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CLAT 2027



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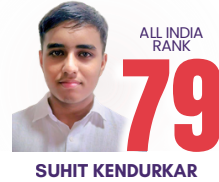


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OUR RANKERS

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



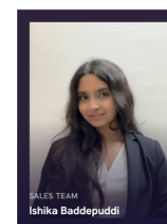
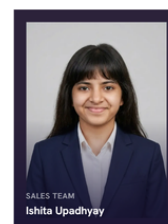
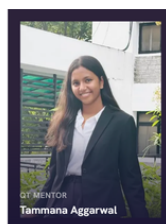
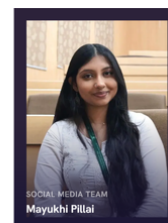
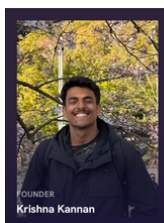
AND
MANY
MORE.

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OUR COURSES



OUR MENTORS



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MENTORS' NOTE

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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ANALYTICAL REASONING

1. In a village, there are two types of people: those who always speak the truth, and those who always lie. Two villagers, P and Q, make the following statements:

P says: 'Q always lies.'

Q says: 'Exactly one of us always lies.'

Who among P and Q is the truth-teller?

- a. Q
- b. Neither
- c. P
- d. Both

2. Assertion (A): Metals are good conductors of electricity.

Reason (R): Metals have free electrons that can move easily through the metallic lattice.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. A is true, but R is false
- b. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- c. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- d. A is false, but R is true

3. Question: Should all public parks charge an entry fee?

Argument I: Yes, because the fee can be used to maintain and improve park facilities for everyone's benefit.

Argument II: No, because parks are named 'public' and should remain free for all.

Which argument is strong?

- a. Both I and II are strong
- b. Neither is strong
- c. Only Argument II is strong
- d. Only Argument I is strong

4. In a survey of 100 students, 55 play cricket, 45 play football, and 20 play both cricket and football. How many students play neither sport?

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- a. 30
- b. 20
- c. 15
- d. 25

5. In a certain code, each letter is replaced by its opposite letter in the alphabet, where A corresponds to Z, B to Y, C to X, and so on (the nth letter from the start is replaced by the nth letter from the end).

Using this code, what does 'DOG' become?

- a. WMT
- b. XLT
- c. WLT
- d. WLU

6. Find the missing term in the series: 5, 10, 8, 16, 14, 28, ?

- a. 26
- b. 30
- c. 24
- d. 22

7. A two-digit number has a digit sum of 11. If the digits are reversed, the new number is 45 less than the original number. What is the original number?

- a. 74
- b. 65
- c. 83
- d. 92

8. In an exam, Aditi scored 15% more than Bhavna, and Bhavna scored 20% less than Chirag. If Chirag scored 100 marks, who scored the least among the three?

- a. Bhavna
- b. Chirag
- c. Cannot be determined
- d. Aditi

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9. A delivery agent starts at point A, drives 5 km north, turns right and drives 5 km, turns right again and drives 10 km, turns right once more and drives 5 km to reach point B.

What is the distance and direction of B from A?

- a. 5 km, North
- b. 15 km, South
- c. 10 km, South
- d. 5 km, South

10. Three friends, X, Y and Z, each either always tell the truth or always lie.

X says: 'Y is a liar.'

Y says: 'Z is a liar.'

Z says: 'X and Y are both liars.'

How many of the three are truth-tellers?

- a. 3
- b. 0
- c. 1
- d. 2

11. In a group of 80 people, 50 speak Hindi, 40 speak English, and 15 speak neither language.

How many people speak both Hindi and English?

- a. 15
- b. 25
- c. 30
- d. 20

12. Using the same code as before (the nth letter from the start is replaced by the nth letter from the end), what does 'CAT' become?

- a. YZG
- b. XZH
- c. XZG
- d. XYG

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13. Find the missing term in the series: 3, 6, 5, 10, 9, 18, ?

- a. 15
- b. 17
- c. 19
- d. 16

14. What is the population of Town X?

Statement I: The population of Town X is 20% more than that of Town Y.

Statement II: The population of Town Y is 50,000.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. Neither statement is sufficient
- b. Statement I alone is sufficient
- c. Statement II alone is sufficient
- d. Both statements together are needed

15. Statement: The school has introduced a peer-mentoring program to help new students adjust to the academic environment faster.

