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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST

42

DAYS TO GO FOR CLAT 2027



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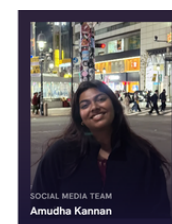
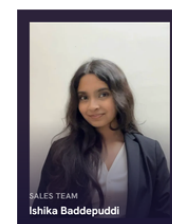
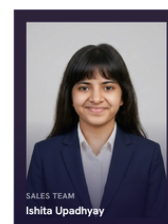
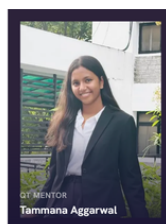
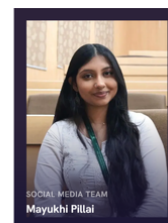
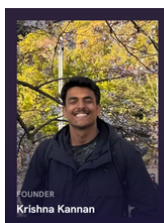
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OUR COURSES



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 leather-puppet troupe's trunk register records kinship in coded lines. In each line, # means 'is a parent of', \$ means 'is a sibling of (same two parents)' and @ means 'is married to'; each symbol links the name before it to the name after it. All marriages are between a man and a woman; no one is adopted or remarried; every child's parents are married to each other; and every child of every person named appears in some line. Sex is recorded only for Mallesh, Venu and Prasad (men) and for Narsamma, Lalitha, Sunitha and Sneha (women). A line marked (R) was copied backwards and is read from right to left, each symbol keeping its meaning.

Line 1: Mallesh @ Narsamma # Yadagiri \$ Lalitha \$ Bhaskar

Line 2: Sunitha @ Yadagiri # Rakesh \$ Sneha

Line 3 (R): Tejas # Venu @ Lalitha

Line 4: Rakesh # Aryan

Line 5 (R): Meera # Tejas

Line 6: Prasad @ Sneha

Q1. How is Prasad related to Aryan?

- (A) Nephew
- (B) Brother-in-law
- (C) Uncle
- (D) Cannot be determined, because Rakesh's sex is not recorded

Q2. A line is consistent with the register if every link in it is true when the line is read as its (R) mark directs. Which of the following lines is consistent with the register?

- (A) (R) Aryan # Rakesh \$ Sneha @ Prasad
- (B) (R) Venu @ Lalitha # Tejas # Meera
- (C) Narsamma @ Mallesh # Venu \$ Lalitha
- (D) Rakesh \$ Sneha \$ Tejas

Q3. How is Yadagiri related to Tejas?

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- (A) Cousin
- (B) Maternal uncle
- (C) Paternal uncle
- (D) Cannot be determined, because Yadagiri's sex is not recorded

Q4. Which of the following is certainly true?

- (A) Lalitha is Meera's maternal grandmother
- (B) Lalitha is Meera's paternal grandmother
- (C) Lalitha is Meera's great-grandmother
- (D) Lalitha is Meera's grandmother, but whether maternal or paternal cannot be fixed

Q5. A new line is added to the register: 'Line 7 (R): Tara # Prasad'. Which of the following is then certainly true?

- (A) Tara and Aryan are cousins
- (B) Tara is Rakesh's niece
- (C) Tara is Yadagiri's granddaughter
- (D) Tara and Tejas are cousins

Q6. How many persons named in the register are uncles or aunts of Rakesh, by blood or by marriage?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

Q7. A clerk copies Line 1 backwards but forgets to mark it (R). A reader who takes the copy at face value, reading left to right, would conclude that Lalitha is Narsamma's

- (A) mother
- (B) daughter
- (C) aunt
- (D) sister

Q8. How many of the following statements are correct?

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- (i) Rakesh and Tejas are cousins.
- (ii) Narsamma is Meera's grandmother.
- (iii) Bhaskar is certainly Sneha's uncle.
- (iv) Venu is Rakesh's uncle.

