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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST



22 DAYS TO GO FOR **CLAT 2027**

clatcommunity.com

clatcommunity@gmail.com

(+91) 7702 832 727

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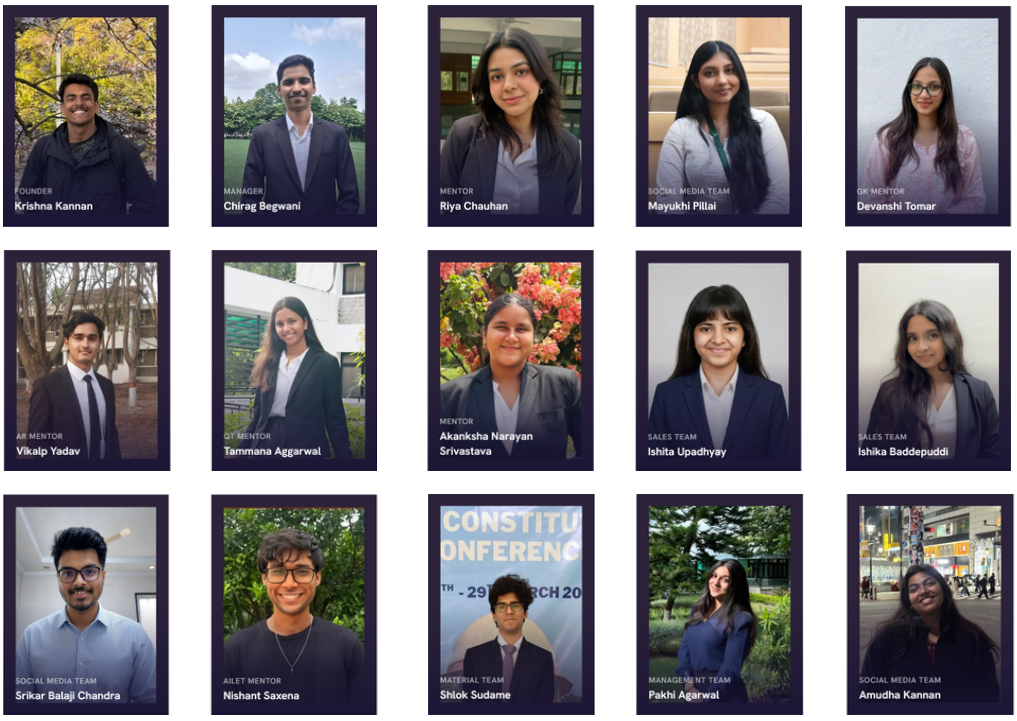








OUR MENTORS



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.

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DAILY AR

Passage 1

The ticket counter at the Somasila ferry jetty shows the current token number on a panel of four cells, leading zeros included, so tokens run from 0000 to 9999; each new ticket raises the token by one. Each cell lights some of seven bars (top, middle, bottom, upper-left, upper-right, lower-left, lower-right) to form a digit: 0 lights every bar except the middle; 1 lights upper-right and lower-right; 2 lights top, upper-right, middle, lower-left and bottom; 3 lights top, upper-right, middle, lower-right and bottom; 4 lights upper-left, upper-right, middle and lower-right; 5 lights top, upper-left, middle, lower-right and bottom; 6 lights every bar except upper-right; 7 lights top, upper-right and lower-right; 8 lights all seven; 9 lights every bar except lower-left. Passengers in the queue see the panel only in a large upright wall mirror facing it; boatmen see it only as its upside-down reflection in the still water directly below it; the guard at the gate sees only the water's reflection of the mirror's image. A view 'reads as a number' only when every cell in it shows exactly one of the ten shapes above, read from left to right as usual.

1. At one moment the boatmen read the number 2085 in the water. What number did the passengers in the queue read in the mirror at that same moment?

