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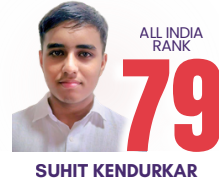


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1 in every 4 of CLAT Community's students  
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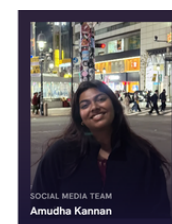
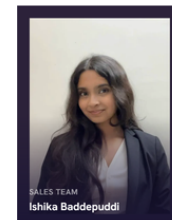
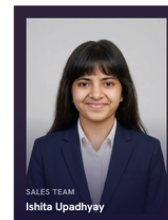
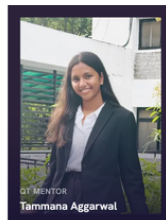
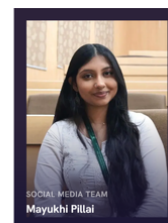
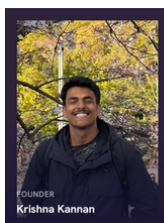
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MORE.

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# OUR COURSES



# OUR MENTORS



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# MENTORS' NOTE

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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. The new bridge will reduce commute times for residents of Riverside, since it eliminates the need to detour through downtown. Therefore, property values in Riverside will rise significantly next year.

The argument depends on which of the following assumptions?

- a. No other factor besides commute time will affect property values in Riverside next year
- b. Property values in downtown will decline
- c. The bridge will be completed on schedule
- d. Reduced commute times are a significant factor influencing property values in Riverside

2. Every winner of the city marathon in the past decade has worn a particular brand of running shoes. Therefore, wearing that brand of shoes must improve marathon performance.

Which of the following best describes a flaw in the argument's reasoning?

- a. It assumes the marathon has always had the same number of participants
- b. It infers a causal relationship from a mere correlation between shoe brand and winning
- c. It relies on an appeal to popularity rather than expert opinion
- d. It fails to define what constitutes a 'winner'

3. A city council member argues that installing streetlights on Maple Avenue will reduce nighttime accidents, citing that poor visibility is a major contributing factor in the avenue's accident reports.

Which finding, if true, would most strengthen the council member's argument?

- a. Maple Avenue has more traffic during the day than at night
- b. The city has a limited budget for infrastructure projects this year
- c. A nearby avenue with similar traffic patterns saw a 30% drop in nighttime accidents after installing similar streetlights
- d. Streetlights on Maple Avenue would be visible from several blocks away

4. A nutritionist claims that the recent rise in the popularity of meal-replacement shakes has led to an overall improvement in public dietary health, since shake consumption has increased sales figures every year.

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Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the nutritionist's argument?

- a. Sales of meal-replacement shakes increased most sharply in urban areas
- b. Some meal-replacement shakes contain added vitamins
- c. Meal-replacement shakes are more expensive than typical grocery items
- d. Most consumers who purchased meal-replacement shakes also significantly increased their consumption of high-sugar snacks during the same period

5. Even though the number of car accidents in the country has decreased by 15% over the past five years, the total amount insurance companies paid out in accident claims has increased by 20% over the same period.

Which of the following, if true, would best explain this apparent discrepancy?

- a. The average cost of vehicle repairs and medical treatment per accident has risen sharply due to more expensive vehicle technology and healthcare costs
- b. The number of registered vehicles has increased over the same period
- c. Insurance companies have increased their marketing budgets
- d. More drivers are purchasing comprehensive insurance policies

6. Some economists argue that raising the minimum wage always leads to higher unemployment, citing basic supply-and-demand principles. However, several regions that raised their minimum wage in the last decade saw no significant rise in unemployment, and some even saw slight employment growth. This suggests the relationship between minimum wage and unemployment is more complex than simple textbook models suggest.

The claim that 'several regions... saw no significant rise in unemployment' plays which role in the argument?

- a. It is a concession that undermines the argument's overall point
- b. It is evidence used to cast doubt on the economists' generalized claim
- c. It is an assumption the argument's conclusion depends on without support
- d. It is the main conclusion of the argument

7. If the museum extends its hours, attendance will increase. If attendance increases, the museum's revenue will grow. The museum has decided to extend its hours. Therefore, its revenue will grow.

