capped, the patient's payment fell by roughly what the device price fell. It is a comparison case in which the author's remedy was tried and worked. The option on rising sales volumes concerns the manufacturers' business and says nothing about what patients paid. The survey option shows only that patients lack information, which is consistent with the author's view but does not show that a package cap would help them. The objection about the best devices reports a view of hospitals and does not bear on the effect of a package cap on patients' payments.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The survey option appeals to students who treat any pro-transparency fact as support; it shows a problem, not that the proposed remedy solves it.

Q20 A Method of reasoning HARD

The author's reply is in the third paragraph: 'That is true only if the saving survives to reach the patient.' This is a conditional concession. A partial fall would be a gain, but only if it reaches the patient, and bundling makes that doubtful because 'the seller controls the bundle'. The keyed option states the structure. The option that denies any fall in the stent price contradicts the first paragraph, which accepts that the price 'fell sharply' and calls the ministers' claim 'accurate'. The option about inconsistency with the ministers' statements is absent; the author takes their claim as truthful but misleading, and sets up no inconsistency. The option that accepts the claim in full misdescribes the reply, which is conditional, and the surgeon's fee is mentioned only as one line on the bill, not as a particular target for a cap.

> **Examiner's note — the trap:** The 'accepts in full' option tempts students who see the word 'true' in the reply and miss the condition that follows it.

RAPID FIRE — ANSWERS

1. Article 21A guarantees what? — **Free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14**

2. Which article abolishes untouchability? — **Article 17**

3. Which writ is issued to secure the release of a person unlawfully detained? — **Habeas corpus**

4. Which constitutional amendment added the Fundamental Duties? — **The 42nd Amendment (1976)**

5. Which article makes it a duty to protect the natural environment? — **Article 51A(g)**

6. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India? — **The President**

7. Year of the Environment (Protection) Act? — **1986**

8. Year of the Wildlife (Protection) Act? — **1972**

9. The Ramsar Convention deals with what? — **Conservation of wetlands**

10. Montreal Protocol targets which substances? — **Ozone-depleting substances**

11. Kigali Amendment requires the phase-down of what? — **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)**

12. Where is the International Court of Justice seated? — **The Hague, Netherlands**

13. Term of a judge of the ICJ? — **Nine years, renewable**

14. How many permanent members does the UN Security Council have? — **Five (US, UK, France, Russia, China)**

15. Which city hosted COP30 in November 2025? — **Belem, Brazil**

16. Rule in Rylands v Fletcher imposes what? — **Strict liability for escape of a dangerous thing**

17. Elements of negligence? — **Duty of care, breach, damage**

18. Maxim 'volenti non fit injuria' means? — **No wrong is done to one who consents**

19. Plural of 'phenomenon'? — **Phenomena**

20. Meaning of 'ephemeral'? — **Lasting a very short time**

21. Antonym of 'candid'? — **Guarded or evasive**

22. Correct: 'fewer' or 'less' for countable nouns? — **Fewer (fewer errors, less water)**

23. One word: one who walks in sleep? — **Somnambulist**

24. 'Affect' versus 'effect': which is usually the verb? — **Affect (to influence); effect is usually the noun (a result)**

25. Idiom 'a blessing in disguise' means? — **A misfortune that turns out to be beneficial**

26. Fallacy: B followed A, so A caused B? — **Post hoc ergo propter hoc**

27. Fallacy: attacking the speaker, not the argument? — **Ad hominem**

28. Contrapositive of 'If P then Q'? — **If not Q then not P**

29. 'X only if Y' means Y is what for X? — **A necessary condition**

30. Which statement type weakens an argument most directly? — **One that attacks a premise or the link from premise to conclusion**