BLOGS

Sectional Test on Logical Reasoning for CLAT UG

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This Logical Reasoning sectional test is designed to help CLAT UG aspirants sharpen their critical thinking, comprehension, and analytical reasoning skills.

Aligned with the latest CLAT pattern, the questions are passage-based and require you to draw inferences, identify assumptions, and evaluate arguments.

Passage 1 (Q1–Q3):

India’s urban population is expected to grow by 416 million by 2050. Despite this, most Indian cities still operate on outdated urban planning frameworks. Experts argue that without investing in resilient and inclusive infrastructure, cities will become increasingly unlivable. At the same time, rapid urbanisation is placing immense stress on transport, housing, sanitation, and healthcare systems. Some suggest that technology-driven solutions—like smart mobility and waste tracking—could offer partial relief. However, critics caution that technological interventions without social and environmental planning may widen inequalities.

Q1. What is the central concern expressed in the passage?
A. Indian cities lack technological advancement.
B. Urban growth is inevitable and beneficial.
C. Outdated planning and infrastructure stress are making cities unlivable.
D. There is no solution to urban population growth.

Q2. What can be inferred about the role of technology in urban planning?
A. It alone can solve urban challenges.
B. It may help, but cannot replace social planning.
C. Technology worsens inequality in all cases.
D. Urban planning doesn’t require technological solutions.

Q3. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's concern?

A. India's population will reduce after 2030.

B. Cities are adopting 100% smart mobility solutions.

C. Current infrastructure is already overburdened.

D. Inequality is the root cause of all urban problems.

Passage 2 (Q4–Q6):

A recent study found that people who read fiction regularly are more empathetic than those who do not. Researchers believe this is because fiction allows readers to inhabit different perspectives and emotions. However, some scholars argue that people who are already empathetic are simply more drawn to fiction. Others point out that non-fiction, particularly biographies, can be equally effective in building empathy. Still, the correlation between fiction reading and empathy remains significant across cultures and age groups.

Q4. What is the main conclusion of the passage?

A. Only fiction readers are empathetic.

B. Fiction may foster empathy, but other factors could explain the link.

C. Biographies are better than fiction for empathy.

D. Fiction readers are generally introverted.

Q5. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument that fiction causes empathy?

A. Biographies have increased in popularity.

B. Readers of fiction perform better on empathy tests after reading.

C. Fiction readers often write creatively.

D. Children prefer fiction over non-fiction.

Q6. What is the primary assumption behind the research linking fiction to empathy?

A. Empathy can only be learned.

B. All fiction is emotionally deep.

C. Reading can influence emotional development.

D. Fiction is superior to all other genres.

Passage 3 (Q7–Q10):

In a town, a recent law mandated that all commercial stores must close by 8 PM to reduce energy consumption and curb noise pollution. While some business owners protested the early closing time, others adapted by opening earlier. Preliminary reports suggest that electricity use in the commercial sector has declined by 12%. However, local economists argue that the move may have impacted employment and night-time business revenues, which are yet to be quantified. The debate continues as policymakers weigh environmental benefits against economic trade-offs.

Q7. Which of the following best captures the author's tone in the passage?

A. Strongly supportive of the new law

B. Neutral and evaluative

C. Dismissive of business concerns

D. Highly critical of policymakers

Q8. Which of the following, if true, would most support the environmental success of the policy?

A. Other towns have rejected such policies.

B. Energy bills of commercial units dropped significantly.

C. Businesses reduced their staff.

D. Traffic congestion increased during the day.

Q9. Which is the most logical criticism of the policy?

A. People should shop less at night.

B. Businesses should find other ways to save electricity.

C. Economic impacts were not studied before implementation.

D. Commercial stores are unnecessary after 8 PM.

Q10. Which of the following best describes a flaw in the reasoning of those who support the policy?

A. They assume energy use will continue to fall indefinitely.

B. They assume business owners are always resistant to change.

C. They ignore public opinion completely.

D. They believe energy savings automatically outweigh economic costs.

Answer Key and Explanations

Q. No.	Correct Answer	Explanation

1	C	The central concern is the risk of cities becoming unlivable due to outdated urban planning and growing population pressure. Other options are either too narrow (A), inaccurate (B), or dismissive (D).
2	B	The passage supports technology as helpful but warns it is insufficient without social/environmental planning. Hence, B captures the nuance.
3	B	If cities are already implementing smart solutions successfully, it weakens the concern about outdated infrastructure and planning.
4	B	The main point is that while fiction and empathy are correlated, the link could also be explained by other factors. B correctly reflects this conclusion.
5	B	Empirical evidence that empathy improves after reading fiction strengthens the causal argument between fiction and empathy.
6	C	The passage assumes that reading (especially fiction) can impact emotional traits like empathy—hence assumes emotional development is influenced by reading.
7	B	The author objectively outlines both the benefits and drawbacks of the new law without taking sides—this tone is evaluative and neutral.
8	B	A significant drop in energy bills supports the claim that the policy has environmental benefits—hence strengthens the policy's rationale.
9	C	The economic impact of the policy was not studied in advance, making this the most logically sound criticism based on the passage.
10	D	Supporters assume that environmental benefits outweigh economic harms without substantiating or quantifying both sides—this is a reasoning flaw.