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clatcommunity@gmail.com



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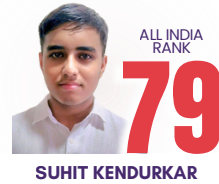


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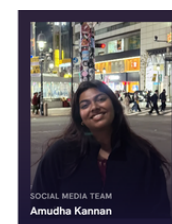
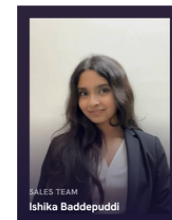
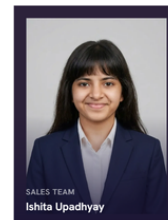
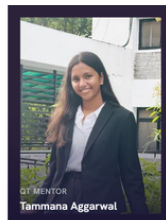
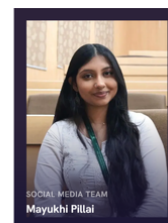
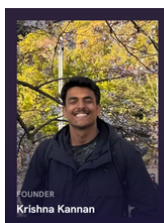
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OUR COURSES



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

The State Survey and Land Records Department keeps village map-rolls in a cabinet, each roll labelled with a Shelf Mark made from the village's Title Word, a string of capital letters, in four steps. Step 1: write the Title Word backwards. Step 2: starting at the left end of this backward word, cut it into blocks of three letters if the Title Word has an even number of letters, or into blocks of four letters if it has an odd number of letters; the last block may be shorter. Step 3: reverse the letters inside every block, keeping the blocks in their order. Step 4: replace every vowel by the next vowel in the cycle $A \rightarrow E \rightarrow I \rightarrow O \rightarrow U \rightarrow A$; consonants stay as they are. The resulting string, written without gaps, is the Shelf Mark. For example, TREATISE has eight letters: backwards ESITAERT; blocks ESI | TAE | RT; reversed inside ISE | EAT | TR; vowels advanced OSI | IET | TR; so its Shelf Mark is OSIIETTR. Only A, E, I, O and U are vowels, and a Title Word may be any string of capital letters.

Q1. What is the Shelf Mark of the Title Word KONDAPURA?

- (A) PAREUNDEK
- (B) PURAONDAK
- (C) AREDEPKUN
- (D) PORUINDUK

Q2. A roll carries the Shelf Mark HELEDRECBHE. Which is its Title Word?

- (A) BHIDRICHILI
- (B) HAACBADRHAL
- (C) CBHAADRAHAL
- (D) BHADRACHALA

Q3. In the Shelf Mark of a certain Title Word, the 7th letter is produced from the 8th letter of the Title Word (leaving the vowel step aside). Which of the following could be the number of letters in that Title Word?

- (A) 8
- (B) 11

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(C) 13

(D) 14

Q4. Four entries from the cabinet register are shown below. Exactly one of the four Shelf Marks contains a slip by the clerk; the other three are correct. Which Title Word's entry contains the slip?

Title Word	Shelf Mark
KOTHA	UTHEK
PEDDAPAL	PELDDEPI
GADWALPET	PITWELGED
NIZAMSAGUR	GARMSEOZEN

(A) GADWALPET

(B) KOTHA

(C) PEDDAPAL

(D) NIZAMSAGUR

Q5. A Title Word of seven letters reads the same forwards and backwards. Which of the following can be its Shelf Mark?

(A) TOGDGOT

(B) MOLOMRL

(C) TEGDEGD

(D) SOGDDGO

Q6. How many Title Words of nine letters, each letter being B, C or D (letters may repeat), have a Shelf Mark that is the Title Word written backwards?

(A) 81

(B) 243

(C) 729

(D) 19683

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Q7. A Title Word has ten letters, all different, and exactly one of them is a vowel. Its Shelf Mark is itself treated as a Title Word and coded again, and the new Mark is coded again, and so on. What is the smallest number of codings after which the original Title Word reappears?

- (A) 10
- (B) 12
- (C) 60
- (D) 120

Q8. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The letter A can occur in a Shelf Mark only if the letter U occurs in the Title Word.
- (ii) Two different Title Words with the same number of letters never have the same Shelf Mark.
- (iii) Some Title Word that contains at least one vowel is identical to its own Shelf Mark.
- (iv) Leaving the vowel step aside, the first four letters of the Shelf Mark of any nine-letter Title Word are the last four letters of the Title Word in reverse order.

