

AILET Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 21 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 35

Instructions

- This paper contains **35** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Logical Reasoning section of **AILET** (All India Law Entrance Test, NLU Delhi).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is a penalty of **–0.25 marks** for each incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry no penalty.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Read each question carefully before marking.
- Syllabus: Analytical puzzles, syllogisms, blood relations, coding-decoding, series, direction sense, statement-based reasoning, and critical reasoning.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited during the test.

Questions

Q1. Directions (Q1–Q5): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Eight people — Asha, Bindu, Chetan, Divya, Emon, Farhan, Gita, and Harsh — are sitting in a circle, all facing the centre. The following conditions hold:

- Asha and Emon sit diametrically opposite each other.
- Bindu sits immediately to the right of Asha (clockwise).
- Chetan sits immediately to the right of Bindu.
- Farhan sits between Emon and Gita (i.e., Emon, Farhan, Gita appear consecutively clockwise).
- Harsh sits immediately to the left of Asha.



Who sits between Harsh and Bindu, going clockwise from Harsh?

- (A) Asha
- (B) Gita
- (C) Farhan
- (D) Divya

Q2. Referring to the circular arrangement described in Q1, who is sitting third to the right (clockwise) of Emon?

- (A) Asha
- (B) Harsh
- (C) Gita
- (D) Divya

Q3. Referring to the circular arrangement described in Q1, which of the following pairs are sitting diametrically opposite each other?

- (A) Asha and Gita
- (B) Bindu and Emon
- (C) Chetan and Gita
- (D) Divya and Farhan

Q4. Referring to the circular arrangement described in Q1, if all persons now face outward (away from the centre), who will be immediately to the right of Farhan?

- (A) Gita
- (B) Harsh
- (C) Divya
- (D) Emon

Q5. Referring to the circular arrangement described in Q1, who is sitting exactly three places to the left (anticlockwise) of Harsh?



- (A) Emon
- (B) Farhan
- (C) Bindu
- (D) Chetan

Directions (Q6–Q10): In each question below, a statement is given followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to decide which of the given assumptions is implicit in the given statement and choose the appropriate option.

Options for Q6–Q10:

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Q6. Statement: The court has directed all hospitals to maintain patient records for a minimum of ten years.

Assumption I: All hospitals currently destroy patient records before ten years.

Assumption II: Hospitals are capable of storing records for a period of ten years.

Which of the assumptions is/are implicit?

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Q7. Statement: The government has launched a dedicated helpline for senior citizens facing domestic abuse.



Assumption I: Instances of domestic abuse against senior citizens do occur.

Assumption II: A helpline can help senior citizens report abuse and seek assistance.

Which of the assumptions is/are implicit?

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Q8. Statement: The college administration has announced that all students must wear uniforms starting next month.

Assumption I: Students at this college currently dress inappropriately.

Assumption II: Wearing uniforms will automatically improve the academic performance of students.

Which of the assumptions is/are implicit?

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Q9. Statement: Citizens are advised to boil their drinking water to prevent waterborne diseases during the flood season.

Assumption I: Waterborne diseases are more prevalent during the flood season.

Assumption II: Boiling water completely eliminates all possible health risks during floods.

Which of the assumptions is/are implicit?

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit



- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Q10. Statement: The municipality has installed streetlights along the national highway to reduce road accidents at night.

Assumption I: The highway has never had any streetlights installed before.

Assumption II: Adequate lighting on roads can help reduce the frequency of accidents at night.

Which of the assumptions is/are implicit?

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit
- (C) Both Assumptions I and II are implicit
- (D) Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit

Directions (Q11–Q13): Study the family information carefully and answer the questions that follow. The family consists of: Grandfather Ramesh, his son Suresh, Suresh's wife Kavita, their children Vikram and Neha, and Ramesh's daughter Meena.

Q11. Pointing to a photograph, Vikram says, "She is the only daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is the girl in the photograph related to Vikram?

- (A) Niece
- (B) Cousin
- (C) Sister
- (D) Mother

Q12. Kavita is the mother of Neha. Ramesh is the father of Suresh. Suresh is the husband of Kavita. How is Ramesh related to Neha?



- (A) Father
- (B) Uncle
- (C) Brother
- (D) Grandfather

Q13. Meena says, “Vikram’s father Suresh is the only son of my father Ramesh.”
How is Meena related to Vikram?

- (A) Aunt
- (B) Mother
- (C) Sister
- (D) Grandmother

Directions (Q14–Q17): In each question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions. Assume the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Decide which conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the given statements.

Options for Q14–Q17:

- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Q14. Statements:

All mangoes are fruits.
Some fruits are ripe.

Conclusions:

- I. All mangoes are ripe.
- II. Some ripe things are fruits.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

- (A) Only Conclusion I follows



- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Q15. Statements:

All lawyers are educated.

All educated persons are qualified.

Conclusions:

I. All lawyers are qualified.

II. Some qualified persons are educated.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Q16. Statements:

Some books are novels.

No novels are comics.

