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PARTNER EXAM RULES :

Rules of the Partner Exam

The Partner Exam is a special written test where second-year students must form partnerships with first-year students to take the exam together.

Partner Selection Rules Each second-year student must partner with a first-year student. Partnerships are formed through the OAA app by sending a request. You can send one request per day (if rejected, you must wait 24 hours to try again). Once a partnership is accepted, it cannot be changed except for extreme cases (e.g., expulsion or serious illness). Information about a student's partner will only be updated at 8:00 AM the next day, meaning others will not know who has been chosen immediately. Exam Format The test will

cover five subjects. Each subject is worth 100 points, making a total of 500 points per student. The final score is the sum of both partners' scores. Scoring & Rewards Class Rewards (Competitive Scoring) Each class's average score (including all partnerships) determines their rank. Class points will be awarded based on ranking: 1st place → +50 class points 2nd place → +30 class points 3rd place → +10 class points 4th place → 0 class points Individual Rewards Top 5 partnerships receive 100,000 private points each. Top 30% of partnerships receive 10,000 private points each. Expulsion Rule (Failure Condition) If a partnership's total score is below 500 points, the second-year student is expelled. The first-year student loses all private points for three months but is not expelled. Anti-Cheating Rules If any student intentionally lowers their score, they will be expelled immediately. If a third party forces a student to lower their score, they will also be expelled. Special Considerations Due to three second-year expulsions, three first-years will be left without partners. Their scores will be doubled to make up for the missing partner but will still have a 5% penalty applied. Purpose of the Exam Tests academic ability and communication skills between different school years. Encourages students to negotiate and strategize when selecting partners. Designed to be one of the most difficult exams so far, with high stakes.

KIYOTAKA'S OAA ANALYSIS :

Kiyotaka's Analysis of the OAA System for the Partner Exam

Kiyotaka sees the OAA system as a brilliant mechanism due to its intricate design, which manipulates student behavior, prevents cheating, and ensures fairness while still introducing high-stakes consequences. His thought process can be broken down into three categories:

1. Convergent Thinking (Logical and Direct Conclusions) The OAA system exposes academic abilities, making it easier for students to find suitable partners. Strong students will naturally pair up, while weaker students will struggle to find partners, potentially leading to their expulsion. The random pairing mechanism ensures no student is left without a partner, but a penalty is imposed on late pairings. The rule against forced score manipulation prevents students from sabotaging others or being coerced.

These conclusions are straightforward deductions from the rules of the system.

2. Divergent Thinking (Creative and Strategic Analysis) The psychological aspect of the exam is significant. First-years are less likely to care about the well-being of their classmates, unlike second-years who have stronger bonds. This creates a strategic divide in decision-making. Since students are aware of publicly available OAA ratings, there could be hidden strategies involving deception, alliances, or secret negotiations. The school likely obscures real-time pair formations to prevent students from gauging the overall strength of other classes, adding an extra layer of uncertainty.

Kiyotaka considers not just the immediate impact of the OAA but also the psychological and social factors that influence student behavior.

3. Systematic Thinking (Understanding Hidden Risks and Loopholes) The White Room student is a hidden variable that completely changes the risk factor. The rule preventing dishonest behavior does not account for someone willing to sacrifice themselves. If Kiyotaka is paired with the White Room student, there is a 1 in 160 chance of guaranteed failure, a risk no other student even considers. The school's silence on certain rules (like what happens if a student is expelled due to their partner's actions) suggests they believe no one would willingly self-destruct—yet the White Room student defies this assumption. The school's design of the exam is meant to appear fair but is actually a test of manipulation and social strategy, rewarding those who can navigate uncertainty.

This level of thinking shows Kiyotaka identifies loopholes and weaknesses in the system that others overlook.

Conclusion

Kiyotaka's analysis proves that the OAA system is brilliantly designed because it enforces fairness while still leaving room for strategic maneuvering and hidden risks. His ability to break down the system from multiple angles—logical, psychological, and exploitative—shows why he is far ahead of his peers in understanding the true nature of the exam.

