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SECTIONAL TEST

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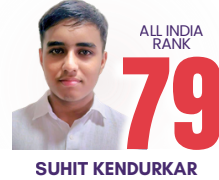


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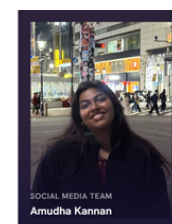
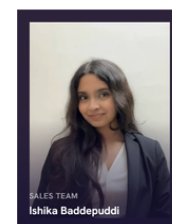
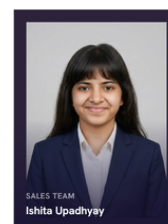
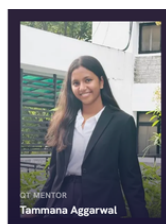
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OUR COURSES



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**

At an orienteering camp, four trainees — Ishaan, Jaya, Kabir and Lata — stand together at the base flag B at 5:50 pm, a few minutes before sunset. The sun sets in the west, and a shadow falls directly away from the sun. Each trainee faces a different cardinal direction: Ishaan's shadow falls on his left hand, Jaya's directly behind her, Kabir's directly in front of him and Lata's on her right hand. Each then walks the route on the card below, turning through a right angle, to the side stated, at the end of each leg. Jaya's first turn was left blank, but when she stopped, her shadow fell on her right hand. All four stop before sunset. The instructor then orders turns on the spot, each measured from the direction the trainee faces on stopping: Ishaan 45° clockwise, Jaya 135° clockwise, Kabir 45° anticlockwise, Lata 45° anticlockwise.

Trainee	Leg 1 (m)	Turn	Leg 2 (m)	Turn	Leg 3 (m)	Turn	Leg 4 (m)
Ishaan	840	Right	130				
Jaya	720	?	650				
Kabir	520	Left	150	Left	450		
Lata	200	Left	990	Left	200	Left	920

Q1. In which direction is Lata from Jaya at the end of the routes (before the drill)?

- (A) North-east
- (B) South-east
- (C) North-west
- (D) South-west

Q2. What is the straight-line distance between Ishaan's and Kabir's end points?

- (A) 200 m
- (B) 990 m
- (C) 1,010 m
- (D) 1,190 m

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Q3. Ranked by the greatest straight-line distance from B reached at any moment of the routes (largest first), the trainees are

- (A) Lata, Jaya, Kabir, Ishaan
- (B) Jaya, Ishaan, Kabir, Lata
- (C) Lata, Ishaan, Jaya, Kabir
- (D) Lata, Jaya, Ishaan, Kabir

Q4. After the instructor's turns, who is facing north-west?

- (A) Jaya
- (B) Ishaan
- (C) Kabir
- (D) Lata

Q5. From their end points Jaya starts walking due south and Lata due west, and each keeps going until they meet. How far does each walk?

- (A) 650 m
- (B) 70 m
- (C) 720 m
- (D) 1,300 m

Q6. At the end of their routes (before the instructor's turns), whose shadow falls directly behind the trainee?

- (A) Ishaan, Kabir and Lata
- (B) Kabir and Lata
- (C) Ishaan and Kabir
- (D) Nobody

Q7. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The turn Jaya's card left blank was a right turn.
- (ii) At the end of the routes Jaya is nearer to B than Ishaan is.
- (iii) Kabir and Lata finish their routes facing opposite directions.
- (iv) Lata finishes nearer to B than any other trainee.

- (A) 1
- (B) 2

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(C) 3

(D) 4

Q8. Suppose the same camp had been held at 6:30 am, just after sunrise, with the same shadow observations, route cards (Jaya's shadow again on her right at the end) and turn orders. Which of the following would be unchanged?

