CLAT 2027 Admit Card Out: Download Hall Ticket Online

Comprehensive revision pack for CLAT 2027 covering Legal Reasoning, Logical Reasoning, English, GK, and Quantita...

1. EXAM / NOTIFICATION KEY FACTS & DATES

Post / Course Name	Five-Year Integrated LLB and LLM
Minimum Qualification	10th pass
Application Start Date	3 Aug 2026
Last Date to Apply	7 Nov 2026
Exam Date	6 Dec 2026
Selection Process	Single-stage offline entrance test for UG/PG law programs followed by NLU c...
Exam Mode & Duration	Offline Pen-and-Paper Test (2 Hours, 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM on 6 December 2026).
Key Subjects	Legal Reasoning, Logical Reasoning, English Language, Current Affairs inclu...
Negative Marking	0.25 marks deducted for each incorrect answer; +1 mark awarded for every co...

2. 4-STEP SMART PREPARATION PLAN

1. Phase 1: Master passage-based comprehension techniques across Legal, English, and Logical sections.
2. Phase 2: Memorize core legal principles (Torts, Contracts, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law) and standard shortcuts for Data Interpretation.
3. Phase 3: Track national & international current affairs from the past 12 months with emphasis on landmark Supreme Court judgments and treaties.
4. Phase 4: Take timed full-length mocks (120 mins for 120 Qs) and analyze accuracy to minimize the 0.25 negative marking penalty.

3. SAMPLE GOLDEN SHORTCUTS & FORMULAS

* Shortcut 1: Contrapositive Rule - 'If P then Q' is logically equivalent to 'If Not Q then Not P'. Never assume 'If Q then P'.
* Shortcut 2: Fraction to % Trick - 1/7 = 14.28%, 1/8 = 12.5%, 1/9 = 11.11%, 1/11 = 9.09%, 1/12 = 8.33%.
* Shortcut 3: Successive Percentage Change - Net Change % = A + B + (A x B) / 100.
* Shortcut 4: Legal Principle Golden Rule - Passage Principle is Supreme! Ignore real-world legal knowledge if the passage contradicts it.

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4. TOP 10 HIGH-WEIGHTAGE SYLLABUS TOPICS (QUICK SUMMARY)

1. Constitutional Law & Fundamental Rights
Weightage: High (4-6 Qs)

Focus on Articles 14 to 32 of the Indian Constitution, especially Equality (Art 14), Freedom of Speech (Art 19), and Right to Life (Art 21). Understand the doctrine of Basic Structure established in the Kesavananda Bh...

2. Law of Torts (Negligence & Strict Liability)
Weightage: High (4-5 Qs)

Master the core components of Tort law: duty of care, breach of duty, causation, and legal damage. Understand the difference between Strict Liability (Rylands v. Fletcher) with exceptions and Absolute Liability (MC Me...

3. Law of Contracts (Offer, Acceptance & Consideration)
Weightage: High (4-5 Qs)

Contract law relies on valid offer, clear acceptance, free consent, lawful consideration, and capacity to contract under the Indian Contract Act. Understand void versus voidable agreements, breach of contract, and rem...

4. Criminal Law (IPC & Criminal Principles)
Weightage: High (4-5 Qs)

Core concepts include Mens Rea (guilty mind) and Actus Reus (guilty act). Learn essentials of culpable homicide vs murder, theft, extortion, robbery, and private defense rules. Intention vs Preparation vs Attempt must...

5. Reading Comprehension (Tone & Inference)
Weightage: High (4-5 Qs)

English section heavily features passage-based questions evaluating vocabulary in context, author's tone (skeptical, analytical, didactic), central theme, and logical inferences. Practice identifying key claims, suppo...

6. Critical Reasoning (Arguments & Assumptions)
Weightage: High (4-5 Qs)

Analyze argument structure: Premises + Assumptions = Conclusion. Practice identifying implicit assumptions made by authors. Strengthening questions require selecting options that validate the hidden assumption, while ...

7. Syllogisms & Logical Deductions
Weightage: Medium (3-4 Qs)

Solve categorical syllogisms using Venn diagrams or distribution rules. Master statements with 'All', 'Some', 'No', and 'Some Not'. Evaluate 'Either-Or' conditions and 'Possibility' cases carefully. Understand basic s...

8. Data Interpretation (Tables & Caselets)
Weightage: High (3-4 Qs)

Quantitative Techniques in CLAT tests mathematical data interpretation rather than isolated arithmetic formulas. Focus on ratios, percentages, averages, profit and loss, and simple/compound interest applied to tables,...

9. Percentages & Ratio Applications
Weightage: Medium (3-4 Qs)

Master fast conversions such as 1/8 = 12.5%, 1/6 = 16.67%, and 1/7 = 14.28%. Ratio concepts including compounded ratio, duplicate ratio, and proportional distribution are vital for DI caselets. Practice percentage cha...

10. National & International Current Affairs
Weightage: High (5-6 Qs)

GK questions focus on major developments over the preceding 12-14 months. Key areas include international treaties, summit outcomes (G20, BRICS, UN), national acts, economic policies, environment protocols, and major ...