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

PASSAGE 2

Three hill-block haats follow day-cycles instead of the seven-day week. Each haat opens on Day 0 and then on every n -th day after it, where n is its cycle length, without any break. Day 0 is Friday, 28 January 2028, the one day on which all three opened together to launch the scheme. A Weights-and-Measures inspector visits the block on every day on which at least two haats are open, except Sundays; he makes no visit when only one haat is open, and a visit that falls on a Sunday is simply lost and not made up later. On every visit he examines every stall of every haat then open. The cycles run on, unchanged, into 2029.

Haat / Opens every / Stalls

Ambar / 4th day / 30

Bhoomi / 6th day / 20

Chandana / 9th day / 12

Q9. On what date does the inspector first lose a visit because it falls on a Sunday?

- (A) 21 February 2028
- (B) 10 April 2028
- (C) 2 July 2028
- (D) 9 April 2028

Q10. From 29 January 2028 to 30 June 2028, both dates included, on how many days does the inspector make a visit?

- (A) 12
- (B) 15

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(C) 16

(D) 24

Q11. Ambar opens for the 100th time after Day 0 (Day 0 itself is not counted). On what date is that?

(A) 3 March 2029

(B) 27 February 2029

(C) 2 March 2029

(D) 4 March 2029

Q12. Suppose Chandana's cycle had been 10 days from Day 0, with Ambar and Bhoomi unchanged. On what date would all three haats next open together after Day 0?

(A) 29 March 2028

(B) 27 May 2028

(C) 28 March 2028

(D) 24 September 2028

Q13. How many Sundays fall strictly between the day of the inspector's first lost visit and the day of Ambar's 100th opening after Day 0?

(A) 45

(B) 46

(C) 47

(D) 52

Q14. Which of the following can never happen on any day?

(A) Ambar and Bhoomi are open while Chandana is shut.

(B) Bhoomi and Chandana are open while Ambar is shut.

(C) Ambar and Chandana are open while Bhoomi is shut.

(D) Exactly one haat is open on a Sunday.

Q15. Over Days 1 to 72, both included, how many stalls in all does the inspector examine on the visits he actually makes?

(A) 326

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- (B) 264
(C) 314
(D) 388

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Every day on which Ambar and Chandana are both open is also a day on which Bhoomi is open.
(ii) From Day 1 to Day 100, both included, there are exactly 11 days on which at least two haats are open.
(iii) The first Sunday on which at least two haats are open falls in February 2028.
(iv) Ambar's 100th opening after Day 0 falls on a Saturday.

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

PASSAGE 3

The Kanakam family's ancestral shrine lights its evening lamp by a weekly rota written in terms of relationship to Harsha. Lakshmmamma, a widow, has three children: sons Vasu and Srinu and a daughter Prameela, born in the order Vasu, Prameela, Srinu. Vasu, Prameela and Srinu are married to Kalpana, Anand and Swapna respectively, and all marriages are between a man and a woman. Vasu and Kalpana have three children: a son, Charan, and then two daughters, Divya and Esha, in that order of birth. Prameela and Anand have one son, Harsha. Srinu and Swapna have no child. These eleven persons are the whole family. The rota: Monday, Harsha's father; Tuesday, Harsha's maternal uncle who has children; Wednesday, Harsha's maternal grandmother; Thursday, the wife of Harsha's maternal uncle who has no children; Friday, Harsha's eldest cousin; Saturday and Sunday, a hired priest who is not a family member. The rota applies every week without exception. 1 January 2032 is a Thursday.

Q17. On 12 March 2032 the lamp is lit by a person who is related to Srinu as

- (A) wife
(B) cousin

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- (C) no relation: the hired priest lights the lamp that evening
(D) nephew

Q18. On how many evenings of March 2032 is the lamp lit by a blood relative of Prameela?

- (A) 14
(B) 13
(C) 18
(D) 19

Q19. Between 4 February 2032 and 3 June 2032, both dates included, on how many evenings is the lamp lit by a sibling of Prameela or by the spouse of a sibling of Prameela?

- (A) 17
(B) 34
(C) 36
(D) 35

Q20. In the whole of 2035, on how many evenings is the lamp lit by a blood relative of Harsha?

- (A) 208
(B) 210
(C) 209
(D) 261

Q21. On one evening the lamp is lit by X. Exactly 34 days later it is lit by Y, who is X's mother-in-law. Who is X?