Assumptions:

I. Senior students who serve as mentors possess adequate knowledge and communication skills to guide juniors effectively.

II. All new students will require exactly the same amount of mentoring support.

Which assumption(s) is/are implicit?

- a. Only I is implicit
- b. Only II is implicit
- c. Both are implicit
- d. Neither is implicit

16. Statements: Some pens are pencils. All pencils are erasers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some pens are erasers.
- II. All erasers are pencils.

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Which conclusion(s) logically follow?

- a. Only II follows
- b. Neither follows
- c. Both follow
- d. Only I follows

17. Statement I: E-commerce sales in the region grew by 40% during the festive season.

Statement II: Several online retailers offered discounts of up to 50% during the same period.

Which of the following best describes the relationship between the two statements?

- a. Both are independent effects of a common cause
- b. Statement II is the cause and Statement I is its effect
- c. Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect
- d. Both are unrelated coincidences

18. What is the ratio of boys to girls in a class?

Statement I: There are 50 students in total in the class.

Statement II: There are 10 more boys than girls in the class.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. Statement I alone is sufficient
- b. Statement II alone is sufficient
- c. Neither statement is sufficient
- d. Both statements together are needed

19. A two-digit number is 4 times the sum of its digits. If the units digit is 3 more than the tens digit, what is the number?

- a. 36
- b. 24
- c. 48
- d. 63

20. Find the missing term in the series: A, B, B, C, C, C, D, D, D, D, ?

- a. C

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- b. D
- c. E
- d. F



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ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. Answer (a)

Suppose P is the truth-teller. Then P's statement ('Q always lies') is true, so Q is a liar. But then Q's statement ('exactly one of us lies') would actually be true, since exactly one of them (Q) lies — yet Q, being a liar, must only make false statements. This is a contradiction, so P cannot be the truth-teller. Now suppose P is the liar. Then P's statement is false, meaning Q is not a liar — Q is the truth-teller. Q's statement, 'exactly one of us lies,' must then be true; checking, P lies and Q doesn't, so exactly one (P) lies — consistent. Therefore, Q is the truth-teller and P is the liar. Trap: stopping after checking only one of the two statements for consistency, instead of verifying that both statements hold together under the same assumption.

2. Answer (b)

Both statements are factually accurate: metals are indeed good conductors of electricity (Assertion), and this conductivity is directly explained by the presence of free (delocalized) electrons that move easily through the metallic lattice under an applied electric field (Reason). Since the Reason directly and correctly explains why the Assertion is true, the correct choice is that both are true with R being the correct explanation of A. Trap: recognizing both statements as true but failing to verify whether the Reason actually explains the Assertion's mechanism, rather than being merely a separately true but unrelated fact.

3. Answer (d)

A strong argument is directly relevant to the practical consequences of the question and is backed by a substantive reason. Argument I is strong: it identifies a specific, practical benefit (funding for maintenance and improvement) directly tied to the outcome of charging a fee. Argument II is weak: it merely restates the label 'public' as if that settles the matter, without engaging with the actual trade-offs involved, such as funding needs or accessibility — a circular, superficial objection rather than a substantive one. Trap: assuming an argument is strong simply because it appeals to a common intuition (like the word 'public'), without checking whether it engages meaningfully with the practical issue at hand.

4. Answer (b)

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Using the inclusion-exclusion principle, the number of students who play at least one sport is: (cricket) + (football) – (both) = $55 + 45 - 20 = 80$. Since there are 100 students in total, the number who play neither sport is $100 - 80 = 20$. Trap: forgetting to subtract the overlap (students who play both sports) before subtracting from the total, which would double-count those 20 students and lead to an incorrect answer.

5. Answer (c)

Using the rule that the n th letter from the start maps to the n th letter from the end (position $27 - n$): D is the 4th letter, so it maps to the $(27 - 4) = 23$ rd letter, which is W. O is the 15th letter, mapping to the $(27 - 15) = 12$ th letter, which is L. G is the 7th letter, mapping to the $(27 - 7) = 20$ th letter, which is T. So 'DOG' becomes 'WLT'. Trap: miscounting alphabet positions for less commonly used letters like O and G, or using the formula $(26 - n)$ instead of the correct $(27 - n)$.