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

PASSAGE 2

The State Horticulture Department's wholesale bulletin reports the prices (₹ per quintal) of onion, tomato and ginger only as index numbers, and each commodity has its own base year in which its index is 100: onion 2022, tomato 2023 and ginger 2024. The bulletin also states three money facts. Onion sold at ₹2,000 per quintal in 2022. In 2023, one quintal of onion and one quintal of tomato together cost ₹5,500. In 2026, tomato cost exactly one and a half times as much as ginger. It further records that the yard received a record 40 lakh quintals of produce in 2024. Index numbers are whole numbers and may be treated as exact. In every question, "price" means the price in ₹ per quintal in the year named. The index numbers are:

Year	Onion (2022 = 100)	Tomato (2023 = 100)	Ginger (2024 = 100)

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2022	100	80	60
2023	125	100	80
2024	150	120	100
2025	120	100	80
2026	150	150	120

Q9. Which one of the following conclusions follows from the bulletin?

- (A) In 2022, onion sold at a higher price than tomato.
- (B) Between 2022 and 2024, the price of onion rose by a larger percentage than the price of tomato.
- (C) Between 2024 and 2025, the price of tomato fell by a larger percentage than the price of ginger.
- (D) In 2023, ginger sold at exactly two-thirds of the price of tomato.

Q10. In how many of the five years was tomato dearer than onion by at least ₹500 per quintal?

- (A) 0
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

Q11. In 2026, by what percent was the price of ginger above the price that onion fetched in 2022?

- (A) 0%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 50%
- (D) 100%

Q12. By what percent did the ratio of tomato's price to ginger's price fall from 2022 to 2024?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 11½%

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(C) 16%

(D) 50%

Q13. A trader bought 2 quintals of onion and 4 quintals of ginger in 2022 and sold the whole stock in 2023. What was the trader's profit percent?

(A) 25%

(B) $29\frac{1}{6}\%$

(C) 30%

(D) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

Q14. Consider the following conclusions.

I. In each of the years 2022 to 2025, ginger was the cheapest of the three commodities.

II. In 2026, ginger sold at a lower price than onion.

III. In each of the years 2022 to 2026, tomato was the dearest of the three commodities.

Which of the conclusions follow(s) from the bulletin?

(A) I and II only

(B) I and III only

(C) III only

(D) I, II and III

Q15. In which year was the difference between the dearest and the cheapest of the three prices the smallest?

(A) 2022

(B) 2024

(C) 2025

(D) 2026

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

(i) In 2023, tomato cost exactly one and a half times as much as ginger.

(ii) In 2026, the three commodities all sold at the same price.

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(iii) From 2022 to 2026, the price of ginger rose by a larger percentage than the price of onion.

(iv) From 2025 to 2026, the price of ginger rose by a smaller percentage than the price of tomato.

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

PASSAGE 3

The State Weather Centre gives each rain-gauge outpost a Key calculated from its five-letter name. Give every letter its alphabet position ($A = 1, B = 2, \dots, Z = 26$); add the positions of the letters in places 1, 3 and 5; add those in places 2 and 4; the Key is the difference of the two sums, taken as a positive number. (For BADGE: $2 + 4 + 5 = 11$ and $1 + 7 = 8$, so the Key is 3.) Six outposts are named PALLE, DEVAR, TANDA, BANDA, CHERU and GUTTA. Each outpost may or may not have T (a tipping-bucket gauge), S (daily SMS reports) and P (a solar panel). The Centre's rules are: (a) an outpost whose Key is a multiple of 3 has T; (b) an outpost has S only if it has both T and P; (c) an outpost whose Key is odd has no P; (d) exactly two of the six outposts have S. The Centre's register lists outposts by Key only, and its only entries are shown below. Nothing else is known about the outposts.

Key	Register entry
38	no tipping-bucket gauge
13	seasonal rainfall 640 mm
3	seasonal rainfall 720 mm

Q17. In how many different ways can the two outposts that have S be chosen?

(A) 3

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 15

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Q18. How many of the six outposts are certain to have T?

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

Q19. Which of the following must be true?

- (A) PALLE has S.
- (B) DEVAR has P.
- (C) TANDA has S.
- (D) At least one of PALLE and TANDA has S.

Q20. It is now confirmed that the outpost with Key 12 has no P. How many of the six outposts are then certain to have T?

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

Q21. How many of the six outposts are certain not to have S?

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

Q22. The Centre adds a rule (e): any two outposts that have S must have Keys that differ by at least 15. Which two outposts have S?

