CLAT Community

daily QT

SECTIONAL TEST

102 DAYS TO GO FOR **CLAT 2027**

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

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TEJAS ROY

ANIRUDDH BAJAJ

KABIR WADHWANI

CANCHI SISTLA AKSHARA

SHIVAM TRIPATHI

HARDIK GAUTAM

MANYA BHASKAR

NAMASHRITA GOPINATH

RONIL DHASAL

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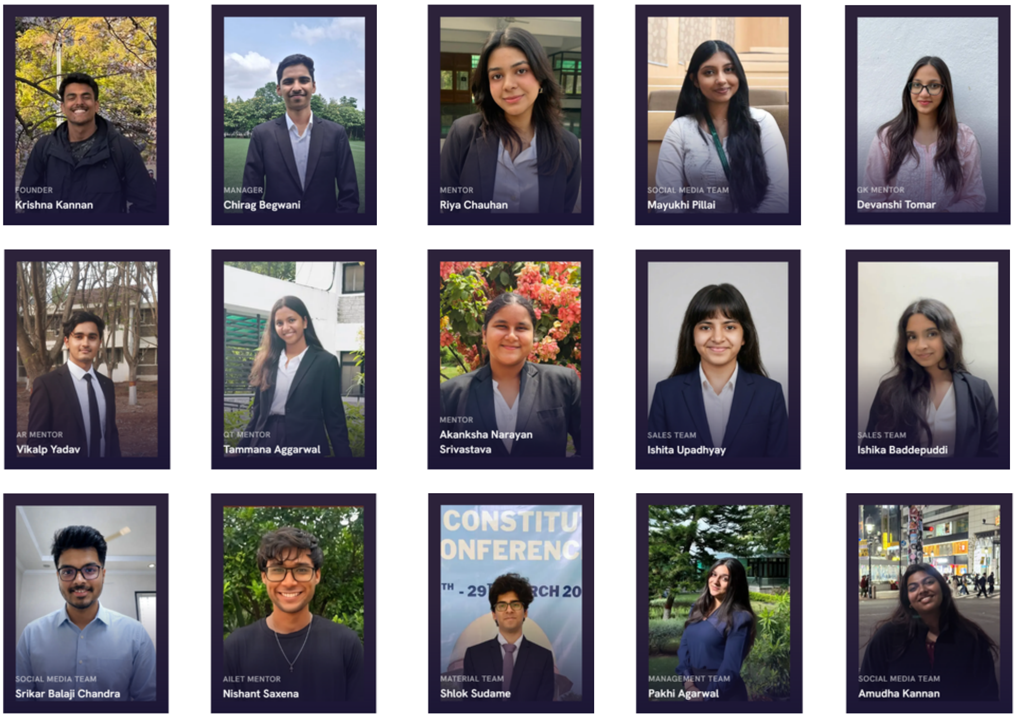

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MENTORS' NOTE

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.

DAILY QT

PASSAGE 1 — Percentages

Meridian Fresh Foods runs a chain of grocery outlets across three tiers — Metro, Town and Local — differentiated by footfall and stocking depth. At its flagship Metro outlet, the cost price of a staple grocery basket is ₹2,400; the store marks it up to set the printed retail price, then runs a flat festive-season discount of 12% on the marked price at checkout. Meridian's Town-tier outlets recorded a 20% rise in monthly footfall this quarter versus the same quarter last year, while average bill value fell by 10% over the same period. Separately, at the Local-tier warehouse, routine handling and spoilage write off a fixed percentage of incoming fresh produce before it reaches shelves; last month, 850 kg of a 1,000 kg tomato consignment survived to sale. Metro contributes 40% and Town 35% of the chain's total monthly revenue, with Local making up the remainder.

Q1. What is the overall percentage change from the basket's cost price to the final checkout price, given a 25% markup on cost followed by the 12% festive discount on the marked price?

(A) 13%

(B) 10%

(C) 15%

(D) 12%

Q2. Given the footfall and average-bill changes at Meridian's Town-tier outlets, by what percentage did the outlets' monthly revenue (footfall × average bill) change?

