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SECTIONAL TEST

15

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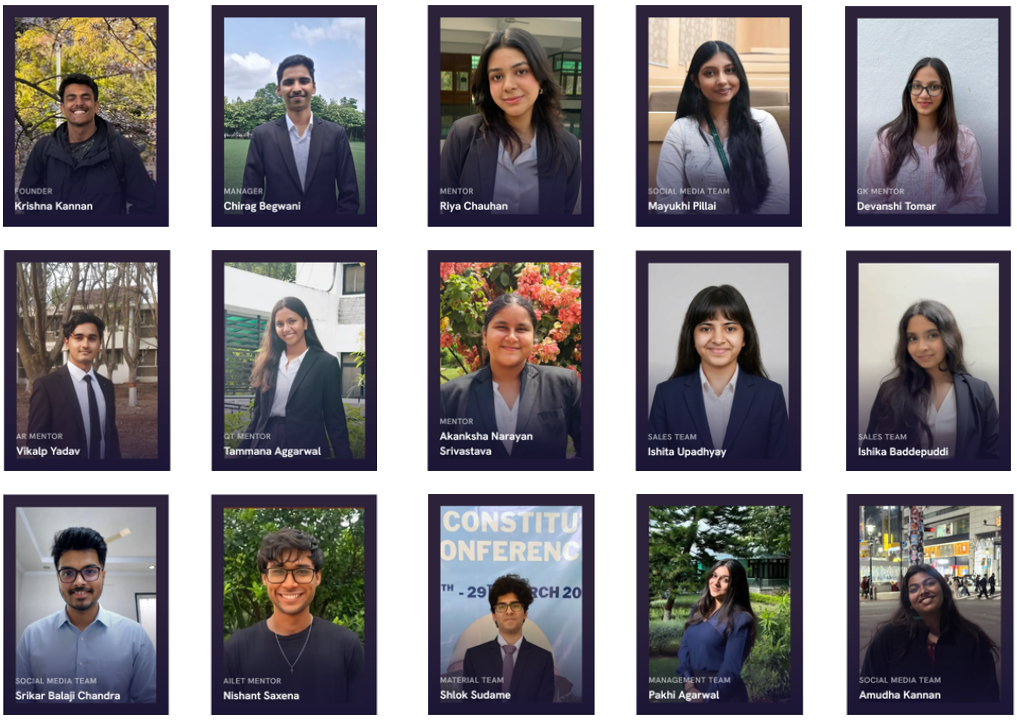








OUR MENTORS



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 Rural Water Supply assistant mapping the seven hand-pumps of Gundlapalli hamlet, labelled A to G, recorded only the direction of one pump from another, never the distance. In his notes, 'North' means due North: the second pump stands on the same north–south line as the first, but farther north. 'East', 'South' and 'West' are read in the same way. 'North-East' means farther north and farther east, at any angle at all; 'North-West', 'South-East' and 'South-West' are read in the same way. No two pumps stand at the same spot. His notes read:

1. B is North of A.

2. C is North-East of A.

3. D is East of B.

4. D is North-East of C.

5. E is North-West of B.

6. F is South-East of C.

7. G is North of C.

8. E is North-West of G.

The direction of one pump from another is said to be fixed when the notes allow only one of the eight directions for it.

1. In which direction is G from A?

(A) Due North

(B) Due East

(C) North-East

(D) It cannot be fixed from the notes

2. For how many of the 21 pairs of pumps is the direction of one from the other NOT fixed by the notes?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 2

3. Which one of the following notes, if added, would fix the direction of G from B?

(A) G is North-West of F.

(B) F is South of D.

(C) E is North-West of G.

(D) G is West of D.

4. Which one of the following notes, if added, would contradict the assistant's existing notes?

(A) A is North of F.

(B) F is South-East of A.

(C) G is North-West of D.

(D) F is South of D.

5. The assistant later measures that B is 24 m from A and D is 18 m from B, and finds that C lies exactly midway between A and D. How far is C from B?

(A) 9 m

(B) 12 m

(C) 15 m

(D) 21 m

6. With the measurements in the previous question, suppose also that G is exactly as far north of C as C is north of A. Where is G from B?

