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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST

44

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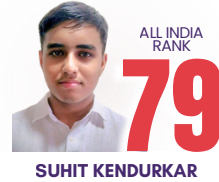


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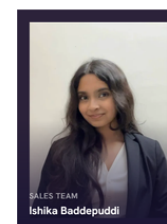
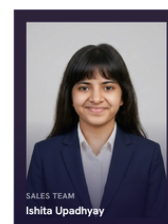
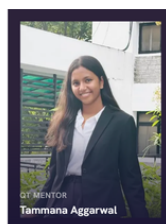
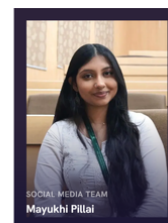
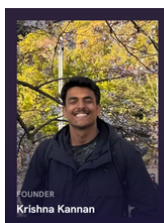
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OUR COURSES



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 strongroom door of a cooperative bank has a 3×3 panel of studs numbered 1 to 9 row by row as the manager faces it: 1 2 3 across the top, 4 5 6 in the middle and 7 8 9 along the bottom. The manager's daily pattern is five different studs touched one after another, each sharing a side or a corner with the stud touched just before it (the movement rule). Three cameras watch the panel only in reflection. The wall camera sees it in an upright mirror at the panel's edge, which swaps left and right (mirror image); the floor camera sees it in the polished floor below, which swaps top and bottom (water image); the ceiling camera sees it in a roof mirror, which swaps both. Each camera logs the touches in the order in which they happen, writing for each touch the position, numbered 1 to 9 row by row in that camera's own view, at which the touched stud appears. A ■ marks an entry that could not be read. Unless a question says otherwise, on any day every camera logs the same single pattern. The door was installed in 2019.

Q1. On Monday the wall log read 1, 5, ■, ■, 3 and the floor log read ■, ■, 2, 4, ■. What did the floor log read in full?

- (A) 7, 5, 2, 6, 9
- (B) 9, 5, 2, 4, 7
- (C) 3, 5, 8, 4, 1
- (D) 7, 4, 2, 5, 9

Q2. On Tuesday the wall log began 7, 8 and the floor log ended with 1. How many different patterns are consistent with these two facts alone?

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

Q3. Which of the following pairs of logs (wall log; floor log) could have come from one and the same pattern?

- (A) Wall 2, 5, 8, 9, 6; floor 4, 1, 2, 5, 8
- (B) Wall 4, 5, 9, 3, 7; floor 6, 5, 1, 7, 3

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(C) Wall 4, 5, 9, 8, 7; floor 6, 5, 1, 2, 3

(D) Wall 1, 2, 6, 9, 8; floor 9, 8, 4, 1, 5

Q4. A pattern is called ‘ceiling-reversing’ if its ceiling log lists exactly the numbers of the studs touched, but in the opposite order of touching (the first ceiling entry is the real last stud, and so on). How many different patterns are ceiling-reversing?

(A) 12

(B) 20

(C) 24

(D) 48

Q5. For a single pattern, what is the greatest number of touches at which the wall log and the floor log can show the same number?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Q6. On Monday the wall log read 2, 6, 9, 8, 4. On Tuesday the floor log read exactly the same five numbers in the same order. What did Tuesday’s wall log read?

(A) 8, 6, 3, 2, 4

(B) 2, 4, 7, 8, 6

(C) 6, 2, 1, 4, 8

(D) 8, 4, 1, 2, 6

Q7. On Friday the wall log began 9, 6; the floor log ended with 3; and the second touch was on the middle row of the panel. How many different patterns are consistent with these facts?

(A) 0

(B) 3

(C) 7

(D) 8

Q8. How many of the following statements are correct?

(i) In every pattern, each wall-log entry and the floor-log entry for the same touch add up to 10.

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- (ii) Some pattern has a floor log identical to the pattern itself.
 - (iii) Some pattern has a wall log identical to its own floor log.
 - (iv) If a pattern's wall log begins with 1, the pattern itself begins with 7.
- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 3

PASSAGE 2

A hill-station apple growers' cooperative pays haulers for crates sent down its ropeway. Each hauler keeps a season tally, the number of crates he or she has sent so far this season across all consignments, starting from zero. Every crate is paid at a rate fixed by its own tally number n (the first crate of the season has $n = 1$): the rate is p rupees if n leaves remainder 1, 2 or 3 on division by 7, and q rupees if n leaves remainder 4, 5, 6 or 0. A consignment is paid on arrival, for its own crates only. The rates p and q are not published, but the register shows that Ravi's first consignment of the season, 10 crates, was paid ₹440 and that Sita's first consignment of the season, 17 crates, was paid ₹760. The ropeway runs from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day.