(A) 2805

(B) 5802

(C) 5082

(D) 2085

2. At another moment the guard read the number 2058. What did the passengers in the queue read at that moment?

(A) 8502

(B) 2058

(C) 8205

(D) 5028

3. At a third moment the guard read the number 6052. What was the token number on the panel?

(A) 2509

(B) 9052

(C) 5209

(D) 2506

4. At one moment the queue read 5208 in the mirror. Ticket sales continued. When the queue next read a number of any kind in the mirror, what number did it read?

(A) 5211

(B) 5508

(C) 2208

(D) 8055

5. For how many tokens from 0000 to 9999 does the boatmen's view read as a number that is exactly 3003 more than the token?

(A) 4

(B) 9

(C) 16

(D) 36

6. For which one of the following tokens do the queue, the boatmen and the guard all read numbers, with no two of those three numbers the same and none of them equal to the token?

(A) 2552

(B) 2058

(C) 2525

(D) 6098

7. Between tokens 5000 and 5999 (both included), for how many tokens does the queue read a number that is smaller than the token?

(A) 38

(B) 32

(C) 64

(D) 22

8. Consider four statements. (i) Whenever the queue's view reads as a number, so does the boatmen's view. (ii) Whenever the queue's view reads as a number, so does the guard's view. (iii) Whenever the boatmen's view reads as a number, so does the guard's view. (iv) The queue and the guard read the same number only when every digit of the token is 0 or 8. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) and (iv) only

(B) (ii) and (iii) only

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

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

Passage 2

At a Cheriyal scroll-painting workshop, every batch of scrolls gets a two-digit batch number from 10 to 99 and an audit number. The audit number is produced from the batch number by one fixed calculation that uses only the batch number and its own digits, so a batch number always gets the same audit number; the supervisor admits, however, that two different batch numbers can sometimes share an audit number. Pairs are written 'batch : audit', and one pair is analogous to another when the same calculation links both. A trainee copied four pairs correctly

from the register: 14 : 70, 33 : 198, 40 : 160 and 25 : 175. Ink later fell on a fifth line, which now reads 6■ : 4■7, where each ■ hides a single digit (the two hidden digits need not be the same). The supervisor confirms that in every pair the audit number is a whole-number multiple of the batch number, and that the multiplier is worked out from the batch number's two digits in the same way every time.

9. Which batch number has the same audit number as batch 40?

(A) 32

(B) 23

(C) 16

(D) 80

10. Two batch numbers are reverses of each other (two different digits, neither of them 0). Their audit numbers differ by 405, and both audit numbers have three digits. What is the larger of the two audit numbers?

(A) 1440

(B) 243

(C) 648

(D) 1035

11. How many different audit numbers below 100 appear across all batch numbers from 10 to 99?

(A) 10

(B) 8

(C) 6

(D) 9

12. Ink has fallen on four other register lines; each ■ hides a single digit. Which one of these lines could NOT be a correctly copied pair?

(A) 7■ : 5■8

(B) ■5 : 6■5

(C) 8■ : 6■0

(D) ■6 : 4■0

13. Let n be the batch number on the ink-stained line 6■ : 4■7. What is the audit number of the batch whose number is the reverse of n?

(A) 324

(B) 427

(C) 112

(D) 567

14. For how many batch numbers is the audit number a perfect square?

(A) 6

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 2

15. Among all the audit numbers below 1000, which batch number has the largest one?

(A) 83

(B) 75

(C) 68

(D) 76

16. Consider four statements. (i) If a batch number is a multiple of 3, its audit number is a multiple of 9. (ii) Two different batch numbers with the same digit sum never share an audit number. (iii) Every audit number is at least ten times its batch number. (iv) Whenever two different batch numbers share an audit number, one of them is a multiple of 10. Which statements are correct?