(A) 15 m North-East of B

(B) 9 m due East of B

(C) 12 m due North of B

(D) 9 m due West of B

7. Suppose note 4 had read 'D is East of C' instead, with every other note unchanged. Which of the following would then be true?

(A) C would be North-East of B.

(B) Four pairs would still have directions that are not fixed.

(C) D would be fixed as due North of F.

(D) G would be North-East of B.

8. Consider the following statements, based on the original notes only:

(i) E is North-West of every other pump.

(ii) F could be due East of A.

(iii) G could be due North of B.

(iv) D lies farther east than every other pump except possibly F.

Which of the statements are true?

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

(B) (i) and (iv) only

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

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

Passage 2

Nirmal Municipality closed Gandhi Bazaar street to all vehicles on 1 June. On 31 October, opposing a proposal to let two-wheelers back in, Councillor Ramesh argued:

(I) 'In the twelve months before closure, shopkeepers lodged 120 complaints with the municipality; in the five months since, only 60. Complaints have halved.'

(II) 'If two-wheelers return, there is a four-in-five chance that vendors push their stalls into the road; if they do, a three-in-four chance that shoppers start parking on the pavement; and if that happens, a two-in-three chance that elderly visitors stop coming. So we will certainly lose them.'

(III) 'Kothapet reopened its walking street to two-wheelers last year, and its footfall fell by a third. Ours will too.'

(IV) 'Since closure, Sunday footfall has averaged 3,000. Before closure, weekday footfall averaged 1,800. Closure has raised footfall by two-thirds.'

The Commissioner's file adds: the street had 40 shops before closure and has 48 now; before closure, Sunday footfall averaged 2,700; elderly visitors make up one-fifth of Sunday footfall; Kothapet's street is 4 m wide with no parking, while Gandhi Bazaar is 12 m wide with a parking lot at each end; and Kothapet's footfall had also fallen by a third in the year before it reopened.

9. Measured per month, how did the number of complaints change after closure?

(A) It fell by half.

(B) It rose by one-fifth.

(C) It rose by one-sixth.

(D) It did not change.

10. Taking into account the number of shops as well, how did the complaint rate per shop per month change after closure?

(A) It fell by seven-twelfths.

(B) It rose by one-fifth.

(C) It fell by half.

(D) It did not change.

11. Which fact in the Commissioner's file most directly undermines the claim that reopening caused Kothapet's fall in footfall?

(A) Kothapet's footfall had also fallen by a third in the year before it reopened.

(B) Kothapet's street is 4 m wide with no parking.

(C) Gandhi Bazaar now has 48 shops.

(D) Before closure, Sunday footfall in Gandhi Bazaar averaged 2,700.

12. Comparing like with like, by what fraction did closure change average Sunday footfall?

(A) It rose by two-thirds.

(B) It rose by one-tenth.

(C) It rose by one-ninth.

(D) It rose by two-fifths.

13. Taking the Councillor's own figures at face value, what is the chance that all three things he describes in Argument II actually happen once two-wheelers return?

(A) Two-fifths

(B) Two-thirds

(C) Four-fifths

(D) Certain

14. Which one of the following arguments contains the same flaw as Argument II?

(A) Our hostel had 90 power cuts last year and only 40 in the four months since the new transformer, so power cuts have fallen sharply.

(B) Town X's bus lane cut travel times, so a bus lane will cut travel times here too.

(C) The mango crop failed in the season after the new fertiliser was used, so the fertiliser caused the failure.

(D) If the canal gate is left open there is a nine-in-ten chance the field floods; if it floods, a two-in-three chance the seedlings rot; and if they rot, a five-in-six chance the season is lost. So leaving the gate open will certainly cost us the season.

15. Grant that reopening really did cause Kothapet's fall in footfall. Which fact in the file most weakens the step from Kothapet to Nirmal?

(A) Kothapet's footfall had also fallen by a third in the year before it reopened.

(B) Kothapet's street is 4 m wide with no parking, while Gandhi Bazaar is 12 m wide with a parking lot at each end.

(C) Elderly visitors make up one-fifth of Sunday footfall.

(D) The street had 40 shops before closure and has 48 now.

