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daily AR

SECTIONAL TEST



24 DAYS TO GO FOR **CLAT 2027**

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SHEIKH EHSAAN KHALEELULLAH



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HRISHIT PODDAR



ALL INDIA RANK 137

ROHAN YADAV



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TEJAS ROY



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ANIRUDDH BAJAJ



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KABIR WADHWANI



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CANCHI SISTLA AKSHARA



ALL INDIA RANK 319

SHIVAM TRIPATHI



ALL INDIA RANK 413

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MANYA BHASKAR



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NAMASHRITA GOPINATH



ALL INDIA RANK NLSIU

RONIL DHASAL



ALL INDIA RANK NALSAR

VEDA RAO



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SAMANDAR SINGH



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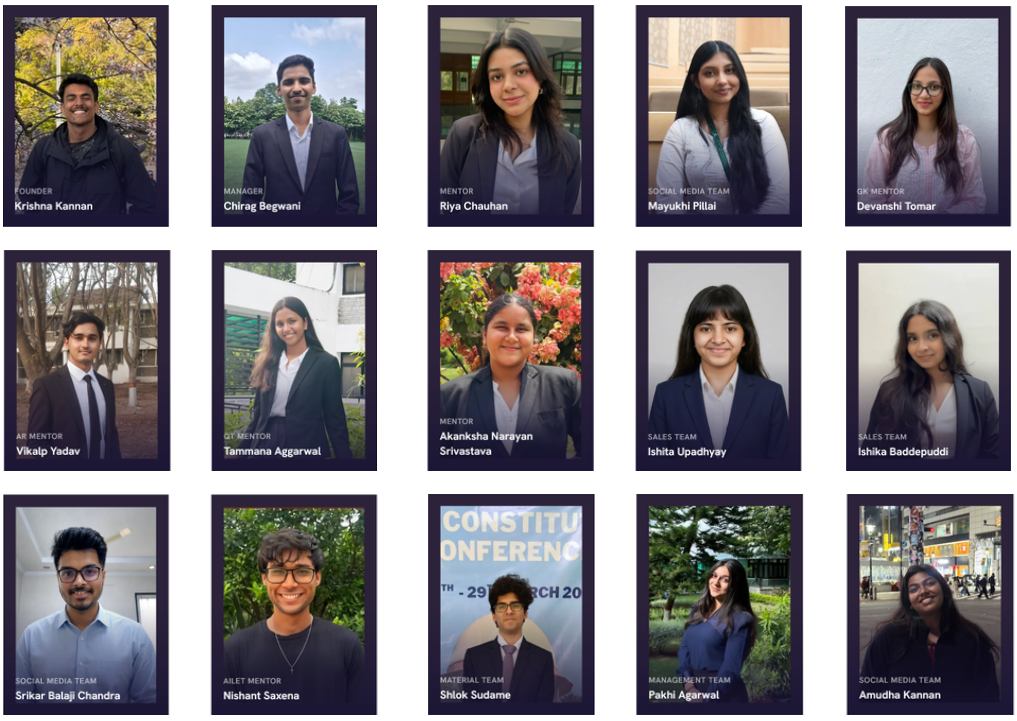








OUR MENTORS



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

Twelve volunteers of a Pochampally handloom fair, Aruna, Bhaskar, Chaitanya, Divya, Eswari, Faheem, Ganesh, Harika, Imran, Jyothi, Kiran and Lalitha, were seated around a circular lotus pond for a group photograph. Four sat on benches on the inner rim, facing away from the pond; eight sat on chairs on the outer rim, facing the pond. The seats are equally spaced, so each inner-rim volunteer faces exactly one outer-rim volunteer, and every second outer chair faces no one. Neighbours, and positions to anyone's left or right, are counted only along that person's own rim and from that person's own point of view. The photographer noted: (1) Kiran sits on the inner rim and faces Divya. (2) Chaitanya sits second to the right of Kiran. (3) Jyothi sits immediately to the left of the person who faces Chaitanya. (4) Harika sits immediately to the right of Divya. (5) Neither Ganesh nor Lalitha faces anyone. (6) Lalitha sits immediately to the left of Aruna. (7) Eswari sits on the inner rim, but the person she faces is not a neighbour of Harika. (8) Bhaskar faces the person who sits second to the left of Faheem.

