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SECTIONAL TEST

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[CLAT Community](#)



clatcommunity@gmail.com



[CLAT Community](#)



(+91) 7702 832 727



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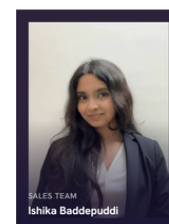
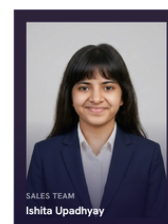
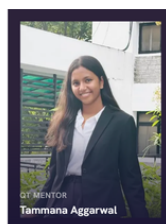
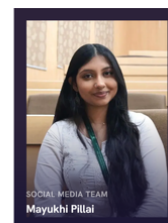
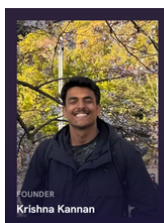
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OUR COURSES



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 state's Panchayat Raj Department installed solar street-lights in the four Gram Panchayats (GPs) of a mandal whose weekly-market footfall exceeded 2,000 (the cutoff), leaving the four GPs with footfall of 2,000 or less for a later phase. Each GP holds one weekly market, and only shops registered with the GP are counted. A survey carried out in a single week after installation recorded the shops in each GP and how many stay open after 8 p.m.:

GP	Weekly footfall	Street-lights	Shops	Open after 8 p.m.
A	3,400	Yes	40	30
B	2,800	Yes	40	26
C	2,200	Yes	20	12
D	2,050	Yes	20	10
E	1,950	No	20	9
F	1,500	No	50	15
G	1,200	No	50	15
H	900	No	60	15

The Department's officer argues: "In the lit GPs 65% of shops (78 of 120) stay open late; in the unlit GPs only 30% (54 of 180). The lights add 35 points. Lighting all four unlit GPs will therefore bring 63 more shops into late opening."

Q1. Which single comparison gives the most reliable estimate of what the street-lights themselves add to late opening?

- (A) The four lit GPs taken together against the four unlit GPs taken together
- (B) GP A (the highest-footfall lit GP) against GP H (the lowest-footfall unlit GP)
- (C) GP D against GP E
- (D) GP C against GP E

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Q2. Suppose the lights' own effect is the share-point difference found by the comparison you chose in Q1, and the same gain would occur in every currently unlit GP. How many more shops would stay open after 8 p.m. once all four unlit GPs are lit?

- (A) 63
- (B) 9
- (C) 36
- (D) 1

Q3. Which of the following most precisely identifies the flaw in the officer's argument?

- (A) It generalises from only four lit GPs to every GP in the state.
- (B) It assumes that late opening of shops caused the lights to be installed, reversing cause and effect.
- (C) It compares groups of GPs that were selected on a trait, footfall, which can by itself produce late opening, and credits the whole gap to the lights.
- (D) It confuses a percentage of shops with a number of shops when forecasting the extra late openers.

Q4. Which of the following findings would most strengthen the officer's claim that the lights themselves raise late opening?

- (A) In another mandal, the Department chose by lottery four of eight GPs of similar footfall for lights; the lit ones had a clearly higher share of shops open late.
- (B) The survey was carried out by the Department's own field staff.
- (C) The lit GPs have, on average, much higher weekly footfall than the unlit GPs.
- (D) Shopkeepers in the lit GPs say they like the new lights.

Q5. A statistician uses GPs D and E to estimate the lights' effect at 5 points. Which objection bears directly on that estimate, as opposed to on the officer's original 35-point claim?

- (A) The lit GPs, taken together, have higher footfall than the unlit GPs taken together.
- (B) D and E have 20 shops each, so a single shop's difference accounts for the whole 5-point gap.
- (C) A cutoff of 2,000 is an arbitrary figure.
- (D) GP A has 75% of its shops open late, far above D's 50%.

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Q6. Assume the lights add exactly the 5 points of Q2 to every currently unlit GP and nothing to the GPs already lit. After all eight GPs are lit, what share of all the shops in the eight GPs would stay open after 8 p.m.?