16. Consider the following statements:

(i) Measured per month, complaints were higher after closure than before it.

(ii) Measured per shop per month, complaints were the same after closure as before it.

(iii) By the Councillor's own figures, it is more likely than not that the elderly visitors are not lost.

(iv) Comparing like days, closure raised average Sunday footfall by one-tenth.

Which of the statements are true?

(A) (i) and (ii) only

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

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

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

Passage 3

Station Road runs North–South and Mill Road runs East–West; they cross at junction J. Early one morning a tractor drove up to J, made exactly one turn there, and went on along one of the roads. A parked scooter was grazed. Padma stood on Station Road 16 m north of J, facing south towards the junction. Qasim, a constable, stood on Mill Road 30 m east of J, facing west towards the junction. Ravi stood on Station Road south of J, facing north.

Padma: 'The tractor came towards me and then turned to my left.'

Qasim: 'It came from my left and then drove straight at me.'

Ravi: 'It passed me and then turned left.'

The driver said only: 'I turned right.'

The damaged scooter stood on Mill Road, 18 m from Qasim, between him and the junction. A handcart on Mill Road 12 m west of J was untouched.

The Sub-Inspector wrote: 'Two of the three witnesses say the tractor turned left, so it turned left, towards the west. The driver's version need not be considered, since he would naturally say whatever helps him. The scooter's damage must therefore be older.'

17. Assuming that at most one of the three witnesses is mistaken, in which direction did the tractor leave the junction?

(A) North

(B) East

(C) West

(D) It cannot be determined, since the witnesses disagree.

18. Which of the following best describes the flaw in the Sub-Inspector's conclusion that the tractor turned west?

(A) It relies on too few witnesses to support any conclusion at all.

(B) It assumes that a constable's account is less reliable than a civilian's.

(C) It treats the word 'left' as naming the same compass direction for witnesses who were facing opposite ways.

(D) It confuses the scooter's distance from Qasim with its distance from the junction.

19. How far was Padma from the damaged scooter?

(A) 34 m

(B) 28 m

(C) 12 m

(D) 20 m

20. Ravi's words stay exactly as they were. Which single change in the facts about where Ravi stood or which way he faced would make all three witnesses' accounts agree?

(A) Ravi was facing south.

(B) Ravi stood on Station Road north of J, still facing north.

(C) Ravi was facing east.

(D) Ravi was facing west.

21. Which of the following is true of the driver's statement and the Sub-Inspector's treatment of it?

(A) The driver's statement supports Ravi's account.

(B) The driver's statement agrees with Padma's and Qasim's accounts, and the Sub-Inspector set it aside by pointing to the driver's interest rather than to anything wrong in what he said.

(C) The driver's statement cannot be checked, because 'right' depends on which way he was facing and that is unknown.

(D) The Sub-Inspector was right to set the statement aside, since it conflicts with the majority of the witnesses.

22. Which one of the following arguments contains the same flaw as the Sub-Inspector's main conclusion?

(A) Our hostel had 90 power cuts last year and only 40 in the four months since the new transformer, so power cuts have fallen sharply.

(B) If the gate is left open, there is a good chance the field floods; so leaving it open will certainly ruin the crop.

(C) Meena, on the second floor, and Joseph, on the fifth, each said the canteen is 'two floors down'. Both said the same thing, so the canteen must be two floors below the second floor.

(D) A neighbouring district cut road accidents with speed breakers, so speed breakers will cut accidents here.

23. Suppose the tractor had in fact turned towards the west, as the Sub-Inspector concluded. How many of the four accounts — Padma's, Qasim's, Ravi's and the driver's — would then be entirely true?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 0

(D) 3

24. Consider the following statements:

(i) Qasim's account alone fixes the direction from which the tractor approached the junction.

(ii) Padma was the same distance from the untouched handcart as from the damaged scooter.

(iii) Without assuming that at most one witness is mistaken, the accounts alone do not prove that the tractor turned east.

(iv) After its turn, the tractor was moving towards Padma.

Which of the statements are true?

