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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST

51

DAYS TO GO FOR CLAT 2027



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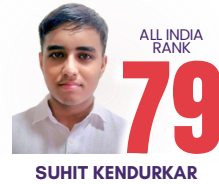


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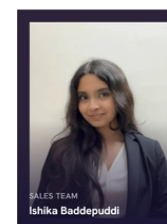
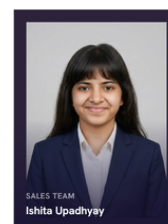
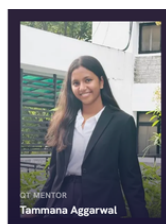
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OUR COURSES



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 Irrigation Department's gauge registers record the water level, in centimetres, at three check-dams (Registers X, Y and Z) on the first Monday of eight consecutive weeks, W1 to W8. Each register follows one consistent rule from W1 onward and is assumed to keep following it beyond W8. Entries smudged beyond reading are shown as —. Exactly one of the printed entries in Register Z is a misprint; every other printed entry in all three registers is correct. Weeks are numbered in order, so W9 is the Monday after W8. In the margin the clerk noted that the true eight-week total of Register X is 299. Unless a question says otherwise, 'reading' means the true reading, and no reading is rounded.

Week	Register X	Register Y	Register Z
W1	3	6	5
W2	5	20	7
W3	8	9	11
W4	13	17	19
W5	22	12	33
W6	39	14	67
W7	—	—	—
W8	—	—	—

Q1. What is the reading of Register X in W8?

- (A) 105
- (B) 137
- (C) 72
- (D) 138

Q2. What is the true reading of Register Z in W8?

- (A) 271

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- (B) 131
- (C) 259
- (D) 268

Q3. What is the total of Register Y's readings from W11 to W20 (both included)?

- (A) 135
- (B) 260
- (C) 154
- (D) 130

Q4. In which week does Register Y first show a negative reading?

- (A) Week 8
- (B) Week 17
- (C) Week 16
- (D) Week 14

Q5. In how many of the weeks W1 to W8 is the true reading of Register Z at least twice the reading of Register X in the same week?

- (A) 2
- (B) 0
- (C) 1
- (D) 4

Q6. Exactly one of the following numbers appears as a reading of Register Y somewhere in W1 to W20. Which one?

- (A) 36
- (B) 33
- (C) 23
- (D) 31

Q7. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The reading of Register X in W9 is 266.
 - (ii) Every true reading of Register Z, from W1 onward, is an odd number.
 - (iii) The sum of any two consecutive readings of Register Y is 26.
 - (iv) The misprinted entry in Register Z was larger than the true reading.
- (A) 1

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

Q8. In how many of the weeks W1 to W8 does the true reading of Register Z exceed the sum of the readings of Registers X and Y in the same week?

- (A) 6
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 8

PASSAGE 2

A State Pollution Control Board hearing panel of eight — Meera, Naveen, Omkar, Pranav, Qadir, Rekha, Sanjana and Tarun — sits at a rectangular table. Three members sit along the north side facing south, three along the south side facing north, one at the west head facing east and one at the east head facing west. Going clockwise as seen from above, starting at the north-west corner, the seats are N1, N2, N3 (west to east), E, S3, S2, S1 (east to west) and W. Neighbours are members in consecutive seats of this ring (so W and N1 are consecutive). N1, N2, N3 and E sit directly opposite S1, S2, S3 and W respectively. Every member faces the table; the member immediately to the left of X is the one in the next seat clockwise from X's seat. The record establishes only these six statements: Qadir faces east; Meera sits immediately to the left of Rekha; Pranav sits directly opposite Naveen; Sanjana sits directly opposite Omkar; Omkar sits immediately to the left of Tarun; and Pranav and Omkar face different directions.

Q9. Who sits immediately to the right of Rekha?

- (A) Meera
- (B) Sanjana
- (C) Tarun
- (D) Pranav

Q10. How many members face the same direction as BOTH of their neighbours?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2

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(C) 4

(D) 6

Q11. At a break, every member moves the same number of seats clockwise around the ring (between 1 and 7 seats; the number is not stated) and takes the seat there, facing the table from that seat. Afterwards Qadir faces south and Rekha sits at a head. Who now sits directly opposite Pranav?

(A) Rekha

(B) Naveen

(C) Omkar

(D) Tarun

Q12. Suppose the record's last statement (Pranav and Omkar face different directions) is struck out, while the other five statements stand. How many different seating arrangements of the eight members would then be possible?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 8

(D) 9

Q13. After the hearing, Pranav and Tarun exchange seats; nobody else moves, and the six statements are not altered. For how many of the six statements does the truth value change?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 1

(D) 4

Q14. Who sits immediately to the left of the member who sits directly opposite the member immediately to the right of Tarun?

