HOW TO SOLVE LOGIC GRIDS

A Logic Grid has groups of "things". These groups can be anything; animals, colors, actions, and so on. Each "thing" can only be paired with one "thing" from each other group.

Example 1:
There are three **people (1st Group)**;
a man, a woman, and a boy.
Each person has a different piece of **fruit (2nd group)**; an apple, a strawberry, or a banana. Who has what?

🔍 ***Clue 1: The woman does not have the apple.***

1. We can place our first ✕.

🔍 ***Clue 2: The boy has the strawberry.***

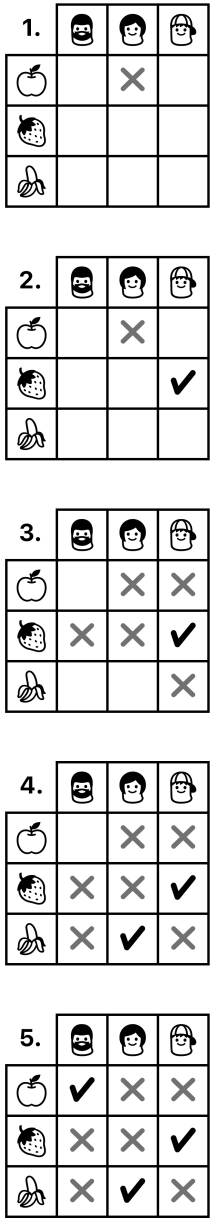
2. We can place our first ✓.

3. Now, because we know that one person *(group 1)* can have only one fruit *(group 2)*; we know the boy does not have the ✕ apple, nor the ✕ banana. We also know the strawberry does not belong to the ✕ man or the ✕ woman.

4. We can now see that the woman does not have an apple *(clue 1)*, or a strawberry *(clue 2)*. Since she must have one thing, she must have the ✓ banana.

5. We can also see that the apple doesn't belong to the woman *(clue 1)*, or the boy *(clue 2)*. Since the apple must belong to someone, it must belong to the ✓ man.

We now know which person has which fruit.

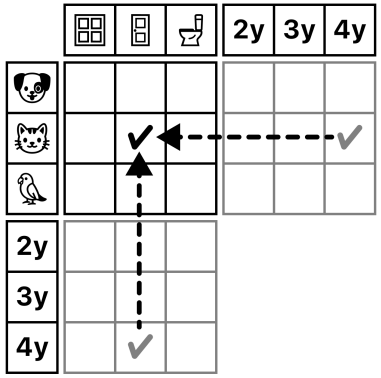


Example 2:
We can also infer pairings across groups:

There are three animals inside a house.
Each animal is 2, 3, or 4 years old.
Each animal is next to something different.
Where is each animal?

🔍 ***Clue 1: The oldest animal is next to the door.***

🔍 ***Clue 2: The cat is four years old.***



From the first and second clues, we can deduce that ✓ the cat is next to the door.

This also works for deducing ✕s across groups. For example:

🔍 ***Clue 3: The youngest animal is not next to the window.***

🔍 ***Clue 4: The bird is not two years old.***

From the third and fourth clues, we can deduce that ✕ the bird is not next to the window.

And that's it! Turn the page and start solving your first puzzle!

dung6 mat6 動物 *ANIMAL*	jing4 jung4 ci4 形容詞 *ADJECTIVE*	hau6 saang1 後生 *YOUNG*	faai3 快 *FAST*	maan6 慢 *SLOW*

caang2 sik1 橙色 *ORANGE (COLOR)*	sai3 細 *SMALL*	zek3 隻 *(A)*	zoek3 zai2 雀仔 *BIRDIE*	gai1 雞 *CHICKEN*	jyu4 魚 *FISH*

隻: Classifier for small animals, small things, and boats

saam1 zek3 sai3 dung6 mat6
三 隻 細 動 物
③ 【 】 〚 〛

saam1 zek3 dung6 mat6 jau5 m4 tung4 ge3 ngaan4 sik1 tung4 m4 tung4 ge3 jing4 jung4 ci4
三隻動物有唔同嘅顏色同唔同嘅形容詞。

mui5 zek3 dung6 mat6 hai6 me1 ngaan4 sik1、jau5 me1 jing4 jung4 ci4
每隻動物係咩顏色、有咩形容詞？

1. caang2 sik1 ge3 dung6 mat6 hai6 maan6
   橙色嘅動物係慢。
2. zoek3 zai2 hai6 luk6 sik1
   雀仔係綠色。
3. gai1 hai6 hau6 saang1
   雞係後生。
4. jyu4 m4 hai6 wong4 sik1
   魚唔係黃色。

		顏色			形容詞		
		綠色	黃色	橙色	快	後生	慢
動物	雀仔						
	雞						
	魚						
形容詞	快						
	後生						
	慢						

動物	顏色	形容詞
雀仔		
雞		
魚		

zoi3 gin3	baa1 si2	baa1 si2 zaam6	zou2	zaam6
再見	巴士	巴士站	早	站
GOODBYE	*BUS*	*BUS STOP*	*EARLY*	*STATION*

baan6 gung1 sat1	ci4	min6 baau1 pou3	dim2 zung1
辦公室	遲	麵包舖	點鐘
OFFICE	*LATE*	*BAKERY*	*O'CLOCK*

jat1 go3 ziu1 zou2 ge3 lai5 maau6 syut3 waa6

一個朝早嘅禮貌說話

①

jat1 go3 jan4 hai2 ziu1 zou2 gong2 zo2 saam1 geoi3 m4 tung4 ge3
一個人喺朝早講咗三句唔同嘅

syut3 waa6 mui5 geoi3 syut3 waa6 dou1 hai6 hai2 m4 tung4
說話。每句說話都係喺唔同

dei6 fong1 m4 tung4 si4 gaan3 gong2 ge3
地方、唔同時間講嘅。

keoi5 hai2 mui5 go3 si4 gaan3 tung4 dei6 fong1 gong2 zo2 bin1 geoi3
佢喺每個時間同地方講咗邊句

syut3 waa6
說話？

1. hai2 min6 baau1 pou3 gong2 go2 geoi3 syut3 waa6 hai6
   喺麵包舖講嗰句說話係
   do1 ze6
   「多謝」。

2. ni1 go3 jan4 gong2 m4 hou2 ji3 si1 ge3 si4 gaan3 zou2
   呢個人講「唔好意思」嘅時間，早
   gwo3 gong2 do1 ze6 ge3 si4 gaan3
   過講「多謝」嘅時間。

3. sap6 dim2 zung1 go2 zan6 ni1 go3 jan4 hai2 baan6 gung1 sat1
   十點鐘嗰陣，呢個人喺辦公室。

4. ni1 go3 jan4 gong2 zoi3 gin3 ge3 si4 gaan3 ci4 gwo3 keoi5
   呢個人講「再見」嘅時間，遲過佢
   hai2 baa1 si2 zaam6 gong2 go2 geoi3 syut3 waa6 ge3 si4 gaan3
   喺巴士站講嗰句說話嘅時間。

5. cat1 dim2 zung1 go2 zan6 ni1 go3 jan4 m4 hai2 baan6 gung1 sat1
   七點鐘嗰陣，呢個人唔喺辦公室。

		地方			說話		
		巴士站	麵包舖	辦公室	「唔好意思」	「多謝」	「再見」
時間	七點鐘						
	九點鐘						
	十點鐘						
說話	「唔好意思」						
	「多謝」						
	「再見」						

時間	地方	說話
七點鐘		
九點鐘		
十點鐘		