

**CLAT Community**

daily  
**AR**

SECTIONAL TEST

**39**

DAYS TO GO FOR  
**CLAT 2027**



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# OUR RANKERS

1 in every 4 of CLAT Community's students  
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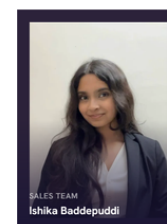
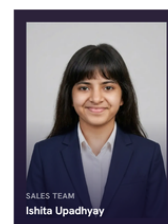
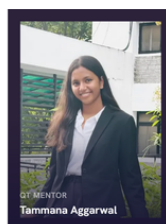
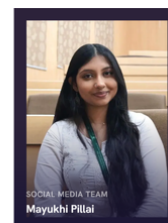
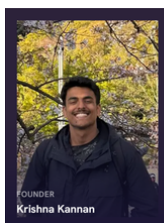
AND  
MANY  
MORE.

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# OUR COURSES



# OUR MENTORS



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# MENTORS' NOTE

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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 District Women's Federation audited 40 self-help groups, recording for each whether it is registered, whether its accounts were audited, whether it holds a bank loan and whether it has been declared grant-eligible. The Federation's rules are: (i) a group's accounts are audited if and only if the group minuted every one of its monthly meetings; (ii) a group holds a bank loan only if its accounts were audited; (iii) a group is declared grant-eligible if and only if it is registered, its accounts were audited and it holds no bank loan. Nothing else affects these four records. The audit found that 7 of every 10 groups minuted every monthly meeting; that 55% of the groups are registered; that 3 of every 11 registered groups failed to minute at least one meeting; and that 10 groups hold bank loans. In every question, "group" means one of these 40 groups.

**Q1.** Group P minuted every monthly meeting, holds no bank loan and has not been declared grant-eligible. Group Q holds a bank loan. Which of the following is certainly true?

- (A) P is unaudited, and Q is registered.
- (B) P is registered, and Q is not grant-eligible.
- (C) P is unregistered, and Q is grant-eligible.
- (D) P is unregistered, and Q minuted every monthly meeting.

**Q2.** What is the largest number of groups that can be declared grant-eligible?

- (A) 22
- (B) 6
- (C) 16
- (D) 18

**Q3.** The Federation then confirms that every group holding a bank loan is registered. How many groups are grant-eligible?

- (A) 12
- (B) 6
- (C) 18
- (D) 16

**Q4.** Suppose it is also known that the number of unregistered groups that hold bank loans is even. How many different values can the number of grant-eligible groups take?

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- (A) 11
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 10

**Q5.** An auditor made three notes about one particular group X. Note 1: "If X was audited, it is grant-eligible." Note 2: "X was audited if and only if it holds a bank loan." Note 3: "X was audited if and only if it is grant-eligible." Exactly two of the three notes are true. Which of the following describes X?

- (A) Registered, audited, holds no loan, grant-eligible.
- (B) Unregistered, audited, holds a loan, not grant-eligible.
- (C) Registered, audited, holds a loan, not grant-eligible.
- (D) Registered, unaudited, holds no loan, not grant-eligible.

**Q6.** How many of the 40 groups are certain not to be grant-eligible, whatever the loan figures turn out to be?

- (A) 30
- (B) 18
- (C) 34
- (D) 24

**Q7.** Classify the groups by three records: registered or unregistered, audited or unaudited, holding a loan or not. Only some of the eight combinations are possible under the rules. How many combinations are certain to be represented by at least one of the 40 groups?

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

**Q8.** How many of the following statements must be true?

- (i) Every group that holds a bank loan minuted every monthly meeting.
- (ii) Every group that is not grant-eligible either missed minuting at least one meeting or holds a bank loan.
- (iii) At least two unregistered groups minuted every monthly meeting and hold no bank loan.
- (iv) The number of grant-eligible groups is at least the number of registered groups that hold

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bank loans.