- (A) 49%
- (B) 44%
- (C) 65%
- (D) 47%

Q7. Which of the following facts would most weaken the extension of the 5-point effect to GPs F, G and H?

- (A) The Department's budget will cover lights for all four unlit GPs.
- (B) Shopkeepers in GPs with weekly footfall below 1,500 say there are too few evening customers to justify staying open, with or without lights.
- (C) GP E's footfall is expected to rise above 2,000 next year.
- (D) Shops in GP D employ more assistants than shops in GP E.

Q8. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The D–E comparison is better evidence of the lights' effect than the 65%-versus-30% comparison, though it is itself weak.
- (ii) Even if the lights had no effect at all, lit GPs would be expected to show a higher share of late-open shops than unlit GPs.
- (iii) The table shows that the lights have no effect at all.
- (iv) If lights add 5 points in each unlit GP, the share of late-open shops among all 300 shops would rise from 44% to 65%.

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

PASSAGE 2

The Principal of a Government Polytechnic proposes to replace the present six-day week by a five-day week. At present, Monday to Friday run from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Every day has a 15-minute assembly; Monday to Friday also

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have a 30-minute lunch, Saturday has none. Assembly and lunch are the only periods that are not instruction. Under the proposal, Saturday becomes a holiday and Monday to Friday will run from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The Principal argues that (a) the weekly instruction time will not fall; (b) the 40 trainees who travel by the village bus, which leaves the bus stop at 4:45 p.m., will still catch it, since they need only 10 minutes after the closing bell to return their tools; and (c) the workshop's electricity bill, which is charged per working day, will fall. The Polytechnic runs 36 working weeks a year.

Q9. Claim (a) of the Principal needs an assumption about the new timetable that the proposal does not state. Which one is it?

- (A) The non-instructional time on each day from Monday to Friday will not exceed 60 minutes.
- (B) The non-instructional time (assembly plus lunch) on each day from Monday to Friday will remain exactly 45 minutes.
- (C) The non-instructional time on each day from Monday to Friday will not exceed 120 minutes.
- (D) The non-instructional time on each day from Monday to Friday will not exceed 105 minutes.

Q10. Claim (c) is that the electricity bill will fall. Which of the following does the claim need to assume?

- (A) The daily bill will rise by less than $16\frac{2}{3}\%$.
- (B) The workshop machines will be run for the same number of hours each week as now.
- (C) The daily bill will rise by less than 20%.
- (D) The daily bill will not rise at all.

Q11. Claim (b) is that the 40 trainees will still catch the 4:45 p.m. bus. What must the Principal assume about the walk from the Polytechnic to the bus stop?

- (A) It takes no more than 10 minutes.
- (B) It takes no more than 15 minutes.
- (C) The bus will wait for any trainee who is running late.
- (D) It takes no more than 5 minutes.

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Q12. Which of the following is not an assumption the Principal needs to make, because it already follows from facts in the passage?

- (A) The five new days will all actually be worked, with no new weekday closures.
- (B) The charge per working day will not depend on the length of the working day.
- (C) At present Saturday's instruction totals 3 hours 45 minutes.
- (D) The bus will not leave the stop before 4:45 p.m.

Q13. Suppose Monday to Friday ran from 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. instead, with 45 minutes of assembly and lunch each day and Saturday a holiday. Compared with the present week, over the 36 working weeks of a year the instruction time would

- (A) rise by 18 hours.
- (B) fall by 9 hours.
- (C) rise by 45 hours.
- (D) be unchanged.

Q14. The Principal now adds a 20-minute remedial-reading slot every weekday, not counted as instruction, with the 4:30 p.m. closing unchanged and assembly and lunch as before. Will claim (a) survive?

- (A) No: weekly instruction will fall by 25 minutes.
- (B) No: weekly instruction will fall by 1 hour 40 minutes.
- (C) No: weekly instruction will fall by 20 minutes.
- (D) Yes: the weekly surplus of 1 hour 15 minutes covers the 20-minute slot.