(A) The direction of Lata from Jaya at the end of the routes

(B) The direction in which Ishaan walks his first leg

(C) The direction Kabir faces on stopping

(D) The distance between Ishaan's and Kabir's end points

PASSAGE 2

The Board of Intermediate Education claims that its remedial programme, 'Mission Pass', works. In September, all 1,200 first-year students of a district's government junior colleges took a diagnostic test marked out of 100. The 300 who scored below 35 (average 28) were enrolled in remedial classes; the next 300 (scores 35 to 43, average 39) were left out because seats ran out. The 60 enrolled students who then left college — their September average was 20 — did not sit the December re-test, a paper of equal difficulty. The 240 enrolled students who did sit it averaged 40; all 300 non-enrolled students sat it and averaged 42. The Commissioner says: 'Enrolled students rose from 28 to 40, a gain of 12 marks. The programme works.' The Board also counted those who reached the pass mark of 40 in December:

College type	Enrolled: sat	Enrolled: passed	Not enrolled: sat	Not enrolled: passed
Urban	60	54	240	192
Rural	180	108	60	30

Q9. Considering only the enrolled students who sat both tests, their average gain from September to December was

(A) 7 marks

(B) 8 marks

(C) 10 marks

(D) 12 marks

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Q10. Which of the following correctly describes the Commissioner's reasoning?

- (A) It is sound, because the December paper was of equal difficulty to the September paper.
- (B) It is flawed, because the September average covers all 300 enrolled students while the December average covers only the 240 who stayed, and because students picked for their low scores tend to score higher on a re-test even without teaching.
- (C) It is flawed, because the non-enrolled students scored higher in December, which proves that the programme lowered marks.
- (D) It is flawed, because 240 students are too few to support any conclusion about marks.

Q11. A critic says: 'Overall, 67.5 per cent of enrolled students passed against 74 per cent of the others, so the programme harms pass rates.' Which response is correct?

- (A) The figures are wrong: 162 of 240 is 70 per cent, so enrolled students pass more often.
- (B) The inference is sound, because 67.5 per cent is less than 74 per cent.
- (C) The inference is flawed, because 240 and 300 are different numbers, so the percentages cannot be compared.
- (D) The inference is flawed: in each type of college the enrolled passed more often, and the overall gap arises because three-quarters of the enrolled are in rural colleges, where pass rates are lower for both groups.

Q12. A deputy says: 'The non-enrolled students rose by 3 marks (39 to 42) with no programme. So the programme's own effect is $10 - 3 = 7$ marks.' This estimate assumes that

- (A) the 60 students who left would have gained 3 marks had they stayed.
- (B) the programme had no effect on the non-enrolled students.
- (C) the enrolled students would have gained just as much as the non-enrolled students had there been no programme.
- (D) the non-enrolled students' gain was caused by practice with the first test.

Q13. Which additional fact would most weaken the Commissioner's conclusion?

- (A) Attendance at the remedial classes averaged 90 per cent.
- (B) Of the 60 who left college, 45 left because their families moved away.
- (C) Among the non-enrolled students, the 30 lowest scorers in September (average 35) averaged 44 in December.
- (D) The teachers of the remedial classes rated the programme highly.

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Q14. Suppose all 60 leavers had sat the December test and each had gained 5 marks since September. What would the average gain of all 300 enrolled students have been?

- (A) 8 marks
- (B) 9 marks
- (C) 10 marks
- (D) 12 marks

Q15. Which of the following repeats the particular error in the Commissioner's step from '28' to '40'?

- (A) A cricket academy coaches its ten lowest-ranked batters; next season their averages rise by 6 runs, so coaching works.
- (B) Road accidents fell in the month after speed cameras were installed on a highway, so the cameras caused the fall.
- (C) Eight of ten tasters in a tea company's panel preferred its new blend, so most consumers prefer it.
- (D) A coaching centre's 100 students averaged 50 in a mock test at joining; the 80 still enrolled at the end averaged 70 in the final mock, so coaching adds 20 marks.

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The like-for-like gain of the enrolled students who sat both tests exceeds the non-enrolled students' gain by 7 marks.
 - (ii) The enrolled students' December average (40) being below the non-enrolled students' (42) shows that the programme failed.
 - (iii) The programme's own effect on marks is certainly 7.
 - (iv) Counting the 60 leavers at their September average of 20, the enrolled group's average gain over all 300 is 8 marks.
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4

PASSAGE 3

A city police control room C is tracing a stolen cash van, X, from the direction readings of three antenna towers. Tower A stands 150 m due east of C, tower B stands 1,120 m due south

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of C, and tower D stands 350 m west and 1,620 m south of C. At the same instant, A reads X as due south of A, B reads X as due east of B, and D reads X as due north-east of D. All readings are exact, the ground is level, and distances are straight-line. Three officers speak. The Inspector: 'D reads north-east, so X is north-east of C, and hence closest to tower A.' The Sub-Inspector: 'The distance AB equals the distance CX, so X lies on the line joining A and B.' The Technical Officer: 'The three readings agree, so X is within 1,000 m of every tower.'