6. Answer (a)

The series follows an alternating pattern of multiplying by 2 and then subtracting 2: $5 \times 2 = 10$, $10 - 2 = 8$, $8 \times 2 = 16$, $16 - 2 = 14$, $14 \times 2 = 28$, and following the same alternating pattern, $28 - 2 = 26$. Trap: applying only one operation consistently (like always multiplying by 2) instead of recognizing the two-step alternating pattern.

7. Answer (c)

Let the tens digit be a and the units digit be b , so $a + b = 11$. The original number is $10a + b$, and the reversed number is $10b + a$. Since the reversed number is 45 less than the original: $(10a + b) - (10b + a) = 45$, which simplifies to $9a - 9b = 45$, or $a - b = 5$. Solving $a + b = 11$ and $a - b = 5$ together gives $2a = 16$, so $a = 8$ and $b = 3$. The original number is 83.

Verification: digit sum $8 + 3 = 11$ ✓, and reversed number 38, with $83 - 38 = 45$ ✓. Trap: setting up the subtraction in the wrong order (reversed minus original instead of original minus reversed), which would give a negative difference and an inconsistent equation.

8. Answer (a)

Chirag scored 100 marks. Bhavna scored 20% less than Chirag: $100 - 20\% \text{ of } 100 = 100 - 20 = 80$. Aditi scored 15% more than Bhavna: $80 + 15\% \text{ of } 80 = 80 + 12 = 92$. Comparing all three: Bhavna (80) < Aditi (92) < Chirag (100). Bhavna scored the least. Trap: calculating

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Aditi's score as 15% more than Chirag instead of 15% more than Bhavna, which the statement specifically requires.

9. Answer (d)

Place A at the origin (0,0). Driving 5 km north gives (0,5). Facing north, a right turn points east, so driving 5 km gives (5,5). Facing east, another right turn points south, so driving 10 km gives (5,-5). Facing south, another right turn points west, so driving 5 km gives (0,-5). Comparing B(0,-5) to A(0,0): the x-coordinates match (both 0), and the y-coordinate differs by 5, so B is exactly 5 km due south of A. Trap: adding all four leg distances (5+5+10+5=25 km) instead of computing the net straight-line displacement between the start and end points.

10. Answer (c)

Suppose Z is a truth-teller: then Z's statement is true, so both X and Y are liars. But if X is a liar, X's statement ('Y is a liar') is false, meaning Y is a truth-teller — contradicting Y being a liar. So Z cannot be a truth-teller; Z is a liar, meaning it is false that both X and Y are liars, so at least one of X, Y is a truth-teller. Suppose X is a truth-teller: then X's statement is true, so Y is a liar. Then Y's statement ('Z is a liar') would be false, meaning Z is not a liar — but we already established Z is a liar, a contradiction. So X must be a liar. Since at least one of X, Y is a truth-teller and X is a liar, Y must be the truth-teller. Checking: Y's statement ('Z is a liar') is true, consistent with Z being a liar; X's statement ('Y is a liar') is false, consistent with X being a liar and Y being a truth-teller. So exactly one person (Y) is a truth-teller. Trap: assuming Z's confident-sounding statement about both others must be true, without testing it for internal consistency against the other two statements.

11. Answer (b)

Since 15 people speak neither language, the number who speak at least one language is $80 - 15 = 65$. Using the inclusion-exclusion principle: (Hindi) + (English) - (Both) = (At least one), so $50 + 40 - \text{Both} = 65$, giving $\text{Both} = 90 - 65 = 25$. Trap: forgetting to first subtract the 'neither' group from the total before applying the inclusion-exclusion formula, and instead using the full total of 80 directly.

12. Answer (c)

Using the rule that the n th letter from the start maps to the $(27-n)$ th letter: C is the 3rd letter, mapping to the $(27-3)=24$ th letter, which is X. A is the 1st letter, mapping to the $(27-1)=26$ th

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letter, which is Z. T is the 20th letter, mapping to the $(27-20)=7$ th letter, which is G. So 'CAT' becomes 'XZG'. Trap: confusing the mapping direction and computing $(26-n)$ instead of $(27-n)$, which would shift every mapped letter by one position.

