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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST



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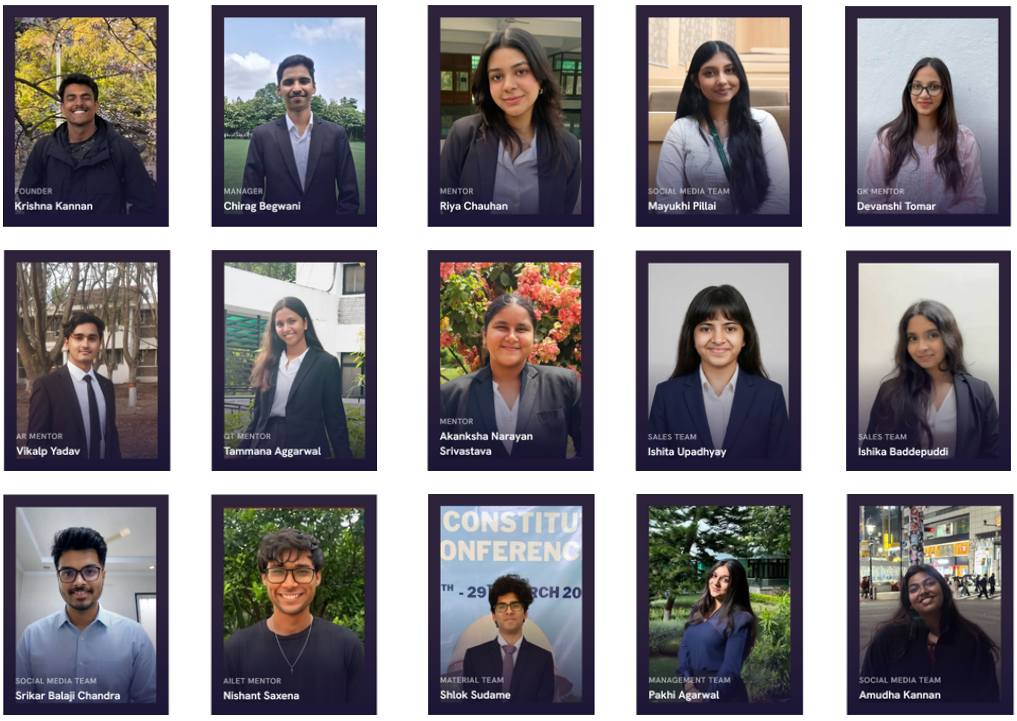








OUR MENTORS



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

The Warangal district carrom association ran an eight-player knockout for Anil, Bhavani, Chandu, Dinesh, Eshwar, Farida, Gopi and Hema, who received the seed numbers 1 to 8, one each. In the quarter-finals, seed 1 played seed 8, seed 4 played seed 5, seed 2 played seed 7 and seed 3 played seed 6. The winners of the first two of these matches met in one semi-final, the winners of the other two met in the other, and the two semi-final winners played the final. A match won by the player with the larger seed number is called an upset. In the final standings the champion is first and the runner-up second; the semi-final loser beaten by the champion is third and the other semi-final loser fourth; the four quarter-final losers fill places five to eight in the same order as the final places of the players who beat them. The association's notes record: (1) exactly four of the seven matches were upsets; (2) neither finalist was seeded in the top four; (3) the champion's seed number is one less than the runner-up's; (4) Gopi's seed number is half of Dinesh's; (5) Chandu won exactly one match and was beaten by the champion; (6) Hema beat Eshwar, and Farida beat Anil; (7) Farida's seed number is even and larger than Hema's; (8) Bhavani won at least two matches.

1. Which player finished sixth?

(A) Gopi

(B) Eshwar

(C) Anil

(D) Dinesh

2. How many players finished in a better place than their seed number (for example, seed 5 finishing 3rd)?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 0

(D) 3

3. What is the sum of the seed numbers of the players who finished fifth to eighth?

(A) 26

(B) 22

(C) 14

(D) 10

4. Suppose Chandu had instead won his semi-final against Bhavani and then lost the final to Farida, with every other result unchanged and the standings rule applied as stated (ignore any note that this change would contradict). Who would then finish sixth?

(A) Dinesh

(B) Anil

(C) Gopi

(D) Eshwar

5. Which one of the following notes could be deleted on its own with the full result (seeds, every match and the standings) still fixed uniquely by the remaining notes?