Conclusions:

I. Some comics are books.

II. No books are comics.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Q17. Statements:

All doctors are professionals.

Some professionals are researchers.



Conclusions:

I. Some professionals are doctors.

II. All researchers are doctors.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Only Conclusion II follows

(C) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Directions (Q18–Q19): Find the missing term in the number series.

Q18. Find the next term in the series: 2, 5, 11, 20, 32, ____

(A) 45

(B) 47

(C) 49

(D) 51

Q19. Find the next term in the series: 3, 4, 12, 13, 52, 53, ____

(A) 200

(B) 208

(C) 212

(D) 216

Directions (Q20–Q21): Find the missing term in the letter series.

Q20. Find the next term in the series: AZ, CX, EV, GT, ____

(A) HR

(B) IS

(C) HS



(D) IR

Q21. Find the next term in the series: BDF, EGI, HJL, _____

(A) KMO

(B) KNP

(C) LNP

(D) LMO

Directions (Q22–Q24): In a certain coding system, each letter is shifted forward by 3 positions in the English alphabet ($A \rightarrow D$, $B \rightarrow E$, ..., $X \rightarrow A$, $Y \rightarrow B$, $Z \rightarrow C$). Answer the following questions based on this code.

Q22. In this code, COURT is written as FRXUW. How is JUDGE coded in the same language?

(A) LXGJH

(B) MXGJH

(C) NXGJH

(D) MWGJH

Q23. Using the same code, how is PENAL coded?

(A) RHQDO

(B) SHPDO

(C) SHQDO

(D) TIQDO

Q24. In the same code, CRIME is coded as FULPH. How is TRIAL coded?

(A) VULDO

(B) WULCO

(C) WVLDO



(D) WULDO

Directions (Q25–Q27): Read each question carefully and answer based on direction sense.

Q25. Starting from Point A, Rajan walks 5 km North, then turns East and walks 3 km, then turns South and walks 5 km. How far and in which direction is he from Point A?

- (A) 3 km, East
- (B) 3 km, West
- (C) 5 km, East
- (D) 8 km, North

Q26. Sunita starts facing South. She turns 90° anticlockwise, then 90° clockwise, then 90° anticlockwise. In which direction is she now facing?

- (A) South
- (B) East
- (C) North
- (D) West

Q27. Point B is 8 km East of Point A. Point C is 6 km North of Point B. Point D is 8 km West of Point C. What is the straight-line distance between Point A and Point D?

- (A) 8 km
- (B) 10 km
- (C) 6 km
- (D) 14 km

Directions (Q28–Q31): Answer the following critical reasoning questions based on the given statements.



Q28. Argument: “The government should provide free legal aid to all accused persons irrespective of income, as access to justice is a fundamental right.”

Which of the following, if true, most **weakens** this argument?

- (A) Lawyers’ fees have risen 40% in the past decade.
- (B) Accused persons without legal aid face higher conviction rates.
- (C) Several countries have adopted universal legal aid successfully.
- (D) The present income-based legal aid scheme already covers 80% of the accused population, and only 5% fall outside its ambit.

Q29. Argument: “Mandatory video recording of all police interrogations will significantly reduce the incidence of false confessions.”

Which of the following, if true, most **strengthens** this argument?

- (A) Empirical studies from multiple jurisdictions show that false confession rates declined by an average of 60% after mandatory interrogation recording was introduced.
- (B) Police officers have objected to recording as an invasion of professional privacy.
- (C) Video equipment is expensive in remote police stations.
- (D) Some interrogations involve national security matters that should not be recorded.

Q30. Statement: “To reduce court pendency, the government plans to double the number of judges, claiming this will resolve all cases within one year.”

What is the **underlying assumption** of the government’s plan?

- (A) Existing judges lack the skills to resolve cases quickly.
- (B) An insufficient number of judges is the primary reason for court pendency.
- (C) Litigants always prefer faster resolution.



(D) Doubling judges will reduce the cost of litigation.

Q31. A survey found that 75% of first-generation lawyers from rural backgrounds reported difficulty establishing practice in metropolitan cities, primarily citing lack of professional networks.

Which conclusion is **best supported** by the survey finding?

- (A) Rural-origin lawyers are less competent than urban lawyers.
- (B) Metropolitan cities have a surplus of lawyers.
- (C) Professional networking plays a critical role in establishing a legal practice.
- (D) First-generation rural lawyers should limit themselves to rural courts.

Directions (Q32–Q33): Choose the word that best completes the analogy.

Q32. Plaintiff : Complainant :: Defendant : ?

- (A) Witness
- (B) Prosecutor
- (C) Advocate
- (D) Respondent

Q33. Acquittal : Guilt :: Conviction : ?

- (A) Innocence
- (B) Punishment
- (C) Trial
- (D) Appeal

Directions (Q34–Q35): A word-arrangement machine takes an input of words and rearranges them step by step, placing words in alphabetical order one at a time.



