CLAT Community

daily QT

SECTIONAL TEST

112 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

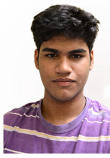

ALL INDIA RANK **79**
SUHIT KENDURKAR


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

A N D M A N Y M O R E .

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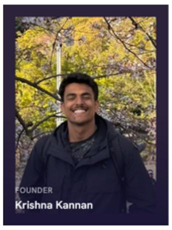
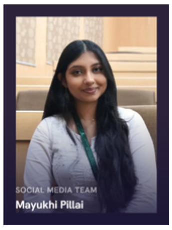
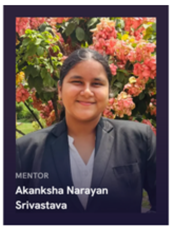
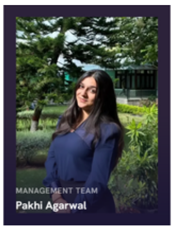
OUR COURSES

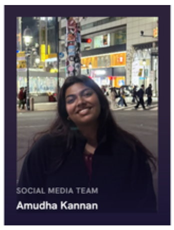
OUR MENTORS











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.

DAILY QT

SECTION 1

Wheelsmith Cycles buys second-hand bicycles at a weekly auction and refurbishes them in its own workshop before reselling them under three in-house names: Ranger, Falcon and Comet. For costing purposes, the cost price (CP) of any bicycle is always taken as the auction price plus whatever the workshop spends on refurbishment for that bicycle; the marked price (MP) is then fixed at a percentage above CP, and discounts are sometimes layered on top of MP during clearance drives or bulk sales to cycling clubs. Unless a question states otherwise, the standing costing rules for each model this month are as follows: a Ranger's refurbishment spend is 25% of its auction price and it is marked up 20% over CP; a Falcon's refurbishment spend is also 25% of its auction price and it is marked up 40% over CP. Each question below is an independent pricing episode from this month's business at Wheelsmith Cycles.

Q1. A Ranger bicycle bought this month at the weekly auction was refurbished and marked up exactly according to the standing rule stated above, and sold for ₹9,000. What was its auction price?

(A) ₹5,625

(B) ₹5,760

(C) ₹6,000

(D) ₹7,500

Q2. A Falcon bicycle's true cost price (auction price plus refurbishment) turned out to be ₹8,000. However, when fixing the marked price, the shop mistakenly worked from an incomplete cost estimate of ₹6,400 — a hidden ₹1,600 frame repair had not yet been discovered — and marked the bicycle up by the standard 40% on that incomplete figure. The bicycle was then sold during a clearance drive at a 25% discount on this marked price. What was Wheelsmith's actual profit or loss percentage, calculated on the bicycle's true cost price?

(A) Gain of 15%

(B) Gain of 5%

(C) Loss of 16%

(D) Loss of 20%

Q3. For a monsoon clearance sale, a Comet bicycle costing the shop ₹5,000 was marked up by 60% over its cost price — higher than Comet's usual markup, to leave room for heavy discounting during the sale. A first discount of 10% was applied to the marked price at the start of the sale. A second, steeper discount was then applied on top of the first, bringing the shop's overall profit down to exactly 8% on cost price. What was the second discount?

(A) 22.5%

(B) 25%

(C) 32.5%

(D) 36%

Q4. Two bicycles were sold on the same afternoon, each for the same price of ₹12,000. On one, Wheelsmith made a gain of 20%; on the other, it suffered a loss of 20%. Taking both sales together, what was Wheelsmith's overall result?

(A) No profit, no loss

(B) Loss of 2%

(C) Gain of 4%

(D) Loss of 4%

Q5. This month, Wheelsmith purchased a batch of Ranger, Falcon and Comet bicycles together, spending a combined ₹36,000 on their cost prices in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5 respectively. The Ranger and Falcon units each earned an actual profit of 20% on their individual cost price. The Comet units, however, had to be cleared at an actual loss of 10% after a minor design recall. What was Wheelsmith's overall profit or loss percentage on the entire batch?

(A) 7.5%

(B) 10%

(C) 12.5%

(D) 20%

Q6. Wheelsmith is refurbishing a fresh consignment of 20 Comet bicycles this month, with each bicycle's true cost price (auction price plus refurbishment) working out to ₹5,000. Before this true figure was finalised, the shop's original estimate had been ₹4,600 per bicycle — it later turned out that a ₹400 per-bicycle registration charge, applicable to the whole consignment, had been left out of the original costing. Working off that original ₹4,600 estimate, Wheelsmith had already marked up and sold 12 of the 20 bicycles at a fixed price of ₹5,750 each, with no discount. At what price must each of the remaining 8 bicycles now be sold if Wheelsmith is to achieve an overall profit of exactly 20% on the TRUE combined cost price of all 20 bicycles in the consignment?