(A) (i) and (ii) only

(B) (ii) and (iv) only

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

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

ANSWER KEY

1. (C)

Work on the two axes separately. East–west: note 7 puts G on the same north–south line as C, and note 2 puts C east of A, so G is east of A. North–south: note 7 puts G north of C, and note 2 puts C north of A, so G is north of A. G is therefore both farther north and farther east than A, which is exactly what 'North-East' means in these notes. The direction is fixed: North-East.

Option (A) is wrong: Carries the word 'North' straight over from note 7 (G is North of C) and forgets that C itself lies east of A.

Option (B) is wrong: Uses only the east–west comparison and drops the north–south one.

Option (D) is wrong: Assumes that, because no angle or distance is given, no direction can be fixed; the loose definition of 'North-East' needs only the two orderings, and both are forced.

2. (B)

Order the pumps on each axis. East–west: E is west of B (note 5), B is level with A (note 1), A is west of C (note 2), C is level with G (note 7), and both D and F are east of C (notes 4 and 6). So E < A = B < C = G < D and F, with D and F unordered. North–south: A is south of C (note 2); C is south of D (note 4); D is level with B (note 3), so B is also north of C; E is north of B (note 5) and north of G (note 8); G is north of C (note 7); F is south of C (note 6). So A < C < B = D < E, with G between C and E but unordered against B and D, and F below C but unordered against A. A direction fails to be fixed only when one of the two axes leaves the pair unordered. East–west leaves only D–F open; north–south leaves B–G, D–G and A–F open. That is four pairs: A–F, B–G, D–F and D–G. Every other pair is ordered (or level) on both axes, so 17 are fixed and 4 are not.

Option (A) is wrong: Misses D–F: since D and F are each north-east/south-east of C, the student assumes F is south of D and forgets that D and F have no east–west ordering.

Option (C) is wrong: Counts B–C as open by failing to transfer note 4 through note 3 (D level with B, D north of C, so B is north of C).

Option (D) is wrong: Finds only the two open pairs involving G (B–G and D–G) and misses the two involving F (A–F and D–F).

3. (D)

G is already east of B (G is level with C, which is east of A and so of B). What is missing is the north–south comparison: G is north of C, B is north of C, but nothing orders G against B. 'G is West of D' means G is level with D on the north–south axis, and D is level with B (note 3). So

G is level with B, and since G is east of B, G is due East of B — fixed. The other three notes leave G's north–south position against B open.

Option (A) is wrong: Adds a north–south fact about G, but only against F, which is already below both G and B; it gives no comparison of G with B.

Option (B) is wrong: Picks a note about the pumps that are themselves undetermined (D–F), confusing 'resolves an open pair' with 'resolves this open pair'.

Option (C) is wrong: Restates note 8; a redundant note cannot fix anything new.

4. (A)

'A is North of F' needs A and F on the same north–south line. But F is east of C (note 6) and C is east of A (note 2), so F is strictly east of A: they cannot share a north–south line. This note is impossible. Each of the others fits some arrangement: F can lie below A while still east of it (option B); G can be above D's level while being west of it (option C); and F can be level with D on the east–west axis and below it (option D), since D and F are unordered east–west.

Option (B) is wrong: Thinks F must be north of A because F's parent point C is north of A; F is only south of C, so it may fall below A.

Option (C) is wrong: Assumes G must be below D because G is 'only' North of C; G's height against D is open.

Option (D) is wrong: Believes F must be east of D because note 6 is listed after note 4; the notes give no east–west order for D and F.

5. (C)

B is due North of A and D is due East of B, so the angle at B is a right angle and A–D is the hypotenuse of a right triangle with legs 24 and 18; AD is 30 m. C is the midpoint of that hypotenuse. Place A at the origin: B is 24 m north, D is 18 m east and 24 m north, and C is 9 m east and 12 m north. From B, C is 9 m east and 12 m south, so the distance is the square root of 81 + 144, which is 15 m. (The midpoint of a hypotenuse is equidistant from all three corners, so 15 m is also half of AD.) The midpoint is consistent with the notes: C is north-east of A and south-west of D.

Option (A) is wrong: Gives only the east–west offset of C from B.

Option (B) is wrong: Gives only the north–south offset of C from B.

Option (D) is wrong: Adds the two offsets (9 + 12) instead of combining them by Pythagoras.

