

# Daily Practice Set

SET -

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1

## PASSAGE

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life on Earth, including the variety of species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity within species. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the balance of ecosystems and provides numerous benefits to humans, such as food, medicine, and clean water. Biodiversity is essential for ecosystem services, which include pollination, nutrient cycling, and climate regulation.



However, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and climate change are causing a rapid decline in biodiversity. The loss of biodiversity can lead to ecosystem instability, making them more vulnerable to diseases and less capable of recovering from environmental changes. For instance, a decline in bee populations can directly impact food production, as many crops rely on these pollinators.

Conservation efforts are vital to preserving biodiversity. This includes creating protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, and promoting sustainable land-use practices. Educating the public about the importance of biodiversity can also foster a greater appreciation for nature and encourage conservation efforts. By protecting biodiversity, we are not only ensuring the survival of various species but also safeguarding our own future.

1. What does biodiversity encompass?
  - A) Only the variety of species
  - B) Only ecosystems
  - C) The variety of life, including species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity
  - D) Human activities that impact the environment
2. What is a significant consequence of biodiversity loss mentioned in the passage?
  - A) Increased food production
  - B) Improved ecosystem stability
  - C) Greater vulnerability to diseases
  - D) Enhanced public education
3. What role do bees play in relation to biodiversity?
  - A) They have no significant role.
  - B) They only impact pollination.
  - C) They are a crucial part of food production.
  - D) They decrease biodiversity.

4. What is one method of preserving biodiversity mentioned in the text?

- A) Promoting urbanization
- B) Creating protected areas
- C) Increasing pollution
- D) Deforestation

5. How can the public contribute to biodiversity conservation?

- A) By ignoring conservation efforts
- B) By supporting sustainable practices and education
- C) By increasing land use for agriculture
- D) By promoting deforestation

Communication has evolved significantly from the early days of human history to the present. Initially, early humans relied on verbal language and body gestures to convey messages. Over time, the invention of writing revolutionized communication, allowing information to be recorded and shared across generations. The development of the printing press in the 15th century further transformed communication by making written material accessible to a wider audience.

In the 20th century, the invention of the telephone and radio introduced new ways to communicate instantaneously. These advancements paved the way for the digital age, where the internet and social media have become dominant forms of communication. Today, individuals can connect with others across the globe in real time, sharing ideas and experiences instantly.

However, the rapid evolution of communication has also raised concerns about misinformation and the quality of interpersonal interactions. While technology has made it easier to communicate, it has also led to a decline in face-to-face interactions, which are essential for building strong relationships. As communication continues to evolve, society must find a balance between leveraging technology and maintaining meaningful connections.

6. How did early humans primarily communicate?

- A) Through written language

- B) Using body gestures and verbal language
  - C) Using technology
  - D) Through artistic expressions
7. What invention in the 15th century significantly impacted communication?
- A) The telephone
  - B) The radio
  - C) The printing press
  - D) The internet
8. What is a major concern about modern communication methods?
- A) Improved access to information
  - B) Increase in face-to-face interactions
  - C) Misinformation and declining interpersonal interactions
  - D) The decline of verbal communication
9. What does the passage suggest about the digital age's effect on communication?
- A) It has eliminated the need for communication.
  - B) It has made communication slower.
  - C) It has allowed instant global connections but may reduce personal interactions.
  - D) It has made all forms of communication obsolete.
10. What should society focus on according to the passage?
- A) Completely relying on technology for communication
  - B) Eliminating face-to-face interactions

- C) Balancing technology with meaningful personal connections
- D) Encouraging misinformation online

Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges facing agriculture today. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events such as droughts and floods threaten crop yields and food security worldwide. Many farmers are already experiencing the impacts of climate change, leading to reduced harvests and increased production costs.

In addition to direct effects on crop production, climate change also affects the availability of water resources for irrigation. As temperatures rise, evaporation rates increase, leading to water shortages in some regions. This situation forces farmers to adopt new irrigation techniques and invest in more resilient crops. The need for adaptation is urgent, as failure to address these challenges could result in significant food shortages and economic instability.

Agricultural practices that promote sustainability can mitigate some of the effects of climate change. Techniques such as crop rotation, agroforestry, and organic farming help build soil health and improve water retention, making crops more resilient to climate impacts. Moreover, reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices can help combat climate change at its source.

As the global population continues to grow, ensuring food security in the face of climate change will require collaboration between farmers, governments, and scientists. Innovative solutions and sustainable practices must be prioritized to create a resilient agricultural system capable of withstanding the effects of a changing climate.

11. What is a primary challenge for agriculture due to climate change?

- A) Decreased global population
- B) Increased crop yields
- C) Changing precipitation patterns and extreme weather events
- D) Enhanced soil quality

12. How does climate change affect water resources for irrigation?

- A) It has no impact on water resources.
- B) It leads to increased water availability.

