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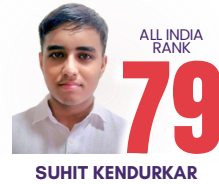


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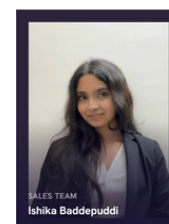
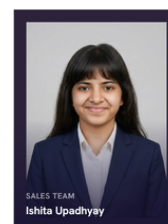
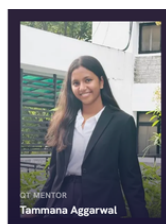
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OUR COURSES



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

A tribal cooperative buys tamarind from its member gatherers at ten depots. Six depots have a concrete drying platform; four have none. The board makes four claims. Claim A: 'Gatherers at platform depots received a mean ₹60 per kg last season against ₹45 at the other depots, so a platform raises the price by ₹15.' Claim B: 'At platform depots the 12 gatherers who dried their tamarind received a mean ₹75; the 18 who sold it wet received a mean ₹50. Drying therefore adds ₹25.' Claim C: 'The typical gatherer at platform depots sells 40 quintals.' Claim D: 'Across the six platform depots, the larger a depot's platform, the higher its mean price; so any gatherer who dries on a larger platform will be paid more.' The cooperative installs a platform only at a depot whose price had exceeded ₹55 in each of the three preceding seasons; no depot without a platform met that test. Drying is optional. The 30 gatherers at platform depots sold 1,200 quintals in all; 24 of them sold 20 quintals each. Means are taken per gatherer.

Q1. Which flaw in Claim A does the rule on installing platforms expose?

- (A) Hasty generalisation: six depots are too few to support any claim about a platform's effect.
- (B) Reverse causation: depots were given platforms because their prices were already high, so the price gap may be a cause of the platforms rather than their effect.
- (C) Post hoc reasoning: the platforms are assumed to have raised the price merely because the higher price was observed after they existed.
- (D) Equivocation: the claim slides between a mean per gatherer and a mean per kilogram.

Q2. Claim B's figure of ₹25 measures the effect of drying only if, had they sold wet, the 12 dryers would have received a mean of

- (A) ₹75
- (B) ₹45
- (C) ₹50
- (D) ₹60

Q3. Suppose the 12 dryers, being the gatherers with better tamarind, would have received a mean of ₹60 had they sold wet. If nobody at the platform depots had dried, the mean price per gatherer there would have been

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- (A) ₹55
- (B) ₹50
- (C) ₹60
- (D) ₹54

Q4. Claim C calls 40 quintals ‘typical’. At least what percentage of the 30 gatherers sold less than 40 quintals?

- (A) 80%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 60%

Q5. Which of the following facts, if true, would most seriously weaken Claim B?

- (A) Drying a kilogram of tamarind costs a gatherer ₹6.
- (B) The 12 dryers are fewer than half of the 30 gatherers.
- (C) In the three seasons before any platform was built, these 12 gatherers’ prices already averaged ₹15 above those of the other 18.
- (D) The dryers sold, on average, larger lots than the wet sellers.

Q6. Which of the following reasonings commits the same flaw as Claim D?

- (A) ‘Towns with more hospitals report more deaths; so hospitals cause deaths.’
- (B) ‘Three of the five bridges inspected failed; so most bridges in the state are unsafe.’
- (C) ‘Every member of the team is a fine player; so the team will be a fine team.’
- (D) ‘Across 30 districts, those with more tractors per farm have a higher mean paddy yield; so any one farmer who adds a tractor will harvest more.’

Q7. Which study would best test whether a drying platform raises the price a gatherer receives?

- (A) Collect the same data from ten more depots of each kind and compare mean prices again.
- (B) Choose by lot which of the ten depots receive a platform, then compare mean prices per gatherer after a season.
- (C) Compare dryers with wet sellers at platform depots, using many more gatherers.
- (D) Build platforms at the depots with the best price records and track them for three seasons.

Q8. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The ₹15 gap in Claim A could have existed in full before any platform was built.