(A) Note (3)

(B) Note (7)

(C) Note (1)

(D) Note (8)

6. In how many of the seven matches were the final places of the two players separated by exactly four?

(A) 0

(B) 4

(C) 2

(D) 6

7. How many players finished between Eshwar and the player who beat the player who knocked Eshwar out?

(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 3

(D) 5

8. Consider four statements. (i) Every player who won an upset finished in the top two. (ii) The player seeded 3 finished above the player seeded 4. (iii) If the quarter-final losers had instead been placed fifth to eighth in order of their own seeds, exactly four players would keep their places. (iv) Exactly one player finished exactly one place below his or her seed number. Which statements are correct?

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

(B) (i) and (iii) only

(C) (iii) and (iv) only

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

Passage 2

At the Kazipet goods shed, each day's wagon lot receives a number produced from the previous day's number by a fixed rule. If the previous day's number is even, the new number is half of it. If it is odd, the new number is that number plus K, where K is a positive whole number that never changes. The register covers one 90-day season, Day 1 to Day 90, with exactly one number written for each day. Water damage has erased most of the pages. Two entries survive: Day 3's number was 13, and Day 5's number was 12. A note pinned to the cover, written by the shed supervisor, adds one more fact: Day 1's number was the largest number written anywhere in that season's register. Clerks who later reconstructed the register used nothing beyond the rule, the two surviving entries and the supervisor's note.

9. What number was written on Day 1?

(A) 15

(B) 26

(C) 52

(D) 41

10. What number was written on Day 77?

(A) 4

(B) 26

(C) 8

(D) 2

11. On how many days of the 90-day season was the number greater than 15?

(A) 18

(B) 20

(C) 22

(D) 21

12. Keeping the same K, suppose the register could start on Day 1 with any whole number from 1 to 30. For how many of these starting numbers would the number 1 never appear, however long the register ran?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 0

(D) 3

13. Ignoring the supervisor's note but keeping the same K, how many different Day-1 numbers would give the number 12 on Day 4?

(A) 5

(B) 8

(C) 2

(D) 4

14. Suppose K had been 7 and Day 1's number 52, with the rule otherwise unchanged. How many different numbers would appear in the 90-day register?

(A) 5

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 4

15. On which day was the number 1 written for the third time?

(A) 57

(B) 45

(C) 49

(D) 48

16. Consider four statements about the season's register. (i) The number 11 never appears. (ii) Every odd number in the register is immediately followed by an even number. (iii) Any 15 consecutive days from Day 5 onwards have numbers adding up to 135. (iv) Apart from Day 1, no day has a number that is greater than 20 and divisible by 4. Which statements are correct?

(A) (ii) and (iii) only

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

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

(D) (ii) and (iv) only

Passage 3

Five readers, Mallesh, Nandini, Omkar, Pavani and Rekha, took part in a six-week quiz at a Nalgonda district library. Each week's quiz was scored out of 60. Readers were ranked by their average score over the weeks they actually attended; if two averages were equal, the reader who attended more weeks ranked higher. Mallesh attended every week; Nandini missed Weeks 2 and 5; Omkar attended only Weeks 1 to 4; Pavani missed only Week 1; Rekha attended only Weeks 3 to 6. Mallesh's score rose by the same amount every week; he scored 26 in Week 2 and 38 in Week 5. Each time Nandini played, she scored 6 more than the previous time she played, and her last score equalled Mallesh's last score. From his third week on, each of Omkar's scores was the sum of his two previous scores; his Week-3 score equalled Mallesh's Week-3 score, and his Week-4 score was four times his Week-1 score. Pavani's scores alternately rose by 10 and fell by 5, beginning with a rise, and her Week-4 score equalled Mallesh's Week-3 score. Rekha's four scores, in order, were consecutive perfect squares, and her Week-5 score was higher than Omkar's Week-3 score.

17. Who ranked second?

(A) Pavani

(B) Nandini

(C) Mallesh

(D) No one: Pavani and Nandini share first place

18. Suppose every missed week had instead counted as a score of zero, so that each reader's average is taken over all six weeks. How many readers would end up in a different rank from their actual rank?

(A) 2

(B) 5

(C) 1

(D) 3

19. Suppose Omkar had also attended Week 5. What is the least whole-number score he would have needed that week to rank above Rekha?