(A) +30%

(B) +10%

(C) +8%

(D) +2%

Q3. If the Local-tier warehouse receives a fresh 1,600 kg consignment of onions with the same spoilage rate as the tomato consignment described, how many kg reach the shelves?

(A) 1,360 kg

(B) 1,440 kg

(C) 1,200 kg

(D) 1,350 kg

Q4. Meridian is pricing a new product line. Policy requires that even after the standard 12% festive discount is applied at checkout, the price must still yield a 32% profit over cost price. What percentage markup must be printed on the marked price (over cost price)?

(A) 44%

(B) 32%

(C) 38.4%

(D) 50%

Q5. In the same week, the Local-tier warehouse also received 500 kg of leafy greens with a spoilage rate of 24%, in addition to the 1,000 kg tomato consignment (15% spoilage) described in the passage. What percentage of the combined 1,500 kg (both consignments together) reached the shelves?

(A) 80.5%

(B) 83.5%

(C) 82%

(D) 79%

Q6. Metro's revenue grew 15% and Local's revenue fell 5% this quarter, while Town's revenue changed as computed in Q2. Given Metro contributes 40%, Town 35% and Local the remaining 25% of the chain's total monthly revenue, by what percentage did the chain's total monthly revenue change overall?

(A) 7.55%

(B) 9.75%

(C) 6.00%

(D) 8.20%

PASSAGE 2 — Ratio and Proportion

Silverleaf Tea Estates blends three grades of tea — Assam, Darjeeling and Nilgiri — into its signature 'Estate Blend', combined in the ratio 5:3:2 by weight in every batch. The estate is jointly owned by three partners, Rhea, Kabir and Imran, who invested ₹6,00,000, ₹4,50,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. Rhea's capital stayed invested for the full 12 months, Kabir withdrew his capital after 8 months, and Imran joined 3 months after the year began and stayed till year-end. At year-end the estate posted a total profit of ₹2,97,000, to be split strictly in proportion to each partner's capital multiplied by the number of months it remained invested. Separately, the estate's plucking workforce of permanent and seasonal workers, currently 84 strong, is maintained in the ratio 7:5.

Q7. A batch of Estate Blend uses 3 kg of Nilgiri tea. How much Assam tea does this batch require, given the fixed blending ratio Assam:Darjeeling:Nilgiri = 5:3:2?

(A) 6 kg

(B) 7.5 kg

(C) 5 kg

(D) 4.5 kg

Q8. A particular batch of Estate Blend is prepared to weigh exactly 50 kg in the ratio 5:3:2. How many kg of Darjeeling tea does this batch contain?

(A) 25 kg

(B) 10 kg

(C) 20 kg

(D) 15 kg

Q9. What is Kabir's share of the year-end profit of ₹2,97,000, split in proportion to capital × months invested?

(A) ₹79,200

(B) ₹1,58,400

(C) ₹59,400

(D) ₹99,000

Q10. What is the ratio of Rhea's profit share to Imran's profit share?

(A) 4:3

(B) 8:5

(C) 8:3

(D) 3:2

Q11. Ahead of the harvest, Silverleaf hires additional seasonal workers only (no change to the permanent headcount), so that the permanent-to-seasonal ratio moves from 7:5 to 7:8. How many new seasonal workers are hired?

(A) 14

(B) 21

(C) 35

(D) 28

Q12. SYNTHESIS. Silverleaf spends its entire ₹2,97,000 year-end profit buying fresh tea stock, allocating the money across Assam, Darjeeling and Nilgiri in the same 5:3:2 ratio as the blend recipe. Assam costs ₹300/kg, Darjeeling ₹450/kg and Nilgiri ₹350/kg. To the nearest kg, what total quantity of tea (all three grades combined) can be purchased?

(A) 850 kg

(B) 990 kg

(C) 792 kg

(D) ≈863 kg

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q1 — Correct Answer: (B) 10%

- Cost price (CP) = ₹2,400.
- Marked price (MP) after a 25% markup = 2,400 × 1.25 = ₹3,000.
- Checkout price after a 12% discount on MP = 3,000 × 0.88 = ₹2,640.
- Overall % change from CP = (2,640 − 2,400) / 2,400 × 100 = 240/2,400 × 100 = 10%.