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

## PASSAGE 2

A Gram Panchayat's 9-km road from its Primary Health Centre (PHC) fails each monsoon at a stream crossing (km 3), a landslide slope (km 6) and a waterlogged dip (km 8), measured from the PHC. A hamlet is reachable by ambulance only if every failure point before it is repaired and it lies within 30 minutes of the PHC; the ambulance runs at 15 km/h on an unsurfaced road and 30 km/h on a fully gravelled one. The works are: culvert at the stream (A, 3 weeks); retaining wall at the slope (B, 4 weeks, begun only after A is complete); gravelling the whole road (C, 3 weeks; gravel laid before B is complete is ruined by the wall-building lorries and counts for nothing); drain at the dip (D, 2 weeks). Two crews work from week 1. A crew does one work at a time, shares none, and starts its next listed work once it is free and any prerequisite is complete, else it waits. Only works finished by the end of week 10, when the monsoon begins, count. Hamlets (km from the PHC; households): Anthram (2; 40), Bhimaram (4; 30), Chintala (5; 50), Dommata (7; 60), Erragutta (9; 20).

**Q9.** The Panchayat considers four courses. Each lists the works, in order, that each crew takes up (table below). Which course secures all five hamlets, that is, all 200 households, before the monsoon?

| Course | Crew 1  | Crew 2 |
|--------|---------|--------|
| I      | A, B    | D, C   |
| II     | A, B, C | D      |
| III    | B, D, C | A      |
| IV     | A, D, B | C      |

- (A) Course I
- (B) Course II

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(C) Course III

(D) Course IV

**Q10.** Suppose the monsoon began at the end of week 8 instead of week 10, all else unchanged. What is the largest number of households that any plan could secure?

(A) 120

(B) 140

(C) 180

(D) 200

**Q11.** Suppose a third crew, also working from week 1, were available. By the end of which earliest week could all four works be complete?

(A) 7

(B) 9

(C) 12

(D) 10

**Q12.** Suppose only one of the four works were ever carried out, the others never being started. For how many of the four works would the number of households reachable in the monsoon then exceed 40?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

**Q13.** The works cost ₹6 lakh (A), ₹9 lakh (B), ₹5 lakh (C) and ₹2 lakh (D). The Panchayat has ₹14 lakh in all and may ignore the deadline. What is the largest number of households it can secure?

(A) 80

(B) 180

(C) 120

(D) 200

**Q14.** Suppose the lorries did not ruin gravel laid before the wall is complete (all else unchanged). How many of the four courses I to IV in Question 9 would then secure all 200 households before the monsoon?

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

**Q15.** Suppose the ambulance ran at 20 km/h on an unsurfaced road (and still 30 km/h on a gravelled one), all else unchanged. What is the least total number of crew-weeks of work that must be done to make all five hamlets reachable?

- (A) 12
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

**Q16.** How many of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The gravelling matters for the reachability of Erragutta only.
- (ii) In any course that reaches Erragutta, the gravelling that counts must start after the wall is complete.
- (iii) A third crew from week 1 would let all four works be finished before the end of week 9.
- (iv) In Course IV, Erragutta is cut off because the drain is finished too late.

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

### PASSAGE 3

At a rock-shelter painting site, the State Archaeology Department's committee may keep five protective measures in force: Fence (F), Humidity screen (H), Guided entry (G), Visitor cap (V) and Night closure (N). Monthly paint loss, in units, has four causes: dampness 36, touching 24, flash photography 12 and night vandalism 6. F removes the touching loss. H removes the dampness loss only if F is also in force; a screen fitted without the fence gives no protection. G removes the flash loss and halves the touching loss. V halves whatever touching and flash loss is left after the other measures have acted. N removes the vandalism loss. Monthly running costs (₹ thousand) are F 10, H 6, G 8, V 3 and N 4. The minute book is the only record. Exactly three of its six entries are true: (1) H is in force only if F is. (2) If V is

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not in force, G is. (3) H is in force if and only if N is. (4) Exactly one of F and V is in force. (5) If F is not in force, G is. (6) If N is not in force, F is.

**Q17.** Which of the following sets of measures is in force?

- (A) F and G
- (B) H, G and V
- (C) F, H, G and V
- (D) H, G and N

**Q18.** What is the present monthly paint loss, in units?

- (A) 12
- (B) 42
- (C) 48
- (D) 54

**Q19.** The committee may make one change: add one measure or withdraw one measure from those in force. What is the largest reduction in monthly loss that any single change can bring?

- (A) 6
- (B) 36
- (C) 48
- (D) 42

**Q20.** Considering any combination of the five measures (not only additions to the present set), what is the lowest monthly loss that can be reached with total monthly running cost of at most ₹25 thousand?

- (A) 0
- (B) 12
- (C) 6
- (D) 18

**Q21.** Starting from the measures now in force and adding measures only (no withdrawals), what is the least additional monthly running cost, in ₹ thousand, that brings the loss down to at most 6 units?