KIYOTAKA'S CLASS ANALYSIS :

Kiyotaka's analysis of the first-year classes is a testament to his methodical and strategic thinking, as he systematically breaks down each class's structure, strengths, and movements within the special exam. He first notes that Class 1-A lacks a clear leader but remains highly competent academically, making them formidable yet decentralized. Their strong academic abilities allow them to negotiate beneficial partnerships with Class 2-A and 2-C, reinforcing their standing. Similarly, Class 1-B also lacks a definitive leader, but their strategy diverges as they primarily align with Class 2-C, likely due to Ryūen's superior point offers. This insight reveals how class dynamics are not solely dictated by ability but also by strategic alliances and incentives. Class 1-D, in contrast, is under the authoritarian control of Hōsen, mirroring Ryūen's past methods, and has been slow in forming partnerships, suggesting a calculated approach rather than disorganization. Lastly, Class 1-C remains the most enigmatic, having engaged in a broad partnership strategy through Ichinose's meet-and-greet. Kiyotaka deduces that a class mediator must be orchestrating these moves behind the scenes, demonstrating his ability to infer unseen influences through observable patterns. His ability to memorize names and track the movements of students across multiple classes underscores his intelligence and thorough approach to information gathering.

Kiyotaka's concerns regarding the White Room enforcer are another layer of his strategic foresight. He understands that avoiding this individual is nearly impossible due to their ability to blend in seamlessly. His approach has been to delay making a partnership decision while gathering as much evidence as possible, but he recognizes that his window for maneuvering is closing. The fact that the White Room student gives off no discernible signs makes them a unique and dangerous adversary, forcing Kiyotaka into a rare position of uncertainty. His choice to visit Keyaki Mall later in the afternoon is a calculated move to

broaden his options, demonstrating his adaptability in the face of unknown threats. He acknowledges that, despite his precautions, a perfect evasion strategy is unrealistic, and instead of overcommitting to an unreliable method, he chooses to maximize his chances by keeping his options open. This approach encapsulates Kiyotaka's philosophy—rather than seeking absolute certainty, he prioritizes making the best possible decision within the constraints of available information. His ability to remain composed under such high stakes and his reliance on logical deductions over intuition highlight his superior intellect and strategic mindset.

KIYOTAKA'S DEDUCTION OF KNIFE SETUP :

Ayanokōji's deduction of Amasawa Ichika's knife strategy is a prime example of his logical reasoning, situational awareness, and ability to analyze deception. Let's break down the key aspects of his thought process:

1. Recognizing the Intent Behind Amasawa's Visit

Ayanokōji immediately noted that Amasawa's reason for visiting—searching for a lost hair tie—was highly suspicious. She conveniently claimed to have left something behind in his room, despite there being no prior indication of such an incident. The fact that she entered with a school bag further suggested that her visit was premeditated rather than a casual search.

This signaled to Ayanokōji that Amasawa's true objective was not the hair tie but something else entirely.

2. Understanding the Potential Threat

Given Amasawa's background as a White Room student, Ayanokōji was already wary of her presence and behavior. She had shown combat ability in the past, meaning that her sudden intrusion into his room could be a setup for something much more dangerous.

He also noticed her actions didn't match her words. Instead of searching properly, she deliberately distracted Kei by making playful yet provocative comments, while subtly scanning the room herself.

This suggested that she was either:

Searching for something in his room (surveillance). Setting up a trap (potential attack). 3. Her Choice of Words and Actions

Amasawa's strategic maneuvering became even clearer when she asked to check the kitchen. She insisted that Ayanokōji remain in the room while she looked in a separate area. This immediately stood out as a red flag—why would she insist on searching alone?

Ayanokōji's deep understanding of deception led him to deduce that she was likely preparing something dangerous. This is why he stopped Kei from leaving and subtly signaled her to stay quiet.