(A) 50

(B) 32

(C) 53

(D) 19

20. What was Nandini's score in Week 1?

(A) 12

(B) 18

(C) 24

(D) 30

21. Suppose ties had instead been broken in favour of the reader with the higher single best score, all else unchanged. Who would rank first?

(A) Rekha

(B) Pavani

(C) Mallesh

(D) Nandini

22. Suppose instead each reader's single lowest score had been dropped and the remaining scores averaged, with the same tie-break. Who would rank first?

(A) Nandini

(B) Rekha

(C) Pavani

(D) Mallesh

23. In how many weeks did the first-ranked reader score strictly more than every other reader who played that week?

(A) 1

(B) 3

(C) 2

(D) 0

24. Consider four statements. (i) Mallesh's average equals the average of his Week-1 and Week-6 scores. (ii) Even with his lowest score dropped, Omkar's average would still be lower than Mallesh's actual average. (iii) In Week 3, three readers tied for the second-highest score. (iv) Rekha's average is higher than Mallesh's. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) and (iii) only

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

(C) (iii) and (iv) only

(D) (i) only

ANSWER KEY

1. (C)

Notes (5), (6) and (8) make Chandu, Hema, Farida and Bhavani the four quarter-final winners, so Anil, Dinesh, Eshwar and Gopi lost in the quarter-finals. Chandu lost his semi-final, so the finalists are Bhavani and one of Hema or Farida. By notes (2) and (3) the finalists' seeds are consecutive numbers from 5 to 8 lying in opposite halves of the draw (5 and 8 are in one half, 6 and 7 in the other), so they are 5 and 6, or 7 and 8. Case 7 and 8: Farida's seed is even and larger than Hema's, so Farida must be the seed-8 finalist and Bhavani seed 7. Farida (8) beat seed 1, so Anil is 1. Gopi and Dinesh are quarter-final losers with Gopi's seed half of Dinesh's, which now forces 2 and 4; Dinesh (4) then lost to seed 5. Chandu lost to the champion Bhavani (7), so Chandu won the 3 v 6 match, leaving Hema as seed 5, the conqueror of Dinesh. But Hema beat Eshwar. The case fails. Case 5 and 6: the champion is 5 and the runner-up 6, so seed 5 beat seed 4 and seed 6 beat seed 3. Chandu lost to the champion, so he won the 1 v 8 match. If Hema were a finalist, Farida (even, larger than Hema) would have to be 8, the 1 v 8 winner, which is Chandu: impossible. So Farida is the runner-up (6) and Bhavani the champion (5). Hema won the 2 v 7 match with a seed below 6, so Hema is 2 and Eshwar 7. Farida beat seed 3, so Anil is 3. Gopi and Dinesh take seed 4 and one of 1 or 8; note (4) gives Gopi 4 and Dinesh 8, so Chandu is 1. The upsets are 5 over 4, 6 over 3, 5 over 1 and 6 over 2: four, as note (1) says. Seeds: Chandu 1, Hema 2, Anil 3, Gopi 4, Bhavani 5, Farida 6, Eshwar 7, Dinesh 8. Quarter-finals: Chandu beat Dinesh, Bhavani beat Gopi (upset), Hema beat Eshwar, Farida beat Anil (upset). Semi-finals: Bhavani beat Chandu (upset), Farida beat Hema (upset). Final: Bhavani beat Farida. Standings: 1 Bhavani, 2 Farida, 3 Chandu, 4 Hema, 5 Gopi, 6 Anil, 7 Dinesh, 8 Eshwar. The quarter-final losers are placed by the final places of their conquerors: Gopi lost to Bhavani (1st), so he is 5th; Anil lost to Farida (2nd), so he is 6th; Dinesh lost to Chandu (3rd), 7th; Eshwar lost to Hema (4th), 8th. Anil finished sixth.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Places the quarter-final losers in order of their own seeds (Anil 3 → 5th, Gopi 4 → 6th), ignoring the stated rule. (B) Places the quarter-final losers by the seed numbers of the players who beat them (Chandu 1, Hema 2, ...), so Dinesh is 5th and Eshwar 6th. (D) Reverses the rule, placing the loser to the 4th-placed player highest (Eshwar 5th, Dinesh 6th).

