

CLAT ENGLISH — CLASS 3 PRACTICE WORKSHEET

Name: _____

Date: _____

Batch: _____

PART A — IDENTIFY THE QUESTION TYPE

Before solving a CLAT question, first ask:

“What exactly is this question asking me to find?”

Identify the type of question in each case.

Q1. According to the passage, which of the following is one reason given by the author for the decline in public trust?

- A. Direct Information
- B. Main Idea
- C. Inference
- D. Tone

Q2. Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?

- A. Direct Information
- B. Main Idea
- C. Vocabulary in Context
- D. Application

Q3. It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that the author would support:

- A. Direct Information
- B. Inference
- C. Tone
- D. Vocabulary

Q4. The word “resilient”, as used in paragraph 3, most nearly means:

- A. Main Idea
- B. Purpose
- C. Vocabulary in Context

D. Inference

Q5. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is to:

- A. identify the author's purpose
- B. identify the author's tone
- C. identify a direct fact
- D. identify a supporting example

PART B — PASSAGE 1

DIRECT INFORMATION & MAIN IDEA

For much of human history, cities developed around places where people could easily meet: markets, public squares, religious institutions and transportation hubs. Modern cities, however, have increasingly been designed around the movement of vehicles. Roads have expanded, parking spaces have multiplied and public areas have sometimes been converted into spaces primarily intended for traffic. This has brought obvious benefits, particularly in making long-distance travel easier. Yet it has also changed the experience of urban life. When public spaces become dominated by vehicles, opportunities for spontaneous interaction may decline. Some urban planners therefore argue that cities should reconsider how much space is devoted to cars and how much is reserved for pedestrians and public life.

Q6. What is the primary topic of the passage?

- A. The history of religious institutions
- B. The development of modern transportation
- C. The relationship between urban design, vehicles and public life
- D. The benefits of long-distance travel

Q7. Which of the following best states the main idea?

- A. Cars have completely destroyed public life in modern cities.
- B. Modern cities should eliminate all roads and parking spaces.
- C. The increasing focus on vehicles has changed urban public spaces, leading some planners to argue for a better balance between transportation needs and public life.
- D. Long-distance travel is the most important function of a city.

Q8. According to the passage, which of the following is one benefit associated with vehicle-oriented urban development?

- A. It increases spontaneous social interaction.

- B. It makes long-distance travel easier.
- C. It eliminates the need for public spaces.
- D. It guarantees better urban planning.

Q9. Which of the following would be the BEST title?

- A. Why Cars Are Bad
- B. The Complete History of Urban Planning
- C. Cities, Cars and Public Life
- D. Why Long-Distance Travel Matters

PART C — PASSAGE 2

INFERENCE

People often claim that having more choices necessarily makes consumers happier. Yet an abundance of options can sometimes make decisions more difficult. When consumers face dozens of similar products, they may spend more time comparing alternatives and become increasingly worried that they have made the wrong choice. This does not mean that people prefer having no choices at all. Rather, it suggests that the relationship between choice and satisfaction is more complicated than it first appears.

Q10. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. People should never be given choices.
- B. Having more options can sometimes make decision-making more difficult.
- C. Consumers always regret their decisions.
- D. Consumers prefer products with fewer features.

Q11. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?

- A. The more choices people have, the happier they always become.
- B. Having no choices is better than having many choices.
- C. The effect of having many choices depends on circumstances and is not necessarily positive.
- D. Consumers are incapable of making rational decisions.

Q12. Which statement CANNOT be reasonably inferred from the passage?

- A. Too many options may increase anxiety about making the wrong decision.
- B. Having many choices is not automatically beneficial.

- C. Consumers sometimes compare several alternatives before making a decision.
- D. Consumers are always dissatisfied when presented with many options.

PART D — PASSAGE 3

PURPOSE & TONE

Public examinations are often criticised for placing students under excessive pressure. Such criticism deserves serious consideration. However, the existence of stress does not by itself demonstrate that examinations are unnecessary. Any system used to evaluate large numbers of students will create some pressure. The more useful question is whether that pressure is reasonable and whether examinations measure the abilities they are intended to measure. If an examination rewards memorisation while claiming to measure reasoning, for instance, its design deserves scrutiny. The solution, therefore, may not be to eliminate examinations altogether, but to design assessments that measure relevant skills more fairly.

Q13. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- A. To argue that examinations should be completely abolished.
- B. To defend every existing examination system.
- C. To argue that examination systems should be evaluated and improved rather than automatically accepted or rejected.
- D. To prove that examinations are the only reliable way of evaluating students.

Q14. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?

- A. Completely hostile towards examinations
- B. Balanced and analytical
- C. Humorous and sarcastic
- D. Highly emotional

Q15. Why does the author give the example of an examination that rewards memorisation while claiming to measure reasoning?