Q9. Uma sent two consignments this season, first 12 crates and then 9 crates. How much was she paid for the second consignment?

- (A) ₹400
(B) ₹420
(C) ₹450
(D) ₹560

Q10. Wasim's tally stood at 17 before his next consignment, which was paid ₹600. How many crates did it contain?

- (A) 12
(B) 13
(C) 15
(D) 30

Q11. A consignment of exactly 5 crates was paid ₹240. What can be said about the hauler's tally just before that consignment?

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- (A) It was exactly 2 more than a multiple of 7.
- (B) It was exactly 3 more than a multiple of 7.
- (C) It was 2 or 3 more than a multiple of 7.
- (D) It was 3 or 4 more than a multiple of 7.

Q12. Four consignments, each described as (tally before it, number of crates): P (0, 8), Q (3, 8), R (5, 6) and S (2, 5). Ranked from the highest to the lowest average payment per crate, which is the correct order? ('=' means exactly equal averages.)

- (A) $Q > P > R > S$
- (B) $P = Q = R > S$
- (C) $S > P = Q = R$
- (D) $S > Q > P = R$

Q13. Yusuf's earlier consignments are not on record, but his latest consignment had exactly 14 crates. How much was he paid for it?

- (A) It cannot be determined without his tally before the consignment.
- (B) ₹560
- (C) ₹630
- (D) ₹640

Q14. From next season p will be raised by ₹10, with q unchanged. A hauler sends 30 crates over the season, in consignments of 10, 12 and 8 crates. By how much will her season's pay rise?

- (A) ₹120
- (B) ₹130
- (C) ₹140
- (D) ₹300

Q15. How many different amounts can a consignment of exactly 4 crates be paid?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 7

Q16. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Any seven consecutive crates in a hauler's tally are paid ₹320 in all.

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- (ii) A consignment of 3 crates can be paid ₹150.
- (iii) If Ravi's second consignment also has 10 crates, it is paid ₹440, like his first.
- (iv) No consignment of 8 crates is paid less than ₹360.
- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3

PASSAGE 3

The strongroom door of Passage 1 also feeds a tamper meter. For every stud touched, the meter adds a points for each unit of that stud's row number plus b points for each unit of its column number, with rows counted 1 to 3 from the top and columns 1 to 3 from the left as the manager faces the panel; a pattern's reading is the total over its five touches. The whole numbers a and b are not published. The three cameras, the movement rule and the way the logs are written are exactly as in Passage 1. The register shows two days: on Wednesday the wall log was 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and the reading was 74; on Thursday the floor log was 3, 2, 1, 4, 7 and the reading was 76. Unless a question says otherwise, a 'reading' means the meter's reading of the studs actually touched. The 'view reading' for a camera means the total obtained if the same rule were applied to the positions in that camera's log as though they were real studs.

Q17. What are the values of a and b?

- (A) a = 1, b = 8
- (B) a = 2, b = 5
- (C) a = 5, b = 2
- (D) a = 5, b = 3

Q18. On Friday the ceiling log was 3, 6, 9, 8, 7. What was Friday's reading?

- (A) 56
- (B) 64
- (C) 76
- (D) 84

Q19. On Saturday the wall log began 9, 5, 1 with the last two entries unreadable, and the reading was 77. What was the full wall log?

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- (A) 9, 5, 1, 2, 6
- (B) 9, 5, 1, 4, 8
- (C) 9, 5, 1, 2, 4
- (D) 9, 5, 1, 4, 2

Q20. Had the meter scored Thursday's pattern at the positions in the wall camera's log as though they were real, how would that reading compare with the actual reading of 76?

- (A) 8 lower
- (B) 12 lower
- (C) 20 lower
- (D) 8 higher

Q21. On Sunday the wall log began 4, 8, 5 and the last two entries could not be read; the reading was 78. Which statement about Sunday's floor log must be true?

- (A) Its fourth entry is 4.
- (B) Its last entry is 1.
- (C) Its last two entries are 1 and 4, in some order.
- (D) Its last two entries are 6 and 3, in some order.

Q22. Exactly one of these four register entries is consistent with the meter and the logging rules. Which one?

