

CLAT ENGLISH — DIAGNOSTIC WORKSHEET

Class 1: Finding Your Starting Point

Name: _____

Date: _____

Batch: _____

Instructions

1. This is a diagnostic test, not a competition.
2. Do not use a dictionary, Google, or any other external help.
3. Read every passage carefully.
4. Choose the **best** answer.
5. If you are unsure, make your best attempt.
6. Don't worry about your score. Your mistakes will help us understand what we need to work on.

Suggested Time: 25–30 minutes

SECTION A — READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE 1

For many years, people assumed that technology would simply make life easier. A machine could perform a task faster than a human being, a computer could store more information than a person could remember, and the internet could connect people across enormous distances. Yet convenience has not always resulted in greater satisfaction. The ability to receive information instantly, for example, has also created an expectation that we should always be available to receive it.

This creates an interesting paradox. Technology gives people more ways to communicate, but it can also make uninterrupted attention increasingly difficult. A person may sit down to read a book but find themselves checking messages every few minutes. A student may attend an online lecture while simultaneously responding to notifications. The problem, therefore, may not be technology itself but the way people have allowed constant connectivity to shape their habits.

The challenge is not necessarily to reject technology. Rather, it is to learn how to use it without allowing it to determine how we spend every moment of our attention.

Q1. What is the central idea of the passage?

A. Technology has made human life more difficult than it was in the past.

- B.** Technology should be rejected because it prevents people from concentrating.
- C.** Technology provides significant benefits but can negatively affect attention and habits if used without restraint.
- D.** People today communicate more frequently than people did in the past.

Q2. What does the author mean by calling the situation a “paradox”?

- A.** Technology is both expensive and inexpensive.
- B.** Technology can increase communication while simultaneously making sustained attention more difficult.
- C.** People use technology even though they do not understand it.
- D.** Technology has failed to improve communication.

Q3. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A.** The author believes that technology itself is responsible for poor concentration.
- B.** The author believes that people should stop using smartphones.
- C.** The author believes that responsible use of technology requires conscious control over one's attention.
- D.** The author believes that technology has no meaningful advantages.

Q4. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?

- A.** Completely hostile
- B.** Balanced and cautionary
- C.** Humorous and sarcastic
- D.** Highly emotional

Q5. The phrase “constant connectivity” most nearly refers to:

- A.** The physical construction of internet networks.
- B.** The continuous availability of communication through digital technology.
- C.** The inability of people to communicate with one another.
- D.** The increasing cost of communication.

SECTION B — READING & INFERENCE

PASSAGE 2

A city may construct more roads to reduce traffic congestion, yet this solution can sometimes produce the opposite result. When driving becomes easier, more people may choose to use private vehicles. Over time, the additional vehicles can occupy the very road space that the new infrastructure was intended to free. Thus, solving congestion may require more than simply building additional roads. Cities may also need to consider public transportation, walking, cycling, and policies that influence how people choose to travel.

Q6. What is the main argument of the passage?

- A. Cities should stop constructing roads.
- B. Traffic congestion is caused entirely by private vehicles.
- C. Solving traffic congestion may require a combination of infrastructure and policies that influence transportation choices.
- D. Public transportation is always better than private transportation.

Q7. Which statement is most strongly supported by the passage?

- A. Building roads can never reduce congestion.
- B. Increasing road capacity may sometimes encourage greater use of private vehicles.
- C. People should not be allowed to drive private vehicles.
- D. Cycling is the only effective solution to congestion.

Q8. If the author's reasoning is applied to another situation, which example would be most similar?

- A. A school buys more books because students enjoy reading.
- B. A company reduces working hours and employees become more productive.
- C. A restaurant increases its seating capacity, attracting more customers and eventually becoming crowded again.
- D. A student studies more and receives higher marks.

SECTION C — VOCABULARY

Q9. Choose the word closest in meaning to “cautious.”

- A. Careless
- B. Careful
- C. Confused
- D. Courageous

Q10. Choose the word opposite in meaning to “scarce.”

- A. Rare
- B. Limited
- C. Abundant
- D. Insufficient

Q11. In the sentence below, what does “reluctant” most nearly mean?

Although Riya had prepared thoroughly for the debate, she was reluctant to speak first.

- A. Unwilling or hesitant
- B. Extremely excited
- C. Completely prepared
- D. Unable to understand the topic

Q12. In the sentence below, what does “undermine” most nearly mean?

Repeated instances of dishonesty can undermine people's trust in an institution.

- A. Strengthen
- B. Question or weaken
- C. Establish
- D. Celebrate

SECTION D — GRAMMAR & LANGUAGE

Q13. Identify the correct sentence.

- A. Neither of the students were prepared for the examination.
- B. Neither of the students was prepared for the examination.
- C. Neither of the students are prepared for the examination.
- D. Neither of the students have been prepared for the examination.

Q14. Identify the adjective in the sentence:

The ambitious student worked consistently throughout the year.

- A. Student
- B. Worked
- C. Consistently
- D. Ambitious

Q15. Identify the literary device used in the sentence:

“The wind whispered through the trees.”

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Hyperbole

My score: _____ / 15

The question I found most difficult: _____

The question I was most confident about: _____