CLAT Community

daily QT

SECTIONAL TEST

19

DAYS TO GO FOR

CLAT 2027

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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.

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OUR COURSES

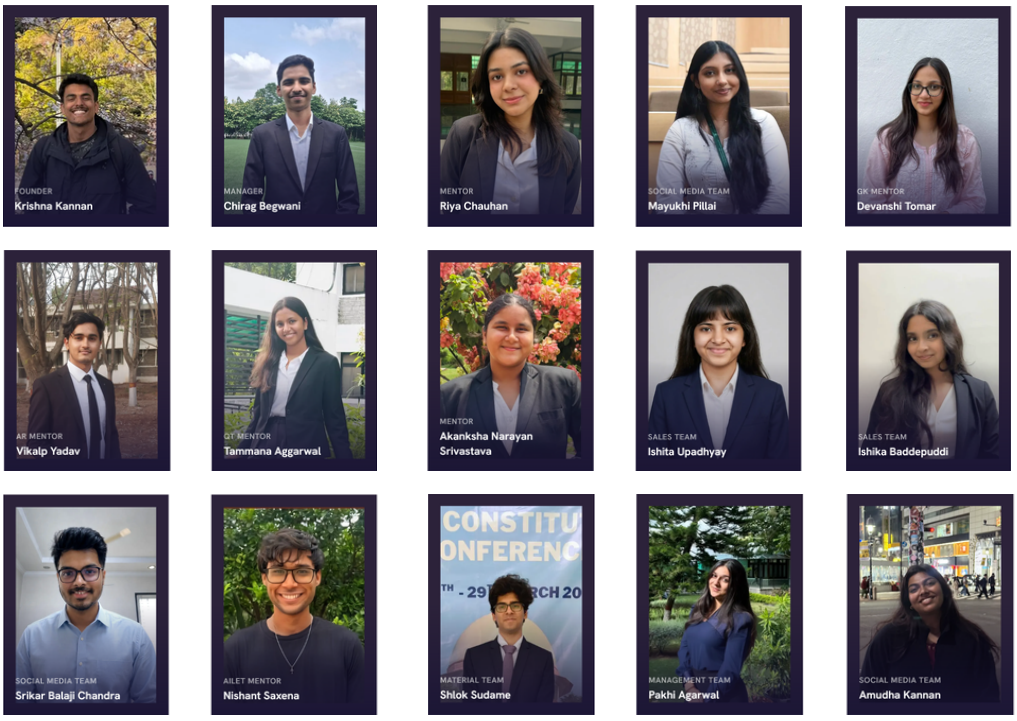








OUR MENTORS



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 QT

PASSAGE 1 — PAIRING STUDIO: ORDERED PAIRS & CONDITIONAL COUNTS

Pairing Studio designs matching games in which a player chooses one card from a deck labelled with numbers 1 to 6 and one card from a second deck labelled with the prime numbers 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11. The studio calls each choice an ordered pair, written (a, b), where a comes from the first deck and b from the second, so that the pair (2, 3) is different from the pair (3, 2) even though both use the same two numbers.

The studio's game rules are defined by conditions on each pair. Some rules compare the two numbers, asking which card is smaller. Others test divisibility, asking whether the first card divides the second exactly. Further rules look at the sum of the two cards, such as whether it is prime or whether it reaches a threshold. Players are rewarded according to how many pairs satisfy a given rule, so the studio's analysts count the pairs for each rule before setting prizes.

Because every pair is formed by choosing one card from each deck, the total number of possible pairs is the product of the two deck sizes. Analysts also check combinations of rules, since a player may need a pair that satisfies two conditions at once. Unless stated otherwise, the decks are not reused, every card is equally likely, and the pairs are counted as ordered pairs throughout.

1. The number of ordered pairs (a, b), with a from {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} and b from {2, 3, 5, 7, 11}, for which a + b is prime is:

(A) 9

(B) 10

(C) 11

(D) 12

2. The number of ordered pairs in Question 1 for which a divides b exactly is:

(A) 8

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 9

3. The number of ordered pairs in Question 1 for which a is smaller than b is:

(A) 17

(B) 19

(C) 21

(D) 23

4. The number of ordered pairs in Question 1 for which the product a × b is even is:

(A) 12

(B) 15

(C) 18

(D) 20

5. The number of ordered pairs in Question 1 for which a + b is at least 10 is:

(A) 10

(B) 11

(C) 13

(D) 12

6. The number of ordered pairs in Question 1 for which a is smaller than b and a + b is prime is:

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

PASSAGE 2 — LUMEN OPTICS: THE INVERSE-SQUARE LAW OF LIGHT

Lumen Optics measures how the brightness of a light source changes with distance. The firm's engineers rely on an inverse-square relation, which states that the intensity of light received at a point is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source. In other words, doubling the distance reduces the intensity to one quarter of its earlier value, and halving the distance multiplies the intensity by four.

A standard test uses a lamp that gives an intensity of 400 units at a distance of 3 metres. From this single measurement the engineers obtain a constant of proportionality, and they use it to predict the intensity at any other distance. They also reverse the calculation, finding the distance at which a sensor receives a given intensity. The firm stresses that the relation holds only for a point source and for distances that are large compared with the size of the lamp.

Engineers report intensities in units and distances in metres, and they do not round the intermediate constant before using it. Each calibration run is recorded in the firm's logbook, and the logbook entries are checked against the predicted values before a sensor is approved for field use. Unless stated otherwise, the lamp is a point source, there are no reflecting surfaces, and each question refers to the same lamp.

7. The intensity received at a distance of 6 metres from the lamp is:

(A) 80

(B) 100

(C) 120

(D) 150

8. The intensity received at a distance of 2 metres from the lamp is:

(A) 600

(B) 800

(C) 900

(D) 1000

9. The distance, in metres, at which the intensity received is 25 units is:

(A) 12

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 15

10. The intensity received at a distance of 4 metres from the lamp is:

(A) 200

(B) 225

(C) 250

(D) 180

11. If the distance from the lamp is halved, the intensity received is multiplied by:

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) 1/2

12. The intensity received at a distance of 12 metres from the lamp is:

(A) 25

(B) 50

(C) 16

(D) 36



ANSWER KEY

PASSAGE 1 — PAIRING STUDIO (ORDERED PAIRS)

Q1: (C) 11 — Checking all 30 ordered pairs, exactly 11 have a + b prime.

Q2: (A) 8 — Checking all 30 ordered pairs, exactly 8 have b a multiple of a.

Q3: (B) 19 — Checking all 30 ordered pairs, exactly 19 have a < b.

Q4: (C) 18 — The product is odd only when a and b are both odd. There are 3 odd values of a and 4 odd values of b, so 12 pairs are odd and 30 − 12 = 18 are even.

Q5: (D) 12 — Checking all 30 ordered pairs, exactly 12 have a + b at least 10.

Q6: (C) 7 — The pairs with a < b and a + b prime are (1,2), (2,3), (2,5), (2,11), (4,7), (6,7) and (6,11), which is 7.

PASSAGE 2 — LUMEN OPTICS (INVERSE-SQUARE LAW)

Q7: (B) 100 — Constant $k = 400 \times 3^2 = 3600$, so intensity at 6 m is 3600/36 = 100.

Q8: (C) 900 — 3600/4 = 900.

Q9: (A) 12 — Distance d with $3600/d^2 = 25$ gives $d^2 = 144$, so d = 12.

Q10: (B) 225 — 3600/16 = 225.

Q11: (B) 4 — Intensity varies as $1/d^2$, so halving d multiplies intensity by 4.

Q12: (A) 25 — 3600/144 = 25.



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