Illustration:

Input: fair new gone up at top

Step 1: at fair new gone up top

Step 2: at fair gone new up top

Step 3: at fair gone new top up [Final]

Actual Input: *red blue yellow green orange*

Q34. Based on the input “*red blue yellow green orange*”, what is the arrangement after **Step 2**?

(A) blue red green yellow orange

(B) blue green red yellow orange

(C) blue green orange red yellow

(D) blue yellow green orange red

Q35. Based on the input “*red blue yellow green orange*”, which step shows the arrangement “*blue green orange red yellow*”?

(A) Step 1

(B) Step 2

(C) Step 3

(D) Step 4



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating Arrangement: In a circle of 8 people all facing centre, “diametrically opposite” means 4 seats apart. “Immediately to the right (clockwise)” means the adjacent seat in the clockwise direction.

Step 1 — Build the arrangement: Assign positions 1–8 clockwise. Asha = 1. Bindu is immediately clockwise of Asha $\Rightarrow$ Bindu = 2. Chetan is immediately clockwise of Bindu $\Rightarrow$ Chetan = 3. Asha(1) is diametrically opposite Emon $\Rightarrow$ Emon = 5. Farhan is between Emon and Gita (Emon, Farhan, Gita consecutively clockwise) $\Rightarrow$ Farhan = 6, Gita = 7. Harsh is immediately to the left (anticlockwise) of Asha $\Rightarrow$ Harsh = 8. Remaining position 4 = Divya.

Step 2 — Final order (clockwise): Asha(1) – Bindu(2) – Chetan(3) – Divya(4) – Emon(5) – Farhan(6) – Gita(7) – Harsh(8).

Step 3 — Answer Q1: Going clockwise from Harsh(8): the next seat is Asha(1), then Bindu(2). So the person between Harsh and Bindu (clockwise) is **Asha**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Asha – Correct.
- Option B: Gita sits at position 7, before Harsh, not between Harsh and Bindu going clockwise.
- Option C: Farhan sits at position 6, far from this segment.
- Option D: Divya sits at position 4, on the opposite side of the circle.

Final Answer: Asha is between Harsh and Bindu (clockwise) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating (Clockwise Counting): From the arrangement established in Q1 (Asha=1, Bindu=2, Chetan=3, Divya=4, Emon=5, Farhan=6, Gita=7, Harsh=8), counting clockwise.

Step 1 — Count from Emon: Emon is at position 5. Third to the right (clockwise): $5 + 3 = 8 \Rightarrow$ position 8 = **Harsh**.



Step 2 — Verify: Emon(5) $\rightarrow$ Farhan(6) $\rightarrow$ Gita(7) $\rightarrow$ Harsh(8). Third step lands on Harsh. Confirmed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Asha is at position 1, which is the 4th clockwise from Emon (or 4 steps away).
- Option B: Harsh – Correct.
- Option C: Gita is 2nd clockwise from Emon (position 7).
- Option D: Divya is at position 4, which is 7 steps clockwise (or 1 anticlockwise) from Emon.

Final Answer: Third to the right of Emon is Harsh $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Diametrically Opposite in Circle of 8: In a circle of 8, two people are diametrically opposite if they are exactly 4 seats apart (clockwise). The opposite pairs are: (1,5), (2,6), (3,7), (4,8).

Step 1 — Identify opposite pairs: Using the arrangement from Q1:

Position 1 (Asha) $\leftrightarrow$ Position 5 (Emon)

Position 2 (Bindu) $\leftrightarrow$ Position 6 (Farhan)

Position 3 (Chetan) $\leftrightarrow$ Position 7 (Gita)

Position 4 (Divya) $\leftrightarrow$ Position 8 (Harsh)

Step 2 — Check options: Chetan(3) and Gita(7) are 4 seats apart $\Rightarrow$ diametrically opposite. This matches Option (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Asha(1) is opposite Emon(5), not Gita.
- Option B: Bindu(2) is opposite Farhan(6), not Emon.
- Option C: Chetan and Gita – Correct.
- Option D: Divya(4) is opposite Harsh(8), not Farhan.

Final Answer: Chetan and Gita are diametrically opposite $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Outward Facing Reversal: When all persons face outward (away from centre), the left-right orientation of each person is reversed with respect to the original arrangement. What was clockwise (right when facing inward) becomes anticlockwise (right when facing outward).

Step 1 — Identify Farhan's neighbours: From Q1, the clockwise order is: ... Emon(5) – Farhan(6) – Gita(7) ... When facing inward: Farhan's right = Gita(7), Farhan's left = Emon(5).

Step 2 — Apply outward reversal: When Farhan faces outward, his right and left swap relative to the circle. His right (when facing outward) = anticlockwise neighbour = Emon(5).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Gita is Farhan's clockwise neighbour; facing outward, that becomes Farhan's left.
- Option B: Harsh is at position 8, not adjacent to Farhan.
- Option C: Divya is at position 4, not adjacent to Farhan.
- Option D: Emon – Correct; anticlockwise from Farhan becomes right when facing outward.

