

CLAT Community

daily
AR

SECTIONAL TEST

45

DAYS TO GO FOR
CLAT 2027



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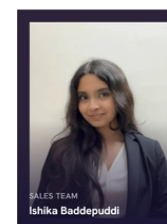
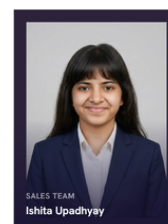
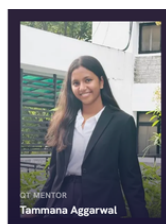
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OUR COURSES



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**

Nine candidates — Bala, Chitra, Dev, Esha, Farid, Gita, Hari, Ila and Kabir — sat an entrance test in a hall whose nine desks form a 3×3 block. Rows are numbered 1 to 3 from the front (nearest the board) and columns 1 to 3 from the left as the candidates face the board; every candidate faces the board. ‘Directly in front of’ means in the same column, one row nearer the board. Two desks ‘share a side’ if they are in the same row or the same column with no desk between them. The seating chart is lost, and the invigilator recalls only the following. Kabir sat immediately to the left of Ila. Kabir sat directly in front of Bala. Ila sat directly in front of Dev. Ila and Farid sat in the same column with exactly one desk between them. Hari and Chitra sat in the same row with exactly one desk between them. Chitra’s desk shares no side with Gita’s desk. Esha was the last to reach the hall. Unless a question says otherwise, only these recollections are available.

Q1. Who sat at the desk diagonally behind Kabir’s desk (one row back and one column across)?

- (A) Bala
- (B) Dev
- (C) Farid
- (D) Ila

Q2. For how many of the nine desks is the occupant NOT fixed by the recollections?

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

Q3. Suppose the recollection about Chitra’s desk and Gita’s desk had also been lost, but the other recollections were available. How many different seating charts would then fit?

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

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Q4. If Esha sat in the front row, who sat at the back-right desk (Row 3, Column 3)?

- (A) Hari
- (B) Chitra
- (C) Farid
- (D) Gita

Q5. If Hari sat in the same column as Esha, which of the following must be true?

- (A) Gita sat directly behind Esha.
- (B) Esha sat in the middle row.
- (C) Chitra sat at the back-left desk.
- (D) Gita sat in the same row as Kabir.

Q6. After the test every candidate moved one row forward; those who had been in the front row went to the back row. Who then sat directly in front of Farid?

- (A) Kabir
- (B) Ila
- (C) Bala
- (D) Dev

Q7. In how many pairs of candidates is it true that, in EVERY seating chart consistent with the recollections, the two share a side?

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 9

Q8. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Gita and Esha always sat in the same column.
- (ii) Chitra always sat in the same column as Bala.
- (iii) Hari always sat at the back-right desk.
- (iv) Esha always sat nearer the board than Gita.

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3

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PASSAGE 2

A state cooperative training college ran a refresher week with five sessions: Audit, Bookkeeping, Credit, Digitisation and Ethics. Every registered participant is counted, a participant could attend several sessions, and each session was attended by at least one participant. The registrar's note says: (1) Only Bookkeeping attendees attended Audit. (2) None but Credit attendees attended Bookkeeping. (3) Every participant who missed Credit attended Digitisation. (4) No participant attended both Credit and Digitisation. (5) Some Ethics attendees attended Audit. (6) Some Ethics attendees attended Digitisation. 'Only X attended Y' and 'None but X attended Y' each mean that everyone who attended Y attended X, and nothing more is claimed. Nothing beyond these six statements and the fact that every session had an attendee may be assumed. The college was founded in 1996.

Q9. Which of the following must be true?

- (A) Some Audit attendees did not attend Ethics.
- (B) Everyone who missed Bookkeeping attended Digitisation.
- (C) Every Ethics attendee attended Credit.
- (D) Some Ethics attendees did not attend Bookkeeping.

Q10. For how many of the ten pairs of sessions could the two attendee lists be exactly identical?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

Q11. Suppose statement (2) had instead read 'All Credit attendees attended Bookkeeping', with the other five statements unchanged. Which of the following would then follow?

- (A) Everyone who attended Credit attended Audit.
- (B) Everyone who missed Audit attended Digitisation.
- (C) Everyone who missed Bookkeeping attended Digitisation.
- (D) Every Ethics attendee attended Bookkeeping.

