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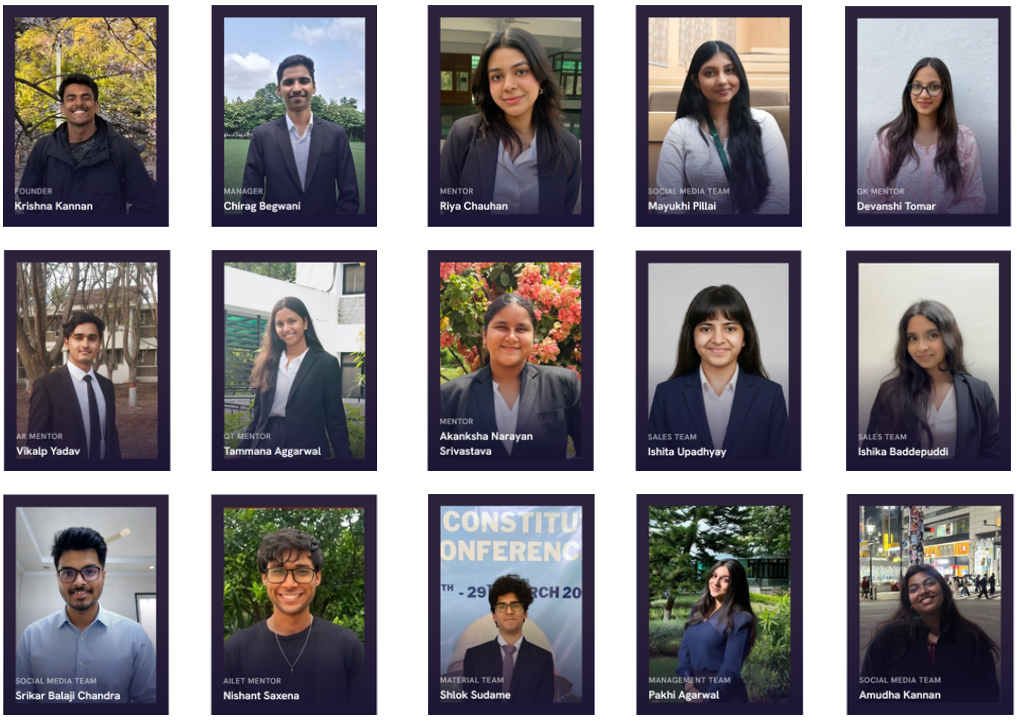








OUR MENTORS



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

A district's Rural Water Supply wing scores every habitation each year out of 100 on three heads: Supply (hours of supply), Quality (water samples passing tests) and Grievance (complaints settled on time). Its Village Water Index is the weighted average of the three scores. The 2025 Index used weights of 50% for Supply, 30% for Quality and 20% for Grievance. For 2026 the Director moved weight from Supply to Grievance, using 20%, 30% and 50%. Only the 2026 head scores have been released; the 2025 Index is the figure published last year.

Habitation	Supply 2026	Quality 2026	Grievance 2026	Index 2025	Index 2026
Arepalli	90	70	40	72	59
Burugupalli	60	80	90	75	81
Chintakunta	80	50	70	70	66
Dosapadu	70	80	60	66	68
Edulapalli	50	60	100	58	78

Releasing the figures, the Director said: 'Arepalli has slipped badly, Burugupalli has improved, and Edulapalli has gained more than any other habitation. The change of weights altered nothing that matters, because weights only decide how much each score counts, and Quality, the one head everybody agrees on, was left exactly where it was.'

1. By how many points does the published change in Arepalli's Index from 2025 to 2026 misstate the change measured on the same weights as 2025?

(A) 13

(B) 2

(C) 15

(D) 11

2. Put each habitation's 2026 scores on the 2025 weights. How many of the Director's three claims (about Arepalli, Burugupalli and Edulapalli) survive this like-for-like check?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

3. Starting from the 2025 weights and keeping Quality at 30%, suppose weight is moved from Supply to Grievance a little at a time. After how many percentage points have moved would Arepalli's and Burugupalli's 2026 Indices be exactly level?

(A) 4

(B) 2.5

(C) 6.25

(D) 1.25

4. Call any division of the 70% between Supply and Grievance (with Quality fixed at 30%) a 'split'. Using the 2026 scores, which one of the following statements is true?

