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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST



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CLAT 2027

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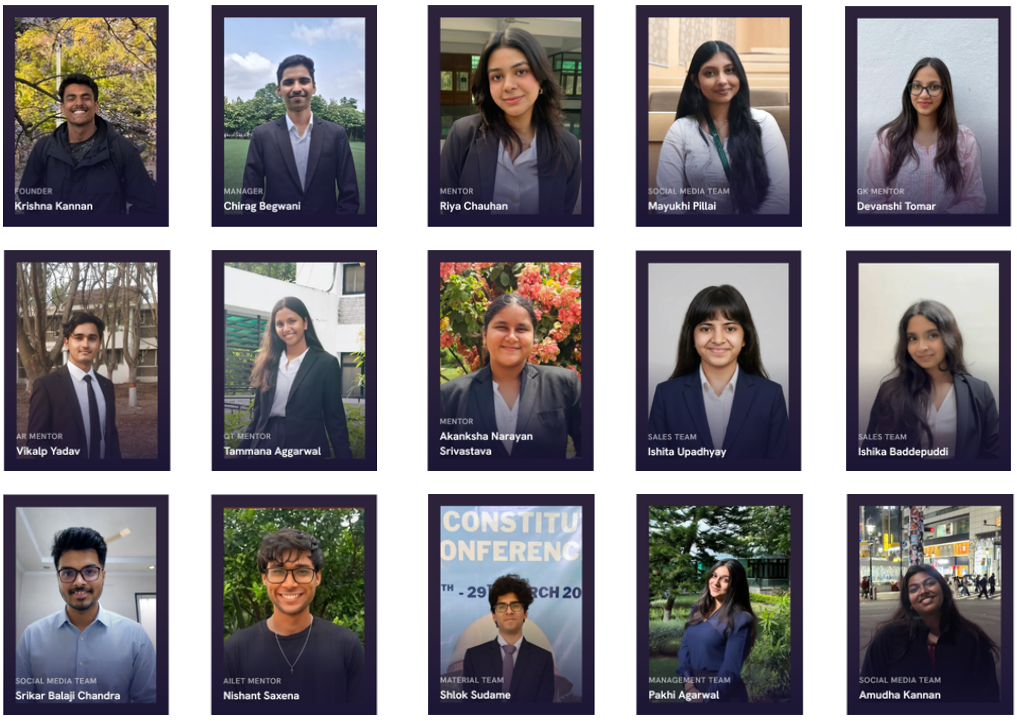








OUR MENTORS



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

On a wall of the Gangapuram village school hangs a 'Birth-Year Board'. It celebrates a curiosity: a year in which a person's age equals the sum of the digits of that person's birth year. Call such a year that person's curiosity year. Throughout, a person's age in a given year means that year minus the person's birth year.

Ramaiah founded the school in the 1970s, and the founding year was his curiosity year. His daughter Sujata was born in the year in which the school completed exactly ten years, and Ramaiah is exactly 30 years older than she is. Ramaiah's wife Kamala is 4 years younger than he is.

Sujata's son Teja has his curiosity year in 2026. Teja's sister Uma was born in the year in which Sujata's age was exactly half of Ramaiah's age. Prakash, the father of Teja and Uma, had his curiosity year in the year Uma was born. The board adds that nobody in the family became a parent before the age of 18.

1. In which year did Ramaiah found the school?

(A) 1977

(B) 1973

(C) 1975

(D) 1985

2. How old was Prakash in the year Teja was born?

(A) 28

(B) 22

(C) 33

(D) 10

3. Consider the nine years of the 1970s other than the actual founding year. In how many of them could a founder born between 1900 and 1999 have had the founding year as his curiosity year?

(A) 9

(B) 8

(C) 4

(D) 10

4. In which year was Sujata's curiosity year?

(A) 1998

(B) 2005

(C) 2015

(D) 2008

5. In which year will Sujata's age be exactly twice the combined ages of Uma and Teja?

(A) 2045

(B) 2017

(C) 2029

(D) 2051

6. Suppose the board had instead said that Sujata was born in the year before the school completed exactly ten years, all other statements unchanged. How old would Prakash then have been in the year Teja was born?

