

CLAT ENGLISH — CLASS 4 COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

Inference: Reading Between the Lines

Name: _____

Date: _____

Batch: _____

Today's Core Skill

> READ → LOCATE → CONNECT → INFER → VERIFY

Golden Rule

> Inference is not guessing.

An inference must be reasonably supported by the passage.

PART A —

Before attempting difficult CLAT questions, understand the difference between what the passage says and what the passage suggests.

Read each statement and identify whether it is:

- A. Directly stated
- B. Reasonably inferred
- C. Unsupported assumption

Q1.

> The university introduced a bicycle-sharing programme. Within six months, the number of bicycles available on campus increased substantially.

Which statement is best supported?

- A. The university introduced a bicycle-sharing programme.
- B. Students definitely stopped using cars.
- C. Every student now uses a bicycle.
- D. The programme eliminated traffic on campus.

Q2.

> After the city introduced dedicated bus lanes, buses began reaching their destinations more quickly during peak hours.

Which can reasonably be inferred?

- A. Dedicated bus lanes may have improved bus travel times.
- B. All cars were removed from the city.
- C. Every citizen began travelling by bus.
- D. Buses became faster than trains in every situation.

Q3.

> The restaurant increased the price of its meals by 20%. Despite the increase, the restaurant remained crowded during weekends.

Which statement is NOT justified?

- A. The restaurant continued to attract customers after increasing its prices.
- B. The price increase did not completely eliminate weekend demand.
- C. Every customer was willing to pay the increased price.
- D. The restaurant remained popular enough to attract significant weekend crowds.

PART B — PASSAGE 1

Finding the Reasonable Inference

For many years, employers assumed that productivity required employees to remain physically present in an office throughout the working day. The widespread adoption of remote work challenged this assumption. Several organisations found that employees could complete certain tasks effectively from home, particularly tasks requiring individual concentration. However, remote work also revealed difficulties involving communication, mentoring and team coordination. As a result, many organisations are now experimenting with hybrid arrangements that combine remote work with periods of office-based collaboration.

Q4. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred?

- A. Remote work is more productive than office work in every profession.
- B. Some types of work may be performed effectively outside a traditional office.

- C. Office-based work is no longer useful.
- D. Employees generally dislike working in offices.

Q5. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?

- A. Every organisation should permanently adopt remote work.
- B. Hybrid work may be useful because different working arrangements have different advantages.
- C. Communication is impossible when employees work remotely.
- D. Productivity can only be measured by physical presence.

Q6. Which of the following CANNOT reasonably be inferred?

- A. Remote work has challenged some traditional assumptions about productivity.
- B. Certain tasks may be well suited to working from home.
- C. Remote work can create difficulties in some areas of organisational functioning.
- D. Hybrid work has completely solved the problems associated with remote work.

Q7. Which statement goes beyond the evidence provided in the passage?

- A. Some organisations are experimenting with hybrid arrangements.
- B. Remote work may work well for tasks requiring individual concentration.
- C. Every employee is more productive at home.
- D. Remote work can create difficulties involving coordination.

PART C — THE DEGREE OF CERTAINTY TEST

Remember:

> The answer should not be more certain than the passage.

Read:

> Researchers found that students who exercised regularly tended to report better concentration. The researchers cautioned, however, that the study did not establish whether exercise itself caused the improvement.

Q8. Which statement is most consistent with the passage?

- A. Exercise definitely causes better concentration.
- B. Exercise may be associated with better concentration, but the causal relationship remains uncertain.
- C. Exercise has no relationship with concentration.
- D. Students who do not exercise cannot concentrate.

Q9. Which option contains an unjustified increase in certainty?

- A. Exercise may be associated with concentration.
- B. The study found a relationship between exercise and reported concentration.
- C. Exercise definitely causes improved concentration.
- D. The researchers did not establish causation.

Q10. The use of the word “may” in an answer option generally indicates:

- A. certainty
- B. possibility
- C. impossibility
- D. contradiction

PART D — PASSAGE 2

“AUTHOR WOULD MOST LIKELY AGREE”

Digital platforms have made it easier for people to access news from around the world. Yet increased access does not necessarily mean increased understanding. Readers may encounter information without knowing how reliable its source is, whether important context has been omitted or whether the information has been deliberately presented to create a particular impression. Digital literacy therefore requires more than the ability to find information. It also requires the ability to evaluate sources, recognise misleading presentation and distinguish evidence from assertion.