(A) No split puts Edulapalli above Burugupalli.

(B) Some split puts Chintakunta first among the five habitations.

(C) Under every split, Burugupalli is among the top two.

(D) No split puts Chintakunta above Dosapadu.

5. Should the Department judge which habitations improved by comparing each habitation's 2026 Index with its 2025 Index?

I. No. Worked out on the 2025 weights, Arepalli's 2026 Index is higher than its 2025 Index, although the published Index fell by 13 points.

II. Yes. The new weights reflect what households value, so the 2026 Index is the better measure of service.

III. No. Dosapadu is ranked above Chintakunta under both sets of weights.

Which of the arguments is/are strong?

(A) Only I

(B) I and II

(C) I and III

(D) Only II

6. The Department proposes a bonus for every habitation whose 2026 Index exceeds its 2025 Index by at least 5 points. An auditor proposes the same test, but with the 2026 Index recomputed on the 2025 weights. How many habitations get the bonus under exactly one of the two tests?

(A) 3

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 0

7. The Director argues that every habitation should move one pump operator to the grievance desk, which raises its Grievance score by 15 and lowers its Supply score by 20, because 'under the 2026 weights a Grievance point is worth two and a half Supply points'. No score can exceed 100. For how many habitations would the 2026 Index rise?

(A) 5

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 0

8. Consider four statements about the 2026 scores. (i) The five habitations' Indices add up to more on the 2026 weights than on the 2025 weights. (ii) Every habitation whose Grievance score is higher than its Supply score has a higher Index on the 2026 weights than on the 2025 weights. (iii) The habitation ranked first on the 2026 weights made the largest like-for-like gain since 2025. (iv) Since Quality's weight did not change, removing Quality from the Index would leave the 2026 ranking unchanged. Which statements are correct?

(A) (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (ii) only

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

(D) (i) and (ii) only

Passage 2

The Koyalagudem Handloom Weavers' Cooperative has 40 looms, each worked by one weaver every month. In July 2026 no loom had a jacquard attachment; the cooperative wove 400 sarees and sold every one at ₹1,200. From August its only card-punching designer readied 4 more looms for jacquard weaving at the start of each month, so 4, 8 and 12 looms carried jacquards in August, September and October, when output was 420, 440 and 460 sarees. Jacquard sarees sell at ₹1,800 and plain sarees still at ₹1,200, and every saree woven so far has been sold.

The President told the general body: 'Output rises by 20 sarees for every 4 looms fitted, so each jacquard adds 5 sarees a month. At 4 looms a month, every loom will carry one in May 2027, and we shall then weave 600 sarees a month — exactly the monthly order the State Apex Society has offered from May at ₹1,500 a saree. That is ₹300 more than we get for a saree now, so accepting the order is pure gain.'

9. The President's forecast of 600 sarees in May 2027 depends on which one of the following assumptions?

(A) The State Apex Society will take all 600 sarees every month.

(B) Looms fitted after October will each weave no fewer sarees a month than the looms fitted by October.

(C) The designer could, if needed, ready more than 4 looms in a month.

(D) Jacquard sarees will continue to sell at ₹1,800.

10. Suppose that in August, September and October the weavers of fitted looms worked paid overtime that added 2 sarees per fitted loom each month, and that the overtime ends after October. Keeping every other assumption the President makes, what would output be in May 2027?

(A) 600

(B) 576

(C) 480

(D) 520

11. Which one of the following follows from the figures in the passage, and so is NOT merely an assumption made by the President?

(A) If every plain loom wove 10 sarees in each month from July to October, each fitted loom wove 15 sarees in each of August, September and October.

(B) Each fitted loom will keep weaving 5 more sarees than a plain loom after October.

(C) The designer will go on readying 4 looms every month until May 2027.

(D) No weaver will leave the cooperative before May 2027.

12. The President's claim that accepting the order is 'pure gain' is justified only if, at ₹1,800 a saree, the open market would buy fewer than how many of the 600 sarees woven in May? (Assume any unsold saree earns nothing.)

(A) 750

(B) 600

(C) 500

(D) 400

13. When every loom has been fitted, how does a month's income from the Apex order compare with selling that month's entire output at the prices given in the passage?

