CLAT Community

daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST



26 DAYS TO GO FOR **CLAT 2027**

clatcommunity.com

clatcommunity@gmail.com

(+91) 7702 832 727

CLAT Community

CLAT Community

CLAT Community

clat community

OUR RANKERS

1 in every 4 of CLAT Community's students are now placed in Top 5 NLUs.



ALL INDIA RANK 15

SAHER GOLE



ALL INDIA RANK 17

PARTHIVA SUSHANTH



ALL INDIA RANK 61

MIHIKA AGGARWAL



ALL INDIA RANK 79

SUHIT KENDURKAR



ALL INDIA RANK 86

RIYA CHAUHAN



ALL INDIA RANK 100

SHEIKH EHSAAN KHALEELULLAH



ALL INDIA RANK 104

HRISHIT PODDAR



ALL INDIA RANK 137

ROHAN YADAV



ALL INDIA RANK 146

TEJAS ROY



ALL INDIA RANK 147

ANIRUDDH BAJAJ



ALL INDIA RANK 189

KABIR WADHWANI



ALL INDIA RANK 263

CANCHI SISTLA AKSHARA



ALL INDIA RANK 319

SHIVAM TRIPATHI



ALL INDIA RANK 413

HARDIK GAUTAM



ALL INDIA RANK NLSIU

MANYA BHASKAR



ALL INDIA RANK NLSIU

NAMASHRITA GOPINATH



ALL INDIA RANK NLSIU

RONIL DHASAL



ALL INDIA RANK NALSAR

VEDA RAO



ALL INDIA RANK NLSIU

SAMANDAR SINGH



ALL INDIA RANK NALSAR

GANJI HAINDAVI



ALL INDIA RANK NALSAR

SAHISHNA



ALL INDIA RANK NLSIU

PRANAV. S

AND MANY MORE.

clat community

OUR COURSES

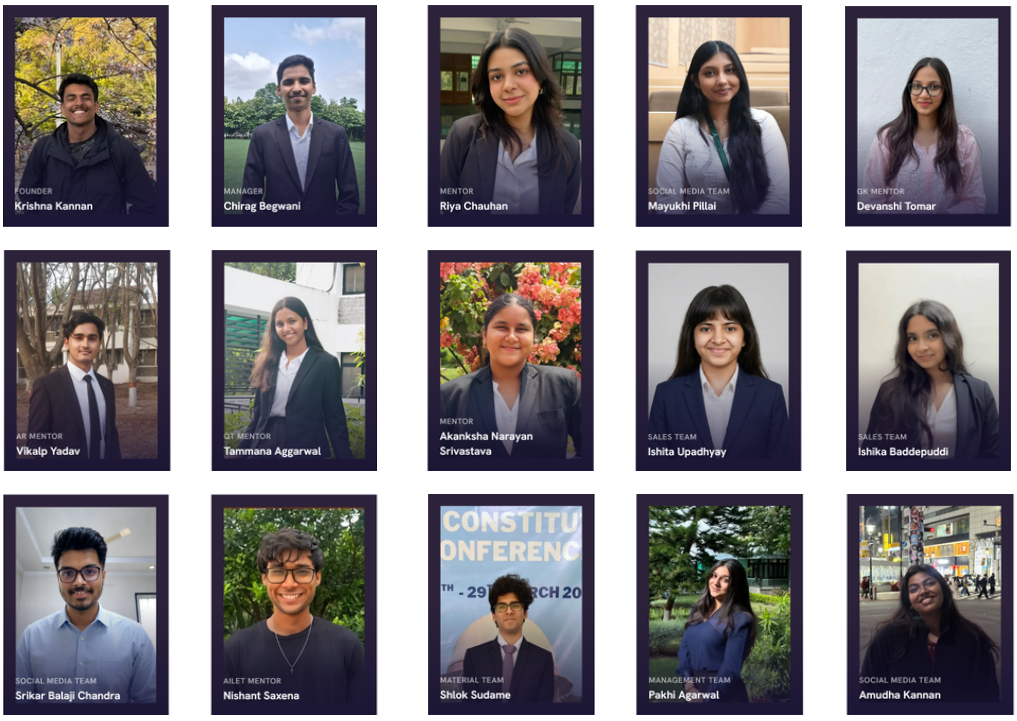








OUR MENTORS



MENTORS' NOTE

Good morning everyone,

If you're reading this, you're already doing something that thousands of CLAT aspirants never do—you've shown up today. That might sound like a small thing, but over the next few months you'll realise that success in CLAT is rarely decided by one brilliant mock or one 12-hour study session. It's decided by the hundreds of ordinary days where you choose to sit down and study even when you don't feel like it.

