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daily
AR

SECTIONAL TEST

103 DAYS TO GO FOR
CLAT 2027



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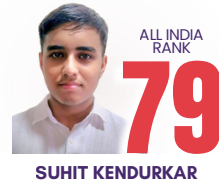


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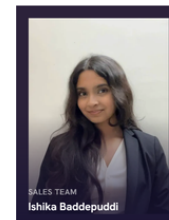
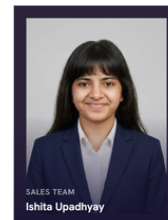
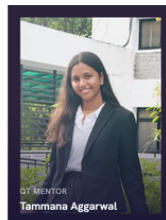
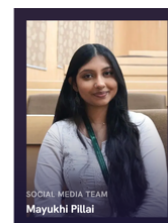
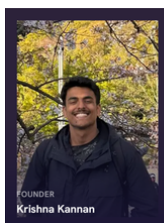
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OUR COURSES



OUR MENTORS



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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 — Nights at Kestrel Ridge

Kestrel Ridge Observatory has been tracking a slow-brightening variable star, KR-19, since the start of its monitoring programme. The observatory does not publish the star's raw brightness index directly; instead, each night's published Visibility Score equals that night's raw index minus twice the number of nights that have elapsed since monitoring began (so nothing is subtracted on Night 1, two points are subtracted on Night 2, four on Night 3, and so on). The Visibility Scores logged for the first five nights, in order, were 2, 1, 5, 12, and 37. Observatory protocol requires that any night's raw index be flagged for re-measurement if it exceeds four times the raw index recorded exactly two nights earlier. The observatory separately monitors a second star, Vela-9, whose raw index follows the same night-to-night rule as KR-19's; cloud cover meant Vela-9's first three nights were never recorded, but its Night 4 and Night 5 raw indices were confirmed at 40 and 97 respectively.

Q1. Based on the pattern in the observatory's Visibility Scores, what Visibility Score will be logged on Night 6?

- (A) 89
- (B) 99
- (C) 87
- (D) 43

Q2. What Visibility Score will be logged on Night 8?

- (A) 531
- (B) 515
- (C) 517
- (D) 199

Q3. What is the sum of the Visibility Scores logged on Nights 4, 5, and 6?

- (A) 162
- (B) 138

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(C) 132

(D) 69

Q4. Using the same recurrence that governs KR-19, what must Vela-9's Night 3 raw index have been?

(A) 57

(B) -23

(C) -19

(D) 19

Q5. Under the observatory's re-measurement protocol, how many of the raw indices recorded on Nights 3 through 8 get flagged for re-measurement?

(A) 0

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 3

Q6. Suppose KR-19's Night 1 raw index had instead been 5 (with Night 2's raw index unchanged at 3), and the same recurrence continued to apply. What would Night 4's raw index become?

(A) 18

(B) 27

(C) 23

(D) 19

Passage 2 — The Whitmore Shelf-Code

The Whitmore Rare Books Conservation Studio assigns every manuscript entering its care a numerical shelf-code, generated from the manuscript's title according to a fixed rule that conservators memorise during training. Two worked examples appear on the studio's reference

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card: FOLIO is coded as 105, and QUARTO is coded as 192. New apprentices are expected to work out the rule from these two examples before cataloguing their first manuscript unsupervised. For two-word titles, the studio's practice is to apply the same rule to each word separately and add the two resulting numbers together, as it did when it catalogued the commonplace-book INDEX RERUM. Every shelf-code card also records decorative details, such as the acquisition year, the shelving room, and the donor's name, purely for the studio's archive; none of these figures ever enter the shelf-code calculation itself.

Q7. Given that FOLIO is coded as 105 and QUARTO is coded as 192, which of the following manuscript titles carries the code 180 under the same rule?

- (A) DECADE
- (B) ATOMIC
- (C) CANVAS
- (D) OCTAVO

Q8. Following the studio's practice for two-word titles, what is the shelf-code for INDEX RERUM?

- (A) 320
- (B) 220
- (C) 165
- (D) 155

Q9. Suppose the studio revised its rule so that the code equals the PRODUCT of the first and last letters' positions (instead of their sum), still multiplied by the word's length. Under this revised rule, what would QUARTO's code be?

- (A) 255
- (B) 1530
- (C) 192
- (D) 1520

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Q10. Which of the following statements about the studio's original coding rule (sum of first and last letter positions, multiplied by word length) must always be true?