1. Who faces Bhaskar?

(A) Aruna

(B) Jyothi

(C) Imran

(D) Divya

2. Moving clockwise (as seen from above) along the outer rim, starting from Ganesh, how many volunteers are passed before reaching the person who faces Chaitanya?

(A) 4

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 5

3. Who sits third to the right of the person sitting immediately to the left of the person whom Eswari faces?

(A) Faheem

(B) Ganesh

(C) Divya

(D) Harika

4. Suppose the four inner-rim volunteers all move, at the same time, to the bench immediately on their own left, with everyone else staying put. Whom would Eswari then face?

(A) Faheem

(B) Aruna

(C) Lalitha

(D) Divya

5. Suppose note (7) were deleted. For how many of the twelve volunteers would it still be certain whom they face, or that they face no one?

(A) 8

(B) 4

(C) 2

(D) 6

6. Which one of the following pairs consists of two volunteers each of whom sits second to the right of the other?

(A) Aruna and Divya

(B) Kiran and Chaitanya

(C) Divya and Imran

(D) Ganesh and Jyothi

7. Suppose instead that the eight outer-rim volunteers all move, at the same time, three chairs to their own left, with the inner rim unchanged. Who would then face Chaitanya?

(A) Harika

(B) Faheem

(C) Ganesh

(D) Lalitha

8. Consider four statements. (i) Counting from Harika towards her left along the outer rim, exactly two volunteers sit between Harika and Aruna. (ii) The person who faces Chaitanya sits immediately to the right of Jyothi. (iii) Bhaskar sits immediately to the right of Kiran. (iv) Eswari sits second to the right of Bhaskar. Which statements are correct?

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

(B) (i) and (ii) only

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

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

Passage 2

A farmer-producer company in Jagtial has exactly 40 members. Its annual survey reports the statements below. In them, 'most X are Y' means that more than half of the X are Y; 'few X are Y' means that at least one, but fewer than half, of the X are Y; and 'some' means at least one. (1) Most members grow turmeric. (2) Most members own a borewell. (3) Every member who uses drip irrigation grows turmeric. (4) Few turmeric growers use drip irrigation. (5) Every borewell owner who grows turmeric uses drip irrigation. (6) Every tractor owner owns a borewell, but no tractor owner grows turmeric. (7) Few borewell owners own a tractor. Each

statement is exactly true. Nothing else is known about the members, and a member may belong to any combination of these groups that the statements allow.

9. What is the least possible number of members who both grow turmeric and own a borewell?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 10

10. What is the greatest possible number of tractor owners?

(A) 19

(B) 10

(C) 9

(D) 14

11. What is the greatest possible number of borewell owners?

(A) 29

(B) 30

(C) 39

(D) 40

12. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) Most turmeric growers do not own a borewell.

(B) Most borewell owners do not grow turmeric.

(C) Some members neither grow turmeric nor own a borewell.

(D) Some drip-irrigation users do not own a borewell.

13. What is the greatest possible number of turmeric growers?

(A) 39

(B) 38

(C) 37

(D) 21

14. What is the least possible number of turmeric growers who do not use drip irrigation?

(A) 1

(B) 10

(C) 21

(D) 11

15. Which one of the following, if added to the survey, would make the statements impossible to satisfy together?

(A) Most borewell owners grow turmeric.

(B) Exactly 15 members own a tractor.

(C) Every member who does not grow turmeric owns a borewell.

(D) No drip-irrigation user lacks a borewell.

16. Consider four statements. (i) Few members own a tractor. (ii) Few members use drip irrigation. (iii) Most members who do not grow turmeric own a borewell. (iv) Most members who do not grow turmeric own a tractor. Which of them must be true?

(A) (i) and (ii) only

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

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

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

Passage 3

Seven officers of a Medak district flood-relief control room, Mounika, Naveen, Padmaja, Rajesh, Sumalatha, Tarun and Vasanthi, sit in a row of chairs numbered 1 to 7; 'to the left' means towards chair 1 and 'to the right' towards chair 7. Each officer is in exactly one team, Medical or Logistics; only Logistics officers can hold Communications duty. 'Most X are Y' means more than half of the X are Y; 'few X are Y' means at least one, but fewer than half, of the X are Y. The duty chart sets five rules: (R1) Most of the seven officers are in Logistics. (R2) Few Logistics officers are Communications officers. (R3) Medical officers sit only in odd-numbered chairs. (R4) No two Communications officers sit next to each other. (R5) Every Logistics officer who is not a Communications officer sits next to at least one Medical officer. It is also known that Rajesh is a Communications officer; Vasanthi, a Medical officer, sits in chair 7; Naveen sits immediately to the right of Padmaja, and both are in Logistics; Mounika sits two chairs to the left of Tarun; and Sumalatha sits two chairs to the left of Rajesh.