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Which of the following best describes the method of reasoning used in the argument?

- a. It chains together two conditional statements to derive a conclusion via valid transitive inference
- b. It rejects a claim by identifying a logical inconsistency within it
- c. It draws a general conclusion from a specific example
- d. It appeals to an analogous situation to support its conclusion

**8.** All engineers at Company X have completed a certification exam. Raj is an engineer at Company X. Therefore, Raj has completed the certification exam.

Which of the following arguments exhibits reasoning most similar to the argument above?

- a. Most engineers at Company X have completed a certification exam. Raj works at Company X. Therefore, Raj has probably completed the certification exam
- b. All engineers at Company X have completed a certification exam. Priya has completed the certification exam. Therefore, Priya is an engineer at Company X
- c. All students in the advanced class have passed the entrance test. Meera is a student in the advanced class. Therefore, Meera has passed the entrance test
- d. Some engineers at Company X have completed a certification exam. Raj is an engineer at Company X. Therefore, Raj has completed the certification exam

**9.** Proponents of remote work often claim it boosts employee productivity by eliminating commute-related fatigue and allowing more flexible schedules. Critics counter that remote work reduces spontaneous collaboration among team members, which can slow down problem-solving. Weighing both sides, if a company's work primarily involves independent tasks rather than collaborative projects, remote work is likely to be net beneficial for that company.

Which of the following best expresses the main conclusion of the argument?

- a. Remote work reduces spontaneous collaboration among team members
- b. For companies whose work is mainly independent rather than collaborative, remote work is likely to be net beneficial
- c. Critics of remote work are correct that it slows down problem-solving
- d. Remote work eliminates commute-related fatigue

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**10.** If the company adopts a four-day work week, employee satisfaction will improve. The company wants to boost its retention rate. Therefore, the company should adopt a four-day work week.

Which of the following, if assumed, would make the argument's conclusion follow logically?

- a. A four-day work week is popular among younger employees
- b. Retention rate is the only factor affecting company performance
- c. Improved employee satisfaction leads to higher retention rates
- d. Competing companies have not adopted a four-day work week

**11.** All members of the city choir who joined before 2020 are also members of the community orchestra. No member of the community orchestra performs at weddings. Fatima joined the city choir in 2018.

Which of the following can be properly inferred from the statements above?

- a. Fatima joined the community orchestra before joining the choir
- b. Fatima does not perform at weddings
- c. Fatima is the only choir member who joined before 2020
- d. All choir members perform at weddings

**12.** A recent study found that people who drink green tea daily have a lower incidence of heart disease than those who don't. The study's authors conclude that drinking green tea daily prevents heart disease.

Which of the following identifies a flaw in the study authors' reasoning?

- a. The argument fails to specify the exact chemical composition of green tea
- b. The argument assumes green tea is more popular than other beverages
- c. The argument does not consider the cost of green tea compared to other beverages
- d. The argument overlooks the possibility that people who already have healthier lifestyles are more likely to drink green tea daily, making some third factor the actual cause

**13.** A school administrator argues that introducing a peer-tutoring program will improve overall student test scores, since students often understand concepts better when explained by peers.

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Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the administrator's argument?

- a. A pilot peer-tutoring program at a similar school led to a measurable increase in average test scores over one semester
- b. The school already has a strong teacher-to-student ratio
- c. Peer tutoring requires additional scheduling coordination
- d. Some students prefer studying alone rather than in groups

**14.** A city plans to reduce traffic congestion by building a new highway bypass around downtown. Officials argue that since the bypass will divert through-traffic away from downtown, congestion within the city center will significantly decrease.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the officials' argument?

- a. Some residents oppose the bypass due to environmental concerns
- b. The bypass will cost more to construct than initially budgeted
- c. The bypass will take three years to complete
- d. In similar cities, new highway bypasses have led to increased overall development and local traffic near the bypass, with freed-up downtown road capacity quickly attracting new local traffic that offsets any reduction

**15.** Even though the average price of smartphones has decreased by 25% over the past three years, total revenue for smartphone manufacturers has increased by 15% over the same period.