The entire CLAT Community team is rooting for you. Whenever you're stuck, ask doubts, discuss questions, and make use of the people around you. You don't have to prepare alone. We hope today's material helps you take one more step towards your dream.

Now stop reading this note and get to work. Your future self will thank you for the effort you put in today.

All the best.

clat community

DAILY AR

Passage 1

The Karimnagar District Kabaddi Association admits 40 juniors to its Talent Academy. Each junior takes the Strength module, the Stamina module, both or neither, and a module "lifts" him if his fitness band rises after it. The ledger shows 30 juniors lifted by Strength, 25 lifted by Stamina and 6 lifted by neither. President Raghav argues for a residential Academy.

(A) "Strength lifted 30 and Stamina lifted 25. That is 55 lifts on 40 juniors, so every junior was lifted at least once."

(B) "The monthly budget is ₹3,60,000, of which ₹1,20,000 is fixed. Beyond that, a junior costs ₹6,000 a month if resident and ₹2,000 if day-only. Residential for all 40 uses the budget exactly, so we go residential or we close."

(C) "Our trial panel picks juniors who will do well. Proof: every junior it picked did well, and our register defines 'did well' as 'appeared on the panel's list'."

(D) "Injury was no problem: the injury register lists none." The register opens an entry only when a junior is out through injury for ten or more consecutive days, and it records every such case.

(E) "Mr Dev, a former national cricket captain, praised our diet sheet, so it raises kabaddi performance."

Coach Sita objects that Raghav would keep juniors in residence all year. His plan houses a junior Sunday to Thursday nights during the 30 weeks of school term, except 3 exam weeks, and sends him home at all other times.

1. Using the ledger, how many juniors were lifted by exactly one of the two modules?

(A) 13

(B) 25

(C) 34

(D) 21

2. Suppose the Association admitted 60 juniors instead of 40, housing some residentially and keeping the rest day-only, with the same budget and costs. What is the greatest number of juniors it could house residentially?

(A) 40

(B) 20

(C) 60

(D) 30

3. Which replacement for the register's definition of 'did well' would remove the circularity in (C) and make the panel's claim genuinely testable?

(A) was picked by the panel in each of the last three trials

(B) won a district-squad place from a committee made up of the panel's own three members

(C) won a district-squad place from a committee that includes none of the panel and never sees the panel's list

(D) appeared on the panel's list and later played at least ten matches

4. Suppose the register had instead opened an entry whenever a junior was out through injury for five or more consecutive days, and it still listed none. Which conclusion would then be justified that the actual register (ten days) cannot justify?

(A) No junior was ever injured.

(B) No junior was out through injury for five or more consecutive days.

(C) No junior missed even a single day.

(D) No junior was out through injury for ten or more consecutive days.

5. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the inference in (E)?

(A) Mr Dev praised the diet sheet after a trial in which Academy juniors on it improved their match scores more than comparable juniors on their usual diet.

(B) Mr Dev captained India for six years.

(C) Several other national sportsmen have also praised the diet sheet.

(D) The diet sheet was drawn up by the nutritionist who works for Mr Dev's cricket academy.

6. Which of the following repeats the flaw in (B)?

(A) If the school allows one late arrival, soon no one will arrive on time, so no late arrival may be allowed.

(B) Houses that fitted a new lock were later burgled less often, so the lock is what protects them.

(C) The school bell is accurate because the secretary says so, and she is trustworthy about bells because the bell is always accurate.

(D) The canteen must either raise prices by ₹5 or close, because a ₹5 rise covers its deficit exactly; cutting wastage or letting out the hall is never considered.

7. Sita's objection misrepresents Raghav's plan. By how many nights in a 365-night year does her reading overstate a junior's nights in residence under the plan?

