

AILET – Sample Paper 10

Logical Reasoning

Duration: 21 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 35

Instructions

1. This paper contains **35 questions** carrying **1 mark each**.
2. Each question has four options labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Select the most appropriate answer.
3. There is **no negative marking**.
4. All questions are compulsory.
5. Manage your time carefully: you have **21 minutes** to complete this paper.

Questions 1–5 Circular Seating Arrangement

Common Information for Questions 1–5:

Six people — Avi, Bela, Charu, Dhruv, Esha, and Farida — are seated around a circular table (positions 1 to 6 numbered clockwise), all facing the centre. The following conditions hold:

- (i) Avi occupies position 1 (reference seat).
- (ii) Dhruv sits **directly opposite** Avi (three seats away), at position 4.
- (iii) Bela is **immediately clockwise** of Avi, at position 2.
- (iv) Charu is **immediately clockwise** of Bela, at position 3.
- (v) Esha is **not adjacent** to Avi.

Q1. Who sits **immediately to the left** (anticlockwise) of Esha?

- (A) Avi
- (B) Bela
- (C) Dhruv
- (D) Charu

Q2. Who is seated **directly opposite** Charu?

- (A) Farida
- (B) Esha
- (C) Avi
- (D) Bela



Q3. Who sits **second to the right** (clockwise) of Bela?

- (A) Avi
- (B) Charu
- (C) Esha
- (D) Dhruv

Q4. If all six persons now **face outward** (away from the centre), who will be **immediately to Avi's right**?

- (A) Bela
- (B) Farida
- (C) Esha
- (D) Dhruv

Q5. How many persons sit **between Charu and Esha** going **clockwise** from Charu to Esha?

- (A) Zero
- (B) Two
- (C) One
- (D) Three

Questions 6–10 Statement – Course of Action

Common Options for Questions 6–10:

- (A) Only Course of Action I follows.
- (B) Only Course of Action II follows.
- (C) Both Courses of Action follow.
- (D) Neither Course of Action follows.

Q5. Statement: A large number of students are failing in mathematics in secondary schools.

Course of Action I: Mathematics should be removed from the school curriculum entirely.

Course of Action II: All mathematics teachers should be immediately terminated.

Q6. Statement: The number of road accidents at a particular highway intersection has doubled this year.



Course of Action I: Traffic signals and speed bumps should be installed at the intersection.

Course of Action II: The highway should be permanently closed to traffic.

Q7. Statement: Many senior citizens in the city are falling prey to telecom fraud.

Course of Action I: Awareness campaigns should be run targeting senior citizens to identify and report telecom fraud.

Course of Action II: Telecom companies should be required to implement fraud-detection filters on calls to registered senior citizen numbers.

Q8. Statement: The groundwater level in the district has declined sharply over the past five years.

Course of Action I: All residents should be immediately evacuated from the district.

Course of Action II: Authorities should promote rainwater harvesting and regulate groundwater extraction in the district.

Q9. Statement: A new infectious disease has been reported in three districts of the state.

Course of Action I: The state government should immediately deploy rapid response medical teams and set up isolation wards in the affected districts.

Course of Action II: All international flights to and from the country should be suspended indefinitely.

Questions 11–13 Blood Relations

Common Information for Questions 11–13:

Veena and Waqar are a married couple. They have two children: Xavier (son) and Yasha (daughter). Xavier is married to Zara, and their son is Alok. Yasha is married to Brijesh, and their daughter is Chhavi.

Q10. How is **Chhavi** related to **Xavier**?

- (A) Daughter
- (B) Niece



- (C) Cousin
- (D) Sister

Q11. How is **Alok** related to **Chhavi**?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Uncle
- (C) Nephew
- (D) Cousin

Q12. Zara says: “Veena is the mother of my husband.” How is **Veena** related to **Zara**?

- (A) Mother-in-law
- (B) Mother
- (C) Grandmother
- (D) Aunt

Questions 14–17 Syllogisms

Common Options for Questions 14–17:

- (A) Only Conclusion I follows.
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows.
- (C) Both Conclusions follow.
- (D) Neither Conclusion follows.

Q5. Statements: All NLU students are graduates. All graduates are educated.

Conclusions: I. All NLU students are educated. II. Some educated persons are NLU students.

Q6. Statements: Some judges are professors. All professors publish research.

Conclusions: I. Some judges publish research. II. All judges publish research.

