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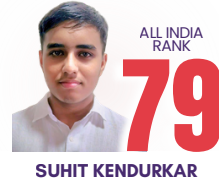


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1 in every 4 of CLAT Community's students
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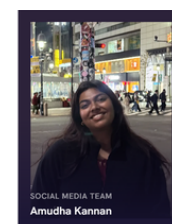
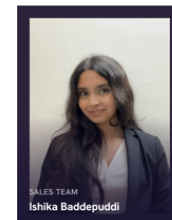
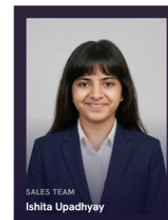
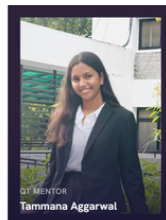
AND
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MORE.

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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 — SUNDARGRAM COOPERATIVE DAIRY UNION

The Sundargram Cooperative Dairy Union collects milk each morning from four village centres before trucking it to its central chilling plant. A survey attributes spoilage to two distinct mechanisms: heat exposure during transit, which the union's own records show worsens at a steady 1 percentage point of spoilage for every 3 km travelled, and extra uninsulated overnight storage at centres visited only on alternate days rather than daily. The board is weighing four proposals: (I) install portable chilling units at the alternate-day centres, ₹6,00,000 one-time from this year's capital budget; (II) add trucks so every centre is visited daily, ₹2,40,000 per year from the separate operating budget; (III) replace collection cans fleet-wide with insulated cans, ₹9,00,000 one-time from the capital budget, halving heat-driven spoilage everywhere but leaving overnight storage untouched; (IV) halve the milk accepted from Belwa, diverting the rest to a private dairy. This year's capital budget is capped at ₹6,00,000; the union sells any surplus milk at ₹45/litre. The board's stated target is to bring total daily spoilage below 100 litres.

Centre	Volume (L/day)	Distance (km)	Visit pattern	Spoilage rate
Kothi	900	6	Daily	2%
Rampura	800	15	Daily	5%
Belwa	600	9	Alternate-day	15%
Dungra	400	3	Alternate-day	7%

Q1. Using the union's own heat-spoilage formula, which of the four proposed actions correctly targets the actual mechanism responsible for Belwa's and Dungra's disproportionately high spoilage rates?

- (A) Only Action III, since it is the only proposal that touches every centre's spoilage rate.
- (B) Both Action I and Action II — either fixes the same, correctly diagnosed cause.
- (C) Only Action I, since portable chilling units are the more thorough technical fix.
- (D) Only Action II, since it is the proposal that specifically mentions daily visits.

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Q2. If the union implements Action II alone, does total daily spoilage fall below the board's 100-litre target, and what is the new total?

- (A) No — new total = 104 litres, still above target.
- (B) Yes — new total = 96 litres.
- (C) Yes — new total = 80 litres.
- (D) Cannot be determined without knowing the union's daily milk price.

Q3. Comparing Action I and Action II over a 3-year horizon — both produce numerically identical spoilage reduction — which costs the union less in total, and by how much?

- (A) Action II, cheaper by ₹3,60,000.
- (B) Action II, cheaper by ₹1,20,000.
- (C) Cannot be determined, since milk prices may change over the 3 years.
- (D) Action I, cheaper by ₹1,20,000.

Q4. Under Action IV — halving Belwa's accepted milk to 300 L/day, diverted to a private dairy, with Belwa's spoilage rate unchanged at 15% — does this serve the union's objective of maximising the volume of union-collected milk reaching its own plant unspoiled?

- (A) No — usable milk from Belwa falls from 510 L/day to 255 L/day, even though spoiled volume also falls.
- (B) Yes — spoiled volume at Belwa nearly halves, from 90 L to 45 L/day.
- (C) Yes — since the spoilage rate itself stays unchanged at 15%, nothing about Belwa's situation gets worse.
- (D) Cannot be determined without knowing the private dairy's own spoilage rate.

Q5. The Managing Director proposes implementing both Action II (₹2,40,000/year, operating budget) and Action III (₹9,00,000 one-time, capital budget) this year. The capital budget is capped at ₹6,00,000 with no exceptions. Is this combined plan feasible as proposed, and if not, what is the minimum additional capital required?