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(ii) If the 12 dryers would have received a mean of ₹60 by selling wet, drying raised the mean price per gatherer at the platform depots by ₹6.

(iii) It is certain that exactly six gatherers sold more than 40 quintals.

(iv) Claim D is valid, because a pattern that holds across depots must hold for each gatherer within them.

(A) 2

(B) 0

(C) 1

(D) 3

PASSAGE 2

A Krishi Vigyan Kendra grew groundnut on four trial plots, W, X, Y and Z. Each plot's yield was recorded in whole quintals, and every plot yielded at least 1 quintal. The record sheet is smudged and now shows only comparisons. Entry 1: W and X together yielded more than Y and Z together. Entry 2: Y yielded more than W. Entry 3: Z yielded at least as much as W. Entry 4: X yielded less than W and Y together. A later page, found after the first four entries had been read, adds Entry 5: Z yielded at least as much as Y. A fertiliser brochure pinned to the sheet describes the soil as 'sandy loam'; it bears on no question. Each question says which entries are to be used. 'Total' means $W + X + Y + Z$.

Q9. Using Entries 1 to 4 only, which statement must be true?

(A) Y yielded more than Z.

(B) Z yielded more than W.

(C) X yielded at least 2 quintals more than Y.

(D) X yielded at least 2 quintals more than Z.

Q10. Using Entries 1 to 4 only, what is the least possible total yield?

(A) 11

(B) 7

(C) 9

(D) 17

Q11. Using Entries 1 to 4 only, and given that the total yield is exactly 24 quintals, what is the largest possible yield of X?

(A) 8

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- (B) 11
- (C) 10
- (D) 20

Q12. Using Entries 1 to 4, suppose a further page says Y and Z yielded equal amounts. How many of these statements become certain only because of that page, that is, were not already certain from Entries 1 to 4?

- (i) X yielded at least 2 quintals more than Y.
- (ii) Z yielded more than W.
- (iii) W yielded at least 3 quintals.
- (iv) X yielded more than Z.

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

Q13. Using Entries 1 to 4 only, and given that the total yield is exactly 20 quintals, which of the following can be determined exactly?

- (A) $X + Z$
- (B) X
- (C) $Y - W$
- (D) $X - W$

Q14. Now use Entries 1 to 5. What is the least possible yield of X?

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 8
- (D) 6

Q15. Using Entries 1 to 5, which of the following totals is impossible?

- (A) 21
- (B) 24
- (C) 22
- (D) 23

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Q16. Using Entries 1 to 5, how many of the following statements are certain?

- (i) W yielded at least 3 quintals.
 - (ii) Y yielded at least 4 quintals.
 - (iii) Z yielded more than Y.
 - (iv) The total yield is at least 17.
- (A) 2
(B) 4
(C) 3
(D) 1

PASSAGE 3

At a residential school's annual meet, three houses, Godavari (G), Krishna (K) and Tungabhadra (T), were scored in three events, Quiz, Drama and Athletics. Each house received a whole number of points in each event, never fewer than 2. The trophy goes to the house with the highest grand total. The printed table survives only in part:

	Quiz	Drama	Athletics
G	9	?	5
K	7	?	4
T	2	?	9

The Drama scores are smudged, but the sheet records that K scored more than T, who scored more than G; that the three Drama scores total 17; and that G and T finished with equal grand totals. Afterwards three speakers argue. Speaker 1: 'G beat K in two events and K beat T in two events, so G beat T in at least two events.' Speaker 2: 'T beat G in two of the three events, so T's grand total was higher.' Speaker 3: 'The trophy winner must have beaten each rival in at least two events.' 'Beat' means scored more points in that event. The sponsor, a seed company, gave each house 50 saplings; this bears on no question.

Q17. How many different sets of Drama scores (for G, K and T) are consistent with the sheet?

- (A) 1
(B) 3

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(C) 4

(D) 2

Q18. Speaker 1's two premises are true, yet his conclusion is false. His step is best described as

(A) assuming that 'beat in a majority of events' passes along a chain, which it need not.