- I. Two different titles of the same length can never carry the same code.
 - II. A palindromic title's first-letter position and last-letter position must be equal.
 - III. If a title's length is doubled while its first and last letters stay the same, its code exactly doubles.
- (A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) All three (I, II and III)
(D) II and III only

Q11. A newly acquired manuscript's title has exactly 8 letters and carries the shelf-code 176. Both its first and last letters are vowels (A=1, E=5, I=9, O=15, U=21 in alphabet position). Which pair of first-and-last letters is consistent with this code?

- (A) A and U
(B) E and O
(C) I and U
(D) A and O

Q12. Arranged from smallest to largest, which title's shelf-code is the median of these five: FOLIO (105), QUARTO (192), OCTAVO (180), DECADE (54), and CANVAS (132)?

- (A) OCTAVO
(B) FOLIO
(C) CANVAS
(D) QUARTO

Passage 3 — The Founders' Day Puzzle Hunt

Kestrel Ridge Observatory's public data feed and Whitmore Studio's shelf-coding convention both came to the attention of the Founders' Day Puzzle Hunt Committee, who built the event's

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climactic challenge around them. Each checkpoint's clue word is run through Whitmore's shelf-coding rule exactly as before: first letter's alphabet position plus last letter's alphabet position, then multiplied by a number. The multiplier, however, is not the clue word's own letter-count. Instead, for the clue word assigned to Checkpoint n , the multiplier is Kestrel Ridge's Visibility Score for Night n , taken from the same observatory log described earlier. Teams are given the six clue words in order, MAZE, TRAIL, SECRET, ECHO, RIDDLE, and ORACLE for Checkpoints 1 through 6, and must recover each checkpoint's code themselves before the final envelope will open.

Q13. What is Checkpoint 4's code?

- (A) 80
- (B) 360
- (C) 100
- (D) 240

Q14. One checkpoint's code is 1780. Which clue word does it belong to?

- (A) ORACLE
- (B) RIDDLE
- (C) SECRET
- (D) ECHO

Q15. What is Checkpoint 2's code?

- (A) 160
- (B) 96
- (C) 32
- (D) 29

Q16. A printing error at Checkpoint 5 used Checkpoint 6's Visibility Score as the multiplier instead of Checkpoint 5's own. What code would this error produce?

- (A) 851

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(B) 2047

(C) 534

(D) 2277

Q17. Before assigning the checkpoints, the Committee re-checked the observatory log. What is the Visibility Score for Night 7?

(A) 222

(B) 234

(C) 220

(D) 95

Q18. Which checkpoint's code is the second-highest among all six?

(A) Checkpoint 4

(B) Checkpoint 6

(C) Checkpoint 5

(D) Checkpoint 3

Q19. Using Whitmore's ORIGINAL rule (actual word length, not a Visibility-Score substitute), what is the shelf-code for the manuscript title INCUNABLE?

(A) 140

(B) 126

(C) 117

(D) 81

Q20. If a review found that Night 3's raw index had been mis-recorded and should have been 11 instead of 9 (Nights 1 and 2 unaffected), would this change Checkpoint 6's code, which depends on the Visibility Score for Night 6?

(A) No — only Checkpoint 3's own code would be affected

(B) No — Visibility Scores for later nights are computed independently of earlier nights

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(C) Yes, but only Checkpoint 4's code would change, not Checkpoint 6's

(D) Yes — the error propagates forward through Nights 4, 5, and 6, changing V(6) and therefore Checkpoint 6's code

Q21. If the Committee added a seventh checkpoint using the clue word LABYRINTH and Night 7's Visibility Score as the multiplier, what code would result?

(A) 180

(B) 4680

(C) 4440

(D) 1780

Q22. Using Whitmore's ORIGINAL rule (actual word length), what is the shelf-code for the manuscript title MARGINALIA?

(A) 126

(B) 140

(C) 154

(D) 150

Q23. To confirm that Checkpoint 5's code (851) is correct, which of the following pieces of information about RIDDLE is NOT needed?

(A) Its first letter's alphabet position (18)

(B) Its last letter's alphabet position (5)

(C) Night 5's raw index before correction (45)

(D) Its actual letter-count (6)

Q24. Which of the following statements about the six checkpoint codes is/are true?

I. Checkpoint 2's code (32) is smaller than Checkpoint 1's code (36).

II. If the Committee had used raw indices instead of Visibility Scores throughout, every checkpoint's code would have increased.

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III. Checkpoint 6's code is more than twice Checkpoint 5's code.

