

# CLAT Community

# daily AR

## SECTIONAL TEST

# 114

## DAYS TO GO FOR CLAT 2027



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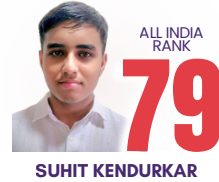


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# OUR RANKERS

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



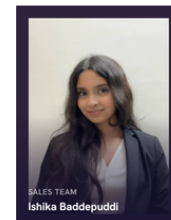
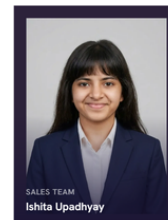
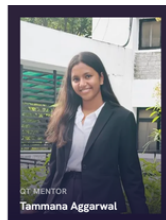
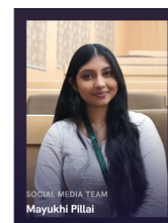
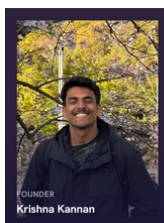
AND  
MANY  
MORE.

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# OUR COURSES



# OUR MENTORS



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# MENTORS' NOTE

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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.

**clat community**

**DAILY AR****PASSAGE 1**

The Ferrand Ledger, kept by the smithing-and-herb guild of Kolver, records the following.

The sarrow is a marsh plant. Its root, sun-dried and powdered, yields loam-salt, a preservative. Its sap, boiled down over a slow fire, yields treacle-wax, used to seal barrels.

The ferrant is a soft ore. Cold-hammered, it yields leaf-tin, beaten into thin sheets. Heated until it runs and poured into moulds, it yields cast-block. A prise-bar — an iron rod — is the tool apprentices use to lever open a ferrant seam before any ore is drawn out.

The quenna is a beetle. Its larval stage is the grub; every grub becomes a quenna. Each spring a quenna moults, leaving behind a husk. Ground fine and left to dry, husk yields husk-dust, sold to farmers as fertiliser.

The brellow is a river fish. It begins life as a fry. A grown brellow's skin, tanned in a bark solution, yields hide-leaf.

Guild apprentices sometimes call the ferrant ore 'stone-iron' — the same substance under a second name.

Codes assigned so far — sarrow-root-loam-salt: K1; ferrant-leaf-tin: K1; sarrow-sap-treacle-wax: K2; ferrant-cast-block: K2; grub-quenna: K3; quenna-husk: K4; brellow-hide-leaf: K5.

1. Which one of the following pairs, if added to the ledger, would correctly be coded K1?
  - (A) sarrow-sap-treacle-wax
  - (B) husk-husk-dust
  - (C) brellow-hide-leaf
  - (D) grub-quenna
2. Which one of the following pairs, if added to the ledger, would correctly be coded K3?
  - (A) fry-brellow
  - (B) brellow-fry
  - (C) quenna-grub
  - (D) quenna-husk

3. The pair ferrant–stone-iron is submitted for coding K1, since ferrant is cold-hammered. Which one of the following shows the assignment to be wrong?

- (A) Stone-iron is heated, not cold-worked, to obtain it.
- (B) In every existing coded pair the two items are different substances, whereas stone-iron and ferrant are the same substance under two names.
- (C) K1 pairs must involve a plant, and ferrant is not a plant.
- (D) Stone-iron is a tool, not a product.

4. The pair prise-bar–ferrant is submitted for coding K1, since a prise-bar is used cold, without any fire, directly on the ferrant seam. Which one of the following is the correct evaluation?

- (A) Correct, because K1 requires only that no heat be involved.
- (B) Incorrect, because every existing K-code pair names a raw material and a product obtained from it, and a prise-bar is a tool used to reach ferrant, not a product obtained from it.
- (C) Correct, because the prise-bar itself is made from ferrant.
- (D) Incorrect, because a prise-bar is a living organism's part.

5. sarrow-sap : treacle-wax :: ferrant : ?

- (A) leaf-tin
- (B) cast-block
- (C) stone-iron
- (D) prise-bar

6. A guild-clerk assigns the pair ferrant–ore-dust as K1, on the grounds that ore-dust is what remains after a prise-bar scrapes loose fragments from a ferrant seam. Which one of the following assumptions is this assignment forced to make?

- (A) That scraping loose fragments with a prise-bar counts as “cold-working” in the sense K1 requires.
- (B) That ore-dust and stone-iron are the same substance.
- (C) That the prise-bar is itself made of ferrant.
- (D) That ore-dust is a living organism's shed part.