Q7. Statements: Some witnesses are hostile. No hostile witness is credible.

Conclusions: I. No witness is credible. II. All credible persons are witnesses.



Q8. Statements: All laws are enacted. Some enacted rules are obsolete.

Conclusions: I. All laws are obsolete. II. Some enacted things are laws.

Questions 18–19 Number Series

Q9. Find the **next term** in the series: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, 38, ?

- (A) 51
- (B) 49
- (C) 53
- (D) 47

Q10. Find the **next term** in the series: 512, 343, 216, 125, 64, ?

- (A) 8
- (B) 36
- (C) 27
- (D) 32

Questions 20–21 Letter Series

Q11. Find the **next pair** in the series: ZA, XC, VE, TG, ?

- (A) SI
- (B) RI
- (C) SJ
- (D) RJ

Q12. Find the **next term** in the series: Z, W, T, Q, N, ?

- (A) L
- (B) M
- (C) J
- (D) K

Questions 22–24 Coding – Decoding

Common Information for Questions 22–24: In a certain code, each letter is replaced by the letter whose positional value equals **double** the original letter's positional value ($A = 1$, $B = 2$, ..., $Z = 26$). If the doubled value exceeds 26, subtract 26 to find the code letter (e.g., $A(1) \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow B$).



Q13. In the above code, ACE is coded as BFJ. How is **BIG** coded?

- (A) ERN
- (B) DRM
- (C) DRN
- (D) ESO

Q14. Using the same code, how is **CAB** coded?

- (A) FBD
- (B) GCE
- (C) EBD
- (D) FCD

Q15. Using the same code, **LAW** is coded as:

- (A) XCT
- (B) YBT
- (C) XBU
- (D) XBT

Questions 25–27 Direction Sense

Common Information for Questions 25–27: A lawyer starts from a court building *C*, walks **9 km due North**, then turns and walks **12 km due East**, and finally turns and walks **9 km due South**.

Q16. How far is the lawyer from the court building *C*?

- (A) 9 km
- (B) 12 km
- (C) 15 km
- (D) 21 km

Q17. In which **direction** is the lawyer now with respect to the court building *C*?

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



- Q18.** What is the **shortest distance** the lawyer must travel to return directly to *C*?
- (A) 9 km
 - (B) 21 km
 - (C) 12 km
 - (D) 30 km

Questions 28–31 Critical Reasoning

- Q19.** Argument: “Increasing CCTV surveillance in public places will reduce crime.” Which of the following, if true, most **weakens** this argument?
- (A) CCTV cameras are expensive to install and maintain.
 - (B) Police officers in several cities have expressed support for CCTV use.
 - (C) Some cities across the world have no CCTV cameras in public places.
 - (D) Studies from cities with extensive CCTV networks show that overall crime rates, including unreported offences, remained unchanged despite falls in recorded crime, suggesting displacement rather than genuine reduction.
- Q20.** Conclusion: “Lawyers who take on pro bono cases are more likely to be appointed as judges.” What is the underlying **assumption**?
- (A) All judges have previously taken pro bono cases.
 - (B) Pro bono work demonstrates qualities of public service and social commitment that are valued in judicial appointments.
 - (C) Judges earn significantly less than private lawyers in full-time practice.
 - (D) Pro bono work is compulsory for all practising lawyers.
- Q21.** Argument: “Courts should impose exemplary damages in cases of corporate fraud to deter future fraud.” Which of the following, if true, most **strengthens** this argument?
- (A) Some corporate fraudsters are acquitted due to insufficient evidence at trial.
 - (B) Corporate fraud is committed only by large multinational companies.



- (C) Economic research shows that corporations significantly increase regulatory compliance when facing the prospect of large financial penalties.
- (D) All corporate fraud cases take more than five years to reach final resolution.

Q22. In a study of 500 law graduates, those who studied in NLUs had a median starting salary 40% higher than those from private law colleges. Which of the following conclusions is **best supported** by this finding?

- (A) NLU graduates had significantly higher starting salaries than private law college graduates in this study.
- (B) NLU education is superior in every measurable dimension to private law college education.
- (C) Private law colleges should be shut down as they fail to deliver adequate salary outcomes.
- (D) The quality of teaching at NLUs is 40% better than at private colleges.

Questions 32–33 Legal Analogies

Q23. Tort : Compensation :: Crime : ?

- (A) Acquittal
- (B) Appeal
- (C) Punishment
- (D) Bail

Q24. Legislature : Laws :: Judiciary : ?