(A) 135

(B) 215

(C) 230

(D) 176

8. Consider four statements. (i) The ledger contradicts the conclusion of (A) for exactly six juniors. (ii) The dichotomy in (B) is false, because a plan with some juniors resident and the rest day-only also fits the budget. (iii) The silence of the register shows that no

junior was injured. (iv) Replacing the register's definition of 'did well' in (C) with 'appeared on the panel's list and later played ten matches' would remove the circularity. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (ii) only

(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

Passage 2

Five NCC cadets (Pavan, Qadir, Ravi, Sana and Tarun) climbed the Anantagiri hill trail and logged their arrival times at the summit in whole minutes. The ink on the logbook has run, and only these remarks survive. (1) Qadir arrived at least 5 minutes after Pavan. (2) Ravi arrived more than 3 minutes before Qadir. (3) Ravi arrived at least 2 minutes after Pavan. (4) Sana arrived after Ravi, but no more than 6 minutes after Qadir. (5) Tarun arrived at least 3 minutes after Sana and at least 1 minute after Qadir. (6) Tarun arrived no more than 18 minutes after Pavan. Two cadets may have arrived in the same minute unless a remark forbids it. Unless a question says otherwise, only these remarks apply.

9. What is the least possible number of minutes between Pavan's arrival and Qadir's?

(A) 7

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 9

10. What is the least possible number of minutes between Pavan's arrival and Tarun's?

(A) 6

(B) 8

(C) 10

(D) 7

11. What is the greatest possible number of minutes between Pavan's arrival and Sana's?

(A) 23

(B) 15

(C) 18

(D) 17

12. Suppose it is also known that Sana arrived exactly 2 minutes after Qadir. What is now the least possible number of minutes between Pavan's arrival and Tarun's?

(A) 11

(B) 7

(C) 9

(D) 10

13. With the same extra information (Sana exactly 2 minutes after Qadir), what is the greatest possible number of minutes between Pavan's arrival and Qadir's?

(A) 17

(B) 16

(C) 13

(D) 15

14. Which of the following must be true?

(A) Tarun arrived at least 5 minutes after Ravi.

(B) Sana arrived before Qadir.

(C) Qadir arrived before Sana.

(D) Tarun arrived at least 6 minutes after Ravi.

15. How many of the ten pairs of cadets could have arrived in the same minute?

(A) 0

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) 3

16. Consider four statements. (i) Qadir arrived at least 6 minutes after Pavan. (ii) Tarun arrived at most 12 minutes after Sana. (iii) Sana arrived no more than 15 minutes after Pavan. (iv) Ravi arrived no more than 12 minutes after Pavan. Which statements are certain?

(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only

(D) (ii) and (iv) only

Passage 3

At a district school science fair, four robots (Kaveri, Lahari, Mandara and Nila) ran an obstacle course. Times are in whole seconds and the lower time wins. Only part of the timing sheet survives: Kaveri beat Lahari by at least 2 s and at most 5 s; Lahari beat Nila by at least 1 s and

at most 4 s; and Mandara's time was exactly midway between Lahari's and Nila's. Three commentators then drew conclusions.

Meena: "Kaveri's margin over Lahari was at most 5 s and Lahari's over Nila at most 4 s, so Kaveri beat Nila by at most 9 s. The two margins were at least 2 s and 1 s, so she beat Nila by at least 3 s. Her margin over Nila therefore lay between 3 s and 9 s."

Ravi: "Kaveri's margin over Lahari could reach 5 s, but Lahari's over Nila only 4 s, so Kaveri's margin over Lahari was the larger of the two."

Sowmya: "Mandara was midway, so she beat Nila by half of Lahari's margin over Nila. That margin was at most 4 s, so she beat Nila by at most 2 s. It was at least 1 s, so she beat Nila by at least half a second, which for whole seconds means at least 1 s. Her margin over Nila was therefore exactly 1 s."

17. How many different whole-second margins are possible for Kaveri's win over Nila?

(A) 7

(B) 6

(C) 5

(D) 8

18. What is wrong with Sowmya's argument?

(A) Her bounds are right and 'exactly 1 s' follows from them.

(B) Her upper bound is wrong: Mandara could have beaten Nila by 3 s.

(C) Her lower bound is wrong: half a second rounds down to 0 s.

(D) Her bounds are right, but 'exactly 1 s' does not follow: the sheet allows Mandara's margin to be 1 s or 2 s.

19. Ravi claims that Kaveri's margin over Lahari was the larger of the two margins. Which pair of margins (Kaveri over Lahari, then Lahari over Nila) is consistent with the whole sheet and shows that his claim does not have to be true?