- (A) Floor log 1, 2, 3, 6, 9; reading 56
- (B) Wall log 4, 7, 8, 5, 9; reading 53
- (C) Ceiling log 6, 9, 8, 5, 4; reading 82
- (D) Wall log 2, 5, 8, 7, 4; reading 79

Q23. The wall camera's view of its own left-hand column is blocked, so no pattern may touch a stud that the wall camera would show in that column. What is the greatest possible reading of a legal pattern?

- (A) 71
- (B) 78
- (C) 81
- (D) 87

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Q24. How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The wall-view reading of Thursday's pattern is 8 more than its actual reading.
- (ii) No pattern has the same reading at its real positions, at its wall-view positions and at its floor-view positions.
- (iii) For every pattern, the reading plus the ceiling view reading is 140.
- (iv) For every pattern, the reading plus the wall view reading is 140.

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



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ANSWER KEY

Mirror swaps $1 \leftrightarrow 3$, $4 \leftrightarrow 6$, $7 \leftrightarrow 9$; water swaps $1 \leftrightarrow 7$, $2 \leftrightarrow 8$, $3 \leftrightarrow 9$; both = $10 - k$. Passage 2: $p = ₹40$, $q = ₹50$. Passage 3: $a = 5$, $b = 2$.

Q1. Answer: (B)

The wall and floor entries for the same touch always add up to 10, because undoing the left-right swap and then applying the top-bottom swap is the same as replacing k by $10 - k$. The floor log's third entry 2 means the wall log's third entry was 8 (this also settles the illegible entry, which the movement rule alone would leave among 2, 8 or 9), and the floor log's fourth entry 4 means the wall log's fourth entry was 6. The wall log is therefore 1, 5, 8, 6, 3, which obeys the movement rule. The real pattern is 3, 5, 8, 4, 1 and the floor log is 9, 5, 2, 4, 7.

Why the others fail: (A) Applied the water flip straight to the wall log without first undoing the mirror. (C) Stopped at the manager's real pattern and reported it as the floor log. (D) Reversed the order of the entries, treating the reflection like a text mirror.

Q2. Answer: (B)

The wall entries 7, 8 undo to the real studs 9, 8 (the mirror swaps 7 with 9 and fixes 8). The floor entry 1 undoes to the real stud 7 (the water swaps 1 with 7). So the pattern is 9, 8, ?, ?, 7. The fourth touch must be a neighbour of 7 other than 8, so 4 or 5. If it is 4, the third touch must neighbour both 8 and 4, which leaves only 5 (6 does not touch 4). If it is 5, the third touch can be 4 or 6. That gives 9,8,5,4,7; 9,8,4,5,7; 9,8,6,5,7, which is 3 patterns.

Why the others fail: (A) Assumed the two known ends force the whole path, counting only the first route found. (C) Undid the floor entry with the mirror map instead of the water map. (D) Undid the mirror correctly but read the floor entry 1 as the real stud 1.

Q3. Answer: (C)

For one pattern the two entries of every touch add up to 10, and each log, being a reflection of a legal walk, must itself obey the movement rule. Option C: sums are 10 every time and both logs are legal walks, so it works. Option A has sums 6, 6, 10, 14, 14; its floor log is the correct floor log for that wall log written backwards. Option B has every sum equal to 10 but the wall log jumps from 9 to 3 and the floor log from 1 to 7, which breaks the movement rule. Option D has two legal logs but the last pair 8 and 5 adds up to 13.

Why the others fail: (A) The floor log is in reverse time order; the student believed a

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reflection reverses the order of touches. (B) Checked only that each pair adds to 10 and never tested the movement rule. (D) Checked the first four pairs and trusted the last, or checked only that both logs were legal walks.

Q4. Answer: (C)

The ceiling camera logs $10 - k$ for a real stud k , so the condition says $10 - (\text{stud of touch } i) = \text{stud of touch } 6 - i$. For the third touch this gives $10 - k = k$, so the third touch is stud 5. Then touch 4 is $10 - \text{touch } 2$ and touch 5 is $10 - \text{touch } 1$. So everything is fixed by the first two touches, which must be two different outer studs that are neighbours of each other, and which must not be partners that add to 10 (otherwise a stud repeats). Among the eight outer studs there are 12 neighbouring pairs (8 along the ring and 4 across the corners: 2–4, 2–6, 4–8, 6–8) and none of them adds to 10. Touch 4 and 5 then are neighbours automatically because $10 - k$ preserves neighbourliness, and 5 neighbours everything. Ordered choices of (touch 1, touch 2) give 24 patterns.

Why the others fail: (A) Counted unordered neighbouring pairs, forgetting that the first and second touch are in a fixed order. (B) Used the condition for a single mirror (or single water) reflection, which gives 20 patterns. (D) Counted each pattern together with its reversal as two separate patterns.