Final Answer: When facing outward, Emon is immediately to the right of Farhan
 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Anticlockwise Counting: Three places to the left (anticlockwise) of a person means moving 3 positions in the anticlockwise direction. In the clockwise-numbered circle of 8, anticlockwise means subtracting positions.

Step 1 — Count from Harsh: Harsh = position 8. Three places anticlockwise: $8 - 3 = 5$ = position 5 = **Emon**.

Step 2 — Verify: Harsh(8) $\leftarrow$ Gita(7) $\leftarrow$ Farhan(6) $\leftarrow$ Emon(5). Moving anticlockwise 3 steps from Harsh lands on Emon. Confirmed.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Emon – Correct.
- Option B: Farhan is 2 anticlockwise from Harsh (position 6).
- Option C: Bindu is at position 2; that is 6 anticlockwise steps from Harsh (or 2 clockwise).
- Option D: Chetan is at position 3; that is 5 anticlockwise steps from Harsh.

Final Answer: Three places anticlockwise from Harsh is Emon $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Statement-Assumption: An assumption is something that is taken for granted as true for the statement to be meaningful. A valid assumption must be necessary for the statement to make sense, without overstating or going beyond the statement.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: “All hospitals currently destroy patient records before ten years.” The court’s directive to maintain records for 10 years does not require that all hospitals currently destroy records early. The directive could also be preventive or standardising existing varied practices. Assumption I **overstates** the premise. Not implicit.

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: “Hospitals are capable of storing records for 10 years.” For the directive to be actionable and meaningful, it must be assumed that hospitals have the capacity to comply. If hospitals could not store records for 10 years, the directive would be impossible to implement. Assumption II is **implicit**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I is implicit – I is not implicit; overstates the situation.
- Option B: Only II is implicit – Correct.
- Option C: Both implicit – I is not implicit.
- Option D: Neither implicit – II is clearly implicit.

Final Answer: Only Assumption II is implicit $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Statement-Assumption: When a government launches a service to address a specific problem, two core assumptions underlie the action: (i) the problem exists, and (ii) the service can address it.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: “Instances of domestic abuse against senior citizens do occur.” The government would not launch a helpline for a non-existent problem. This assumption is essential. **Implicit.**

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: “A helpline can help senior citizens report abuse and seek assistance.” The very purpose of launching a helpline is to provide a channel for reporting and assistance. Without this assumption, there is no rationale for the helpline. **Implicit.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Both are implicit.
- Option B: Only II – Both are implicit.
- Option C: Both Assumptions I and II are implicit – Correct.
- Option D: Neither – Both are clearly implicit.

Final Answer: Both Assumptions I and II are implicit $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Statement-Assumption: Only those assumptions that are strictly necessary for the statement to be valid are implicit. Assumptions that go beyond or read in specific unstated causes are not implicit.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: “Students at this college currently dress inappropriately.” The administration may be introducing uniforms for reasons such as equality, discipline, identity, or cost-reduction – not necessarily because of inappropriate dressing. Assumption I imposes a specific cause not stated or necessarily implied. **Not implicit.**

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: “Wearing uniforms will automatically improve academic performance.” The announcement says nothing about academic performance. This is a far-fetched consequence that the statement does not presuppose. **Not implicit.**



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – I is not implicit.
- Option B: Only II – II is not implicit.
- Option C: Both – Neither is implicit.
- Option D: Neither Assumption I nor Assumption II is implicit – Correct.

Final Answer: Neither assumption is implicit $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Statement-Assumption: An advisory to take a specific preventive action during a specific period implies that the risk is higher during that period. However, it should not be assumed that the action eliminates all risks.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: “Waterborne diseases are more prevalent during the flood season.” The advisory specifically targets the flood season, which logically presupposes that the risk of waterborne diseases is elevated during floods. **Implicit.**

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: “Boiling water completely eliminates all possible health risks during floods.” The statement says boiling prevents waterborne diseases – it does not claim to eliminate all health risks (e.g., injuries, other illnesses). Assumption II overstates the claim. **Not implicit.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Assumption I is implicit – Correct.
- Option B: Only II – II overstates beyond the statement.
- Option C: Both – II is not implicit.
- Option D: Neither – I is clearly implicit.

Final Answer: Only Assumption I is implicit $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Statement-Assumption: The rationale for an action (installing streetlights) implies that the action is expected to achieve the stated goal. It does not necessarily imply that no such infrastructure existed before.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: “The highway has never had any streetlights installed before.” The municipality’s action could be installing new lights where there were none, or replacing old inadequate lights, or extending coverage. Assumption I is too specific and not necessarily true. **Not implicit.**

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: “Adequate lighting on roads can help reduce the frequency of accidents at night.” The municipality’s stated purpose of installing streetlights to reduce accidents presupposes that lighting is effective for this goal. Without this assumption, the action has no logical basis. **Implicit.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – I is not implicit.
- Option B: Only Assumption II is implicit – Correct.
- Option C: Both – I is not implicit.
- Option D: Neither – II is clearly implicit.

Final Answer: Only Assumption II is implicit $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations: Decode step by step using the given family structure: Grandfather Ramesh, his son Suresh, Suresh’s wife Kavita, their children Vikram and Neha, and Ramesh’s daughter Meena.