(A) 3 s and 4 s

(B) 2 s and 3 s

(C) 5 s and 2 s

(D) 2 s and 6 s

20. Suppose Mandara's margin over Nila was exactly equal to Kaveri's margin over Lahari. By how many seconds did Kaveri beat Nila?

(A) 4

(B) 8

(C) 6

(D) 7

21. Suppose Kaveri beat Mandara by exactly 5 s. Which of the following is certain?

(A) Kaveri beat Lahari by exactly 4 s.

(B) Kaveri beat Nila by at least 6 s.

(C) Kaveri beat Nila by exactly 6 s.

(D) Lahari beat Nila by exactly 2 s.

22. Which of the following comparisons is certain?

(A) Kaveri's margin over Lahari exceeded Lahari's margin over Mandara.

(B) Lahari's margin over Nila exceeded Kaveri's margin over Lahari.

(C) Kaveri's margin over Mandara exceeded Mandara's margin over Nila.

(D) Mandara's margin over Nila was less than half of Kaveri's margin over Mandara.

23. Which of the following, if added on its own to the timing sheet, would make Sowmya's conclusion 'exactly 1 s' follow?

(A) Lahari beat Nila by at most 3 s.

(B) Lahari beat Nila by at most 4 s.

(C) Kaveri beat Lahari by exactly 2 s.

(D) Kaveri beat Nila by at most 6 s.

24. Consider four statements. (i) Meena's lower bound of 3 s is the greatest lower bound the sheet supports. (ii) Sowmya's upper bound of 2 s for Mandara's margin over Nila is correct. (iii) The sheet is consistent with a result in which Ravi's claim holds and with another in which it fails. (iv) The sheet is consistent with Lahari having beaten Nila by 3 s. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) and (iv) only

(B) (ii) only

(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(D) (ii) and (iii) only

ANSWER KEY

1. Answer: (A) 13

Six juniors were lifted by neither module, so 40 − 6 = 34 were lifted by at least one. The sum 30 + 25 = 55 counts every junior lifted by both modules twice, so the number lifted by both is 55 − 34 = 21. Those lifted by exactly one module are 34 − 21 = 13 (9 by Strength alone and 4 by Stamina alone).

(B) Takes Raghav's own claim that everyone was lifted, so the overlap is 55 − 40 = 15 and 'exactly one' is 55 − 2 × 15 = 25; it forgets the 6 juniors lifted by neither.

(C) Gives the number lifted by at least one module (34), not exactly one.

(D) Gives the number lifted by both modules (21), the wrong target.

2. Answer: (D) 30

With x juniors resident, the cost is 1,20,000 + 6,000x + 2,000(60 − x) = 2,40,000 + 4,000x. This must not exceed 3,60,000, so 4,000x ≤ 1,20,000 and x ≤ 30. A plan mixing resident and day-only juniors therefore exists, which is why (B)'s 'residential or close' is a false dichotomy.

(A) Charges nothing for the day-only juniors (6,000x ≤ 2,40,000 gives 40).

(B) Charges resident juniors 6,000 plus another 2,000 for the day-only rate, so (2,40,000 − 1,20,000) ÷ 6,000 = 20.

(C) Forgets the 2,000 that every one of the 60 juniors costs and divides the spare 2,40,000 by the 4,000 difference, giving 60.

3. Answer: (C) won a district-squad place from a committee that includes none of the panel and never sees the panel's list

The circle arises because success is defined by the very list whose accuracy is being tested. A test needs a measure of success that is independent of the list. Only the third definition is set by people who neither include the panel nor see its list.

(A) Still defines success by the panel's own choices.

(B) Looks independent but the judges are the same three people, so the measure is still the panel's.

(D) Keeps 'appeared on the list' as part of the definition, so the dependence remains.

4. Answer: (B) No junior was out through injury for five or more consecutive days.

A register that records only cases at or above a threshold can only support a statement about cases at or above that threshold. With a five-day threshold and no entries, 'no junior was out for five or more consecutive days' is justified. The ten-day conclusion is already supported by the actual register, so it is not new, and nothing about shorter absences or about injury in general follows.

(A) Argument from silence: treats the absence of entries as the absence of any injury.

(C) Extends the register's silence to absences too short to be recorded.

(D) Is already justified by the actual register, so it is not the new conclusion asked for.

5. Answer: (A) Mr Dev praised the diet sheet after a trial in which Academy juniors on it improved their match scores more than comparable juniors on their usual diet.