(A) ₹1,80,000 more

(B) ₹1,80,000 less

(C) ₹2,40,000 more

(D) ₹3,60,000 less

14. If which one of the following were false, the President's figure of 600 sarees for May 2027 would remain unaffected?

(A) The designer can ready 4 looms in every month up to May.

(B) Each fitted loom keeps weaving 15 sarees a month.

(C) Looms still waiting for a jacquard keep weaving 10 sarees a month until they are fitted.

(D) All 40 looms are worked in May.

15. The designer is away for the whole of December and readies no loom that month, then resumes at 4 looms a month. With every other assumption of the President holding, by how many sarees will May 2027 output fall short of the Apex order?

(A) 20

(B) 0

(C) 40

(D) 60

16. Consider four statements. (i) October's output is consistent with each fitted loom weaving 15 sarees and each plain loom 10. (ii) Once every loom is fitted, the Apex order earns less a month than selling all the output at the prices given in the passage. (iii) Even if each fitted loom wove only 14 sarees, the cooperative would meet the Apex order in May. (iv) The President's figure of ₹300 compares the Apex price with the price of the sarees the cooperative will be weaving in May. Which statements are correct?

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

(B) (ii) only

(C) (i) and (iii) only

(D) (i) and (ii) only

Passage 3

Every July the District Fisheries Officer stocks fingerlings in four village tanks, and the fishermen's society records the catch the following March. Last season's figures are below.

Tank	Water spread (hectares)	Fingerlings stocked (thousands)	Catch (quintals)
Peddacheruvu	20	40	60
Kothakunta	30	60	90
Mallannakunta	10	30	45
Sitarampur	40	40	60

The Officer argued: 'Every tank returned exactly 1.5 quintals for each thousand fingerlings, whatever its size, so the catch depends only on how many fingerlings go in. This July I shall stock 80 thousand in each tank and expect 480 quintals.' The Fisheries Biologist replied that in tanks of this region the return holds steady at 1.5 quintals per thousand only up to a stocking

of 3 thousand fingerlings per hectare of water spread; each thousand stocked in a tank beyond that limit adds just 1 quintal.

17. Setting aside the Biologist's reply, the Officer's forecast of 480 quintals assumes that the return of 1.5 quintals per thousand fingerlings holds at stocking densities up to at least how many thousand fingerlings per hectare?

(A) 8

(B) 3.2

(C) 3

(D) 4

18. Should the Officer stock 80 thousand fingerlings in every tank?

I. No. Last season's tanks held 1 to 3 thousand fingerlings per hectare, while Mallannakunta would now hold 8 thousand per hectare, so last season's figures cannot vouch for the return the plan needs.

II. Yes. Every tank returned exactly 1.5 quintals per thousand, which proves that tank size makes no difference to the catch.

III. No. Under the plan Sitarampur, the largest tank, would hold the fewest fingerlings per hectare of the four, so the same fingerlings could be placed to give a bigger catch.

Which of the arguments is/are strong?

(A) Only I

(B) Only II

(C) I and III

(D) II and III

19. Using the Biologist's figures, what catch would the Officer's plan of 80 thousand fingerlings in each tank actually give?

(A) 480 quintals

(B) 455 quintals

(C) 375 quintals

(D) 445 quintals

20. If the same 320 thousand fingerlings are divided among the four tanks to give the largest possible catch under the Biologist's figures, how many quintals more than the Officer's plan would that catch be?

(A) 35

(B) 25

(C) 75

(D) 0

21. Which one of the following, if true, would most weaken the Officer's claim that a tank's catch depends only on how many fingerlings go in?

(A) Two seasons ago Mallannakunta was stocked with 50 thousand fingerlings and returned 65 quintals.

(B) Two seasons ago Sitarampur was stocked with 60 thousand fingerlings and returned 90 quintals.

(C) Last season Mallannakunta's catch per hectare was three times Sitarampur's.

(D) Last season Kothakunta's fishermen fished on more days than Peddacheruvu's.

22. Accepting the Biologist's figures, the Officer revises his plan: he will stock every tank exactly up to its limit and send the rest of his 320 thousand fingerlings back to the hatchery, saying that 'fingerlings beyond the limit are wasted'. By how many quintals does the revised plan fall short of the largest catch the 320 thousand fingerlings could give?