- (A) 4
- (B) 14

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(C) 27

(D) 10

**Q22.** Suppose the minute book had instead said that exactly four of the six entries are true. In how many of the sets of measures consistent with that statement would the monthly loss be at least 36 units?

(A) 3

(B) 8

(C) 9

(D) 12

**Q23.** The committee decides to move to a set of measures in which all six entries would read as true and the monthly loss is at most 10 units. What would the monthly running cost then be, in ₹ thousand?

(A) 18

(B) 24

(C) 31

(D) 28

**Q24.** How many of the following statements are correct?

(i) The entries that are true are entries (2), (4) and (5).

(ii) Building the fence on top of the present measures would bring the monthly loss to zero.

(iii) Exactly one set of measures brings the monthly loss to zero.

(iv) Withdrawing the humidity screen from the present measures would leave the monthly loss unchanged and cut the monthly running cost by ₹6 thousand.

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

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**ANSWER KEY**

Q1 D | Q2 C | Q3 B | Q4 C | Q5 A | Q6 D | Q7 C | Q8 B | Q9 B | Q10 C | Q11 D | Q12 A | Q13 C | Q14 B | Q15 C | Q16 B | Q17 B | Q18 C | Q19 D | Q20 C | Q21 D | Q22 C | Q23 D | Q24 B

**Q1. Answer: (D) P is unregistered, and Q minuted every monthly meeting.**

Solution: P minuted every meeting, so by rule (i) its accounts were audited. P holds no loan, and it is not grant-eligible. Rule (iii) is an “if and only if”: a group fails to be grant-eligible exactly when at least one of the three conditions (registered, audited, no loan) fails. Two of them hold for P, so the third must fail: P is unregistered. For Q, rule (ii) says a loan-holder must have been audited, and rule (i) then says it minuted every meeting. Q cannot be grant-eligible because rule (iii) bars loan-holders. So P is unregistered and Q minuted every meeting.

- (A): Read rule (i) the wrong way round, concluding that a group which minuted every meeting is unaudited; and nothing forces Q to be registered.
- (B): Took registration for granted; since audit and loan-freedom both hold for P, registration is the only condition that can fail. (Q's ineligibility is true, but the statement as a whole is false.)
- (C): Right about P, but overlooked that rule (iii) bars every loan-holder from being grant-eligible.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: biconditional chain with contrapositive. Difficulty: Hard

**Q2. Answer: (C) 16**

Solution: Convert every figure into group counts. Minuted every meeting:  $\frac{7}{10}$  of 40 = 28, and by rule (i) these are exactly the audited groups, so 12 are unaudited. Registered: 55% of 40 = 22. Of these,  $\frac{3}{11}$  of 22 = 6 are unaudited, so 16 registered groups are audited. The 18 unregistered groups include the 6 unaudited unregistered groups ( $12 \text{ unaudited} - 6$ ), so 12 unregistered groups are audited. By rule (ii) all 10 loans lie among the 28 audited groups. The number eligible is 16 minus the number of registered audited groups that hold loans. To make this as large as possible, no registered group should hold a loan, so all 10 loans sit among the 12 unregistered audited groups, which is possible. The largest number is 16.

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- (A) 22: Counted every registered group, ignoring that 6 are unaudited and that loan-holders cannot be eligible.
- (B) 6: Gave the smallest possible number (all 10 loans among the 16 registered audited groups) instead of the largest.
- (D) 18: Took audited groups without loans,  $28 - 10$ , forgetting that some of these audited groups are unregistered.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: biconditional rules with counts (extremal count).

Difficulty: Very Hard

**Q3. Answer: (B) 6**

Solution: 16 registered groups are audited and the other 6 registered groups are unaudited.

Rule (ii) says loan-holders must be audited, so the 10 registered loan-holders all come from the 16 registered audited groups. The eligible groups are the registered, audited, loan-free ones:  $16 - 10 = 6$ .

- (A) 12: Subtracted the 10 loans from all 22 registered groups, forgetting that the 6 unaudited registered groups cannot hold loans.
- (C) 18: Subtracted the loans from the 28 audited groups, forgetting the registration condition.
- (D) 16: Ignored the loans altogether.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: biconditional rules with counts (new information).