Q17. Which of the following correctly states the position of X relative to C?

- (A) South-east side of C, 1,130 m away
- (B) North-east side of C, 1,130 m away
- (C) South-east side of C, 1,270 m away
- (D) South-east side of C, 1,120 m away

Q18. The Inspector's reasoning fails because

- (A) D's reading contradicts the readings at A and B, so it should be ignored.
- (B) X is north-east of C, but tower B, not tower A, is the nearest tower.
- (C) D's reading gives the direction of X from D, not from C, and X is in fact nearest to tower B, not tower A.
- (D) X is south-east of C, which makes A the nearest tower.

Q19. The Sub-Inspector's conclusion is

- (A) sound, because AB and CX are equal in length.
- (B) flawed: AB and CX are the two diagonals of the rectangle C–A–X–B; they are equal and cross each other, but X lies at one end of CX and is not on AB.
- (C) flawed, because AB (1,130 m) and CX (1,120 m) are not equal.
- (D) sound, because the diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other at X.

Q20. The Technical Officer's conclusion is

- (A) true, because agreeing readings place X close to every tower.
- (B) false, because X is 1,130 m from tower B.
- (C) false, because D's reading disagrees with those at A and B.
- (D) false: although the readings agree, X is 1,120 m from tower A.

Q21. Which statement about the three readings is correct?

- (A) Any two of the three readings fix X; each reading is therefore redundant given the other two.

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- (B) Only D's reading is redundant; A and B are both essential.
(C) Only A's reading is redundant, since B and D are both exact.
(D) None is redundant; all three are needed to fix X.

Q22. Suppose D had instead read X as due north of D, with the readings at A and B unchanged. Which statement would be correct?

- (A) B and D would agree, and A would be the odd one out.
(B) A and D would agree, and B would be the odd one out.
(C) A and B would still agree with each other, and D would conflict with both.
(D) All three readings would still agree.

Q23. Which option correctly names the Inspector's and the Sub-Inspector's errors?

- (A) Inspector: argues in a circle. Sub-Inspector: draws a general conclusion from a single case.
(B) Inspector: transfers a direction from one reference point to another. Sub-Inspector: infers sameness of position from equality of length.
(C) Inspector: attacks the readings instead of the claim. Sub-Inspector: transfers a direction from one reference point to another.
(D) Inspector: infers equal length from equal direction. Sub-Inspector: argues in a circle.

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) X is nearer to B than to any other tower.
(ii) X is nearer to tower A than to the control room C.
(iii) If A's reading were removed, B and D alone would still fix X.
(iv) X lies on the line AB, since AB equals CX.

- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4

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ANSWER KEY

Q1. (B) South-east. The sun sets in the west, so every shadow points east. A shadow on Ishaan's left means his left hand is east, so he faces south. Jaya's shadow is behind her, so she faces west; Kabir's is in front, so he faces east; Lata's is on her right, so her right hand is east and she faces north. Jaya walks 720 m west. At the end her shadow, which still points east, is on her right hand, so she faces north: turning from west to north is a right turn, and her second leg takes her 650 m north. She stands 720 m west and 650 m north of B. Lata goes 200 m north, turns left (west) for 990 m, left (south) for 200 m and left (east) for 920 m: she is 70 m west of B on the east–west line through B. Compared with Jaya she is 650 m further east and 650 m further south, which is exactly south-east.

Distractors: (A) left and right swapped when reading the shadow positions; (C) sunrise rule applied at sunset, so every facing reverses; (D) every trainee assumed to start facing north.

Tags: Direction Test — DIR2 + DIR1; sun/shadow facing derivation. **Difficulty:** Very Hard — facing derived from shadows, Jaya's turn inferred from a second shadow, then end points compared.