- (A) I and III only
- (B) I only
- (C) II and III only
- (D) All three (I, II, and III)



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ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Q1. Correct Answer: (A) 89

Explanation: First reconstruct the raw brightness index for each night from the published Visibility Score, using the stated correction (raw index = Visibility Score + twice the nights elapsed): Night 1: $2+0=2$. Night 2: $1+2=3$. Night 3: $5+4=9$. Night 4: $12+6=18$. Night 5: $37+8=45$. Testing these five reconstructed values shows they satisfy a consistent rule from Night 3 onward: each night's raw index equals the previous night's raw index plus three times the raw index from two nights earlier (Night 3: $3+3\times 2=9$ ✓; Night 4: $9+3\times 3=18$ ✓; Night 5: $18+3\times 9=45$ ✓). Applying the same rule to Night 6: raw index = $45+3\times 18 = 99$. Converting back to a Visibility Score by subtracting twice the elapsed nights ($2\times 5=10$): $99-10 = 89$.

Q2. Correct Answer: (C) 517

Explanation: Continuing the established chain: Night 6 raw index = 99 (from Q1). Night 7 = $99+3\times 45 = 234$. Night 8 = $234+3\times 99 = 531$. Visibility Score = $531 - 2\times 7 = 531-14 = 517$.

Q3. Correct Answer: (B) 138

Explanation: From the established chain: Night 4 Visibility Score = 12, Night 5 = 37, Night 6 = 89. Sum = $12+37+89 = 138$.

Q4. Correct Answer: (D) 19

Explanation: Vela-9 obeys the same raw-index recurrence as KR-19: each night's raw index equals the previous night's plus three times the index from two nights earlier. So Night 5 = Night 4 + $3\times(\text{Night 3})$, i.e. $97 = 40 + 3\times(\text{Night 3})$, giving Night 3 = $(97-40)\div 3 = 57\div 3 = 19$.

Q5. Correct Answer: (C) 6

Explanation: The protocol flags Night n if its raw index exceeds four times the raw index from Night $(n-2)$. Checking each night from 3 to 8: Night 3: 9 vs $4\times 2=8$ (flagged). Night 4: 18 vs $4\times 3=12$ (flagged). Night 5: 45 vs $4\times 9=36$ (flagged). Night 6: 99 vs $4\times 18=72$ (flagged). Night 7: 234 vs $4\times 45=180$ (flagged). Night 8: 531 vs $4\times 99=396$ (flagged). All six nights are flagged — because the raw index is strictly increasing, the previous night's index is always larger than the index from two nights before it, so the recurrence step alone already guarantees the flag at KR-19's growth rate.

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Q6. Correct Answer: (B) 27

Explanation: With Night 1's raw index reset to 5 (Night 2 unchanged at 3), the recurrence must be reapplied from scratch: Night 3 = $3+3\times 5 = 18$. Night 4 = $18+3\times 3 = 27$.

Q7. Correct Answer: (D) OCTAVO

Explanation: Test the rule "code = (first letter's position + last letter's position) $\times$ word length" against both examples. FOLIO: F=6, O=15, sum=21, length 5, $21\times 5=105$ ✓. QUARTO: Q=17, O=15, sum=32, length 6, $32\times 6=192$ ✓. Applying it to each candidate: OCTAVO (O=15, O=15, sum=30, length 6): $30\times 6=180$ — a match. DECADE gives 54, ATOMIC gives 24, CANVAS gives 132. Only OCTAVO produces 180.

Q8. Correct Answer: (A) 320

Explanation: The studio codes a two-word title by coding each word separately and adding the results. INDEX: I=9, X=24, sum=33, length 5, code=165. RERUM: R=18, M=13, sum=31, length 5, code=155. Total = $165+155 = 320$.

Q9. Correct Answer: (B) 1530

Explanation: Under the revised rule, code = (first $\times$ last) $\times$ length. For QUARTO: first=17, last=15, product=255, length=6, code= $255\times 6=1530$.

Q10. Correct Answer: (D) II and III only

Explanation: Statement I is false: the code depends only on the SUM of the first and last letter positions, not on which specific letters produced it, so two different words of the same length can share a code. Statement II is true: a palindrome's first letter equals its last letter, so their alphabet positions must be equal. Statement III is true: with first+last held fixed, code=(first+last) $\times$ length, so doubling length alone exactly doubles the code.