(A) 32

(B) 27

(C) 28

(D) 14

7. How old was Ramaiah in Uma's curiosity year?

(A) 60

(B) 68

(C) 66

(D) 71

8. Consider four statements. (i) Kamala's age is needed to fix Prakash's birth year. (ii) Without the rule that nobody became a parent before 18, Prakash's birth year would not be fixed. (iii) Uma is older than Teja. (iv) Nobody born between 1900 and 1999 could have had 2026 as a curiosity year. Which statements are correct?

(A) (ii) and (iii) only

(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only

(C) (iii) and (iv) only

(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

Passage 2

Five students of a residential school's eco-club, Arun, Bindu, Charan, Divya and Esha, each built a different project (a solar dryer, a drip kit, a biogas unit, a rain gauge and a seed bank), each received a different grant (₹2,000, ₹4,000, ₹6,000, ₹8,000 or ₹10,000), and each studies in a different class from Class 6 to Class 10. The club's record states:

(1) Esha built neither the biogas unit nor the solar dryer, and Arun did not build the seed bank.

(2) The biogas unit's grant was ₹4,000 more than Bindu's grant.

(3) Arun's grant was larger than the drip kit's grant but smaller than Divya's grant.

(4) Esha's grant was not the smallest.

(5) The Class 10 student's grant was exactly twice the rain gauge's grant.

(6) The seed bank was built by a student exactly two classes above Charan.

(7) Divya is not in Class 10, and Bindu is in a lower class than Esha.

(8) The grants of the Class 6 student and the Class 7 student together equal the solar dryer's grant.

(9) The drip kit's builder is in a higher class than the solar dryer's builder.

(10) Charan is in an odd-numbered class.

9. What was the total grant received by the students of Class 9 and Class 10?

(A) ₹12,000

(B) ₹18,000

(C) ₹10,000

(D) ₹14,000

10. Who is in Class 8, and what grant did that student receive?

(A) Charan, ₹10,000

(B) Arun, ₹8,000

(C) Divya, ₹10,000

(D) Esha, ₹4,000

11. Suppose statement (10) is replaced by "Charan is in an even-numbered class", all other statements unchanged. Which of the following would then be certain?

(A) Charan built the biogas unit.

(B) Divya received ₹10,000.

(C) Esha is in Class 10.

(D) Arun is in Class 6.

12. Suppose the club finds that statement (9) was recorded the wrong way round: in fact the drip kit's builder is in a lower class than the solar dryer's builder. All other statements stand. Who would then be in Class 10?

(A) Arun

(B) Esha

(C) Divya

(D) Charan

13. Consider the claim: "Every student whose grant exceeded ₹5,000 is in a class below Class 9." Which student's record shows that the claim is false?

(A) Esha

(B) Bindu

(C) Arun

(D) Divya

14. Suppose statement (2) had said that the biogas unit's grant was ₹2,000 more than Bindu's, all other statements unchanged. Who would then have built the solar dryer, and in which class is that student?

(A) Arun, Class 8

(B) Divya, Class 9

(C) Divya, Class 8

(D) Bindu, Class 9

15. Suppose Arun and Divya exchanged classes, with projects and grants unchanged. Which statement would then be false?

(A) Statement (9)

(B) Statement (6)

(C) Statement (8)

(D) Statement (7)

16. Consider four statements. (i) The rain gauge's builder is in the lowest class. (ii) The student with the largest grant is in the highest class. (iii) The total grant of the students in odd-numbered classes equals that of the students in even-numbered classes. (iv) Esha's grant is exactly the average of Bindu's and Charan's grants. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) and (iv) only

(B) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

(C) (iii) and (iv) only

(D) (i) only

Passage 3

Five members of a village temple's bhajan band, Hanumaiah, Indira, Jagan, Kousalya and Latha, each play a different instrument: the dholak, the harmonium, the talam, the tabla or the flute. Each member's age in 2026 is a whole number of years; every member is older than ten and younger than a hundred, and no two members are the same age. The band's notebook records the following.

The harmonium player is exactly three times as old as the flute player. Six years ago, Jagan was exactly three times as old as the flute player was then. Four years from now, the tabla player will be exactly twice as old as the flute player will be then. Kousalya is exactly 4 years older than the dholak player. Hanumaiah's age equals the sum of the dholak player's age and the flute player's age.