(A) 0

(B) 30

(C) 5

(D) 20

23. The Mallannakunta panchayat argues: 'Last season our tank gave 4.5 quintals per hectare against Sitarampur's 1.5, so our water is three times as fertile, and we deserve the largest share of fingerlings.' Which one of the following best evaluates this argument?

(A) Strong, because catch per hectare is the right measure of a tank's fertility and Mallannakunta's is three times Sitarampur's.

(B) Weak, because Mallannakunta's total catch of 45 quintals was smaller than Sitarampur's 60 quintals.

(C) Weak, because the threefold gap matches the threefold gap in fingerlings stocked per hectare, the return per thousand was the same in both tanks, and Mallannakunta is already at its limit.

(D) Strong, because under the Biologist's figures every extra thousand placed in Mallannakunta still adds 1 quintal.

24. Consider four statements. (i) Last season every tank was stocked within the Biologist's limit. (ii) Under the Biologist's figures, the Officer's plan still gives more than 440 quintals. (iii) Every division of the 320 thousand fingerlings that gives the largest catch puts exactly 120 thousand in Sitarampur. (iv) Last season's figures alone show that a tank's catch depends only on the number of fingerlings stocked. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (ii) only

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

(D) (ii) and (iv) only

ANSWER KEY

1. (C)

The 2025 Index was built on the 2025 weights, so a fair comparison puts Arepalli's 2026 scores on those same weights. That gives 50% of 90 plus 30% of 70 plus 20% of 40, which is 45 + 21 + 8 = 74. Measured like for like, the Index went from 72 to 74, a rise of 2 points. The published figures show 72 falling to 59, a fall of 13 points. A fall of 13 against a true rise of 2 misstates the change by 13 + 2 = 15 points. Notice that the 2025 head scores are not needed at all: the 2025 Index already carries them on the 2025 weights.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 13 is the published fall itself, taken as the error without asking what the true change was. (B) 2 is the like-for-like change, not the size of the misstatement. (D) 11 subtracts 2 from 13, treating a rise of 2 as if it were a smaller fall.

2. (A)

On the 2025 weights the 2026 Indices are: Arepalli 74, Burugupalli 30 + 24 + 18 = 72, Chintakunta 40 + 15 + 14 = 69, Dosapadu 35 + 24 + 12 = 71, Edulapalli 25 + 18 + 20 = 63. Against the 2025 Indices the like-for-like changes are: Arepalli +2, Burugupalli −3, Chintakunta −1, Dosapadu +5, Edulapalli +5. Claim one, that Arepalli slipped, fails: it rose by 2. Claim two, that Burugupalli improved, fails: it fell by 3. Claim three, that Edulapalli gained more than any other habitation, fails: Dosapadu gained exactly as much, 5 points. None of the three claims survives.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) 1 accepts the Edulapalli claim, missing that Dosapadu's gain of 5 equals it, so Edulapalli did not gain more than every other habitation. (C) 2 rejects the Arepalli claim but takes the published figures for the other two. (D) 3 reads all three claims straight off the published Indices, which mix a change of weights with a change of scores.

3. (B)

Moving t percentage points from Supply to Grievance changes a habitation's Index by t% of (Grievance score minus Supply score). For Arepalli that difference is 40 − 90 = −50, so it loses 0.5 points for every point moved. For Burugupalli it is 90 − 60 = +30, so it gains 0.3 points for every point moved. On the 2025 weights Arepalli leads 74 to 72, a gap of 2, and the gap closes by 0.5 + 0.3 = 0.8 points for every point moved. So the two are level after 2 ÷ 0.8 = 2.5 points,

at weights of 47.5%, 30% and 22.5%. Quality never enters the closing of the gap, because its weight does not move, but it does enter the starting gap of 2.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 4 divides the gap of 2 by Arepalli's loss of 0.5 only, forgetting that Burugupalli gains at the same time. (C) 6.25 leaves Quality out of the starting gap, taking it as 5 instead of 2. (D) 1.25 counts each moved point twice, closing the gap at 1.6 points per point moved.