- (A) PALLE and BANDA
- (B) DEVAR and BANDA
- (C) PALLE and TANDA
- (D) TANDA and BANDA

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Q23. A new outpost is to be named XANDA, where X is any capital letter from A to Z. Using rules (a) to (c) alone, for how many letters X is the outpost sure to have T and sure not to have S?

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 9
- (D) 13

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) At least one of the two outposts that have S has a Key divisible by 6.
- (ii) GUTTA is the only outpost whose Key is a prime number.
- (iii) If the Key 12 outpost is confirmed to have no P, then the Key 20 outpost certainly has S.
- (iv) In every allocation consistent with the rules and the register, GUTTA has T.

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

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ANSWER KEY

Q1. Answer: (A) PAREUNDEK

Solution: KONDAPURA has nine letters, an odd number, so blocks of four are used. Written backwards it is ARUPADNOK. Cut into blocks of four from the left: ARUP | ADNO | K. Reverse the letters inside each block: PURA | ONDA | K. Advance every vowel by one place in the cycle: U becomes A, A becomes E, O becomes U, A becomes E. This gives PARE | UNDE | K, so the Shelf Mark is PAREUNDEK.

- (B) PURAONDAK: Stopped after Step 3 and never advanced the vowels (skipped Step 4).
- (C) AREDEPKUN: Used blocks of three letters although KONDAPURA has an odd number of letters, so blocks of four are required.
- (D) PORUINDUK: Moved each vowel back one place in the cycle instead of forward.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: conditional block rule, forward coding

Difficulty: Hard

Q2. Answer: (D) BHADRACHALA

Solution: The Shelf Mark has eleven letters, and coding never changes the number of letters, so the Title Word also has eleven letters, an odd number, and blocks of four were used. Undo Step 4: move every vowel one place back in the cycle, so E becomes A. This gives HALADRACBHA. Cut it from the left into blocks of four: HALA | DRAC | BHA. Reverse inside each block: ALAH | CARD | AHB. Join them: ALAHCARDAHB. Finally reverse the whole string, which undoes Step 1: BHADRACHALA.

- (A) BHIDRICHILI: Undid Step 4 in the wrong direction, advancing the vowels instead of moving them back.
- (B) HAACBADRHAL: Cut the Mark into blocks of three, although eleven letters is an odd number and needs blocks of four.
- (C) CBHAADRAHAL: Cut the Mark into blocks of four starting from its right end instead of its left end.

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Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: reverse decoding with the length-parity rule used implicitly

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q3. Answer: (C) 13

Solution: Test each length. For 13 letters (odd, blocks of four) the backward word is $r_1 \dots r_{13}$, where r_1 is the Title's 13th letter and r_k is the Title's $(14 - k)$ th letter. The blocks are $r_1 - r_4$, $r_5 - r_8$, $r_9 - r_{12}$ and r_{13} . Reversing inside the second block puts r_8, r_7, r_6, r_5 in places 5, 6, 7, 8 of the Mark, so the 7th Mark letter is r_6 , the Title's 8th letter. This works. For 8 letters (blocks of three: $r_1 - r_3$, $r_4 - r_6$, $r_7 - r_8$) the 7th Mark letter is r_8 , the Title's 1st letter. For 11 letters (blocks of four) the 7th Mark letter is r_6 , the Title's 6th letter. For 14 letters (blocks of three) the 7th Mark letter is r_9 , the Title's 6th letter. Only 13 works.

- (A) 8: Skipped Step 1 and cut the original word, so the 7th Mark letter seemed to come from the 8th Title letter.
- (B) 11: Cut the backward word into blocks of four starting from its right end instead of its left end.
- (D) 14: Skipped the reversal inside the blocks (Step 3), so the Mark was just the backward word.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: position tracing through a block-reversal code

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q4. Answer: (A) GADWALPET

Solution: Code each Title Word. KOTHA (5 letters, blocks of four): AHTOK, AHTO | K, OTHA | K, vowels advanced UTHEK, which matches. PEDDAPAL (8 letters, blocks of three): LAPADDEP, LAP | ADD | EP, PAL | DDA | PE, vowels advanced PEL | DDE | PI, so PELDDEPI, which matches. NIZAMSAGUR (10 letters, blocks of three): RUGASMAZIN, RUG | ASM | AZI | N, GUR | MSA | IZA | N, vowels advanced GAR | MSE | OZE | N, so GARMSEOZEN, which matches. GADWALPET has nine letters, an odd number, so blocks of four are needed: TEPLAWDAG, TEPL | AWDA | G, LPET | ADWA | G, vowels advanced LPIT | EDWE | G, so LPITEDWEG. The register shows PITWELGED, which is what blocks of three would give. The slip is in GADWALPET.