- A. To show that all examinations are unfair.
- B. To provide an example of a mismatch between what an examination claims to measure and what it actually rewards.
- C. To prove that memorisation is useless.
- D. To argue that reasoning cannot be tested.

PART E — VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

PASSAGE 4

The proposal initially appeared plausible, but closer examination revealed several weaknesses. Its central assumption was based on limited evidence, and its projected benefits were highly speculative. Although the proposal was presented with considerable confidence, the available data did not substantiate its more ambitious claims.

Q16. The word “plausible” most nearly means:

- A. impossible
- B. reasonable or believable
- C. proven beyond doubt
- D. deliberately false

Q17. The word “speculative” most nearly means:

- A. based on firm evidence
- B. based largely on guesswork or uncertain assumptions
- C. completely irrelevant
- D. legally binding

Q18. The word “substantiate” most nearly means:

- A. weaken
- B. contradict
- C. provide evidence to support
- D. conceal

PART F — APPLICATION QUESTIONS

PASSAGE 5

A university introduced an attendance policy requiring students to attend a minimum percentage of classes. The administration argued that regular attendance improves engagement and helps students keep up with coursework. Some students objected that attendance requirements treat all learners alike despite differences in circumstances. The university therefore introduced limited exemptions for students facing documented difficulties while retaining the general attendance requirement.

Q19. Which of the following situations most closely reflects the principle underlying the university's revised policy?

- A. A school completely removes all attendance requirements.

B. A university maintains a general rule but allows reasonable exceptions for students facing genuine difficulties.

C. A university allows every student to decide individually whether rules apply to them.

D. A school imposes identical penalties regardless of circumstances.

Q20. Which principle is most clearly reflected in the passage?

A. Rules should never have exceptions.

B. Rules are unnecessary if people disagree with them.

C. General rules may be maintained while allowing justified exceptions in appropriate circumstances.

D. Universities should always prioritise individual preferences over institutional policies.

PART G — ELIMINATION

PASSAGE 6

Environmental regulation is sometimes criticised for imposing costs on businesses. Such costs can be real, particularly when firms must change production methods or invest in cleaner technologies. Yet the absence of regulation can also create costs that are shifted onto society, such as pollution-related health problems or environmental damage. The relevant question, therefore, is not whether regulation has costs, but whether its benefits justify those costs and whether the regulatory system is designed efficiently.

Q21. Which of the following is the author's central argument?

A. Environmental regulation is always beneficial.

B. Environmental regulation is always harmful to businesses.

C. The costs and benefits of environmental regulation should be evaluated together.

D. Businesses should never be required to change production methods.

Q22. Which option is MOST vulnerable to elimination because it uses an unjustifiably extreme claim?

A. Regulation can impose costs on businesses.

B. Environmental damage can create costs for society.

C. Environmental regulation is always beneficial.

D. Regulation should be designed efficiently.

Q23. A student chooses the following answer to Q21:

“Environmental regulation can impose costs on businesses.”

Why should this answer be rejected?

- A. It contradicts the passage.
- B. It is completely unrelated to the passage.
- C. It is true but represents only one supporting point rather than the author's central argument.
- D. It contains a grammatical error.

PART H — FINAL MIXED QUESTION

PASSAGE 7

The increasing popularity of remote work has led some organisations to question whether traditional offices remain necessary. Remote work can reduce commuting time and give employees greater flexibility. Nevertheless, the office can provide opportunities for spontaneous interaction, mentoring and collaboration that are difficult to reproduce entirely through digital platforms. The most sensible approach may therefore be neither to insist that all employees return to offices nor to assume that remote work is always superior. Different organisations and different kinds of work may require different arrangements.

Q24. Which of the following best captures the author's position?

- A. Remote work is clearly superior to office work.
- B. Traditional offices are essential for every organisation.
- C. Organisations should adopt a flexible approach because the advantages of remote and office-based work may vary according to circumstances.
- D. Digital platforms cannot support meaningful collaboration.

Q25. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?

- A. Dogmatic and absolute
- B. Balanced and pragmatic
- C. Hostile towards remote workers
- D. Completely dismissive of office work

VOCABULARY BUILDER — SHEET 2

Word Meaning Synonym Antonym

1| Abundant

2| Adverse

- 3| Advocate
- 4| Alleviate
- 5| Apparent
- 6| Concise
- 7| Concede
- 8| Contradict
- 9| Conventional
- 10| Detrimental
- 11| Diverse
- 12| Empirical
- 13| Feasible
- 14| Fundamental
- 15| Implicit
- 16| Inhibit
- 17| Justification
- 18| Manifest
- 19| Negligible
- 20| Objective
- 21| Persistent
- 22| Predominant
- 23| Prohibit
- 24| Rational
- 25| Refute
- 26| Reinforce
- 27| Reluctant
- 28| Significant
- 29| Tentative
- 30| Undeniable