- (A) Not feasible; needs ₹5,40,000 more, since both proposals draw on the same capped capital budget.

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(B) Not feasible; needs ₹3,00,000 more in capital budget — Action II is unaffected, since it draws on the separate operating budget.

(C) Feasible as proposed, since the two proposals' combined cost is within the union's overall resources.

(D) Not feasible; needs ₹9,00,000 more, since neither proposal can proceed without full funding.

Q6. To determine whether Action II alone brings total daily spoilage below the board's 100-litre target (as in Q2), which one of the following facts stated in the passage is NOT required?

(A) The distances of Kothi and Rampura from the plant.

(B) Belwa's and Dungra's current spoilage rates.

(C) The price at which the union sells surplus milk (₹45/litre).

(D) Dungra's daily collection volume (400 L).

PASSAGE 2 — KANAKPUR RING ROAD SPEED CAMERAS

Kanakpur Municipal Corporation installed automated speed cameras on Ring Road in January 2027. Accidents fell from an average of 340 per quarter before installation to 210 per quarter after; the cameras collected ₹1.2 crore in fines in their first quarter. Six public statements followed. The Traffic Commissioner told the council: “Our cameras work because they are an effective way to reduce accidents.” The Citizens' Safety Group noted individual drivers now slow near camera poles, and concluded Ring Road must be Kanakpur's safest road overall. A newspaper editorial, noting the city-wide accident rate fell, inferred that all ten of the city's traffic zones must have seen a similar decline. An insurance report warned that accepting this scheme would inevitably lead to city-wide algorithmic policing and the end of human judgement in road safety altogether. A rival council member dismissed the scheme's traffic engineer's safety claims because he has never held elected office. A road-safety NGO argued the scheme will cut accidents by exactly the same margin as seatbelt laws did in another state twenty years ago, since both are simply “enforcement measures.”

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Q7. The Traffic Commissioner told the council: “Our cameras work because they are an effective way to reduce accidents.” What flaw does this statement commit?

- (A) Hasty generalisation — draws a broad conclusion from too small a sample.
- (B) False dilemma — presents only two options when more exist.
- (C) Appeal to irrelevant authority — relies on the speaker's own credentials rather than evidence.
- (D) Circular reasoning — the claim (“cameras work”) and its justification (“effective at reducing accidents”) say the same thing in different words, so no independent evidence is actually offered.

Q8. The Citizens' Safety Group noted individual drivers now slow near camera poles, and concluded Ring Road must be Kanakpur's safest road overall. What flaw does this commit?

- (A) Fallacy of composition — a property observed in individual drivers near camera poles is wrongly extended to the road as a whole, without any city-wide comparison actually being made.
- (B) Fallacy of division — a property of the whole is wrongly assumed to hold for each of its parts.
- (C) Slippery slope — assumes one step inevitably triggers an extreme chain of further steps.
- (D) False analogy — treats two dissimilar situations as comparable.

Q9. A newspaper editorial, noting the city-wide accident rate fell, inferred that all ten of the city's traffic zones must have seen a similar decline. What flaw does this commit?

- (A) Fallacy of composition.
- (B) Fallacy of division — a property of the whole (the city-wide average) is wrongly assumed to hold uniformly across every one of its ten constituent zones.
- (C) Equivocation.
- (D) Appeal to popularity.

Q10. An insurance report warned that accepting this scheme would inevitably lead to city-wide algorithmic policing and the end of human judgement in road safety altogether. What flaw does this commit?

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- (A) Circular reasoning.
- (B) Straw man.
- (C) Slippery slope — asserts, without justification, that accepting this one scheme makes an extreme chain of further, increasingly severe consequences inevitable.
- (D) Unaddressed confound.

Q11. A rival council member dismissed the scheme's traffic engineer's safety claims because he has never held elected office. What flaw does this commit?

- (A) Circular reasoning.
- (B) Fallacy of composition.
- (C) False analogy.
- (D) Appeal to irrelevant authority (ad hominem) — the engineer's safety claims are dismissed by pointing to an irrelevant feature of the source (holding elected office) rather than examining the evidence behind the claims.

Q12. A road-safety NGO argued the scheme will cut accidents by exactly the same margin as seatbelt laws did in another state twenty years ago, since both are simply “enforcement measures.” What flaw does this commit?