Q15. Which of the following is a necessary condition for claim (a), but not a sufficient one?

- (A) The non-instructional time on each weekday is exactly 45 minutes.
- (B) The non-instructional time on each weekday is at most 75 minutes.
- (C) The non-instructional time on each weekday is at most 30 minutes.
- (D) The non-instructional time on each weekday is at most 60 minutes.

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) With the 4:30 p.m. closing, the non-instructional time could rise to 60 minutes a day without breaking claim (a).
- (ii) If Monday to Friday closed at 4:00 p.m. with 45 minutes of non-instruction a day, weekly instruction would fall by $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

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- (iii) Claim (c) would still hold if the daily electricity bill rose by 22%.
- (iv) With the 4:30 p.m. closing and 45 minutes of non-instruction a day, weekly instruction would exceed the present figure by $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.
- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

PASSAGE 3

A Government Degree College's Principal claims that "at least half of last year's graduating batch found a job within six months." The batch had 400 graduates, 200 each in Commerce and Arts. A voluntary online survey, publicised through the college's alumni app and left open for 21 days, was answered by 240 graduates:

Stream	Graduates	Replied	Replied and placed
Commerce	200	160	120
Arts	200	80	40

"Placed" means a job offer, as stated by the respondent. The Principal reasons: "Of the 240 who replied, 160, that is two-thirds, were placed; the batch as a whole is therefore well above one-half." Graduates who did not reply were not contacted.

Q17. Based only on the survey, which of the following is all that can be said about the share of the whole batch that was placed?

- (A) Between 40% and $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (B) Exactly $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
- (C) Between $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ and 80%
- (D) Between 40% and 80%

Q18. Which of the following does the Principal's conclusion that at least half the batch was placed necessarily assume about the graduates who did not reply?

- (A) At least one in four of them was placed.
- (B) Those in Arts were placed at least as often as those in Arts who replied.

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(C) They were placed at least as often as the graduates who replied.

(D) At least half of them were placed.

Q19. Suppose it is known that the Commerce graduates who did not reply were placed at the same rate as the Commerce graduates who did. At least how many of the Arts graduates who did not reply must then have been placed for the Principal's claim to hold?

(A) 20

(B) 30

(C) 40

(D) 10

Q20. A follow-up call to randomly chosen non-respondents is reported. Which result most seriously weakens the Principal's claim?

(A) 40 non-respondents chosen at random from all 160: 12 were placed.

(B) All 40 Commerce non-respondents were called: 4 were placed.

(C) Every placement stated by a respondent was later verified as genuine.

(D) 40 non-respondents chosen at random from all 160: 4 were placed.

Q21. Suppose the graduates who did not reply in each stream had been placed at the same rate as the respondents of that stream. What percentage of the whole batch would have been placed?

(A) 40%

(B) 62.5%

(C) $66\frac{2}{3}\%$

(D) 75%

Q22. Which of the following assumptions about the graduates who did not reply guarantees that the Principal's claim holds?

(A) Overall, at least one in five non-respondents was placed.

(B) In each stream, non-respondents were placed at least half as often as respondents of that stream.

(C) Arts non-respondents were placed at half the Arts respondents' rate, and no Commerce non-respondent was placed.

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(D) Commerce non-respondents were placed at the Commerce respondents' rate, and no Arts non-respondent was placed.

Q23. The Principal now claims instead that at least 60% of the batch was placed. At least how many of the 160 non-respondents would have to be placed for this to hold?

- (A) 40
- (B) 144
- (C) 80
- (D) 96

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) If all 40 Commerce non-respondents and none of the Arts non-respondents were placed, exactly half the batch would be placed.
- (ii) If non-respondents resembled respondents stream by stream, 250 of the 400 would be placed.
- (iii) The survey shows that fewer than half the batch were placed.
- (iv) The claim holds if at least 30% of the non-respondents were placed.