Difficulty: Very Hard

**Q4. Answer: (C) 6**

Solution: Let  $d$  be the number of unregistered audited groups with a loan. Then  $10 - d$  registered audited groups have loans, and the number of eligible groups is  $16 - (10 - d) = 6 + d$ . Since the 12 unregistered audited groups can hold at most 10 loans,  $d$  runs from 0 to 10. With  $d$  even,  $d$  can be 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10, giving eligible numbers 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. That is 6 different values.

- (A) 11: Ignored the parity condition and counted every value from 6 to 16.
- (B) 5: Did not count  $d = 0$  as an even number.

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- (D) 10: Took the difference  $16 - 6$  as the number of values.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: counting possible values under a parity condition.

Difficulty: Elite

**Q5. Answer: (A) Registered, audited, holds no loan, grant-eligible.**

Solution: Suppose X is unaudited. Then it holds no loan (rule ii) and is not grant-eligible (rule iii), so Note 1 is true (false antecedent), Note 2 is true (both sides false) and Note 3 is true (both sides false): all three notes true, contradicting “exactly two”. So X is audited. Then Notes 1 and 3 are both true if X is grant-eligible and both false if not. If X is not grant-eligible, at most Note 2 can be true, so fewer than two are true, which is impossible. Hence X is grant-eligible, and by rule (iii) registered, audited and loan-free; Note 2 is then false and the other two are true, which is exactly two.

- (B): Read Note 1 as its converse; as written only Note 2 is true.
- (C): Read the “if and only if” in Note 3 in one direction only; as written only Note 2 is true.
- (D): Read “exactly two” as “at least two”; for this group all three notes are true.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: statement-truth puzzle with biconditionals. Difficulty: Very Hard

**Q6. Answer: (D) 24**

Solution: A group is certainly ineligible if it fails registration or audit. There are 18 unregistered groups. Of the 22 registered groups, 6 are unaudited, and they are also certainly ineligible. That makes  $18 + 6 = 24$ . The remaining 16 registered audited groups are eligible only if they hold no loan, which depends on how the 10 loans are spread, so none is certain to be ineligible.

- (A) 30: Added the 18 unregistered and the 12 unaudited groups without removing the 6 groups that are both.
- (B) 18: Counted only the unregistered groups.
- (C) 34: Treated all 10 loan-holders as certainly ineligible even though some may be unregistered anyway.

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Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: certain versus possible with counts. Difficulty: Very Hard

**Q7. Answer: (C) 4**

Solution: Rule (ii) removes the two combinations in which a group holds a loan but is unaudited, leaving six. Certain to occur: unregistered and unaudited (6 groups); registered and unaudited (6 groups); unregistered, audited, loan-free (12 such groups hold at most 10 loans, so at least 2 are loan-free); registered, audited, loan-free (16 such groups, at most 10 loans, so at least 6 are loan-free). The two combinations with a loan can be empty, since all 10 loans may sit in the other audited combination. So exactly 4 combinations are certain.

- (A) 3: Missed that at least 2 unregistered audited groups must be loan-free.
- (B) 2: Counted only the two unaudited combinations.
- (D) 6: Assumed every combination the rules allow must actually occur.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: guaranteed presence by pigeonhole. Difficulty: Elite

**Q8. Answer: (B) 2**

Solution: (i) is true: a loan-holder is audited by rule (ii), and audited groups minuted every meeting by rule (i). (ii) is false: an unregistered group that minuted every meeting and holds no loan is not grant-eligible, yet neither missed a meeting nor holds a loan; such groups exist. (iii) is true: 12 unregistered groups are audited and at most 10 loans exist, so at least 2 are loan-free (and minuted every meeting). (iv) need not be true: if all 10 loans are held by registered groups, then 6 groups are eligible while 10 registered groups hold loans. So exactly (i) and (iii).

- (A) 1: Accepted only (i); did not see that (iii) follows.
- (C) 3: Also accepted (iv).
- (D) 4: Also accepted (ii), forgetting that non-registration alone makes a group ineligible.