(E) rests on who said it, not on evidence about kabaddi. The inference is strengthened only by evidence that bears on the claim itself. The trial gives that evidence, with a comparison group, in the sport concerned. The other options add more fame, more voices or a link between the speaker and the author of the sheet.

(B) More authority of the same irrelevant kind.

(C) Appeal to popularity: more praise, still no evidence on performance.

(D) Shows a link between the praise and the author of the sheet, which if anything weakens its independence.

6. Answer: (D) The canteen must either raise prices by ₹5 or close, because a ₹5 rise covers its deficit exactly; cutting wastage or letting out the hall is never considered.

(B) offers two options, 'residential or close', on the ground that one plan fits the budget exactly, and ignores other plans that also fit. The canteen argument has the same form: the exact fit of one remedy is taken to exclude all others (a false dichotomy).

(A) Slippery slope, a chain of unproved consequences.

(B) Post hoc / false cause: a before-and-after pattern read as a cause.

(C) Circular reasoning, the same flaw as (C).

7. Answer: (C) 230

The plan houses a junior for 30 − 3 = 27 weeks, five nights a week (Sunday to Thursday), so 27 × 5 = 135 nights. Sita's reading is all 365 nights. The overstatement is 365 − 135 = 230 nights.

(A) Gives the plan's actual nights (135), not the overstatement.

(B) Forgets the three exam weeks: 30 × 5 = 150 nights, and 365 − 150 = 215.

(D) Counts all seven nights of the 27 weeks (189), and 365 − 189 = 176.

8. Answer: (B) (i) and (ii) only

(i) is correct: the six juniors lifted by neither module are exactly those for whom 'every junior was lifted' is false. (ii) is correct: any plan with x resident juniors ($x \leq 40$) costs at most the budget. (iii) is wrong: the register is silent about anything shorter than ten days. (iv) is wrong: the list is still part of the definition. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.

(A) Rejects (ii) because residential is the only plan that uses the budget exactly, confusing 'fits exactly' with 'the only plan that fits'.

(C) Accepts (iv), though the panel's list still appears in the definition.

(D) Accepts (iii) and (iv) and drops (i).

9. Answer: (C) 6

Whole minutes make 'more than 3 minutes before' mean at least 4 minutes. Ravi is at least 2 minutes after Pavan and at least 4 minutes before Qadir, so Qadir is at least 2 + 4 = 6 minutes after Pavan. Remark (1)'s 5 is the weaker bound. Six is attainable: Pavan 0, Ravi 2, Qadir 6.

(A) Reads remark (3) 'at least 2' as 'more than 2', so Ravi is at least 3 after Pavan and Qadir at least 7.

(B) Uses remark (1) alone and never chains remarks (2) and (3).

(D) Adds remarks (1) and (2) (5 + 4), double counting the same stretch.

10. Answer: (D) 7

Route through Sana: Ravi is at least 2 after Pavan, Sana at least 1 after Ravi (so at least 3), and Tarun at least 3 after Sana (so at least 6). Route through Qadir: Qadir is at least 6 after Pavan, and Tarun at least 1 after Qadir, so at least 7. Both must hold, so the answer is 7. It is attainable: Pavan 0, Ravi 2, Sana 3, Qadir 6, Tarun 7.

(A) Takes only the route through Sana (2 + 1 + 3 = 6), or uses Qadir at 5 instead of 6.

(B) Reads 'at least 1 minute after Qadir' as 'more than 1 minute', giving 6 + 2 = 8.

(C) Assumes Sana arrived after Qadir (7 + 3 = 10), which remark (4) does not say.

11. Answer: (B) 15

Tarun is at most 18 minutes after Pavan and at least 3 minutes after Sana, so Sana is at most 15 minutes after Pavan. This is attainable: Tarun 18, Sana 15, Qadir between 9 and 17 (say 10), Ravi 2.

(A) Applies remark (4) to Qadir's greatest arrival (17 + 6), forgetting that Tarun must still arrive 3 minutes after Sana.

(C) Takes Tarun's limit of 18 and ignores the 3-minute gap before him.

(D) Treats Qadir's greatest time (17) as Sana's.

12. Answer: (A) 11

Qadir is at least 6 after Pavan (derived), so Sana is at least 8 after Pavan. Tarun is at least 3 after Sana, so at least 11. This also meets Tarun being at least 1 after Qadir. It is attainable: Pavan 0, Ravi 2, Qadir 6, Sana 8, Tarun 11.

