CLAT Community

daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST

21

DAYS TO GO FOR

CLAT 2027

clatcommunity.com

clatcommunity@gmail.com

(+91) 7702 832 727

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OUR RANKERS

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



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OUR COURSES

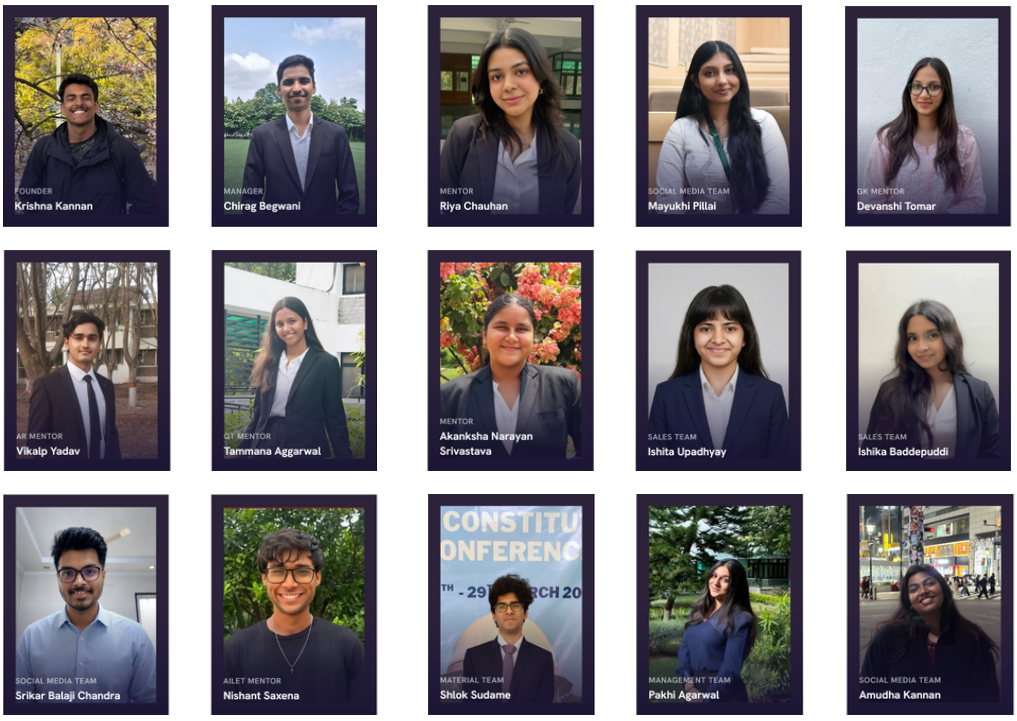








OUR MENTORS



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.

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DAILY AR

Passage 1

The Regional Transport Office at Karimnagar tests drivers on its track in two sessions a day, morning and afternoon, and can test at most 60 candidates in each session. A candidate who cannot be tested in the booked session is turned away for the day. Bookings are 90 for the morning and 30 for the afternoon, so the morning session turns candidates away. Of the 90 morning candidates, 36 are flexible and will move to the afternoon if a morning slot supplement is charged; the other 54 cannot move. The response is: at ₹40 one-fourth of the flexible candidates move, at ₹80 one-half, at ₹120 three-fourths, and at ₹160 or more all of them. Moved candidates add to the afternoon session. The supplement can be set at any multiple of ₹40. Extra test capacity can also be bought, in whole candidate-slots, for one session only. The Transport Commissioner will adopt a course only if, in each session, the candidates turned away are fewer than 4% of that session's own bookings after the course takes effect. Unless a question says otherwise, only these facts apply.

Q1. Considering only a supplement (no extra capacity), and ignoring the Commissioner's 4% condition, which supplement leaves the fewest candidates turned away in a day?

(A) ₹80

(B) ₹120

(C) ₹160

(D) ₹200

Q2. Which single supplement, with no extra capacity bought, would the Commissioner adopt?

(A) ₹120

(B) ₹160

(C) Any level of ₹120 or more

(D) None of the levels

Q3. Suppose the supplement is set at ₹80. What is the least number of extra morning slots that lets the Commissioner adopt the course?

(A) 10

(B) 12

(C) 9

(D) 18

Q4. A survey shows that only 28 of the 90 morning candidates are flexible (the response fractions are unchanged). Considering only the levels ₹40, ₹80, ₹120 and ₹160, with no extra capacity, which level or levels would the Commissioner adopt?

(A) None of them

(B) ₹120

(C) ₹160 only

(D) Both ₹120 and ₹160

Q5. With 36 flexible candidates, what is the least number of extra slots (in one session only) that, together with a suitably chosen single supplement, lets the Commissioner adopt a course?