Q12. Exactly one of the following statements cannot be added to the registrar's note without contradicting it. Which one?

- (A) Some Ethics attendees who missed Credit attended Bookkeeping.

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- (B) Every Ethics attendee who attended Credit attended Audit.
- (C) Every Audit attendee attended Ethics.
- (D) Some Bookkeeping attendees missed Audit.

Q13. Suppose statement (4) were deleted and the other five kept. How many of the following four conclusions would then cease to follow?

- (a) No Audit attendee attended Digitisation.
- (b) Some Ethics attendees did not attend Bookkeeping.
- (c) Everyone who attended Bookkeeping attended Credit.
- (d) Some Ethics attendees did not attend Credit.

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

Q14. What is the smallest set of numbered statements that is enough, on its own, to prove that no Audit attendee attended Digitisation?

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

Q15. For how many of the ten pairs of sessions is it certain that at least one participant attended both sessions?

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 9

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Every Ethics attendee attended exactly one of Credit and Digitisation.
 - (ii) Some participant who missed Bookkeeping attended Audit.
 - (iii) No Digitisation attendee attended Audit.
 - (iv) Everyone who missed both Bookkeeping and Digitisation attended Credit.
- (A) 0

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

PASSAGE 3

Six members of a village development board sit at a hexagonal table in Seats 1 to 6, numbered clockwise as seen from above; Seat 4 is directly opposite Seat 1, Seat 5 opposite Seat 2 and Seat 6 opposite Seat 3. 'Next to' means in the adjacent seat on either side. Each member is a Trustee, a plain Donor (a Donor who is not a Trustee) or a Volunteer. The charter says: only Donors can be Trustees; no Volunteer is a Donor; and every member is a Donor or a Volunteer. The seating rules say: no two Volunteers sit next to each other; and every Trustee sits directly opposite a Volunteer. The minutes record: Meera, a Trustee, sat in Seat 1. Qasim sat directly opposite Meera. Pooja is a Trustee. Radha is not a Volunteer. Naren sat in Seat 2. Sunil sat next to Qasim. The table is made of teak. Unless a question says otherwise, the charter, the seating rules and the minutes all hold.

Q17. Who sat directly opposite Sunil?

- (A) Radha
- (B) Pooja
- (C) Naren
- (D) Meera

Q18. Reading Seats 1 to 6 in order, which sequence of categories is correct? (T = Trustee, D = plain Donor, V = Volunteer)

- (A) T V T V D D
- (B) T V T V D V
- (C) T D D V T D
- (D) T V D V T D

Q19. Suppose the minute that Radha is not a Volunteer were deleted, with everything else kept. Which of the following would still be certain?

- (A) Sunil is a Donor.
- (B) Pooja sits in Seat 5.
- (C) Radha is a Volunteer.
- (D) Naren is a Volunteer.

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Q20. Suppose the seating rule ‘no two Volunteers sit next to each other’ were replaced by ‘no two Trustees sit next to each other’, the other rule and all the minutes being kept. The category of which member would then no longer be determined?

- (A) Sunil
- (B) Radha
- (C) Naren
- (D) Qasim

Q21. Suppose the minute that Qasim sat directly opposite Meera were deleted, with everything else kept. Which of the following would then be certain?

- (A) Sunil is a Donor.
- (B) Qasim is a Volunteer.
- (C) Qasim sits in Seat 4.
- (D) Pooja sits in Seat 5.

Q22. Ignore the minutes. At a table that obeys the charter and both seating rules there is exactly one plain Donor. What is the greatest possible number of Trustees?

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

Q23. Suppose the minute that Radha is not a Volunteer were deleted, with everything else kept. In how many different ways can the six members occupy Seats 1 to 6 (counting only who sits where, not who is what)?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Every Volunteer sat next to a Trustee.
- (ii) Every Donor sat next to a Volunteer.
- (iii) Each Volunteer sat opposite a Trustee.
- (iv) Exactly two members sat next to both a Trustee and a Volunteer.