Hanumaiah is the eldest member of the band, Indira is not the youngest, and Kousalya does not play the tabla.

17. How old was the tabla player in the year the flute player was born?

(A) 30

(B) 20

(C) 36

(D) 16

18. Which instrument does Indira play, and how old is she?

(A) Tabla, 28

(B) Dholak, 52

(C) Dholak, 32

(D) Dholak, 44

19. When was Hanumaiah exactly twice as old as Jagan?

(A) 12 years from now

(B) 28 years ago

(C) 12 years ago

(D) 6 years ago

20. Which one piece of the notebook, on its own, rules out the possibility that Jagan plays the flute?

(A) Every member is older than ten.

(B) No two members are the same age.

(C) Hanumaiah is the eldest member.

(D) Kousalya does not play the tabla.

21. Each option lists instruments and ages in the order Hanumaiah, Indira, Jagan, Kousalya, Latha. Which arrangement breaks only the statement that no two members are the same age, and satisfies every other statement?

(A) Talam 60, dholak 44, tabla 36, harmonium 48, flute 16

(B) Talam 20, dholak 14, flute 6, harmonium 18, tabla 16

(C) Harmonium 48, talam 36, tabla 36, dholak 32, flute 16

(D) Harmonium 48, dholak 32, tabla 36, talam 36, flute 16

22. Suppose Kousalya were exactly 10 years older than the dholak player (instead of 4), all other statements unchanged. Which of the following would then be certain?

(A) Jagan is 36.

(B) Latha plays the flute.

(C) Kousalya plays the talam.

(D) Hanumaiah plays the talam.

23. In how many years from now will the harmonium player be exactly twice as old as the flute player?

(A) 8

(B) 32

(C) 16

(D) 4

24. Consider four statements. (i) Hanumaiah's age equals the sum of Indira's and Latha's ages. (ii) Kousalya is exactly 12 years older than the tabla player. (iii) Four years ago, the tabla player was exactly twice as old as the flute player. (iv) Jagan is the second-youngest member. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) only

(B) (i) and (iv) only

(C) (ii) and (iii) only

(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)



ANSWER KEY

1. Answer: (C)

Sujata was born ten years after the founding year, and Ramaiah is 30 years older than Sujata. So in the founding year Ramaiah was 30 − 10 = 20 years old. That year was his curiosity year, so the digits of his birth year add up to 20. The founding year is in the 1970s, so his birth year, twenty years earlier, is in the 1950s: 1 + 9 + 5 + y = 20 gives y = 5. Ramaiah was born in 1955 and founded the school in 1975.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Counts the founding year itself as the first of the ten years, so takes Sujata's birth as founding + 9; Ramaiah's founding age becomes 21, his birth year 1956 and the founding year 1977. (B) Adds the digits of the founding year instead of the birth year: 1 + 9 + 7 + 3 = 20. (D) Gives Sujata's birth year (1985), the year the school completed ten years, not the founding year.

2. Answer: (A)

First Teja. In 2026 his age equals the digit sum of his birth year. A birth year 19xy would need 126 − 10x − y = 10 + x + y, i.e. 11x + 2y = 116, which has no digit solution. A birth year 20xy needs 26 − 10x − y = 2 + x + y, i.e. 11x + 2y = 24, so x = 2, y = 1: Teja was born in 2021. Next Uma: Sujata (born 1985) is half Ramaiah's (born 1955) age when U − 1985 = (U − 1955) ÷ 2, so U = 2015. Prakash's curiosity year is 2015: 19xy needs 11x + 2y = 105, so 1993 (age 22, digit sum 22); 20xy needs 11x + 2y = 13, so 2011 (age 4). Since nobody became a parent before 18, Prakash was born in 1993. In 2021 he was 28.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Gives Prakash's age in the year Uma was born (22), not in Teja's birth year. (C) Gives Prakash's age in 2026 (33), the year of Teja's curiosity, not of Teja's birth. (D) Takes the second root, 2011, and ignores the rule that nobody became a parent before 18 (2021 − 2011 = 10).