6. (B)

C is 12 m north of A, so G is a further 12 m north of C: 24 m north of A, the same height as B. G is on C's north–south line, 9 m east of A, and B is on A's north–south line. So G is level with B and 9 m east of it: 9 m due East. This also settles the B–G pair that the notes left open.

Option (A) is wrong: Reuses the 15 m B–C distance and assumes G sits diagonally above B.

Option (C) is wrong: Gives G's rise above C (12 m) as if it were G's position from B.

Option (D) is wrong: Reverses the reference point (gives B from G).

7. (D)

With the new note, D is level with C on the north–south axis. Note 3 makes D level with B, so B, C and D are all level. G is north of C (note 7), so G is now north of B; G was already east of B. So G is North-East of B — fixed. The east–west ordering is unchanged. The open pairs fall from four to two: B–G and D–G become fixed (G is North-East of B and North-West of D), while A–F and D–F stay open.

Option (A) is wrong: Keeps the original height of C below B but forgets that C is now level with B; C is due East of B, not North-East.

Option (B) is wrong: Assumes changing one note cannot change the count of open pairs.

Option (C) is wrong: Confuses the axes: the change touches only north–south levels, and D–F is open on the east–west axis, which nothing changes.

8. (A)

(i) East–west, E is the westernmost pump (E < A = B < C = G < D, F). North–south, E is above B and D (note 5 with note 3) and above G (note 8), and B is above A and C, while F is below C. So E is north and west of all six others: true. (ii) F is east of A; on the north–south axis F is only known to be below C, so F may be level with A. Then F is due East of A: possible, so true. (iii) 'G due North of B' needs G level with B east–west, but G is level with C, which is east of B: impossible, so false. (iv) D is east of C and G, and C is east of A, B and E; only F is unordered against D: true. Statements (i), (ii) and (iv) are true.

Option (B) is wrong: Rejects (ii) because F is 'South-East' of C and so is assumed to be below A as well.

Option (C) is wrong: Accepts (iii) by chaining 'G is North of C' with 'B is north of C' and forgetting that 'due North' needs equal east–west position.

Option (D) is wrong: Rejects (i) by not passing E's height through note 3 to D, and accepts (iii).

9. (B)

The two totals cover different lengths of time, so they must be put on a monthly basis. Before closure: 120 complaints in 12 months is 10 a month. After closure: 60 complaints in 5 months is 12 a month. The monthly figure rose from 10 to 12, a rise of 2 on a base of 10, which is one-fifth. Argument I compares totals over unequal periods.

Option (A) is wrong: Accepts the Councillor's comparison of raw totals over twelve and five months.

Option (C) is wrong: Divides the rise of 2 by the new figure (12) instead of the old one (10) — the wrong base.

Option (D) is wrong: Brings in the change in the number of shops, which answers a different question (Q10).

10. (D)

Before closure there were 40 shops, so 10 complaints a month is 10 ÷ 40 = one-quarter of a complaint per shop per month. After closure there are 48 shops, so 12 complaints a month is 12 ÷ 48 = one-quarter per shop per month. The rate per shop per month is unchanged: the whole monthly rise is accounted for by the extra shops.

Option (A) is wrong: Divides by the number of shops but not by the number of months (3 per shop before, 1.25 after), so the unequal-period error survives.

Option (B) is wrong: Corrects for months but ignores the growth from 40 to 48 shops.

Option (C) is wrong: Repeats the Councillor's raw comparison.

11. (A)

Argument III makes two claims: that reopening caused Kothapet's fall, and that Nirmal will behave like Kothapet. The question targets the first. If Kothapet's footfall was already falling by a third a year before reopening, the fall after reopening may simply be the same trend continuing; reopening need not have caused anything. The width and parking facts attack the second claim (whether Nirmal resembles Kothapet), not the first.

Option (B) is wrong: Picks the fact that attacks the analogy between the two towns, not the causal claim about Kothapet itself.

Option (C) is wrong: Picks a fact relevant to Argument I.

Option (D) is wrong: Picks a fact relevant to Argument IV.

12. (C)

Argument IV compares Sundays after closure with weekdays before it, which are not alike. The file gives the proper base: before closure, Sunday footfall averaged 2,700. After closure it averages 3,000. The rise is 300 on a base of 2,700, which is one-ninth.