13. Answer (b)

The series follows an alternating pattern of multiplying by 2 and then subtracting 1: $3 \times 2 = 6$, $6 - 1 = 5$, $5 \times 2 = 10$, $10 - 1 = 9$, $9 \times 2 = 18$, and following the same alternating pattern, $18 - 1 = 17$.

Trap: applying the subtraction before the multiplication in the final step, or subtracting a different constant than 1.

14. Answer (d)

Statement I alone gives only a relative relationship (Town X is 20% more than Town Y) without any absolute figure, so Town X's population cannot be pinned down — insufficient alone. Statement II alone gives only Town Y's population, with no stated relationship to Town X — insufficient alone. Combining both: Town Y's population is 50,000, and Town X is 20% more, so $\text{Town X} = 50,000 \times 1.2 = 60,000$. Both statements together are needed to determine Town X's population. Trap: assuming Statement I alone is sufficient because it 'sounds' complete, without noticing that it lacks any numerical anchor without Statement II.

15. Answer (a)

For the peer-mentoring program to achieve its stated purpose of helping new students adjust, it must be assumed that the mentors themselves are capable — possessing adequate knowledge and communication skills — otherwise the mentoring could not be effective, making assumption I implicit. Assumption II overreaches: nothing about the program's basic premise requires that every new student needs an identical amount of support; the program can still be worthwhile even if support needs vary among students. Trap: assuming a support program must apply uniformly to be considered a coherent initiative, when individual variation in need does not undermine the program's purpose.

16. Answer (d)

Since some pens are pencils, and all pencils are erasers, those particular pens (the ones that are pencils) must also be erasers — so 'some pens are erasers' follows validly (conclusion I). Conclusion II reverses the second premise: knowing all pencils are erasers does not mean all erasers are pencils, since there could be erasers that are not pencils — so II does not follow.

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Trap: assuming a universal affirmative statement ('all pencils are erasers') can be validly reversed into 'all erasers are pencils.'

17. Answer (b)

Steep discounts offered by online retailers would plausibly attract more buyers and increase order volumes, directly explaining the rise in e-commerce sales during the same period. Since the discounts (Statement II) provide a clear, direct incentive mechanism for increased purchasing (Statement I), it is reasonable to treat the discounts as the cause and the sales growth as the effect. The reverse direction is implausible, since rising sales would not cause retailers to offer discounts in the first place — discounts are typically offered to drive sales, not the other way around. Trap: assuming the statement mentioning a measurable outcome (sales growth) must be the cause simply because it is stated first.

18. Answer (d)

Statement I alone gives only the total number of students, with no information about how they split between boys and girls — insufficient alone. Statement II alone gives only the difference between the two groups, but without knowing the total, many different combinations could satisfy a 10-person difference (for example, 15 and 5, or 30 and 20) — insufficient alone. Combining both: let girls = g , boys = $g+10$; total = $g + (g+10) = 50$, giving $2g = 40$, so $g = 20$ and boys = 30. The ratio of boys to girls is $30:20 = 3:2$. Both statements together are needed to determine this ratio. Trap: assuming the difference alone (Statement II) somehow fixes the ratio, without recognizing that the same difference can correspond to many different ratios depending on the total.

19. Answer (a)

Let the tens digit be a and the units digit be b , so $b = a + 3$. The number is $10a + b$, and it equals 4 times the sum of its digits: $10a + b = 4(a + b)$, which simplifies to $6a = 3b$, or $b = 2a$. Combining $b = a + 3$ and $b = 2a$ gives $a + 3 = 2a$, so $a = 3$ and $b = 6$. The number is $10(3) + 6 = 36$. Verification: digit sum = $3 + 6 = 9$, and $4 \times 9 = 36$ ✓; units digit (6) is indeed 3 more than the tens digit (3) ✓. Trap: setting up the digit relationship backwards (tens digit = units + 3) instead of correctly following the problem's statement that the units digit is 3 more than the tens digit.

20. Answer (c)

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Each letter in the series repeats a number of times equal to its position in the sequence of letters used: A appears once, B appears twice, C appears three times, and D appears four times, exactly as shown. Following this pattern, the next letter, E, should appear five times, so the next term in the series is E. Trap: assuming the pattern continues with another repetition of D, without recognizing that D has already appeared its full required four times.



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