3. Answer: (B)

For a year 197d and a birth year 19xy, the condition is (197d − 19xy) = 1 + 9 + x + y, which simplifies to 11x + 2y = 60 + d. Check each d. d = 0: 1948. d = 1: 1953. d = 2: 1949. d = 3: 1954. d = 4: 11x + 2y = 64 needs x even; x = 4 gives y = 10, x = 6 gives y = −1, so no birth year works. d = 5: 1955 (the actual year). d = 6: 1960. d = 7: 1956. d = 8: 1961. d = 9: 1957. So nine of the ten years work, 1974 fails, and of the nine years other than 1975, eight work.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Counts all years that work (9) but forgets to exclude the actual founding year, 1975. (C) Assumes the founder must, like Ramaiah, be born in the 1950s, and so counts only 1971, 1973, 1977 and 1979. (D) Assumes every year has a matching birth year and never tests 1974; 10 is not even possible among nine years.

4. Answer: (D)

Sujata was born in 1985 (Q1). A person's curiosity year is the birth year plus the digit sum of the birth year, and there is only one such year for each person. The digits of 1985 add up to 1 + 9 + 8 + 5 = 23, so her curiosity year is 1985 + 23 = 2008. Check: in 2008 she was 23.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Adds only the last two digits (8 + 5 = 13), giving 1985 + 13 = 1998. (B) Reuses Ramaiah's founding-year age of 20 as if every curiosity year came at age 20 (1985 + 20). (C) Gives Prakash's curiosity year (2015), the year Uma was born.

5. Answer: (C)

Sujata was born in 1985, Uma in 2015 and Teja in 2021. In year Y, Sujata's age is Y − 1985 and the children's combined age is (Y − 2015) + (Y − 2021) = 2Y − 4036. Setting Y − 1985 = 2(2Y − 4036) gives Y − 1985 = 4Y − 8072, so 3Y = 6087 and Y = 2029. Check: Sujata 44, Uma 14, Teja 8, and 2 × 22 = 44.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Leaves Teja out: Y − 1985 = 2(Y − 2015) gives 2045. (B) Freezes the children's ages at their 2026 values (11 + 5 = 16), so looks for Sujata at 32, in 2017. (D) Drops the factor of two: Y − 1985 = 2Y − 4036 gives 2051.

6. Answer: (A)

Now Sujata is born nine years after the founding, so Ramaiah's founding age is 30 − 9 = 21, and his 1950s birth year has digit sum 21: 1956, with founding in 1977 and Sujata born in 1986. Teja is still born in 2021. Uma: U − 1986 = (U − 1956) ÷ 2 gives U = 2016. Prakash's curiosity year is 2016: 19xy needs 11x + 2y = 106, giving 1989 (age 27, digit sum 27); 20xy needs 11x + 2y = 14, giving 2007 (age 9), which the parenthood rule rejects. So Prakash was born in 1989 and was 32 in 2021.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Assumes every birth year simply moves one year later, so Prakash becomes 1994 and 2021 − 1994 = 27. (C) Keeps the original answer (28) and never

re-solves the chain. (D) Takes the root 2007 and forgets the rule that nobody became a parent before 18.

7. Answer: (B)

Uma was born in 2015 (Q2). The digits of 2015 add up to 2 + 0 + 1 + 5 = 8, so her curiosity year is 2015 + 8 = 2023. Ramaiah was born in 1955, so in 2023 he was 68.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Uses Uma's birth year (2015) instead of her curiosity year: 2015 − 1955 = 60. (C) Adds only the last two digits of 2015 (1 + 5 = 6), getting 2021, so 2021 − 1955 = 66. (D) Gives Ramaiah's age in 2026 (71).

8. Answer: (D)

(i) is wrong: Kamala is never used; her age is redundant. (ii) is correct: without the rule, both 1993 and 2011 satisfy the curiosity condition for 2015. (iii) is correct: Uma was born in 2015 and Teja in 2021. (iv) is correct: for 19xy, the condition in 2026 is 11x + 2y = 116, which has no digit solution (x = 8 gives y = 14). So (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects (iv) without testing the 1900s case for 2026. (B) Accepts (i), believing the redundant Kamala clue must be needed somewhere. (C) Rejects (ii), treating the age-4 father as ruled out by common sense rather than by the stated rule.