4. (D)

Chintakunta leads Dosapadu by 10 on Supply and by 10 on Grievance, and trails it by 30 on Quality. Whatever the split, the Supply and Grievance weights add up to 70%, so Chintakunta's lead on those two heads is always worth 70% of 10, which is 7 points. Its deficit on Quality is always 30% of 30, which is 9 points. So Dosapadu stays exactly 2 points ahead under every split, and (D) is true. The others fail on a test case. For (A), put all 70% on Grievance: Edulapalli scores 18 + 70 = 88 and Burugupalli 24 + 63 = 87. For (C), put all 70% on Supply: Burugupalli scores 42 + 24 = 66 and is fourth, behind Arepalli 84, Dosapadu 73 and Chintakunta 71. For (B), Chintakunta is behind Arepalli whenever Supply carries more than 37.5%, and behind Burugupalli at every split from there downwards, so it is never first.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Checks only the 2025 and 2026 splits, where Burugupalli does lead, and misses the extreme split. (B) Sees that Chintakunta does well when Supply counts most but forgets that Arepalli does even better there. (C) Generalises from the 2026 split, where Burugupalli is first, without testing the Supply-heavy end.

5. (A)

Argument I is strong. Its fact is correct: on the 2025 weights Arepalli's 2026 Index is 74, above its 2025 Index of 72, while the published figure fell from 72 to 59. And it goes straight to the question, because it shows that the comparison can turn a real rise into an apparent fall. Argument II is weak. Even if the new weights measure service better, the question is whether a 2026 figure on new weights can be compared with a 2025 figure on old weights; a better yardstick this year does not make it the same yardstick as last year. Argument III is weak. Its fact is true, since Dosapadu leads by 2 under any split, but a ranking that does not change says nothing about whether year-to-year comparison of Indices is sound.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Accepts II, mistaking 'a better measure' for 'a comparable measure'. (C) Accepts III because its fact checks out, without asking whether the fact bears on the question. (D) Rejects I, overlooking that a like-for-like recomputation is possible from the data given.

6. (C)

Under the Department's test the changes are: Arepalli −13, Burugupalli +6, Chintakunta −4, Dosapadu +2, Edulapalli +20. Burugupalli and Edulapalli qualify. Under the auditor's test the like-for-like changes are: Arepalli +2, Burugupalli −3, Chintakunta −1, Dosapadu +5, Edulapalli +5. 'At least 5' includes exactly 5, so Dosapadu and Edulapalli qualify. Edulapalli qualifies under both. Burugupalli qualifies only under the Department's test and Dosapadu only under the auditor's. So exactly two habitations get the bonus under one test but not the other.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 3 counts every habitation that qualifies under either test, including Edulapalli, which qualifies under both. (B) 1 looks in only one direction, counting habitations that the auditor adds but not those the auditor removes. (D) 0 assumes the two tests must agree because they use the same head scores.

7. (B)

Under the 2026 weights, losing 20 Supply points costs 20% of 20, which is 4 points, for every habitation. Gaining 15 Grievance points is worth 50% of 15, which is 7.5 points, but only where the Grievance score has room to rise by 15. Arepalli (40), Chintakunta (70) and Dosapadu (60) gain the full 7.5 and rise by 3.5. Burugupalli is at 90, so it can rise only to 100, a gain of 10 points worth 5; it still rises, by 1. Edulapalli is already at 100, gains nothing and falls by 4. So four habitations rise.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 5 ignores the ceiling of 100 and credits Edulapalli with the full gain. (C) 3 assumes any habitation that hits the ceiling must lose, without checking that Burugupalli's capped gain of 5 still beats the cost of 4. (D) 0 uses the 2025 weights, under which the move costs 10 and gains only 3.

8. (D)

(i) is correct. Moving 30 points of weight from Supply to Grievance changes the total by 30% of the sum of (Grievance minus Supply), which is 30% of (−50 + 30 − 10 − 10 + 50) = 30% of 10 = 3. The totals are 349 and 352. (ii) is correct. The same move changes each Index by 30%

of (Grievance minus Supply), so a habitation with Grievance above Supply must rise: Burugupalli rises by 9 and Edulapalli by 15. (iii) is wrong. Burugupalli is first on the 2026 weights, with 81, but its like-for-like change is −3, the worst of all. (iv) is wrong. Quality does not affect how much an Index changes when weights move, but it does affect the Index itself. Without Quality the 2026 order would be Edulapalli 60, Burugupalli 57, Chintakunta 51, Dosapadu 44, Arepalli 38, which differs from the actual order Burugupalli, Edulapalli, Dosapadu, Chintakunta, Arepalli.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Accepts (iv), confusing 'Quality does not affect the change' with 'Quality does not affect the rank', and rejects (i) without computing the totals. (B) Rejects (i), assuming a change of weights cannot change the total. (C) Accepts (iii), taking the top rank on new weights as evidence of the largest real gain.