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(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3



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ANSWER KEY

Q1. Answer: (B) Dev

Working out the chart (needed for every question in this passage). Kabir is immediately left of Ila, Kabir is in front of Bala and Ila is in front of Dev, so Kabir and Ila share a row and Bala and Dev share the row behind them, Bala under Kabir and Dev under Ila. Ila and Farid share a column with exactly one desk between them, so they are in Rows 1 and 3; Ila cannot be in the middle row, so Ila is in Row 1 and Farid is in Row 3 under her. Suppose Kabir and Ila were in Columns 2 and 3. Then Ila, Dev and Farid fill all of Column 3, Bala is in Row 2 Column 2, and Hari and Chitra cannot find two free corners of one row (Row 1 and Row 3 have Ila and Farid in Column 3, Row 2 has Dev). So Kabir is at Row 1 Column 1, Ila at Row 1 Column 2, Bala at Row 2 Column 1, Dev at Row 2 Column 2 and Farid at Row 3 Column 2. Hari and Chitra take the two corners of one row: only Row 3 has two free corners. Esha and Gita fill Rows 1 and 2 of Column 3. If Gita is in Row 2, Chitra may not be at Row 3 Column 3. Three charts survive. Chart X: Row 1 Kabir, Ila, Esha; Row 2 Bala, Dev, Gita; Row 3 Chitra, Farid, Hari. Chart Y: Row 1 Kabir, Ila, Gita; Row 2 Bala, Dev, Esha; Row 3 Chitra, Farid, Hari. Chart Z: Row 1 Kabir, Ila, Gita; Row 2 Bala, Dev, Esha; Row 3 Hari, Farid, Chitra. Now Q1: Kabir is at Row 1 Column 1 in all charts; one row back and one column across is Row 2 Column 2, which is Dev in every chart.

Why the others fail: (A) Bala — reads ‘diagonally behind’ as ‘directly behind’; (C) Farid — goes two rows back instead of one; (D) Ila — takes the desk beside Kabir instead of the one behind.

Q2. Answer: (C) 4

In the three charts the desks at Row 1 Column 3, Row 2 Column 3, Row 3 Column 1 and Row 3 Column 3 change occupants; the other five desks hold the same person every time. So four desks are not fixed.

Why the others fail: (A) 2 — counts only the Esha/Gita column and misses the Hari/Chitra swap; (B) 3 — treats one of the two back corners as fixed; (D) 5 — also counts the back-middle desk because it lies between the uncertain corners.

Q3. Answer: (B) 4

Without that recollection the structure is the same up to the fixed core: Esha and Gita can fill Column 3 of Rows 1 and 2 in either order (2 ways) and Hari and Chitra can fill the back corners in either order (2 ways), independently. $2 \times 2 = 4$ charts.

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Why the others fail: (A) 3 — repeats the original count without re-deriving; (C) 6 — permutes three people instead of two independent pairs; (D) 8 — treats a third swap, which the clues forbid, as free.

Q4. Answer: (A) Hari

Esha is in Column 3, and in the front row only if she is at Row 1 Column 3. That happens only in Chart X, where Gita is at Row 2 Column 3 so Chitra is forced to Row 3 Column 1, and Hari is at Row 3 Column 3.

Why the others fail: (B) Chitra — keeps the back-corner order of the other two charts; (C) Farid — puts the back-middle person in the corner; (D) Gita — confuses Column 3 occupants with the back-right desk.

Q5. Answer: (C) Chitra sat at the back-left desk.

Esha is always in Column 3, so Hari is at Row 3 Column 3, which removes Chart Z. In Charts X and Y, Chitra is at Row 3 Column 1. In Chart X Gita is behind Esha and in Row 2; in Chart Y Gita is in front of Esha and in Row 1. Only 'Chitra at the back-left desk' holds in both.

Why the others fail: (A) Gita directly behind Esha — true only in Chart X; (B) Esha in the middle row — true only in Chart Y; (D) Gita in Kabir's row — true only in Chart Y.

Q6. Answer: (D) Dev

Farid moves from Row 3 Column 2 to Row 2 Column 2. The desk in front of him is Row 1 Column 2, which is filled by the old Row 2 Column 2 occupant. That was Dev in every chart.

Why the others fail: (A) Kabir — column slip; (B) Ila — forgets that the front row moves to the back; (C) Bala — column slip.

Q7. Answer: (C) 8

The fixed core gives Kabir–Ila, Kabir–Bala, Ila–Dev, Bala–Dev and Dev–Farid: five pairs. Farid sits between the back corners, so Farid shares a side with both Chitra and Hari in every chart: two more, seven. Esha and Gita always fill the two desks of Column 3 in Rows 1 and 2, which share a side: eight.