- (A) Taxes
- (B) Judgments
- (C) Policies
- (D) Investigations

Questions 34–35 Clock-based Reasoning

Q25. A clock shows 6:00. What is the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand?



- (A) 180°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 120°
- (D) 60°

Q26. A clock shows **3:15**. What is the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand?

- (A) 0°
- (B) 15°
- (C) 5°
- (D) 7.5°



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating (Anticlockwise Neighbour): Derive the full seating order from the given conditions, then read off the required neighbour.

Step 1 — From conditions (i)–(v): Avi(1), Bela(2), Charu(3), Dhruv(4). Remaining positions 5 and 6 hold Esha and Farida. Condition (v) states Esha is *not* adjacent to Avi; Avi's neighbours are positions 2 (Bela) and 6. Therefore Esha $\neq$ position 6, giving **Esha = 5** and **Farida = 6**.

Step 2 — The person immediately to the *left* (anticlockwise) of Esha at position 5 is at position $5 - 1 = 4 =$ **Dhruv**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Avi is at position 1, which is four anticlockwise steps from Esha, not one.
- Option B: Bela is at position 2; anticlockwise of Esha leads to position 4, not 2.
- Option D: Charu is at position 3, two anticlockwise steps from Esha, not one.

Final Answer: Anticlockwise neighbour of Esha is Dhruv $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating (Opposite Seat): In a 6-seat circular arrangement, the seat directly opposite position n is position $n + 3$ (modulo 6).

Step 1 — Seating order (clockwise): Avi(1), Bela(2), Charu(3), Dhruv(4), Esha(5), Farida(6). Charu is at position 3.

Step 2 — Position directly opposite Charu $= 3 + 3 = 6 =$ **Farida**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Esha is at position 5; position 5 is opposite position 2 (Bela), not Charu.
- Option C: Avi is at position 1; position 1 is opposite position 4 (Dhruv), not Charu.



- Option D: Bela is at position 2; position 2 is opposite position 5 (Esha), not Charu.

Final Answer: Person directly opposite Charu is Farida $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating (Clockwise Count): Move the specified number of positions clockwise from the reference person to identify the target.

Step 1 — Bela is at position 2. Moving one seat clockwise: position 3 (Charu).

Step 2 — Moving *two* seats clockwise from Bela: position 4 = **Dhruv**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Avi is at position 1, which is one seat *anticlockwise* of Bela, not two seats clockwise.
- Option B: Charu is one seat clockwise of Bela, not two.
- Option C: Esha is at position 5, which is three seats clockwise of Bela.

Final Answer: Second clockwise from Bela is Dhruv $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Outward Facing (Left–Right Reversal): When all persons turn to face outward (away from the centre), each person's left and right interchange relative to the inward-facing orientation. The clockwise direction (seen from above) becomes each person's *left*; anticlockwise becomes each person's *right*.

Step 1 — Facing inward, Avi's right = clockwise = Bela (position 2).

Step 2 — Facing outward, Avi's right = anticlockwise = position $1 - 1 = 6 =$ **Farida**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Bela is to Avi's right when facing *inward*; directions reverse when



facing outward.

- Option C: Esha is at position 5, two anticlockwise steps from Avi, not immediately adjacent anticlockwise.
- Option D: Dhruv is directly opposite Avi and is not immediately adjacent in any direction.

Final Answer: Facing outward, Avi's immediate right is Farida $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Counting Persons Between Two Seats: Count the persons who lie *strictly between* the two endpoints going in the stated direction; neither endpoint is counted.

Step 1 — Charu is at position 3; Esha is at position 5. Going clockwise from Charu(3): the next seat is position 4 (Dhruv), then position 5 (Esha – the endpoint).

Step 2 — Exactly **one** person (Dhruv at position 4) lies between Charu and Esha in the clockwise direction.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Zero is incorrect; Dhruv occupies the intermediate seat.
- Option B: Two intermediate persons would require positions 4 and 5 both to be between Charu and Esha, but position 5 is Esha herself (an endpoint).
- Option D: Three intermediate persons would require the path to span six positions, going almost all the way around the table.

Final Answer: One person (Dhruv) sits between Charu and Esha $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Proportionality Test): A valid course of action must be practical, proportionate to the problem, and directly address the root cause without imposing unnecessary harm.

