02

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS · LECTURE 02 OF 05

Double Row — Two Parallel Rows

Two-row grammar · Cross-row clues · Per-row inversion

DOUBLE ROW SEATING — TWO PARALLEL ROWS

AGENDA · 75 MIN

What we will cover today

01 **The grammar of seating**
Direction conventions and row notation

02 **Left-right inversion**
The #1 trap student fall into

03 **Neighbour clues, read precisely**
Immediate · second · third · between

04 **Fix-first method**
Start from the most certain clue

05 **Worked demos + 10 live examples**
Faculty solves on the right half

06 **Homework & next class**
Practice 01 · L2 = double row

PART 01

I

The Frame

Two parallel rows, two arrows.
Cross-row clue grammar.
Per-row inversion.

CONCEPT · THE FRAME

Two parallel rows, two arrows

- **Draw both rows stacked**
  Top row above, bottom row below, with their own facing arrows
- **Default: rows face each other**
  Row 1 faces South ↓ · Row 2 faces North ↑
- **Same-row vs cross-row clues**
  Read 'in same row' / 'sits opposite' precisely
- **End-of-row is per row**
  Each row has its own left end and right end

MEMORISE

Label both arrows BEFORE placing anyone. Row 1's left and Row 2's left point opposite ways on paper.

CONCEPT · CROSS-ROW CLUES

Opposite, diagonal, same row

- 'X sits opposite Y'
  Directly across — same column, different row
- 'X sits diagonally opposite Y'
  Off by one column AND in the other row
- 'X faces Y'
  Same as 'opposite' — both must be facing each other
- 'X and Y are in the same row'
  Restricts both to the named row — no cross

READ TWICE

Half the CLAT double-row traps come from confusing 'opposite' with 'diagonally opposite'.

CONCEPT · PER-ROW INVERSION

Each row computes its own left

- Row 1 faces South → left is east on paper
  All left/right inside Row 1 flips with this arrow
- Row 2 faces North → left is west on paper
  Standard convention; matches the reader's view
- Apply both rules at the same time
  Don't import Row 2's logic into Row 1's clues
- Per-person left/right within a row
  Even in single-direction rows — never report from reader

THE TRAP

Mixing rows on left/right is the #1 mark-loser. Always: which row first, then which direction?

PART 02

II

The Method

Anchor strategy for double row.
Common student errors.

METHOD · ANCHOR STRATEGY

How to crack a double row

- **Step 1. Tag positive cross-row clues**
  Every 'opposite' clue fixes one person across both rows
- **Step 2. Anchor the most-fixed end clue**
  'X is at the left end of Row 1' is gold
- **Step 3. Propagate within each row**
  Apply same-row clues in the row you've anchored
- **Step 4. Cross over via opposite clues**
  An anchored person plus 'opposite' places the other row
- **Step 5. Final-check sweep — both rows**
  Verify every clue against the full diagram

DOUBLE ROW SEATING — TWO PARALLEL ROWS

TIMING

Double-row sets run hotter than single-row. Target 6 min for diagram + 3 min riders. Restart if diagram crosses 4 min.

METHOD · COMMON ERRORS

What students get wrong

- **Drawing one row instead of two**
  Skim-reading the prompt — read 'two parallel rows' explicitly
- **Importing Row 1 facing onto Row 2**
  Each row has its OWN arrow; label both first
- **Confusing 'opposite' and 'diagonally opposite'**
  Count the column offset before placing
- **Forgetting which row contains which person**
  On every clue: which row? Then which position?
- **Missing the final-check sweep across both rows**
  The CLAT trap that costs 1-2 marks per set

CLASS HABIT

Label both arrows first. No arrows on both rows, no answer.

PART 03

III Live Solving

Twelve examples.
Left = problem · Right = your canvas.
Faculty asks the riders orally.