9. Answer: (D)

Start with grants. By (2) Bindu's grant is ₹2,000, ₹4,000 or ₹6,000 and the biogas grant is ₹4,000 more. By (3) Arun is in the middle of a chain drip kit < Arun < Divya. By (5) the rain gauge's grant is ₹2,000 or ₹4,000 (twice it must be on the list). By (6) Charan is in Class 6, 7 or 8, and by (10) in Class 7, so the seed bank's builder is in Class 9. Working through the cases with (8) and (9) leaves one grid. The full solution is: Arun, solar dryer, ₹8,000, Class 8; Bindu, rain gauge, ₹2,000, Class 6; Charan, biogas unit, ₹6,000, Class 7; Divya, seed bank, ₹10,000, Class 9; Esha, drip kit, ₹4,000, Class 10. Class 9 (Divya, ₹10,000) and Class 10 (Esha, ₹4,000) total ₹14,000.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Ignores statement (10) and stops at the first grid that fits the rest (Charan in Class 6): Class 9 Arun ₹8,000 + Class 10 Esha ₹4,000. (B) Adds the Class 8 and Class 9 grants (₹8,000 + ₹10,000), an off-by-one in reading the classes. (C) Ignores

statement (10) and takes the other Charan-even grid: Class 9 Bindu ₹2,000 + Class 10 Esha ₹8,000.

10. Answer: (B)

The full solution is: Arun, solar dryer, ₹8,000, Class 8; Bindu, rain gauge, ₹2,000, Class 6; Charan, biogas unit, ₹6,000, Class 7; Divya, seed bank, ₹10,000, Class 9; Esha, drip kit, ₹4,000, Class 10. The Class 8 student is Arun, with ₹8,000. Statement (9) puts the drip kit (Esha, Class 10) above the solar dryer, and (10) puts Charan in Class 7, which fixes Arun in Class 8.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Ignores statement (10); in the grid with Charan in Class 8 he builds the solar dryer with ₹10,000. (C) Ignores statement (10); in the grid with Charan in Class 6, Divya is in Class 8 with ₹10,000. (D) Ignores statement (9); in that grid Esha builds the rain gauge in Class 8 with ₹4,000.

11. Answer: (C)

With Charan in an even class, three grids fit. (a) Arun solar dryer ₹8,000 Class 9; Bindu rain gauge ₹2,000 Class 7; Charan biogas ₹6,000 Class 6; Divya seed bank ₹10,000 Class 8; Esha drip kit ₹4,000 Class 10. (b) Arun rain gauge ₹4,000 Class 6; Bindu drip kit ₹2,000 Class 9; Charan solar dryer ₹10,000 Class 8; Divya biogas ₹6,000 Class 7; Esha seed bank ₹8,000 Class 10. (c) As (b) but Arun Class 7 and Divya Class 6. Esha is in Class 10 in all three.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) True only in grid (a); the solver stopped at the first grid found. (B) True only in grid (a); Divya has ₹6,000 in grids (b) and (c). (D) True only in grid (b); in grid (c) Arun is in Class 7.

12. Answer: (A)

Re-solving with the reversed statement gives exactly one grid: Arun, solar dryer, ₹8,000, Class 10; Bindu, drip kit, ₹2,000, Class 6; Charan, biogas, ₹6,000, Class 7; Divya, seed bank, ₹10,000, Class 9; Esha, rain gauge, ₹4,000, Class 8. Check (5): the Class 10 grant, ₹8,000, is twice the rain gauge's ₹4,000. Check (8): ₹2,000 + ₹6,000 = ₹8,000, the solar dryer's grant. Arun is in Class 10.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Keeps Esha in Class 10 from the original grid without re-solving. (C) Overlooks statement (7), which keeps Divya out of Class 10. (D) Overlooks statement (10): Class 10 is even, and Charan's class is odd.

13. Answer: (D)

The full solution is: Arun, solar dryer, ₹8,000, Class 8; Bindu, rain gauge, ₹2,000, Class 6; Charan, biogas unit, ₹6,000, Class 7; Divya, seed bank, ₹10,000, Class 9; Esha, drip kit, ₹4,000, Class 10. A counter-example needs a grant above ₹5,000 together with Class 9 or higher. Divya has ₹10,000 and is in Class 9.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Tests the converse: Esha is in Class 10 but her grant (₹4,000) does not exceed ₹5,000, so she is outside the claim. (B) Picks a record where both parts are false (low grant, low class); that is consistent with the claim. (C) Reads 'below Class 9' as 'below Class 8'; Arun (₹8,000, Class 8) fits the claim.

