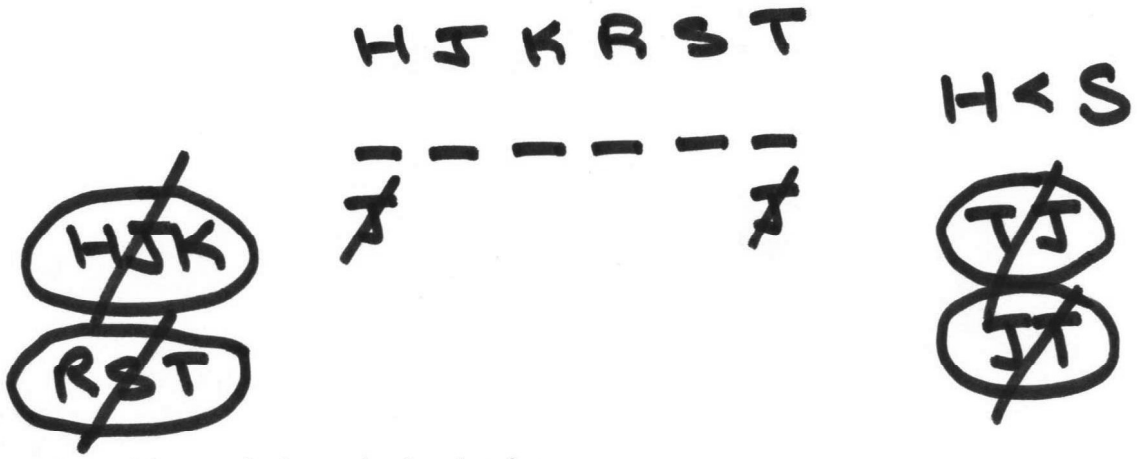
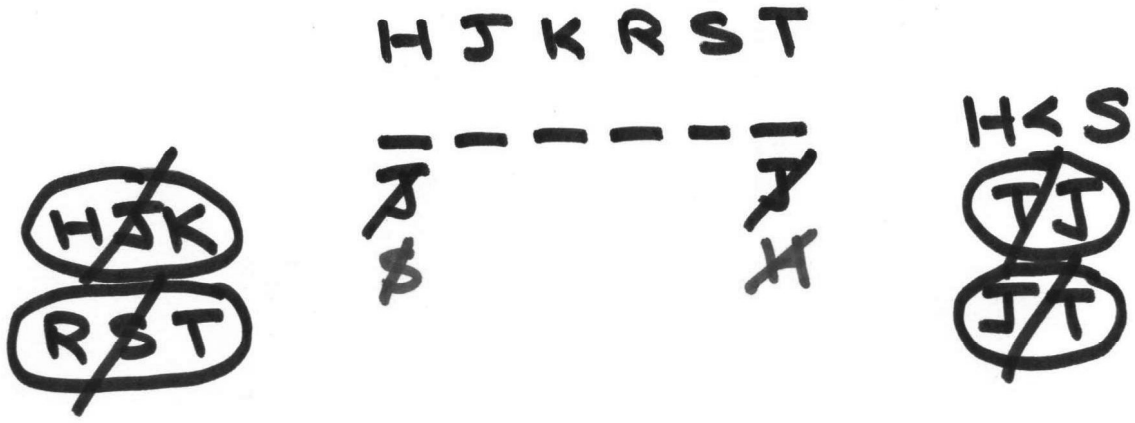
Linear Game 1 - Diagram for Solution

Step 1 - list what is being placed in order and what the positions available are:

Step 2 - translate the scenario and rules to shorthand notation



Step 3 - add any obvious derived rules



Step 4 - check answers against diagram, add new rule if question introduces it

Linear Game 1 - Analysis

1) Answer is (D)

By the process of elimination, we can rule out (A) as R, S, T cannot form three consecutive speeches. Then we eliminate (B) as J cannot be sixth. Then we eliminate (C) as JT cannot be consecutive. Finally, we can rule out option (E) as H must be before S.

2) Answer is (B)

We can obtain this answer directly since if T is placed third, J cannot be second or fourth. Taking this fact along with the original rules that J cannot be first or sixth, we see that J must be fifth.

3) Answer is (C)

By positioning S third and T fourth we have to put J second (since J cannot be next to T but also not first nor last). It follows that H must be first, since H must be before J. R cannot be fifth as that would result in S, T, and R forming three consecutive speeches, so K must be fifth.

4) Answer is (A)

Placing K first and H fifth forces S into sixth place since H must be before S. The rule that states T and J cannot be consecutive dictates that T cannot be third (as that would leave only slots 2 and 3 would be available – neither of which J could fill). Similarly J cannot be third. This leaves R to go in third place.

5) Answer is (D) - this is a time waster question

By the process of elimination, (A) cannot be true, since the 4-block H, S, R, K must start at position 2 and end at position 5 in order to keep J and T separate. But J cannot be in position 1 or 6. We know (B) is false since the H,T pair must precede the S,R,K triple (as H precedes S). This implies that the triple must occupy either positions 3 to 5, or 4 to 6, but neither one is possible as J can be neither in position 1 or 6, nor next to T.
Option (D) creates a block of four: S, R, K, J which must occupy positions 2 to 6 since S cannot occupy position 1 and J cannot occupy position 6. Now since H cannot occupy position 6 either, it must be in position 1, but that would leave T to fill position 6 and that cannot be because J and T cannot be together.

(D) is correct since H, J, S, R, K, T is a valid ordering. We can eliminate (E) since if T is immediately before S, that would mean T, S, R form a consecutive block.

6) Answer is (A)

We can see that if we put H in position 4 that leaves no position available for J. And J cannot be in position 1 or 6 anyway, now with K in position 3 and H in position 4, J cannot occupy position 2 or 5 as that would create J, K, and H in a consecutive triple.