EXAMPLE 01

5+5 basic — opposite-facing

- Two rows of 5: P-T face South, A-E face North.
- Each in Row 1 sits opposite one in Row 2.
- P sits at the left end of Row 1.
- A sits opposite to P.
- B is to the immediate right of A.
- R sits opposite to B.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 02

5+5 cross-row cascade

- Two rows of 5 face each other.
- J-N face South in Row 1; V, W, X, Y, Z face North in Row 2.
- K sits at the right end of Row 1.
- X sits opposite to K.
- L sits to K's immediate left.
- M sits opposite to Y; Y is third to W's right.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 03

6+6 with profession overlay

- Twelve people in two rows of 6 face each other.
- Doctors face North; engineers face South.
- Anil (engineer) sits at left end of his row.
- Bina (doctor) sits opposite to Anil.
- Chetan is third to Anil's right; Chetan faces South.
- Deepak (doctor) sits opposite to Chetan.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 04

5+5 + colour combo

- Two rows of 5 each face each other.
- Each person likes one distinct colour.
- Red-fan sits at left end of Row 1.
- Blue-fan sits opposite to Red-fan.
- Green-fan is second to Red-fan's right.
- Yellow-fan is to Green-fan's immediate left.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 05

6+6 with diagonal clues

- Two rows of 6 face each other.
- P sits opposite to W; Q is W's right neighbour.
- R sits diagonally opposite to W.
- S sits at right end of Row 1.
- T is to S's immediate left.
- U sits opposite to T.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 06

5+5 — same-direction rows

- Two rows of 5 each — both rows face North.
- P sits at left end of Row 1; A at left end of Row 2.
- P sits in front of A (same column).
- Q is to P's immediate right; B is in front of Q.
- C is to B's right; R sits in front of C.
- Exactly one person sits between P and R.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 07

5+5 — anchor-poor set

- Two rows of 5 face each other; no end is named.
- Anchor with opposite-clues only.
- A is opposite to P; B is opposite to Q.
- P and Q sit at the two ends of Row 1.
- C sits between A and B in Row 2.
- R sits to A's immediate right; S sits opposite to R.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 08

7+7 — heavy CLAT set

- Two rows of 7: P-V face South; A-G face North.
- T sits at the centre of Row 1.
- D sits opposite to T.
- P is third to T's left; E is opposite to P.
- B is at the right end of Row 2.
- Q sits opposite to B; R is to Q's immediate left.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 09

5+5 — mixed within row

- Two rows of 5 each.
- Row 1 — three face N, two face S (mixed).
- Row 2 — all face North.
- P faces North in Row 1; P is at the left end.
- Q faces South in Row 1; Q is opposite to A.
- R is third to P's right (P's perspective).

WORKING

EXAMPLE 10

6+6 + day-of-week combo

- Two rows of 6 face each other.
- Each person attends class on a different weekday.
- Monday-attendee sits at left end of Row 1.
- Friday-attendee sits opposite to Monday-attendee.
- Wednesday-attendee is third to Monday's right.
- Tuesday-attendee is to Friday's immediate left.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 11

5+5 reverse — Row 2 first

- Two rows of 5 face each other.
- Row 2 has the most fixed anchors.
- A is at left end of Row 2; E is at right end.
- B is to A's immediate right; D is to E's immediate left.
- C sits at the centre of Row 2.
- P (in Row 1) sits opposite to C.

WORKING

EXAMPLE 12

PYQ-style 5+5 capstone

- Two rows of 5 each. Row 1 faces South; Row 2 faces North.
- P at the left end of Row 1; A opposite to P.
- Q is second to P's right; B is opposite to Q.
- R sits between Q and T in the same row.
- S is at right end of Row 1.
- D is immediate left of E in Row 2; E opposite to R.

WORKING

PART 04

IV Wrap & Homework

Recap the five drills.
Pick up Practice 02 on your way out.

RECAP & HOMEWORK

What we drilled today

- ✓ Linear grammar locked
- ✓ Left-right inversion drilled
- ✓ Fix-first method
- ✓ Nth-to-the-left counting
- ✓ Final-check sweep

HOMEWORK

Practice Sheet 01

24 questions · 24 minutes

+1 / –0.25 · Target ≥ 18/24

NEXT · L3 · CIRCULAR + SQUARE