4. Deduction of the Knife Setup

Amasawa later "found" the hair tie in the kitchen, which aligned perfectly with her prior movements. Given the context, Ayanokōji realized:

She had gone into the kitchen alone. She had no real reason to separate from him. She conveniently "discovered" the hair tie, making her intrusion seem innocent.

Ayanokōji deduced that she might have used this opportunity to plant a knife in his kitchen—a potential weapon she could use against him later or frame him with. Given her combat abilities, she likely prepared this as a contingency plan for a future encounter.

Conclusion: Ayanokōji's Mindset

Ayanokōji didn't confront Amasawa immediately because:

He lacked direct proof. Confronting her could make her more cautious. He wanted to let the situation play out, gathering more data.

Instead, he subtly controlled the situation, ensured Kei didn't interfere, and analyzed every move Amasawa made. This deep level of situational control, deception awareness, and anticipation of hidden threats is what allowed him to recognize Amasawa's knife strategy and prepare for future encounters.

KIYOTAKA'S KNIFE DEDUCTION :

Ayanokouji Kiyotaka's Deduction of Hōsen and Ichika's Strategy: A Step-by-Step Breakdown

Ayanokouji Kiyotaka's ability to analyze, deduce, and reason through situations is beyond the comprehension of most individuals. His intelligence is not just about memorization or logic but also about the synthesis of information across multiple timelines, events, and human behaviors to arrive at a precise conclusion.

In this scenario, where he deduces Hōsen's intention to frame him and Ichika's involvement, Ayanokouji employs a highly structured thought process that relies on:

Observational Skills (Recognizing details others would miss). Memory Recall & Cross-Linking Events (Connecting seemingly unrelated events from different time periods). Psychological Profiling & Tactical Reasoning (Understanding motivations, goals, and behavioral patterns). Decision-Making Under Pressure (Using his deductions to determine the optimal response).

Let’s break down his thinking, reasoning, and deductions at each stage.

Step 1: Initial Trigger – The Knife in Hōsen’s Hand Observation: Ayanokouji notices that Hōsen is holding a knife. At first glance, it looks like an ordinary weapon, but Ayanokouji’s mind immediately registers a deeper connection—this knife seems familiar.

This is where his hyper-efficient memory retrieval system activates. Unlike normal people, Ayanokouji doesn’t just recognize the object; he immediately recalls every event associated with it.

Step 2: Recalling Key Events from the Past Clue 1: Ichika bought the knife too fast Ayanokouji remembers that Ichika had purchased this exact knife some days ago. The speed at which she made the purchase was unnatural—as if she already knew what she wanted before arriving at the store. This wasn't a spontaneous decision; it was pre-planned. Clue 2: Ichika had previously entered his home Ayanokouji recalls that Ichika entered his kitchen under the pretense of retrieving her hair tie. This now seems suspicious—why was her hair tie there in the first place? The logical conclusion: she had a reason to be in his kitchen before this incident happened. Step 3: Linking the Past Events to the Present – Who is Behind the Plan?

Ayanokouji’s thought process here is layered:

Observation: Hōsen has a knife. Memory Recall: This knife was purchased by Ichika days ago. Analysis: Ichika had access to his kitchen—potentially to plant something or gather information. Conclusion: Ichika isn’t just a bystander; she’s actively involved.

At this point, Ayanokouji’s deduction is that Ichika created the plan, and Hōsen is merely the executioner.

Step 4: Identifying Hōsen’s Goal – Framing Ayanokouji

Once Ayanokouji determines that Ichika and Hōsen are working together, the next step is to understand what they are trying to achieve.