(A) ₹5,175

(B) ₹6,000

(C) ₹6,375

(D) ₹7,000

SECTION 2

The Ballymore Racing Syndicate was founded by three partners, Devraj, Farah and Om, at the start of a twelve-month racing year, to jointly own and trade racehorses. Unless a question states otherwise, any partner who joins the syndicate later in the year is treated as invested only from the month they actually join, and profit on a horse owned jointly by two or more partners is always shared in proportion to each partner's capital multiplied by the number of months that money was at work — never by capital alone and never by a plain headcount split. Horses are bought and later resold, sometimes at a gain and sometimes at a loss depending on form and market demand, and the syndicate has occasionally taken on an additional partner partway through the year to help fund a promising purchase. Each question below is an independent episode from the syndicate's current racing year.

Q7. To buy their first horse of the season, Devraj, Farah and Om contributed capital in the ratio 5 : 6 : 8 respectively. Om's contribution exceeded Devraj's by ₹90,000. By how much did Om's contribution exceed Farah's?

(A) ₹30,000

(B) ₹60,000

(C) ₹90,000

(D) ₹2,40,000

Q8. Devraj and Farah jointly own the horse Aurora, in which their stakes are in the ratio 3 : 4. Farah and Om jointly own a different horse, Blaze, in which their stakes are in the ratio 5 : 2. This season, Farah happens to have invested exactly ₹40,000 in Aurora and also exactly ₹40,000 in Blaze. What is the ratio of Devraj's stake (in Aurora) to Om's stake (in Blaze)?

(A) 3 : 2

(B) 3 : 10

(C) 8 : 15

(D) 15 : 8

Q9. Devraj invested ₹1,80,000 in a new horse at the very start of the racing year. Kiran, a new partner, joined the syndicate and put ₹3,00,000 into the same horse after 8 months of the racing year had already gone by. In what ratio should Devraj and Kiran share this horse's profit at the end of the twelve-month year?

(A) 1 : 5

(B) 3 : 5

(C) 9 : 5

(D) 9 : 10

Q10. Farah and Om jointly bought the horse Solstice for a cost price of ₹5,00,000; Farah's ₹2,00,000 was invested for the full twelve months, while Om joined in and invested ₹3,00,000 after 4 months had already gone by. Solstice was later sold at a profit of 18%. What is Om's share of the profit from this sale?

(A) ₹30,000

(B) ₹45,000

(C) ₹54,000

(D) ₹2,95,000

Q11. Devraj, Farah and Om jointly bought the horse Meridian, splitting its cost price in the ratio 4 : 5 : 7; Devraj's own share of the cost price was ₹1,00,000. Meridian was later sold at a total profit of ₹64,000. Because Devraj personally arranged the sale, the syndicate's rules entitle him to a flat handler's fee of ₹4,000 out of this profit before the rest is split in the partners' usual 4 : 5 : 7 ratio. What overall percentage gain did Devraj make on his own original investment in Meridian (including his fee)?

(A) 4.75%

(B) 15%

(C) 16%

(D) 19%

Q12. The syndicate spent a combined ₹1,44,000 buying two horses, Elysian and Titan, with the capital split between them in the ratio 5 : 7. Elysian was later sold at a profit of 20%, while Titan had to be sold at a loss of 4%. What was the syndicate's overall profit or loss percentage on the ₹1,44,000 spent on these two horses together?

(A) 6%

(B) 8%

(C) 10%

(D) 16%

ANSWER KEY

Section 1 — Wheelsmith Cycles (Profit, Loss & Discount)

Question 1

Correct answer: (C) ₹6,000

Question 2

Correct answer: (C) Loss of 16%

Question 3

Correct answer: (B) 25%

Question 4

Correct answer: (D) Loss of 4%

Question 5

Correct answer: (A) 7.5%

Question 6

Correct answer: (C) ₹6,375

Section 2 — Ballymore Racing Syndicate (Ratio and Proportion, incl. Synthesis)

Question 7

Correct answer: (B) ₹60,000

Question 8

Correct answer: (D) 15 : 8

Question 9

Correct answer: (C) 9 : 5

Question 10

Correct answer: (B) ₹45,000

Question 11

Correct answer: (D) 19%

Question 12

Correct answer: (A) 6%

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