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

(B) (i) and (ii) only

(C) (ii) only

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

Passage 3

At the Bowenpally vegetable market, every weighing scale shows a four-digit reading, leading zeros included, using the same seven-bar digit shapes as the Somasila token panel in Passage 1. A trainee inspector practises 'view analogies'. She writes a pair P : Q to mean that Q is how the display showing P looks in one fixed view, and she uses three views: V1, the display as seen in an upright mirror facing it; V2, the display as seen reflected in the still water of a washing trough directly below it; and V3, the trough's reflection of the mirror's image of the display. A pair is admissible only if Q reads as a number in the sense of Passage 1; it is then called a V1, V2 or V3 pair according to the view that produces it, and a pair may qualify under more than one view. In an analogy P : Q :: R : S, both pairs must be produced by one and the same view. Her practice sheet is to be checked against these definitions alone.

17. On the trainee's sheet: 2058 : 5028 :: 8250 : ?

(A) 5280

(B) 0258

(C) 8520

(D) 0528

18. Which one of the following pairs is admissible under none of the three views?

(A) 2581 : 1852

(B) 6029 : 6209

(C) 1250 : 1520

(D) 3018 : 3018

19. The pair 5208 : X is a V1 pair, and X : Y is a V2 pair. What is Y?

(A) 8052

(B) 5208

(C) 2508

(D) 8025

20. For how many readings P from 0000 to 9999 is the pair P : P admissible under at least one view?

(A) 308

(B) 300

(C) 296

(D) 292

21. The sheet shows 2005 : 5002 :: 2580 : S. How many different values could S have?

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 0

22. Three of the following pairs are produced by the same single view, and the fourth is not produced by that view. Which is the odd one out?

(A) 2580 : 0852

(B) 5028 : 8205

(C) 2552 : 5225

(D) 6085 : 5809

23. The trainee writes 2580 : Q as a V1 pair, then Q : S as a V2 pair, then S : T as a V3 pair. What is T?

(A) 0852

(B) 0825

(C) 5280

(D) 2580

24. Consider four statements. (i) If P : Q is a V1 pair, then Q : P is a V1 pair. (ii) If P : P is a V2 pair, then P : P is a V3 pair. (iii) If P : Q is a V2 pair and Q : S is a V1 pair, then P : S is a V3 pair. (iv) In any admissible V1 pair P : Q, the displays showing P and Q light the same total number of bars. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) and (iii) only

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

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

(D) (iii) and (iv) only

ANSWER KEY

1. (B)

Step 1: work out what each reflection does to a single cell. A mirror swaps left and right bars (upper-left with upper-right, lower-left with lower-right) and also reverses the order of the four cells. Water swaps top with bottom bars (top with bottom, upper-left with lower-left, upper-right with lower-right) but keeps the cells in their left-to-right order. Step 2: check the table. Under either reflection 0 and 8 stay as they are and 2 and 5 turn into each other. Step 3: undo the water view: 2085 in the water means the panel showed 5082. Step 4: the mirror reverses the cells (2, 8, 0, 5) and turns each 2 into 5 and each 5 into 2, giving 5802.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Mirrors the water view 2085 itself instead of the actual token, so the token is never recovered. (C) Stops at the actual token 5082 and forgets that the queue sees a mirror image. (D) Assumes the mirror and the water show the same thing.

2. (D)

The guard sees the water's reflection of the mirror's image. So the guard's view is simply the queue's view turned upside down, cell by cell, with the cell order unchanged (water keeps order). To get the queue's view, undo only the water reflection: 2 becomes 5, 0 stays, 5 becomes 2, 8 stays. The queue read 5028. Check through the token: undoing both reflections from 2058 reverses the cells (8, 5, 0, 2) and turns the panel upside down, which leaves 0, 2, 5, 8 unchanged, so the token is 8502; its mirror view is 5028.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Gives the actual token 8502, not the queue's view. (B) Assumes that two reflections cancel, so the guard and the queue see the same thing. (C) Mirrors the guard's view instead of undoing the water reflection.