- C) It causes water shortages due to higher evaporation rates.
  - D) It simplifies irrigation techniques.
13. What is one suggested method to adapt to climate change impacts in agriculture?
- A) Reducing crop diversity
  - B) Ignoring climate change
  - C) Investing in more resilient crops
  - D) Increasing greenhouse gas emissions
14. How can sustainable agricultural practices help mitigate climate change?
- A) By increasing dependency on chemical fertilizers
  - B) By promoting crop rotation and improving soil health
  - C) By encouraging monoculture farming
  - D) By reducing the variety of crops grown
15. Who needs to collaborate to ensure food security amid climate change, according to the passage?
- A) Only farmers
  - B) Only governments
  - C) Farmers, governments, and scientists
  - D) Only scientists

Education plays a vital role in shaping individuals and societies. It is not only a means to acquire knowledge and skills but also a powerful tool for personal development and social progress. An educated populace is essential for a functioning democracy, as it encourages informed decision-making and active participation in civic life. Furthermore, education promotes critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, enabling individuals to navigate complex societal challenges.

Access to quality education is crucial for reducing inequality. It provides opportunities for marginalized groups to improve their social and economic status. However, disparities in educational access and quality persist, often determined by socio-economic factors, geographical location, and systemic inequalities. Addressing these disparities is essential for fostering inclusive societies.

In addition to individual benefits, education contributes to economic growth. A well-educated workforce is more productive and innovative, leading to higher levels of economic development. Governments and organizations must prioritize investments in education to cultivate a skilled workforce capable of meeting the demands of a rapidly changing world.

Ultimately, education is a cornerstone of a just and equitable society. By investing in education, societies can empower individuals, reduce inequality, and drive sustainable development.

16. What is one of the primary functions of education mentioned in the passage?

- A) To provide entertainment
- B) To shape individuals and societies
- C) To promote consumerism
- D) To isolate individuals from society

17. How does education contribute to democracy?

- A) By discouraging civic participation
- B) By encouraging informed decision-making
- C) By limiting access to information
- D) By promoting ignorance

18. What does the passage say about access to education?

- A) It is equal for everyone.
- B) It often depends on socio-economic factors and location.
- C) It is not important for societal development.



- D) It is only beneficial for wealthy individuals.

19. Why is education important for economic growth?

- A) It decreases productivity.
- B) It promotes a less innovative workforce.
- C) It leads to a more skilled and productive workforce.
- D) It has no impact on economic development.

20. According to the passage, what is the ultimate benefit of investing in education?

- A) It empowers individuals and reduces inequality.
- B) It increases competition among individuals.
- C) It focuses on entertainment rather than knowledge.
- D) It creates divisions in society.

Renewable energy has gained significant traction in recent years as concerns over climate change and fossil fuel depletion have increased. Renewable sources, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy, offer sustainable alternatives to traditional energy sources. These sources are abundant, produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions, and can help reduce the world's reliance on fossil fuels.

Solar energy, harnessed through photovoltaic cells, is one of the fastest-growing sectors in renewable energy. Its accessibility and declining costs have made it a popular choice for both residential and commercial applications. Wind energy has also expanded rapidly, with wind farms generating substantial amounts of electricity in many regions. Both solar and wind energy contribute to grid stability and can be integrated into existing energy infrastructures.

Despite their advantages, renewable energy sources face challenges, including intermittency and the need for energy storage solutions. For example, solar energy generation is limited to daytime, and wind energy generation varies with weather conditions. Innovations in battery technology and grid management are critical to overcoming these obstacles and ensuring a reliable energy supply.

Transitioning to renewable energy is not only an environmental necessity but also an economic opportunity. Investments in renewable technologies can create jobs, stimulate economic growth, and



enhance energy security. As governments and organizations work to promote renewable energy, the future of energy production looks promising and sustainable.

21. What is a significant advantage of renewable energy sources mentioned in the passage?

- A) They are always available.
- B) They produce greenhouse gas emissions.
- C) They are abundant and sustainable.
- D) They are more expensive than fossil fuels.

22. Which renewable energy source is noted as one of the fastest-growing sectors?

- A) Fossil fuels
- B) Nuclear energy
- C) Solar energy
- D) Natural gas

23. What challenge do renewable energy sources face according to the passage?

- A) They are too costly to implement.
- B) They produce too much energy.
- C) Intermittency and the need for energy storage solutions.
- D) They require no technological advancements.