(A) 27

(B) 1

(C) 10

(D) 3

Q6. With 36 flexible candidates and no extra capacity, which change in the supplement leaves the total number of candidates turned away in a day exactly unchanged?

(A) ₹40 to ₹80

(B) ₹120 to ₹80

(C) ₹120 to ₹160

(D) ₹160 to ₹200

Q7. Four courses are proposed, each with a supplement and extra slots (36 flexible candidates). P: ₹80 and 10 extra morning slots. Q: ₹120 and 1 extra morning slot. R: ₹160 and 4 extra afternoon slots. S: ₹40 and 18 extra morning slots. All four satisfy the Commissioner's condition. In which course is the larger of the two sessions' shares of candidates turned away smallest?

(A) P

(B) Q

(C) R

(D) S

Q8. Consider four statements (36 flexible candidates). (i) Raising the supplement never increases the number of candidates turned away in a day. (ii) At ₹120 with no extra slots, the number turned away is under 4% of the original 90 morning bookings but not under 4% of the morning bookings that remain. (iii) With a ₹160 supplement, no amount of extra morning capacity can satisfy the Commissioner's condition. (iv) Setting the supplement at ₹200 instead of ₹160 would turn away fewer candidates in a day. How many of these statements are correct?

(A) 1

(B) 4

(C) 2

(D) 3

Passage 2

A revenue surveyor's sheet of a village common is printed with its top edge pointing North-East. On the sheet, therefore, Up means North-East, Right means South-East, Down means South-West and Left means North-West. Distances are in survey units, one unit being the same length along every direction. Survey pillar S is the origin. Boundary stone A stands 6 units Up and 8 units Right of S. Stone B stands due North of A and exactly 10 units from S, and B is not at A. Stone C stands due West of A and exactly 10 units from S, and C is not at A. Stone D stands due West of B and exactly 10 units from S, and D is not at B. Every compass direction in the statements about the stones is a true compass direction, not a sheet direction. Unless a question says otherwise, only these facts apply.

Q9. In which true direction does stone D lie from stone C?

(A) North-West

(B) North

(C) West

(D) South

Q10. What is the straight-line distance, in survey units, between stones A and D?

(A) 28

(B) 20

(C) 10

(D) 16

Q11. Among the four stones, which pair or pairs are farthest apart?

(A) A and D only

(B) A and C only

(C) A–D and B–C, equally far

(D) A–C and B–D, equally far

Q12. What is the shape of the quadrilateral formed by joining A, B, D and C in that order?

(A) A rectangle that is not a square

(B) A square

(C) A rhombus

(D) A parallelogram that is not a rectangle

Q13. A marker M stands at the midpoint of the line joining stones A and B. In which true direction is M from S?

(A) North

(B) South-East

(C) North-East

(D) East

Q14. How many pairs of stones (out of the six pairs) lie exactly North–South or exactly East–West of each other?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 6

Q15. A new stone E stands due East of C and exactly 10 units from S, and E is not at C. Which statement is correct?

(A) E is at the same place as A

(B) E is at the same place as B

(C) E is a fifth, separate stone

(D) E is at the same place as D

Q16. Consider four statements. (i) All four stones are exactly 10 units from S. (ii) A is farther from C than it is from D. (iii) D is due North of C. (iv) B is due East of D. How many are correct?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 1

Passage 3

A district's mobile cold-chain vaccine van starts from its depot O facing North and makes a round of five villages, V1 to V5 in that order, stopping at the end of each leg. Its log reads: drives 4 blocks; turns 135° to the right and drives 4 blocks; turns 135° right and drives 7 blocks; turns 135° right and drives 3 blocks; turns 135° right and drives 7 blocks. On a due North, East, South or West heading a block is 1 km. On a diagonal heading (North-East, South-East, South-West, North-West) a block moves the van 1 km along each of the two compass axes it lies between. The department will open one sub-store at a village. Rule 1: a village is eligible only if the van arrives there heading due North, due East, due South or due West. Rule 2: a village is covered by a sub-store if it is within 5 km, straight-line, of it; exactly 5 km counts, the host village itself counts as covered, and the depot is not a village. Rule 3: among eligible villages the sub-store goes to the one that covers the most villages. Unless a question says otherwise, all rules apply.

Q17. Where will the sub-store be opened?

(A) V1

(B) V2

(C) V4

(D) V3

Q18. If the sub-store were placed at V4, how many villages (counting V4 itself) would it cover?

(A) 4

(B) 3

(C) 5

(D) 2

Q19. How many villages are eligible under Rule 1?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 5

Q20. The department changes Rule 2 so that a village is covered only if within 4 km, straight-line (everything else unchanged). Where is the sub-store opened?

(A) V3

(B) V1

(C) V1 and V3 tie

(D) V4

Q21. The department drops Rule 1 (everything else unchanged, including 5 km). Which statement is correct?

