

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

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

DOUBLE ROW SEATING — TWO PARALLEL ROWS

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

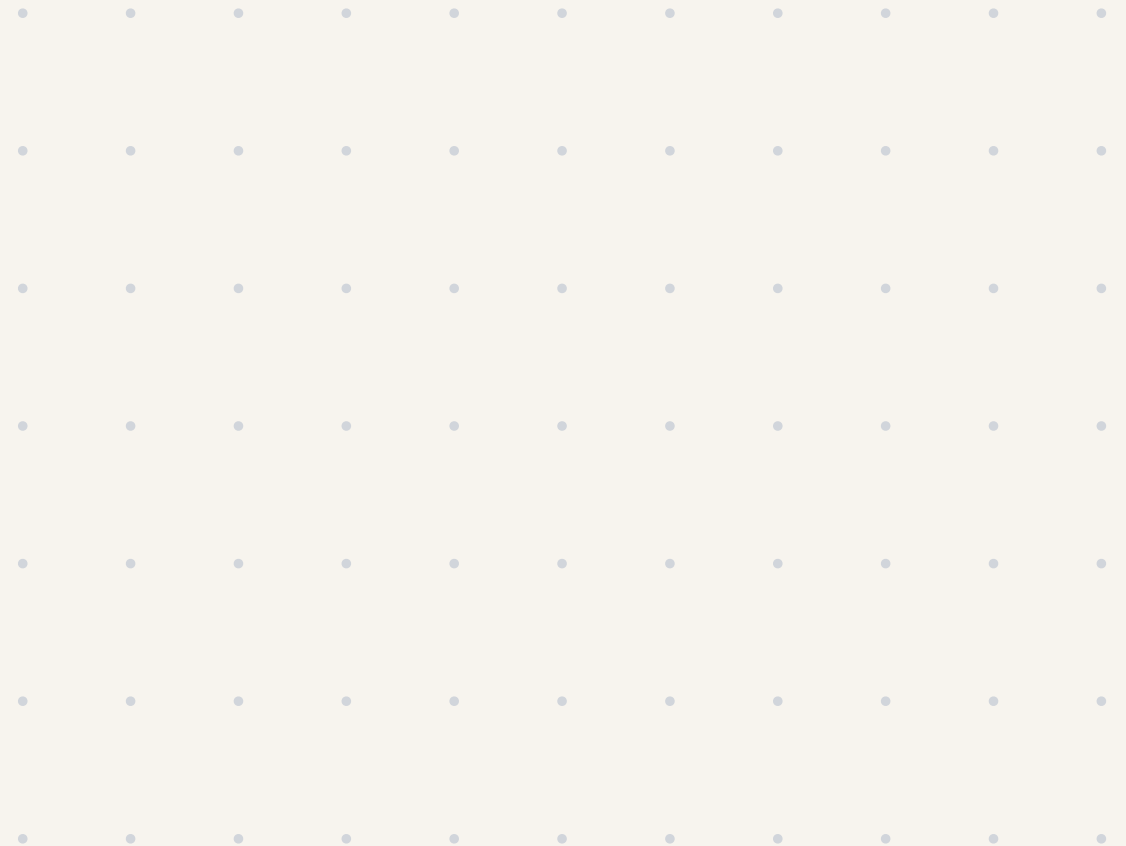


EXAMPLE 02

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

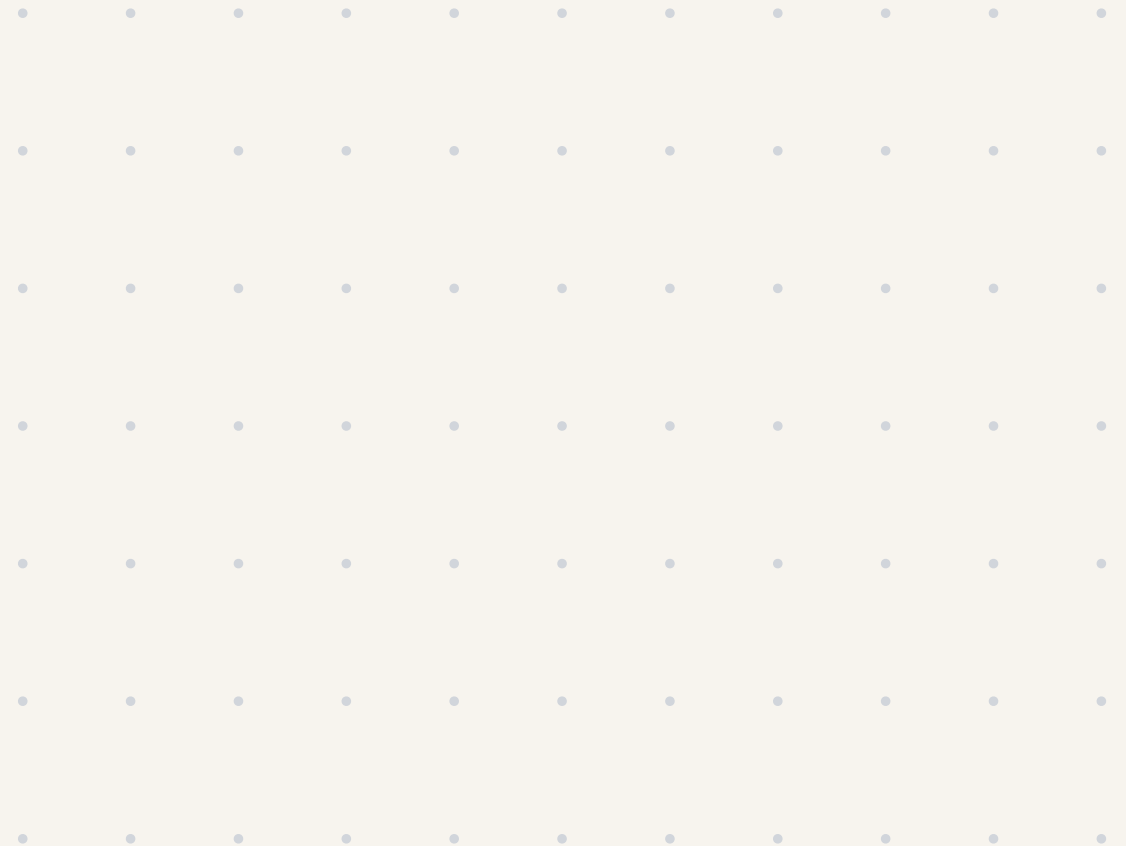


EXAMPLE 05