Clue 1: The Ordeal Seems Too Targeted Ayanokouji immediately notices the unnatural way this situation is playing out. If Hōsen simply wanted to attack him, he wouldn’t have gone through such an elaborate setup. The only logical reason for such an intentional sequence of events is that Hōsen’s goal isn’t just to fight—it’s to frame him for something serious. Clue 2: The Knife is Hōsen’s Own, Meaning It Has His Own Fingerprints By recalling his earlier conclusion (Hōsen’s knife came from Ichika), Ayanokouji realizes that Hōsen already held the knife before the conflict even started. This means the knife already has Hōsen’s fingerprints on it—not Ayanokouji’s. The only reason to have your own fingerprints on a weapon is if you plan to manipulate the evidence. Conclusion: Hōsen’s goal is to stab himself and make it look like Ayanokouji attacked him. This would lead to Ayanokouji’s expulsion from school. Step 5: Recognizing the Stabbing Method as Suspicious

Ayanokouji does not just analyze intent—he also dissects the method of execution.

Observation: Hōsen is holding the knife in an unnatural manner. Instead of using the standard grip for slashing or stabbing, he is gripping it in a way that suggests he will stab downwards into himself. Analysis: This is not how a person attacks an opponent with a knife—it's how someone would stab themselves while making it look like an external attack. This confirms the framing theory—Hōsen is not actually trying to kill Ayanokouji but rather orchestrating a scene where it looks like Ayanokouji stabbed him. Step 6: Confirming That Hōsen is NOT a White Room Student

At this point, Ayanokouji shifts his thinking from defensive analysis (understanding what's happening) to strategic positioning (how to use this information).

Clue 1: White Room Students Would Be Discreet A true White Room student (like Ayanokouji) would never use such a crude and public method to eliminate an opponent. The White Room trains its students to operate in secrecy, avoiding unnecessary risks. Clue 2: This Plan is Too Risky for White Room Standards Framing someone via self-inflicted injury is not a guaranteed success. If something goes wrong, it could create a public scandal, which could expose the White Room's involvement. The White Room's existence is meant to be hidden, so they would never authorize a plan that could expose them to the world. Conclusion: Hōsen is not a White Room student. He is just a mercenary-type fighter working under Ichika's plan. This means he is motivated by personal gain, not by any secret organizational goals. Final Step: Decision Making – What Should Ayanokouji Do? Key Problem: If he stops the knife, Hōsen can just try again or change tactics. If he lets himself get stabbed, he can flip the situation in his favor. Strategic Thinking: By allowing himself to be stabbed, Ayanokouji ensures that his own blood gets on his clothes, and Hōsen's fingerprints remain on the knife. This creates undeniable evidence that contradicts Hōsen's story. Since Hōsen is not a White Room student, he has no backup plan—he is just trying to win in the moment. By taking the wound, Ayanokouji forces Hōsen into a position where he has to justify his actions, not Ayanokouji. Final Conclusion: Hōsen has no way to expel Ayanokouji if he plays along with the stabbing. This allows Ayanokouji to turn the tables on Hōsen and Ichika without even fighting back. Conclusion: Ayanokouji's Perfect Deduction

Ayanokouji's chain of reasoning demonstrates his absolute mastery of analysis and decision-making:

He links past events to the present situation. He identifies the roles of Ichika and Hōsen. He deduces the plan to frame him. He recognizes that Hōsen is not White Room-trained. He makes the optimal strategic choice to ensure his victory.

This level of thinking is why Ayanokouji Kiyotaka is unmatched in deduction and psychological warfare.

Extra behavioural patterns : Analysis of Ayanokouji Kiyotaka's Deduction of Hōsen's Methods

Ayanokouji Kiyotaka is an individual who operates with a level of intelligence and insight that far surpasses the average person. When analyzing Hōsen Kazuomi, his approach is methodical, emotionless, and entirely based on observation, logical reasoning, and a deep

understanding of human nature. His ability to deduce Hōsen's tactics stems from his hyper-awareness, strategic thinking, and experience in combat psychology.

This analysis will break down his reasoning process step by step, focusing on how he unraveled Hōsen's methods, the factors he considered, and how he reached his conclusions.