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

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ANSWER KEY

Q1. Answer: (C)

Arguments — AR1 (choosing the comparison that isolates the cause); selection by a rule | Very Hard — the student must notice that the assignment rule itself, not the table, tells which pair is clean.

Solution: The lights were not handed out at random: they went to every GP above a footfall cutoff of 2,000. So any comparison between lit and unlit GPs also compares high footfall with low footfall, and footfall is itself a plausible reason for shops to stay open late. The only way to strip footfall out is to compare GPs that sit on either side of the cutoff and are almost equal in footfall. D (2,050, lit) and E (1,950, unlit) are the closest pair, only 100 apart, so the gap between them is the least contaminated estimate.

Why the others fail: (A) Compares groups that were chosen by footfall, so the 35-point gap mixes the effect of lights with the effect of footfall (selection effect ignored). (B) Takes the two extremes, which have the widest footfall gap (2,500) and so the most confounded gap, 50 points. (D) Right idea of crossing the cutoff, but GP C is 250 above E in footfall, a much wider gap than D–E; the nearest pair was not chosen.

Q2. Answer: (B)

Arguments — AR1 extension of an estimate; share versus count | Hard — needs Q1's insight, then a share-to-count conversion.

Solution: From Q1: D has 10 of 20 shops open late (50%) and E has 9 of 20 (45%), a gap of 5 percentage points. Applying 5 points to the 180 shops in the four unlit GPs gives 5% of 180 = 9 more shops.

Why the others fail: (A) Used the officer's 35-point gap instead of the 5-point estimate (the confounded comparison). (C) Compared lit GP D (50%) with the unlit average (30%), a 20-point gap, and applied it to 180 shops. (D) Took the raw difference between D and E (10 – 9 = 1 shop) and forgot to convert it to a share and scale it to 180 shops.

Q3. Answer: (C)

Arguments — AR7 flaw identification (confounding by assignment rule) | Hard — four plausible-sounding flaw names; only one is actually committed.

Solution: The lights went to GPs because their footfall was high. High footfall is a rival explanation for late opening that is built into the comparison. The officer attributes the entire 35-point gap to the lights. Option B is wrong because the installation rule used footfall, not

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late opening. Option A is not what the officer does (the claim is about the unlit GPs of this mandal). Option D is wrong because the officer's own multiplication, 35% of $180 = 63$, is arithmetically consistent.

Why the others fail: (A) Hasty-generalisation flaw: the forecast is about the four unlit GPs of the same mandal, not about every GP. (B) Reverse-causation flaw: the lights followed footfall, not late opening, so this flaw is not committed. (D) Percentage-versus-number flaw: 35% of $180 = 63$ is computed correctly.

Q4. Answer: (A)

Arguments — AR1 strengthening; random assignment as control | Hard — the strengthening fact must repair the specific defect found in Q3.

Solution: The problem with the officer's evidence is the non-random assignment by footfall. A lottery among GPs of similar footfall removes exactly that problem: any later difference can be credited to the lights. Shopkeepers' opinions are not evidence of behaviour; higher footfall in the lit GPs is already visible in the table and supports the rival explanation; and who carried out the survey does not touch the causal question.

Why the others fail: (B) Irrelevant detail about the surveyor; it neither controls footfall nor changes the comparison. (C) Direction reversal: this fact supports the rival explanation and weakens the claim. (D) Treats opinion as evidence of behaviour; it does nothing about the footfall confound.

Q5. Answer: (B)

Arguments — AR2 objection that targets the actual inference | Elite — one-shop sampling noise hides in the table; three objections are true-sounding but aimed at something else.

Solution: The estimate rests on D (10 of 20) against E (9 of 20): the whole 5-point gap is one shop. A single shop opening or closing would remove or double it, so the estimate is very noisy. That objection is aimed at this estimate. Option A is the objection to the officer's group comparison, which the statistician has already moved away from, since D and E have nearly equal footfall. Option D is a different data point that does not bear on D versus E. Option C is not a weakness of the method: the arbitrariness of a cutoff is exactly why GPs just either side of it can be treated as alike.