Q11. Correct Answer: (A) A and U

Explanation: Code = (first+last) $\times$ length, so $176 = (\text{first}+\text{last})\times 8$, giving first+last = 22. Testing each vowel pair: A+U = $1+21 = 22$ ✓. E+O = 20. I+U = 30. A+O = 16. Only A and U sum to 22.

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Q12. Correct Answer: (C) CANVAS

Explanation: Sorting all five codes — DECADE (54), FOLIO (105), CANVAS (132), OCTAVO (180), QUARTO (192) — the middle (third) value is 132, which belongs to CANVAS.

Q13. Correct Answer: (D) 240

Explanation: Checkpoint 4's multiplier is Night 4's Visibility Score, not ECHO's own length. ECHO: E=5, O=15, sum=20. Night 4's Visibility Score (established in Passage 1) is 12. Code = $20 \times 12 = 240$.

Q14. Correct Answer: (A) ORACLE

Explanation: Compute each candidate's code under the Hunt's rule and compare to 1780. ORACLE: O=15, E=5, sum=20; Night 6's Visibility Score=89; code= $20 \times 89 = 1780$ ✓. RIDDLE gives 851, SECRET gives 195, ECHO gives 240. Only ORACLE matches.

Q15. Correct Answer: (C) 32

Explanation: TRAIL: T=20, L=12, sum=32. Night 2's Visibility Score is 1 (from Passage 1: 1, 5, 12, 37 were Nights 2–5). Code = $32 \times 1 = 32$.

Q16. Correct Answer: (B) 2047

Explanation: Under the described mix-up, RIDDLE's letter-sum (23) is multiplied by Checkpoint 6's Visibility Score (89) instead of Checkpoint 5's own (37): $23 \times 89 = 2047$.

Q17. Correct Answer: (A) 222

Explanation: Continuing KR-19's raw-index recurrence: Night 6=99, Night 7= $99 + 3 \times 45 = 234$. Visibility Score = $234 - 2 \times 6 = 234 - 12 = 222$.

Q18. Correct Answer: (C) Checkpoint 5

Explanation: Compute all six checkpoint codes: CP1 (MAZE)=36, CP2 (TRAIL)=32, CP3 (SECRET)=195, CP4 (ECHO)=240, CP5 (RIDDLE)=851, CP6 (ORACLE)=1780. Ranked highest to lowest: CP6, CP5, CP4, CP3, CP1, CP2. The second-highest is Checkpoint 5.

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Q19. Correct Answer: (B) 126

Explanation: INCUNABLE has 9 letters. First letter I=9, last letter E=5, sum=14. Code= $14 \times 9 = 126$.

Q20. Correct Answer: (D) Yes — the error propagates forward through Nights 4, 5, and 6, changing V(6) and therefore Checkpoint 6's code

Explanation: Night 6's raw index depends on Night 5's and Night 4's raw indices ($I_6 = I_5 + 3 \times I_4$), which in turn depend on Night 3's ($I_4 = I_3 + 3 \times I_2$, $I_5 = I_4 + 3 \times I_3$). So an error in Night 3's raw index changes I_4 , which changes I_5 , which changes I_6 — and therefore changes Night 6's Visibility Score and Checkpoint 6's code.

Q21. Correct Answer: (C) 4440

Explanation: LABYRINTH: first letter L=12, last letter H=8, sum=20. Night 7's Visibility Score (from Q17) is 222. Code= $20 \times 222 = 4440$.

Q22. Correct Answer: (B) 140

Explanation: MARGINALIA has 10 letters. First letter M=13, last letter A=1, sum=14. Code= $14 \times 10 = 140$.

Q23. Correct Answer: (D) Its actual letter-count (6)

Explanation: Checkpoint 5's code uses RIDDLE's first and last letter positions (needed) and Night 5's Visibility Score, $V(5)=37$, as the multiplier (also needed). RIDDLE's actual letter-count is never used at all under the Hunt's modified rule. Night 5's raw index before correction (45) IS needed indirectly, since $V(5)=45-2 \times 4=37$.

Q24. Correct Answer: (A) I and III only

Explanation: I: Checkpoint 2's code (32) is indeed smaller than Checkpoint 1's (36) — true. II: At Night 1, nights elapsed = 0, so the Visibility Score equals the raw index exactly — Checkpoint 1's code would NOT increase if raw indices were used instead, so "every checkpoint's code would increase" is false. III: Checkpoint 6 = 1780, twice Checkpoint 5 = $2 \times 851 = 1702$. Since $1780 > 1702$, Checkpoint 6's code is indeed more than twice Checkpoint 5's — true. So I and III only are true.

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