Q2. (C) 1,010 m. Ishaan faces south: 840 m south, then right (west) 130 m, so he is 130 m west and 840 m south of B. Kabir faces east: 520 m east, left (north) 150 m, left (west) 450 m, so he is 70 m east and 150 m north of B. East–west gap $130 + 70 = 200$ m; north–south gap $840 + 150 = 990$ m. Distance = $\sqrt{(200^2 + 990^2)} = 10 \times \sqrt{(20^2 + 99^2)} = 10 \times 101 = 1,010$ m ($400 + 9,801 = 10,201 = 101^2$).

Distractors: (A) only the east–west gap; (B) only the north–south gap; (D) gaps added instead of Pythagoras.

Tags: Direction Test — DIR4, DIR1. **Difficulty:** Hard — gaps straddle the base flag and must be added before squaring.

Q3. (D) Lata, Jaya, Ishaan, Kabir. Farthest moment of each: Ishaan 850 m (end: $\sqrt{(130^2 + 840^2)}$); Jaya 970 m (end: $\sqrt{(720^2 + 650^2)}$, the 65-72-97 triple scaled by 10); Kabir about 541 m (corner $\sqrt{(520^2 + 150^2)}$); Lata 1,010 m at her second corner, 990 m west and 200 m north of B, before coming back to 70 m. Order: Lata 1,010, Jaya 970, Ishaan 850, Kabir 541.

Distractors: (A) ranked by total path walked (Lata 2,310, Jaya 1,370, Kabir 1,120, Ishaan 970); (B) ranked by end-of-route distance only, missing Lata's mid-route peak; (C) ranked by longest single leg.

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Tags: Direction Test — DIR1 (path versus displacement), DIR4. **Difficulty:** Very Hard — Lata's maximum is at a mid-route corner.

Q4. (B) Ishaan. On stopping: Ishaan faces west, Jaya north (derived from her shadow), Kabir west, Lata east. After the turns: Ishaan west + 45° clockwise = north-west; Jaya north + 135° clockwise = south-east; Kabir west + 45° anticlockwise = south-west; Lata east + 45° anticlockwise = north-east. Only Ishaan faces north-west.

Distractors: (A) sunset shadow read as sunrise, so Jaya stops facing south and south + 135° clockwise = north-west; (C) clockwise and anticlockwise reversed for Kabir; (D) Lata's turn measured from her starting direction (north) instead of her stopping direction.

Tags: Direction Test — DIR2 (eight-point rotation). **Difficulty:** Very Hard — four final facings must be derived before any rotation.

Q5. (A) 650 m. Jaya's end point is 720 m west and 650 m north of B; Lata's is 70 m west of B on the east–west line through B. Walking south, Jaya stays 720 m west of B; walking west, Lata stays on the east–west line through B. They meet where Jaya turned at the end of her first leg. Jaya walks 650 m; Lata walks $720 - 70 = 650$ m.

Distractors: (B) Lata's offset from B (70) used; (C) Lata's walk measured from B (720); (D) both walks added (1,300).

Tags: Direction Test — DIR1. **Difficulty:** Hard — the meeting point is Jaya's own first corner and is never stated.

Q6. (C) Ishaan and Kabir. Shadows point east. On stopping, Ishaan faces west, Jaya north, Kabir west, Lata east. A west-facing trainee has the shadow behind: Ishaan and Kabir. Jaya has it on her right; Lata has it in front.

Distractors: (A) 'behind' and 'in front' lumped together; (B) left and right of the starting shadow clues swapped; (D) all trainees assumed to start facing north.

Tags: Direction Test — DIR2 + DIR3. **Difficulty:** Hard — the final facings, not the starting ones, decide the shadow position.

Q7. (C) 3. (i) West to north is a right turn: true. (ii) Jaya is 970 m from B, Ishaan 850 m: false. (iii) Kabir finishes facing west, Lata east: true. (iv) Lata 70 m from B; Ishaan 850, Jaya 970, Kabir about 166: true. Three are correct.

Distractors: (A) 1: left–right swap error reverses (i) and (iii); (B) 2: (iv) rejected because Lata walked the longest route (path confused with displacement); (D) 4: (ii) accepted by

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comparing first legs only.

Tags: Direction Test — DIR1/DIR2 capstone. **Difficulty:** Very Hard — each statement needs a different derived quantity.