Q2 — Correct Answer: (C) +8%

- Revenue = footfall × average bill value.
- Footfall rose 20% ⇒ factor 1.20. Average bill fell 10% ⇒ factor 0.90.
- New revenue factor = 1.20 × 0.90 = 1.08, i.e. a net change of +8%.
- (Simply adding/subtracting the two percentages, 20 − 10 = 10%, is the classic trap — successive percentage changes must be multiplied, not added.)

Q3 — Correct Answer: (A) 1,360 kg

- Tomato consignment: 850 kg survived out of 1,000 kg ⇒ survival rate = 850/1,000 = 85% (spoilage = 15%).
- Applying the same 85% survival rate to 1,600 kg: 1,600 × 0.85 = 1,360 kg.

Q4 — Correct Answer: (D) 50%

- Let CP = 100. Required checkout price (32% profit over CP) = 132.
- Let markup = m%, so MP = 100 × (1 + m/100).
- After a 12% discount: MP × 0.88 = 132 ⇒ MP = 132/0.88 = 150.
- So 100 × (1 + m/100) = 150 ⇒ m = 50%.

Q5 — Correct Answer: (C) 82%

- Tomatoes: 1,000 kg × 85% survival = 850 kg reach shelves.
- Leafy greens: 500 kg × 76% survival (100% − 24% spoilage) = 380 kg reach shelves.
- Combined survival = (850 + 380) / 1,500 × 100 = 1,230/1,500 × 100 = 82%.
- (Simply averaging the two individual survival rates, (85+76)/2 = 80.5%, ignores that the two consignments have different weights — a weighted average is required, not a simple one.)

Q6 — Correct Answer: (A) 7.55%

- Local's revenue share = 100% − 40% − 35% = 25%.
- Weighted overall change = (0.40 × 15%) + (0.35 × 8%) + (0.25 × −5%).
- = 6% + 2.8% − 1.25% = 7.55%.

Q7 — Correct Answer: (B) 7.5 kg

- Assam : Nilgiri = 5 : 2 within the blend.
- If Nilgiri = 3 kg corresponds to 2 parts, 1 part = 1.5 kg.
- Assam = 5 parts = 5 × 1.5 = 7.5 kg.

Q8 — Correct Answer: (D) 15 kg

- Total parts = 5 + 3 + 2 = 10 parts for 50 kg ⇒ 1 part = 5 kg.
- Darjeeling = 3 parts = 3 × 5 = 15 kg.

Q9 — Correct Answer: (A) ₹79,200

- Capital-months: Rhea = 6,00,000 × 12 = 72,00,000; Kabir = 4,50,000 × 8 = 36,00,000; Imran invested for 12 − 3 = 9 months ⇒ 3,00,000 × 9 = 27,00,000.
- Ratio Rhea:Kabir:Imran = 72:36:27, which simplifies (÷9,00,000) to 8:4:3, total 15 parts.
- 1 part = 2,97,000 / 15 = ₹19,800.
- Kabir's share = 4 parts = 4 × 19,800 = ₹79,200.

Q10 — Correct Answer: (C) 8:3

- From Q9, the profit-sharing ratio Rhea:Kabir:Imran = 8:4:3.
- Rhea : Imran = 8 : 3.

Q11 — Correct Answer: (B) 21

- Current total = 84 workers in ratio 7:5 (12 parts) ⇒ 1 part = 7.
- Permanent = 7 × 7 = 49; Seasonal = 5 × 7 = 35.
- New ratio 7:8 keeps permanent at 49, so the new part size = 49/7 = 7.
- New seasonal = 8 × 7 = 56. Increase = 56 − 35 = 21 workers.

Q12 — Correct Answer: (D) ≈863 kg

- Split ₹2,97,000 in ratio 5:3:2 (10 parts, 1 part = ₹29,700): Assam money = ₹1,48,500; Darjeeling money = ₹89,100; Nilgiri money = ₹59,400.

- Assam kg = 1,48,500 / 300 = 495 kg.
- Darjeeling kg = 89,100 / 450 = 198 kg.
- Nilgiri kg = 59,400 / 350 = 169.71 kg.
- Total = 495 + 198 + 169.71 = 862.71 kg ≈ 863 kg.

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