Q11. The author would most likely agree that:

- A. Access to information automatically produces informed citizens.
- B. Digital literacy involves evaluating information, not merely finding it.
- C. Most information on digital platforms is deliberately false.

D. People should stop using digital platforms for news.

Q12. Which of the following is the strongest inference from the passage?

A. A person who can use a search engine is necessarily digitally literate.

B. The ability to access information is insufficient by itself to ensure that a person understands or evaluates that information properly.

C. Digital platforms should be legally prohibited from publishing news.

D. Traditional newspapers never contain misleading information.

Q13. Which of the following would be an over-inference?

A. Readers should consider the reliability of information sources.

B. Readers should distinguish evidence from unsupported assertion.

C. Every piece of information on the internet is unreliable.

D. Information can be misleading even when it is easily accessible.

PART E — OUTSIDE KNOWLEDGE TRAP

Read the following passage:

> A democratic government may introduce restrictions on certain forms of public activity when it believes that unrestricted activity would create serious social harm. The legitimacy of such restrictions, however, depends on whether they are justified and appropriately designed.

Q14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. Every restriction imposed by a government is legitimate.

B. Restrictions should be evaluated rather than automatically accepted merely because the government imposes them.

C. Democratic governments have unlimited power to restrict public activity.

D. All restrictions are unconstitutional.

Q15. A student chooses an answer based on a constitutional principle they remember from law school, but the principle is not supported by the passage. What is the correct approach?

- A. Choose the answer because outside knowledge is always superior.
- B. Ignore the passage and apply the law you remember.
- C. Use outside knowledge only if the question requires it; otherwise remain within the passage's boundaries.
- D. Choose whichever option sounds most legally sophisticated.

Q16. Which statement best expresses the CLAT principle being tested?

- A. Background knowledge is always harmful.
- B. Passage-based questions should generally be answered using the evidence and reasoning contained in the passage.
- C. Students should never know anything about the subject of a passage.
- D. Difficult passages should always be answered using personal opinion.

PART F — PASSAGE 3

POSSIBLE ≠ INFERABLE

The town council introduced a new public park in an area that had previously contained unused land. Within a year, local residents began using the park for morning walks, children's activities and community events. A survey conducted by the council found that residents living near the park reported greater satisfaction with the neighbourhood than they had before the park was introduced.

Q17. Which of the following is a reasonable inference?

- A. The park may have contributed to residents' increased satisfaction with their neighbourhood.
- B. The park definitely caused the increase in satisfaction.
- C. Every resident in the town became happier because of the park.
- D. The park was used primarily by elderly residents.

Q18. Which of the following is possible but NOT reasonably inferable?

- A. Some residents used the park for morning walks.
- B. The park was used for community events.
- C. Some residents may have developed stronger community relationships through activities in the park.

D. Every resident who used the park became more satisfied with the neighbourhood.

Q19. Why should option D in Q18 be rejected?

- A. It contradicts the existence of the park.
- B. It makes a universal claim unsupported by the passage.
- C. It discusses community relationships.
- D. It is too short.

PART G — NEGATIVE INFERENCE

Read carefully:

> The company previously allowed employees to work from home on Fridays. It has now expanded the policy to include Mondays as well. According to the company, the decision was based on employee feedback and an internal review of productivity.

Q20. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred?

- A. Employees had previously been permitted to work remotely on Fridays.
- B. The company has expanded its remote-work policy.
- C. Employee feedback played some role in the decision.
- D. Every employee preferred working from home.

Q21. Which statement is directly supported by the passage?

- A. Productivity definitely increased because of remote work.
- B. The company expanded remote work after considering employee feedback and productivity.
- C. Employees requested remote work every day.
- D. The company plans to eliminate office work.

PART H — PASSAGE 4

INFERENCE + ELIMINATION

Public transport systems are often evaluated according to speed and efficiency. Yet a transport system can be efficient without being equally accessible to everyone. A station may have frequent

trains but remain difficult to use for people with mobility impairments if it lacks elevators or suitable ramps. Accessibility therefore requires planners to consider not only how quickly people can move through a system but also whether different groups can use it independently and safely.