2. (D)

The full result is: Seeds: Chandu 1, Hema 2, Anil 3, Gopi 4, Bhavani 5, Farida 6, Eshwar 7, Dinesh 8. Quarter-finals: Chandu beat Dinesh, Bhavani beat Gopi (upset), Hema beat Eshwar, Farida beat Anil (upset). Semi-finals: Bhavani beat Chandu (upset), Farida beat Hema (upset). Final: Bhavani beat Farida. Standings: 1 Bhavani, 2 Farida, 3 Chandu, 4 Hema, 5 Gopi, 6 Anil, 7 Dinesh, 8 Eshwar. Compare place with seed: Bhavani 1st (seed 5), better; Farida 2nd (6), better; Chandu 3rd (1), worse; Hema 4th (2), worse; Gopi 5th (4), worse; Anil 6th (3), worse; Dinesh 7th (8), better; Eshwar 8th (7), worse. Three players: Bhavani, Farida and Dinesh.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Uses seed order for places 5 to 8 (Anil, Gopi, Eshwar, Dinesh), which puts Dinesh 8th and loses him from the count. (B) Counts the players who won at least one match (Chandu, Bhavani, Hema, Farida), confusing winning a match with outperforming a seed. (C) Counts players whose place equals their seed, reading 'better' as 'same'.

3. (B)

Places five to eight are always held by the four quarter-final losers, whatever their order. The quarter-final losers are Dinesh (8), Gopi (4), Eshwar (7) and Anil (3), so the sum is 8 + 4 + 7 + 3 = 22. The order inside places five to eight does not matter for a sum; only the identity of the four losers does.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Assumes places matched seeds and adds seeds 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 = 26. (C) Adds the seeds of the top four finishers (5 + 6 + 1 + 2 = 14) instead of the bottom four. (D) Assumes the top four seeds lost in the quarter-finals and adds 1 + 2 + 3 + 4.

4. (A)

Now Farida is champion and Chandu runner-up. Of the semi-final losers, Hema lost to the champion, so Hema is 3rd and Bhavani 4th. The quarter-final losers follow their conquerors' places: Anil (beaten by Farida, 1st) is 5th; Dinesh (beaten by Chandu, 2nd) is 6th; Eshwar (beaten by Hema, 3rd) is 7th; Gopi (beaten by Bhavani, 4th) is 8th. Dinesh finishes sixth.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Keeps the original standings without re-applying the rule (Anil was 6th). (C) Places the quarter-final losers by their own seeds (Anil 5th, Gopi 6th). (D) Places the quarter-final losers by their conquerors' seeds (Chandu 1 → Dinesh 5th, Hema 2 → Eshwar 6th).

5. (C)

Delete note (1) and solve again. Notes (2) and (3) force consecutive seeds 5 to 8 for the finalists; note (5) makes the champion Chandu's semi-final conqueror; note (8) puts Bhavani in the final; notes (4), (6) and (7) then fix every seed. The four upsets follow automatically, so note (1) is redundant. Deleting note (3) allows a second result (Bhavani seeded 1, champion over Hema), deleting note (7) allows four results, and deleting note (8) allows four results.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Without note (3) a second grid survives: Bhavani 1, Chandu 5, Hema reaches the final and loses to Bhavani. (B) Without note (7) four grids survive, including Farida seeded 2 or 7. (D) Without note (8) four grids survive in which Bhavani loses early; the student assumes note (2) alone places Bhavani in the final.

6. (B)

Using the standings (Bhavani 1, Farida 2, Chandu 3, Hema 4, Gopi 5, Anil 6, Dinesh 7, Eshwar 8): Chandu–Dinesh 3 and 7; Bhavani–Gopi 1 and 5; Hema–Eshwar 4 and 8; Farida–Anil 2 and 6: all four quarter-finals differ by four. Bhavani–Chandu (1 and 3) and Farida–Hema (2 and 4) differ by two; the final (1 and 2) by one. Answer 4. In fact the placing rule guarantees this: a quarter-final loser always sits exactly four places below his conqueror.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Uses seed order for places 5 to 8, which gives quarter-final gaps of 5, 5, 3 and 3. (C) Compares seed numbers instead of places: only the two semi-finals (5 v 1 and 6 v 2) have seeds four apart. (D) Counts every match except the final, assuming semi-final gaps are also four.