(B) generalising from only three events to a rule about all contests.

(C) shifting the meaning of 'beat' between events won and points scored.

(D) treating the trophy result as evidence about how the houses did in each event.

Q19. In the two events that T won against G, by how many points in all did T outscore G?

(A) 4

(B) 7

(C) 5

(D) 14

Q20. The school adopts a tie-break: houses level on grand total are ranked by the number of events in which one beat the other. The house finishing second, and the least possible lead of the champion over it, are

(A) Godavari, 2 points

(B) Tungabhadra, 5 points

(C) Tungabhadra, 2 points

(D) Godavari, 5 points

Q21. A fourth event is held in which G scores a points, K scores 1 and T scores 0 (the minimum of 2 is waived for this event). Not knowing which Drama scores are right, what is the smallest whole number a that makes G certain to win the trophy outright on four-event totals?

(A) 7

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

Q22. Testing Speaker 3's claim on the actual result, it fails for Krishna against

(A) Tungabhadra only.

(B) both rivals.

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(C) neither rival, since Krishna won the trophy.

(D) Godavari only.

Q23. A knock-out is held: two houses meet, the one that scores more in a majority of the three events goes through and meets the third house. Which opening pairing makes Krishna champion?

(A) Krishna against Tungabhadra.

(B) Tungabhadra against Godavari.

(C) Godavari against Krishna.

(D) None; Krishna lost to Godavari, so it can never reach the final.

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

(i) In every consistent case, K's grand total is the highest.

(ii) G's grand total is 17 in every consistent case.

(iii) K beat T in only one event.

(iv) K's Drama score is greater than G's and T's Drama scores added together.

(A) 0

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) 3

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ANSWER KEY**Q1. Answer: (B)**

The rule says a platform goes only to a depot whose price had already exceeded ₹55 in each of the three previous seasons, and no depot without a platform met that test. So depots were chosen for platforms because their prices were high. The ₹15 gap can therefore precede the platforms, and may be their cause rather than their effect. That is reverse causation (selection of the treated units on the outcome).

Q2. Answer: (C)

Claim B subtracts the wet sellers' ₹50 from the dryers' ₹75 and calls the ₹25 the effect of drying. That reading is right only if the dryers, had they sold wet, would have been paid exactly what the wet sellers were paid: ₹50. Any other counterfactual makes the effect something other than ₹25 (for example, ₹60 would make it ₹15).

Q3. Answer: (D)

With no drying the 12 gatherers would have got ₹60 and the 18 would still have got ₹50. Weighted mean = $(12 \times 60 + 18 \times 50) \div 30 = (720 + 900) \div 30 = 54$. So drying raised the mean per gatherer from ₹54 to ₹60, by ₹6, not by the ₹15 of Claim A.

Q4. Answer: (A)

The 24 gatherers who sold 20 quintals each are all below 40. The other six sold $1,200 - 24 \times 20 = 720$ quintals between them, a mean of 120. The passage does not say each of the six sold more than 40, so only the 24 are certain: $24 \div 30 = 80\%$. The mean of 40 is dragged up by a few large sellers and does not describe the typical gatherer.

Q5. Answer: (C)

Claim B credits the whole ₹25 to drying. If the same 12 gatherers were already paid ₹15 more before any platform existed, at least ₹15 of the ₹25 is a pre-existing difference between the groups, and drying can explain at most ₹10. A cost of drying, the size of the group, or a difference in lot size says nothing about why the dryers' price was higher.

Q6. Answer: (D)

Claim D takes a relationship between depot-level averages (platform size and mean price) and applies it to the individual gatherer. A pattern in group averages need not hold for the individuals inside the groups; this is the ecological fallacy. The tractor argument makes the same move from district averages to a single farmer. The hospital argument reverses cause

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and effect, the bridge argument generalises from five, and the team argument moves from parts to whole.

Q7. Answer: (B)

The trouble in Claims A and B is that depots and gatherers choose, or are chosen for, the treatment on the basis of existing prices. Only a design in which chance, not price history, decides which depots get platforms breaks that link. More data of the same kind, a bigger comparison of dryers with wet sellers, or platforms for the best-priced depots all keep the selection.

