

Daily Practice Set

SET -

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PASSAGE

Governments worldwide have been adopting various measures to combat the threat of climate change. One such measure is the imposition of carbon taxes on industries emitting greenhouse gases. The rationale behind the carbon tax is to create an economic disincentive for industries to emit carbon by making emissions financially burdensome. Supporters argue that such taxes push companies to invest in cleaner technologies, thereby reducing emissions. Critics, however, suggest that a carbon tax alone cannot suffice, as it disproportionately impacts industries and consumers in developing countries where alternatives to fossil fuels are either scarce or expensive. They recommend a more comprehensive approach, including investments in renewable energy infrastructure and international cooperation on emission standards.

To strengthen these policies, countries need a consistent framework that applies not just nationally but globally. A fragmented approach, where some countries implement carbon taxes while others do not, risks shifting industries to places where regulations are lax. Therefore, experts advocate global collaboration to ensure effective outcomes. Without such coordination, carbon taxes could end up hurting vulnerable populations without delivering the desired environmental benefits.

1. What is the primary argument in favor of carbon taxes?
 - a) They encourage international cooperation.
 - b) They make fossil fuels cheaper.
 - c) They incentivize companies to invest in cleaner technologies.
 - d) They prevent industries from expanding.
2. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the effectiveness of carbon taxes?
 - a) Many industries are shifting towards renewable energy.
 - b) Carbon taxes are applied unevenly across countries.
 - c) Developing countries have effective emission standards.
 - d) Fossil fuels become costlier due to taxes.
3. What assumption underlies the argument for international cooperation on carbon taxes?
 - a) Developing countries will always rely on fossil fuels.
 - b) Without cooperation, climate policies in one region will fail globally.
 - c) Renewable energy is affordable worldwide.

- d) Carbon emissions are the only cause of climate change.
4. What can be inferred about critics' concerns regarding carbon taxes?
- a) They believe that carbon taxes are more effective in developed countries.
 - b) They think the taxes unfairly burden developing countries.
 - c) They argue that emissions should be completely unregulated.
 - d) They support fossil fuel subsidies as a better policy.
5. What conclusion does the author suggest regarding carbon taxes?
- a) National policies are sufficient to combat climate change.
 - b) Carbon taxes need global coordination to be effective.
 - c) Taxes should only be implemented in developed countries.
 - d) Governments should abandon carbon taxes entirely.

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in healthcare is growing rapidly, from diagnostic tools to personalized medicine. Advocates claim that AI can reduce diagnostic errors and enhance treatment precision. A common example is AI-powered imaging technology, which assists doctors in identifying diseases early and improving patient outcomes. However, ethical concerns have been raised regarding the use of AI in decision-making processes that affect patient care. One major concern is the potential bias in AI algorithms. If the data used to train these systems is biased or incomplete, the AI may produce skewed results, which could harm patients from underrepresented groups.

Another significant issue is accountability. In cases where AI provides faulty recommendations, it remains unclear who bears responsibility: the software developer or the healthcare provider. Moreover, some critics warn against over-reliance on AI, arguing that human judgment remains essential for interpreting medical results in complex cases. While AI undoubtedly holds great promise, striking the right balance between technological advancement and ethical safeguards will be crucial.

6. What is the main benefit of AI in healthcare, according to the passage?
- a) It eliminates human involvement in decision-making.
 - b) It ensures all healthcare providers follow the same treatment.
 - c) It reduces diagnostic errors and improves outcomes.
 - d) It collects data more efficiently than doctors.
7. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen concerns about AI bias?
- a) AI systems are trained with diverse global data sets.

- b) AI algorithms rely on data from only a few demographics.
- c) AI reduces errors in diagnosing rare diseases.
- d) Healthcare providers always verify AI-generated diagnoses.
8. What assumption does the argument about accountability rely on?
- a) AI will eventually replace doctors.
- b) Developers and healthcare providers are both liable for errors.
- c) Accountability in healthcare is not legally regulated.
- d) Healthcare providers will never misuse AI technology.
9. What is the author's view on AI in healthcare?
- a) AI should replace doctors to prevent errors.
- b) AI is only effective when combined with human judgment.
- c) AI is inherently biased and should be banned.
- d) Healthcare will no longer require human intervention.
10. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- a) AI has no place in ethical healthcare practices.
- b) Ethical concerns are likely to prevent AI adoption in healthcare.
- c) AI can benefit healthcare if ethical challenges are addressed.
- d) Over-reliance on AI will eliminate healthcare jobs.