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

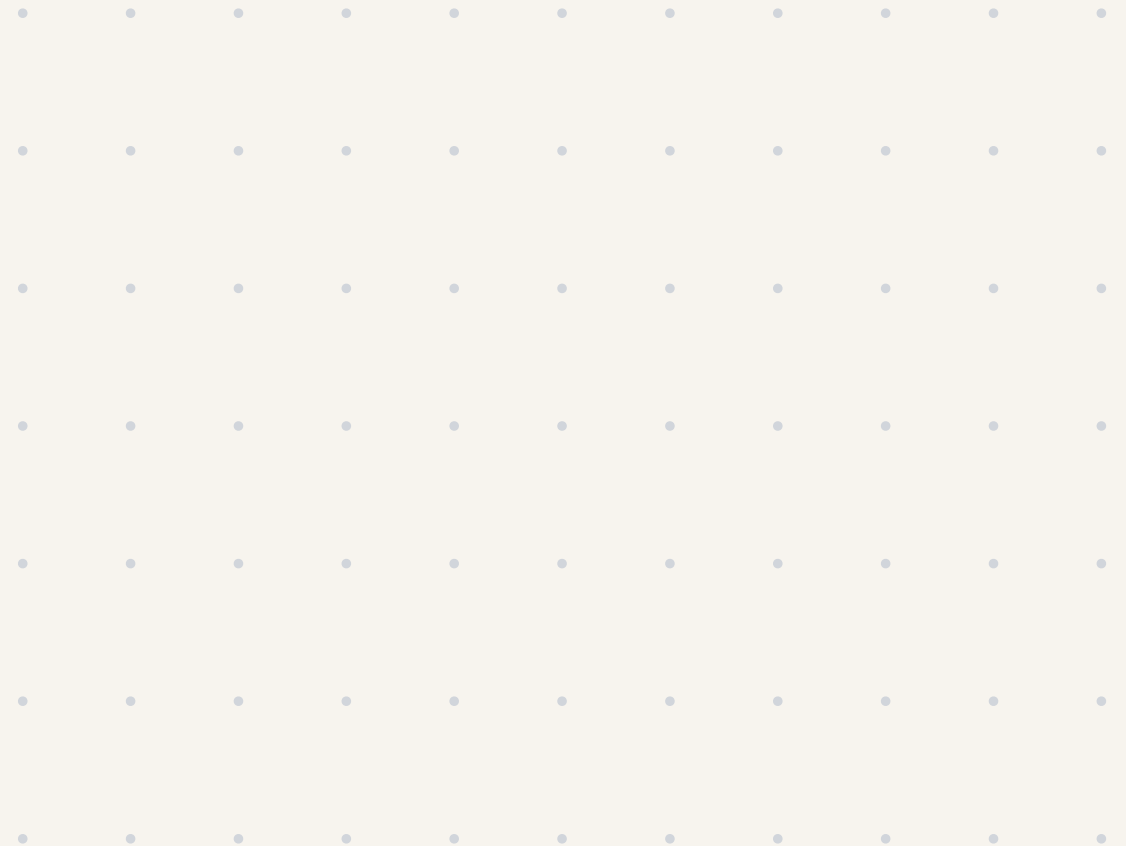


EXAMPLE 06

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

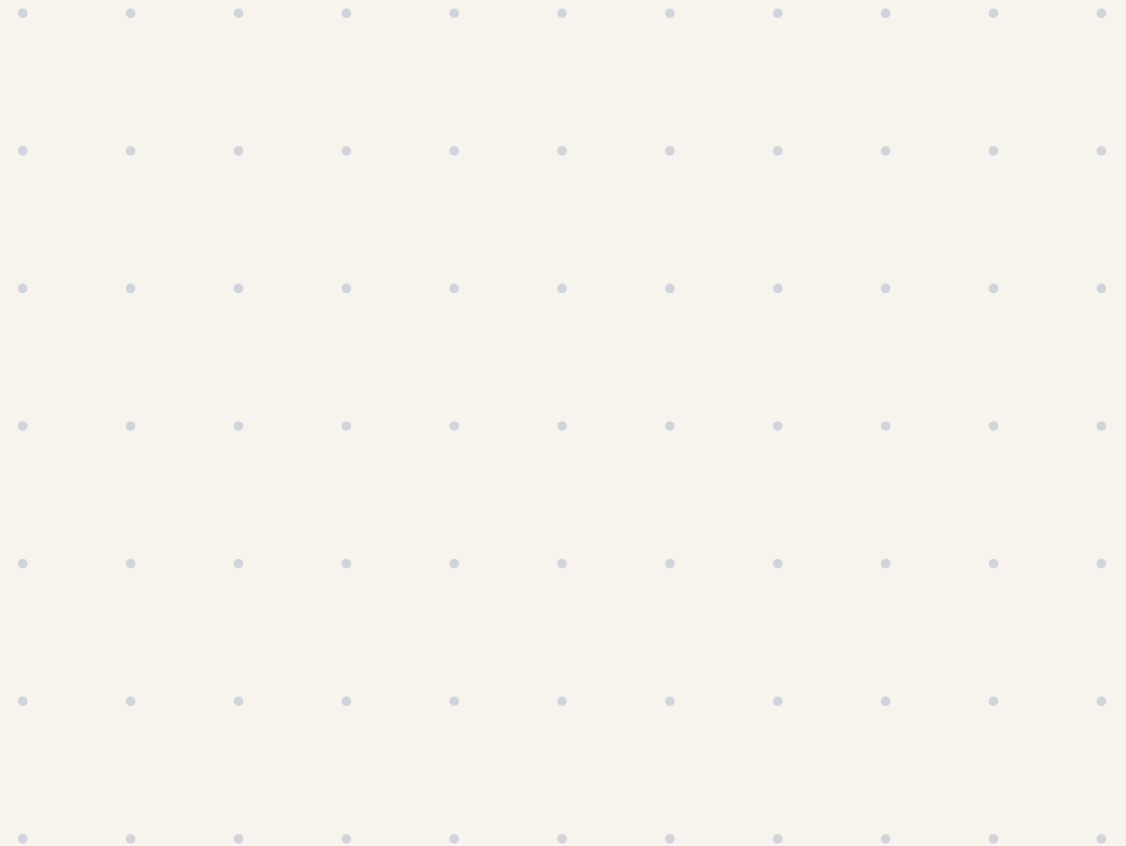


EXAMPLE 07