- (A) Swapna
(B) Anand
(C) Kalpana
(D) Vasu

Q22. In 2032, on how many evenings is the lamp lit by a person who is the brother-in-law of the person who lit it the previous evening?

- (A) 0

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- (B) 52
- (C) 53
- (D) 104

Q23. Exactly 100 days after Lakshamma lights the lamp, the lamp is lit by a person who is related to her as

- (A) daughter-in-law
- (B) son-in-law
- (C) no relation: the hired priest lights the lamp that evening
- (D) grandson

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) In March 2032 Lakshamma lights the lamp on more evenings than Charan.
- (ii) In 2033 the hired priest lights the lamp on 104 evenings.
- (iii) Srinu lights the lamp on at least one evening of 2032.
- (iv) In 2032 Swapna lights the lamp on 52 evenings.

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

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ANSWER KEY

Q1. Answer: (C). Line 6: Prasad is married to Sneha. Line 2: Sneha is Rakesh's sibling. Line 4: Rakesh is a parent of Aryan. So Sneha is the sister of one of Aryan's parents, which makes her Aryan's aunt whether Rakesh is the father or the mother; Rakesh's sex never matters. The husband of Aryan's aunt is Aryan's uncle. Why the others fail: (A) read the relation in the wrong direction; (B) stopped one step early (Prasad's relation to Rakesh); (D) made an unnecessary demand, since a parent's sister is an aunt whether the parent is a man or a woman.

Q2. Answer: (A). Option (A) read from right to left becomes Prasad @ Sneha, Sneha \$ Rakesh, Rakesh # Aryan; all three are true (Lines 6, 2, 4). Option (B) read from right to left becomes Meera # Tejas # Lalitha @ Venu, which says Meera is a parent of Tejas: false. Option (C) says Mallesh is a parent of Venu, but Venu is only his son-in-law. Option (D) says Sneha and Tejas are siblings; they are cousins. Why the others fail: (B) treated the (R) mark as having no effect on direction; (C) took the son-in-law for a son; (D) treated cousins as siblings.

Q3. Answer: (B). Line 3 read backwards is Lalitha @ Venu # Tejas: Venu is a parent of Tejas and, since a child's parents are married to each other, Venu's wife Lalitha is the other parent, so Lalitha (a woman) is Tejas's mother. Line 1: Yadagiri is Lalitha's sibling. Line 2 marries Yadagiri to Sunitha, a woman, and every marriage is between a man and a woman, so Yadagiri is a man. A mother's brother is a maternal uncle. Why the others fail: (A) mixed generations with Yadagiri's children; (C) went through Tejas's father instead of his mother; (D) missed that the man-woman marriage rule fixes Yadagiri as a man.

Q4. Answer: (D). Lalitha is Tejas's mother (see Q3). Line 5 (R) read backwards is Tejas # Meera: Tejas is a parent of Meera. So Lalitha is Meera's grandmother; whether maternal or paternal depends on Tejas's sex, which is not recorded. Why the others fail: (A) and (B) assumed Tejas's sex; (C) counted one generation too many.

Q5. Answer: (A). Line 7 read backwards is Prasad # Tara. Since a child's parents are married to each other and Prasad is married only to Sneha, Sneha is the other parent. Sneha and

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Rakesh are siblings and Rakesh is a parent of Aryan, so Tara and Aryan are children of siblings: cousins. Tara's sex is unknown, so 'niece' and 'granddaughter' are not certain. Tejas is Sneha's cousin, which makes Tara a cousin's child to Tejas, not a cousin. Why the others fail: (B) and (C) assumed Tara's sex; (D) skipped a generation.

Q6. Answer: (B). Rakesh's parents are Yadagiri and Sunitha. Yadagiri's siblings are Lalitha and Bhaskar. Lalitha's husband Venu is an uncle by marriage. That gives Lalitha, Bhaskar and Venu: 3. Why the others fail: (A) left out Venu; (C) counted Prasad, Rakesh's brother-in-law; (D) also counted the grandparents Mallesh and Narsamma.