(A) V3 and V4 tie, each covering 4 villages

(B) V3 alone covers the most villages

(C) V4 alone covers the most villages

(D) V2 alone covers the most villages

Q22. A request comes from a village W that lies due East of V3 and exactly 5 km from V4. Which place is W?

(A) V1

(B) The depot O

(C) A new place 1 km due West of V3

(D) V2

Q23. Keeping Rules 1 and 3, the 5 km figure in Rule 2 is replaced by a whole number of kilometres R. What is the least R for which the chosen sub-store covers all five villages?

(A) 8

(B) 7

(C) 5

(D) 6

Q24. Consider four statements. (i) The van arrives at V5 heading due South. (ii) A sub-store at V2 would cover exactly two villages. (iii) Without Rule 1, a sub-store at V2 would cover as many villages as one at V3. (iv) V1 and V4 are 1 km apart and both are due North of the depot. How many of these statements are correct?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 1

ANSWER KEY

Answer string: BDACBDAC BBCADBAC DACBADBC

Q1. Answer: (B)

Flexible candidates who move: ₹40 gives 9, ₹80 gives 18, ₹120 gives 27, ₹160 or more gives 36. Turned away in total: ₹40 gives 21, ₹80 gives 12, ₹120 gives 3 (morning, 63 − 60), ₹160 gives 6 (afternoon, 66 − 60), ₹200 the same 6. The least is 3, at ₹120.

Wrong: (A) equates the 12 turned away with the 12 spare afternoon slots; (C) treats 'all flexible move' as best and ignores the afternoon holding 66; (D) assumes a higher charge keeps raising the response.

Q2. Answer: (D)

Judge each session on its own bookings after the course. ₹120: morning 63 bookings, 3 turned away = 4.76%, fails. ₹160: afternoon 66, 6 turned away = 9.1%, fails (₹200 identical). ₹80 and ₹40 fail by far more. No level passes.

Wrong: (A) tests 3 against the original 90 (3.3%); (B) checks only the morning; (C) assumes monotonic success above ₹120.

Q3. Answer: (A)

At ₹80 the morning has 72 bookings, the afternoon 48. Fewer than 4% of 72 is fewer than 2.88, so at most 2 may be turned away. $12 - x \leq 2$ gives $x \geq 10$.

Wrong: (B) removes every turned-away candidate; (C) rounds 2.88 up to 3; (D) confuses the 18 movers with slots.

Q4. Answer: (C)

With 28 flexible the movers are 7, 14, 21, 28. ₹120: morning 69 bookings, 9 turned away (13%), fails. ₹160: morning 62, 2 turned away (3.2%), afternoon 58 within 60, passes. Only ₹160.

Wrong: (A) and (B) carry over earlier answers; (D) assumes a smaller flexible group lets a middle level pass.

Q5. Answer: (B)

Morning slots needed: ₹0 needs 27, ₹40 needs 18, ₹80 needs 10, ₹120 needs 1. At ₹160 the problem is in the afternoon (6 of 66); morning slots cannot help, and afternoon slots would need at least 4. Least is 1.

Wrong: (A) ignores the supplement; (C) fixes ₹80; (D) removes every turned-away candidate at ₹120.

Q6. Answer: (D)

Totals at ₹0/40/80/120/160/200: 30, 21, 12, 3, 6, 6. Only ₹160 to ₹200 is unchanged, since all 36 have already moved.

Wrong: (A) assumes early levels are below threshold; (B) assumes lowering cannot matter; (C) assumes the response is complete at ₹120.

Q7. Answer: (A)

P: 2/72 = 2.78%. Q: 2/63 = 3.17%. R: 2/66 = 3.03% (afternoon). S: 3/81 = 3.70%. Smallest is P.

Wrong: (B) picks the cheapest; (C) looks only at the morning; (D) assumes most slots means smallest share.

Q8. Answer: (C)

(i) false (₹120 to ₹160 raises 3 to 6). (ii) true (3/90 = 3.3%, 3/63 = 4.76%). (iii) true (the 6 turned away are afternoon candidates; morning slots cannot help). (iv) false (nothing changes beyond ₹160). Two are correct.

Wrong: (A) rejects (iii); (B) accepts (i) and (iv); (D) accepts (i).

Q9. Answer: (B)

Using sheet coordinates (Right, Up): A = (8, 6). Due North on the sheet is half Up, half Left, so B = (8 − d, 6 + d); distance 10 gives $2d^2 - 4d = 0$, d = 2 (d = 0 is A): B = (6, 8). C is due West of A: (8 − d, 6 − d), d = 14: C = (−6, −8). D is due West of B: (6 − d, 8 − d), d = 14: D = (−8, −6). D − C = (−2, 2) = 2 Left and 2 Up, which is due North.

Wrong: (A) reads the sheet offset as a compass direction; (C) rotates the sheet the wrong way; (D) reverses the pair.