17. Who sits in chair 4?

(A) Tarun

(B) Mounika

(C) Naveen

(D) Sumalatha

18. How many of the seven officers are in the Medical team?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 2

(D) 1

19. Which one of the following could be removed on its own, with the whole arrangement (chairs, teams and Communications duty) still fixed uniquely by what remains?

(A) R4

(B) R2

(C) R5

(D) The fact that Mounika sits two chairs to the left of Tarun

20. Suppose R2 were replaced by 'Exactly one Logistics officer is a Communications officer', with everything else unchanged. Which one of the following would then be true?

(A) The arrangement would be unchanged.

(B) Rajesh would sit in chair 3.

(C) Exactly two arrangements would be possible.

(D) No arrangement could satisfy all the conditions.

21. Suppose Tarun were also given Communications duty, with every chair and team unchanged. Which of the five rules would then be broken?

(A) R2 only

(B) R4 only

(C) R2 and R4 only

(D) R2, R4 and R5

22. Suppose the fact that Sumalatha sits two chairs to the left of Rajesh were withdrawn, with everything else unchanged. How many complete arrangements (chairs, teams and duty) would then be possible?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

23. Which one of the following must be true?

(A) Some Medical officer sits next to a Communications officer.

(B) Every Logistics officer in an even-numbered chair sits next to a Communications officer.

(C) Most Logistics officers sit to the left of Sumalatha.

(D) No Communications officer sits at an end of the row.

24. Consider four statements. (i) Every officer in an odd-numbered chair is either a Medical officer or a Communications officer. (ii) Most of the officers seated to the right of Mounika are Medical officers. (iii) Few Medical officers sit at an end of the row. (iv) Every Communications officer sits exactly two chairs away from a Medical officer. Which statements are correct?

(A) (i) and (iv) only

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

(C) (i) and (ii) only

(D) (iv) only

ANSWER KEY

1. (C)

The key to the whole set is the direction rule. An outer-rim volunteer faces the pond, so his or her left is the clockwise direction (seen from above) and right is anticlockwise. An inner-rim volunteer faces outward, so for him or her right is clockwise and left is anticlockwise. Inner bench k faces outer chair 2k, so moving one inner bench moves the faced chair by two outer chairs. Solving: place Kiran on an inner bench facing outer chair 0, Divya (note 1). Chaitanya is second to Kiran's right on the inner rim, so he is on the opposite bench and faces outer chair 4 (note 2). Harika is to Divya's right, which is anticlockwise: outer chair 7 (note 4). Jyothi is to the left of whoever faces Chaitanya, that is clockwise of chair 4: chair 5 (note 3). Ganesh and Lalitha face no one, so they take odd chairs, and the only odd chairs left are 1 and 3. Lalitha is immediately to Aruna's left, so Aruna is immediately anticlockwise of Lalitha. If Lalitha were in chair 1, Aruna would be in chair 0, which is Divya's; so Lalitha is in chair 3, Aruna in chair 2 and Ganesh in chair 1. Eswari is on the inner rim, and the remaining inner benches face chairs 2 and 6. Chair 6 is a neighbour of Harika (chair 7), so by note 7 Eswari faces chair 2, Aruna. Now the people still to be placed are Bhaskar, Faheem and Imran, with seats left: outer chairs 4 and 6 and the inner bench facing chair 6. Note 8: Bhaskar faces the person second to the left of Faheem. If Faheem took the free inner bench, the person second to his left would be Eswari on the opposite bench, and Bhaskar would have to face her from chair 2, which is Aruna's. So Faheem is in an outer chair. If Faheem were in chair 6, second to his left is chair 0 (Divya), whom Kiran faces, not Bhaskar. So Faheem is in chair 4, second to his left is chair 6, and that is Imran, with Bhaskar on the inner bench facing him. Final arrangement (seats taken clockwise as seen from above). Outer rim: Divya, Ganesh, Aruna, Lalitha, Faheem, Jyothi, Imran, Harika. Inner rim: Kiran faces Divya, Eswari faces Aruna, Chaitanya faces Faheem, Bhaskar faces Imran; Ganesh, Lalitha, Jyothi and Harika face no one. Bhaskar faces Imran.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Reads 'second to the left of Faheem' anticlockwise, as if Faheem were facing outward, landing on chair 2 (Aruna). (B) Takes only one step to Faheem's left (Jyothi), who in any case faces no one. (D) Puts Faheem in chair 6 without checking that the person second to his left, Divya, is already faced by Kiran.