Option (A) is wrong: Accepts the Councillor's comparison of Sundays with weekdays (1,200 on 1,800).

Option (B) is wrong: Uses the right figures but divides the rise of 300 by the new figure, 3,000.

Option (D) is wrong: Keeps the unlike comparison and also divides by the new figure (1,200 on 3,000).

13. (A)

Each step in the chain happens only if the step before it has happened, and each has its own chance. The chance that all three happen is the product: four-fifths × three-quarters × two-thirds = 24/60 = two-fifths. By his own figures, the outcome he calls certain is less likely than not.

Option (B) is wrong: Takes the chance of the last step alone and forgets that it applies only if the first two have happened.

Option (C) is wrong: Takes the chance of the first step alone, as if the first link carried the whole chain.

Option (D) is wrong: Accepts the slippery-slope conclusion that a chain of likely steps is certain.

14. (D)

Argument II strings together conditional steps, each fairly likely, and then calls the end result certain. Option D does exactly that: nine-tenths × two-thirds × five-sixths is one-half, yet the conclusion says 'certainly'. Option A is the flaw of Argument I (unequal periods), option B the analogy of Argument III, and option C a 'after this, therefore because of this' causal leap.

Option (A) is wrong: Matches the parallel to Argument I rather than Argument II.

Option (B) is wrong: Matches the parallel to Argument III.

Option (C) is wrong: Chooses a different causal flaw because it also predicts a bad outcome.

15. (B)

Once the causal claim about Kothapet is granted, the only remaining question is whether Nirmal is relevantly like Kothapet. The width and parking difference goes to exactly the

mechanism by which two-wheelers would cut footfall — crowding the road and the pavement. A wide street with parking at each end can absorb two-wheelers in a way a narrow street with no parking cannot, so the analogy is weak.

Option (A) is wrong: Attacks the causal claim, which the question has asked the student to grant.

Option (C) is wrong: Picks a fact from Argument II's subject matter.

Option (D) is wrong: Picks the shop count, relevant only to Argument I.

16. (C)

(i) 12 a month against 10: true. (ii) one-quarter per shop per month both before and after: true. (iii) The chain reaches its end with chance two-fifths, so the chance that it does not is three-fifths, more than a half: true. (iv) The rise is 300 on 2,700, one-ninth, not one-tenth: false. So (i), (ii) and (iii) are true.

Option (A) is wrong: Rejects (iii) by treating 'less than certain' as 'still likely'; three-fifths against two-fifths has to be computed.

Option (B) is wrong: Rejects (i) by accepting the raw totals and accepts (iv) by dividing by the new figure.

Option (D) is wrong: Accepts (iv), using 3,000 as the base.

17. (B)

Translate each witness's 'left' into a compass direction using that witness's facing. Padma faces south, so her left is east: she says the tractor left J heading east. Qasim faces west, so his left is south: the tractor came from the south; and it then 'drove straight at me', and he stands east of J, so it left heading east. Ravi faces north, so his left is west: he says it left heading west. Now test each possibility. East makes only Ravi mistaken. West makes Padma and Qasim mistaken — two. North makes all three mistaken. Only east is consistent with at most one mistake. (The driver, coming from the south and heading north, turned right — to the east — which agrees.)

Option (A) is wrong: Reads Padma's 'came towards me' as the tractor carrying on north past the junction.

Option (C) is wrong: Adopts the Sub-Inspector's reading that every 'left' means west.

Option (D) is wrong: Treats disagreement in words as disagreement that cannot be resolved; the condition 'at most one mistaken' decides it.

18. (C)

The Sub-Inspector counts Padma and Ravi as agreeing because both used the word 'left'. But Padma faced south and Ravi faced north, so their 'lefts' point in opposite compass directions: east and west. The two accounts actually contradict each other, and Padma's agrees with Qasim's. The word was the same; its meaning, fixed by each speaker's facing, was not. This is an equivocation on a relative term.

Option (A) is wrong: Names a generic small-sample worry; three accounts were enough once translated (Q17).