(A) Rekha

(B) Pranav

(C) Naveen

(D) Qadir

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Q15. Suppose every member moves to the seat directly opposite their own, and the six statements are not altered. How many of the six statements are now true?

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

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Sanjana and Tarun face different directions.
- (ii) Exactly four members face north.
- (iii) Pranav is a neighbour of Meera.
- (iv) The member immediately to the left of Naveen faces east.

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

PASSAGE 3

Eight members of a university's Selection Committee — Anil, Bhavna, Chandra, Deepak, Eesha, Farooq, Geeta and Harsha — registered in that order and received tags in that same order. The tags follow a single rule. The printed list shows 2, 6, 5, 15, 14, 42, 41, but the strip carrying the eighth tag was torn off. The members sit at a round table in seats 1 to 8, numbered clockwise as seen from above, all facing the centre; the seat after seat 8 is seat 1, 'immediately clockwise of X' means the next-numbered seat after X's, and 'two places clockwise of X' means the seat after that. The following are known. (a) Anil, who holds the smallest tag, sits in seat 1, and the holder of the largest tag sits directly opposite him. (b) The holder of the tag that is three times Anil's tag sits immediately clockwise of Anil. (c) Farooq sits immediately clockwise of the holder of the largest tag. (d) Eesha sits two places clockwise of the holder of the tag that is three times Anil's tag. (e) Deepak sits immediately clockwise of Geeta. Unless told otherwise, only (a) to (e) and the tag rule are known.

Q17. What is the tag of the member who sits immediately clockwise of Eesha?

- (A) 42
- (B) 5

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(C) 123

(D) 40

Q18. The Committee re-issues tags by seat: the member in seat 1 gets the first term of the series (2), the member in seat 2 the second term (6), and so on up to seat 8. For how many members is the new tag different from the original tag?

(A) 5

(B) 7

(C) 3

(D) 4

Q19. Suppose condition (c) is removed, while (a), (b), (d), (e) and the tag rule stay. How many different seatings of the eight members are possible?

(A) 2

(B) 6

(C) 1

(D) 4

Q20. Deepak and Eesha exchange seats; nobody else moves. How many of the conditions (a) to (e) still hold?

(A) 5

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 2

Q21. Two members 'hold consecutive tags' if their tag numbers differ by exactly 1. How many pairs of members holding consecutive tags sit as neighbours at the table?

(A) 3

(B) 1

(C) 4

(D) 2

Q22. The Committee re-seats everyone so that, going clockwise from Anil, who stays in seat 1, the tag numbers increase from seat to seat. How many members now sit in the same seat as before?

(A) 1

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

Q23. A ninth member, Ishan, registers last and receives the next tag in the series. He joins the table and sits immediately clockwise of Eesha (the other eight stay in their relative order and the seats are renumbered). What is the sum of Ishan's tag and the tags of his two neighbours?

- (A) 506
- (B) 287
- (C) 259
- (D) 137

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The tag of the member in seat 4 is exactly one less than the tag of the member in seat 8.
- (ii) The tags of the members in the even-numbered seats add up to more than the tags of the members in the odd-numbered seats.
- (iii) The holder of the tag that is three times Eesha's tag sits two places clockwise of Eesha.
- (iv) Geeta sits immediately anticlockwise of Farooq.

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

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ANSWER KEY**Q1. Answer: (B) 137**

Solution: Master solution for Passage 1. Register X: the gaps between successive readings are 2, 3, 5, 9 and 17. Subtract 1 from each and you get 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 — a doubling sequence. So each gap is 1 more than a power of 2, and the next gaps are $32 + 1 = 33$ and $64 + 1 = 65$. W6 is 39, so $W7 = 39 + 33 = 72$ and $W8 = 72 + 65 = 137$. (Check against the margin total: $3 + 5 + 8 + 13 + 22 + 39 + 72 + 137 = 299$.) Register Y alternates: the odd weeks read 6, 9, 12 (rising by 3) and the even weeks read 20, 17, 14 (falling by 3), so $W7 = 15$ and $W8 = 11$. Register Z: the gaps 2, 4, 8 double, so each reading is twice the previous one minus 3; W5 should therefore be 35, not 33, and $W6 = 2 \times 35 - 3 = 67$ confirms it. So $W7 = 131$ and $W8 = 259$. The margin total of 299 is not needed for any question except as a check. Answer: 137.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 105 — repeating the last visible gap (33) once more after W7 instead of continuing the doubling: $72 + 33$. Error: treating the second differences as constant.