7. Which one of the following statements about the ledger is supported by the passage and the codes as they stand?

- (A) Every item that appears as the second term of a K-coded pair is something that did not exist, under that name, before the process described.
- (B) No K-coded pair involves an item obtained by tanning.
- (C) Each code applies to exactly one pair.
- (D) A substance that is cold-worked always belongs to code K1.

8. A second clerk argues: "Every pair in the ledger names a raw substance and something obtained from it. Prise-bar and ferrant is therefore also a codable pair, since a prise-bar is obtained from iron just as leaf-tin is obtained from ferrant." Which one of the following best identifies the flaw in this argument?

- (A) It assumes that because two things are both "obtained from iron," they stand in the same relation to each other that ferrant and leaf-tin do — when a prise-bar is a manufactured tool, and the passage never says it was drawn out of this guild's ferrant at all.
- (B) It assumes that iron and ferrant are different substances.
- (C) It assumes that leaf-tin is not a real product.
- (D) It assumes that tools cannot be made of m

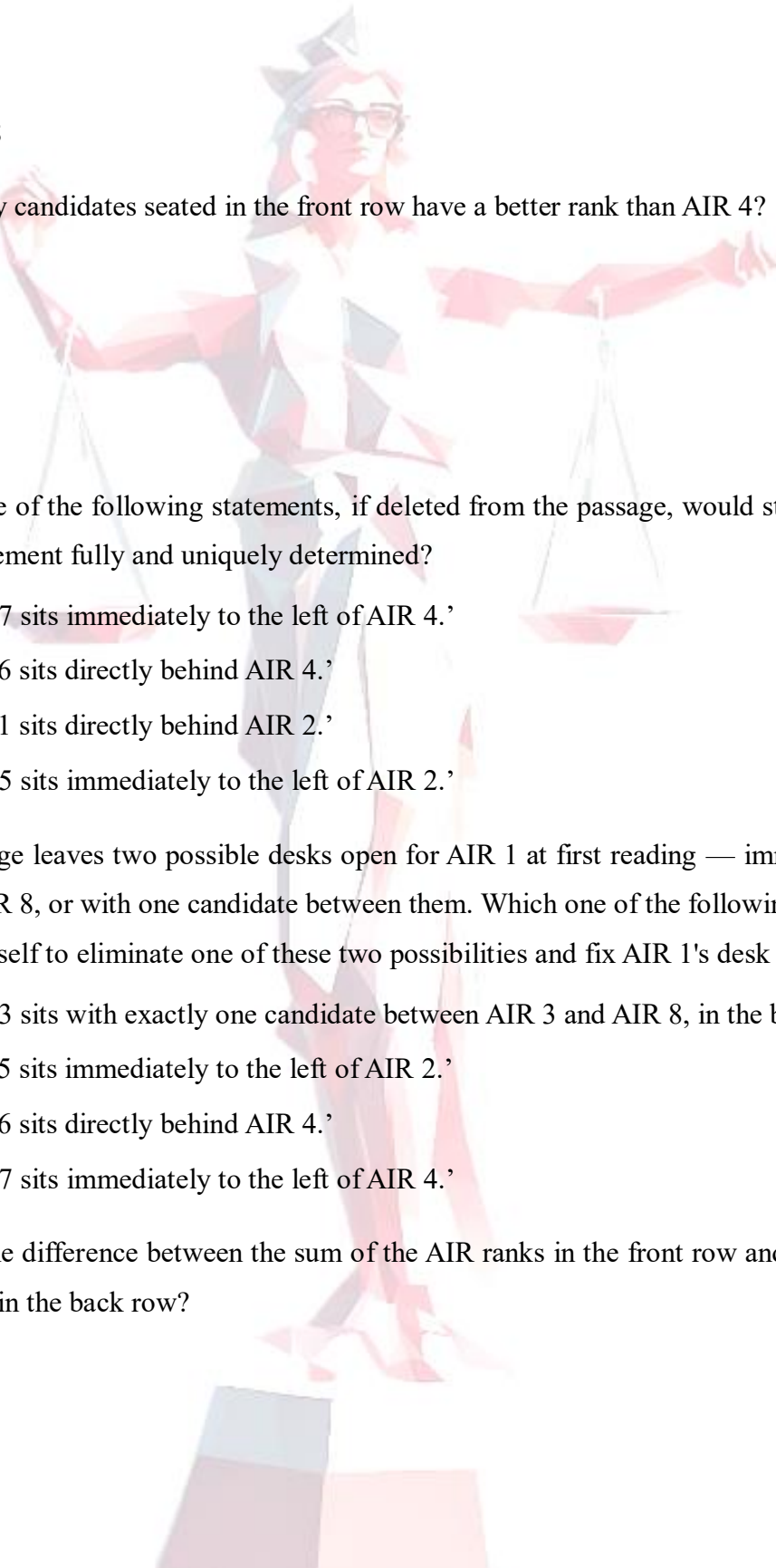
## PASSAGE 2

A mock-CLAT test hall has eight desks arranged in two rows of four, facing the invigilator's board. The front row's desks are numbered 1 to 4, left to right as the candidates themselves face the board. The back row's desks are numbered 5 to 8, in the same left-to-right order, with Desk 5 directly behind Desk 1, Desk 6 directly behind Desk 2, Desk 7 directly behind Desk 3, and Desk 8 directly behind Desk 4.