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: capstone statement verification. Difficulty: Elite

**Q9. Answer: (B) Course II**

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Solution: Anthram needs nothing (km 2 is before the first failure point); Bhimaram and Chintala need A; Dommata needs A and B (7 km at 15 km/h takes 28 minutes, within 30); Erragutta needs A, B and D and also valid gravelling, because 9 km at 15 km/h takes 36 minutes. So 200 households are secured only if gravel is laid after the wall is complete and everything finishes by the end of week 10. Course I: Crew 1 does A (1–3), B (4–7); Crew 2 does D (1–2), C (3–5), before the wall is complete, so the gravel is ruined: 180. Course II: Crew 1 does A (1–3), B (4–7), C (8–10); Crew 2 does D: all count, 200. Course III: Crew 1 must wait for A (Crew 2, weeks 1–3), so B runs 4–7, D 8–9 and C 10–12, too late: 180. Course IV: Crew 2 gravels in weeks 1–3, long before the wall is done (A 1–3, D 4–5, B 6–9), so the gravel is ruined: 180. Only Course II secures all 200.

- (A): Overlooked the ruin rule: Crew 2 gravels in weeks 3–5, before the wall is finished in week 7.
- (C): Assumed Crew 1 can start the wall in week 1; in fact it must wait for the culvert, so the gravel ends in week 12.
- (D): Judged that gravel laid first is safe; it is ruined because the wall is completed only in week 9.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: sequence dependency with prerequisite and ruin rule.

Difficulty: Very Hard

#### **Q10. Answer: (C) 180**

Solution: A (weeks 1–3) and B (weeks 4–7) can both be finished by the end of week 7, securing Anthram, Bhimaram, Chintala and Dommata. Dommata is 28 minutes away at 15 km/h, so it needs no gravel. Erragutta needs valid gravel, which can start only after the wall is complete in week 7 and would end in week 10, after the monsoon begins. So Erragutta is lost:  $40 + 30 + 50 + 60 = 180$ .

- (A) 120: Believed Dommata also needs gravel and dropped it too.
- (B) 140: Left out Anthram, which needs no work.
- (D) 200: Assumed the second crew could gravel in parallel, ignoring the ruin rule.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: deadline change and reachability thresholds. Difficulty: Very Hard

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**Q11. Answer: (D) 10**

Solution: The culvert must precede the wall, and the gravel that counts must follow the wall, so A, B and C form a chain of  $3 + 4 + 3 = 10$  weeks that no number of crews can shorten. D can be done alongside. So the earliest finish is the end of week 10.

- (A) 7: Ended the chain at the wall and forgot the gravel must follow it.
- (B) 9: Took A, B and D ( $3 + 4 + 2$ ) as the longest chain.
- (C) 12: Added all four durations, as if one crew did everything.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: critical-path reasoning. Difficulty: Hard

**Q12. Answer: (A) 1**

Solution: Anthram's 40 households can always be reached. The culvert A alone repairs the first failure point and adds Bhimaram and Chintala: 120. The wall B can begin only after A is complete, so if A is never done B can never be done: still 40. Gravel C alone speeds the ambulance, but the failure points at km 3 and km 6 remain: 40. The drain D alone also leaves the earlier failure points: 40. Only A raises the number above 40.

- (B) 2: Counted the wall B, ignoring that it cannot begin without the culvert.
- (C) 3: Counted B and C, believing a faster ambulance or the wall alone gets past the failure points.
- (D) 4: Assumed every repair on its own adds households.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: cause versus symptom, necessity of a repair. Difficulty: Very Hard

**Q13. Answer: (C) 120**

Solution: The wall cannot be built without the culvert, so securing Dommata costs  $A + B = ₹15$  lakh, more than ₹14 lakh. With ₹14 lakh the Panchayat can afford the culvert (₹6 lakh), which secures Anthram, Bhimaram and Chintala:  $40 + 30 + 50 = 120$ . Spending the remainder on C and D (₹7 lakh) adds nothing, since no hamlet beyond km 6 becomes reachable. So 120.

- (A) 80: Left out Anthram, which needs no work.

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- (B) 180: Treated the wall as affordable, ignoring the culvert it depends on.
- (D) 200: Ignored the funds limit.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: resource-limited feasibility with a prerequisite. Difficulty: Hard

**Q14. Answer: (B) 3**

Solution: Without the ruin rule, gravel counts whenever it is finished by week 10. Course I: A 1–3, B 4–7 on Crew 1; D 1–2 and C 3–5 on Crew 2: all done, 200. Course II: 200 as before. Course III: B runs 4–7, D 8–9, C 10–12: late, so 180. Course IV: Crew 2 gravels in weeks 1–3; Crew 1 does A (1–3), D (4–5), B (6–9): all done in time, 200. So three courses: I, II and IV.