7. (D)

Eshwar was knocked out by Hema, and Hema was beaten by Farida in the semi-final. Farida is 2nd and Eshwar 8th. The players between them are in places 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7: five players.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Uses seed order for places 5 to 8, so Eshwar is 7th and only four players lie between. (B) Subtracts the places ($8 - 2 = 6$) without removing one for 'between'. (C) Stops one link short and counts between Eshwar (8th) and Hema (4th).

8. (B)

(i) Correct: the upsets were won by Bhavani (twice) and Farida (twice), who finished 1st and 2nd. (ii) Wrong: Anil (seed 3) was 6th, below Gopi (seed 4) in 5th. (iii) Correct: by seed order the lower places would be Anil 5, Gopi 6, Eshwar 7, Dinesh 8, so none of the four lower places

is kept, while the top four are unaffected: exactly four keep their places. (iv) Wrong: Gopi (seed 4, 5th) and Eshwar (seed 7, 8th) are both exactly one place below their seeds.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Accepts (ii) by using seed order for places 5 to 8, where Anil would be 5th. (C) Rejects (i), counting Chandu's quarter-final win as an upset although seed 1 beat seed 8, and accepts (iv) by spotting Gopi but missing Eshwar. (D) Accepts (iv), spotting Gopi but missing Eshwar.

9. (C)

First find K. Day 4 is 13 + K. If 13 + K were odd, Day 5 would be 13 + 2K, which is more than 13 and cannot be 12; so 13 + K is even and Day 5 = (13 + K) ÷ 2 = 12, giving K = 11. Day 2 must lead to 13: either Day 2 is even and 13 is its half (Day 2 = 26), or Day 2 is odd and 13 = Day 2 + 11 (Day 2 = 2), which is impossible because 2 is even. So Day 2 = 26. Day 1 leads to 26: either 52 (even, halved) or 15 (odd, 15 + 11). If Day 1 were 15, then 26 would be larger, contradicting the supervisor's note. So Day 1 = 52.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Finds both predecessors of 26 but ignores the supervisor's note, picking the odd one, 15. (B) Gives Day 2's number instead of Day 1's. (D) Runs the odd rule backwards on 52 (52 − 11), treating 'add K' as applying to the result.

10. (A)

First find K. Day 4 is 13 + K. If 13 + K were odd, Day 5 would be 13 + 2K, which is more than 13 and cannot be 12; so 13 + K is even and Day 5 = (13 + K) ÷ 2 = 12, giving K = 11. With Day 1 = 52 the register runs 52, 26, 13, 24, 12, 6, 3, 14, 7, 18, 9, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, then 12 again on Day 20. From Day 5 the numbers repeat every 15 days, so Day n equals Day n − 15 for n ≥ 20. 77 − 15 × 4 = 17, so Day 77 = Day 17 = 4.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Takes 77 ÷ 15 remainder 2 and reads Day 2 (26), forgetting that Days 1 to 4 are not part of the repeating block. (C) Off by one: reads Day 16 (8). (D) Off by one the other way: reads Day 18 (2).

11. (D)

First find K. Day 4 is 13 + K. If 13 + K were odd, Day 5 would be 13 + 2K, which is more than 13 and cannot be 12; so 13 + K is even and Day 5 = (13 + K) ÷ 2 = 12, giving K = 11. The register is 52, 26, 13, 24, 12, 6, 3, 14, 7, 18, 9, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, then 12 again on Day

20. Days 1 to 4 (52, 26, 13, 24) give three numbers above 15. Each 15-day block from Day 5 (12, 6, 3, 14, 7, 18, 9, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1) has three (18, 20, 16). Days 5 to 79 are five full blocks: 15 days. Days 80 to 90 are the first eleven numbers of the block (12, 6, 3, 14, 7, 18, 9, 20, 10, 5, 16), containing 18, 20 and 16: three. Total 3 + 15 + 3 = 21.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Ignores Days 1 to 4 and counts only the repeating part (15 + 3 = 18). (B) Counts only two in the final eleven days, missing the 16 on Day 90. (C) Counts all four of Days 1 to 4, wrongly including 13.