Q8. Answer: (A)

(i) True: platforms went only to depots already paying above ₹55, so nothing in the data rules out the whole gap pre-dating them. (ii) True: with no drying the mean would be 54, against the actual 60, a rise of ₹6. (iii) False: the other six sold 720 quintals together, a mean of 120, but the passage does not say each sold more than 40; some could have sold less. (iv) False: a pattern across depots need not hold for individuals (ecological fallacy). Two statements are correct.

Q9. Answer: (D)

Entry 1 gives $X > Y + Z - W$, i.e. $X > Z + (Y - W)$. Entry 2 and whole numbers give $Y - W \geq 1$, so $X > Z + 1$ and therefore $X \geq Z + 2$. The other statements fail on records that satisfy all four entries: (2, 4, 3, 2) has $Z = W$ and X exceeding Y by only 1; (4, 8, 5, 5) has $Y = Z$.

Q10. Answer: (A)

Entries 1 and 4 together give $Y + Z - W < X < W + Y$, so $Z < 2W$. If $W = 1$ then $Z = 1$, and X must exceed Y yet be less than $1 + Y$, which is impossible. So $W \geq 2$. Then $Y \geq W + 1 \geq 3$, $Z \geq W \geq 2$, and (from the previous question) $X \geq Z + 2 \geq 4$. The total is at least $2 + 4 + 3 + 2 = 11$, and (2, 4, 3, 2) satisfies every entry: $6 > 5$, $3 > 2$, $2 \geq 2$, $4 < 5$.

Q11. Answer: (C)

Each record must satisfy $4W + 3 \leq \text{total}$, so $W \leq 5$. $W = 2$ forces $Z = 2$ and $X = Y + 1$, a total of $2Y + 5$, which is odd and never 24. Testing $W = 3, 4$ and 5 against all four entries gives exactly four records with total 24: (3, 10, 8, 3), (4, 9, 6, 5), (4, 9, 7, 4) and (5, 8, 6, 5). The largest X is 10.

Q12. Answer: (B)

With $Y = Z$, Entry 1 gives $X > 2Y - W$ and Entry 4 gives $X < W + Y$. For whole numbers $2Y$

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– $W + 1 \leq X \leq W + Y - 1$, so $Y \leq 2W - 2$. Entry 2 gives $Y \geq W + 1$, so $W + 1 \leq 2W - 2$ and $W \geq 3$: statement (iii). Since $Z = Y \geq W + 1$, $Z > W$: statement (ii). Also $X \geq 2Y - W + 1 = Y + (Y - W) + 1 \geq Y + 2$: statement (i). Statement (iv) was already certain from Entries 1 to 4 ($X \geq Z + 2$), so it is not new. Three statements become certain only because of the new page.

Q13. Answer: (A)

Since $4W + 3 \leq 20$, $W \leq 4$; $W = 2$ gives an odd total, so W is 3 or 4. Testing both gives exactly two records: (3, 8, 6, 3) and (4, 7, 5, 4). X is 8 or 7, $Y - W$ is 3 or 1, $X - W$ is 5 or 3, but $X + Z$ is 11 in both.

Q14. Answer: (D)

Entry 5 with Entry 2 gives $Z \geq Y \geq W + 1$, and $X \geq Z + 2$ (shown earlier), so $X \geq W + 3$. Now $W = 2$ would force $Z = 3$ (since $Z < 2W = 4$), hence $Y = 3$; Entry 1 then needs $X > 4$ and Entry 4 needs $X < 5$, impossible. So $W \geq 3$ and $X \geq 6$. The record (3, 6, 4, 4) works: $9 > 8$, $4 > 3$, $4 \geq 3$, $6 < 7$, $4 \geq 4$.