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- (B) KOTHA: Used blocks of three for every Title Word, which wrongly rejects the five-letter entry and wrongly accepts the slip in GADWALPET (the clerk had used blocks of three there).
- (C) PEDDAPAL: Left the short last block of two letters unreversed, which wrongly rejects this correct entry and overlooks that the GADWALPET entry also fails.
- (D) NIZAMSAGUR: Left U unchanged instead of turning it into A, which wrongly rejects this correct entry and overlooks that the GADWALPET entry also fails.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: error detection using the parity rule

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q5. Answer: (D) SOGDDGO

Solution: Let the Title be p1 p2 p3 p4 p3 p2 p1. Seven is odd, so blocks of four are used. Because the Title is a palindrome, writing it backwards changes nothing, so the blocks are p1 p2 p3 p4 | p3 p2 p1. Reversing inside each block gives p4 p3 p2 p1 | p1 p2 p3. The Mark, before the vowel step, is p4 p3 p2 p1 p1 p2 p3. So the 2nd to 7th letters read p3 p2 p1 p1 p2 p3: the 2nd letter equals the 7th, the 3rd equals the 6th, and the 4th equals the 5th. The vowel step changes equal letters in the same way, so this stays true. SOGDDGO has O = O, G = G, D = D and fits. TOGDGOT fails ($O \neq T$), MOLOMRL fails ($O \neq L$) and TEGDEGD fails ($E \neq D$).

- (A) TOGDGOT: Assumed that a palindromic Title gives a palindromic Mark (as if Step 3 changed nothing).
- (B) MOLOMRL: Used blocks of three for a seven-letter Title, which gives a Mark of the form ABCBADC.
- (C) TEGDEGD: Reversed only the first block and left the second block unreversed.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: structural reasoning (palindromic Title, pattern of the Mark)

Difficulty: Elite

Q6. Answer: (B) 243

Solution: Nine is odd, so blocks of four are used. The Mark takes letters from the Title in this order: places 6, 7, 8, 9, then 2, 3, 4, 5, then 1 (the backward word is t9 ... t1; blocks t9 t8 t7 t6

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| t5 t4 t3 t2 | t1; reversed inside t6 t7 t8 t9 | t2 t3 t4 t5 | t1). The letters B, C, D are consonants, so Step 4 changes nothing. The Mark must equal t9 t8 t7 t6 t5 t4 t3 t2 t1. Comparing place by place: t6 = t9, t7 = t8, t8 = t7, t9 = t6, t2 = t5, t3 = t4, t4 = t3, t5 = t2, and t1 = t1. So the letters fall into the groups {t6, t9}, {t7, t8}, {t2, t5}, {t3, t4} and {t1}: five independent choices of one of three letters. The number of Titles is $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 243$.

- (A) 81: Counted only four free letters, forgetting that the first letter of the Title is also free.
- (C) 729: Used blocks of three for a nine-letter Title, which gives six free letters instead of five.
- (D) 19683: Skipped Step 3, so the Mark seemed to be the backward word for every Title.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: structural counting through position equivalence

Difficulty: Elite

Q7. Answer: (C) 60

Solution: For ten letters the blocks are of three, and the Mark takes letters from the Title's places 8, 9, 10, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4, 1. Following where each place's letter goes, the places split into two cycles: one through places 1, 8, 3, 10 (length 4) and one through places 2, 9, 4, 5, 6, 7 (length 6). Each cycle holds at most one vowel, so each contains consonants; the letters are all different, so every consonant must return to its own place, which needs the number of codings to be a multiple of both 4 and 6, that is, of 12. The one vowel advances one step in the vowel cycle at every coding, and returns to itself only after a multiple of 5 codings. So the number of codings must be a multiple of both 12 and 5, and the smallest is 60.

- (A) 10: Assumed that the letters return after as many codings as there are letters.
- (B) 12: Found the place-cycles but forgot that the vowel advances one step at every coding.
- (D) 120: Multiplied the cycle lengths 4 and 6 to get 24 instead of taking their least common multiple, then multiplied by 5.