Which of the following, if true, would best resolve this apparent paradox?

- a. Some smartphone manufacturers have exited the market
- b. Manufacturers have reduced their advertising budgets
- c. The total number of smartphones sold has increased substantially enough to offset the drop in individual unit prices
- d. Consumers are increasingly buying refurbished smartphones

**16.** Principle: An action is ethically justified only if it does not cause significant harm to others without their informed consent.

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Facts: A pharmaceutical company began testing a new drug on volunteers after clearly explaining all known risks and obtaining their written consent, even though the drug carries a small risk of serious side effects.

Based on the principle above, is the company's action ethically justified?

- a. Yes, because the volunteers gave informed consent after being told of the risks
- b. No, because the drug carries a risk of serious side effects
- c. Yes, but only if the drug proves effective
- d. No, because informed consent cannot justify any risk of harm

**17. Principle:** A contract is voidable if one party was induced to enter it through misrepresentation of a material fact.

Facts: Anjali sold her car to Vikram, telling him the car had never been in an accident. In fact, the car had been in a minor accident that was fully repaired and did not affect its value or performance. Vikram later discovered this and wants to void the contract.

Based on the principle above, can Vikram void the contract?

- a. Yes, because any misrepresentation makes a contract automatically void
- b. Yes, because Anjali lied about the car's history
- c. No, because the misrepresented fact was not material, as it did not affect the car's value or performance
- d. No, because Vikram should have inspected the car himself

**18.** Every laptop model sold by TechCorp comes with a two-year warranty at the time of original sale by TechCorp. TechCorp's XPro model was discontinued last year.

Which of the following is most strongly supported by the statement above?

- a. The XPro model was unpopular among consumers
- b. TechCorp will no longer offer warranties on any of its products
- c. Third-party retailers do not honor TechCorp warranties
- d. Every XPro laptop originally sold by TechCorp came with a two-year warranty

**19.** A survey of 200 visitors to a popular downtown coffee shop found that 85% preferred oat milk over dairy milk in their coffee. The shop's owner concluded that oat milk is now preferred by the majority of coffee drinkers nationwide.

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Which of the following identifies a flaw in the owner's reasoning?

- a. The survey was conducted only in the morning
- b. The conclusion generalizes from a small, potentially unrepresentative sample of one shop's customers to the broader national population
- c. The survey did not ask about tea preferences
- d. Oat milk is more expensive than dairy milk

**20.** The committee will approve the new park design only if it includes a dedicated area for children's play equipment. The proposed design includes a dedicated area for children's play equipment.

Which of the following, if assumed, would allow the conclusion 'the committee will approve the new park design' to be properly drawn?

- a. Including a dedicated play area is the only additional requirement, beyond what the design already satisfies, for committee approval
- b. Children's play equipment is popular among families
- c. The committee has approved similar designs in the past
- d. The design also includes a walking trail

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## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

### 1. Answer (d)

The argument moves from 'commute times will fall' to 'property values will rise significantly,' which only makes sense if reduced commute times actually matter to property values in the first place. Applying the negation test: if reduced commute times were NOT a significant factor influencing property values, the conclusion about rising values would have no support — so this assumption is necessary. The claim that 'no other factor' will affect values (option d) is far too strong; a necessary assumption need only support the link, not rule out every other possible influence. Trap: choosing the extreme, all-encompassing option (d) that goes well beyond what the argument actually requires.

### 2. Answer (b)

The argument observes a pattern (winners wearing a certain shoe brand) and leaps to a causal claim (the shoes improve performance) without ruling out alternative explanations — for instance, elite runners might simply prefer that popular brand for reasons unrelated to performance, or the brand might be popular precisely because top runners already choose it for other reasons. This is a classic correlation-causation flaw. Trap: picking a technically true but irrelevant criticism (like not defining 'winner') that doesn't address the core logical problem with the argument.

