CLAT Community

daily QT

SECTIONAL TEST

18

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.



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

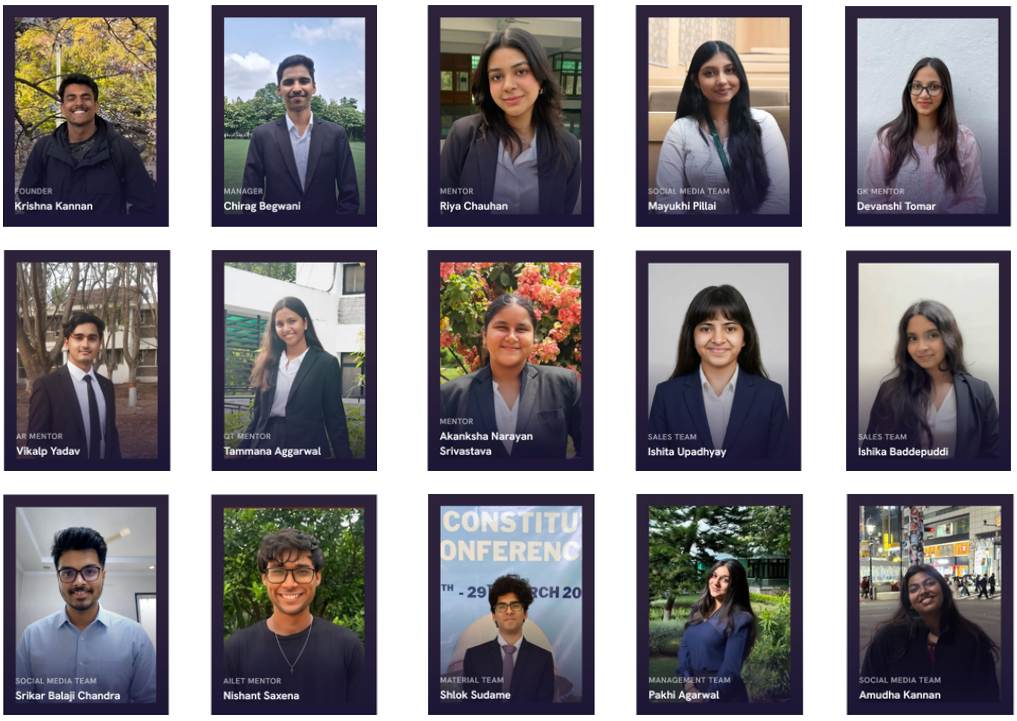








OUR MENTORS



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 — CALENDAR ARCHIVE: LEAP YEARS & CENTURY RULES

Calendar Archive is a historical office that keeps records of the Gregorian calendar and checks how often certain years fall into particular categories. A year is a leap year if it is divisible by 4, except that a century year is a leap year only when it is divisible by 400. Under this rule, 1900 was not a leap year, but 2000 was. The archive's staff must therefore check every year separately rather than relying on the divisibility by 4 alone.

Researchers at the archive examine the years from 1901 to 2100, a span of two hundred years. They count leap years in each half of the span, compare the numbers, and identify the first leap year after a given date. They also count the years in the span that are not leap years, and they study leap years whose number is also divisible by 12, since such years fall in a regular pattern in the archive's cataloguing scheme.

The archive reminds its staff that the span is inclusive at both ends, and that the rule for century years must be applied to the year 2100 as well as to 2000. Unless stated otherwise, every year is treated according to the Gregorian rule, and each question refers to the complete span of years stated in it.

1. The number of leap years from 1901 to 2000, both inclusive, is:

(A) 24

(B) 25

(C) 26

(D) 23

2. The number of leap years from 2001 to 2100, both inclusive, is:

(A) 25

(B) 23

(C) 24

(D) 26

3. The number of leap years from 1901 to 2100, both inclusive, is:

(A) 48

(B) 50

(C) 49

(D) 51

4. The number of years from 1901 to 2100, both inclusive, that are not leap years is:

(A) 151

(B) 149

(C) 150

(D) 152

5. The first leap year after 1950 is:

(A) 1950

(B) 1952

(C) 1956

(D) 1948

6. The number of leap years from 1901 to 2100, both inclusive, that are divisible by 12 is:

(A) 16

(B) 14

(C) 18

(D) 12

PASSAGE 2 — PARTITION LAB: DISTINCT PARTS & PARTITIONS INTO ODD PARTS

Partition Lab is a research group that studies the ways a whole number can be written as a sum of positive integers. A partition of a number is an unordered list of positive integers whose sum is that number, and two partitions are considered the same if they differ only in the order of their parts. The lab focuses on partitions in which all parts are distinct, so that no part appears twice in the same list.

The lab's central question is how many such partitions a given number has. For small numbers the answer can be found by listing, but the lab uses a counting method that builds partitions from the largest part downward. A related question asks how many of these partitions contain only odd parts, and another asks how many have exactly two parts. The lab notes that these counts are linked to the way numbers can be built from distinct building blocks.

Students are reminded that a single part equal to the whole number counts as a partition, and that a partition with two parts must have two different positive parts. Partitions are never reordered to create new entries, so a list such as 3 + 1 + 2 is the same partition as 1 + 2 + 3. Unless stated otherwise, every partition is counted once, and the parts are positive integers.

7. The number of partitions of 10 into distinct positive parts is:

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 12

8. The number of partitions of 12 into distinct positive parts is:

(A) 15

(B) 13

(C) 14

(D) 16

9. The number of partitions of 15 into distinct positive parts is:

(A) 25

(B) 28

(C) 26

(D) 27

10. The number of partitions of 10 into distinct odd parts is:

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

11. The number of partitions of 12 into distinct odd parts is:

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 5

12. The number of partitions of 10 into exactly two distinct positive parts is:

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 2

ANSWER KEY

PASSAGE 1 — CALENDAR ARCHIVE (LEAP YEARS)

Q1: (B) 25 — Leap years 1904, 1908, ..., 2000, with 1900 excluded, number 25.

Q2: (C) 24 — Leap years 2004 to 2096 number 24 (2100 is not a leap year).

Q3: (C) 49 — 25 + 24 = 49.

Q4: (A) 151 — The span has 200 years, so 200 − 49 = 151 are not leap years.

Q5: (B) 1952 — 1951 is not divisible by 4, and 1952 is.

Q6: (A) 16 — Leap years divisible by 12 in the span are the multiples of 12 from 1908 to 2088, which number 16.

PASSAGE 2 — PARTITION LAB (DISTINCT PARTS)

Q7: (C) 10 — 10; 9+1; 8+2; 7+3; 6+4; 7+2+1; 6+3+1; 5+4+1; 5+3+2; 4+3+2+1, which is 10.

Q8: (A) 15 — The count of partitions of 12 into distinct parts is 15.

Q9: (D) 27 — The count of partitions of 15 into distinct parts is 27.

Q10: (B) 2 — The distinct odd-part partitions of 10 are 9 + 1 and 7 + 3.

Q11: (C) 3 — The distinct odd-part partitions of 12 are 11 + 1, 9 + 3 and 7 + 5.

Q12: (B) 4 — Two distinct parts summing to 10: 9 + 1, 8 + 2, 7 + 3 and 6 + 4.



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