Eight candidates hold All-India Ranks (AIR) 1 to 8 from an earlier mock, one candidate to a rank and one candidate to a desk. A lower AIR number is the better rank. Throughout, 'between', 'left' and 'right' are measured only within a single row.

'In the back row, AIR 8 occupies the leftmost desk. AIR 1 sits somewhere to the right of AIR 8 in the same row, with no more than one candidate seated between them. Exactly one candidate sits between AIR 8 and AIR 3, who is also in the back row. AIR 6 sits directly behind AIR 4. AIR 1 sits directly behind AIR 2. AIR 5 sits immediately to the left of AIR 2. AIR 7 sits immediately to the left of AIR 4.'

9. Which one of the following candidates sits directly behind AIR 7?

- 
- (A) AIR 3
- (B) AIR 1
- (C) AIR 6
- (D) AIR 8
10. How many candidates seated in the front row have a better rank than AIR 4?
- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) None
- (D) Three
11. Which one of the following statements, if deleted from the passage, would still leave the seating arrangement fully and uniquely determined?
- (A) 'AIR 7 sits immediately to the left of AIR 4.'
- (B) 'AIR 6 sits directly behind AIR 4.'
- (C) 'AIR 1 sits directly behind AIR 2.'
- (D) 'AIR 5 sits immediately to the left of AIR 2.'
12. The passage leaves two possible desks open for AIR 1 at first reading — immediately to the right of AIR 8, or with one candidate between them. Which one of the following, if true, is sufficient by itself to eliminate one of these two possibilities and fix AIR 1's desk uniquely?
- (A) 'AIR 3 sits with exactly one candidate between AIR 3 and AIR 8, in the back row.'
- (B) 'AIR 5 sits immediately to the left of AIR 2.'
- (C) 'AIR 6 sits directly behind AIR 4.'
- (D) 'AIR 7 sits immediately to the left of AIR 4.'
13. What is the difference between the sum of the AIR ranks in the front row and the sum of the AIR ranks in the back row?
- (A) 0
- (B) 4
- (C) 2
- (D) 8
14. Which one of the following statements must be true?

- (A) The candidate at the leftmost front desk has a better rank than the candidate directly behind them.
- (B) The candidate at the rightmost back desk has the best rank in the back row.
- (C) Every front-row candidate has a better rank than every back-row candidate.
- (D) AIR 4 and AIR 6 sit in the same column, and AIR 4 has the worse rank of the two.
15. If AIR 2 and AIR 7 were to exchange desks, which one of the following would then be true?
- (A) AIR 3 would sit directly behind AIR 2.
- (B) AIR 1 would sit directly behind AIR 2.
- (C) AIR 6 would sit immediately to the right of AIR 2.
- (D) AIR 7 would sit immediately to the left of AIR 4.
16. Which one of the following pairs sit diagonally adjacent to each other (that is, one is directly behind an immediate neighbour of the other)?
- (A) AIR 4 and AIR 6
- (B) AIR 2 and AIR 3
- (C) AIR 5 and AIR 3
- (D) AIR 8 and AIR 4

### PASSAGE 3

The Nardo Basin Survey catalogues the following.

The kesla is a burrowing animal. It digs a chamber called a vurn and lives inside it. Each winter the kesla sheds a hard plate, the shel; ground shel yields nard, a red pigment.

The hurn is a river fish. It heaps gravel into a mound called a collar and shelters inside the mound. A hurn begins life as a norl. A hurn's discarded egg-case is the frill.

The tamme is a flying insect. It builds a papery nest, the gorse. Its immature stage is the lisp; every lisp becomes a tamme.

The odrid is a plant. Its fruit is the pell; ground pell yields kaff, the basin's flour. Surveyors cut odrid stems into wicks and burn them for light.

A brek is a stone blade. Pressed against odrid bark, a brek produces sap-cake.

Codes assigned so far — kesla–vurn: C7; tamme–gorse: C7; pell–kaff: P9; shel–nard: P9; lisp–tamme: D4; kesla–shel: M2; brek–sap–cake: T3.