3. (A)

A mirror followed by water turns each cell upside down and back to front, that is, through half a turn, and reverses the order of the cells. Turning the shapes half a turn: 6 becomes 9 (the bar left out moves from upper-right to lower-left), 9 becomes 6, and 0, 2, 5 and 8 stay as they are (2 and 5 are each symmetric under half a turn). So to recover the token, reverse 6052 to 2506 and turn each digit: 2, 5, 0, 9. The token was 2509.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Turns the digits but forgets that the order reverses. (C) Treats the guard's view like a single mirror and swaps 2 and 5 as well. (D) Reverses the order but forgets to turn the 6 into a 9.

4. (C)

Step 1: undo the mirror: reverse 5208 to 8025 and swap 2 and 5: the token was 8052. Step 2: which digits give a readable mirror image? From the table only 0, 2, 5 and 8 (1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 become shapes not in the table). Step 3: the next tokens are 8053 and 8054, which contain 3 and 4, and then 8055, all of whose digits are allowed. Step 4: the mirror view of 8055 is the reversed order 5, 5, 0, 8 with 2 and 5 swapped: 2208.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Adds 3 to the image instead of to the token. (B) Reverses 8055 but forgets to swap 5 into 2. (D) Gives the token 8055 rather than what the queue saw.

5. (C)

Water keeps the cell order and changes the digits individually: 0, 1, 3 and 8 stay the same; 2 becomes 5 (adding 3 in that place) and 5 becomes 2 (taking away 3 in that place); 4, 6, 7 and 9 become unreadable. So the difference between the boatmen's number and the token is a sum of +3 or −3 times the place value of each cell that holds a 2 or 5. To make exactly 3003 = 3000 + 3, the thousands digit and the units digit must both be 2, and the two middle cells must not change, so each of them is 0, 1, 3 or 8. That gives 4 × 4 = 16 tokens, such as 2012 and 2832.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Allows only 0 and 8 in the middle cells, missing that 1 and 3 look the same in the water. (B) Allows 0, 1 and 8 but forgets 3. (D) Lets the middle cells hold any readable digit, including 2 and 5, forgetting that these change the value.

6. (B)

Use the rules: queue = cells reversed with 2 and 5 swapped; boatmen = 2 and 5 swapped, order kept; guard = cells reversed, 2 and 5 kept, 6 and 9 swapped. For 2058: queue 8205, boatmen 5028, guard 8502, all different and none equal to 2058. For 2552: queue 5225 and boatmen 5225 coincide, and the guard sees 2552, the token itself. For 2525: the queue sees 2525, the token. For 6098: 6 and 9 cannot be read in the mirror or in the water.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Calculates only the boatmen's view and does not notice that the queue's view is the same. (C) Swaps 2 and 5 without reversing for the mirror, so does

not see that the queue reads the token itself. (D) Treats 6 and 9 as readable in single reflections because they are readable for the guard.

7. (A)

Only tokens whose digits are all 0, 2, 5 or 8 give a readable mirror view: 5 followed by three such digits, 4 × 4 × 4 = 64 tokens. Write the token as 5bcd; the queue reads m(d) m(c) m(b) 2, where m swaps 2 and 5. Case 1: d is 0 or 5, so the first digit read is 0 or 2, less than 5: 2 × 16 = 32 tokens, all smaller. Case 2: d is 8, first digit 8: all larger. Case 3: d is 2, first digit 5, a tie in the thousands place; compare m(c) with b. m(c) < b in 6 of the 16 (b, c) pairs, m(c) > b in 6, and they tie in 4; in a tie, compare m(b) with c, which is then automatically equal, and finally 2 with 2, so a full tie (the queue reads the token itself) happens 4 times. So case 3 gives 6 smaller. Total 32 + 6 = 38.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Decides only by the first digit and drops the tie case where the token ends in 2. (C) Counts all 64 tokens with a readable view. (D) Counts the tokens whose view is larger.