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

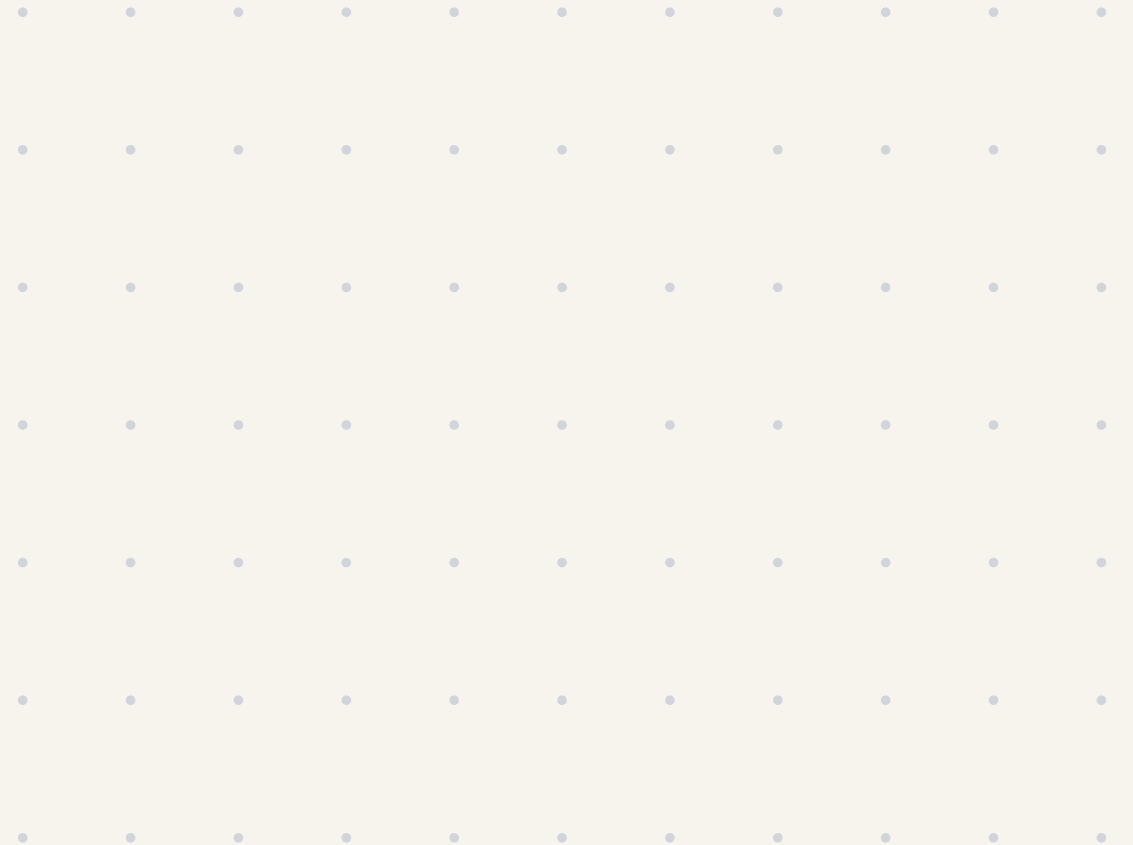


EXAMPLE 10

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 $\geq 18/24$

NEXT · L3 · CIRCULAR +
SQUARE