Social media platforms have become powerful tools for political movements, enabling activists to connect, organize, and communicate across geographical boundaries. These platforms allow marginalized voices to be heard, amplifying grassroots campaigns that would otherwise struggle to gain mainstream media attention. However, critics argue that social media's ability to spread misinformation and incite violence poses a significant threat to democratic institutions.

A prominent example is the spread of false information during elections, where unverified claims can influence public opinion. While social media companies have introduced fact-checking mechanisms and content moderation policies, these efforts are often criticized as insufficient or biased. Furthermore, some argue that these platforms promote "echo chambers," where users are exposed only to information that aligns with their views, leading to greater polarization.

The debate over the role of social media in political movements raises important questions about free speech and regulation. Advocates of free expression argue that these platforms democratize information, giving everyone a voice. Others suggest that without effective regulation, social media may harm democracy by facilitating the spread of harmful content. Balancing these conflicting goals is a challenge that societies around the world must address.

11. What is one of the main advantages of social media in political movements, according to the passage?
- a) It prevents the spread of misinformation.
 - b) It amplifies the voices of marginalized communities.
 - c) It ensures content is always fact-checked.
 - d) It promotes government control over media platforms.
12. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the argument that social media harms democracy?
- a) Social media companies actively promote content moderation.
 - b) Research shows that social media reduces polarization over time.
 - c) Most users engage with diverse viewpoints on social media.
 - d) Governments strictly regulate all online political content.
13. What assumption underlies the criticism of “echo chambers”?
- a) Users prefer diverse viewpoints.
 - b) Polarization is caused by exposure to different opinions.
 - c) Social media encourages users to challenge their beliefs.
 - d) People tend to consume information that aligns with their beliefs.
14. What can be inferred about the criticism of content moderation efforts?
- a) Content moderation has completely eliminated misinformation.
 - b) Critics believe these efforts are either inadequate or biased.
 - c) Users trust fact-checking mechanisms without question.
 - d) Governments control all social media platforms.
15. What is the primary challenge highlighted in the passage?

- a) Promoting social media to replace traditional news media.
- b) Preventing governments from regulating online content.
- c) Balancing free speech with the need for regulation.
- d) Eliminating all forms of political activism on social media.

The idea of a Universal Basic Income (UBI) has gained traction in recent years as a potential solution to income inequality and unemployment caused by automation. UBI proposes that every individual receive a fixed income from the government, regardless of employment status. Supporters argue that this guaranteed income would provide financial security, encourage entrepreneurship, and reduce poverty. Additionally, with the increasing automation of jobs, UBI could serve as a safety net for those displaced by technology.

However, opponents question the sustainability of UBI. They argue that providing a universal income would be too expensive and discourage people from seeking employment. Others worry that UBI might not address the root causes of inequality, such as lack of education or access to healthcare. Instead, they suggest targeted programs focusing on skill development and job creation as more effective solutions.

The debate over UBI reflects a broader discussion about the role of the state in ensuring citizens' well-being. While UBI offers simplicity and universality, its potential drawbacks raise concerns about long-term viability and unintended consequences.

16. What is one potential benefit of UBI mentioned in the passage?

- a) It discourages people from working.
- b) It ensures job security for everyone.
- c) It provides financial security in an automated economy.
- d) It replaces the need for healthcare programs.

17. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the case for UBI?

- a) UBI experiments show a significant reduction in poverty.
- b) People receiving UBI are more likely to become entrepreneurs.
- c) Governments cannot sustain UBI without raising taxes significantly.
- d) Automation does not lead to significant job losses.

18. What assumption underlies the argument in favor of UBI?

- a) Automation will eventually replace all jobs.

- b) Financial security encourages people to stop working.
- c) Governments can afford to provide universal income indefinitely.
- d) Providing a safety net helps individuals explore new opportunities.

19. What criticism do opponents raise about UBI?

- a) It promotes entrepreneurship excessively.
- b) It only benefits those who are already employed.
- c) It discourages job creation and skill development.
- d) It completely eliminates poverty and inequality.

20. What conclusion does the author suggest regarding UBI?

- a) UBI is the only viable solution to automation-driven unemployment.
- b) UBI offers a simple solution, but targeted programs may be more effective.
- c) Governments should abandon UBI in favor of education reform.
- d) UBI guarantees economic prosperity for everyone.

Fast fashion refers to the rapid production of inexpensive clothing that reflects the latest trends. While it offers consumers affordable options, fast fashion has been criticized for its environmental impact. The production process often involves excessive water usage, toxic chemical dyes, and non-biodegradable fabrics, contributing to pollution and waste. Additionally, most fast fashion garments are designed to be short-lived, leading to high levels of textile waste in landfills.