2. (B)

Chaitanya faces Faheem in chair 4; Ganesh is in chair 1. For outer-rim volunteers clockwise means moving to their left, chair 1 to chair 2 to chair 3 to chair 4. The volunteers passed are Aruna and Lalitha: 2.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Moves anticlockwise (Divya, Harika, Imran, Jyothi), treating clockwise as each person's right. (C) Counts Faheem himself among those 'passed'. (D) Goes anticlockwise and also counts Faheem.

3. (C)

Eswari faces Aruna (chair 2). Aruna faces the pond, so her left is clockwise: chair 3, Lalitha. Lalitha's right is anticlockwise: one step chair 2 (Aruna), two steps chair 1 (Ganesh), three steps chair 0 (Divya). Answer: Divya.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Uses the inner-rim (outward-facing) convention for outer-rim people: Aruna's 'left' becomes chair 1 and three steps 'right' from there lands on chair 4, Faheem. (B) Stops after two steps. (D) Skips the 'immediately to the left' step and counts three places to the right from Aruna herself, reaching chair 7.

4. (D)

An inner-rim volunteer faces outward, so his or her left is anticlockwise. Eswari moves from the bench facing chair 2 to the bench facing chair 0. One inner bench corresponds to two outer chairs. She now faces Divya.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Moves Eswari clockwise, applying the outer-rim convention, so she faces chair 4, Faheem. (B) Forgets that facing pairs change when the bench changes. (C) Moves her by one outer chair (clockwise) instead of one bench, so that she seems to face chair 3, Lalitha, a chair that no bench faces.

5. (D)

Without note (7), four arrangements survive: Eswari may sit on the inner rim facing Aruna or facing Bhaskar, or on the outer rim in chair 4 or chair 6. In all four, Divya, Ganesh, Aruna, Lalitha, Jyothi, Harika, Kiran and Chaitanya keep the same seats, but Aruna's and Chaitanya's partners change (Aruna may face Eswari, Faheem or Imran; Chaitanya may face Faheem, Eswari or Imran). The facing status stays certain for Kiran and Divya (always facing each other) and for Ganesh, Lalitha, Jyothi and Harika (always facing no one): 6.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Counts the eight volunteers whose seats are fixed, forgetting that a fixed seat does not fix who sits opposite. (B) Counts only the four who face no one. (C) Counts only the Kiran–Divya pair.

6. (B)

On the inner rim there are four benches, so moving two places either way reaches the same opposite bench: Chaitanya is second to Kiran's right and Kiran is second to Chaitanya's right. On the eight-chair outer rim, two places to the right and two places to the left are different chairs, so no outer pair can be mutual.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Divya is second to Aruna's right, but second to Divya's right is Imran: the relation holds only one way. (C) Imran is second to Divya's right, but second to Imran's right is Faheem: one way only. (D) Ganesh and Jyothi are four chairs apart.

7. (C)

Chaitanya's bench faces chair 4. Outer-rim volunteers face the pond, so their left is clockwise: each moves from chair k to chair k + 3. The person arriving at chair 4 comes from chair 1, Ganesh.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Moves everyone three chairs anticlockwise, so chair 7 (Harika) arrives at chair 4. (B) Ignores the move. (D) Moves everyone one chair instead of three.

8. (A)

(i) Correct: Harika's left is clockwise, chair 7 to chair 0 (Divya) to chair 1 (Ganesh) to chair 2 (Aruna); two people between. (ii) Correct: Jyothi is immediately left of Faheem, so Faheem is immediately right of Jyothi (the relation simply reversed). (iii) Wrong: Kiran faces outward, so his right is clockwise, the bench of Eswari; Bhaskar is on his left. (iv) Correct: on a four-bench rim second to the right is the opposite bench, and Eswari is opposite Bhaskar.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Rejects (iv) by counting two places on the outer-rim pattern. (C) Accepts (iii) by giving Kiran the outer-rim convention, and rejects (i) by counting anticlockwise from Harika (four between). (D) Accepts (iii) and rejects (ii), thinking that 'left of' cannot be turned into 'right of'.