8. (D)

Readable digits: mirror 0, 2, 5, 8; water 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8; half turn (guard) 0, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9. (i) Correct: 0, 2, 5, 8 are all readable in the water. (ii) Correct: they are all readable after a half turn. (iii) Wrong: a token containing 1 or 3, such as 1000, reads in the water but not for the guard (1 turned over lands on the left bars). (iv) Correct: the guard's view is the queue's view turned upside down cell by cell, so the two are equal only if every cell of the queue's view looks the same upside down; among 0, 2, 5, 8 only 0 and 8 do, and so the token's digits are 0 and 8.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects (ii), thinking 2 and 5 cannot survive a half turn. (B) Confuses the subset relations and rejects (i) and (iv). (C) Accepts (iii), assuming 1 and 3 survive a half turn as they survive the water.

9. (A)

Step 1: find the rule. 70 = 14 × 5, 198 = 33 × 6, 160 = 40 × 4, 175 = 25 × 7, and the multipliers 5, 6, 4, 7 are the digit sums 1+4, 3+3, 4+0, 2+5. So audit = batch × (sum of its digits). Step 2: batch 40 gives 160. Step 3: 160 = batch × digit sum. Try factor pairs of 160 with a two-digit

batch: 16 × 10 (digit sum of 16 is 7, no), 20 × 8 (digit sum 2, no), 32 × 5 (digit sum 5, yes), 40 × 4, 80 × 2 (digit sum 8, no). The answer is 32.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Reverses 32, believing that reversing keeps the audit number because it keeps the digit sum (it keeps the multiplier but changes the batch). (C) Divides 160 by 10, as if the multiplier were always 10. (D) Doubles the batch, expecting the multiplier to halve; 80's digit sum is 8, so its audit is 640.

10. (C)

A batch number and its reverse have the same digit sum $s = a + b$, so the difference of their audits is $s \times$ (difference of the batch numbers) $= (a + b) \times 9 \times (a - b) = 9(a^2 - b^2)$. Setting this equal to 405 gives $a^2 - b^2 = 45$, so $(a - b)(a + b) = 45$: either 3×15 ($a = 9$, $b = 6$) or 5×9 ($a = 7$, $b = 2$). The pair 96 and 69 gives audits 1440 and 1035, which have four digits, so it is ruled out. The pair 72 and 27 gives $72 \times 9 = 648$ and $27 \times 9 = 243$, and $648 - 243 = 405$. The larger is 648.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Finds the first factor pair (96 and 69) and ignores the three-digit condition. (B) Gives the smaller audit number. (D) Takes the smaller audit of the rejected pair.

11. (D)

Audit numbers grow quickly, so only small batches qualify. List them: 10 gives 10, 11 gives 22, 12 gives 36, 13 gives 52, 14 gives 70, 15 gives 90, 20 gives 40, 21 gives 63, 22 gives 88, 30 gives 90; every other batch gives 100 or more (for example 16 gives 112, 23 gives 115, 31 gives 124, 40 gives 160). That is 10 batches, but 15 and 30 share the audit number 90, so there are 9 different audit numbers.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Counts batches, not different audit numbers. (B) Forgets batches 20 and 30, scanning only those just above 10 and 21, 22. (C) Scans only the batches 10 to 15.

12. (B)

Test each pattern against audit = batch × digit sum. (A) $71 \times 8 = 568$: fits. (C) $80 \times 8 = 640$: fits. (D) $46 \times 10 = 460$: fits. (B) batches ending in 5 give $15 \rightarrow 90$, $25 \rightarrow 175$, $35 \rightarrow 280$, 45

→ 405, 55 → 550, 65 → 715, 75 → 900, 85 → 1105, 95 → 1330; none is a three-digit number of the form 6■5. So (B) cannot be a correct line.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Tries 75, 76 and 77 (900, 988, 1078) and gives up before reaching 71. (C) Assumes a batch in the eighties has an audit above 700 and so misses 80 × 8 = 640. (D) Assumes an audit can end in 0 only if the batch ends in 0 or 5, overlooking a digit sum of 10.