(B) Keeps the earlier answer (7) and ignores the new information.

(C) Reads 'at least 3 minutes after Sana' as 1 minute (6 + 2 + 1).

(D) Uses Qadir at the stated 5 rather than the derived 6 (5 + 2 + 3).

13. Answer: (C) 13

Tarun is at most 18 after Pavan, so Sana is at most 15, and Qadir, 2 minutes before Sana, is at most 13. It is attainable: Qadir 13, Sana 15, Tarun 18, Ravi at most 9, say 2.

(A) Keeps the old maximum of 17 (Tarun at least 1 after Qadir) and ignores the new remark.

(B) Subtracts only 2 from Tarun's limit (18 − 2), forgetting Sana's 3-minute gap.

(D) Gives Sana's maximum (15) instead of Qadir's.

14. Answer: (A) Tarun arrived at least 5 minutes after Ravi.

Through Sana, Tarun is at least 1 + 3 = 4 minutes after Ravi. Through Qadir, Qadir is at least 4 after Ravi and Tarun at least 1 after Qadir, so at least 5. Hence Tarun is always at least 5 minutes after Ravi, and exactly 5 is possible (Ravi 2, Qadir 6, Tarun 7). The order of Sana and Qadir is open: Qadir 6 with Sana 3, or Sana 8.

(B) Reads remark (4) as putting Sana before or at Qadir; the order is not fixed.

(C) Reads remark (4) as putting Sana after Qadir; the order is not fixed.

(D) Overstates by one minute (reads 'more than 3' and 'at least 1' as both strict).

15. Answer: (C) 1

Check each pair. Pavan is strictly before everyone (Ravi ≥ 2, Sana ≥ 3, Qadir ≥ 6, Tarun ≥ 7). Ravi is strictly before Qadir (≥ 4 earlier), Sana (≥ 1 earlier) and Tarun. Qadir is strictly before Tarun (≥ 1 earlier). Sana is strictly before Tarun (≥ 3 earlier). Only Qadir and Sana can tie, since remark (4) allows Sana to be exactly as late as Qadir. One pair.

(A) Assumes all arrivals are distinct, missing that remark (4) permits a tie.

(B) Also counts Ravi and Sana, reading 'after Ravi' as allowing the same minute.

(D) Also counts Qadir and Tarun, reading 'at least 1 minute after' as allowing 0.

16. Answer: (B) (i) and (iii) only

(i) is certain (derived earlier). (ii) is not: Sana at 3 and Tarun at 18 gives a 15-minute gap. (iii) is certain (Tarun ≤ 18 and Sana ≤ Tarun − 3). (iv) is not: Ravi can be at 13 (Qadir 17, Sana 14, Tarun 18). Only (i) and (iii) are certain.

(A) Rejects (iii), thinking Sana could arrive later than 15.

(C) Accepts (iv) by taking Ravi to be at least 5 minutes before Qadir (17 − 5 = 12); remark (2) gives only 4.

(D) Accepts (ii) and (iv) and rejects (i) and (iii).

17. Answer: (B) 6

Mandara is exactly midway, so Lahari's time plus Nila's time is even, and Lahari's margin over Nila is even. With a range of 1 to 4 s, it is 2 s or 4 s. Kaveri's margin over Nila is her margin over Lahari (2 to 5 s) plus that even margin, so it runs from 2 + 2 = 4 up to 5 + 4 = 9, and every value in between occurs. The values are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9: six.

(A) Ignores the parity step and lets Lahari's margin be 1 to 4 s, getting 3 to 9 (seven values).

(C) Counts the values for Kaveri's margin over Mandara (3 to 7), the wrong target.

(D) Counts from 2 (Kaveri's smallest margin over Lahari) to 9.

18. Answer: (D) Her bounds are right, but 'exactly 1 s' does not follow: the sheet allows Mandara's margin to be 1 s or 2 s.

Mandara's margin over Nila is half of Lahari's, which is 2 s or 4 s, so it is 1 s or 2 s. Both values fit the rest of the sheet, because Kaveri's margin can be anything from 2 to 5 s. Sowmya's bounds of 'at most 2' and 'at least 1' are correct, but she then treats the lower bound as the exact value.

(A) Accepts a bound as if it were an exact value.

(B) Confuses Lahari's greatest margin (4 s) with Mandara's, which is half of it.