9. (B)

The forecast is a statement about output, so the assumption must concern how many sarees the looms weave. The President takes the gain of 5 sarees per fitted loom, observed on the first 12 looms, and applies it to all 40. Deny option (B): if some looms fitted later weave fewer sarees than the first 12, then 40 fitted looms produce fewer than 40 × 15 = 600, and the forecast fails. So (B) is necessary. The others do not touch output. Whether the Society buys the sarees, (A), or what they sell for, (D), concerns income, not the number woven. And (C) is not needed: 4 looms a month already reaches 40 in May, from 12 in October plus 7 months of 4.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Confuses the output forecast with the separate claim about selling the output. (C) Mistakes a helpful capacity for a needed one; the stated rate of 4 a month is already enough. (D) Confuses the number of sarees with the price they fetch.

10. (D)

First find what a fitted loom weaves without overtime. In October 12 fitted looms and 28 plain looms gave 460 sarees. The plain looms weave 10 each, as July shows, so 280 came from them and 180 from the fitted looms, which is 15 each. Of those 15, 2 came from overtime, so a fitted loom weaves 13 in a normal month. In May all 40 looms are fitted and there is no overtime, so output is 40 × 13 = 520 sarees, 80 short of the order.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 600 ignores the overtime and keeps the President's figure. (B) 576 takes off overtime only for the 12 looms fitted by October, as if the other 28 would still

enjoy the President's rate. (C) 480 subtracts 2 sarees from all 40 looms' plain rate as well, reaching 40 × 12.

11. (A)

Option (A) can be worked out. July shows 40 plain looms weaving 400, so 10 each. If that rate held, August's 420 means 36 × 10 = 360 from plain looms and 60 from 4 fitted looms, which is 15 each; September gives 320 + 120, again 15 each; October gives 280 + 180, again 15 each. Since the premise is stated as a condition, the conclusion follows from the data. Options (B), (C) and (D) are all about the future: none can be read off the figures for July to October, and the President simply takes each of them for granted.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Treats a pattern seen for three months as a fact about later months. (C) Treats a past rate of work as a guaranteed future rate. (D) Treats a background condition the forecast needs as if the figures proved it.

12. (C)

In May every loom carries a jacquard, so every saree woven is a jacquard saree, which sells at ₹1,800, not at the plain price of ₹1,200. The Apex order brings 600 × ₹1,500 = ₹9,00,000 a month. Selling k sarees in the open market brings ₹1,800 × k. The order is better only if 1,800 × k is less than 9,00,000, that is, if k is less than 500. So the 'pure gain' claim silently assumes that the open market would take fewer than 500 of the cooperative's jacquard sarees a month.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 750 values open-market sarees at the plain price of ₹1,200, as the President did. (B) 600 assumes the order is worse only if the market would take every saree. (D) 400 compares the order with 600 sarees at ₹1,200, then divides by ₹1,800, mixing the two prices.

13. (B)

When every loom is fitted the cooperative weaves 600 sarees a month, and all of them are jacquard sarees. At the passage's price of ₹1,800 they would fetch 600 × ₹1,800 = ₹10,80,000. The Apex order pays 600 × ₹1,500 = ₹9,00,000. The order therefore brings ₹1,80,000 less. The President's '₹300 more' compares ₹1,500 with the plain price of ₹1,200, which no longer applies once every saree is a jacquard saree.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Repeats the President's comparison with the plain price: 600 × ₹300 more. (C) Compares the order with October's actual income (280 plain sarees at ₹1,200 and 180 jacquard sarees at ₹1,800, totalling ₹6,60,000), which mixes a change in output with a change in price. (D) Uses the full ₹600 gap between jacquard and plain prices instead of the ₹300 gap between ₹1,800 and ₹1,500.