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Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: structural reasoning (cycles of a position code combined with the vowel cycle)

Difficulty: Elite

Q8. Answer: (C) 3

Solution: (i) is correct: the only vowel that the vowel step turns into A is U, and A can never arise otherwise. (ii) is correct: the code can be undone step by step, so a Shelf Mark and its length fix the Title Word. (iii) is correct: take AUOIE. It has five letters, so the blocks are of four. Backwards: EIOUA; blocks EIOU | A; reversed inside UOIE | A; vowels advanced AUOI | E. The Mark is AUOIE, the same as the Title. (iv) is false: for nine letters the Mark begins with the Title's 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th letters in that same order. So three statements, (i), (ii) and (iii), are correct.

- (A) 1: Believed that an A in the Mark comes from an A in the Title, and that the vowel step always prevents a Mark from equalling its Title; accepted only (ii).
- (B) 2: Rejected (iii), assuming that the vowel step always prevents a Mark from equalling its Title.
- (D) 4: Also accepted (iv), overlooking that the blocks keep their internal order, so the four letters appear in the same order, not reversed.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: capstone verification (vowel-cycle, injectivity, fixed points, block order)

Difficulty: Elite

Q9. Answer: (D) In 2023, ginger sold at exactly two-thirds of the price of tomato.

Solution: First recover the money prices. Onion: base ₹2,000 in 2022, so 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000. Tomato: in 2023 onion cost ₹2,500, so tomato cost $5500 - 2500 = ₹3,000$, which is its base price, giving 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500. Ginger: in 2026 tomato cost ₹4,500, so ginger cost $4500 \div 1.5 = ₹3,000$, which is 120% of its base, so the base is ₹2,500, giving 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. Now test the statements. In 2022 onion cost ₹2,000 and tomato ₹2,400, so the first statement is false. Onion rose from 2000 to 3000 and tomato from 2400 to 3600, both 50%, so the second is false. Tomato fell from 3600 to 3000, which is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$, and ginger from 2500 to 2000, which is 20%, so the third is false. In 2023 ginger cost ₹2,000 and tomato ₹3,000, a ratio of two-thirds, so the fourth is true.

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- (A) In 2022, onion sold at a higher price than tomato.: Compared the index numbers 100 and 80 directly, although the two indices have different base years and different base prices.
- (B) Between 2022 and 2024, the price of onion rose by a larger percentage than the price of tomato.: Compared rises in index points (50 against 40) instead of percentage rises; both rose by 50%.
- (C) Between 2024 and 2025, the price of tomato fell by a larger percentage than the price of ginger.: Compared the falls in rupees (₹600 against ₹500) instead of in percent; tomato fell $16\frac{2}{3}\%$, ginger 20%.

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: valid inference from index-number data with different base years; hidden base prices

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q10. Answer: (C) 4

Solution: Prices (₹ per quintal, 2022 to 2026): onion 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000; tomato 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500; ginger 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. The tomato price minus the onion price is 400, 500, 600, 600 and 1500 in the five years. The difference is at least ₹500 in 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026, which is 4 years. (To find tomato's base, remember the ₹5,500 is for 2023, when onion cost ₹2,500, so tomato's base is ₹3,000.)

- (A) 0: Compared the index numbers directly: tomato's index never exceeds onion's, so tomato seemed never dearer.
- (B) 3: Counted only the years in which the difference exceeded ₹500, dropping the year with a difference of exactly ₹500.
- (D) 5: Used onion's 2022 price (₹2,000) instead of its 2023 price when finding tomato's base, which makes every difference at least ₹800.

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: threshold counting on derived prices

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q11. Answer: (C) 50%

Solution: Ginger cost ₹3,000 in 2026 (tomato cost ₹4,500 and was one and a half times ginger). Onion cost ₹2,000 in 2022. The excess is 1000 on a base of 2000, which is 50%. The

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index numbers cannot be used for this comparison because ginger's index has base 2024 and onion's has base 2022.

- (A) 0%: Compared ginger's 2026 price with onion's 2026 price (both ₹3,000).
- (B) 20%: Compared the index numbers 120 and 100, or equivalently compared ginger's 2026 price with onion's 2023 price.
- (D) 100%: Compared ginger's 2026 price with ginger's own 2022 price (₹1,500) instead of onion's 2022 price.

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: cross-base comparison with a derived price

Difficulty: Hard

Q12. Answer: (A) 10%

Solution: Prices (₹ per quintal, 2022 to 2026): onion 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000; tomato 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500; ginger 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. In 2022 the ratio of tomato to ginger was $2400 \div 1500 = 8/5$, and in 2024 it was $3600 \div 2500 = 36/25$. The fall is $(8/5 - 36/25) \div (8/5) = (4/25) \div (8/5) = 1/10$, which is 10%. A shortcut: the base prices cancel in a ratio of ratios, so $(120 \div 100) \div (80 \div 60) = 1.2 \div (4/3) = 0.9$, a fall of 10%; the money facts were not needed.