Q8. (D) The distance between Ishaan's and Kabir's end points. At sunrise every shadow points west, so each starting direction is the exact opposite of its sunset value. The cards use only left and right turns, and Jaya's blank turn is again a right turn, so the whole picture is the sunset picture turned through 180° about B. Every distance is unchanged; every compass direction is reversed (Lata would be north-west of Jaya, Ishaan would walk north first, Kabir would stop facing east). The Ishaan–Kabir distance stays 1,010 m.

Distractors: (A) relative positions assumed to survive; (B) and (C) only the shadows assumed to change, not the facings.

Tags: Direction Test — DIR1/DIR3 (invariance). **Difficulty:** Elite — no arithmetic; the insight is that a 180° swap preserves lengths and reverses bearings.

Q9. (C) 10 marks. September total of all 300 enrolled = $300 \times 28 = 8,400$. The 60 leavers account for $60 \times 20 = 1,200$, so the 240 stayers had 7,200, an average of 30. They averaged 40 in December: gain 10.

Distractors: (A) 7: non-enrolled gain subtracted, a different question; (B) 8: leavers counted at 20 in December and total divided by 300 ($(9,600 + 1,200) \div 300 = 36$); (D) 12: the Commissioner's figure, September average of all 300 against December average of the 240.

Tags: Flaw — FL3 (attrition) with a derived unstated figure. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q10. (B). The 28 averages all 300 enrolled students; the 40 averages only the 240 who stayed, and the 60 who left were the weakest. So the 12-mark gain compares two different sets. Also the group was chosen for low September scores, and such a group tends to move towards the average on a re-test even if nothing is done.

Distractors: (A) equal difficulty removes only one confound; (C) end levels compared although starting levels differed (39 against 28); (D) 240 is not a small sample.

Tags: Flaw — FL1 (precise naming: attrition + regression to the mean). **Difficulty:** Hard.

Q11. (D). Enrolled: 162 of 240 = 67.5%; not enrolled: 222 of 300 = 74%. The critic's figures are right, but urban enrolled passed 54 of 60 (90%) against 192 of 240 (80%) for the non-enrolled; rural enrolled passed 108 of 180 (60%) against 30 of 60 (50%). The enrolled do better in each type; they look worse overall only because 180 of the 240 enrolled (three-

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quarters) are rural, where pass rates are lower for everyone.

Distractors: (A) arithmetic slip ($162 \div 240 = 67.5\%$, not 70%); (B) aggregate taken at face value; (C) belief that unequal group sizes block comparison of percentages.

Tags: Flaw — FL3 (Simpson-type aggregation). **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q12. (C). The estimate subtracts the non-enrolled gain from the enrolled gain; that is justified only if, without the programme, the enrolled group would have gained the same 3 marks.

This is doubtful because the enrolled were chosen from the extreme low end, where a re-test rebound is larger, so 7 probably overstates the effect. The leavers play no part in 10 or 3, and the non-enrolled were never in the programme.

Distractors: (A) leavers dragged in; (B) true by design, not a hidden assumption; (D) the cause of the 3 is not needed.

Tags: Flaw — FL3 (assumption behind a comparison-group estimate). **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q13. (C). If low scorers with no remedial classes also rose by 9 marks (35 to 44), that rise is available without the programme and is close to the 10 claimed. Attendance, the reason for leaving and teachers' opinion say nothing about what would have happened without the classes.

Distractors: (A) engagement read as weakening; (B) a harmless reason for leaving read as damaging; (D) opinion of those running the programme.

Tags: Flaw — FL3 (alternative explanation from comparison data). **Difficulty:** Hard.

Q14. (B) 9 marks. Each leaver would have scored $20 + 5 = 25$. December total for all 300: $240 \times 40 + 60 \times 25 = 11,100$, an average of 37. Gain = $37 - 28 = 9$.

Distractors: (A) 8: leavers assumed to gain nothing; (C) 10: stayers' gain used for all 300; (D) 12: the Commissioner's figure repeated.

Tags: Flaw — FL3 (counterfactual repair of attrition). **Difficulty:** Hard.

Q15. (D). The Commissioner compares a 'before' average over everyone (300) with an 'after' average over those who stayed (240). Only the coaching centre does exactly that (100 at joining, 80 at the end). The cricket case is a selection flaw only, the cameras case is post hoc, and the tasters case generalises from a small panel.

Distractors: (A) shares only 'selected from the bottom'; (B) post hoc; (C) hasty generalisation.