Q5. Answer: (B)

At every touch the two logs add up to 10, so they can agree only if the entry is 5. Stud 5 can be touched only once, so at most one entry can agree, and a pattern through the centre stud achieves it.

Why the others fail: (A) Believed the logs can never agree because the two reflections move studs differently. (C) Counted stud 5 plus one stud that is fixed by only one of the two flips. (D) Counted the studs fixed by one of the flips (for instance 4, 5, 6 along the middle row) as places where the logs agree.

Q6. Answer: (D)

Tuesday's wall entry for each touch is 10 minus the floor entry for the same touch. The floor log is 2, 6, 9, 8, 4, so the wall log is 8, 4, 1, 2, 6. Check by the long route: undoing the water flip gives the real pattern 8, 6, 3, 2, 4, and the mirror then turns it into 8, 4, 1, 2, 6. Monday's pattern plays no part beyond lending its numbers.

Why the others fail: (A) Stopped at Tuesday's real pattern. (B) Applied the mirror to the

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numbers as though they were Monday's real pattern, giving Monday's own real studs. (C) Wrote the correct entries in reverse time order.

Q7. Answer: (C)

The wall entries 9, 6 undo to the real studs 7, 4. The floor entry 3 undoes to the real stud 9. The statement about the middle row is already true (stud 4 is in the middle row) and adds nothing. The pattern is 7, 4, ?, ?, 9. The fourth touch must neighbour 9, so it is 5, 6 or 8. If it is 5, the third can be 1, 2 or 8 (neighbours of 4 and of 5, not yet used): 3 patterns. If it is 6, the third can be 2, 5 or 8: 3 patterns. If it is 8, the third can only be 5: 1 pattern. Total 7.

Why the others fail: (A) Read the wall entries as real studs and undid only the floor entry, which leaves no legal walk. (B) Read every given entry as a real stud, which leaves only three walks. (D) Undid the mirror correctly but read the floor entry 3 as the real stud 3.

Q8. Answer: (B)

(i) is true: undoing one flip and applying the other is the same as k to $10 - k$. (ii) is false: a floor log equal to the pattern means every stud is fixed by the water flip, so all five touches lie in the middle row, which has only three studs. (iii) is false: the logs agree only at stud 5, which can be touched once. (iv) is false: a wall entry 1 is the mirror of the real stud 3, so the pattern begins with 3. Only (i) is correct.

Why the others fail: (A) Rejected (i) because it looks too neat, or confused the check with a rule about reversal. (C) Accepted (ii) or (iii), forgetting that five distinct studs are needed. (D) Accepted (iv) by applying the water partner of 1 instead of the mirror partner.

Q9. Answer: (B)

First find the rates. Ravi's 10 crates are tally 1 to 10: three at p , four at q , then three at p again, so $6p + 4q = 440$. Sita's 17 crates are tally 1 to 17: two complete cycles ($6p + 8q$) and three more at p , so $9p + 8q = 760$. Doubling the first equation gives $12p + 8q = 880$; subtracting, $3p = 120$, so $p = 40$ and $q = 50$. Uma's second consignment is tally 13 to 21: crates 13 and 14 (remainders 6 and 0) at $q = 100$; 15, 16, 17 at $p = 120$; 18 to 21 (remainders 4, 5, 6, 0) at $q = 200$. Total ₹420.

Why the others fail: (A) Restarted the cycle for the second consignment (tally 1 to 9), forgetting that the tally carries over. (C) Paid all nine crates at the higher rate q . (D) Subtracted the wrong cumulative figure: paid-to-21 (₹960) minus paid-to-9 (₹400) instead of paid-to-12.

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Q10. Answer: (B)

With $p = 40$ and $q = 50$, the cumulative pay for the first 17 crates is ₹760, so after this consignment the cumulative pay was ₹1,360. Cumulative pay after 28 crates is ₹1,280 (four full cycles of ₹320), after 29 it is ₹1,320 and after 30 it is ₹1,360. So the tally after the consignment is 30, and the consignment had $30 - 17 = 13$ crates.

Why the others fail: (A) Divided ₹600 by the higher rate q . (C) Divided ₹600 by the lower rate p . (D) Gave the tally after the consignment, not the number of crates in it.