(C) 72 — this is W7, not W8. Error: off-by-one in the week.

(D) 138 — doubling the previous gap ($33 \times 2 = 66$) instead of $2 \times 33 - 1 = 65$. Error: ignoring the '+1' offset that sits on every gap.

Tags: Series — second-order (gap-of-gap) series; concealed offset | Difficulty: Very Hard — the gaps 2, 3, 5, 9, 17 look like primes or a Fibonacci-type pattern until the offset is spotted.

Q2. Answer: (C) 259

Solution: Using the rule from the Question 1 explanation: Register Z's printed readings 5, 7, 11, 19 have gaps 2, 4, 8, so the next gap must be 16 and W5 must be 35. The printed 33 is therefore the misprint, and it is confirmed because 35 followed by a gap of 32 gives the printed 67 in W6. Continuing, $W7 = 67 + 64 = 131$ and $W8 = 131 + 128 = 259$. Answer: 259.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 271 — trusting the misprinted 33 and doubling the last visible gap (34) each time: $67 + 68 = 135$, then $135 + 136 = 271$. Error: not detecting the misprint.

(B) 131 — this is W7, not W8. Error: off-by-one in the week.

(D) 268 — doubling each reading ($67 \times 2 = 134$, $134 \times 2 = 268$) without subtracting 3. Error: reading the rule as 'double' when it is 'double, minus 3'.

Tags: Series — misprint detection; doubling-with-offset recurrence | Difficulty: Very Hard — the misprint must be located and corrected before any extension is possible.

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Q3. Answer: (D) 130

Solution: Using the rule from the Question 1 explanation: in Register Y the odd-week reading goes up by 3 every two weeks and the even-week reading goes down by 3, so every odd week and the even week that follows it add up to the same total, $6 + 20 = 26$ (for example W3 and W4: $9 + 17 = 26$). W11 to W20 contain exactly five such pairs (W11–W12, W13–W14, W15–W16, W17–W18, W19–W20), so the total is $5 \times 26 = 130$. (Direct check: the odd weeks give $21 + 24 + 27 + 30 + 33 = 135$ and the even weeks give $5 + 2 - 1 - 4 - 7 = -5$.)

Answer: 130.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 135 — adding only the odd-week readings and forgetting that the even-week readings must be added too. Error: dropping half the data.

(B) 260 — the total for W1 to W20 (10 pairs of 26). Error: using the wrong range.

(C) 154 — adding the even-week readings as if they were all positive (19 instead of -5).

Error: ignoring the sign of the negative readings.

Tags: Series — alternating (interleaved) series; pair-sum invariant | Difficulty: Very Hard — the pair-sum invariant shortens the work, but the negative readings are a trap for anyone adding term by term.

Q4. Answer: (C) Week 16

Solution: Using the rule from the Question 1 explanation: the even-week readings are 20, 17, 14, ... The reading in week $2m$ is $23 - 3m$ ($m = 1$ gives 20 in week 2). It becomes negative when $3m > 23$, i.e. $m = 8$, which is week 16, where the reading is -1 . The odd-week readings keep rising, so they never go negative. Answer: Week 16.

Why the other options fail:

(A) Week 8 — treating $m = 8$, the position within the even-week sub-series, as the week number. Error: confusing the sub-series index with the week.

(B) Week 17 — attaching the 8th term of the falling sub-series to week $2m + 1$. Error: mixing up which weeks carry the falling sub-series.

(D) Week 14 — using the formula $20 - 3m$ (forgetting that the first even-week term is already 20, not 17), which turns negative at $m = 7$. Error: off-by-one in the sub-series formula.

Tags: Series — interleaved series; locating a threshold term | Difficulty: Hard — needs a formula for one interleaved strand and then a translation of its index back to the week.

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Q5. Answer: (B) 0

Solution: Using the rules from the Question 1 explanation: Z in week n is $2^n + 3$, and X in week n is $2^{(n-1)} + n + 1$. Twice X is $2^n + 2n + 2$. Z minus twice X is therefore $1 - 2n$, which is negative in every week. Z never reaches twice X (for example 259 against $2 \times 137 = 274$ in W8). So the answer is 0.