Q22. What is the author's main argument?

- A. Public transport should focus only on speed.
- B. Efficient transport systems are necessarily accessible.
- C. Transport planning should consider accessibility alongside efficiency.
- D. People with mobility impairments cannot use public transport.

Q23. Which of the following can reasonably be inferred?

- A. A transport system can be efficient while still creating barriers for certain users.
- B. Accessibility is more important than efficiency in every situation.
- C. All public transport systems are inaccessible.
- D. Speed has no relevance to transportation planning.

Q24. Which option should be eliminated because it makes a claim broader than the passage supports?

- A. Accessibility should be considered in transport planning.
- B. Some stations may be difficult to use for people with mobility impairments.
- C. Every efficient transport system is inaccessible to people with disabilities.
- D. Elevators and ramps can improve accessibility.

PART I — THE FINAL INFERENCE CHALLENGE

PASSAGE 5

A university introduced a mandatory first-year seminar intended to help students develop academic writing and research skills. Some students initially questioned the requirement, arguing that they had already developed these skills in school. At the end of the year, however, the university found that students who participated regularly showed improvement in their ability to structure arguments and evaluate sources. The university decided to retain the seminar but also announced that it would revise the programme based on student feedback.

Q25. Which of the following is the BEST inference from the passage?

- A. The seminar was unquestionably responsible for all improvement in students' writing abilities.
- B. The university found sufficient reason to continue the seminar while recognising that the programme could still be improved.
- C. Students who questioned the seminar were incapable of academic writing.
- D. The seminar was successful because every student participated regularly.

Q26. Which of the following would the author most likely agree with?

- A. Educational programmes should never be changed once introduced.
- B. Student feedback is irrelevant when evaluating educational programmes.
- C. A programme can be useful while still requiring modification.
- D. Mandatory programmes are always more effective than voluntary programmes.

Q27. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred?

- A. The university intends to retain the seminar.
- B. Student feedback may influence future changes to the seminar.
- C. Some students initially questioned the usefulness of the seminar.
- D. Every student who participated regularly improved their writing abilities.

Q28. Which option demonstrates the most appropriate degree of certainty?

- A. The seminar definitely caused every student's improvement.
- B. The seminar may have contributed to improvements observed among participating students.
- C. The seminar had nothing to do with the improvements.
- D. The seminar guaranteed that all students would become excellent researchers.

Q29. Which of the following is an example of over-inference?

- A. The university found improvements among students who participated regularly.
- B. The university decided to retain the seminar.

- C. The university may believe the seminar has sufficient value to justify retaining it.
- D. The seminar completely transformed the academic abilities of every participating student.

Q30. Which of the following best summarises the central lesson of the passage?

- A. Any mandatory educational programme is beneficial.
- B. A programme can produce useful outcomes while still being open to criticism and improvement.
- C. Student criticism is usually unjustified.
- D. Universities should rely entirely on student feedback.

PART J — INFERENCE MASTER CHECK

Before submitting an answer to an inference question, ask yourself:

1. Where is my evidence?

2. Am I making a reasonable connection?

3. Am I adding something the passage never said?

4. Is my option more certain than the passage?

5. Is the option too broad or too extreme?

6. Could I defend my answer by pointing to the passage?

CLASS 4 VOCABULARY BUILDER — 30 WORDS

Learn these words today.

No. Word Meaning Synonym Antonym

1 Assumption

- 2 Infer
- 3 Imply
- 4 Deduce
- 5 Speculate
- 6 Substantiate
- 7 Corroborate
- 8 Evidence
- 9 Assertion
- 10 Credible
- 11 Skeptical
- 12 Certainty
- 13 Tentative
- 14 Conclusive
- 15 Reasonable
- 16 Unwarranted
- 17 Exaggerate
- 18 Overlook
- 19 Interpret
- 20 Perceive
- 21 Discern
- 22 Ambiguity
- 23 Context
- 24 Deduction
- 25 Implication
- 26 Presume
- 27 Validate
- 28 Refute
- 29 Assert