9. (C)

Label the regions. Because drip users all grow turmeric (3), turmeric-growing borewell owners all use drip (5), and tractor owners own a borewell and do not grow turmeric (6), every member falls into one of six groups: turmeric only (a); turmeric and drip, no borewell (b); turmeric, borewell and drip (c); borewell only (d); borewell and tractor (e); none of these (f). Then turmeric $T = a + b + c$ is at least 21; borewell $B = c + d + e$ is at least 21; drip $D = b + c$ satisfies $1 \le D$ and $2D < T$; tractor $R = e$ satisfies $1 \le R$ and $2R < B$. The key consequence: $c \le D < T/2$, so turmeric growers who own a borewell are always fewer than half of the turmeric growers. At least 21 grow turmeric and at least 21 own a borewell, out of 40, so the two groups must share at least $21 + 21 - 40 = 2$ members. Two is achievable, for example $a = 19$, $c = 2$, $d = 9$, $e = 10$ ($T = 21$, $B = 21$, $D = 2$, $R = 10$). Answer: 2.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Applies the rule that two particular statements give no conclusion, forgetting that 'most' of the same 40 members forces an overlap. (B) Concludes only 'some', that is at least one, without counting. (D) Gives the ceiling on the overlap ($c \le D \le 10$ when $T = 21$) instead of the floor.

10. (D)

Tractor owners lie in group e. Statement (7) needs $2e < B$, that is $e < c + d$. Turmeric is grown by at least 21, so $d + e \le 19$, and $c \le D < T/2$ gives $c \le 10$ (best when $T = 21$, with all of D inside the borewell group). Take $T = 21$ with $c = 10$, and $d + e = 19$. Then $e < 10 + (19 - e)$, so $2e < 29$ and $e \le 14$. With $e = 14$, $d = 5$: $B = 29$, and 14 is fewer than half of 29. Answer: 14.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Uses only the fact that tractor owners do not grow turmeric (at most $40 - 21 = 19$), ignoring statement (7). (B) Applies 'fewer than half of the borewell owners' to the minimum 21 borewell owners, getting 10, without noticing B can be larger. (C) Takes 'fewer than half' of the 19 non-growers.

11. (A)

$B = c + (d + e)$. The borewell owners who grow turmeric (c) all use drip, so $c \le D < T/2$. The borewell owners who do not grow turmeric number at most $40 - T$. So $B < T/2 + 40 - T = 40 - T/2$. With T at least 21: $B < 29.5$, so $B \le 29$. It is reached with $T = 21$, $c = 10$, $d + e = 19$ (for example $a = 11$, $c = 10$, $d = 5$, $e = 14$).

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Rounds the bound 29.5 up instead of taking the largest whole number below it. (C) Ignores statements (4) and (5) and keeps only one non-borewell turmeric grower. (D) Assumes 'most' allows everyone.

12. (A)

Turmeric growers who own a borewell all use drip irrigation (5), and drip users are fewer than half of the turmeric growers (4). So fewer than half of the turmeric growers own a borewell, which means more than half do not: (A) must be true. (B) fails when, for example, T = 37 and only 3 borewell owners do not grow turmeric out of 21. (C) fails when every member is in one of the two groups (f = 0 is possible). (D) fails when every drip user owns a borewell (b = 0 is possible).

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Mirrors the true statement onto the borewell group, where no similar ceiling exists. (C) Assumes 'most' + 'most' must leave someone outside both. (D) Reasons that because few turmeric growers own a borewell, drip users must spill outside it; but all drip users can be inside the borewell group.

13. (C)

At least 21 own a borewell, and at most 40 − T of them do not grow turmeric, so $c \geq 21 - (40 - T) = T - 19$. But $c \leq D < T/2$. So $T - 19 < T/2$, giving $T < 38$: T is at most 37. It is reached with T = 37, c = 18 = D, d + e = 3 (for example d = 2, e = 1), and B = 21.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Leaves just one tractor owner outside the turmeric group and ignores statements (4) and (5). (B) Reads 'fewer than half' as 'at most half', giving $T - 19 \leq T/2$, $T \leq 38$. (D) Gives the least number, not the greatest.