Why the other options fail:

- (A) 2 — rounding 131 against 144 (W7) and 259 against 274 (W8) as 'about double' and counting both weeks. Error: treating a near miss as a hit.
- (C) 1 — counting only W8 because 259 is close to 2×137 . Error: rounding up the ratio 1.89 to 2.
- (D) 4 — reading 'at least twice' as 'well over one and a half times', which holds from W5 to W8. Error: misreading the threshold.

Tags: Series — comparing two series; recognising a bound that is never reached | Difficulty: Very Hard — the answer is a null count that only the closed forms of both series can prove.

Q6. Answer: (B) 33

Solution: Using the rule from the Question 1 explanation: the odd-week readings are 6, 9, 12, ... (multiples of 3 starting at 6, one for each of the ten odd weeks W1 to W19, ending at $6 + 27 = 33$). The even-week readings are 20, 17, 14, ... falling by 3, so they are all at most 20 and are 2 more than a multiple of 3. 33 is the reading in W19. 36 would be the reading in W21, beyond W20. 23 is 2 more than a multiple of 3 but is above 20, and no falling reading is above 20. 31 is 1 more than a multiple of 3, which neither strand ever produces. Answer: 33.

Why the other options fail:

- (A) 36 — a multiple of 3 on the rising strand, but it falls in W21, outside the range. Error: ignoring the W20 limit.
- (C) 23 — treating the falling strand as if it also contained values above its first term (20). Error: extending a decreasing series backwards.
- (D) 31 — treating 31 as reachable because it lies between the 30 and 33 of the rising strand, without noticing that every rising reading is a multiple of 3. Error: not separating the two sub-series.

Tags: Series — interleaved series; range and congruence reasoning | Difficulty: Very Hard — each option is ruled out by a different property of the two strands.

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Q7. Answer: (D) 2

Solution: Using the rules from the Question 1 explanation: (i) The gap after W8 is $2^7 + 1 = 129$, so $W9 = 137 + 129 = 266$: correct. (ii) Z in week n is $2^n + 3$, which is even plus odd, hence odd for every $n \geq 1$: correct. (iii) Only an odd week with the even week that follows it add to 26 ($6 + 20, 9 + 17, \dots$); an even week with the odd week that follows it do not: $20 + 9 = 29$: incorrect. (iv) The printed 33 is smaller than the true 35: incorrect. Two statements are correct. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

- (A) 1 — failing to confirm (ii), unsure whether $2^n + 3$ can be even. Error: not checking parity from the closed form.
- (B) 3 — accepting (iii) because the pair sum 26 held for the first pairs. Error: generalising a pair-sum from one pairing to every pair of consecutive readings.
- (C) 4 — accepting (iii) and also (iv), reading the 33 as an over-statement. Error: misreading the direction of the misprint.

Tags: Series — capstone verification | Difficulty: Hard — four independent verifications, two of which need the closed forms.

Q8. Answer: (C) 4

Solution: Using the rules from the Question 1 explanation, the readings week by week are: $Z = 5, 7, 11, 19, 35, 67, 131, 259$; $X + Y = 3 + 6 = 9, 5 + 20 = 25, 8 + 9 = 17, 13 + 17 = 30, 22 + 12 = 34, 39 + 14 = 53, 72 + 15 = 87, 137 + 11 = 148$. Z exceeds $X + Y$ in W5 ($35 > 34$), W6, W7 and W8, but not in W1 to W4. That is 4 weeks. Answer: 4.

Why the other options fail:

- (A) 6 — comparing Z only with Y ($Z > Y$ in W3 to W8). Error: forgetting to add Register X .
- (B) 3 — using the misprinted 33 in W5, where $33 < 34$, so W5 drops out. Error: not correcting the misprint.
- (D) 8 — comparing Z only with X ($Z > X$ in every week). Error: forgetting to add Register Y .

Tags: Series — combined comparison of three series; misprint correction | Difficulty: Very Hard — W5 is decided by a margin of 1 (35 against 34), so the misprint correction decides the count.