14. (C)

Apply the negation test to each. If (A) were false, fewer than 40 looms would be fitted by May and output would fall below 600. If (B) were false, 40 fitted looms would not make 600. If (D) were false, idle looms would cut output. But (C) concerns looms that have not yet been fitted. By May there are none, since all 40 are fitted, so what unfitted looms weave between November and April has no bearing on May's output. The 600 figure stands even if (C) is false.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Misses that the timing of the last fitting decides whether May has 40 fitted looms. (B) Misses that the 600 figure is simply 40 × 15. (D) Misses that an idle loom weaves nothing, whatever its attachment.

15. (A)

Without the break the count of fitted looms would go 16 in November, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36 and 40 in May. With December lost it goes 16 in November, 16 in December, then 20, 24, 28, 32 and 36 in May. So in May 36 looms are fitted and 4 are still plain. Output is 36 × 15 + 4 × 10 = 540 + 40 = 580, which is 20 short of 600. The shortfall is only the 5-saree gain on each of the 4 unfitted looms, because a plain loom still weaves 10.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) 0 assumes the lost month is made up before May. (C) 40 takes 10 sarees off for each unfitted loom, confusing the gain from a jacquard with the loom's whole output on one plain rate. (D) 60 treats the 4 unfitted looms as weaving nothing, removing 4 × 15.

16. (D)

(i) is correct: 12 × 15 + 28 × 10 = 180 + 280 = 460. (ii) is correct: ₹9,00,000 from the order against ₹10,80,000 at ₹1,800 a saree. (iii) is wrong: 40 × 14 = 560, which is 40 short of 600. (iv) is wrong: ₹1,500 is ₹300 above the plain price of ₹1,200, but in May every saree will be a jacquard saree selling at ₹1,800.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Accepts (iv), not noticing which price the ₹300 is measured from. (B) Rejects (i), thinking the President's 5-saree gain cannot be checked against the October figure. (C) Accepts (iii), assuming a small fall per loom cannot add up to a shortfall across 40 looms.

17. (A)

The forecast is 4 × 80 = 320 thousand fingerlings × 1.5 = 480 quintals, so it needs the 1.5 return to hold in every tank at the planned stocking. The planned densities are: Peddacheruvu 80 ÷ 20 = 4, Kothakunta 80 ÷ 30 = about 2.7, Mallannakunta 80 ÷ 10 = 8, and Sitarampur 80 ÷ 40 = 2 thousand per hectare. The highest is Mallannakunta's 8, so the Officer must be assuming that the return holds up to at least 8 thousand per hectare. Last season's densities, 2, 2, 3 and 1, never went beyond 3, so the data do not vouch for this.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) 3.2 averages the 320 thousand over all 100 hectares, but the return must hold tank by tank, not on average. (C) 3 is the highest density last season actually tested, which is what the data show, not what the forecast needs. (D) 4 checks only Peddacheruvu and overlooks the smaller Mallannakunta.

18. (C)

Argument I is strong. Its facts are correct (densities of 2, 2, 3 and 1 last season; 8 planned for Mallannakunta) and it attacks the very step the plan depends on, the use of last season's return far outside the range in which it was observed. Argument III is strong. Its fact is correct: the planned densities are 4, about 2.7, 8 and 2, so Sitarampur has the lowest. Under the Biologist's figures, a thousand moved from Mallannakunta (where it adds 1 quintal) to Sitarampur (where it adds 1.5) raises the catch, so a better placement exists. Argument II is weak. Equal returns were seen only at densities between 1 and 3, so they cannot prove that size makes no difference at the very different densities now planned.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects III, missing that the Biologist's figures make reallocation strictly better. (B) Accepts II, treating a pattern within a narrow range as proof for every density. (D) Accepts II and rejects I, the Officer's own error.

19. (D)

Each tank's limit is 3 thousand per hectare: Peddacheruvu 60, Kothakunta 90, Mallannakunta 30 and Sitarampur 120 thousand. Peddacheruvu gets 80: 60 at 1.5 gives 90, and 20 beyond the

limit give 20, a total of 110. Kothakunta gets 80, within its limit of 90, so 80 × 1.5 = 120. Mallannakunta gets 80: 30 at 1.5 gives 45, and 50 beyond the limit give 50, a total of 95. Sitarampur gets 80, within its limit, so 120. The catch is 110 + 120 + 95 + 120 = 445 quintals.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 480 keeps the Officer's own figure and ignores the Biologist. (B) 455 applies the limit only to Mallannakunta, missing that Peddacheruvu also goes beyond its limit of 60. (C) 375 treats fingerlings beyond the limit as adding nothing, instead of 1 quintal per thousand.

