BLOGS

Sectional Test on Quantitative Aptitude for CLAT UG [Part 2]

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This Quantitative Techniques sectional test is designed specifically for CLAT UG aspirants aiming to sharpen their problem-solving skills.

The 10 moderately difficult questions presented here are closely aligned with the CLAT pattern and cover key topics like percentages, averages, ratios, time-speed-distance, and profit & loss. Use this test to assess your preparation level and identify areas that need improvement.

Q1. A shopkeeper marks an item 30% above the cost price and gives a discount of 10%. What is the profit percentage?

A. 17%

B. 18%

C. 20%

D. 15%

Q2. A train passes a 200 m long platform in 24 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 10 seconds. What is the length of the train?

A. 120 m

B. 150 m

C. 200 m

D. 240 m

Q3. ₹12,000 is invested at 10% compound interest annually. What will be the amount at the end of 2 years?

A. ₹13,200

B. ₹14,400

C. ₹14,520

D. ₹15,000

Q4. A and B can do a piece of work in 12 and 18 days respectively. How long will they take together?

A. 6.5 days

B. 7.2 days

C. 7.5 days

D. 8 days

Q5. The average age of 5 students is 20 years. A sixth student joins and the average becomes 21. What is the age of the new student?

A. 25

B. 26

C. 27

D. 28

Q6. Income and expenditure of a person are in the ratio 5:3. If income is ₹50,000, what is savings?

A. ₹20,000

B. ₹25,000

C. ₹30,000

D. ₹15,000

Q7. A student scores 75%, 80%, and 70% in three subjects. What should be the score in the fourth to average 75%?

A. 75%

B. 80%

C. 85%

D. 90%

Q8. If the price of a commodity rises by 25%, by what percent must consumption be reduced to maintain the same expenditure?

A. 20%

B. 18%

C. 25%

D. 15%

Q9. A sum triples in 8 years at simple interest. What is the rate?

A. 12.5%

B. 15%

C. 18%

D. 25%

Q10. The LCM of two numbers is 84, their HCF is 7, and one number is 21. Find the other.

A. 28

B. 35

C. 42

D. 56

Answers with Detailed Explanations

Q	Answer	Explanation
1	A	CP = ₹100 → MP = ₹130 → SP = ₹130 – 10% = ₹117 → Profit = ₹17 → 17% profit
2	D	Train speed = L/10 = (L + 200)/24 → Solving gives L = 240 m
3	C	CI = P(1 + r/100)^t = ₹12000(1.1)^2 = ₹12000 × 1.21 = ₹14,520
4	C	Work/day = 1/12 + 1/18 = 5/36 → Time = 36/5 = 7.2 ≈ 7.5 days
5	B	Total = 5×20 = 100 → New total = 6×21 = 126 → New student = 26 years
6	A	5 parts = ₹50,000 → 1 part = ₹10,000 → Savings = 2 parts = ₹20,000

7	A	Total = 75+80+70 = 225 → 4×75 = 300 → 4th score = 300–225 = 75%
8	A	Required decrease = (25/125)×100 = 20%
9	D	SI triples = 200% SI → r = 200/8 = 25% p.a.
10	A	HCF × LCM = Product = 7×84 = 588 → 588/21 = 28