- (A) 1: Assumed removing the rule changes nothing.
- (C) 2: Corrected Course I but not Course IV.
- (D) 4: Also counted Course III, letting Crew 1 start the wall in week 1.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: counterfactual rule change applied to several plans. Difficulty: Elite

**Q15. Answer: (C) 9**

Solution: At 20 km/h the farthest hamlet, Erragutta at 9 km, takes 27 minutes, within 30, so no hamlet needs gravel any more. Reaching all five then needs A (3 weeks), B (4 weeks) and D (2 weeks):  $3 + 4 + 2 = 9$  crew-weeks.

- (A) 12: Kept the gravel in the list of necessary works.
- (B) 7: Gave the elapsed time (A then B) instead of the total crew-weeks.
- (D) 10: Gave the elapsed time of the chain A, B, C needed before the change.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: threshold change makes a work redundant. Difficulty: Very Hard

**Q16. Answer: (B) 2**

Solution: (i) is correct: Dommata takes 28 minutes on an unsurfaced road, within 30; only Erragutta (36 minutes) needs gravel. (ii) is correct: gravel laid before the wall is complete counts for nothing. (iii) is wrong: the chain A, B, C takes 10 weeks whatever the number of

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crews. (iv) is wrong: in Course IV the drain is done in weeks 4–5; Erragutta is cut off because Crew 2's gravel in weeks 1–3 is ruined. Exactly (i) and (ii).

- (A) 1: Missed (ii).
- (C) 3: Also accepted (iii).
- (D) 4: Also accepted (iv), blaming the drain instead of the ruined gravel.

Topic / sub-skill: Course of Action: capstone verification. Difficulty: Elite

**Q17. Answer: (B) H, G and V**

Solution: Split on F. If F is in force, entries (1), (5) and (6) are all true, which already makes three, so (2), (3) and (4) must all be false. (4) false with F in force means V is in force too; but then (2) is true, a contradiction. So F is not in force. With F out: (1) is true only if H is out, (4) only if V is in, (5) only if G is in, (6) only if N is in, (2) if V or G is in, (3) if H and N are both in or both out. Case G in force: (2) and (5) are true, so exactly one more entry may be true. If V is in: (4) is true, so (1), (3) and (6) must be false: H in, N out, and (3) is indeed false. That is H, G, V. If V is out: no combination of H and N gives exactly one more. Case G out: (5) is false; if V is in, (2) and (4) are true and exactly one of (1), (3), (6) must hold, which no H/N combination gives; if V is out, (1), (3), (6) must all be true, which is impossible. So the only set is H, G, V.

- (A) F and G: Chose the set that makes all six entries true, ignoring “exactly three”.
- (C) F, H, G and V: this set makes only four entries true (entries (3) and (4) fail).
- (D) H, G and N: this set makes four entries true (entries (1) and (4) fail).

Topic / sub-skill: Conditional Logic: truth-count puzzle. Difficulty: Elite. Synthesis: the truth-count puzzle fixes the measures in force; the loss and cost model then evaluates them.

**Q18. Answer: (C) 48**

Solution: With H, G and V in force and F out: dampness is not removed, because the screen works only with the fence, so 36 remain. Touching: 24 is halved by G to 12, and then halved by V to 6. Flash: G removes it, so 0. Vandalism: N is not in force, so 6 remain. Total  $36 + 6 + 0 + 6 = 48$ .

- (A) 12: Assumed the screen works without the fence.

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- (B) 42: Left out the vandalism loss of 6.
- (D) 54: Left touching at 12, missing the cap's halving.

Topic / sub-skill: Applying the derived state; effect model with dependency. Difficulty: Very Hard. Synthesis (Conditional Logic + Course of Action).

**Q19. Answer: (D) 42**

Solution: Adding F makes H effective: dampness falls from 36 to 0, touching falls from 6 to 0, flash stays 0 and vandalism stays 6, so the loss becomes 6, a reduction of 42. Adding N cuts only the vandalism: a reduction of 6. Withdrawing H changes nothing, withdrawing V raises the loss to 54, withdrawing G raises it to 60. The largest reduction is 42.

- (A) 6: Assumed the screen already works.
- (B) 36: Counted only the dampness, forgetting the remaining 6 units of touching loss.
- (C) 48: Assumed the fence brings the loss to zero, forgetting the vandalism.

Topic / sub-skill: Ranking single changes; dependency of H on F. Difficulty: Very Hard. Synthesis.

