AILET

CLAT English Sample Paper for CLAT 2022

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CLAT English including reading comprehension is designed to test the reading and understanding abilities of a student. Facets like grammar, vocabulary are also tested in this section of CLAT.

Read the passages carefully and answer the questions for CLAT English that follow:

Passage 1

The Internet is a system of computer networks that allows individuals and organizations to communicate freely with other Internet users throughout the world. As a result, an astonishing variety of information is able to flow unimpeded across national and other political borders, presenting serious difficulties for traditional approaches to legislation and law enforcement, to which such borders are crucial.

Control over physical space and the objects located in it is a defining attribute of sovereignty. Law-making presupposes some mechanism for enforcement, i.e., the ability to control violations. But jurisdictions cannot control the information and transactions flowing across their borders via the Internet.

For example, a government might seek to intercept transmissions that propagate the kinds of consumer fraud that it regulates within its jurisdiction. But the volume of electronic communications crossing its territorial boundaries is too great to allow for effective control over individual transmissions.

In order to deny its citizens access to specific materials, a government would thus have to prevent them from using the Internet altogether. Such a draconian measure would almost certainly be extremely unpopular, since most affected citizens would probably feel that the benefits of using the Internet decidedly outweigh the risks.

One legal domain that is especially sensitive to geographical considerations is that governing trademarks. There is no global registration of trademarks; international protection

requires registration in each country.

Moreover, within a country, the same name can sometimes be used proprietarily by businesses of different kinds in the same locality, or by businesses of the same kind in different localities, on the grounds that use of the trademark by one such business does not affect the others.

But with the advent of the Internet, a business name can be displayed in such a way as to be accessible from any computer connected to the Internet anywhere in the world. Should such a display advertising a restaurant in Norway be deemed to infringe a trademark in Brazil just because it can be accessed freely from Brazil?

It is not clear that any particular country's trademark authorities possess, or should possess, jurisdiction over such displays. Otherwise, any use of a trademark on the Internet could be subject to the jurisdiction of every country simultaneously.

The Internet also gives rise to situations in which regulation is needed but cannot be provided within the existing framework. For example, electronic communications, which may pass through many different territorial jurisdictions, pose perplexing new questions about the nature and adequacy of privacy protections.

Should French officials have lawful access to messages traveling via the Internet from Canada to Japan? This is just one among many questions that collectively challenge the notion that the Internet can be effectively controlled by the existing system of territorial jurisdictions.

1. The word 'draconian' as used in the passage cannot be replaced by which of the following?

a. Oppressive

b. Authoritative

c. Arbitrary

d. Shrewd

2. Which of the following most accurately represents the main point of the passage?

a. The high-volume, global nature of the Internet undermines the feasibility of controlling it through legal frameworks that presuppose geographic boundaries.

b. The system of Internet communications simultaneously promotes and weakens the power of national governments to control their citizens' speech and financial transactions.

c. People value the benefits of their participation on the Internet so highly that they would strongly oppose any government efforts to regulate their Internet activity.

d. Current Internet usage and its future expansion pose a clear threat to the internal political stability of many nations.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is a presupposition of enacting any legislation?

a. Effective control over individuals

b. Unimpeded flow of information across borders

c. The ability to control violations

d. All of the above

4. Which of the following is the author of the passage most likely to agree with?

a. The global registration of trademarks is the best solution to reduce the sensitivity of this domain to geographical considerations

b. The use of trademarks online must be subject to the jurisdiction of all countries simultaneously

c. Traditional legal frameworks fall short in regulating the challenges posed by the expansion of the Internet

d. All citizens find that the benefits of the internet decidedly outweigh its harms, and thus resist draconian measures

5. The author mentions French officials in connection with messages traveling between Canada and Japan primarily to

a. emphasise that the Internet allows data to be made available to users worldwide, and thus must be regulated

b. illustrate the range of languages that might be used on the Internet, making coordination between jurisdictions difficult

c. exemplify a regulatory problem arising when an electronic communication passes through numerous jurisdictions before reaching its destination

d. show why any use of a trademark on the Internet could be subject to the jurisdiction of every country simultaneously

Answers

1. (d)

Explanation: The word draconian means the same as authoritative, oppressive, and arbitrary. Shrewd, however, refers to one who is astute or sharp-witted, and thus cannot be used in place of draconian.

2. (a)

Explanation: (a) accurately summarises the aim of the passage, which is to demonstrate how the transmission of data over the Internet causes various difficulties for traditional legal frameworks. (b) can be eliminated as the passage does not focus on the controlling power of governments. (c) can be eliminated as the passage never claims that people would oppose any measures to restrict Internet activity. (d) can be eliminated as there is no mention of a clear threat to political stability, rather the focus is on legal complications.

3. (c)

Explanation: The passage states “Law-making presupposes some mechanism for enforcement, i.e., the ability to control violations.” The passage does not mention law making as presupposing (a) control of individuals, as that would be draconian, or (b) unimpeded flow of information across borders, as that is a recent development complicating legal frameworks rather than acting as presuppositions. Hence (d) can also be eliminated.

4. (c)

Explanation: The passage states that the unimpeded flow of information due to the Internet presents “serious difficulties for traditional approaches to legislation and law enforcement”. We can eliminate (a) as the author mentions global registration of trademarks as one solution, but never the best solution; (b) as this is a query posed by the author, not a solution; and (d) as the statement about all citizens is too broad to be attributed to the author.

5. (c)

Explanation: This example has been used by the author to demonstrate the difficulty of regulating information when it passes through various different jurisdictions. We can eliminate (a) as this example does not focus on access to data or restrictions on the Internet; (b) as there is no mention of the multiplicity of languages as a regulatory issue; (d) as this example is about information in general and does not specify trademarks.

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