(C) Forgets that the margin is a whole number of seconds, so at least half a second means at least 1.

19. Answer: (A) 3 s and 4 s

Ravi compares the greatest possible values (5 against 4) as if they were certain. A counter-example must obey the whole sheet. 3 s and 4 s does: Lahari's margin is even, both are in range, and 3 is not larger than 4.

(B) Shows a smaller first margin but breaks the midway condition (3 s is odd, so Mandara would not have a whole-second time).

(C) Is consistent with the sheet but supports Ravi's claim (5 is larger than 2).

(D) Breaks the sheet: Lahari beat Nila by at most 4 s.

20. Answer: (C) 6

Mandara's margin over Nila is 1 s or 2 s. Kaveri's margin over Lahari is at least 2 s, so both must be 2 s. Then Lahari's margin over Nila is twice 2, which is 4 s. Kaveri beat Nila by 2 + 4 = 6 s.

(A) Gives Kaveri's margin over Mandara (2 + 2), the wrong target.

(B) Adds Lahari's margin over Nila (4) to Kaveri's margin over Mandara (4).

(D) Reads 'at least 2' as 'more than 2', takes Kaveri's margin as 3 s, and adds Lahari's 4 s.

21. Answer: (B) Kaveri beat Nila by at least 6 s.

Kaveri's margin over Mandara is her margin over Lahari plus Mandara's distance behind Lahari (1 or 2 s). For a total of 5, the pair is either 4 s and 1 s (Lahari's margin over Nila is then 2 s) or 3 s and 2 s (Lahari's margin over Nila is 4 s). Kaveri's margin over Nila is then 4 + 2 = 6 s or 3 + 4 = 7 s. Only 'at least 6 s' is certain.

(A) Takes the first case only (4 s over Lahari).

(C) Takes the first case only for the total (6 s), missing 7 s.

(D) Takes the first case only for Lahari's margin over Nila (2 s).

22. Answer: (C) Kaveri's margin over Mandara exceeded Mandara's margin over Nila.

Kaveri's margin over Mandara is at least 2 + 1 = 3 s, and Mandara's margin over Nila is at most 2 s, so the first always exceeds the second. For the others: Kaveri's margin over Lahari (2 to 5) and Lahari's margin over Mandara (1 or 2) can both be 2 s; Lahari's margin over Nila can be 2 while Kaveri's is 5; and with Kaveri 2 s over Lahari and Mandara 2 s behind Lahari, Kaveri's margin over Mandara is 4 s, which is exactly twice Mandara's 2 s margin over Nila, so 'less than half' fails.

(A) Treats 'at least' as 'more than': the two margins can both be 2 s.

(B) Compares the ranges loosely (Lahari's margin can be as large as 4) without checking every case; Kaveri's can be 5 while Lahari's is 2.

(D) Treats 'at most half' (always true) as 'less than half' (fails at 2 against 4).

23. Answer: (A) Lahari beat Nila by at most 3 s.

Sowmya's conclusion needs Lahari's margin over Nila to be 2 s (not 4 s). That margin is even, so 'at most 3 s' forces 2 s, and Mandara's margin is then exactly 1 s. 'At most 4 s' is already on the sheet. Kaveri's margin over Lahari does not touch Lahari's over Nila. 'At most 6 s' still allows Kaveri 2 s over Lahari and Lahari 4 s over Nila.

(B) Repeats what the sheet already says.

(C) Fixes the wrong margin; Lahari's margin over Nila stays 2 s or 4 s.

(D) Bounds the sum of the margins, which still allows 2 + 4.

24. Answer: (D) (ii) and (iii) only

(i) is wrong: the greatest lower bound is 4 s, because Lahari's margin over Nila is even. (ii) is correct. (iii) is correct: 5 s and 2 s makes Ravi right, 3 s and 4 s makes him wrong. (iv) is wrong: 3 s is odd. Only (ii) and (iii).

(A) Accepts (i) and (iv) by ignoring the midway parity.

(B) Rejects (iii), treating Ravi's comparison of maxima as decisive in one direction.

(C) Accepts (i): Meena's bound is true but not the greatest.



CLAT COMMUNITY

WHERE ACHIEVERS HELP YOU ACHIEVE!

clatcommunity.com

clatcommunity@gmail.com

(+91) 7702 832 727

CLAT Community

CLAT Community

CLAT Community