Step 1 — Decode Vikram’s statement: “She is the only daughter of my grandfather’s only son.” Vikram’s grandfather = Ramesh. Ramesh’s only son = Suresh. Only daughter of Suresh = Neha (Vikram’s sister).

Step 2 — Determine relationship: Neha is Vikram’s sister.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Niece – A niece would be the daughter of Vikram’s sibling, not Vikram’s own sibling.



- Option B: Cousin – A cousin would be from a different family branch (e.g., Meena's child), not a direct sibling.
- Option C: Sister – Correct. Neha is Vikram's sister.
- Option D: Mother – Vikram's mother is Kavita, not Neha.

Final Answer: The girl in the photograph is Vikram's sister $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (Generational Chain): Trace the family tree from Ramesh down to Neha.

Step 1 — Build the chain: Ramesh is the father of Suresh (given: Ramesh is the father of Suresh). Suresh is the husband of Kavita. Kavita is the mother of Neha. Therefore: Ramesh $\rightarrow$ Suresh $\rightarrow$ Neha. Ramesh is Neha's paternal grandfather.

Step 2 — Conclude: Ramesh is two generations above Neha on the paternal side $\Rightarrow$ Grandfather.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Father – Suresh is Neha's father, not Ramesh.
- Option B: Uncle – Ramesh is not a sibling of either of Neha's parents.
- Option C: Brother – Ramesh belongs to a different generation than Neha.
- Option D: Grandfather – Correct.

Final Answer: Ramesh is the Grandfather of Neha $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations: Determine Meena's relationship to Vikram using the family chain.

Step 1 — Decode Meena's statement: Meena's father = Ramesh. Vikram's father = Suresh. Suresh is the only son of Ramesh. Therefore Meena is Suresh's sister (both are Ramesh's children).

Step 2 — Determine relationship to Vikram: Meena is Suresh's sister. Vikram is



Suresh's son. Therefore, Meena is Vikram's **Aunt** (father's sister = paternal aunt).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Aunt – Correct. Meena is Vikram's paternal aunt.
- Option B: Mother – Vikram's mother is Kavita.
- Option C: Sister – Meena is a generation above Vikram.
- Option D: Grandmother – Vikram's grandmother would be Ramesh's wife, not his daughter.

Final Answer: Meena is Vikram's Aunt $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Apply standard rules of categorical syllogism. "All A are B" combined with "Some B are C" does not yield a universal conclusion about A and C. Conversion of "Some B are C" gives "Some C are B."

Step 1 — Check Conclusion I (All mangoes are ripe): From "All mangoes are fruits" and "Some fruits are ripe," we cannot conclude that all mangoes fall in the "ripe" subset of fruits. The ripe fruits may not include any mango. Conclusion I **does not follow**.

Step 2 — Check Conclusion II (Some ripe things are fruits): "Some fruits are ripe" can be converted to "Some ripe (things) are fruits." This is valid by simple conversion. Conclusion II **follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – I does not follow.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II follows – Correct.
- Option C: Both – I does not follow.
- Option D: Neither – II does follow.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion II follows $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Transitive Chain and Conversion): When all A are B and all B are C, then all A are C (transitive). Conversion of “All B are C” gives “Some C are B.”

Step 1 — Check Conclusion I (All lawyers are qualified): All lawyers are educated (S1). All educated persons are qualified (S2). By transitivity: All lawyers are qualified. Conclusion I **follows**.

Step 2 — Check Conclusion II (Some qualified persons are educated): “All educated persons are qualified” converts to “Some qualified persons are educated.” Conclusion II **follows** by partial conversion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – II also follows.
- Option B: Only II – I also follows.
- Option C: Both Conclusions I and II follow – Correct.
- Option D: Neither – Both follow.

Final Answer: Both Conclusions I and II follow $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism with Negative Premise: “Some A are B” and “No B are C” allows the partial conclusion “Some A are not C” but not “No A are C” and not “Some C are A.”

Step 1 — Check Conclusion I (Some comics are books): From “Some books are novels” and “No novels are comics,” we get that the books-that-are-novels are definitely not comics. There could be books that are not novels and those might or might not be comics – but we cannot positively conclude “Some comics are books.” Conclusion I **does not follow**.

Step 2 — Check Conclusion II (No books are comics): We can only conclude “Some books are not comics” (those books that are novels are not comics). We cannot extend this to ALL books. Conclusion II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Only I – I does not follow.
- Option B: Only II – II does not follow (only “Some books are not comics” follows).
- Option C: Both – Neither follows.
- Option D: Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows – Correct.

Final Answer: Neither conclusion follows $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Conversion of Universal Affirmative): “All A are B” can be converted to “Some B are A” (partial conversion). “Some B are C” does not allow the conclusion “All C are A.”

Step 1 — Check Conclusion I (Some professionals are doctors): “All doctors are professionals” converts partially to “Some professionals are doctors.” Conclusion I follows.