- (B) 11%: Divided the fall in the ratio (0.16) by the later ratio (1.44) instead of the earlier ratio (1.6).
- (C) 16%: Took the difference between the two ratios, $1.60 - 1.44 = 0.16$, as a percentage.
- (D) 50%: Used only tomato's own rise from 2022 to 2024 (index 80 to 120).

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: ratio of ratios, redundant data

Difficulty: Elite

Q13. Answer: (C) 30%

Solution: Prices (₹ per quintal, 2022 to 2026): onion 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000; tomato 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500; ginger 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. Cost in 2022: $2 \times 2000 + 4 \times 1500 = 4000 + 6000 = ₹10,000$. Sale in 2023: $2 \times 2500 + 4 \times 2000 = 5000 + 8000 =$

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₹13,000. Profit is 3000 on 10000, which is 30%. Check with weights: onion is 40% of the money and rose 25%, ginger is 60% and rose 33⅓%, so $0.4 \times 25 + 0.6 \times 33\frac{1}{3} = 10 + 20 = 30$.

- (A) 25%: Took onion's rise (25%) as the overall rise.
- (B) 29⅓%: Took the simple average of onion's rise (25%) and ginger's rise (33⅓%) instead of weighting by money invested.
- (D) 33⅓%: Took ginger's rise because ginger has the larger quantity, ignoring that the investment must be weighted by rupees.

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: weighted combination across different base years

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q14. Answer: (B) I and III only

Solution: Prices (₹ per quintal, 2022 to 2026): onion 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000; tomato 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500; ginger 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. I: in 2022 to 2025 ginger (1500, 2000, 2500, 2000) is below both onion (2000, 2500, 3000, 2400) and tomato (2400, 3000, 3600, 3000), so I follows. II: in 2026 ginger and onion both cost ₹3,000, so ginger is not lower and II does not follow. III: tomato (2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500) is above onion and ginger in every year, so III follows. Hence I and III only.

- (A) I and II only: Compared the index numbers directly (ginger's index is the lowest throughout, and 120 is below 150 in 2026), and judged III false because tomato's index is below onion's.
- (C) III only: Treated ginger's 2026 price (₹3,000) as its base price, forgetting that the 2026 index is 120; this makes ginger dearer than onion at times, so I and II fail.
- (D) I, II and III: Treated the equal prices of ginger and onion in 2026 (both ₹3,000) as ginger being lower.

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: statement-set validity, cross-base and tie traps

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q15. Answer: (A) 2022

Solution: Prices (₹ per quintal, 2022 to 2026): onion 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000; tomato 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500; ginger 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. The difference between

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the dearest and the cheapest is $2400 - 1500 = 900$ in 2022, $3000 - 2000 = 1000$ in 2023, $3600 - 2500 = 1100$ in 2024, $3000 - 2000 = 1000$ in 2025 and $4500 - 3000 = 1500$ in 2026. The smallest is in 2022.

- (B) 2024: Compared the ratio of dearest to cheapest (smallest, 1.44, in 2024) instead of the rupee difference.
- (C) 2025: Read the index spreads (40 in both 2022 and 2025) and chose the later of the tied years.
- (D) 2026: Read the index spreads, where 2026 gives the smallest value (30), although the indices have different bases.

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: comparison on derived prices, index traps

Difficulty: Very Hard

Q16. Answer: (B) 2

Solution: Prices (₹ per quintal, 2022 to 2026): onion 2000, 2500, 3000, 2400, 3000; tomato 2400, 3000, 3600, 3000, 4500; ginger 1500, 2000, 2500, 2000, 3000. (i) is correct: in 2023 tomato cost ₹3,000 and ginger ₹2,000. (ii) is false: onion and ginger cost ₹3,000 but tomato cost ₹4,500. (iii) is correct: ginger rose from 1500 to 3000, which is 100%, and onion from 2000 to 3000, which is 50%. (iv) is false: ginger rose from 2000 to 3000 and tomato from 3000 to 4500, both by 50%, so ginger's rise is not smaller. Exactly two statements, (i) and (iii), are correct.