12. (B)

K = 11 (from the surviving entries). If a number is a multiple of 11, halving an even multiple of 11 gives a multiple of 11, and adding 11 to an odd multiple gives a multiple of 11; so the register stays among multiples of 11 for ever and can never show 1. From 11 the register goes 11, 22, 11, 22, ... Every other start from 1 to 30 eventually enters the 15-number block that contains 1 (for example 23 → 34 → 17 → 28 → 14). The multiples of 11 from 1 to 30 are 11 and 22: two starting numbers.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Spots the fixed loop at 11 but misses that 22 feeds straight into it. (C) Assumes, by analogy with the familiar halving puzzles, that every start reaches 1. (D) Includes 33, reading the range as 'up to the first three multiples of 11'.

13. (D)

K = 11. Work backwards. A number x can come from 2x (always), or from x − 11 if x − 11 is positive and odd. For Day 4 to be 12, Day 3 must be 24 or 1 (1 is odd and 1 + 11 = 12). For Day 3 = 24, Day 2 is 48 or 13 (odd); for Day 3 = 1, Day 2 can only be 2 (1 − 11 is negative). For Day 2 = 48, Day 1 is 96 or 37 (odd); for Day 2 = 13, Day 1 can only be 26 (13 − 11 = 2 is even, so it would be halved, not increased); for Day 2 = 2, Day 1 can only be 4. Day-1 numbers: 96, 37, 26, 4: four.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Skips the parity check and accepts 2 as a predecessor of 13, giving five. (B) Assumes every number has exactly two predecessors (2 × 2 × 2 = 8). (C) Uses only the doubling path and the first odd branch, missing the branch through 1.

14. (B)

With K = 7: 52, 26, 13, 20, 10, 5, 12, 6, 3, 10, ... From Day 5 the block 10, 5, 12, 6, 3 repeats. The different numbers are 52, 26, 13, 20 and 10, 5, 12, 6, 3: nine.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Counts only the repeating block (10, 5, 12, 6, 3). (C) Counts 10 twice, once when it first appears and once when the block restarts. (D) Counts only the four numbers before the block (52, 26, 13, 20).

15. (C)

The register is 52, 26, 13, 24, 12, 6, 3, 14, 7, 18, 9, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, then 12 again on Day 20. 1 first appears on Day 19. The block repeats every 15 days, so 1 appears again on Day 34 and for the third time on Day 49.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Multiplies the first appearance by three (19 × 3). (B) Assumes the block starts on Day 1 and 1 sits at the end of each block (15 × 3). (D) Uses a period of 14, counting the days strictly between appearances.

16. (C)

The register is 52, 26, 13, 24, 12, 6, 3, 14, 7, 18, 9, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, then 12 again on Day 20. (i) Correct: the only numbers ever written are 52, 26, 13, 24 and the fifteen numbers of the repeating block, and 11 is not among them (11 belongs to the separate 11, 22 loop). (ii) Correct: odd + 11 is always even. (iii) Correct: any 15 consecutive days from Day 5 cover one full block, 12 + 6 + 3 + 14 + 7 + 18 + 9 + 20 + 10 + 5 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 135. (iv) Wrong: Day 4's number, 24, is greater than 20 and divisible by 4.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects (i), assuming the 11-and-22 loop must appear somewhere in the register. (B) Accepts (iv), overlooking Day 4 (24) because it lies before the repeating block. (D) Rejects (iii) and (i), never adding the block.

17. (B)

Mallesh: three equal steps from 26 to 38 gives a step of 4, so 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42. Nandini plays four times with steps of 6 between games and ends on 42, so 24, 30, 36, 42. Omkar: let his first two scores be a and b; then a + b = 30 and his fourth score a + 2b = 4a, so 2b = 3a, giving a = 12, b = 18 and scores 12, 18, 30, 48. Pavani: p, p + 10, p + 5, p + 15, p + 10 with Week 4 = p + 5 = 30, so 25, 35, 30, 40, 35. Rekha: four consecutive squares, all at most 60, with the third above 30: only 16, 25, 36, 49. Averages: Pavani 165 ÷ 5 = 33, Nandini 132 ÷ 4

= 33, Mallesh 32, Rekha 31.5, Omkar 27. Pavani and Nandini tie at 33; Pavani attended more weeks (5 against 4), so she is first and Nandini second.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Applies the tie-break the wrong way, ranking the reader with fewer weeks higher. (C) Reads Nandini's '6 more each time she played' as 6 more each calendar week, which gives her 12, 24, 30, 42 and an average of 27. (D) Ignores the stated tie-break rule.