Step 2 — Check Conclusion II (All researchers are doctors): “Some professionals are researchers” only tells us that a subset of professionals are researchers. Researchers need not all be doctors – the link between researchers and doctors cannot be established. Conclusion II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I follows – Correct.
- Option B: Only II – II does not follow.
- Option C: Both – II does not follow.
- Option D: Neither – I does follow.

Final Answer: Only Conclusion I follows $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Increasing Difference): In many series, the differences between consecutive terms follow their own pattern. Identify the pattern in the differences.

Step 1 — Find differences: $5 - 2 = 3$; $11 - 5 = 6$; $20 - 11 = 9$; $32 - 20 = 12$.

The differences are: 3, 6, 9, 12 — an arithmetic sequence increasing by 3.

Step 2 — Find next term: Next difference = $12 + 3 = 15$. Next term = $32 + 15 = 47$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 45 would require a difference of 13, breaking the pattern.
- Option B: 47 – Correct.
- Option C: 49 would require a difference of 17, skipping the pattern.
- Option D: 51 would require a difference of 19.

Final Answer: Next term = 47 $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Paired Terms with Multiplication): The series has an alternating pattern: consecutive pairs where each even-positioned term = odd-positioned term + 1, and successive first-of-pair terms follow a $\times 4$ pattern.

Step 1 — Identify pairs: (3, 4), (12, 13), (52, 53), (?).

Within each pair, second term = first term + 1: $3 + 1 = 4$; $12 + 1 = 13$; $52 + 1 = 53$. Confirmed.

Step 2 — Pattern of first elements: $3 \times 4 = 12$; $12 \times 4 = 52$; $53 \times 4 = 212$.

Next term (7th term, first of 4th pair) = $53 \times 4 = 212$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 200 – does not follow either pattern.
- Option B: 208 – does not follow the $\times 4$ pattern.
- Option C: 212 – Correct.
- Option D: 216 – does not follow the established pattern.



Final Answer: Next term = 212 $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Two Independent Sequences): Each term is a pair of letters. The first and second letters follow separate arithmetic progressions.

Step 1 — First letters: A, C, E, G – each increases by 2 (skip one letter). Next: I.

Step 2 — Second letters: Z, X, V, T – each decreases by 2 (skip one letter, going backwards). Next: R.

Step 3 — Combine: Next term = IR.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: HR – first letter H is wrong (should be I).
- Option B: IS – second letter S is wrong (should be R).
- Option C: HS – both letters are wrong.
- Option D: IR – Correct.

Final Answer: Next term = IR $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Triplet Groups): Each group of three letters forms a set with +2 gaps within the group, and successive groups start 3 letters apart.

Step 1 — Within-group pattern: BDF: B(2), D(4), F(6) – each +2. EGI: E(5), G(7), I(9) – each +2. HJL: H(8), J(10), L(12) – each +2. Confirmed: within each triplet, gap = +2.

Step 2 — Between-group pattern: Starting letters: B(2), E(5), H(8) – each +3. Next starting letter: K(11). Triplet: K(11), M(13), O(15) = **KMO**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: KMO – Correct.
- Option B: KNP – gaps within are +3, not +2.



- Option C: LNP – starts at L (position 12), not K.
- Option D: LMO – starts at L and has unequal gaps.

Final Answer: Next triplet = KMO $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (+3 Shift): Each letter is replaced by the letter 3 positions ahead in the alphabet. Wrap-around: X $\rightarrow$ A, Y $\rightarrow$ B, Z $\rightarrow$ C.

Step 1 — Verify with COURT: C $\rightarrow$ F, O $\rightarrow$ R, U $\rightarrow$ X, R $\rightarrow$ U, T $\rightarrow$ W $\Rightarrow$ FRXUW. Matches the given code. Rule confirmed.

Step 2 — Code JUDGE: J(10) $\rightarrow$ M(13); U(21) $\rightarrow$ X(24); D(4) $\rightarrow$ G(7); G(7) $\rightarrow$ J(10); E(5) $\rightarrow$ H(8). Code = **MXGJH**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: LXGJH – J is coded as L (+2 shift), incorrect.
- Option B: MXGJH – Correct (+3 shift applied correctly).
- Option C: NXGJH – J is coded as N (+4 shift), incorrect.
- Option D: MWGJH – U is coded as W (+2 shift), incorrect.

Final Answer: JUDGE is coded as MXGJH $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (+3 Shift): Apply the same +3 letter shift to each letter of PENAL.

Step 1 — Code each letter: P(16) $\rightarrow$ S(19); E(5) $\rightarrow$ H(8); N(14) $\rightarrow$ Q(17); A(1) $\rightarrow$ D(4); L(12) $\rightarrow$ O(15).

Step 2 — Combine: Code = **SHQDO**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: RHQDO – P is coded as R (+2 shift), incorrect.



- Option B: SHPDO – N is coded as P (+2 shift), incorrect.
- Option C: SHQDO – Correct.
- Option D: TIQDO – P is coded as T (+4 shift), incorrect.