Step 1 — Course of Action I (remove mathematics from the curriculum): This eliminates an entire subject discipline as a response to performance gaps — an extreme and counterproductive remedy that does not address why students are failing. Does *not* follow.

Step 2 — Course of Action II (immediately terminate all mathematics teachers): A blanket termination ignores multiple potential causes (syllabus difficulty, learning resources, student support) and is wholly disproportionate. Does *not* follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: CoA I is extreme and does not follow.
- Option B: CoA II is extreme and does not follow.
- Option C: Neither CoA follows, so “Both” is incorrect.

Final Answer: Neither course of action is appropriate $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Targeted vs. Extreme Measures): Effective courses of action target the stated problem proportionately and avoid imposing broader restrictions than necessary.

Step 1 — CoA I (install traffic signals and speed bumps): A practical, infrastructure-level intervention that directly addresses the cause of accidents at the intersection. *Follows*.

Step 2 — CoA II (permanently close the highway): A permanent closure is far disproportionate to doubling accident rates; it ignores targeted engineering and enforcement remedies. Does *not* follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: CoA II is extreme and does not follow.
- Option C: CoA II does not follow, making “Both” incorrect.



- Option D: CoA I is practical and does follow, making “Neither” incorrect.

Final Answer: Only CoA I follows $\Rightarrow$

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Complementary Dual Measures): When a problem has both a demand side (victim vulnerability) and a supply side (fraud delivery mechanism), addressing both simultaneously is valid and reinforcing.

Step 1 — CoA I (awareness campaigns for senior citizens): Educating potential victims to recognise and report fraud is a direct preventive measure targeting susceptibility. *Follows.*

Step 2 — CoA II (mandatory fraud-detection filters by telecom companies): Requiring technical safeguards at the point of contact with fraudsters provides an independent protective layer. *Follows.*

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: CoA II also follows; “Only I” is therefore incomplete.
- Option B: CoA I also follows; “Only II” is therefore incomplete.
- Option D: Both actions are sensible and proportionate; “Neither” is incorrect.

Final Answer: Both Courses of Action follow $\Rightarrow$

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Proportionality and Practicality): A gradual environmental trend calls for sustainable management solutions, not emergency displacement of an entire population.

Step 1 — CoA I (immediately evacuate all residents): Evacuating an entire district is a drastic and impractical response to a long-term groundwater trend; it does not address the underlying depletion. *Does not follow.*

Step 2 — CoA II (promote rainwater harvesting; regulate groundwater extrac-



tion): Directly addresses both replenishment (rainwater harvesting) and demand reduction (regulated extraction) — the core solutions to the stated problem. *Follows*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: CoA I is extreme and does not follow.
- Option C: CoA I does not follow; “Both” is therefore incorrect.
- Option D: CoA II follows; “Neither” is incorrect.

Final Answer: Only CoA II follows ⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Scope Matching): The response must match the geographic scale and severity of the problem; a state-level disease outbreak does not automatically justify suspending all international travel nationwide.

Step 1 — CoA I (deploy rapid-response medical teams; set up isolation wards in the affected districts): A targeted, proportionate health-system response to a localised outbreak. *Follows*.

Step 2 — CoA II (suspend all international flights indefinitely): The outbreak is limited to three districts of one state; a national-level international travel ban is wildly disproportionate to the stated scale. *Does not follow*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: CoA II is disproportionate and does not follow.
- Option C: CoA II does not follow; “Both” is therefore incorrect.
- Option D: CoA I follows; “Neither” is incorrect.

Final Answer: Only CoA I follows ⇒ A

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (Generational Mapping): Trace family links step by step, noting the generation of each person relative to the reference.

Step 1 — Chhavi's parents: Yasha (mother) and Brijesh (father). Yasha is Xavier's sister (both are children of Veena and Waqar).

Step 2 — Since Chhavi is the daughter of Xavier's sister (Yasha), Chhavi is Xavier's niece.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Daughter implies Chhavi is Xavier's own child; she is Yasha's child.
- Option C: Cousin implies children of siblings at the same generation; Chhavi is one generation below Xavier.
- Option D: Sister implies shared parents in the same generation; Chhavi is not Xavier's sibling.

Final Answer: Chhavi is Xavier's niece $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (First Cousins): Children of siblings are first cousins of each other, regardless of gender.

Step 1 — Alok's parent: Xavier (his father). Chhavi's parent: Yasha (her mother).