14. (D)

Turmeric growers without drip are $a = T - D$. Since $D < T/2$, $a > T/2$, and T is at least 21, so $a > 10.5$: $a \geq 11$. With T = 21 and D = 10, a = 11 exactly.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Reads 'few' as merely 'some', so that nearly all growers could use drip. (B) Gives the largest possible number of drip users (10) instead of the remainder. (C) Forgets that some growers may use drip and gives the whole turmeric group.

15. (B)

From the earlier analysis the greatest possible number of tractor owners is 14, so 'exactly 15' cannot hold: (B). (A) is possible: T = 23, c = 11 = D, B = 21, d + e = 10 (11 is more than half of 21 and fewer than half of 23). (C) is possible with f = 0. (D) is possible with b = 0.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Looks like a clash with 'few turmeric growers use drip', but 'few' is measured against turmeric growers and 'most' against borewell owners, two different bases. (C) Assumes someone must be outside both groups. (D) Confuses 'drip users own a borewell' with 'borewell owners use drip'.

16. (B)

(i) Must: tractor owners are at least 1 and at most 14, fewer than 20. (ii) Must: drip users are at least 1 and at most 18 ($D < T/2$ and $T \leq 37$). (iii) Must: non-growers number $40 - T$; borewell owners among them are $B - c \geq 21 - c$, and $c < T/2$, so they exceed $21 - T/2$, which is more than half of $40 - T$ (that is, $20 - T/2$). (iv) Not necessarily: with T = 21 and only one tractor owner, 1 of 19 non-growers own one.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Rejects (iii) because it is not stated directly; it follows from the borewell floor and the drip ceiling together. (C) Rejects (i), thinking the tractor ceiling is 19, and accepts (iv) from a single example. (D) Accepts (iv) from the maximum case (14 of 19) without checking a minimum case.

17. (B)

Step 1 (from R3 and R5): Medical officers occupy only odd chairs, so every even chair holds a Logistics officer. An officer in an odd chair has only even-chair neighbours, so a Logistics officer in an odd chair has no Medical neighbour and, by R5, must be a Communications officer. Step 2 (counting with R1 and R2): let m be the number of Medical officers, all in odd chairs. The other $4 - m$ odd chairs hold Communications officers, so the Communications count c is at least $4 - m$, while R2 needs $c < (7 - m)/2$. m = 3 gives c = 1; m = 2 gives c = 2; m = 1 would need $c \geq 3$ and $c < 3$, impossible; m = 4 leaves only three Logistics officers, against R1. Step 3: if m = 3, the only Communications officer is Rajesh, yet Padmaja and Naveen are adjacent Logistics officers, one of whom must sit in an odd chair and so be a Communications officer; contradiction. So m = 2 and c = 2, and the two Communications officers are exactly the two Logistics officers in odd chairs. Step 4: Rajesh (Communications) and one of Padmaja/Naveen are those two. Sumalatha sits two chairs left of Rajesh, in an odd chair; she is not a Communications officer, so she is Medical. With Vasanthi in chair 7, (Sumalatha,

Rajesh) is (1, 3) or (3, 5). In the case (1, 3), the Padmaja–Naveen pair must use chair 5: Padmaja 4, Naveen 5 leaves chairs 2 and 6 for Mounika and Tarun, which are not two apart; Padmaja 5, Naveen 6 gives Mounika 2, Tarun 4, but then Tarun has neighbours Rajesh and Padmaja, no Medical officer, breaking R5. In the case (3, 5), chair 1 must hold Padmaja (Naveen is to her right), Naveen 2, and Mounika 4, Tarun 6. Final row: 1 Padmaja (Logistics, Communications), 2 Naveen (Logistics), 3 Sumalatha (Medical), 4 Mounika (Logistics), 5 Rajesh (Logistics, Communications), 6 Tarun (Logistics), 7 Vasanthi (Medical). Check R5: Naveen and Mounika sit next to Sumalatha, Tarun next to Vasanthi. Chair 4: Mounika.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Stops at the case Sumalatha 1, Rajesh 3, which gives Tarun chair 4 but breaks R5 (Tarun would have no Medical neighbour). (C) Assumes the Padmaja–Naveen pair sits in the middle. (D) Assumes the Medical officer Sumalatha can take an even chair.