Final Answer: PENAL is coded as SHQDO $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (+3 Shift): Verify with CRIME $\rightarrow$ FULPH, then apply to TRIAL.

Step 1 — Verify CRIME: C $\rightarrow$ F, R $\rightarrow$ U, I $\rightarrow$ L, M $\rightarrow$ P, E $\rightarrow$ H $\Rightarrow$ FULPH. Confirmed.

Step 2 — Code TRIAL: T(20) $\rightarrow$ W(23); R(18) $\rightarrow$ U(21); I(9) $\rightarrow$ L(12); A(1) $\rightarrow$ D(4); L(12) $\rightarrow$ O(15). Code = **WULDO**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: VULDO – T is coded as V (+2 shift), incorrect.
- Option B: WULCO – A is coded as C (+2 shift), incorrect.
- Option C: WVLDO – R is coded as V (+4 shift), incorrect.
- Option D: WULDO – Correct.

Final Answer: TRIAL is coded as WULDO $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Net Displacement): Track displacements along each axis separately. North-South and East-West cancel when in opposite directions.

Step 1 — Track movements: Starting at A(0, 0).

5 km North: reach (0, 5).

3 km East: reach (3, 5).

5 km South: reach (3, 0).

Step 2 — Calculate distance from A: Final position = (3, 0). Horizontal distance = 3 km East. Vertical displacement = 0 (returned to same latitude as A). Distance



= 3 km, direction = East.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 3 km, East – Correct.
- Option B: 3 km, West – Rajan moved East, not West.
- Option C: 5 km, East – the North-South movements cancel; only the 3 km East remains.
- Option D: 8 km, North – total distance walked, not net displacement.

Final Answer: 3 km East of Point A $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Turn-by-Turn): Track the facing direction after each turn. Anticlockwise turn rotates left; clockwise turn rotates right.

Step 1 — Initial direction: South.

Step 2 — Apply turns:

Turn 1: 90° anticlockwise from South $\Rightarrow$ **East**.

Turn 2: 90° clockwise from East $\Rightarrow$ **South**.

Turn 3: 90° anticlockwise from South $\Rightarrow$ **East**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: South – that is the direction after only 2 turns.
- Option B: East – Correct.
- Option C: North – would require an additional 180° from East.
- Option D: West – opposite of the correct answer.

Final Answer: Sunita is now facing East $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Coordinate Geometry): Assign coordinates and trace each movement.

Step 1 — Assign coordinates: Let A = (0, 0).

B is 8 km East of A: B = (8, 0).

C is 6 km North of B: C = (8, 6).

D is 8 km West of C: D = (8-8, 6) = (0, 6).

Step 2 — Distance A to D: A = (0, 0), D = (0, 6). Distance = $\sqrt{(0-0)^2 + (6-0)^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$ km. (D is directly North of A.)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 8 km – the East-West displacements cancel; AD is purely vertical.
- Option B: 10 km – would be the hypotenuse if D were at (8,6), but D is at (0,6).
- Option C: 6 km – Correct.
- Option D: 14 km – sum of all distances walked, not net displacement.

Final Answer: Straight-line distance between A and D = 6 km $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Weakener): A weakener reduces the strength of the argument's conclusion by attacking its premise, providing counterevidence, or showing the problem the argument addresses is negligible.

Step 1 — Understand the argument: The claim is that free legal aid should extend to ALL accused irrespective of income because access to justice is fundamental.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- (A) Lawyers' fees rising supports the need for legal aid – does not weaken.
- (B) Higher conviction without aid supports the argument for universal aid – strengthens.
- (C) Other countries doing it successfully supports the argument – strengthens.
- (D) The existing income-based scheme covers 80%, with only 5% outside – this shows the gap the argument proposes to fill is very small (5%), significantly weak-



ening the case for a complete overhaul.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Strengthens the broader case for legal aid.
- Option B: Strengthens the argument.
- Option C: Strengthens the argument.
- Option D: Most weakens – Correct.

Final Answer: Option D most weakens the argument $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Strengtheners): A strengthener provides evidence or a premise that makes the argument's conclusion more likely to be true.

Step 1 — Understand the argument: Mandatory video recording of interrogations will significantly reduce false confessions.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

(A) Empirical studies from multiple jurisdictions showing a 60% average decline directly validates the argument's core claim with real-world evidence. This is the strongest support.

(B) Police objecting – weakens by introducing implementation resistance.

(C) Expensive equipment – weakens by noting practical obstacles.

(D) National security exceptions – weakens by limiting applicability.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Most strengthens – Correct.
- Option B: Weakens the argument.
- Option C: Weakens the argument.
- Option D: Weakens the argument.

Final Answer: Option A most strengthens the argument $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Underlying Assumption): The assumption underlying a solution is the diagnosis of the problem that justifies the proposed solution. If you double judges to solve pendency, you must be assuming that the shortage of judges is the main cause.