Q15. Answer: (B)

Under Entries 1 to 5, $W \geq 3$ (shown before) and $X \geq W + 3$, $Y \geq W + 1$, $Z \geq W + 1$, so a record with $W = 5$ totals at least $5 + 8 + 6 + 6 = 25$. Hence 24 could come only from $W = 3$ or $W = 4$. With $W = 3$, Entry 4 and Entry 1 leave only (3, 6, 4, 4), total 17. With $W = 4$ the records totalling at most 24 are (4, 7, 5, 5) = 21, (4, 8, 5, 5) = 22 and (4, 8, 5, 6) = 23. No record totals 24, so 24 is impossible, while 21, 22 and 23 are all possible.

Q16. Answer: (C)

(i) True: $W = 2$ is impossible (shown before), so $W \geq 3$. (ii) True: $Y \geq W + 1 \geq 4$. (iii) False: (3, 6, 4, 4) has $Z = Y$. (iv) True: the least total is 17. Three statements are certain.

Q17. Answer: (D)

Let G score g in Drama. G 's other two scores total 14 and T 's total 11, and the grand totals are equal, so T 's Drama score is $g + 3$. K 's is then $17 - g - (g + 3) = 14 - 2g$. K above T needs $14 - 2g > g + 3$, so $g \leq 3$; the minimum of 2 points gives $g \geq 2$. So $g = 2$ gives $(G, K, T) = (2, 10, 5)$ and $g = 3$ gives $(3, 8, 6)$. Two sets.

Q18. Answer: (A)

G beat K in Quiz and Athletics ($9 > 7$, $5 > 4$); K beat T in Quiz and Drama ($7 > 2$, $K > T$ in Drama). Both premises are true. But G beat T only in Quiz; T beat G in Drama ($T > G$) and Athletics ($9 > 5$). The step assumes that if G beats K and K beats T by majorities of events,

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then G beats T by a majority. Majority relations need not be transitive, and here they form a cycle: G over K, K over T, T over G.

Q19. Answer: (B)

T beat G in Drama and Athletics. In Athletics the margin is $9 - 5 = 4$. In Drama T exceeds G by exactly 3 (derived from the equal grand totals: G's other scores total 14, T's total 11). Total margin $3 + 4 = 7$. This equals G's one win, $9 - 2 = 7$ in Quiz, which is why the grand totals tie.

Q20. Answer: (C)

K is champion in both sets. With Drama (G, K, T) = (2, 10, 5): totals G 16, K 21, T 16, lead 5. With (3, 8, 6): totals G 17, K 19, T 17, lead 2. The least possible lead is 2. G and T tie, and T beat G in two events (Drama and Athletics) against one, so T is second.

Q21. Answer: (A)

Set 1: G $16 + a$, K $21 + 1 = 22$, T 16. G wins outright only if $16 + a > 22$, so $a \geq 7$. Set 2: G $17 + a$, K $19 + 1 = 20$, T 17; G wins outright if $a \geq 4$. To be certain whichever set is right, G needs $a \geq 7$. At $a = 6$ Set 1 gives a tie at 22.

Q22. Answer: (D)

K is the trophy winner in both consistent sets. Against T, K scored more in Quiz ($7 > 2$) and Drama ($K > T$): two events, so the claim holds. Against G, K scored more only in Drama ($K > G$), because G won Quiz ($9 > 7$) and Athletics ($5 > 4$): one event, so the claim fails. Speaker 3's rule is therefore false: a trophy winner may lose the head-to-head contest with a rival.

Q23. Answer: (B)

Majority winners: G beats K (2–1), K beats T (2–1), T beats G (2–1). If G meets K first, G wins and then meets T, who beat G: T is champion. If K meets T first, K wins and meets G, who beat K: G is champion. If T meets G first, T wins and meets K, who beat T: K is champion. So the opening pairing T against G makes K champion; the result depends on the order, which a transitive relation could not allow.

Q24. Answer: (C)

(i) True: K totals 21 against 16 and 16, or 19 against 17 and 17. (ii) False: G's total is 16 in the first set and 17 in the second. (iii) False: K beat T in Quiz and Drama, two events. (iv) False: in the second set K's 8 is less than $3 + 6 = 9$. Only (i) is correct.

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