18. (C)

Step 2 of the solution: each Logistics officer in an odd chair must be a Communications officer, so with m Medical officers there are at least 4 − m Communications officers, and R2 requires fewer than (7 − m)/2. Only m = 2 or 3 survive, and m = 3 fails because the adjacent Logistics pair Padmaja–Naveen forces a second Communications officer. So m = 2: Sumalatha and Vasanthi.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Stops at m = 3 without testing it against the Padmaja–Naveen fact. (B) Fills all four odd chairs with Medical officers, which leaves only three Logistics officers and breaks R1. (D) Takes m = 1, which would need at least three Communications officers out of six.

19. (A)

R4 adds nothing: the Communications officers turn out to be exactly the Logistics officers in odd chairs, and odd chairs are never next to each other. Without R2 three arrangements survive (for example, Mounika and Tarun can then be Medical in chairs 3 and 5 with Sumalatha and Rajesh in chairs 4 and 6). Without R5 there are 41 arrangements. Without the Mounika–Tarun fact, Rajesh 1, Mounika 2, Sumalatha 3, Tarun 4, Padmaja 5, Naveen 6, Vasanthi 7 also works. Answer: R4.

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Assumes R2 is redundant because the count of Communications officers was fixed by other steps; without the 'fewer than half' limit, a third Communications officer becomes possible. (C) Overlooks that R5 is what forces every odd-chair Logistics officer into Communications. (D) Misses that this fact is what rules out the second row.

20. (D)

With exactly one Communications officer (Rajesh), there can be only one Logistics officer in an odd chair, so three odd chairs hold Medical officers. But Padmaja and Naveen are adjacent Logistics officers, so one of them sits in an odd chair and, by R5, would need to be a second Communications officer. The conditions cannot all be met.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Thinks the count of Communications officers plays no part in the solution. (B) Places Rajesh in an odd chair with Medical officers on both sides, forgetting the Padmaja–Naveen pair. (C) Counts the two (Sumalatha, Rajesh) placements without checking R5.

21. (C)

There would be three Communications officers among five Logistics officers; three is not fewer than half of five, so R2 fails. Tarun (chair 6) would sit next to Rajesh (chair 5), so R4 fails. R5 now applies only to Naveen and Mounika, both next to Sumalatha, so it still holds. R1 and R3 are unaffected.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Forgets to check adjacency. (B) Treats 3 out of 5 as 'few'. (D) Thinks Tarun still needs a Medical neighbour under R5, which does not apply to Communications officers (and he has Vasanthi anyway).

22. (B)

Steps 1 to 3 still hold: two Medical officers, two Communications officers in odd chairs. Without the Sumalatha fact, two rows satisfy everything: the original one, and Rajesh 1 (Communications), Mounika 2, Sumalatha 3 (Medical), Tarun 4, Padmaja 5 (Communications), Naveen 6, Vasanthi 7. Answer: 2.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Assumes the remaining facts still fix the row. (C) Includes a row in which a Logistics officer has no Medical neighbour. (D) Counts arrangements without checking R5 in each.

23. (B)

Even chairs: Naveen (2) is next to Padmaja (1), Mounika (4) and Tarun (6) are next to Rajesh (5): every even-chair Logistics officer has a Communications neighbour, so (B) is true. (A) is false: Sumalatha's neighbours are Naveen and Mounika; Vasanthi's is Tarun. (C) is false: only Padmaja and Naveen, 2 of 5. (D) is false: Padmaja is in chair 1.

Why the other options are wrong: (A) Assumes Communications and Medical officers must meet because both are in odd chairs, but odd chairs are never adjacent. (C) Counts all officers to Sumalatha's left (2 of 2) instead of comparing with all five Logistics officers. (D) Forgets that chair 1 is an end.

24. (A)

(i) Correct: chairs 1, 3, 5, 7 hold Padmaja (Communications), Sumalatha (Medical), Rajesh (Communications), Vasanthi (Medical). (ii) Wrong: to Mounika's right are Rajesh, Tarun and Vasanthi; only 1 of 3 is Medical. (iii) Wrong: one of the two Medical officers (Vasanthi) is at an end; one is exactly half, and 'few' requires fewer than half. (iv) Correct: Padmaja (1) is two from Sumalatha (3); Rajesh (5) is two from Sumalatha (3) and from Vasanthi (7).

Why the other options are wrong: (B) Accepts (iii), treating 'one of two' as 'few' and forgetting the strict 'fewer than half'. (C) Accepts (ii) by counting Medical officers to Mounika's right among all seven, or by including Sumalatha. (D) Rejects (i), thinking an odd chair could hold an ordinary Logistics officer.



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