Q7. Answer: (C). The clerk's copy reads: Bhaskar \$ Lalitha \$ Yadagiri # Narsamma @ Mallesh. Read left to right, Bhaskar, Lalitha and Yadagiri are siblings and Yadagiri is a parent of Narsamma. So Lalitha, a woman, is a sister of Narsamma's parent: Narsamma's aunt. Why the others fail: (A) reversed the direction of #; (B) gave the true relation from the real register (Lalitha is Narsamma's daughter) instead of the misreading; (D) took every name on a line to be a sibling.

Q8. Answer: (B). (i) true: Yadagiri and Lalitha are siblings. (ii) false: Narsamma is Meera's great-grandmother. (iii) false: Bhaskar's sex is not recorded, so Bhaskar may be Sneha's aunt. (iv) true: Venu is the husband of Lalitha, the sister of Rakesh's father. Two statements are correct. Why the others fail: (A) rejected (iv), not counting an uncle by marriage; (C) also accepted (iii); (D) also accepted (ii).

Q9. Answer: (D). At least two haats are open on Day n exactly when n is a multiple of 12, of 18 or of 36. Friday plus n days is a Sunday when n leaves remainder 2 on division by 7. Multiples of 12: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72 leave 5, 3, 1, 6, 4, 2. Multiples of 18: 18, 36, 54, 72 leave 4, 1, 5, 2. So Day 72 is the first, and on it all three haats open. Counting 72 days from 28 January 2028: 3 days to 31 January, 29 in February (2028 is a leap year) makes 32, 31 in March makes 63, and 9 more gives 9 April 2028. Why the others fail: (A) counted Friday to Sunday as 3 days; (B) ignored the leap day; (C) dropped days on which all three haats open.

Q10. Answer: (B). 30 June 2028 is Day 154. Up to Day 154 there are 12 multiples of 12, 8 of 18 and 4 of 36, so days with at least two haats open number $12 + 8 - 4 = 16$. Only Day 72 is a

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Sunday, so one visit is lost: $16 - 1 = 15$. Why the others fail: (A) dropped days on which all three open; (C) forgot the Sunday rule; (D) added the three pairwise counts $12 + 8 + 4$.

Q11. Answer: (A). The 100th opening after Day 0 is on Day 400. From 28 January 2028 to 28 January 2029 is 366 days (29 February 2028 lies inside). That leaves 34 days: 3 to reach 31 January, 28 more to 28 February 2029, then 3 more: 3 March 2029. Why the others fail: (B) counted Day 0 as the first opening; (C) counted the launch date itself as day 1; (D) ignored the leap day.

Q12. Answer: (C). The common cycle is the LCM of 4, 6 and 10 = 60. Day 60 is 3 + 29 + 28 days from 28 January 2028: 28 March 2028. Why the others fail: (A) ignored the leap day; (B) took 120 by multiplying prime factors without highest powers; (D) multiplied the cycle lengths (240).

Q13. Answer: (B). The lost visit is on Day 72, a Sunday. Day 400 is $400 = 57 \times 7 + 1$ days after a Friday, so a Saturday. The Sundays strictly between are Days 79, 86, ..., 394: $(394 - 79) / 7 + 1 = 46$. Why the others fail: (A) subtracted one week too many; (C) counted the starting Sunday; (D) used 52 Sundays for about a year.

Q14. Answer: (C). Ambar and Chandana are both open exactly when 36 divides n ; since 6 divides 36, Bhoomi is then open too. Option A happens on Day 12, option B on Day 18, option D on Day 9 (a Sunday on which only Chandana opens). Why the others fail: (A) and (B) believed a pair can only be open together with the third haat; (D) thought haats do not open on Sundays.

Q15. Answer: (A). Days with at least two haats open up to Day 72: 12 (50 stalls), 18 (32), 24 (50), 36 (all three: 62), 48 (50), 54 (32), 60 (50) and 72 (a Sunday, visit lost). Total $4 \times 50 + 2 \times 32 + 62 = 326$. Why the others fail: (B) dropped Day 36; (C) counted only two haats' stalls on Day 36; (D) included the lost visit on Day 72.