### 3. Answer (c)

The argument claims that better visibility (via streetlights) will reduce nighttime accidents on Maple Avenue. Direct empirical evidence from a comparable situation — a similar avenue seeing a real drop in nighttime accidents after installing similar streetlights — provides strong support that the proposed intervention actually produces the claimed effect. Trap: choosing a fact that seems related to the topic (like daytime vs. nighttime traffic volume) but doesn't actually provide evidence that streetlights reduce accidents.

### 4. Answer (d)

The nutritionist's argument treats rising sales of a supposedly healthy product as evidence of improved overall dietary health. If consumers who bought more shakes were simultaneously eating significantly more high-sugar snacks, their overall diet may not have improved at all, directly undermining the claimed conclusion about improved public dietary health. Trap:

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choosing a fact about price or geography that doesn't actually address whether overall dietary health improved.

### 5. Answer (a)

The paradox is that fewer accidents occurred, yet total payouts rose. This is best explained by a rise in the average cost per accident — if each individual accident now costs significantly more to resolve (due to pricier vehicle repairs and medical treatment), total payouts could rise even with fewer accidents overall. Trap: choosing an option (like more registered vehicles) that might explain more accidents or more claims in general, but does not address why payouts rose while the accident count itself fell.

### 6. Answer (b)

The argument's overall point is that the relationship between minimum wage and unemployment is more complex than a simple model suggests. The claim about regions seeing no significant unemployment rise is presented as real-world counter-evidence against the economists' sweeping generalization, functioning as supporting evidence for the argument's more nuanced conclusion — not as the conclusion itself, and not as an unsupported assumption, since it is offered as an empirical observation. Trap: confusing a piece of supporting evidence with the argument's actual main conclusion, which comes in the final sentence.

### 7. Answer (a)

The argument sets up two conditional ('if...then') statements — extended hours lead to increased attendance, and increased attendance leads to revenue growth — and then confirms the first condition (hours extended) to validly conclude the final result (revenue growth), following the chain through both conditionals. This is a straightforward, valid transitive inference from linked conditionals, not a generalization, analogy, or refutation. Trap: mistaking a straightforward logical chain for an analogy or generalization, when no comparison to another case or broad generalization is actually being made.

### 8. Answer (c)

The original argument has the valid structure: All A are B; X is an A; therefore, X is B. The first option mirrors this exactly: All students in the advanced class (A) have passed the test (B); Meera is a student in the advanced class (A); therefore, Meera has passed the test (B) —

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the same valid 'All A are B, X is A, so X is B' structure. The other options change the logical strength (using 'most' or 'some' instead of 'all') or reverse the logic (concluding Priya must be an engineer just because she passed the exam, which is an invalid reversal). Trap: picking an option that discusses a similar topic (engineers, certifications) rather than checking whether the underlying logical structure truly matches.

### 9. Answer (b)

The passage presents both the pro-remote-work view and the critics' view, then synthesizes them into a conditional final judgment: remote work is net beneficial specifically for companies whose work is mainly independent. This final synthesized claim is what the entire passage builds toward and is therefore the main conclusion, while the other statements are simply premises or considerations mentioned along the way. Trap: mistaking one of the supporting premises (such as the productivity or collaboration points) for the argument's actual overall conclusion.

### 10. Answer (c)

The argument has a gap: it connects the four-day work week to improved satisfaction, and separately mentions the goal of boosting retention, but never explicitly links satisfaction to retention. Assuming that improved employee satisfaction leads to higher retention rates closes this gap completely, making the conclusion (the company should adopt the four-day week to boost retention) follow logically and sufficiently. Trap: choosing an assumption (like popularity among younger employees) that is plausible-sounding but doesn't actually bridge the specific logical gap between satisfaction and retention.

### 11. Answer (b)

Since Fatima joined the choir in 2018 (before 2020), she must also be a member of the community orchestra, according to the first statement. Since no member of the community orchestra performs at weddings, and Fatima is a member of the orchestra, it follows that Fatima does not perform at weddings. This chain of valid deductions is fully supported by the given statements. Trap: introducing unsupported details, such as the order in which Fatima joined each group, which the statements never address.