- (A) False analogy — assumes that because both are labelled “enforcement measures,” the two situations are alike enough to guarantee an identical numeric outcome, without establishing that the relevant similarities (type of risk, driver behaviour, road conditions) actually hold.
- (B) Fallacy of division.
- (C) Slippery slope.
- (D) Circular reasoning.

PASSAGE 3 — KELAGHAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: FISH-MARKET WASTE DISPOSAL (SYNTHESIS)

The Kelaghar Municipal Council is reviewing fish-market waste disposal across three market zones. Zone A generates 6 tonnes of waste daily at a landfill-trucking cost of ₹800/tonne; Zone

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B generates 4 tonnes at ₹500/tonne; Zone C, the most remote zone, generates 2 tonnes at ₹1,100/tonne. A composting facility near Zone A can serve only Zones A and B (10 tonnes/day, ₹200/tonne) for a one-time capital cost of ₹48,00,000; Zone C would continue trucking to landfill indefinitely under this option. An incinerator can process all 12 tonnes/day at ₹300/tonne for a one-time capital cost of ₹81,00,000. The council's stated goal is to eliminate all landfill dependency across the municipality; this year's waste-management capital budget is capped at ₹50,00,000; the council has already spent ₹5,00,000 studying the incinerator. At a public hearing: the Fish Vendors' Association cited the incinerator company's 200-plus installations nationwide as proof of its zero-emission claim; a councillor accused composting's supporters of secretly wanting to shut down Zone C's market; the Municipal Engineer cited four other coastal towns that adopted incinerators and also received the same state environmental grant that year, all of which eliminated landfill dependency within two years; another councillor argued the earlier ₹5,00,000 study spend means the incinerator must now be chosen; a member noted the incinerator is manufactured in the same country as Kelaghar's fishing boats.

Zone	Waste (tonnes/day)	Landfill cost (₹/tonne)
A	6	800
B	4	500
C (most remote)	2	1,100

Q13. What is Kelaghar's overall waste-disposal cost per tonne, weighted by each zone's volume, and is this figure closer to Zone A's own rate or to Zone C's own rate?

- (A) ₹800/tonne; exactly equal to Zone A's own rate.
- (B) ₹750/tonne; closer to Zone A's rate (₹800) than to Zone C's (₹1,100).
- (C) ₹800/tonne (the simple average of the three rates); closer to Zone C's rate.
- (D) ₹733/tonne; closer to Zone B's rate.

Q14. How many days will it take for the composting facility's capital cost to be recovered through its daily savings, given that Zone C continues its existing landfill arrangement under this option?

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- (A) 833 days
- (B) $\approx$ 686 days
- (C) 1,000 days
- (D) $\approx$ 533 days

Q15. The Fish Vendors' Association cited the incinerator company's 200-plus installations nationwide as proof of its zero-emission claim. What flaw does this commit?

- (A) Circular reasoning — restates the claim as its own justification.
- (B) Fallacy of composition.
- (C) Slippery slope.
- (D) Appeal to popularity — the zero-emission claim is treated as verified because many customers have bought the product, when sales volume says nothing about whether the emissions claim itself is actually true.

Q16. A councillor accused composting's supporters of secretly wanting to shut down Zone C's market. What flaw does this commit?

- (A) Straw man — recasts composting's supporters, whose actual proposal concerns disposal cost, as covertly wanting to shut down Zone C's market, an intention nobody has stated, and attacks that invented position instead of the real one.
- (B) Slippery slope.
- (C) Fallacy of division.
- (D) Sunk-cost fallacy.

Q17. The Municipal Engineer cited four other coastal towns that adopted incinerators and also received the same state environmental grant that year, all of which eliminated landfill dependency within two years. What flaw does this argument commit?

- (A) False analogy.
- (B) Unaddressed confound — all four comparison towns also received the same state grant the year they adopted incinerators, so the grant (not necessarily the incinerator) may be what actually eliminated their landfill dependency; the argument credits the incinerator alone without ruling this out.

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(C) Fallacy of composition.

(D) Circular reasoning.

Q18. Given the council's stated goal of eliminating ALL landfill dependency across the municipality, does composting (as proposed) achieve this goal, regardless of its shorter payback period?

