

CLAT Community

daily
QT

SECTIONAL TEST

41

DAYS TO GO FOR
CLAT 2027



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OUR RANKERS

1 in every 4 of CLAT Community's students
are now placed in Top 5 NLU's.



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KABIR WADHWANI



CANCHI SISTLA AKSHARA



SHIVAM TRIPATHI



HARDIK GAUTAM



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RONIL DHASAL



VEDA RAO



SAMANDAR SINGH



GANJI HAINDAVI



SAHISHNA



PRANAV. S

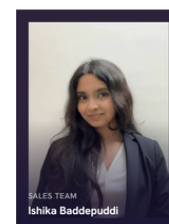
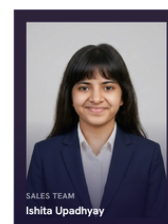
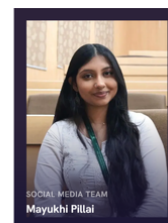
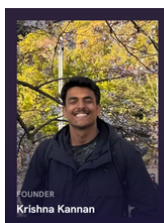
AND
MANY
MORE.

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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 QT

PASSAGE 1 — MERIDIAN FOREX: CHAINED CONVERSIONS, ARBITRAGE & COMMISSION

Meridian Forex runs a currency desk for travellers who move money between three fictional currencies: alpha (α), beta (β) and gamma (γ). The desk quotes the following mid-market rates: $1 \alpha = 2 \beta$, $1 \beta = 3 \gamma$, and $1 \alpha = 5 \gamma$. Clients may convert money along any sequence of currencies, and the desk charges no fee unless a question states otherwise.

A conversion that goes directly from one currency to another is called a direct route. A conversion that passes through an intermediate currency is called a chained route. When the chained route gives a different amount from the direct route, the difference is an arbitrage opportunity. Traders examine such opportunities by comparing the amount obtained after each leg with the amount obtained directly. Reverse conversions are also used, where a trader converts a currency back into the currency from which the chain started.

The desk's risk team tests two further situations. In the first, a client converts money on a chained route while the desk charges a commission of 2% on the amount received at each leg. In the second, the team checks whether a loop that starts and ends in the same currency leaves the client with more money than before. The team reports every gain as a percentage of the original amount, rounding only at the final step. Unless stated otherwise, all conversions are made in whole units of the currency being converted.

1. Converting 100 α directly into γ gives:

- (A) 500 γ
- (B) 600 γ
- (C) 400 γ
- (D) 250 γ

2. Converting 100 α into γ through β ($\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma$) gives:

- (A) 450 γ
- (B) 600 γ

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(C) 540γ

(D) 720γ

3. The arbitrage gain on the chained route in Question 2, as a percentage of the direct amount, is:

(A) 10%

(B) 15%

(C) 20%

(D) 25%

4. A trader holds 900γ and converts it back to α through β ($\gamma \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha$). The amount of α received is:

(A) 300α

(B) 100α

(C) 450α

(D) 150α

5. A trader starts with 1000α and runs a loop $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$, using the direct rate $1 \gamma = 0.2 \alpha$ for the last leg. The amount of α returned is:

(A) 1200α

(B) 1100α

(C) 1250α

(D) 1000α

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6. A client converts 100 α along the chained route $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \gamma$, paying 2% commission on the amount received at each leg. Compared with the direct route with the same 2% commission on its single leg, the net gain in γ is:

- (A) 76.24 γ
- (B) 96.24 γ
- (C) 86.24 γ
- (D) 90.00 γ

PASSAGE 2 — CORNER STATIONERS: SOLVING FOR PRICES FROM BILLS

Corner Stationers sells notebooks, pens and bags, and its manager records the bills of three customers who bought different combinations of these items. Each item has a fixed price, and each bill is the exact total of the items bought. The manager has not yet written down the individual prices, so the store's accountant must recover them from the bills before the new price list is printed.

The accountant denotes the price of one notebook by n , the price of one pen by p , and the price of one bag by b , all in rupees. Each bill gives one linear equation in these three unknowns, so three bills are enough to find a unique solution provided the equations are independent. Once the prices are known, the accountant checks derived quantities, such as the cost of a particular basket, the number of bags that a given budget can buy, and the ratio of the prices, which the store uses to decide which items to bundle together.

A customer asks how much it would cost to buy one of each item, or two of each, and the manager wants to know whether a larger order could be paid with a fixed cash amount. The accountant reminds the team that these questions only need the solved prices, and that the original bills should not be changed. Unless stated otherwise, the store does not offer discounts, and all prices are in whole rupees.

7. The sum of the prices of one notebook, one pen and one bag is:

- (A) 90
- (B) 100

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(C) 110

(D) 120

8. The cost of 4 notebooks and 5 pens is:

(A) 180

(B) 200

(C) 210

(D) 220

9. The number of bags that can be bought with Rs 500 at the solved price is:

(A) 10

(B) 8

(C) 12

(D) 9

10. The ratio of the price of a notebook to the price of a pen to the price of a bag is:

(A) 2 : 3 : 5

(B) 3 : 2 : 5

(C) 5 : 2 : 3

(D) 3 : 5 : 2

11. The cost of buying two of each item (two notebooks, two pens and two bags) is:

(A) 180

(B) 220

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(C) 200

(D) 240

12. The cost of 1 notebook, 1 pen and 2 bags is:

(A) 150

(B) 160

(C) 140

(D) 170



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ANSWER KEY**PASSAGE 1 — MERIDIAN FOREX (CHAINED CONVERSIONS & ARBITRAGE)**

Q1: (A) 500γ — Direct rate $1 \alpha = 5 \gamma$, so $100 \alpha = 500 \gamma$.

Q2: (B) 600γ — $100 \alpha \times 2 \beta/\alpha = 200 \beta$; $200 \beta \times 3 \gamma/\beta = 600 \gamma$.

Q3: (C) 20% — $(600 - 500)/500 = 20\%$.

Q4: (D) 150α — $900 \gamma \div 3 = 300 \beta$; $300 \beta \div 2 = 150 \alpha$.

Q5: (A) 1200α — $1000 \alpha \rightarrow 2000 \beta \rightarrow 6000 \gamma$; $6000 \gamma \times 0.2 = 1200 \alpha$.

Q6: (C) 86.24γ — Chained route: $100 \alpha \rightarrow 200 \beta \rightarrow 196 \beta$ after commission $\rightarrow 588 \gamma \rightarrow 576.24 \gamma$ after commission. Direct route: $500 \gamma \rightarrow 490 \gamma$ after commission. Gain = $576.24 - 490 = 86.24 \gamma$.

PASSAGE 2 — CORNER STATIONERS (SOLVING FOR PRICES)

Q7: (B) 100 — Solving $3n + 2p + b = 180$, $2n + 3p + 2b = 220$, $n + p + 3b = 200$ gives $n = 30$, $p = 20$, $b = 50$. Then $n + p + b = 100$.

Q8: (D) 220 — $4 \times 30 + 5 \times 20 = 120 + 100 = 220$.

Q9: (A) 10 — $\text{Rs } 500 \div \text{Rs } 50 \text{ per bag} = 10 \text{ bags}$.

Q10: (B) $3 : 2 : 5$ — Prices $30 : 20 : 50$ simplify to $3 : 2 : 5$.

Q11: (C) 200 — $2 \times (30 + 20 + 50) = 200$.

Q12: (A) 150 — $30 + 20 + 2 \times 50 = 150$.

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