**Q20. Answer: (C) 6**

Solution: A loss of 0 needs F, H, G and N together ( $10 + 6 + 8 + 4 = ₹28$  thousand), too dear. Within ₹25 thousand the fence with the screen is essential, because otherwise 36 units of dampness remain. F + H costs 16 and leaves flash 12 and vandalism 6, loss 18. Adding V (total 19) halves the flash loss, giving 12; adding N as well (total 23) gives loss 6. Alternatively F + H + G (total 24) leaves only vandalism, loss 6. No set within ₹25 thousand does better than 6.

- (A) 0: Ignored the cost limit; zero loss costs ₹28 thousand.
- (B) 12: Stopped at the fence, screen and cap (₹19 thousand).
- (D) 18: Stopped at the fence and screen alone.

Topic / sub-skill: Constrained optimisation over combinations. Difficulty: Very Hard. Synthesis.

**Q21. Answer: (D) 10**

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Solution: From 48 units, adding N alone gives 42, not enough. Adding F makes the screen work and brings the loss to 6 for an extra ₹10 thousand. N (cost 4) is the only cheaper measure and it leaves 42 units. So the least additional cost is ₹10 thousand.

- (A) 4: Assumed the screen already works, so only N was needed.
- (B) 14: Added both the fence and night closure, aiming at zero loss.
- (C) 27: Gave the total running cost of the new set instead of the additional cost.

Topic / sub-skill: Minimum-cost course; fence as prerequisite of screen. Difficulty: Very Hard. Synthesis.

**Q22. Answer: (C) 9**

Solution: Find every set that makes exactly four entries true. If F is in force, entries (1), (5) and (6) are true, so exactly one of (2), (3), (4) is true:  $F+H+V$ ,  $F+H+G+V$ ,  $F+V+N$ ,  $F+G+V+N$ ,  $F+H$  and  $F+N$ . If F is not in force, checking the sixteen combinations of the other four measures gives  $V$ ,  $V+N$ ,  $G$ ,  $G+N$ ,  $H+V+N$  and  $H+G+N$ . That is twelve sets. Their losses:  $V$  60;  $V+N$  54;  $G$  54;  $G+N$  48;  $H+V+N$  54;  $H+G+N$  48;  $F+N$  48;  $F+V+N$  42;  $F+G+V+N$  36;  $F+H$  18;  $F+H+V$  12;  $F+H+G+V$  6. Nine of the twelve have a loss of at least 36.

- (A) 3: Counted the sets with loss below 36.
- (B) 8: Excluded the set with loss of exactly 36.
- (D) 12: Counted every consistent set without applying the loss condition.

Topic / sub-skill: Counting consistent states under a changed truth count. Difficulty: Elite. Synthesis.

**Q23. Answer: (D) 28**

Solution: If F is in force, entry (4) forces V out, entry (2) then forces G in, and entry (3) needs H and N both in or both out:  $F+G$  or  $F+H+G+N$ . If F is not in force, entry (4) forces V in and entry (1) forces H out; entry (3) then forces N out, and entry (6) fails. So the only sets are  $F+G$  (loss 42) and  $F+H+G+N$  (loss 0). Only  $F+H+G+N$  meets the loss limit, at  $10 + 6 + 8 + 4 = ₹28$  thousand.

- (A) 18: Took  $F+G$ , ignoring the loss limit.

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- (B) 24: Took F+H+G, which does not make all six entries true.
- (C) 31: Took all five measures, which makes entry (4) false.

Topic / sub-skill: All-entries-true state; loss limit and cost. Difficulty: Elite. Synthesis.

**Q24. Answer: (B) 2**

Solution: With H, G and V in force and F and N out: (1) false, (2) true, (3) false, (4) true, (5) true, (6) false, so (i) is correct. For (ii), adding F leaves the vandalism of 6, so the loss is 6, not zero: wrong. For (iii), zero loss needs F, H, G and N, with or without V, so two sets give zero: wrong. For (iv), the screen does nothing without the fence, so withdrawing it leaves the loss at 48 and saves ₹6 thousand: correct. Exactly (i) and (iv).

- (A) 1: Rejected (iv), assuming the screen contributes something without the fence.
- (C) 3: Also accepted (ii), forgetting the vandalism loss.
- (D) 4: Also accepted (iii), missing that the cap may be added to the zero-loss set.

Topic / sub-skill: Capstone verification. Difficulty: Elite. Synthesis.

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