Q9. Answer: (B) Sanjana

Solution: Master solution for Passage 2. Only the west head faces east, so Qadir sits at W, and E is opposite W. Pranav–Naveen and Sanjana–Omkar occupy two of the three north–south

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opposite pairs; so Meera, Rekha and Tarun fill E and the third pair, and E must be one of those three. Try each. If Tarun is at E, Omkar (immediately left of Tarun) is at S3 and Sanjana at N3; the four seats N1, N2, S2, S1 are then left for Pranav, Naveen, Meera, Rekha, and Meera–Rekha must be consecutive seats while Pranav–Naveen must be opposite: impossible. If Rekha is at E, Meera is at S3, so Tarun is at N3 (the free opposite pair), but then the member immediately left of Tarun would be Rekha, not Omkar: impossible. So Meera is at E. Rekha is immediately before E, at N3, and Tarun, the other member of that free pair, is at S3. Omkar, immediately left of Tarun, is at S2, so Sanjana is at N2. Pranav and Naveen take N1 and S1: Omkar at S2 faces north, so Pranav must face south, which puts Pranav at N1 and Naveen at S1. Final ring (clockwise from N1): Pranav, Sanjana, Rekha, Meera, Tarun, Omkar, Naveen, Qadir. Directions faced: S, S, S, W, N, N, N, E. Rekha at N3 faces south, so her right is west: the member in N2, Sanjana. Answer: Sanjana.

Why the other options fail:

(A) Meera — Meera is on Rekha's LEFT (at E). Error: reading 'right' as the compass east, i.e. as it looks on a map seen from above.

(C) Tarun — Tarun is directly opposite Rekha (S3). Error: confusing 'to the right' with 'directly opposite'.

(D) Pranav — Pranav is two places to Rekha's right. Error: counting one seat too far.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — rectangular table, facing-dependent left/right; case elimination of the head seat | Difficulty: Very Hard — the six clues fix the seats only after a three-way case analysis on who sits at the east head.

Q10. Answer: (B) 2

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 9 explanation: going round the ring, the directions faced are Pranav S, Sanjana S, Rekha S, Meera W, Tarun N, Omkar N, Naveen N, Qadir E. Sanjana's neighbours Pranav and Rekha both face south, and Omkar's neighbours Tarun and Naveen both face north. Pranav has Qadir (east) as a neighbour, Rekha has Meera (west), Tarun has Meera, Naveen has Qadir, so none of them qualify; Meera and Qadir face unique directions. Exactly 2 members qualify. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 1 — finding only the north-side middle member and stopping. Error: not checking the south side.

(C) 4 — counting the NUMBER OF NEIGHBOUR PAIRS that face the same direction

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(Pranav–Sanjana, Sanjana–Rekha, Tarun–Omkar, Omkar–Naveen) instead of members.

Error: counting pairs, not members.

(D) 6 — counting members with AT LEAST ONE same-facing neighbour. Error: reading 'both' as 'either'.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — neighbour relations combined with facing directions |

Difficulty: Hard — needs the full solved arrangement and a careful 'both' filter.

Q11. Answer: (D) Tarun

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 9 explanation: Qadir starts at W. After moving k seats clockwise he faces south only if he lands on N1, N2 or N3, i.e. $k = 1, 2$ or 3 . Rekha starts at N3; she lands on a head only if she moves 1 seat (to E) or 5 seats (to W). The only value of k common to both conditions is $k = 1$. Everyone moves one seat clockwise: Pranav goes to N2, so the member opposite him is whoever has moved into S2; that is the member who was at S3 — Tarun. Answer: Tarun.

Why the other options fail:

(A) Rekha — taking a shift of 2 seats, which satisfies Qadir's clue alone (he lands on N2) but not Rekha's. Error: stopping at one value consistent with the first clue.

(B) Naveen — ignoring the shift: Naveen sits opposite Pranav in the original arrangement. Error: forgetting that the whole table has moved.

(C) Omkar — moving Pranav to N2 but leaving the old occupant of S2 (Omkar) in place. Error: moving only one member.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — rotation of the whole arrangement; unknown shift inferred from two conditions | Difficulty: Elite — the shift is never stated, and it has to be found by intersecting two partial conditions before the question can even be read.

Q12. Answer: (B) 2

Solution: Using the case analysis from the Question 9 explanation: everything up to 'Pranav and Omkar take N1 and S1' is forced by the other five statements (Qadir at W, Meera at E, Rekha at N3, Tarun at S3, Omkar at S2, Sanjana at N2). Without the last statement Pranav and Naveen can take N1 and S1 in either order. Both orders satisfy 'Pranav sits directly opposite Naveen'. So there are exactly 2 arrangements. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 1 — assuming the unique arrangement survives the deletion. Error: confusing a unique solution with every clue being necessary.

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(C) 8 — the number of arrangements left if the fifth statement (Omkar immediately left of Tarun) is struck out instead. Error: deleting the wrong clue.

(D) 9 — the number of arrangements left if the fourth statement (Sanjana opposite Omkar) is struck out instead. Error: deleting the wrong clue.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — necessity of a clue; counting surviving arrangements |

Difficulty: Very Hard — requires seeing that the last clue only breaks a two-way symmetry that everything else has left intact.