Q11. Answer: (C)

Five consecutive crates pay, depending on the remainder of the tally before them: remainder 0: $pppqq = 220$; 1: $ppqqq = 230$; 2: $pqqqq = 240$; 3: $qqqqp = 240$; 4: $qqqpp = 230$; 5: $qqppp = 220$; 6: $qpppq = 220$. Only remainders 2 and 3 give ₹240, and nothing in the question separates them, so the tally was 2 or 3 more than a multiple of 7.

Why the others fail: (A) Found only the remainder-2 case. (B) Found only the remainder-3 case. (D) Used the remainder of the first crate's own number instead of the tally before it.

Q12. Answer: (D)

P is tally 1 to 8: ₹360, average 45. Q is tally 4 to 11: $qqqqpppq = ₹370$, average 46.25. R is tally 6 to 11: $qqpppq = ₹270$, average 45. S is tally 3 to 7: $pqqqq = ₹240$, average 48. So $S > Q > P = R$.

Why the others fail: (A) Ranked by total payment instead of by average per crate. (B) Restarted the cycle for each consignment (tally 1 onwards), making P, Q and R all average 45 and S 44. (C) Numbered each consignment's crates from the tally figure itself instead of the next crate, giving S 46 and the others 45.

Q13. Answer: (D)

Any seven consecutive tally numbers contain every remainder once, so seven consecutive crates always pay $3p + 4q = ₹320$, wherever the run starts. Fourteen crates are two such runs, so the pay is ₹640 regardless of the earlier tally.

Why the others fail: (A) Believed the starting tally is needed, missing that a full multiple of the cycle always pays the same. (B) Paid all 14 crates at the lower rate p . (C) Used the plain average of p and q for every crate.

Q14. Answer: (C)

The consignment sizes do not matter: the tally carries across them, so only the season total of

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30 crates counts. Among tally numbers 1 to 30 the p-rate numbers are those leaving remainder 1, 2 or 3: four complete cycles (1 to 28) give 12, and the numbers 29 and 30 (remainders 1 and 2) give 2 more. That is 14 crates at p, so the rise is $14 \times 10 = ₹140$.

Why the others fail: (A) Ignored the incomplete last cycle (29 and 30), counting only 12 crates at p. (B) Took three-sevenths of 30 and rounded it to 13. (D) Raised the pay of every one of the 30 crates.

Q15. Answer: (B)

A 4-crate run pays, by the remainder of the tally before it (0 to 6): ppp q = 170; pp qq = 180; p qqq = 190; qqqq = 200; qq q p = 190; qq pp = 180; q ppp = 170. The distinct amounts are 170, 180, 190, 200, which is 4.

Why the others fail: (A) Counted only the least and greatest amounts. (C) Counted every step of ₹10 from ₹160 to ₹200, allowing four crates all at p. (D) Counted one amount for each of the seven possible starting remainders.

Q16. Answer: (D)

(i) is true: seven consecutive tally numbers always contain 3 p-crates and 4 q-crates. (ii) is true: crates numbered 4, 5, 6 are three q-crates, $3 \times 50 = 150$. (iii) is false: Ravi's second consignment is tally 11 to 20, which pays $4q + 3p + 3q = ₹470$. (iv) is true: eight crates are a full cycle (₹320) plus one more crate, worth at least ₹40, so at least ₹360. Three statements are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) Rejected the statements that rest on the cycle total. (B) Counted only (i), missing the three-crate run at q and the minimum of eight crates. (C) Judged (ii) impossible because three crates 'cannot all be at q', or accepted (iii).

Q17. Answer: (C)

Undo the mirror on Wednesday's wall log: 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 becomes the real studs 3, 2, 5, 9, 8, with rows adding to $1+1+2+3+3 = 10$ and columns to $3+2+2+3+2 = 12$, so $10a + 12b = 74$.

Undo the water on Thursday's floor log: 3, 2, 1, 4, 7 becomes 9, 8, 7, 4, 1, with rows $3+3+3+2+1 = 12$ and columns $3+2+1+1+1 = 8$, so $12a + 8b = 76$. These simplify to $5a + 6b = 37$ and $3a + 2b = 19$. Multiplying the second by 3 gives $9a + 6b = 57$, so $4a = 20$, $a = 5$ and $b = 2$.

Why the others fail: (A) Used the wall log as real positions (not undoing the mirror) but undid the floor log. (B) Swapped the roles of rows and columns. (D) Undid the wall log with the water map and the floor log with the mirror map.

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Q18. Answer: (A)

The ceiling log gives $10 - k$, so the real pattern is 7, 4, 1, 2, 3. Rows $3+2+1+1+1 = 8$, worth $8 \times 5 = 40$. Columns $1+1+1+2+3 = 8$, worth $8 \times 2 = 16$. Reading 56.