Why the others fail: (A) Wrong-target error: this objection hits the officer's group comparison, not the D–E comparison. (C) Mistakes the strength of the method for a

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weakness: an arbitrary cutoff makes the pair on either side comparable. (D) Brings in an unrelated data point (A's 75%) that says nothing about D versus E.

Q6. Answer: (D)

Arguments — AR1 re-based aggregate after a corrected effect (shifted base) | Very Hard — the 5 points apply to a subset only, so the base is shifted.

Solution: Today $78 + 54 = 132$ of the 300 shops stay open late. The lights add 5 points only in the four unlit GPs, whose 180 shops give 9 more. That makes 141 of $300 = 47\%$.

Why the others fail: (A) Added the 5 points to the overall 44%, although the lit GPs gain nothing further. (B) Ignored the effect altogether and reported today's 132 of $300 = 44\%$. (C) Assumed every GP would reach the lit-GP average of 65%, which is the officer's claim.

Q7. Answer: (B)

Arguments — AR1 weakening an extrapolation beyond the observed range | Hard — the weakening fact must target the range of the estimate, not its size.

Solution: The 5-point estimate comes from two GPs with footfall near 2,000. Carrying it to GPs with footfall of 1,500 or less is an extrapolation. A fact that says low-footfall shops would not stay open late whatever the lighting attacks exactly that extension. The other options concern E's future footfall, D's staffing, or funding, none of which touches whether the effect carries over to F, G and H.

Why the others fail: (A) Funding availability is irrelevant to what the lights would achieve. (C) Concerns only GP E's future footfall, not whether the effect extends to F, G and H. (D) Staffing differences between D and E are a different issue and do not affect F, G and H.

Q8. Answer: (B)

Arguments — capstone statement verification | Very Hard — two true statements and two false ones that each sound like a fair conclusion.

Solution: (i) is true: it controls for footfall but rests on one shop. (ii) is true: footfall falls from A to H and the share of late-open shops never rises as it does, so a footfall effect alone would produce a gap of this sort. (iii) is false: the data give a small positive estimate of 5 points; they do not prove zero. (iv) is false: a 5-point gain applies only to the 180 shops of the unlit GPs, so the overall share rises from 44% to 47% (as in Q6), not to 65%. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) Rejected (ii) because 'no effect means no gap', forgetting that

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footfall alone can create a gap. (C) Accepted (iii), treating a weak estimate as proof of zero. (D) Also accepted (iv), applying the officer's forecast as if it were established.

Q9. Answer: (A)

Assumptions — AS1/AS2 necessary assumption with a numerical threshold | Very Hard — the threshold must be derived from the old week before any option can be tested.

Solution: Present weekly instruction: Monday to Friday are $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours long less 45 minutes of assembly and lunch, i.e. $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day, $28\frac{3}{4}$ hours for five days; Saturday is 4 hours less a 15-minute assembly, i.e. $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The total is $32\frac{1}{2}$ hours. In the new week five days of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours must give at least $32\frac{1}{2}$ hours of instruction, i.e. at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, so the non-instructional time may be at most $7\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} = 1$ hour. The assumption needed is therefore exactly 'no more than 60 minutes'. Option B is sufficient but not necessary (it is too strong). Options D and C are too lenient: they would let the weekly time fall.

Why the others fail: (B) Over-strong: confuses a sufficient condition (no change) with the necessary one; the day can lose 15 more minutes of instruction. (C) Added the weekly surplus of 75 minutes to the daily 45 minutes instead of dividing it among the five days. (D) Ignored Saturday's instruction (needing only $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours a day, giving 105 minutes of non-instruction).

Q10. Answer: (C)

Assumptions — AS2 necessary versus supporting; shifted base (per-day bill) | Hard — the 6-to-5 base shift gives 20%, not $16\frac{2}{3}\%$.