24. How can investments in renewable technologies benefit society?

- A) By increasing reliance on fossil fuels
- B) By creating jobs and stimulating economic growth
- C) By reducing energy security

- D) By eliminating technological innovation

25. What is the overall outlook for renewable energy production according to the passage?

- A) It is uncertain and bleak.
- B) It looks promising and sustainable.
- C) It is declining rapidly.
- D) It will be replaced by fossil fuels.

#### Answer Key

1. C) The variety of life, including species, ecosystems, and genetic diversity.

Explanation: This choice encompasses all aspects of biodiversity as described in the passage. Choices A and B are too narrow, and D incorrectly states that human activities are part of biodiversity.

2. C) Greater vulnerability to diseases.

Explanation: This answer directly reflects the passage's statement about the consequences of biodiversity loss. A is incorrect as it suggests the opposite effect, and B implies stability, which is not supported. D mentions public education, which is irrelevant to the context.

3. C) They are a crucial part of food production.

Explanation: The passage explicitly mentions the importance of bees in pollinating crops. A is incorrect because it diminishes their role, B is misleading as bees affect more than just pollination, and D is wrong as it contradicts their positive impact.

4. B) Creating protected areas.

Explanation: This choice is directly mentioned as a conservation effort. A and C are opposite actions, and D is incorrect as deforestation leads to biodiversity loss.

5. B) By supporting sustainable practices and education.

Explanation: This choice aligns with the passage's suggestion on public contribution. A contradicts the goal of conservation, C suggests harmful practices, and D is not aligned with conservation goals.

6. B) Using body gestures and verbal language.

Explanation: This choice accurately reflects the passage's description of early communication. A, C, and D are incorrect as they do not capture the initial methods of communication.

7. C) The printing press.

Explanation: The passage directly states this as a transformative invention. A, B, and D refer to other inventions that came after the printing press.

8. C) Misinformation and declining interpersonal interactions.

Explanation: This choice reflects the concerns raised in the passage. A and B are contrary to the concerns, while D does not align with the main issues discussed.

9. C) It has allowed instant global connections but may reduce personal interactions.

Explanation: This reflects the dual nature of digital communication described in the passage. A and B misrepresent the impact, and D is inaccurate regarding the relevance of technology.

10. C) Balancing technology with meaningful personal connections.

Explanation: This choice aligns with the passage's suggestion for a balanced approach. A and B advocate for extremes, while D contradicts the goal of effective communication.

11. C) Changing precipitation patterns and extreme weather events.

Explanation: This is explicitly mentioned in the passage. A and B are incorrect as they do not reflect the challenges discussed, while D is unrelated to the main issue.

12. C) It causes water shortages due to higher evaporation rates.

Explanation: This is clearly stated in the text. A and B misrepresent the impact on water resources, while D does not align with the passage's points.

13. C) Investing in more resilient crops.

Explanation: The passage advocates for adaptation through this method. A and B represent opposite actions, while D contradicts the aim of addressing climate change.

14. B) By promoting crop rotation and improving soil health.

Explanation: This choice is supported by the passage. A and C misrepresent sustainable practices, and D does not align with the passage's message.

15. C) Farmers, governments, and scientists.

Explanation: This is explicitly stated in the passage. A and B are too narrow, while D excludes key players in the process.

16. B) To shape individuals and societies.

Explanation: This is the primary function described in the passage. A, C, and D misinterpret the role of education.

17. B) By encouraging informed decision-making.

Explanation: This accurately reflects the passage's description of education's role in democracy. A contradicts the passage, while C and D do not relate to the main idea.

18. B) It often depends on socio-economic factors and location.

Explanation: This choice is directly stated in the passage. A is incorrect as it suggests equality, and C diminishes the importance of education.

19. C) It leads to a more skilled and productive workforce.

Explanation: This aligns with the passage's claims about economic growth. A and B are incorrect as they suggest negative impacts, while D does not align with the passage.

20. A) It empowers individuals and reduces inequality.

Explanation: This choice is supported by the passage. B misrepresents the impact of education, C is incorrect, and D does not relate to the main idea.

21. C) They are abundant and sustainable.

Explanation: This captures the benefits of renewable energy described in the passage. A is incorrect, B contradicts the passage, and D misrepresents the cost aspect.

22. C) Solar energy.

Explanation: The passage identifies solar energy as rapidly growing. A, B, and D refer to other energy sources that are not highlighted in the passage.

23. C) Intermittency and the need for energy storage solutions.

Explanation: This challenge is clearly outlined in the passage. A and B are incorrect as they misrepresent the challenges, and D does not align with the passage's message.

24. B) By creating jobs and stimulating economic growth.

Explanation: This choice reflects the potential benefits of renewable energy investments. A contradicts the premise, while C and D misrepresent the effects of renewable energy.

25. B) It looks promising and sustainable.

Explanation: This conclusion is supported by the passage. A, C, and D misrepresent the future outlook described.

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