### 12. Answer (d)

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The study observes a correlation (green tea drinkers have lower heart disease rates) and concludes a direct causal relationship (green tea prevents heart disease), without ruling out the possibility that a third factor — such as an already health-conscious lifestyle — could be driving both the tea consumption and the lower disease incidence. This is a classic confounding-variable flaw. Trap: picking a factually true but logically irrelevant criticism (like chemical composition or cost) that doesn't address the actual reasoning flaw.

**13. Answer (a)**

The administrator's argument predicts that peer tutoring will improve test scores. Direct empirical evidence from a comparable real-world implementation — a similar school seeing measurably higher scores after adopting peer tutoring — provides strong support that the proposed program actually produces the claimed effect. Trap: choosing a fact that is merely related to the topic (scheduling logistics, student preferences) without actually providing evidence that test scores would improve.

**14. Answer (d)**

The officials assume that diverting through-traffic will translate into a lasting reduction in downtown congestion. If historical patterns show that freed-up downtown capacity quickly attracts new local traffic (a phenomenon known as induced demand), then the anticipated congestion reduction may not materialize as expected, directly undermining the officials' argument. Trap: choosing a fact about cost, opposition, or timeline that doesn't actually address whether the bypass would succeed at reducing downtown congestion once built.

**15. Answer (c)**

The apparent contradiction is that prices fell while revenue rose. This is resolved if unit sales volume increased enough to more than compensate for the lower price per unit — since total revenue equals price per unit multiplied by units sold, a large enough increase in volume can produce higher total revenue even as the price per unit declines. Trap: choosing an option (like manufacturers exiting the market) that would more plausibly reduce total industry revenue rather than explain its increase.

**16. Answer (a)**

The principle states that an action is ethically justified as long as it does not cause significant harm without informed consent — meaning harm that occurs WITH informed consent does

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not violate the principle. Since the volunteers were clearly informed of all known risks and gave written consent before participating, the company's action satisfies the principle's condition and is ethically justified, regardless of whether the drug carries some risk of side effects. Trap: focusing only on the existence of risk (option b or c) while ignoring that the principle explicitly permits harm when accompanied by informed consent.

**17. Answer (c)**

The principle requires that a contract can only be voided for misrepresentation of a MATERIAL fact — meaning a fact significant enough to affect the substance of the deal, such as value or performance. Since the accident was minor, fully repaired, and explicitly stated not to have affected the car's value or performance, the misrepresentation does not meet the principle's materiality requirement, so the contract cannot be voided on this basis. Trap: assuming that any false statement, regardless of its significance, automatically satisfies the legal principle, when the principle specifically requires the misrepresented fact to be material.

**18. Answer (d)**

The statement directly establishes that every laptop model sold by TechCorp comes with a two-year warranty at the time of original sale. Since the XPro was one such model sold by TechCorp, it directly follows that every XPro laptop originally sold by TechCorp came with this two-year warranty. The other options introduce claims about popularity, future warranty policy, or third-party retailer behavior that the statement gives no basis for. Trap: assuming that a model being discontinued implies something negative about its popularity or future support, when discontinuation could occur for many unrelated reasons.

**19. Answer (b)**

The owner draws a sweeping national conclusion from a survey of just 200 customers at a single, possibly trend-conscious downtown coffee shop. This kind of narrow, potentially unrepresentative sample cannot reliably support a claim about coffee drinkers nationwide, since customers of one particular shop may have systematically different preferences from the general population. Trap: picking a plausible-sounding but ultimately irrelevant criticism (like timing of the survey or lack of tea questions) instead of the core sampling flaw.

**20. Answer (a)**

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The premise states that the play area is a NECESSARY condition for approval ('only if'), but a necessary condition alone does not guarantee approval — there could be other unmet requirements. To validly conclude that the committee will approve the design, it must be assumed that satisfying this one condition is also SUFFICIENT for approval, i.e., that there are no other unmet requirements standing in the way. Trap: assuming that satisfying a stated necessary condition is automatically enough to guarantee the outcome, without recognizing the logical gap between a necessary condition and a sufficient one.



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