Why the others fail: (A) 6 — misses Farid's two pairs because the back corners change; (B) 7 — misses Esha–Gita because their desks change; (D) 9 — adds Ila with the changing Column 3 front desk.

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Q8. Answer: (B) 1

(i) is true: both are always in Column 3. (ii) is false: in Chart Z Chitra is in Column 3. (iii) is false: in Chart Z Hari is at the back-left. (iv) is false: in Chart Y Gita is in Row 1 and Esha in Row 2. Exactly one is correct.

Why the others fail: (A) 0 — rejects (i) as ‘not fixed’ although only the rows change; (C) 2 — accepts (ii) on the strength of two of three charts; (D) 3 — accepts (ii) and (iii) on two of three charts.

Reading the registrar's note (used for Q9–Q16). (1) says every Audit attendee attended Bookkeeping; (2) says every Bookkeeping attendee attended Credit. So Audit sits inside Bookkeeping, which sits inside Credit. (3) says anyone who missed Credit attended Digitisation and (4) says nobody attended both Credit and Digitisation, so every participant attended exactly one of Credit and Digitisation. Hence no Audit, Bookkeeping or Credit attendee attended Digitisation. From (6), some Ethics attendees attended Digitisation, so they missed Credit, hence Bookkeeping and Audit. From (5), some Ethics attendees attended Audit, hence Bookkeeping and Credit.

Q9. Answer: (D) Some Ethics attendees did not attend Bookkeeping.

Some Ethics attendees attended Digitisation, and nobody in Digitisation attended Bookkeeping, so some Ethics attendees did not attend Bookkeeping.

Why the others fail: (A) Some Audit attendees did not attend Ethics — wrongly converts ‘Some Ethics attendees attended Audit’ into ‘some Audit attendees missed Ethics’; (B) Everyone who missed Bookkeeping attended Digitisation — reads ‘None but’ as ‘all’ (an unwarranted converse); some Credit attendees may have missed Bookkeeping; (C) Every Ethics attendee attended Credit — ignores (6); the Digitisation attendees in Ethics missed Credit.

Q10. Answer: (B) 3

Three pairs can coincide: Audit–Bookkeeping, Bookkeeping–Credit and Audit–Credit (all three can be equal). Any pair with Digitisation and one of Audit, Bookkeeping, Credit is disjoint and both lists are non-empty, so they cannot coincide. Ethics cannot equal any other session: it has members outside Credit (from (6)) and so differs from Audit, Bookkeeping and Credit, and it has an Audit attendee, who is not in Digitisation, so it differs from Digitisation. The answer is 3.

Why the others fail: (A) 2 — rules out Audit = Credit because Bookkeeping lies between

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them; (C) 4 — counts Digitisation–Ethics, which merely overlap; (D) 6 — counts every pair among Audit, Bookkeeping, Credit and Ethics as possible.

Q11. Answer: (C) Everyone who missed Bookkeeping attended Digitisation.

The new (2) puts Credit inside Bookkeeping. So anyone who missed Bookkeeping missed Credit, and by (3) attended Digitisation: the third option follows. Credit inside Bookkeeping does not put Bookkeeping inside Audit, so ‘Credit implies Audit’ and ‘missed Audit implies Digitisation’ are not forced, and nothing forces every Ethics attendee into Bookkeeping.

Why the others fail: (A) Credit → Audit — adds a step from Bookkeeping to Audit that is not given; (B) Missed Audit → Digitisation — treats Audit and Bookkeeping as the same list; (D) Every Ethics attendee attended Bookkeeping — treats Bookkeeping as covering Ethics; nothing forces it.

Q12. Answer: (A) Some Ethics attendees who missed Credit attended Bookkeeping.

Anyone who attended Bookkeeping attended Credit, so a person who missed Credit cannot have attended Bookkeeping. This statement therefore contradicts (2). The other three are consistent with the note: each can be true in some arrangement of attendances that satisfies all six statements.

Why the others fail: (B) Every Ethics attendee who attended Credit attended Audit — thinks the Credit part of Ethics must contain a non-Audit person; (C) Every Audit attendee attended Ethics — thinks ‘Some Ethics attendees attended Audit’ blocks ‘all Audit attended Ethics’; (D) Some Bookkeeping attendees missed Audit — reads ‘Only Bookkeeping attendees attended Audit’ as ‘Audit and Bookkeeping are the same’.