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5. 10 SAMPLE EXAM-STYLE PRACTICE MCQS (WITH ANSWERS)

Q1. Principle: A master is liable for the acts of his servant committed in the course of employment. Facts: A driver of a bus stopped the bus to drink tea. While he was away, the conductor drove the bus to park it and hit a pedestrian. Is the master liable?
(A) Yes, because the conductor was an employee of the master. (B) No, because driving the bus was outside the scope of employment of a conductor. (C) Yes, because the accident happened during working hours. (D) No, because the driver was at fault for leaving the bus.
Ans: (B) | The conductor's duty does not include driving the bus. Driving was not in the course of his employment, so the master is not vicariously liable.

Q2. Principle: Theft occurs when a person dishonestly moves movable property out of another's possession without consent. Facts: A sees B's ring lying on A's table. A puts it in his pocket intending to return it later, but forgets and takes it home.
(A) A is guilty of theft because he moved the ring. (B) A is not guilty of theft because there was no dishonest intention at the time of moving. (C) A is guilty of extortion. (D) A is guilty of criminal breach of trust.
Ans: (B) | The initial moving lacked 'dishonest intention' (Mens Rea) to take it away permanently without consent at that specific moment.

Q3. Principle: Agreement without consideration is void, except when made out of natural love and affection between near relatives in writing and registered. Facts: Father promises to give Rs 50,000 to his son verbally out of natural love. Is the agreement enforceable?
(A) Yes, natural love and affection is sufficient consideration. (B) No, because it was not in writing and registered. (C) Yes, contracts between father and son need no consideration. (D) No, family agreements are never valid contracts.
Ans: (B) | Section 25(1) of Indian Contract Act requires love & affection agreements to be in WRITING and REGISTERED to be valid without consideration.

Q4. Principle: Volenti non fit injuria states that no harm is done to one who consents to suffer harm. Facts: A spectator in a cricket match is hit by a six hit by a batsman. Can the spectator sue the stadium authority?
(A) Yes, stadium authority must guarantee spectator safety. (B) No, spectator impliedly consented to the inherent risk of watching a cricket match live. (C) Yes, batsman is strictly liable for hitting outside the boundary. (D) No, but batsman must pay medical costs.
Ans: (B) | Attending a sports event carries implied consent to ordinary hazards associated with the game (Volenti non fit injuria).

Q5. Principle: Absolute Liability applies to hazardous industries, with zero exceptions or defenses. Facts: A gas leak occurs from a chemical plant due to an unprecedented earthquake, injuring nearby residents.
(A) Plant owner is liable under absolute liability rule. (B) Plant owner is not liable due to Act of God defense. (C) Government is liable to compensate. (D) Plant owner is liable under strict liability with defenses.
Ans: (A) | Under Absolute Liability (MC Mehta case), no defenses-including Act of God or natural disasters-are available to hazardous industries.

Q6. If 'All Law Students are Hardworking' and 'No Hardworking Person Fails', which of the following is definitely true?
(A) Some Law Students fail. (B) No Law Student fails. (C) All Hardworking persons are Law Students. (D) Some who fail are Law Students.
Ans: (B) | All Law Students -> Hardworking -> No Fails. Therefore, No Law Student Fails.

Q7. Statement: 'If you are a lawyer, you must know Constitutional principles.' Which of the following is the contrapositive of this statement?
(A) If you know Constitutional principles, you are a lawyer. (B) If you do not know Constitutional principles, you are not a lawyer. (C) If you are not a lawyer, you do not know Constitutional principles. (D) Lawyers only study Constitutional law.
Ans: (B) | Contrapositive of 'If P then Q' is 'If Not Q then Not P'.

Q8. Identify the assumption in the argument: 'The company should hire more legal consultants to reduce contract disputes.'
(A) Contract disputes lead to monetary losses. (B) Legal consultants can effectively prevent or resolve contract disputes. (C) The company currently has zero legal consultants. (D) Contract disputes are unavoidable.
Ans: (B) | The recommendation assumes that hiring legal consultants will actually result in reducing contract disputes.

Q9. Which option weakens the argument: 'Switching to digital law libraries will reduce operational costs for law firms.'
(A) Digital law libraries require high annual licensing fees and specialized software maintenance. (B) Many lawyers prefer physical books. (C) Paper prices have increased recently. (D) Digital libraries allow remote access.
Ans: (A) | Highlighting high licensing and maintenance costs directly challenges the claim that switching will reduce operational costs.

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Q10. Statements: Some Contracts are Torts. All Torts are Wrongs. Conclusions: I. Some Contracts are Wrongs. II. Some Wrongs are Torts.

(A) Only I follows (B) Only II follows (C) Both I and II follow (D) Neither I nor II follows

Ans: (C) | Some Contracts are Torts + All Torts are Wrongs => Some Contracts are Wrongs (I follows). Since All Torts are Wrongs, Some Wrongs are Torts (II follows).

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