(A) Yes — composting eliminates landfill dependency for Zones A and B, which together account for the majority of daily waste volume.

(B) Yes — since composting's payback period (1,000 days) is shorter than the incinerator's (1,500 days), it more efficiently serves the council's goals.

(C) No — Zone C continues trucking to landfill indefinitely under composting, so landfill dependency is reduced, not eliminated.

(D) Cannot be determined without knowing Zone C's own capital budget.

Q19. SYNTHESIS. Setting aside the flaw identified in the Fish Vendors' Association's argument (Q15), is adopting the incinerator ALSO independently justified by the passage's own cost and goal figures for Kelaghar?

(A) No — the incinerator's daily operating cost (₹3,600) is actually higher than composting's blended daily cost (₹4,200).

(B) No — since the Association's argument for it is flawed, the incinerator cannot be independently justified by any other reasoning.

(C) Yes, but only on cost grounds — its daily operating cost is lower, though it does not fully meet the council's landfill-elimination goal.

(D) Yes — the incinerator's daily cost (₹3,600) is lower than composting's blended cost (₹4,200), AND it is the only option that fully meets the council's stated goal of eliminating all landfill dependency, since it alone can process the full 12 tonnes.

Q20. SYNTHESIS. The Municipal Engineer's argument (Q17) claims landfill dependency will be eliminated 'within two years' of adopting an incinerator, based on the flawed four-town comparison. Using ONLY Kelaghar's own figures in the passage, by when would Kelaghar's landfill dependency actually be eliminated if the incinerator were adopted, and does this support or contradict the Engineer's timeline?

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(A) Immediately upon adoption — the incinerator's 12-tonne/day capacity already covers Kelaghar's full 12-tonne/day waste volume from day one, making the Engineer's 'two years' both unreliably sourced (Q17) and, on Kelaghar's own numbers, needlessly cautious.

(B) Within two years, exactly as the Engineer claims, since Kelaghar's waste profile is confirmed to match the four comparison towns.

(C) Landfill dependency can never be fully eliminated in Kelaghar, since Zone C is described as 'the most remote zone.'

(D) Cannot be determined, since the passage does not state how long incinerator installation itself takes.

Q21. Another councillor argued that the ₹5,00,000 already spent studying the incinerator means it must now be chosen, regardless of what the other figures show. What flaw does this argument commit?

(A) Straw man.

(B) Sunk-cost fallacy — treats money already spent and unrecoverable regardless of the decision as a reason to favour that option going forward, when a past, irrecoverable cost has no bearing on which option is best now.

(C) Fallacy of division.

(D) Appeal to popularity.

Q22. Which fact stated in the passage is NOT needed to determine whether adopting the incinerator meets Kelaghar's own 'eliminate all landfill dependency' goal (the reasoning used in Q18 and Q20)?

(A) The incinerator's processing capacity (12 tonnes/day).

(B) Kelaghar's total daily waste volume (12 tonnes).

(C) The number of other coastal towns that adopted incinerators (four).

(D) The fact that Zone C currently uses landfill trucking.

Q23. SYNTHESIS CAPSTONE. Considering (a) the council's stated goal of eliminating ALL landfill dependency, (b) the fact that the strongest-sounding argument for the incinerator — the four-town comparison — is unreliable once its confound is accounted for, and (c) the

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incinerator's own, independently-checked capital-recovery period, which single course of action should the council adopt, and what is its capital-recovery period?