Q10. Answer: (B)

A = (8, 6), D = (−8, −6): offsets 16 and 12, distance 20.

Wrong: (A) adds the offsets; (C) takes the common distance from S; (D) uses one offset.

Q11. Answer: (C)

Squared distances: A–D = 400, B–C = 400, A–C = 392, B–D = 392, A–B = C–D = 8. Largest 400, shared by A–D and B–C.

Wrong: (A) misses the equal diagonal; (B) takes the long side; (D) takes the two equal long sides.

Q12. Answer: (A)

AB is North–South and AC is East–West, so the angle at A is a right angle; CD is parallel to AB and BD to AC. Sides $2\sqrt{2}$ and $14\sqrt{2}$ are unequal: a rectangle, not a square.

Wrong: (B) assumes equal sides from equal distance to S; (C) assumes parallel opposite sides mean all sides equal; (D) misses the right angle.

Q13. Answer: (D)

M = (7, 7): 7 Up and 7 Right. North parts cancel, East parts add: due East.

Wrong: (A) wrong-way rotation; (B) keeps only the Right offset; (C) reads the sheet as north-up.

Q14. Answer: (B)

A–B (N–S), A–C (E–W), B–D (E–W) are stated; C–D (N–S) is derived. A–D and B–C are not aligned. Four pairs.

Wrong: (A) only pairs with A; (C) only stated pairs; (D) all pairs.

Q15. Answer: (A)

From C = (−6, −8), due East is (−6 + d, −8 + d); distance 10 gives d = 14 (d = 0 is C): E = (8, 6) = A.

Wrong: (B) mixes up directions; (C) assumes a new stone; (D) takes D, which is due North of C.

Q16. Answer: (C)

(i) true; (ii) false (392 against 400); (iii) true; (iv) true. Three are correct.

Wrong: (A) rejects (iv); (B) accepts (ii); (D) accepts only the stated fact.

Q17. Answer: (D)

Headings clockwise from North: 0°, 135° (SE), 270° (W), 45° (NE), 180° (S). Positions (East, North): V1 (0, 4), V2 (4, 0), V3 (−3, 0), V4 (0, 3), V5 (0, −4). Eligible (due-heading arrival): V1, V3, V5. Coverage within 5 km: V1 covers 3, V3 covers 4 (V3, V1, V4, V5), V5 covers 2. V3.

Wrong: (A) strict reading of 5 km and tie by order; (B) drops Rule 1 and counts diagonal blocks as km; (C) drops Rule 1 and picks the later of a tie.

Q18. Answer: (A)

V4 = (0, 3): V1 is 1 km, V3 is $3\sqrt{2} \approx 4.24$ km, V2 is exactly 5 km (3-4-5), V5 is 7 km. Covered: V4, V1, V3, V2 = 4.

Wrong: (B) treats exactly 5 as outside; (C) counts the depot; (D) counts only axis-aligned villages.

Q19. Answer: (C)

Arrival headings: V1 N, V2 SE, V3 W, V4 NE, V5 S. Eligible: V1, V3, V5 = 3.

Wrong: (A) excludes the first stop; (B) counts the depot; (D) reads each 135° turn as a right angle.

Q20. Answer: (B)

Within 4 km: V1 covers V1 and V4 (1 km) = 2; V3 covers only itself (V4 is 4.24 km away); V5 covers only itself. V1.

Wrong: (A) carries over the earlier site; (C) counts the 3-block diagonal as 3 km; (D) forgets V4 is not eligible.

Q21. Answer: (A)

Coverage within 5 km: V1 3, V2 2, V3 4, V4 4, V5 2. V3 and V4 tie at 4 and Rule 3 cannot separate them.

Wrong: (B) and (C) force a winner silently; (D) counts 4-block diagonals as 4 km.

Q22. Answer: (D)

W = (x, 0) with x greater than −3 and $\sqrt{(x^2 + 9)} = 5$, so x = 4 (x = −4 is West of V3). W = (4, 0) = V2.

Wrong: (A) confuses 5 km from V3 with 5 km from V4; (B) picks the depot without testing 5 km; (C) ignores 'due East'.

Q23. Answer: (B)

Eligible V1, V3, V5 have farthest villages 8, 7 and 8 km away. Best site V3 needs R = 7.

Wrong: (A) takes V1 or V5; (C) keeps the original figure; (D) rounds the largest diagonal distance only.

Q24. Answer: (C)

(i) true (final heading 180°); (ii) true (V2 covers V2 and V4); (iii) false (V2 covers 2, V3 covers 4); (iv) true. Three are correct.

Wrong: (A) rejects (iv); (B) accepts (iii) by diagonal blocks as km; (D) accepts only the heading fact.



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clatcommunity@gmail.com

(+91) 7702 832 727

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