14. Answer: (C)

Re-solving gives one grid: Arun, biogas, ₹8,000, Class 6; Bindu, seed bank, ₹6,000, Class 9; Charan, rain gauge, ₹2,000, Class 7; Divya, solar dryer, ₹10,000, Class 8; Esha, drip kit, ₹4,000, Class 10. Check (2): ₹8,000 = ₹6,000 + ₹2,000. Check (8): ₹8,000 + ₹2,000 = ₹10,000, the solar grant. Check (6): seed bank in Class 9, two above Charan in Class 7. Divya built the solar dryer and is in Class 8.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Keeps the original grid (Arun, solar dryer, Class 8) without re-solving. (B) Ignores statement (10); without it, a second grid puts Charan in Class 6 and Divya in Class 9. (D) Confuses Bindu's new project (seed bank, Class 9) with the solar dryer.

15. Answer: (B)

After the exchange Arun is in Class 9 and Divya in Class 8. The seed bank (Divya) is now in Class 8, only one class above Charan (Class 7), so (6) fails. (9) still holds: the drip kit (Esha, Class 10) is above the solar dryer (Arun, Class 9). (8) is unaffected, since Classes 6 and 7 are unchanged. (7) still holds: Divya is not in Class 10.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Assumes moving the solar dryer's builder up must break (9), without checking that Esha is still higher. (C) Assumes any class change breaks the class-6-plus-class-7 sum, though those two classes do not move. (D) Assumes Divya's move touches (7), which only bars her from Class 10.

16. Answer: (A)

The full solution is: Arun, solar dryer, ₹8,000, Class 8; Bindu, rain gauge, ₹2,000, Class 6; Charan, biogas unit, ₹6,000, Class 7; Divya, seed bank, ₹10,000, Class 9; Esha, drip kit, ₹4,000, Class 10. (i) is correct: Bindu, rain gauge, Class 6. (ii) is wrong: Divya has the largest grant but is in Class 9. (iii) is wrong: odd classes 7 and 9 total ₹16,000; even classes 6, 8 and 10 total ₹14,000. (iv) is correct: (₹2,000 + ₹6,000) ÷ 2 = ₹4,000.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Accepts (ii), assuming grants rise with class. (C) Accepts (iii) by miscounting the classes (puts Class 9 among the even classes or forgets one student). (D) Rejects (iv), never computing the average.

17. Answer: (B)

Let the flute player be f years old. Then the harmonium player is 3f and the tabla player is 2(f + 4) − 4 = 2f + 4. Jagan's age six years ago was 3(f − 6), so he is 3f − 12 now. Which instrument can Jagan play? Harmonium is impossible (3f − 12 ≠ 3f). Flute gives f − 6 = 3(f − 6), so f = 6, but everyone is older than ten. Dholak or talam leads to two members of the same age or to a broken clue. Tabla gives 3f − 12 = 2f + 4, so f = 16. Then the harmonium player is 48 and Jagan (tabla) is 36. Kousalya is not on the tabla, and her age is the dholak age + 4, which fits only the harmonium: dholak = 44. Hanumaiah = 44 + 16 = 60, so he plays the talam. Indira is not the youngest, so she plays the dholak and Latha the flute. The full solution is: Hanumaiah, talam, 60; Indira, dholak, 44; Jagan, tabla, 36; Kousalya, harmonium, 48; Latha, flute, 16. The tabla player was 36 − 16 = 20 when the flute player was born.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Stops at the clue's time and gives Jagan's age six years ago (30). (C) Gives Jagan's present age (36), not his age at Latha's birth. (D) Gives the flute player's own age (16) instead of the gap.