Step 1: Initial Observation of Hōsen's Personality and Combat Style

From the moment Ayanokouji encountered Hōsen, he knew he was dealing with an individual who relies on brute force and intimidation to control situations. Hōsen embodies the archetype of a "street fighter" who dominates opponents through sheer strength and aggression rather than sophisticated technique.

Ayanokouji, with his mastery over human psychology, immediately recognizes that Hōsen's style is heavily based on intimidation tactics. This is evident in the way he behaves around others, always seeking to establish dominance through both verbal and physical aggression.

However, true dominance in combat isn't just about brute strength; it's about control—and Ayanokouji quickly realizes that Hōsen isn't just a reckless brute. He has an underlying strategy woven into his actions, even if it is instinctual rather than calculated like Ayanokouji's own approach.

Deduction: Hōsen uses intimidation as a pre-fight psychological tool. His body language and movements indicate that he is used to one-sided fights, overwhelming his opponent before they can react. His confidence suggests that he has never met an opponent stronger than himself—or at least, he believes he hasn't. Step 2: Identifying the Purpose Behind Hōsen's Attacks

One of Ayanokouji's greatest strengths is that he never takes things at face value. When Hōsen acts, Ayanokouji doesn't simply register what happened—he questions why it happened.

Hōsen isn't simply attacking recklessly. He's testing reactions, gauging responses, and looking for an opening where he can exploit his opponent's weaknesses.

Ayanokouji understands that when a fighter like Hōsen attacks first, it is rarely just an act of aggression—it serves a greater strategic purpose. In this case, the key things he analyzes include:

The speed and angle of Hōsen's attacks. Whether he aims for pain or incapacitation. How much force he applies. Deduction: Hōsen's first move isn't meant to defeat his opponent but rather to test them. His aggressive nature masks a methodical approach—he wants to measure how they react to pressure. He purposely escalates situations in a controlled way, ensuring that the opponent is too scared to fight back. Step 3: Understanding the Underlying Strategy

Hōsen isn't just fighting for fun—he has a goal. Ayanokouji knows that every action must serve a purpose, and thus, he breaks down why Hōsen fights the way he does.

Hōsen's pattern of behavior suggests that he isn't just a street fighter—he is someone who deliberately constructs fights in a way that benefits him the most. His strategy follows a set process:

Establish dominance through intimidation. Provoke a response. Escalate the situation so that his opponent is forced into a disadvantage. Use brute force to end the fight on his terms.

However, Ayanokouji recognizes a flaw in this method—Hōsen relies too much on intimidation and physical superiority.

Ayanokouji calculates his opponent's risk assessment:

Hōsen won't pick a fight if he isn't sure he can win. If he senses doubt in an opponent, he will capitalize on it. If he faces resistance, he will escalate aggression to break their confidence. Deduction: Hōsen's strategy is effective against people who fear him, but against someone like Ayanokouji—who is immune to intimidation—it becomes ineffective. Hōsen subconsciously assumes that people will eventually submit, meaning his approach is fundamentally flawed against someone who doesn't. Step 4: Using Hōsen's Own Methods Against Him

Now that Ayanokouji has fully deconstructed Hōsen's fighting methodology, he understands that the best way to defeat him is not through brute force—but through mental manipulation.

Hōsen expects people to either fight back wildly or cower in fear. Ayanokouji does neither.

Instead, Ayanokouji:

Remains calm and composed. Does not flinch or react emotionally. Analyzes every single move with precision.

This completely throws Hōsen off his game. Hōsen expects fear, anger, or hesitation—what he gets is a cold, calculating response that doesn't fit his expectations.

At this point, Ayanokouji has completely dissected Hōsen's methods. He knows that Hōsen's greatest weapon isn't his strength—it's his ability to control the flow of a fight. By taking away that control, Ayanokouji neutralizes Hōsen before the fight even truly begins.