- (A) 1: Judged (iii) false by comparing the final index numbers (150 for onion, 120 for ginger), and accepted only (i).
- (C) 3: Judged only by index numbers: accepted (ii) because $150 = 150$, (iii) and (iv), and rejected (i).
- (D) 4: Accepted all four, taking equal indices as equal prices in (ii) and index points as percentages in (iv).

Topic / sub-skill: Conclusions: capstone verification

Difficulty: Elite

Q17. Answer: (A) 3

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Solution: Keys: PALLE ($16 + 12 + 5 = 33$; $1 + 12 = 13$) = 20; DEVAR ($4 + 22 + 18 = 44$; $5 + 1 = 6$) = 38; TANDA ($20 + 14 + 1 = 35$; $1 + 4 = 5$) = 30; BANDA ($2 + 14 + 1 = 17$; $1 + 4 = 5$) = 12; CHERU ($3 + 5 + 21 = 29$; $8 + 18 = 26$) = 3; GUTTA ($7 + 20 + 1 = 28$; $21 + 20 = 41$) = 13. Deductions from the rules: by (a), TANDA (30), BANDA (12) and CHERU (3) have T. By (c), CHERU (3) and GUTTA (13) have no P, so by (b) they do not have S. The register says the Key 38 outpost, DEVAR, has no T, so by (b) it does not have S. Only PALLE, TANDA and BANDA can have S. So the two outposts with S are two of those three, which can be chosen in 3 ways: PALLE and TANDA, PALLE and BANDA, or TANDA and BANDA.

- (B) 6: Ignored the register entry that DEVAR has no tipping-bucket gauge, so counted pairs from the four even-Key outposts.
- (C) 10: Ignored rule (c) (an odd Key means no solar panel), so counted pairs from the five outposts other than DEVAR.
- (D) 15: Ignored both the register entry and rule (c), counting every pair of the six outposts.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key; Conclusions: elimination under conditional rules

Difficulty: Very Hard

Synthesis: Coding Decoding produces the Keys; Conclusions uses them in rules (a) to (d).

Q18. Answer: (B) 3

Solution: Keys: PALLE = 20; DEVAR = 38; TANDA = 30; BANDA = 12; CHERU = 3; GUTTA = 13 (as worked in Q17). TANDA, BANDA and CHERU have Keys that are multiples of 3, so by rule (a) they have T. PALLE has T only if it is one of the two outposts with S, and the pair (TANDA, BANDA) leaves PALLE free to have no T. GUTTA's Key 13 is not a multiple of 3, and nothing else forces T. DEVAR has no T. So exactly 3 outposts are certain to have T.

- (A) 1: Added all the letter positions instead of taking the difference of the two sums, so only GUTTA's value (69) was a multiple of 3.
- (C) 4: Assumed that PALLE and TANDA must be the two outposts with S, so counted PALLE as certain to have T.

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- (D) 5: Treated every outpost not excluded by the register as certain to have T, counting 'may have' as 'has'.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key; Conclusions: certainty versus possibility

Difficulty: Very Hard

Synthesis: Keys decide rule (a); Conclusions separates what is certain from what is merely possible.

Q19. Answer: (D) At least one of PALLE and TANDA has S.

Solution: Keys: PALLE = 20; DEVAR = 38; TANDA = 30; BANDA = 12; CHERU = 3; GUTTA = 13 (as worked in Q17). Only PALLE, TANDA and BANDA can have S (as in Q17). The two outposts with S are chosen from PALLE, TANDA and BANDA. At most one of the two can be BANDA, so at least one is PALLE or TANDA. This must be true. PALLE having S is not certain (the pair TANDA and BANDA is possible), TANDA having S is not certain (the pair PALLE and BANDA is possible), and DEVAR's solar panel is neither forced nor excluded.

- (A) PALLE has S.: Assumed PALLE and TANDA are the two outposts with S, overlooking that BANDA can take either place.
- (B) DEVAR has P.: Took the absence of a rule against a solar panel for DEVAR (even Key) as the outpost having one.
- (C) TANDA has S.: Assumed PALLE and TANDA are the two outposts with S, overlooking that PALLE and BANDA is also possible.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key; Conclusions: what must follow from a disjunctive elimination

Difficulty: Elite

Synthesis: Keys give the eligible outposts; Conclusions identifies the statement true in every possible pair.

Q20. Answer: (C) 4

Solution: Keys as in Q17. The Key 12 outpost is BANDA. With no P it cannot have S (rule (b)), so the two outposts with S must be PALLE and TANDA, and both then have T. TANDA,

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BANDA and CHERU already have T by rule (a). So PALLE, TANDA, BANDA and CHERU, 4 outposts, are certain to have T. GUTTA is still not certain, and DEVAR has no T.