18. Answer: (D)

The full solution is: Hanumaiah, talam, 60; Indira, dholak, 44; Jagan, tabla, 36; Kousalya, harmonium, 48; Latha, flute, 16. Kousalya (48) is 4 years older than the dholak player, so the dholak player is 44. Of the members still unplaced (Indira and Latha), Latha must be the flute player (16), because Indira is not the youngest. So Indira plays the dholak and is 44.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Comes from a grid in which Jagan plays the dholak (flute 12, tabla 28); that grid gives two members the age 28, which the notebook forbids. (B) Reverses the 4-year gap, taking the dholak player to be 4 years older than Kousalya (48 + 4). (C) Comes

from a grid in which Hanumaiah plays the harmonium (48) and Kousalya the talam (36); that grid gives Jagan and Kousalya the same age.

19. Answer: (C)

Hanumaiah is 60 and Jagan 36. Their gap is always 24 years. Hanumaiah is twice Jagan's age when Jagan's age equals the gap, 24, which was 36 − 24 = 12 years ago. Check: then 48 and 24.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Makes a sign error: solves 60 + y = 2(36 + y) and reads y = −12 as 12 years from now. (B) Uses Indira, the dholak player (44), instead of Jagan: 60 − y = 2(44 − y) gives 28. (D) Reuses the six years from the notebook's Jagan clue.

20. Answer: (A)

If Jagan played the flute, his clue would read f − 6 = 3(f − 6), which forces f = 6. That grid can otherwise be completed: Hanumaiah talam 20, Indira dholak 14, Jagan flute 6, Kousalya harmonium 18, Latha tabla 16. All ages differ, Hanumaiah is the eldest, and Kousalya plays the harmonium. Only the statement that every member is older than ten rules it out.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) The Jagan-flute grid (20, 14, 6, 18, 16) has five different ages, so this rule does not exclude it. (C) Hanumaiah (20) is the eldest in the Jagan-flute grid as well. (D) Kousalya plays the harmonium in the Jagan-flute grid, so this rule is satisfied.

21. Answer: (D)

Check D: harmonium 48 = 3 × 16; Jagan six years ago 30 = 3 × 10; tabla in four years 40 = 2 × 20; Kousalya 36 = dholak 32 + 4; Hanumaiah 48 = 32 + 16; Hanumaiah is the eldest; Indira (32) is not the youngest; Kousalya plays the talam. Every statement holds except that Jagan and Kousalya are both 36.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Is the actual solution. It breaks nothing, so it does not break the distinct-ages statement as the question requires. (B) Has five different ages but breaks the statement that every member is older than ten (Jagan is 6). (C) Has a repeated age, but also breaks the Kousalya clue (dholak 32 + 4 = 36, yet Kousalya is 32).

22. Answer: (B)

Re-solving gives three grids. (a) Hanumaiah harmonium 48, Indira dholak 32, Jagan tabla 36, Kousalya talam 42, Latha flute 16. (b) Hanumaiah harmonium 36, Indira tabla 28, Jagan dholak

24, Kousalya talam 34, Latha flute 12. (c) Hanumaiah talam 54, Indira dholak 38, Jagan tabla 36, Kousalya harmonium 48, Latha flute 16. Only 'Latha plays the flute' holds in all three.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Holds in grids (a) and (c) only; in (b) Jagan is the dholak player, aged 24. (C) Holds in grids (a) and (b) only; in (c) Kousalya plays the harmonium. (D) Carries over the original grid; it holds only in (c).

23. Answer: (C)

The harmonium player is 48 and the flute player 16. In y years: 48 + y = 2(16 + y), so 48 + y = 32 + 2y and y = 16. Check: 64 and 32.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Ages only the flute player: 48 = 2(16 + y) gives y = 8. (B) Gives the age gap (48 − 16 = 32) instead of solving for the year. (D) Carries over the 'four years from now' of the tabla clue.

24. Answer: (A)

The full solution is: Hanumaiah, talam, 60; Indira, dholak, 44; Jagan, tabla, 36; Kousalya, harmonium, 48; Latha, flute, 16. (i) is correct: 44 + 16 = 60. (ii) is correct: 48 − 36 = 12. (iii) is wrong: four years ago the tabla player was 32 and the flute player 12, and 32 is not twice 12. (iv) is correct: only Latha (16) is younger than Jagan (36).

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Rejects (ii), confusing the tabla player with the dholak player (48 − 44 = 4). (C) Accepts (iii) and drops (i) and (iv). (D) Accepts (iii), assuming that a 'twice' relation four years ahead also held four years back.



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