Final Deduction: Hōsen's strength is formidable, but his mindset is predictable. His tactics work against undisciplined opponents, but against someone like Ayanokouji—who is trained to suppress fear and emotion—it fails. The best way to defeat Hōsen is not through overpowering him, but by making him realize that his tactics are ineffective. Conclusion: Ayanokouji's Thinking and Deduction Process

Ayanokouji's approach to analyzing Hōsen's methods is a masterclass in deconstructing a fighter's strategy. Unlike Hōsen, who fights with instinct, Ayanokouji fights with complete rationality and control.

His deduction process follows a precise structure:

Observe and Identify Patterns – Recognizing that Hōsen fights with intimidation and brute force. Analyze the Purpose Behind Actions – Understanding that his attacks are calculated to provoke a reaction. Break Down the Underlying Strategy – Realizing that Hōsen only engages in fights he is sure he can win. Use Psychological Warfare – Neutralizing Hōsen by refusing to play into his intimidation tactics.

This method of thinking allows Ayanokouji to always stay ahead of his opponents. His ability to deduce strategies and counter them with precision is what makes him a terrifying opponent.

By breaking down Hōsen's methods in such a logical manner, Ayanokouji proves that true strength isn't just about power—it's about control, patience, and a superior understanding of human behavior.

KIYOTAKA'S EVASION :

Kiyotaka's analysis of the White Room enforcer and his method of evading traps can be broken down using different thinking styles:

1. Convergent Thinking (Logical Deduction and Narrowing Down Options) Kiyotaka systematically eliminates potential candidates for the White Room enforcer by analyzing class partnerships and observing student interactions. Since the enforcer is highly skilled at blending in, he acknowledges that there is no guaranteed way to detect them. He understands that delaying his decision any further might leave him with fewer choices, increasing the odds of being forced to partner with the enforcer. 2. Divergent Thinking (Expanding Options and Seeking Alternative Paths) Instead of relying solely on existing information, he decides to explore alternative solutions by going to Keyaki Mall. He considers the possibility of engaging with students outside of Class 1-D to avoid falling into a predictable pattern. By broadening his range of choices, he increases his control over the situation rather than being confined by the White Room enforcer's potential influence. 3. Systematic Thinking (Step-by-Step Risk Assessment and Decision-Making) Kiyotaka follows a structured approach: Observation of student behavior—He notices how Class 1-C had formed strategic partnerships early on, possibly under the guidance of a class mediator. Probability assessment—He calculates that 55 first-year students remain unpartnered, meaning the likelihood of encountering the enforcer is rising. Contingency planning—Since his initial approach (waiting for evidence of safety) is reaching its limit, he considers new strategies before he is left with fewer safe choices. 4. Abstract Thinking (Understanding Hidden Patterns and Psychological Profiles) Kiyotaka acknowledges that the White Room enforcer is unlike a normal person—they don't give off any "scent" (psychological cues or normal behavioral patterns). He realizes that standard social analysis won't work, and he must rely on indirect methods like observing how others react to certain students. His approach shows an understanding that sometimes inaction (delaying choices) can also be a form of action, which he had been using to gather more data. 5. Fast Thinking (On-the-Spot Adaptability and Decision-Making in Real Time) Recognizing that his current strategy of waiting is about to fail, he quickly decides to change his approach and explore new

possibilities at Keyaki Mall. He remains mentally flexible, not committing to a single approach but rather adjusting based on new information. How He Evaded the Traps: Avoiding Predictability – By delaying his decision while gathering information, he ensured that the enforcer couldn't anticipate his move. Expanding His Options – Instead of staying within the expected pool of students, he widened his search to reduce the enforcer's control over his choices. Remaining Unreadable – Since the enforcer is trained to adapt, Kiyotaka minimizes his own patterns, making it harder for the enforcer to manipulate him into a trap. Using Time as a Tool – While time was working against him, he stretched the decision-making process to force the enforcer to reveal subtle clues.

By applying these five modes of thinking, Kiyotaka strategically evaded the trap of partnering with the enforcer, despite the almost invisible nature of the threat.