17. Which one of the following pairs, if added to the table, would be coded C7?

- (A) odrid–wick
- (B) tamme–lisp
- (C) hurn–collar
- (D) hurn–frill

18. Which one of the following pairs, if added to the table, would be coded M2?

- (A) odrid–pell
- (B) hurn–frill
- (C) odrid–wick
- (D) hurn–collar

19. A surveyor observes that pressing a brek against a shel produces shel-dust, and on that basis assigns the pair brek–shel-dust the code P9. Which one of the following features of the two existing P9 pairs shows the assignment to be wrong?

- (A) In both existing P9 pairs the first item comes from a plant.
- (B) In both existing P9 pairs the second item is a pigment.
- (C) In both existing P9 pairs the two items have unrelated names, whereas “shel” recurs inside “shel-dust”.
- (D) In both existing P9 pairs the second item is obtained by grinding the first, and shel-dust is not obtained by grinding a brek.

20. The pair tamme–lisp is submitted for coding. Which one of the following is correct?

- (A) Not D4, because D4 as illustrated runs from the immature stage to the mature form, and no code in the table runs the other way.
- (B) D4, because D4 covers the relation between an organism’s immature and mature stages in either order.
- (C) M2, because the lisp is a part shed by the tamme.
- (D) C7, because the tamme produces the lisp.

21. kesla : nard :: odrid : ?

- (A) pell

(B) sap-cake

(C) kaff

(D) wick

22. A surveyor codes the pair *hurn*–*gravel* as C7. That assignment requires which one of the following assumptions?

(A) That a *hurn* builds more than one kind of shelter.

(B) That the material from which a shelter is made may itself be treated as the shelter.

(C) That *gravel* is shed by the *hurn*.

(D) That the *hurn*'s mound and the *kesla*'s chamber are made of the same material.

23. Exactly one of the following pairs stands in the same relation, and in the same direction, as *lisp* : *tamme*. Which?

(A) *hurn* : *norl*

(B) *pell* : *odrid*

(C) *shel* : *kesla*

(D) *norl* : *hurn*

24. Which one of the following statements about the table of codes is supported by the table as it stands?

(A) An item may appear as the first term of one coded pair and as the second term of another.

(B) No code links two items that are both non-living.

(C) Every coded pair contains at least one item produced by human action.

(D) Each code applies to exactly one pair.

## ANSWER KEY

### Question 1

Correct answer: (B) husk–husk–dust

### Question 2

Correct answer: (A) fry–brellow

### Question 3

Correct answer: (B) In every existing coded pair the two items are different substances, whereas stone-iron and ferrant are the same substance under two names.

### Question 4

Correct answer: (B) Incorrect, because every existing K-code pair names a raw material and a product obtained from it, and a prise-bar is a tool used to reach ferrant, not a product obtained from it.

### Question 5

Correct answer: (B) cast-block

### Question 6

Correct answer: (A) That scraping loose fragments with a prise-bar counts as “cold-working” in the sense K1 requires.

### Question 7

Correct answer: (A) Every item that appears as the second term of a K-coded pair is something that did not exist, under that name, before the process described.

### Question 8

Correct answer: (A) It assumes that because two things are both “obtained from iron,” they stand in the same relation to each other that ferrant and leaf-tin do — when a prise-bar is a manufactured tool, and the passage never says it was drawn out of this guild's ferrant at all.

**Question 9**

Correct answer: (A) AIR 3

**Question 10**

Correct answer: (A) One

**Question 11**

Correct answer: (A) 'AIR 7 sits immediately to the left of AIR 4.'

**Question 12**

Correct answer: (A) 'AIR 3 sits with exactly one candidate between AIR 3 and AIR 8, in the back row.'

**Question 13**

Correct answer: (A) 0

**Question 14**

Correct answer: (A) The candidate at the leftmost front desk has a better rank than the candidate directly behind them.

**Question 15**

Correct answer: (A) AIR 3 would sit directly behind AIR 2.

**Question 16**

Correct answer: (B) AIR 2 and AIR 3

**Question 17.**

Correct answer: (C) hurn-collar — a shelter the organism builds and lives in, matching the kesla-vurn / tamme-gorse pattern.

**Question 18.**

Correct answer (B) hurn-frill — a part the organism discards, matching the kesla-shel ("sheds") pattern.

**Question 19.**

Correct answer (D) Both existing P9 pairs involve grinding the first item to obtain the second; shel-dust is produced by pressing a brek against a shel, not by grinding the brek.

