



CLAT Gurukul

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By Ready For Exa

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Answer Key — Quant — Algebra/Geometry/Modern

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1. **A**

Sum of roots = $-b/a = -(-7)/1 = 7$ (roots are 2 and 5).

2. **B**

$x^2 + 1/x^2 = (x + 1/x)^2 - 2 = 3^2 - 2 = 9 - 2 = 7$.

3. **C**

Real and distinct roots require a positive discriminant: $b^2 - 4ac > 0$.

4. **D**

$\log_3 81 = \log_3 3^4 = 4$. Hence the answer follows directly.

5. **A**

$2^x = 32 = 2^5$, so $x = 5$. Hence the answer follows directly.

6. **B**

$S_{10} = (10/2)[2 \times 3 + 9 \times 4] = 5[6 + 36] = 5 \times 42 = 210$.

7. **C**

5th term = $ar^4 = 2 \times 3^4 = 2 \times 81 = 162$.

8. **D**

$|x - 3| < 2$ means $-2 < x - 3 < 2$, i.e. $1 < x < 5$.

9. **A**

$f(5) = 2 \times 5 + 3 = 13$. Hence the answer follows directly.

10. **B**

Parts $3 + 4 = 7$; each = $28/7 = 4$; $a = 3 \times 4 = 12$.

11. **C**

By the remainder theorem, remainder = $f(2) = 4 - 6 + 2 = 0$.

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12. **D**

$AM = (4 + 16)/2 = 10$. Hence the answer follows directly.

13. **A**

Product of roots = $c/a = 6/1 = 6$ (roots 2 and 3).

14. **B**

Equal roots require discriminant 0: $k^2 = 4 \times 9 = 36$, so $k = 6$ (positive value).

15. **5**

$x^2 - 9x + 20 = (x-4)(x-5) = 0$, so roots are 4 and 5; the larger is 5.

16. **6**

$\log_2 64 = \log_2 2^6 = 6$. Hence the answer follows directly.

17. **3**

$(3^3 \times 3^2) \div 3^4 = 3^{(3+2-4)} = 3^1 = 3$.

18. **6**

$3x - 7 = 11 \Rightarrow 3x = 18 \Rightarrow x = 6$.

19. **23**

7th term = $a + 6d = 5 + 6 \times 3 = 23$.

20. **120**

Sum = $n(n+1)/2 = 15 \times 16/2 = 120$.

21. **7**

Adding the equations: $2x = 14 \Rightarrow x = 7$.

22. **7**

$|x| \leq 3$ gives integers $-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$ — that is 7 values.

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