Step 1 — Identify solution and its implied premise: The government proposes doubling judges to reduce pendency. This only makes sense if the main reason for pendency is that there are too few judges to handle the caseload.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option B – “An insufficient number of judges is the primary reason for court pendency” – is precisely the assumption that underpins doubling judges as the solution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Existing judges’ skills – if this were the issue, training, not doubling, would be proposed.
- Option B: Insufficient judges – Correct underlying assumption.
- Option C: Litigants preferring speed – irrelevant to the cause of pendency.
- Option D: Reducing cost – not stated in the plan and not a necessary assumption.

Final Answer: The underlying assumption is Option B $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Supported Conclusion): The best-supported conclusion is one that directly and logically follows from the data in the survey without overstating or introducing unwarranted inferences.

Step 1 — Survey finding: 75% of first-generation rural lawyers found it difficult to establish practice in metro cities, primarily citing *lack of professional networks*.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

(A) Rural lawyers less competent – the survey says nothing about competence. Unwarranted.

(B) Metro surplus of lawyers – survey does not address supply of lawyers. Unwarranted.



(C) Professional networking is critical – directly supported: the primary cited barrier is lack of networks.

(D) Rural lawyers should stay in rural courts – a prescriptive conclusion not supported by data.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No evidence of competence difference in the survey.
- Option B: No data about lawyer supply in metro areas.
- Option C: Best supported – Correct.
- Option D: Prescriptive; not directly supported by the survey finding.

Final Answer: Professional networking is critical to establishing legal practice ⇒

C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (Legal Terminology): The analogy tests whether the student understands corresponding legal roles. Plaintiff and Complainant are both the party initiating proceedings. The parallel question asks for the term corresponding to Defendant in a different type of proceeding.

Step 1 — Understand the relationship: Plaintiff (civil suit) ≈ Complainant (criminal/complaint proceeding) – both are the aggrieved initiating party. Defendant (civil suit) corresponds to Respondent in appellate or complaint proceedings.

Step 2 — Select answer: Respondent is the party against whom proceedings are initiated in civil appellate matters and writ petitions, directly analogous to Defendant in original civil suits. Answer: **Respondent**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Witness – a witness is neither the plaintiff nor defendant; a neutral party.
- Option B: Prosecutor – represents the state in criminal cases; not a direct parallel.
- Option C: Advocate – a legal representative, not a party to the suit.
- Option D: Respondent – Correct.

Final Answer: Defendant : Respondent ⇒ **D**



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (Legal Opposites): The relationship is one of legal negation: Acquittal negates/disproves Guilt. By the same logic, Conviction negates/disproves Innocence.

Step 1 — Establish relationship: Acquittal is the legal finding that a person is NOT guilty. So “Acquittal : Guilt” = “finding that negates : what it negates.” Conviction is the legal finding that a person is NOT innocent (i.e., is guilty). So the analogy demands: Conviction : Innocence.

Step 2 — Select answer: Innocence is what a conviction disproves or negates.
Answer: **Innocence**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Innocence – Correct.
- Option B: Punishment – punishment is a consequence of conviction, not what conviction negates.
- Option C: Trial – a trial is the process, not the concept negated by conviction.
- Option D: Appeal – an appeal is a remedy against conviction, not the concept negated.

Final Answer: Conviction negates Innocence $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Input-Output (Alphabetical Arrangement): The machine places the next word in alphabetical order into position one step at a time.

Step 1 — Alphabetical order of input words: Input: *red blue yellow green orange*.
Alphabetical order: blue (1st), green (2nd), orange (3rd), red (4th), yellow (5th).

Step 2 — Build each step:

Input: red blue yellow green orange

Step 1: *blue* red yellow green orange (blue placed first)

Step 2: blue *green* red yellow orange (green placed second)



Step 3 — Identify Step 2: After Step 2: **blue green red yellow orange**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: blue red green yellow orange – this is between Step 1 and would imply green is placed 3rd, not 2nd.
- Option B: blue green red yellow orange – Correct (Step 2).
- Option C: blue green orange red yellow – this is Step 3 (final arrangement).
- Option D: blue yellow green orange red – yellow is placed second, violating alphabetical order.

Final Answer: Step 2 arrangement = blue green red yellow orange $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Input-Output (Identifying Step): Continue the step-by-step arrangement from Q34 to find which step yields the given arrangement.

Step 1 — Recall steps:

Input: red blue yellow green orange

Step 1: blue red yellow green orange

Step 2: blue green red yellow orange

Step 3: blue green *orange* red yellow (orange placed third)

Step 2 — Identify the step: The arrangement “blue green orange red yellow” appears at **Step 3**. This is also the final step since all words are in alphabetical order.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Step 1 – arrangement is “blue red yellow green orange.”
- Option B: Step 2 – arrangement is “blue green red yellow orange.”
- Option C: Step 3 – Correct. “blue green orange red yellow” is the Step 3 (final) arrangement.
- Option D: Step 4 – there is no Step 4; the arrangement is already complete after Step 3.

Final Answer: “blue green orange red yellow” appears at Step 3 $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q35](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	D	29	A	30	B
31	C	32	D	33	A	34	B	35	C