Tags: Flaw — FL4 (parallel flaw) + attrition. **Difficulty:** Hard.

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Q16. (B) 2. (i) $10 - 3 = 7$: true. (ii) End levels compared although the enrolled began 11 marks lower: false. (iii) The 7 assumes equal no-programme gains, doubtful for the more extreme group: false. (iv) $(9,600 + 1,200) \div 300 = 36$; $36 - 28 = 8$: true.

Distractors: (A) 1: (iv) rejected after forgetting the leavers' scores; (C) 3: (iii) accepted; (D) 4: (ii) also accepted.

Tags: Flaw — FL1/FL3 capstone. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q17. (A) South-east side of C, 1,130 m away. A reads X due south of A, so X is 150 m east of C. B reads X due east of B, so X is 1,120 m south of C. Distance = $\sqrt{(150^2 + 1,120^2)} = 10 \times \sqrt{(15^2 + 112^2)} = 10 \times 113 = 1,130$ m ($225 + 12,544 = 12,769 = 113^2$).

Distractors: (B) D's 'north-east' taken as the direction from C; (C) legs added (1,270); (D) the 150 m offset ignored (1,120).

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — DIR1/DIR4; misplaced reference point.

Difficulty: Very Hard. **Synthesis:** Direction locates X; Flaw (misplaced reference point) explains the wrong side of C.

Q18. (C). D's reading gives the direction of X from D, not from C; X is actually south-east of C. X is 1,120 m from A, 150 m from B and about 707 m from D, so B, not A, is nearest. D's reading passes through X, so it does not contradict A and B.

Distractors: (A) D wrongly said to contradict A and B; (B) repeats the Inspector's error about X being north-east of C; (D) 'south-east of C' says nothing about nearness to A.

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — FL1, DIR1. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q19. (B). C, A, X, B are the corners of a rectangle (150 m by 1,120 m). AB and CX are its diagonals, each 1,130 m. Equal length does not mean the same place: the diagonals cross at the centre while X is a corner, so X is not on AB.

Distractors: (A) equal length taken as same position; (C) CX taken as 1,120 m; (D) bisecting property misapplied (it bisects at the centre, not at X).

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — FL1/FL3, DIR4. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q20. (D). The readings do agree (each line passes through X), but X is 1,120 m due south of A, more than 1,000 m. (X is 150 m from B and about 707 m from D.)

Distractors: (A) agreement mistaken for closeness; (B) 1,130 m is CX, not BX; (C) D's reading does pass through X.

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — FL3, DIR1. **Difficulty:** Hard.

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Q21. (A). A and B fix X. A and D: the line due south of A meets D's north-east line at X (500 m east and 500 m north of D). B and D: B's line meets D's north-east line at X. Every pair fixes X, so each reading is redundant given the other two.

Distractors: (B) and (C) hunting for a single redundant reading; (D) all three assumed needed.

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — redundant data recognition. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q22. (C). 'Due north of D' would put X 350 m west of C. That conflicts with A (X 150 m east of C) and with B (X east of B, hence east of C). A and B still agree with each other.

Distractors: (A) and (B) wrong odd-one-out chosen; (D) no change assumed.

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — consistency under a changed premise. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

Q23. (B). The Inspector uses a direction measured from D as if measured from C; the Sub-Inspector infers that X is on AB from equal lengths AB and CX. Circular reasoning, single-case generalisation and attacking the speaker occur in neither argument.

Distractors: (A) labels from surface form; (C) Inspector's fallacy credited to the Sub-Inspector; (D) labels swapped around.

Tags: Flaw — FL1 + Direction Test (synthesis). **Difficulty:** Hard.

Q24. (C) 3. (i) X is 150 m from B, 1,120 m from A, about 707 m from D: true. (ii) $XA = 1,120 \text{ m} < CX = 1,130 \text{ m}$: true. (iii) B and D together fix X: true. (iv) AB and CX are equal but X is not on AB: false.

Distractors: (A) 1: (ii) and (iii) rejected; (B) 2: CX taken as 1,120 m; (D) 4: the Sub-Inspector's non sequitur believed.

Tags: Direction Test + Flaw (synthesis) — capstone. **Difficulty:** Very Hard.

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