Why the others fail: (B) Undid only the top–bottom flip. (C) Undid only the left–right flip. (D) Scored the ceiling log as real positions (the ceiling view reading).

Q19. Answer: (B)

The first three wall entries undo to the real studs 7, 5, 3, worth $(5 \times 3 + 2 \times 1) + (5 \times 2 + 2 \times 2) + (5 \times 1 + 2 \times 3) = 17 + 14 + 11 = 42$. The last two touches are worth $77 - 42 = 35$. Stud values $5r + 2c$ are 1: 7, 2: 9, 4: 12, 6: 16, 8: 19, 9: 21, with 7, 5, 3 already used. The only unused pair totalling 35 is 6 and 8 ($16 + 19$). The fourth touch must neighbour stud 3, which only 6 does, so the real pattern is 7, 5, 3, 6, 8. Mirroring gives the wall log 9, 5, 1, 4, 8.

Why the others fail: (A) Undid the wall log with the water map. (C) Undid both flips, as for the ceiling camera. (D) Undid both flips and then swapped the last two entries.

Q20. Answer: (D)

The mirror changes only columns (c becomes $4 - c$), so the row total stays at 12. Thursday's real columns total 8, so the wall view has columns totalling $4 \times 5 - 8 = 12$, a rise of 4 column units. Each column unit is worth $b = 2$, so the view reading is 8 higher, 84. The row weight a plays no part.

Why the others fail: (A) Got the right size but the wrong sign. (B) Used the ceiling camera's view (rows change too), giving 64. (C) Used the floor camera's view (rows flip), giving 56.

Q21. Answer: (C)

The first three wall entries undo to the real studs 6, 8, 5, worth $16 + 19 + 14 = 49$. The last two touches are worth $78 - 49 = 29$. From the unused studs, the only pair with values summing to 29 is 4 and 7 ($12 + 17$), and both orders are legal after 5, so the real pattern ends 4, 7 or 7, 4. The floor camera shows 4 as 4 and 7 as 1, so its last two entries are 1 and 4 in some order; neither order is forced individually.

Why the others fail: (A) Treated one of the two possible orders as forced. (B) Treated the other order as forced. (D) Applied the water map to the unreadable wall entries 6 and 9 instead of finding the real studs.

Q22. Answer: (D)

Undo each log and compute. Entry D: the wall log 2, 5, 8, 7, 4 is the mirror of the real pattern

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2, 5, 8, 9, 6, worth $9 + 14 + 19 + 21 + 16 = 79$, which matches. Entry A: the floor log undoes to 7, 8, 9, 6, 3, worth 84, not 56. Entry B: the wall log undoes to 6, 9, 8, 5, 7, worth 87, not 53. Entry C: the ceiling log undoes to 4, 1, 2, 5, 6, worth 58, not 82.

Why the others fail: (A) Gave the reading obtained by undoing the floor log with the mirror map. (B) Gave the reading obtained by undoing the wall log with the water map. (C) Gave the ceiling view reading (the log scored as real positions).

Q23. Answer: (A)

A stud shown in the wall camera's left column is a real stud in the right-hand column (3, 6, 9), so those are forbidden. The allowed studs are 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 with values 7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 19. Five of the six must be used, so the best reading drops the smallest, stud 1: $9 + 12 + 14 + 17 + 19 = 71$. A legal walk exists: 2, 4, 7, 8, 5. So the maximum is 71.

Why the others fail: (B) Added all six allowed studs, forgetting that only five are touched. (C) Forbade the real left-hand column instead, forgetting that the mirror swaps sides, giving 81. (D) Ignored the block altogether, giving 87.

Q24. Answer: (C)

(i) is true: the wall view reading is 84 against 76. (ii) is false: the pattern 3, 6, 5, 4, 7 has real, wall-view and floor-view readings all equal to 70, because its row total and column total are both 10, the value at which both flips leave the total unchanged. (iii) is true: a real stud and its ceiling position add rows to 4 and columns to 4, so each touch contributes $4a + 4b = 28$ and five touches give 140. (iv) is false: real plus wall view gives 160 for Thursday. Statements (i) and (iii) are correct.

Why the others fail: (A) Rejected (i) and (iii), taking the views as unrelated to the real reading. (B) Accepted only (i), missing the ceiling-view identity. (D) Accepted (iv), which holds for the floor and wall views added together but not for the real reading added to the wall view.

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