18. (D)

Actual ranks: 1 Pavani, 2 Nandini, 3 Mallesh, 4 Rekha, 5 Omkar. Six-week totals: Mallesh 192, Pavani 165, Nandini 132, Rekha 126, Omkar 108, so the new order is Mallesh, Pavani, Nandini, Rekha, Omkar. Mallesh moves from 3rd to 1st, Pavani from 1st to 2nd, Nandini from 2nd to 3rd; Rekha and Omkar stay. Three readers change rank.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Counts only the readers who move down (Pavani and Nandini). (B) Assumes everyone moves because every reader except Mallesh loses some average. (C) Counts only the reader who moves up (Mallesh).

19. (A)

Omkar's four scores total 12 + 18 + 30 + 48 = 108. With a fifth score s his average is (108 + s) ÷ 5. Rekha's average is 126 ÷ 4 = 31.5. He needs (108 + s) ÷ 5 > 31.5, that is 108 + s > 157.5, so s ≥ 50. A tie is impossible because 157.5 is not a whole number.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Thinks he only needs to score more than Rekha's average in that single week. (C) Aims at Mallesh's 32 instead of Rekha's 31.5: (108 + s) ÷ 5 > 32 gives 53. (D) Divides by 4 instead of 5, forgetting that the extra week adds to the count of weeks attended.

20. (C)

Nandini played in Weeks 1, 3, 4 and 6. The rule is per game, not per week: each game is 6 more than her previous game. Her last game (Week 6) equals Mallesh's Week-6 score, 42 (Mallesh: 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42). Three steps of 6 back from 42 give 36, 30, 24. Week 1 = 24.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Applies the 6 per calendar week (five steps from Week 1 to Week 6): 42 − 30 = 12. (B) Takes four steps of 6 for four games (42 − 24 = 18) instead of three. (D) Gives her Week-3 score (her second game).

21. (D)

Averages are unchanged: Pavani 33, Nandini 33, Mallesh 32, Rekha 31.5, Omkar 27. Only the tie at 33 is affected. Pavani's best score is 40; Nandini's best is 42. Nandini now ranks first.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Ranks everyone by best single score (Rekha's 49) instead of using it only to break the tie. (B) Keeps the original tie-break result. (C) Ranks by total score instead of average.

22. (B)

Drop each lowest score: Mallesh (192 − 22) ÷ 5 = 34; Nandini (132 − 24) ÷ 3 = 36; Omkar (108 − 12) ÷ 3 = 32; Pavani (165 − 25) ÷ 4 = 35; Rekha (126 − 16) ÷ 3 = 110/3 = 36⅔. Rekha ranks first.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Drops Rekha's 16 but still divides by 4 (27.5), leaving Nandini on top. (C) Does not recompute and keeps the original order. (D) Applies the drop only to the reader who attended all six weeks (Mallesh 34).

23. (C)

Pavani ranked first. Week 1: she did not play. Week 2: Mallesh 26 beats her 25. Week 3: Pavani 35 against Mallesh, Nandini and Omkar all on 30 and Rekha 16: she is top. Week 4: Omkar 48 is top. Week 5: Pavani 40 against Mallesh 38 and Rekha 36: top. Week 6: Rekha 49 is top. Two weeks (3 and 5).

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Treats Week 3 as a shared top because of the triple tie at 30, which is actually for second place. (B) Counts Week 2, misreading 25 against Mallesh's 26. (D) Assumes the reader with the best average must also have the best week, finds she never has the best score overall (Rekha's 49), and answers 0.

24. (A)

(i) Correct: Mallesh's scores rise by a constant 4, so the average equals the average of the first and last, (22 + 42) ÷ 2 = 32. (ii) Wrong: dropping 12 gives (18 + 30 + 48) ÷ 3 = 32, equal to Mallesh's 32, not lower. (iii) Correct: Pavani 35 is highest; Mallesh, Nandini and Omkar all have 30. (iv) Wrong: Rekha 31.5 is below Mallesh's 32.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Accepts (ii), treating an equal average as 'lower'. (C) Accepts (iv) by averaging Rekha's last three squares or misreading 31.5 against 32. (D) Rejects (iii), overlooking that Omkar's Week-3 score also equals 30.





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