20. (B)

Below a tank's limit each thousand adds 1.5 quintals; beyond it, only 1. So the best plan fills every tank up to its limit first. The limits add up to 60 + 90 + 30 + 120 = 300 thousand, giving 300 × 1.5 = 450 quintals. The remaining 20 thousand must go beyond some limit, adding 20 quintals wherever they go. The best catch is 470 quintals. The Officer's plan gives 445, so the best plan gives 25 quintals more.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 35 compares 445 with the Officer's 480 forecast instead of with the best achievable catch. (C) 75 treats fingerlings beyond the limit as worth nothing in both plans (450 against 375). (D) 0 assumes an equal split must be the best split.

21. (A)

If the catch depended only on the number stocked, 50 thousand fingerlings should have returned 50 × 1.5 = 75 quintals. Mallannakunta returned only 65, which is 1.3 per thousand, at a density of 50 ÷ 10 = 5 thousand per hectare. So the same number of fingerlings did worse in a tank where they were crowded, which is exactly what the Officer denies. (It also matches the Biologist: 30 × 1.5 + 20 × 1 = 65.) Option (B) gives 1.5 per thousand at 1.5 per hectare, which fits the Officer's claim. Option (C) follows from last season's table and fits it too. Option (D) is beside the point, since both tanks returned the same 1.5 per thousand anyway.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Supports the claim, since it returns exactly 1.5 per thousand. (C) Restates a fact that follows from the table, and the table fits the Officer's claim. (D) Introduces fishing effort, which the equal returns already show made no difference last season.

22. (D)

The revised plan stocks 300 thousand, exactly to the limits, and catches 300 × 1.5 = 450 quintals. The Officer's new premise, that fingerlings beyond the limit are wasted, is false on the Biologist's own figures: each thousand beyond the limit still adds 1 quintal. Stocking the other 20 thousand anywhere would add 20 quintals, giving the best catch of 470. So the revised plan falls 20 quintals short.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) 0 accepts the Officer's premise that fingerlings beyond the limit add nothing. (B) 30 values the returned 20 thousand at 1.5 quintals each, as if they could still go below a limit. (C) 5 compares the revised plan with his first plan (450 against 445) instead of with the best plan.

23. (C)

Catch per hectare equals fingerlings per hectare multiplied by the return per thousand. Mallannakunta was stocked at 30 ÷ 10 = 3 thousand per hectare and Sitarampur at 40 ÷ 40 = 1. Both returned 1.5 per thousand. So the threefold gap in catch per hectare comes entirely from the threefold gap in stocking, not from richer water. The argument assumes, without support, that catch per hectare measures fertility. And Mallannakunta is already at its limit of 3 thousand per hectare, so extra fingerlings there add only 1 quintal per thousand, against 1.5 in Sitarampur.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Takes catch per hectare as a measure of fertility, ignoring how many fingerlings each tank received. (B) Reaches the right verdict for the wrong reason: total catch reflects tank size and stocking, and does not answer the claim about fertility. (D) States a true fact that does not help the panchayat, since a thousand placed below the limit elsewhere adds 1.5.

24. (B)

(i) is correct: the densities were 2, 2, 3 and 1 thousand per hectare, and 'up to 3' includes Mallannakunta's 3. (ii) is correct: the plan gives 445 quintals. (iii) is wrong: the best catch of 470 comes from filling every tank to its limit and placing the remaining 20 thousand anywhere, so Sitarampur may receive 120, 130 or 140 thousand and still give the best catch. (iv) is wrong: the figures show the same return only at densities of 1 to 3 thousand per hectare, so they cannot show what happens at other densities.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects (ii), carrying the Officer's 480 against a vague sense that the plan 'fails'. (C) Accepts (iii), assuming the best division is unique, when the extra

20 thousand can go to any tank. (D) Rejects (i), reading 'up to 3' as 'below 3', and accepts (iv), the Officer's own over-reach.





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