- (A) 2: Counted only the two outposts that now certainly have S (PALLE and TANDA).
- (B) 3: Ignored the new information, giving the answer as before.
- (D) 5: Counted GUTTA as well, treating 'may have T' as 'has T'.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key; Conclusions: effect of new information on certain facts

Difficulty: Very Hard

Synthesis: Keys identify BANDA by its Key; Conclusions propagates the new fact.

Q21. Answer: (C) 3

Solution: Keys as in Q17; only PALLE, TANDA and BANDA can have S. DEVAR, CHERU and GUTTA are certain not to have S. PALLE, TANDA and BANDA each have S in some possible pair, so none of them is certain not to have S. The answer is 3.

- (A) 1: Counted only DEVAR (no gauge) and forgot the odd-Key rule.
- (B) 2: Counted only the odd-Key outposts (CHERU and GUTTA) and forgot that DEVAR cannot have S without T.
- (D) 4: Assumed that PALLE and TANDA are the two outposts with S, so counted the other four.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key; Conclusions: certain negatives

Difficulty: Very Hard

Synthesis: Keys fix rules (a) and (c); Conclusions collects what cannot hold.

Q22. Answer: (D) TANDA and BANDA

Solution: Keys as in Q17; only PALLE, TANDA and BANDA can have S. The possible pairs and their Key gaps are: PALLE and TANDA, $30 - 20 = 10$; PALLE and BANDA, $20 - 12 = 8$; TANDA and BANDA, $30 - 12 = 18$. Only the last pair has a gap of at least 15. So TANDA and BANDA have S.

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- (A) PALLE and BANDA: Misjudged the gap between Keys 20 and 12 as at least 15; it is only 8.
- (B) DEVAR and BANDA: Ignored the register entry that DEVAR has no tipping-bucket gauge, so DEVAR cannot have S.
- (C) PALLE and TANDA: Ignored rule (e); Keys 20 and 30 differ by only 10.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key; Conclusions: added rule on coded values

Difficulty: Elite

Synthesis: Keys supply the numbers rule (e) compares; Conclusions combines with the earlier elimination.

Q23. Answer: (A) 4

Solution: The letters of XANDA are X, A, N, D, A. Places 1, 3, 5 give $X + 14 + 1 = X + 15$ and places 2, 4 give $1 + 4 = 5$, so the Key is $X + 10$, and it is always positive (11 to 36). The outpost is sure to have T when its Key is a multiple of 3 (rule (a)). It is sure not to have S only when it has no P, which by rule (c) follows from an odd Key; an even Key leaves S possible. So the Key must be an odd multiple of 3 between 11 and 36: 15, 21, 27 or 33. These correspond to $X = 5, 11, 17, 23$, the letters E, K, Q and W. The answer is 4.

- (B) 5: Counted Keys that are multiples of 6 (even Keys), confusing the need for an odd Key with an even one.
- (C) 9: Counted every Key that is a multiple of 3, forgetting that an odd Key is also needed to rule out a solar panel and so S.
- (D) 13: Counted every letter that makes the Key odd, forgetting that the Key must also be a multiple of 3 for T to be sure.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key with a variable letter; Conclusions: sure-to-hold conditions

Difficulty: Elite

Synthesis: The Key as a function of X (Coding Decoding) is tested against the rules (Conclusions).

Q24. Answer: (B) 2

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Solution: Keys as in Q17. (i) is correct: the pair is two of PALLE (20), TANDA (30) and BANDA (12); TANDA and BANDA have Keys divisible by 6, and any pair contains at least one of them. (ii) is false: CHERU's Key 3 is also prime. (iii) is correct: with BANDA out, the pair must be PALLE and TANDA, so PALLE (Key 20) certainly has S. (iv) is false: nothing forces T for GUTTA (Key 13), so an allocation without T is consistent. Exactly two statements, (i) and (iii), are correct.

- (A) 1: Accepted only (i): did not see that removing BANDA forces PALLE and TANDA in (iii).
- (C) 3: Accepted (ii) as well, forgetting that CHERU's Key 3 is also prime.
- (D) 4: Accepted (iv) as well, assuming GUTTA must have T because no rule or register entry forbids it.

Topic / sub-skill: Coding Decoding: digest Key, primes and divisibility; Conclusions: capstone verification

Difficulty: Elite

Synthesis: All four statements need the Keys and the rules together.

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