Q13. Answer: (B) 3

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 9 explanation: Pranav moves from N1 to S3, Tarun from S3 to N1. Statement 1 (Qadir faces east): unaffected. Statement 2 (Meera immediately left of Rekha): unaffected. Statement 3 (Pranav opposite Naveen): Pranav at S3 and Naveen at S1 are no longer opposite — changes from true to false. Statement 4 (Sanjana opposite Omkar): unaffected. Statement 5 (Omkar immediately left of Tarun): Tarun at N1 now has Sanjana, not Omkar, as the member to his left — changes. Statement 6 (Pranav and Omkar face different directions): Pranav at S3 now faces north, the same as Omkar — changes. Three statements change. Answer: 3.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 2 — noticing the two position-based changes (statements 3 and 5) but missing that Pranav's new seat reverses the facing direction. Error: not updating a direction statement after a move.

(C) 1 — noticing only the opposite-seat statement. Error: ignoring the 'left of' and 'facing' statements that mention a mover.

(D) 4 — also counting statement 4, assuming that every statement naming a member at a neighbouring seat of the swap is disturbed. Error: over-counting.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — hypothetical exchange; re-evaluating relational statements |

Difficulty: Very Hard — each of the six statements has to be re-tested against a changed layout, and one changes through a facing direction.

Q14. Answer: (B) Pranav

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 9 explanation: Tarun is at S3 and faces north, so his right is east: the member immediately to his right is the one at E, Meera.

Directly opposite Meera is the member at W, Qadir. Qadir faces east, so his left is north: the member at N1, Pranav. (In ring terms: the seat after W clockwise is N1.) Answer: Pranav.

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Why the other options fail:

(A) Rekha — taking 'right' as clockwise in the first step: Omkar; opposite him is Sanjana; the member to Sanjana's left is Rekha. Error: left–right reversal at the first step.

(C) Naveen — taking 'left' as anticlockwise in the last step (the seat before W is S1). Error: left–right reversal at the last step.

(D) Qadir — stopping after the 'opposite' step. Error: not completing the chain.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — chained relative positions with facing-dependent left and right |

Difficulty: Very Hard — a three-step chain with two left/right turns, each of which reverses easily for members on different sides.

Q15. Answer: (B) 3

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 9 explanation: every member now sits in the opposite seat. Statement 1: Qadir at E faces west: false. Statement 2: Rekha is at S3 and Meera at W; the member immediately left of Rekha (next seat clockwise) would be at S2: false. Statement 3 (Pranav opposite Naveen): still opposite: true. Statement 4 (Sanjana opposite Omkar): true. Statement 5: Tarun moves from S3 to N3 and Omkar from S2 to N2; the member immediately left of Tarun (at N3) is now the one at E, not Omkar: false. Statement 6: Pranav is at S1 and faces north, Omkar is at N2 and faces south: different, true. Statements 3, 4 and 6 are true: 3. Answer: 3.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 5 — assuming the 'left of' relation survives a move to the opposite seat (it reverses), so only the 'Qadir faces east' statement fails. Error: treating a point-reflection as if it preserved left and right.

(C) 4 — correctly rejecting one of the two 'immediately left' statements but accepting the other. Error: partial re-evaluation.

(D) 2 — also rejecting statement 6, believing that moving to the opposite side reverses a 'different directions' relation. Error: not noticing that two reversed directions are still different.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — point-reflection of an arrangement; invariance of opposite and facing relations versus left/right | Difficulty: Elite — three relation types behave differently under the same transformation: opposite is kept, facing-difference is kept, left-of is reversed.

Q16. Answer: (D) 2

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 9 explanation: (i) Sanjana at N2 faces

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south, Tarun at S3 faces north: correct. (ii) Only Tarun, Omkar and Naveen face north (three members): incorrect. (iii) Meera's neighbours are Rekha and Tarun, not Pranav: incorrect. (iv) Naveen at S1 faces north, so his left is west: the member at W, Qadir, who faces east: correct. Two statements are correct. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 3 — accepting (ii) by counting Qadir, the west-head member, as a fourth north-facing member (only Tarun, Omkar and Naveen face north). Error: miscounting the directions faced.

(B) 1 — rejecting (iv) by taking Naveen's left as east. Error: left–right reversal for a south-side member.

(C) 4 — accepting every statement without testing (ii) and (iii). Error: confirmation bias on a solved grid.

Tags: Sitting Arrangement — capstone verification | Difficulty: Hard — four statements, each needing a different part of the solved layout.