Q16. Answer: (C). (i) true: 36 divides n and 6 divides 36. (ii) true: $8 + 5 - 2 = 11$. (iii) false: the first Sunday is Day 72, 9 April 2028. (iv) true: Day 400 is a Saturday. Three statements are correct. Why the others fail: (A) rejected (ii) and (iv); (B) rejected (ii) after double-

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counting; (D) also accepted (iii).

Q17. Answer: (D). 2032 is a leap year, so 12 March is 71 days after 1 January; $71 = 10 \times 7 + 1$, so Friday. Friday's duty is Harsha's eldest cousin, Charan, the son of Vasu, who is Srinu's brother: Srinu's nephew. Why the others fail: (A) ignored the leap day and landed on Thursday; (B) gave Charan's relation to Harsha; (C) counted 72 days and landed on Saturday.

Q18. Answer: (A). 1 March 2032 is 60 days after 1 January, a Monday. March has 31 days, so Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday occur five times and the rest four times. Prameela's blood relatives with a duty: Vasu (Tuesday), Lakshamma (Wednesday), Charan (Friday): $5 + 5 + 4 = 14$. Why the others fail: (B) ignored the leap day; (C) also counted Swapna; (D) also counted Anand.

Q19. Answer: (D). Prameela's siblings are Vasu and Srinu; their spouses are Kalpana and Swapna. Only Vasu (Tuesday) and Swapna (Thursday) have a duty. 4 February 2032 is a Wednesday and 3 June 2032 a Thursday (121 days inclusive). Tuesdays: 10 February to 1 June: 17. Thursdays: 5 February to 3 June: 18. Total 35. Why the others fail: (A) forgot the sibling's spouse; (B) ignored the leap day; (C) assumed 18 of each.

Q20. Answer: (C). From 1 January 2032 to 1 January 2035 is $366 + 365 + 365 = 1096$ days; $1096 = 156 \times 7 + 4$, so 1 January 2035 is a Monday. 2035 has 365 days, so Monday occurs 53 times and every other weekday 52 times. Harsha's blood relatives with a duty: Anand (Monday), Vasu (Tuesday), Lakshamma (Wednesday), Charan (Friday): $53 + 52 + 52 + 52 = 209$. Why the others fail: (A) overlooked the extra Monday; (B) treated 2035 as a leap year; (D) also counted Swapna.

Q21. Answer: (A). Only Lakshamma is a mother-in-law, so Y is Lakshamma (Wednesday). X lit the lamp 34 days earlier; $34 = 4 \times 7 + 6$, so X's day is 6 days before a Wednesday, a Thursday: Swapna. Anand (Monday) would need a different gap; Kalpana has no duty; Vasu is Lakshamma's son. Why the others fail: (B) and (C) used the relation alone; (D) counted forwards instead of backwards.

Q22. Answer: (B). Only the pair Monday Anand then Tuesday Vasu qualifies: Vasu is the

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brother of Anand's wife, i.e. Anand's brother-in-law. So count the Tuesdays of 2032. 2032 starts on a Thursday and has 366 days, so Thursday and Friday occur 53 times and the other weekdays, Tuesday included, 52 times. Why the others fail: (A) overlooked that a wife's brother is a brother-in-law; (C) assumed Tuesday has an extra day; (D) counted Monday as well.

Q23. Answer: (D). Lakshamma's day is Wednesday; $100 = 14 \times 7 + 2$, so the lighter 100 days later has the Friday duty: Charan, her grandson. Why the others fail: (A) counted 99 days; (B) counted backwards; (C) counted 101 days.

Q24. Answer: (A). (i) true: Wednesday five times, Friday four times in March 2032. (ii) false: 1 January 2033 is a Saturday, so the priest lights on $53 + 52 = 105$ evenings. (iii) false: Srinu has no duty; his wife Swapna has Thursday. (iv) false: Thursday occurs 53 times in 2032. Only (i) is correct. Why the others fail: (B) also accepted (ii); (C) also accepted (iv); (D) also accepted (iii).

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