Q13. Answer: (C) 3

(c) is statement (2) itself and survives. (a): without (4) a Credit attendee may also have attended Digitisation, so an Audit attendee could be in Digitisation; it fails. (b): the Ethics attendees who attended Digitisation might also have attended Bookkeeping; it fails. (d): those Ethics attendees might also have attended Credit; it fails. So three conclusions fail.

Why the others fail: (A) 1 — sees only (a) as relying on (4); (B) 2 — misses that (d) also needs (4); (D) 4 — thinks (c) also needs (4), although it is statement (2) alone.

Q14. Answer: (D) (1), (2) and (4)

Audit is inside Bookkeeping by (1); Bookkeeping is inside Credit by (2); Credit and Digitisation are disjoint by (4). So (1), (2), (4) prove the claim. (3) is not needed. Dropping

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any one of the three breaks the chain, so the set is minimal.

Why the others fail: (A) (2), (3) and (4) — never connects Audit to anything; (B) (1) and (4) — leaves out the link from Bookkeeping to Credit; (C) (1), (2) and (3) — believes (3) gives disjointness; it only says that those who missed Credit attended Digitisation.

Q15. Answer: (B) 7

Overlap is certain for Audit–Bookkeeping, Audit–Credit and Bookkeeping–Credit (Audit is non-empty and inside both), and for Audit–Ethics, Bookkeeping–Ethics and Credit–Ethics (some Ethics attendee attended Audit) and Digitisation–Ethics by (6). That is seven. The three pairs of Digitisation with Audit, Bookkeeping or Credit are disjoint, so they never overlap.

Why the others fail: (A) 6 — misses Digitisation–Ethics; (C) 8 — counts a disjoint pair as overlapping because both touch Ethics; (D) 9 — treats every pair except one as overlapping.

Q16. Answer: (D) 3

Everyone attended exactly one of Credit and Digitisation, so (i) is true and (iv) is true (missing Digitisation forces attending Credit by (3) read backwards). (iii) is true because Audit is inside Credit. (ii) is false: nobody who missed Bookkeeping attended Audit. Three are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) 0 — rejects everything as unprovable; (B) 1 — accepts only (iii); (C) 2 — rejects (iv), the contrapositive of (3).

Working out the table (used for Q17, Q18 and Q24). Qasim is opposite Meera, a Trustee, so Qasim is a Volunteer (a Trustee must sit opposite a Volunteer); then Qasim is no Donor, so no Trustee. Seat 4 is Qasim. Naren sits in Seat 2. Sunil sits in Seat 3 or Seat 5, next to Qasim. Seats 3, 5 and 6 are for Pooja, Radha and Sunil. Neighbours of a Volunteer cannot be Volunteers, so whoever sits in Seats 3 and 5 is not a Volunteer. If Sunil took Seat 5, then Pooja and Radha take Seats 3 and 6, opposite each other; Pooja, a Trustee, needs a Volunteer opposite her, so Radha would be a Volunteer, which is not allowed. So Sunil is in Seat 3. Pooja cannot be in Seat 6, since Sunil in Seat 3 is not a Volunteer, so Pooja is in Seat 5 and Radha in Seat 6. Pooja, a Trustee, is opposite Seat 2, so Naren is a Volunteer. Radha is not a Volunteer, so she is a Donor; she is opposite Sunil, who is not a Volunteer, so she cannot be a Trustee: Radha is a plain Donor. Sunil, next to Qasim, cannot be a Volunteer; opposite Radha, who is no Volunteer, he cannot be a Trustee: a plain Donor. The final table, Seat 1 to Seat 6: Meera (Trustee), Naren (Volunteer), Sunil (plain Donor), Qasim (Volunteer), Pooja (Trustee), Radha (plain Donor).

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Q17. Answer: (A) Radha

Sunil is in Seat 3, so the person opposite is in Seat 6: Radha.

Why the others fail: (B) Pooja — treats the Trustee as the partner of the member beside Qasim; (C) Naren — puts Sunil in Seat 5 by ignoring the clue that Radha is not a Volunteer; (D) Meera — confuses Sunil with Qasim, who is opposite Meera.

Q18. Answer: (D) T V D V T D

From the final table, the sequence is T V D V T D.