**Question 20.**

Correct answer (A) D4 (lisp-tamme) runs immature → mature; tamme-lisp reverses that direction, and no code in the table runs mature → immature.

**Question 21.**

Correct answer (C) kaff — the ground product of odrid's fruit (pell), paralleling nard as the ground product of kesla's shed plate (shel).

**Question 22.**

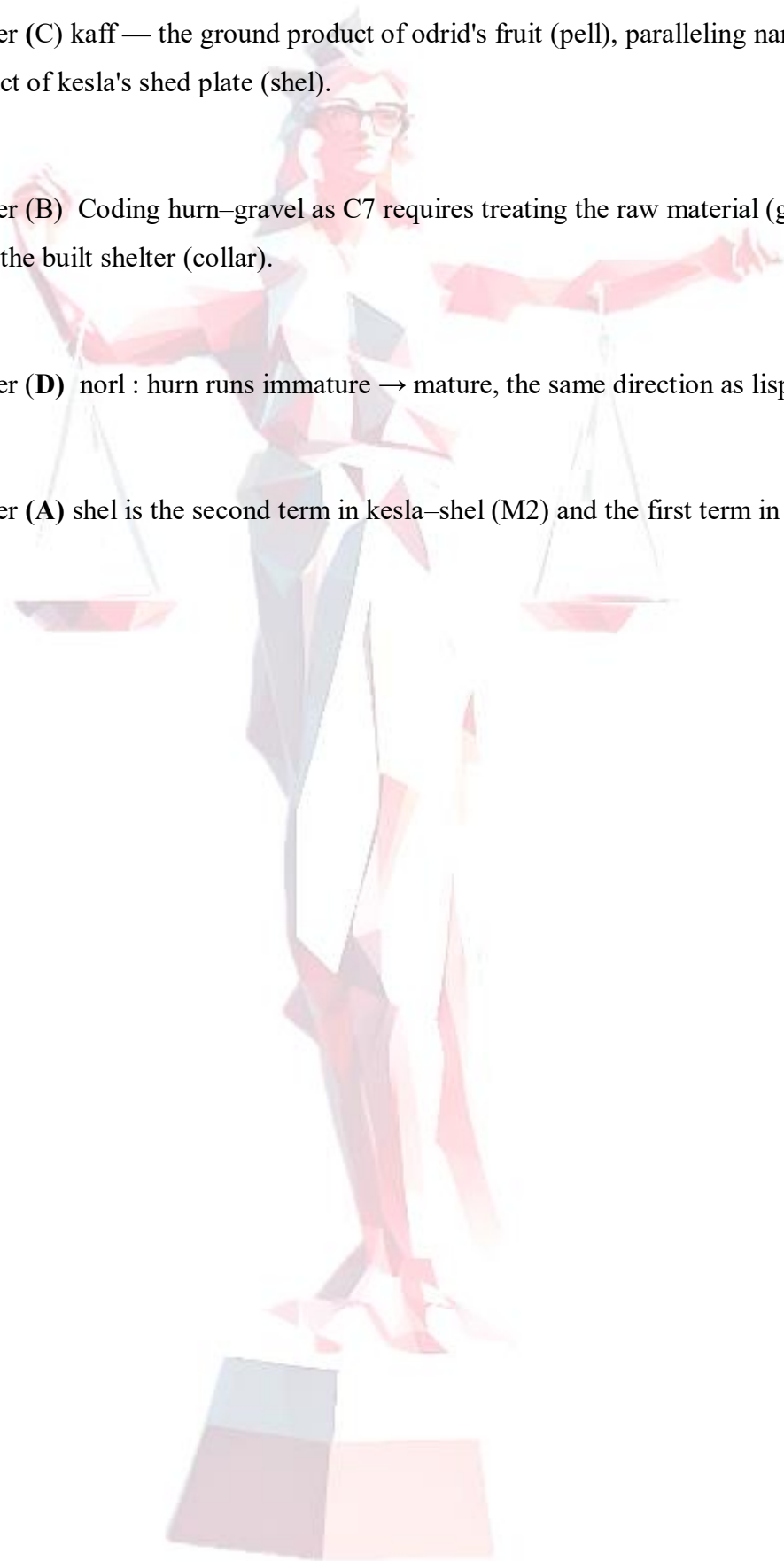
Correct answer (B) Coding hurn–gravel as C7 requires treating the raw material (gravel) as equivalent to the built shelter (collar).

**Question 23.**

Correct answer (D) norl : hurn runs immature → mature, the same direction as lisp : tamme.

**Question 24.**

Correct answer (A) shel is the second term in kesla–shel (M2) and the first term in shel–nard (P9).





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