13. (C)

Step 1: n = 6b and its audit is 6b × (6 + b). The audit ends in 7 only when b(6 + b) ends in 7: b = 1 (gives 7) or b = 3 (gives 27). Step 2: 61 × 7 = 427 begins with 4, but 63 × 9 = 567 begins with 5. So n = 61. Step 3: its reverse is 16, whose digit sum is also 7: 16 × 7 = 112.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Checks only the last digit, takes 63, and reverses it to 36 (36 × 9 = 324). (B) Stops at the audit number of 61 and does not reverse. (D) Takes 63 and does not reverse.

14. (A)

We need batch × digit sum to be a square. Check the natural families. Batches 12, 24, 36, 48 have digit sums 3, 6, 9, 12, that is, digit sum = batch ÷ 4, so audit = batch² ÷ 4 = (batch ÷ 2)²: 36, 144, 324, 576. Batch 81 has digit sum 9: 729 = 27². Batch 75 has digit sum 12: 900 = 30². A full check of the remaining batches finds no others (for example 27 × 9 = 243, 18 × 9 = 162, 50 × 5 = 250, 98 × 17 = 1666). So there are 6.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Spots the multiples-of-12 pattern and stops at four. (C) Tests only batches with a square digit sum or a multiple of 12 and misses 75. (D) Insists that both the batch and the digit sum be squares (36 and 81).

15. (D)

Audit numbers are not in the same order as batch numbers, because the digit sum jumps down at each new ten. Below 1000 the largest candidates are 76 → 988, 68 → 952, 59 → 826, 83 → 913, 75 → 900, 91 → 910. Batch 84 already gives 1008 and 77 gives 1078. The largest below 1000 is 988, from batch 76.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Scans the eighties and assumes a higher batch always gives a higher audit (83 → 913). (B) Takes the round figure 900 as the largest. (C) Finds 952 but does not check 76.

16. (B)

(i) Correct: a multiple of 3 has a digit sum that is a multiple of 3, so the audit is (multiple of 3) × (multiple of 3). (ii) Correct: with the same multiplier, different batches give different products. (iii) Wrong: it holds only when the digit sum is at least 10; 14 → 70 is five times. (iv) Wrong: 28 and 35 both give 280, and neither is a multiple of 10 (the other shared values are 15/30, 32/40 and 64/80).

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Checks only the collisions 15/30, 32/40 and 64/80 and misses 28/35. (C) Rejects (i) without seeing that both factors carry a 3. (D) Generalises from batches like 19 → 190.

17. (C)

Step 1 (water and mirror): work out each view for the digits 0, 2, 5, 8. V1 (mirror) reverses the cells and swaps 2 and 5. V2 (water) keeps the order and swaps 2 and 5. V3 (half turn) reverses the cells and keeps 2 and 5. Step 2 (analogy): 2058 under V1 is 8205, under V2 is 5028, under V3 is 8502. Only V2 produces 5028, so the analogy uses V2. Step 3: 8250 under V2 is 8520.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Spots the surface pattern 'first and third digits swap' (2058 → 5028) and applies it, but the relation must be a view. (B) Applies V1. (D) Applies V3.

18. (A)

(D) Under V2, 3, 0, 1 and 8 all look the same upside down, and the order is kept: 3018 : 3018 is a V2 pair. (B) Under V3, reverse to 9206 and turn each digit half round: 6, 2, 0, 9, giving 6209: a V3 pair. (C) Under V2, 1 stays, 2 and 5 swap, 0 stays: 1520, a V2 pair. (A) 2581 contains a 1, which is unreadable in a mirror (it moves to the left bars) and after a half turn (same reason); under V2 it gives 5281, not 1852. So (A) is admissible under no view.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Does not realise that 6 and 9 become readable after a half turn. (C) Treats the swap of 2 and 5 as a movement of cells instead of a change of shape. (D) Thinks a view that changes nothing is not a reflection at all.