Why the others fail: (A) T V T V D D — puts Pooja in Seat 3, where she would sit opposite a plain Donor; (B) T V T V D V — ignores ‘Radha is not a Volunteer’; (C) T D D V T D — forgets that Pooja needs a Volunteer opposite her.

Q19. Answer: (A) Sunil is a Donor.

Without that minute Sunil can still be in Seat 3 or Seat 5 with Pooja in the other, and Naren may be a plain Donor if Pooja sits in Seat 3 with a Volunteer in Seat 6. In every surviving case Sunil is beside Qasim, a Volunteer, so Sunil is not a Volunteer; since every member is a Donor or a Volunteer, Sunil is a Donor (Trustee or plain). Radha and Naren can differ from case to case, and Pooja can be in Seat 3 or Seat 5.

Why the others fail: (B) Pooja in Seat 5 — forgets the second seating that survives; (C) Radha a Volunteer — follows the majority of the surviving cases; (D) Naren a Volunteer — follows the majority of the surviving cases.

Q20. Answer: (A) Sunil

The old rule was what stopped Sunil, beside Qasim, from being a Volunteer. With it gone, Sunil in Seat 3 can be a Volunteer or a plain Donor, since neither breaks the new rule. Naren is a Volunteer because he is opposite Pooja; Qasim is a Volunteer because he is opposite Meera; Radha cannot be a Trustee, as she would be next to Meera, so she is a plain Donor. Only Sunil is undetermined.

Why the others fail: (B) Radha — she cannot be a Trustee because she would sit next to Meera, a Trustee; (C) Naren — his category is fixed by Pooja’s need of a Volunteer opposite her; (D) Qasim — fixed by sitting opposite Meera.

Q21. Answer: (D) Pooja sits in Seat 5.

Meera, a Trustee in Seat 1, still needs a Volunteer in Seat 4. Qasim may now be elsewhere, next to Sunil. Working through the cases, two arrangements survive: Qasim, a plain Donor, in

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Seat 3 with Sunil, a Volunteer, in Seat 4; or the original table with Qasim in Seat 4. In both, Pooja sits in Seat 5. Qasim need not be a Volunteer, Sunil need not be a Donor, and Qasim need not be in Seat 4.

Why the others fail: (A) Sunil a Donor — carries the old deduction over; (B) Qasim a Volunteer — carries the old deduction over; (C) Qasim in Seat 4 — carries the old placement over.

Q22. Answer: (B) 2

The six seats form three opposite pairs. A Trustee must sit opposite a Volunteer, so each pair contains at most one Trustee, and a pair that contains the plain Donor cannot contain a Trustee. With exactly one plain Donor, at most two pairs can hold a Trustee, so at most two Trustees. Two is possible: Seat 1 Trustee, Seat 2 Volunteer, Seat 3 plain Donor, Seat 4 Volunteer, Seat 5 Trustee, Seat 6 Volunteer. The Volunteers are in Seats 2, 4 and 6, none next to another; each Trustee is opposite a Volunteer.

Why the others fail: (A) 1 — assumes Volunteers must separate Trustees, capping them at one; (C) 3 — ignores the effect of the plain Donor; (D) 4 — forgets that each Trustee needs a different opposite seat.

Q23. Answer: (A) 2

The first, original seating (Seat 3 Sunil, Seat 5 Pooja, Seat 6 Radha) survives, and a second survives with Pooja in Seat 3, Sunil in Seat 5 and Radha, now allowed to be a Volunteer, in Seat 6 opposite Pooja. Six complete outcomes arise when categories are counted too, but only two different seatings.

Why the others fail: (B) 3 — counts a third seating that breaks the Volunteer rule; (C) 4 — multiplies two seatings by two types for Radha; (D) 6 — counts category assignments as seatings.

Q24. Answer: (C) 2

Using the final table: (i) Naren is beside Meera and Qasim is beside Pooja: true. (ii) Radha is beside Pooja and Meera, both Trustees: false. (iii) Naren is opposite Pooja and Qasim opposite Meera: true. (iv) Nobody is next to both a Trustee and a Volunteer: false. Two are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) 0 — rejects (i) and (iii) after a slip in the final table; (B) 1 — accepts only (i) and misses (iii); (D) 3 — accepts (ii), overlooking Radha.

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