Solution: The bill is charged per working day. Old weekly bill: six days at b rupees, i.e. $6b$. New weekly bill: five days at b' rupees, i.e. $5b'$. The bill falls only if $5b' < 6b$, i.e. $b' < 1.2b$: the daily bill may rise, but by less than 20%. Option D is too strong (a rise below 20% is still acceptable). Option A uses $1/6$, the fraction of days lost, instead of the ratio $6/5$. Option B is not needed, and does not fit a per-day charge anyway.

Why the others fail: (A) Used $1/6$ (days lost as a share of the old week) in place of $6/5$ (old days as a multiple of the new). (B) Supports but is not necessary: the charge is by the day, not by machine-hours. (D) Over-strong: the bill can rise per day and still fall for the week.

Q11. Answer: (D)

Assumptions — AS1 hidden premise with a derived time limit | Hard — two time quantities must be chained to find the margin.

Solution: The closing bell is at 4:30 p.m. and 10 minutes go on returning tools, so trainees leave at 4:40 p.m. To be at the stop by 4:45 p.m. they need a walk of at most 5 minutes.

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Option B ignores the 10 minutes of tool-return time, and option A treats the 10 minutes as the walk. Option C would help but is not necessary: if the walk fits, nobody needs the bus to wait.

Why the others fail: (A) Mistook the 10-minute tool-return allowance for the walking time. (B) Measured the walk from the closing bell (4:30) and forgot the 10 minutes of tool-return time. (C) Supports the claim but is not necessary; it is a rescue condition, not a requirement.

Q12. Answer: (C)

Assumptions — AS4 stated or derivable fact versus a genuine assumption | Very Hard — a derived figure looks like an unstated premise.

Solution: Saturday runs from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., 4 hours, and the only non-instructional period is the 15-minute assembly, so instruction is 3 hours 45 minutes. This is a consequence of stated facts, not something to be assumed. The other three statements are each things the passage does not state but the claims need: that the bus keeps to its time is needed for (b), that all five new days are worked for (a), and that the per-day charge ignores the length of the day for (c).

Why the others fail: (A) Treated the planned five days as guaranteed; closures would reduce weekly instruction. (B) Treated the per-day charge as stated; the passage does not say it ignores the length of the day. (D) Treated the bus timetable as stated; the passage says only when the bus leaves, so the Principal assumes it keeps to that time.

Q13. Answer: (D)

Assumptions — checking a stated claim against a changed condition (shifted base) | Hard — three plausible slips each yield a clean wrong number.

Solution: A 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. day is $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours; less 45 minutes it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours of instruction. Five such days give $32\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week, exactly the present $32\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Over 36 weeks there is no change.

Why the others fail: (A) Gave Saturday a 30-minute lunch, making the present week 32 hours and the new week 18 hours longer. (B) Forgot that Saturday has an assembly: took Saturday as 4 full hours, so the present week looked like $32\frac{3}{4}$ hours and the new week 9 hours short over the year. (C) Used the surplus of the 4:30 p.m. timetable ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hours a week) instead of the 4:15 p.m. one.

Q14. Answer: (A)

Assumptions — AS3 negation test applied with numbers | Very Hard — daily-versus-weekly

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bases and an existing surplus both have to be handled.

Solution: Non-instructional time per day becomes $45 + 20 = 65$ minutes, over the 60-minute limit found in Q9. Instruction per day is $7\frac{1}{2} \text{ h} - 65 \text{ min} = 6 \text{ h } 25 \text{ min}$. Five days give $32 \text{ h } 5 \text{ min}$ against the present $32 \text{ h } 30 \text{ min}$: a fall of 25 minutes. (Equivalently, the five slots take 100 minutes and the surplus gives back only 75.)

Why the others fail: (B) Counted the whole $5 \times 20 = 100$ minutes as the loss and forgot the existing 75-minute surplus. (C) Counted one day's slot as the weekly loss and ignored both the five repetitions and the surplus. (D) Compared a daily slot of 20 minutes with the weekly surplus, forgetting that the slot recurs on five days.