Option (B) is wrong: Invents a ranking of witnesses that the Sub-Inspector never made.

Option (D) is wrong: Brings in the distance data, which the Sub-Inspector did not use at all.

19. (D)

The scooter stood on Mill Road between Qasim and J, 18 m from Qasim. Qasim is 30 m east of J, so the scooter was 12 m east of J. Padma was 16 m north of J. The two offsets are at right angles, so the distance is the square root of 144 + 256 = 400, which is 20 m.

Option (A) is wrong: Finds Padma's distance from Qasim (16 and 30 give 34), or adds 16 and 18.

Option (B) is wrong: Adds the two road distances (16 + 12) instead of taking the straight line.

Option (C) is wrong: Gives the scooter's distance from J and ignores Padma's own offset.

20. (A)

For Ravi's 'turned left' to mean east, Ravi's left must point east. Facing south, a person's left points east. So if Ravi faced south (with his back to the junction as the tractor passed him and went on), all three accounts say east. Facing east, his left is north; facing west, his left is south; neither gives east. Standing north of J does not help either: the tractor turned at J and never passed a point north of it, and facing north his left is still west.

Option (B) is wrong: Changes position instead of facing; 'left' depends on facing, and the tractor never went north of J.

Option (C) is wrong: Thinks the turn and the facing should match; facing east, left is north.

Option (D) is wrong: Reverses left and right: facing west, left is south, not east.

21. (B)

The driver's facing is not unknown: Qasim's account (the tractor came from his left, the south) shows the tractor was heading north as it reached J. Heading north, a right turn points east.

So 'I turned right' agrees with Padma and Qasim. The Sub-Inspector did not show the statement to be false; he dismissed it because of who made it. A statement can be self-serving and still true, so his reason does not count against it.

Option (A) is wrong: Confuses the driver's right with an observer's right; for Ravi, facing the same way as the driver, 'right' would be east, not his 'left'.

Option (C) is wrong: Overlooks that the direction of approach is fixed by Qasim's account.

Option (D) is wrong: Counts words again: once translated, the majority of accounts say east, not west.

22. (C)

The Sub-Inspector's flaw is that a relative expression ('left') was treated as fixed, so that two speakers using the same words were taken to agree, although their reference points (their facings) differed. In option C, 'two floors down' means the fourth floor for Joseph and ground level for Meena; the same words, from different reference points, name different floors. That is the same equivocation on a relative term.

Option (A) is wrong: Matches the unequal-period flaw of Passage 2.

Option (B) is wrong: Matches a slippery slope.

Option (D) is wrong: Matches an argument from analogy.

23. (A)

Check each account against a west turn by a tractor coming from the south. Padma: it came towards her (true), then 'turned to my left' — her left is east — false; so her account is not entirely true. Qasim: it came from his left, the south (true), then 'drove straight at me' — he is east of J — false. Ravi: his left is west — true. Driver: heading north, a turn to the west is a left turn, so 'I turned right' is false. Only Ravi's account would be entirely true: one.

Option (B) is wrong: Counts Padma as true because the 'left' word matches, repeating the Sub-Inspector's equivocation.

Option (C) is wrong: Forgets that Ravi's 'left', as he faced north, does point west.

Option (D) is wrong: Counts every account whose first half is true (Padma's and Qasim's approach claims) as well as Ravi's.

24. (D)

(i) Qasim faced west, so 'from my left' means from the south; the tractor approached along Station Road from the south: true. (ii) The handcart was 12 m west of J and the scooter 12 m east of J; Padma was 16 m north of J, so each is 20 m from her: true. (iii) If Padma, Qasim and

the driver were all mistaken, a west turn would fit Ravi; nothing in the accounts alone rules that out, so the east turn needs the 'at most one mistaken' assumption: true. (iv) After turning east the tractor moved along Mill Road, at right angles to the line from J to Padma, not towards her: false. So (i), (ii) and (iii) are true.

Option (A) is wrong: Rejects (iii) by treating the majority of translated accounts as proof — a milder version of the Sub-Inspector's error.

Option (B) is wrong: Accepts (iv) by carrying 'came towards me' into the part of the journey after the turn, and rejects (i).

Option (C) is wrong: Accepts (iv).





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