Advocates for sustainable fashion argue that consumers should shift towards eco-friendly alternatives, such as buying second-hand clothes or supporting brands that use sustainable materials. However, some critics believe that affordability is a major barrier to adopting sustainable fashion, as eco-friendly products tend to be more expensive. They argue that without widespread access to affordable alternatives, fast fashion will continue to dominate the market.

The environmental impact of fast fashion has led some governments to consider stricter regulations on textile production. Still, industry leaders warn that such regulations could harm small businesses and limit consumer choice. As awareness of the issue grows, the challenge lies in balancing environmental concerns with affordability and accessibility.

21. What is one environmental problem caused by fast fashion, according to the passage?

- a) It promotes eco-friendly production practices.
- b) It reduces textile waste in landfills.

- c) It involves excessive water usage and chemical dyes.
- d) It encourages sustainable consumption patterns.
22. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the case for sustainable fashion?
- a) Consumers prefer fast fashion over sustainable options.
- b) Governments provide subsidies for eco-friendly brands.
- c) Fast fashion companies improve waste management practices.
- d) Sustainable products become significantly more expensive.
23. What assumption underlies the argument in favor of stricter regulations on textile production?
- a) Small businesses benefit from new regulations.
- b) Regulations will not affect consumer demand for fast fashion.
- c) Reducing environmental harm outweighs economic concerns.
- d) Consumers prefer inexpensive clothing regardless of impact.
24. What concern do critics raise about sustainable fashion?
- a) It promotes unsustainable business models.
- b) It limits consumer awareness of fashion trends.
- c) It is less accessible due to high costs.
- d) It discourages textile recycling efforts.
25. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- a) Fast fashion has no significant environmental impact.
- b) Governments should not regulate textile production.
- c) Balancing sustainability with affordability is challenging.
- d) Sustainable fashion will soon replace fast fashion.

Answer Key and Explanations

1. Answer: (c)

Correct: Carbon taxes incentivize cleaner technologies, which is the primary argument.

Wrong:

- a) Cooperation is a broader issue, not the main purpose of carbon taxes.
- b) Carbon taxes make fossil fuels more expensive, not cheaper.
- d) Prevention of industry expansion is not discussed as a goal.

2. Answer: (b)

Correct: Uneven application undermines the purpose of discouraging emissions globally.

Wrong:

- a) Industry shifts towards renewables strengthen, not weaken, taxes.
- c) Effective standards support the policy, not weaken it.
- d) Higher costs align with the policy's intent.

3. Answer: (b)

Correct: Global cooperation is assumed necessary for climate policies to succeed.

Wrong:

- a) The passage does not claim that developing countries will always rely on fossil fuels.
- c) Affordability is mentioned but not assumed.
- d) Climate change involves more than carbon emissions.

4. Answer: (b)

Correct: Critics argue the taxes disproportionately burden developing nations.

Wrong:

- a) Critics are more concerned with fairness, not effectiveness by region.
- c) Critics do not advocate for unregulated emissions.
- d) There is no suggestion of supporting fossil fuel subsidies.

5. Answer: (b)

Correct: The author advocates global coordination.

Wrong:

- a) The passage stresses global, not national, efforts.
- c) No such selective application is recommended.
- d) The author does not suggest abandoning carbon taxes.

6. Answer: (c)

Correct: Reducing errors and improving outcomes is the key benefit.

Wrong:

- a) Human involvement remains important.
- b) Uniform treatment is not the focus.
- d) Data collection is not highlighted as a primary advantage.

7. Answer: (b)

Correct: Limited data sets increase the risk of bias.

Wrong:

- a) Diverse data would reduce bias concerns.
- c) Rare disease diagnosis is not linked to bias.
- d) Verification would mitigate bias effects.

8. Answer: (b)

Correct: The passage assumes both parties could share liability.

Wrong:

- a) The replacement of doctors is not assumed.
- c) Accountability is regulated but complex.
- d) Misuse is not discussed as a primary issue.

9. Answer: (b)

Correct: The author emphasizes the need for human oversight.

Wrong:

- a) Replacement is not advocated.
- c) The author does not suggest banning AI.
- d) Human intervention remains essential.

10. Answer: (c)

Correct: The passage concludes that addressing ethics will unlock AI's potential.