Q15. Answer: (B)

Assumptions — AS2 necessary versus sufficient | Elite — requires reading the logical status of four numerical conditions.

Solution: Claim (a) holds exactly when the daily non-instructional time is at most 60 minutes. A necessary condition is one that must hold whenever the claim holds: 'at most 75 minutes' qualifies, because any day with at most 60 minutes also has at most 75. But it is not sufficient, since a 70-minute day breaks the claim. Option D is necessary and sufficient. Options A and C are sufficient but not necessary, because the claim can still hold when the time is, for instance, 55 minutes.

Why the others fail: (A) Picked a sufficient condition (exactly 45) and called it necessary. (C) Picked a sufficient condition (at most 30), which is far stronger than needed. (D) Picked the condition that is both necessary and sufficient, missing that the question asks for 'not sufficient'.

Q16. Answer: (C)

Assumptions — capstone statement verification | Very Hard — one false statement hides among three true ones with the same numerical shape.

Solution: (i) is true: at 60 minutes the five days give $5 \times 6\frac{1}{2} = 32\frac{1}{2}$ hours, equal to the present. (ii) is true: a 4:00 p.m. day is 7 hours, $\frac{6}{4}$ of instruction, $31\frac{1}{4}$ for five days, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours below $32\frac{1}{2}$. (iii) is false: $5 \times 1.22 = 6.1$, which exceeds 6, so the weekly bill would rise. (iv) is true: $5 \times 6\frac{3}{4} = 33\frac{3}{4}$, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours above $32\frac{1}{2}$. Three statements are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) Read 'will not fall' as 'must stay exactly the same' and rejected (i), and dismissed the $1\frac{1}{4}$ -hour differences in (ii) and (iv) as too small to matter. (B) Doubted (iv), forgetting that Monday to Friday gain an extra hour of length in the 4:30 p.m. timetable,

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which more than replaces Saturday's $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours. (D) Accepted (iii), using $22\% < 25\%$ and forgetting that the threshold is 20% from the 6-to-5 base shift.

Q17. Answer: (D)

Arguments + Assumptions — bound-only reasoning under non-response (AR6) | Very Hard — a confident student quotes the respondents' rate; the survey supports only a range.

[Synthesis: Arguments (what the evidence establishes) + Assumptions (what must be assumed about non-respondents)]

Solution: The 160 respondents who were placed are certainly placed, so at least 160 of 400 = 40%. The 160 non-respondents could all have been placed, which would make 320 of 400 = 80%, or none, which gives 40%. Nothing in the survey narrows the range between these.

Why the others fail: (A) Capped the upper end at the respondents' rate, assuming non-respondents cannot do better than respondents. (B) Treated the respondents as a perfect sample of the whole batch ($66\frac{2}{3}\%$ is only the respondents' rate). (C) Assumed non-respondents did at least as well as respondents, which sets a floor at $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ for which there is no support.

Q18. Answer: (A)

Arguments + Assumptions — necessary assumption derived by arithmetic | Very Hard.

[Synthesis: the required premise has to be computed from the argument's numbers]

Solution: At least 200 placed are needed; the respondents supply 160, so at least 40 of the 160 non-respondents must be placed, which is one in four. This is the weakest requirement, so it is the necessary assumption. Option C would be enough but is far stronger than needed (it would give about 107). Option D asks for 80, double the need. Option B concerns only one stream and is not necessary: Commerce non-respondents could make up the gap.

Why the others fail: (B) Narrowed the assumption to one stream, which is neither necessary nor sufficient by itself. (C) Over-strong: a sufficient assumption offered as the necessary one. (D) Read 'at least half the batch' as 'at least half of the non-respondents'.

Q19. Answer: (D)

Arguments + Assumptions — conditional assumption narrowing a bound | Very Hard — two-stage computation with a stream-specific premise. [Synthesis]

Solution: Commerce respondents were placed at $120/160 = 75\%$. The 40 Commerce non-respondents therefore give 30 placements. Respondents' 160 plus 30 makes 190, so $200 - 190 = 10$ more are needed from the 120 Arts non-respondents.