19. (D)

V1 of 5208: reverse to 8025 and swap 2 and 5: X = 8052. V2 of 8052: keep order, swap 2 and 5: Y = 8025. This is exactly the V3 view of 5208 (reverse, keep 2 and 5): 8025, as it must be, because a mirror followed by water is the half turn.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Stops at X. (B) Thinks two reflections cancel and return the original. (C) Applies only V2 to 5208.

20. (B)

V1 fixes P when the reversed, 2-and-5-swapped reading equals P: digits from 0, 2, 5, 8 with the first digit determining the last and the second determining the third: $4 \times 4 = 16$. V2 fixes P when every digit looks the same upside down: 0, 1, 3, 8 in every cell: $4^4 = 256$. V3 fixes P when the reversed, half-turned reading equals P: digits from 0, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, first fixing last and second fixing third: $6 \times 6 = 36$. Overlaps: any two of these force the third (each view is the other two combined), and that happens exactly when P uses only 0 and 8 and is a palindrome: $2 \times 2 = 4$. By inclusion and exclusion: $16 + 256 + 36 - 4 - 4 - 4 + 4 = 300$.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Adds the three counts without removing overlaps. (C) Removes the three pairwise overlaps but forgets to add back the readings fixed by all three. (D) Assumes every V1-fixed reading is also V2-fixed and simply adds 256 and 36.

21. (A)

First find which views turn 2005 into 5002. V1: reverse to 5002 and swap 2 and 5: 2005, not 5002. V2: swap in place: 5002. Yes. V3: reverse, keep shapes: 5002. Yes. So the analogy may use V2 or V3, and the passage does not say which. Under V2, 2580 gives 5280; under V3 it gives 0852. These differ, so S has 2 possible values.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Stops after finding the first view that works. (C) Assumes all three views must produce 5002 because the digits are only 0, 2 and 5. (D) Thinks an analogy with an undetermined view is inadmissible.

22. (C)

(A) V3: reverse 2580 to 0852, shapes unchanged: yes; V1 gives 0825 and V2 gives 5280: no. (B) V3: reverse 5028 to 8205: yes; V1 gives 8502 and V2 gives 2058. (D) V3: reverse 6085 to 5806 and turn each digit, so 6 becomes 9: 5809; V1 and V2 cannot read 6. (C) 2552 under V1

is 5225 and under V2 is 5225, but under V3 it is 2552. So the common view of the other three is V3, and (C) is the odd one.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Thinks a reversal without any digit change cannot be a reflection. (B) Applies V1 and finds 8502, so rejects it. (D) Treats 6 and 9 as unreadable in every view.

23. (D)

Q = V1 of 2580 = reverse 0852, swap 2 and 5: 0825. S = V2 of 0825 = 0852. T = V3 of 0852 = reverse 2580, shapes unchanged: 2580. The reason: V1 followed by V2 is V3, and V3 undoes itself, so the three views together return the original reading.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Assumes V1 and V2 cancel, leaving only V3 of 2580. (B) Assumes V2 and V3 cancel, leaving only V1 of 2580. (C) Assumes V1 and V3 cancel, leaving only V2 of 2580.

24. (B)

(i) Correct: a mirror image of a mirror image is the original. (ii) Wrong: 1000 is a V2 pair with itself, but under V3 its 1 becomes unreadable. (iii) Correct: water then mirror is the same as mirror then water, a half turn, which is V3. (iv) Correct: a reflection moves bars but never adds or removes any.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects (iv), confusing a change of digit (2 becomes 5) with a change in the number of bars (both light five). (C) Accepts (ii), assuming 1 survives a half turn as it survives the water. (D) Rejects (i), thinking the mirror's reversal cannot be undone by another mirror.



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clatcommunity@gmail.com

(+91) 7702 832 727

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