Q17. Answer: (C) 123

Solution: Master solution for Passage 3. The tags go 2, 6, 5, 15, 14, 42, 41: multiply by 3, subtract 1, multiply by 3, subtract 1, and so on ($2 \times 3 = 6$, $6 - 1 = 5$, $5 \times 3 = 15$, $15 - 1 = 14$, $14 \times 3 = 42$, $42 - 1 = 41$). The next step is a multiplication, so the torn-off tag is $41 \times 3 = 123$. Harsha, the eighth to register, holds the largest tag, 123; Anil's 2 is the smallest. By (a) Anil is in seat 1 and Harsha is directly opposite, in seat 5. Anil's tag times 3 is 6, held by Bhavna, so by (b) Bhavna is in seat 2. By (c) Farooq is in seat 6. By (d) Eesha is two places clockwise of Bhavna: seat 4. By (e) Deepak immediately follows Geeta; the free seats are 3, 7 and 8, so Geeta is in seat 7, Deepak in seat 8 and Chandra in seat 3. Seats 1 to 8 hold Anil (tag 2), Bhavna (6), Chandra (5), Eesha (14), Harsha (123), Farooq (42), Geeta (41), Deepak (15). Eesha is in seat 4, so the member immediately clockwise is in seat 5: Harsha, tag 123.

Answer: 123.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 42 — Farooq, two places clockwise of Eesha. Error: reading 'immediately' as 'two places'.

(B) 5 — Chandra, immediately ANTICLOCKWISE of Eesha. Error: taking the neighbour on the wrong side.

(D) 40 — computing Harsha's tag as $41 - 1$, continuing 'subtract 1' after 41 instead of switching to 'multiply by 3'. Error: breaking the alternation of the rule.

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Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Elite — the eighth tag has to be derived from an alternating rule before any seat can be fixed.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q18. Answer: (C) 3

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: the series in order is 2, 6, 5, 15, 14, 42, 41, 123; the original tags by seat are 2, 6, 5, 14, 123, 42, 41, 15. Seats 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 hold the same value in both lists; seats 4, 5 and 8 differ ($14 \rightarrow 15$, $123 \rightarrow 14$, $15 \rightarrow 123$). So 3 members get a different tag. Answer: 3.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 5 — counting the members whose tag is UNCHANGED instead of the ones that changed. Error: answering the complement.

(B) 7 — using the mirror-image arrangement (reading 'clockwise' as anticlockwise): all members except Anil would change. Error: wrong direction of rotation.

(D) 4 — misplacing Geeta and Deepak (reading (e) the other way round) or Chandra and Eesha (reading (d) as 'next to'), so one extra member changes. Error: misreading a seating clue.

Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Very Hard — requires the full seating and the series in order, then a seat-by-seat comparison.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q19. Answer: (D) 4

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: (a) puts Anil in seat 1 and Harsha in seat 5; (b) puts Bhavna in seat 2; (d) puts Eesha in seat 4. That leaves seats 3, 6, 7, 8 for Chandra, Deepak, Farooq and Geeta, with the single condition (e): Deepak immediately clockwise of Geeta. The ordered pair (Geeta, Deepak) can sit in seats (6, 7) or (7, 8): 2 ways, and the other two members fill the other two seats in 2 ways each: 4 seatings. Answer: 4.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 2 — the count if the opposite-seat part of (a) is removed instead. Error: removing the wrong condition.

(B) 6 — the count if (e) is removed instead of (c). Error: removing the wrong condition.

(C) 1 — assuming the seating stays unique because it was unique with all five conditions.

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Error: confusing a unique solution with every clue being necessary.

Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Very Hard — requires deciding which seats survive without (c) and counting the remaining placements.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q20. Answer: (C) 3

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: Deepak goes to seat 4 and Eesha to seat 8. (a): Anil in seat 1, Harsha in seat 5: still holds. (b): Bhavna in seat 2: still holds. (c): Farooq in seat 6, next to Harsha: still holds. (d): Eesha is in seat 8, not seat 4, two places clockwise of Bhavna: fails. (e): Geeta is in seat 7 and Deepak is in seat 4: fails. Three conditions still hold. Answer: 3.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 5 — assuming that an exchange leaves every condition intact. Error: not re-testing the conditions that name the movers.

(B) 4 — re-testing (d) but not (e). Error: stopping after one failure.

(D) 2 — rejecting (c) as well, because Deepak is now seated next to Harsha (seat 4 beside seat 5). Error: confusing 'next to' with 'immediately clockwise of'.

Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Hard — each of the five conditions has to be re-tested against the changed layout.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q21. Answer: (D) 2

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: the pairs of tags differing by 1 are 5 and 6, 14 and 15, and 41 and 42 (no other two of 2, 6, 5, 15, 14, 42, 41, 123 differ by 1). 5 and 6: Chandra (seat 3) and Bhavna (seat 2) are neighbours. 14 and 15: Eesha (seat 4) and Deepak (seat 8) are not neighbours (they are directly opposite). 41 and 42: Geeta (seat 7) and Farooq (seat 6) are neighbours. So 2 pairs. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 3 — assuming every consecutive-tag pair sits together. Error: assuming the pattern of the series carries over into the seating.

(B) 1 — accepting only one pair, either by reading (e) the other way round (which separates Farooq and Geeta) or by treating 'directly opposite' as 'neighbours'. Error: misreading a

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seating clue.

(C) 4 — counting each neighbouring pair once from each member's side. Error: double counting.

Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Very Hard — requires spotting every consecutive-tag pair from the series and then testing each on the table.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q22. Answer: (D) 2

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: in increasing order the tags are 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 41, 42, 123, held by Anil, Chandra, Bhavna, Eesha, Deepak, Geeta, Farooq, Harsha. The new seats are 1 to 8 in that order. Compare with the old seats (Anil 1, Bhavna 2, Chandra 3, Eesha 4, Harsha 5, Farooq 6, Geeta 7, Deepak 8): only Anil (seat 1) and Eesha (seat 4) stay put. Chandra and Bhavna swap seats and so both move. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 1 — reading 'clockwise' as anticlockwise when re-seating, so only Anil stays. Error: wrong direction.

(B) 4 — counting Chandra and Bhavna as unmoved because together they still occupy seats 2 and 3. Error: treating a swapped pair as unchanged.

(C) 3 — placing Harsha at 40 rather than 123, which wrongly leaves Geeta in seat 7 and gives an extra match. Error: the wrong eighth tag (continuing 'subtract 1').

Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Very Hard — requires the sorted tag order, which depends on the eighth tag, and a seat-by-seat comparison.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q23. Answer: (C) 259

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: the series continues ... 41, 123, then a 'subtract 1' step: $123 - 1 = 122$, so Ishan's tag is 122. Seated immediately clockwise of Eesha, he has Eesha (tag 14) on one side and the member who was immediately clockwise of Eesha, Harsha (tag 123), on the other. The sum is $122 + 14 + 123 = 259$.

Answer: 259.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 506 — taking the ninth tag as $41 \times 3 \times 3 = 369$ (multiplying again). Error: breaking the

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alternation of the rule: $369 + 14 + 123 = 506$.

(B) 287 — seating Ishan immediately clockwise of Harsha, between Harsha and Farooq: $122 + 123 + 42$. Error: misplacing the new member.

(D) 137 — adding only the two neighbours' tags ($14 + 123$) and omitting Ishan's own. Error: not answering the question asked.

Tags: Synthesis: Series + Sitting Arrangement | Difficulty: Very Hard — the ninth term depends on knowing that the alternation continues, and the neighbours depend on the full solution.

Synthesis: Series (the tag rule and its torn-off eighth term) fused with Sitting Arrangement (the round table); the tag rule is needed before a single seat can be fixed.

Q24. Answer: (C) 2

Solution: Using the arrangement from the Question 17 explanation: (i) Seat 4 holds Eesha (14) and seat 8 holds Deepak (15): correct. (ii) Even seats 2, 4, 6, 8 hold $6 + 14 + 42 + 15 = 77$; odd seats 1, 3, 5, 7 hold $2 + 5 + 123 + 41 = 171$; 77 is not more than 171: incorrect. (iii) Three times Eesha's 14 is 42, held by Farooq in seat 6, two places clockwise of Eesha in seat 4: correct. (iv) Farooq is in seat 6; the seat immediately anticlockwise of it is seat 5 (Harsha); Geeta (seat 7) is immediately CLOCKWISE of Farooq: incorrect. Two statements are correct. Answer: 2.

Why the other options fail:

(A) 3 — accepting (ii) after placing the large tag 123 in an even-numbered seat (misplacing Harsha when reading 'directly opposite Anil'). Error: misplacing the largest tag.

(B) 1 — missing (iii), reading 'three times Eesha's tag' as the tag three places after hers in the series. Error: misreading the arithmetic description.

(D) 4 — accepting every statement without checking (ii) and (iv). Error: confirmation bias on a solved grid.

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