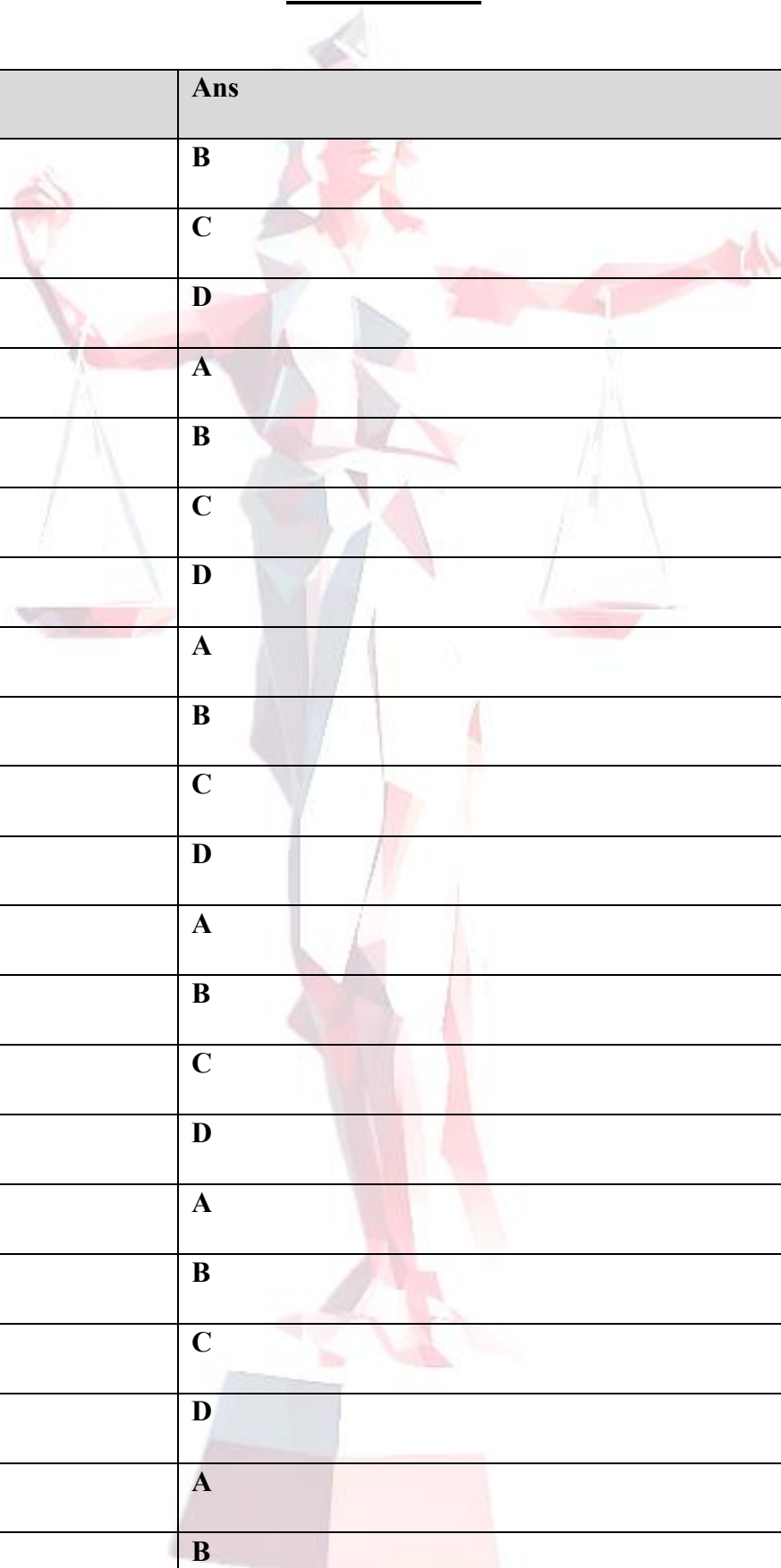
- (A) Composting; 1,000 days — it is cheaper to install and its supporting evidence carries no identified flaw.
- (B) Neither; the council should wait until a fifth proposal, free of any flawed supporting argument, becomes available.
- (C) Incinerator; 1,000 days — since it is the superior option, it must share composting's more attractive payback figure.
- (D) Incinerator; 1,500 days — it is the only option that fully meets the stated goal, and this conclusion holds independently of the flawed four-town argument, on Kelaghar's own cost and capacity figures alone.

Q24. A council member argued that Kelaghar should adopt the incinerator because it is manufactured in the same country as Kelaghar's own fishing boats. What flaw does this argument commit?

- (A) Non-sequitur (irrelevant premise) — the incinerator's country of manufacture has no logical bearing on whether it is the right waste-disposal choice for Kelaghar; the stated reason simply does not connect to the conclusion.
- (B) Sunk-cost fallacy.
- (C) Fallacy of composition.
- (D) Circular reasoning.

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ANSWER KEY

Q	Ans
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	B
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	B
10	C
11	D
12	A
13	B
14	C
15	D
16	A
17	B
18	C
19	D
20	A
21	B

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Q	Ans
22	C
23	D
24	A



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