Wrong:

- a) AI is acknowledged as beneficial if used ethically.
- b) Ethical concerns are challenges, not obstacles.
- d) Job loss is not discussed as a conclusion.

11. Answer: (b)

Correct: The passage highlights that social media amplifies marginalized voices, giving them visibility.

Wrong:

- a) The passage mentions the spread of misinformation as a problem, not a prevention.
- c) Fact-checking efforts are described as insufficient.
- d) Government control is not promoted; the focus is on political activism.

12. Answer: (b)

Correct: If research shows social media reduces polarization, it counters the claim that it harms democracy by promoting divisiveness.

Wrong:

- a) Content moderation alone does not address polarization.
- c) The passage suggests users tend to seek like-minded content, not diverse viewpoints.
- d) Government regulation is a separate issue not directly related to polarization.

13. Answer: (d)

Correct: The argument about echo chambers assumes that people gravitate toward information aligned with their beliefs.

Wrong:

- a) The passage does not claim users prefer diverse opinions.
- b) Polarization results from limited exposure, not differing opinions.
- c) The argument suggests reinforcement of beliefs, not challenges.

14. Answer: (b)

Correct: Critics argue content moderation is either inadequate or biased, reflecting skepticism toward these efforts.

Wrong:

- a) Misinformation is still a problem despite moderation.
- c) There is no suggestion that users trust fact-checking completely.
- d) The government's role in platform control is not implied.

15. Answer: (c)

Correct: The challenge lies in balancing free speech with the need to regulate harmful content.

Wrong:

- a) The passage focuses on balancing goals, not replacing news media.
- b) Government regulation is discussed as necessary, not preventable.
- d) The goal is not to eliminate activism but to address its challenges.

16. Answer: (c)

Correct: UBI aims to provide financial security, particularly in economies affected by automation.

Wrong:

- a) UBI seeks to provide security, not discourage work.
- b) UBI does not guarantee job security.
- d) UBI is not intended to replace healthcare programs.

17. Answer: (c)

Correct: If UBI requires significant tax increases, it challenges the policy's sustainability.

Wrong:

- a) A reduction in poverty supports UBI.
- b) Entrepreneurship aligns with UBI's goals.
- d) Automation leading to job losses supports UBI.

18. Answer: (d)

Correct: UBI assumes that a safety net helps people pursue new opportunities without fear of financial insecurity.

Wrong:

- a) Automation will not replace all jobs.
- b) The argument suggests UBI enables work, not discourages it.
- c) Affordability is not assumed as a given.

19. Answer: (c)

Correct: Critics argue UBI may discourage job creation and skill development by offering unconditional income.

Wrong:

- a) UBI promotes entrepreneurship, which is viewed positively.
- b) UBI is intended for everyone, not just employed individuals.
- d) UBI is not presented as a cure-all for inequality.

20. Answer: (b)

Correct: While UBI offers simplicity, the author suggests that targeted programs may be more effective.

Wrong:

- a) The passage does not claim UBI is the only solution.
- c) Education reform is not offered as a replacement.
- d) Economic prosperity is not guaranteed by UBI.

21. Answer: (c)

Correct: The passage highlights water usage and chemical dyes as key environmental issues with fast fashion.

Wrong:

- a) Fast fashion is criticized for its negative environmental practices.
- b) It increases, rather than reduces, textile waste.
- d) Fast fashion promotes consumption, not sustainability.

22. Answer: (b)

Correct: Subsidies for eco-friendly brands make sustainable fashion more accessible, strengthening the case for it.

Wrong:

- a) Preference for fast fashion undermines sustainable efforts.
- c) Improved waste management by fast fashion companies does not promote sustainability.
- d) Higher costs reduce accessibility to sustainable options.

23. Answer: (c)

Correct: The assumption is that reducing environmental harm justifies the economic trade-offs.

Wrong:

- a) Regulations may hurt small businesses, not benefit them.
- b) Consumer demand is not assumed to remain unaffected.
- d) The argument suggests consumers care about environmental impact.

24. Answer: (c)

Correct: Critics highlight the high cost of sustainable fashion as a barrier to adoption.

Wrong:

- a) Sustainable fashion promotes environmentally friendly models.
- b) It does not limit awareness but encourages mindful consumption.
- d) Textile recycling is encouraged within sustainable practices.

25. Answer: (c)

Correct: The author acknowledges that balancing sustainability with affordability is a key challenge.

Wrong:

- a) The passage outlines significant environmental impacts.
- b) Regulation is discussed as a possible solution, not discouraged.
- d) There is no claim that sustainable fashion will fully replace fast fashion.

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