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Why the others fail: (A) Halved 40, treating the Commerce non-respondents as supplying half the shortfall. (B) Reported the Commerce non-respondents' 30 placements as if they were the Arts figure. (C) Forgot the Commerce non-respondents' contribution and used the whole shortfall of 40.

Q20. Answer: (D)

Arguments + Assumptions — ARI weakening with a representative sample against a computed threshold | Very Hard. [Synthesis]

Solution: The claim needs one in four of the non-respondents (Q18's threshold). A random sample from all non-respondents with only 4 in 40 placed (10%) suggests about 16 of 160, well short of 40. Option A (30%) supports the claim. Option B covers only the 40 Commerce non-respondents; even if only 4 of them were placed, 36 of the 120 Arts non-respondents (30%) would still meet the need, so it does not defeat the claim. Option C concerns respondents, not non-respondents.

Why the others fail: (A) Direction reversal: 30% exceeds the 25% needed, so it strengthens the claim. (B) Treated a one-stream sample as if it covered all non-respondents; the Arts non-respondents are 120 of the 160. (C) Irrelevant: it confirms the respondents' 160 and says nothing about non-respondents.

Q21. Answer: (B)

Arguments + Assumptions — stratified re-weighting under a stated assumption | Hard — the mix of respondents differs from the mix of graduates.

Solution: Commerce: $200 \times 75\% = 150$ placed. Arts: $200 \times 50\% = 100$ placed. Total 250 of 400 = 62.5%. (The overall respondent rate of $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ is higher because Commerce, the better-placed stream, replied far more often.)

Why the others fail: (A) Counted every non-respondent as unplaced. (C) Applied the overall respondent rate to the batch, ignoring that the streams replied in different proportions. (D) Used the Commerce rate for the whole batch.

Q22. Answer: (B)

Arguments + Assumptions — sufficiency of a stratified assumption | Elite. [Synthesis: each option must be converted into a count and compared with the threshold]

Solution: 40 non-respondents must be placed. Option B: Commerce $40 \times 37.5\% = 15$ and Arts $120 \times 25\% = 30$, a total of 45, which is enough. Option A gives 32, short of 40. Option D gives 30 from Commerce and none from Arts, short. Option C gives 30 from Arts and none

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from Commerce, short. Only the stratified assumption guarantees the claim.

Why the others fail: (A) Used one in five (20% of 160 = 32) instead of the required one in four. (C) Ignored the 40 Commerce non-respondents, so only 30 placements arise. (D) Ignored the 120 Arts non-respondents, so only 30 placements arise.

Q23. Answer: (C)

Arguments + Assumptions — threshold change (shifted base) | Hard — the base to which the percentage applies must be fixed first.

Solution: 60% of 400 is 240 placements. The respondents supply 160, so 80 of the 160 non-respondents, exactly half, must be placed.

Why the others fail: (A) Kept the earlier threshold of 40, which was for ‘at least half’. (B) Took 60% of the 240 respondents and treated it as the non-respondents’ requirement. (D) Applied 60% to the non-respondents (60% of 160) instead of to the whole batch.

Q24. Answer: (C)

Arguments + Assumptions — capstone statement verification | Very Hard. [Synthesis]

Solution: (i) is true: $160 + 40 = 200$, which is exactly half. (ii) is true: $150 + 100 = 250$ (see Q21). (iii) is false: the respondents’ 160 is only 40% of the batch, but the non-respondents could add up to 160 more, so the survey does not show fewer than half. (iv) is true: 30% of 160 is 48, which exceeds the 40 needed. Three statements are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) Accepted only (i), taking the other true statements as unproven or miscomputing $30\% \times 160$. (B) Accepted (iii), reading the respondents’ 40% share of the batch as the whole batch’s share. (D) Accepted (iii) as well, treating the 160 placed among all 400 as a finding rather than a lower bound.

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