Step 2 — Xavier and Yasha are siblings (children of Veena and Waqar). Therefore their respective children, Alok and Chhavi, are **first cousins**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Brother implies shared parents; Alok and Chhavi have different parents.
- Option B: Uncle applies to a parent's brother; Alok is in the same generation as Chhavi, not the generation above.
- Option C: Nephew applies to a sibling's son; Chhavi is Alok's cousin, not sibling.

Final Answer: Alok and Chhavi are cousins $\Rightarrow$ **D**



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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (In-law Identification): Identify the speaker, trace the stated relationship, and name the resulting in-law connection.

Step 1 — Zara's husband is Xavier (established in the common information).

Step 2 — Zara says "Veena is the mother of my husband (Xavier)." Since Veena is the mother of Zara's husband, Veena is Zara's **mother-in-law**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Mother implies Veena is Zara's biological or adoptive mother; she is her husband's mother.
- Option C: Grandmother would mean Veena is the mother of one of Zara's own parents; that is not the case.
- Option D: Aunt is a parent's sister; Veena is a parent (of Zara's husband), not a sibling of Zara's parent.

Final Answer: Veena is Zara's mother-in-law $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Barbara + Partial Conversion): The AAA-1 syllogism (Barbara) allows chaining two universal affirmatives. A universal affirmative "All A are B" converts partially to "Some B are A."

Step 1 — All NLU students are graduates ($N \subset G$). All graduates are educated ($G \subset E$). By transitivity: All NLU students are educated ($N \subset E$). **Conclusion I: TRUE.**

Step 2 — From "All NLU students are educated" ($N \subset E$), by partial conversion: Some educated persons are NLU students. **Conclusion II: TRUE.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Conclusion I follows, but so does Conclusion II; "Only I" is incomplete.



- Option B: Conclusion II follows, but so does Conclusion I; “Only II” is incomplete.
- Option D: Both conclusions follow; “Neither” is incorrect.

Final Answer: Both Conclusions follow $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Particular + Universal $\rightarrow$ Particular): When “Some A are B” and “All B are C,” we can conclude “Some A are C,” but we *cannot* extend this to “All A are C” unless all A are B.

Step 1 — Some judges are professors ($J \cap P \neq \emptyset$). All professors publish research ($P \rightarrow R$). The judges who are professors also publish research, so some judges publish research. **Conclusion I: TRUE.**

Step 2 — Since only *some* (not all) judges are professors, we cannot attribute the publishing-research property to all judges. **Conclusion II: FALSE.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Conclusion II requires all judges to be professors, which is not stated.
- Option C: Conclusion II is false; “Both” is therefore incorrect.
- Option D: Conclusion I is valid; “Neither” is incorrect.

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

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Partial Negation): “Some A are B” and “No B is C” entails only “Some A are not C,” never “No A is C,” because non-hostile witnesses may still be credible.

Step 1 — Some witnesses are hostile ($W \cap H \neq \emptyset$). No hostile witness is credible ($H \cap C = \emptyset$). Therefore *some* witnesses (the hostile ones) are not credible. Witnesses who are not hostile may still be credible, so “No witness is credible” is too



strong. **Conclusion I: FALSE.**

Step 2 — “All credible persons are witnesses” would mean credibility implies being a witness — nothing in the premises establishes this. **Conclusion II: FALSE.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The premises allow only partial negation; Conclusion I overgeneralises.
- Option B: Conclusion II is not derivable from the premises given.
- Option C: Neither conclusion follows; “Both” is incorrect.

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” converts to “Some B are A.” A particular statement about a subset of B does not propagate to all members of A.

Step 1 — “All laws are obsolete” would require all enacted rules to be obsolete and all laws to be among them. The second premise says only *some* enacted rules are obsolete; laws need not be among those. **Conclusion I: FALSE.**

Step 2 — From “All laws are enacted” ($L \subseteq E$), by partial conversion: Some enacted things are laws ($E \cap L \neq \emptyset$). **Conclusion II: TRUE.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Conclusion I requires stronger premises than given.
- Option C: Conclusion I is false; “Both” is incorrect.
- Option D: Conclusion II follows; “Neither” is incorrect.

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

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Increasing Odd Differences): Compute consecutive differences and identify the pattern governing them.

Step 1 — Differences: $6 - 3 = 3$; $11 - 6 = 5$; $18 - 11 = 7$; $27 - 18 = 9$; $38 - 27 = 11$. The differences are consecutive odd numbers (3, 5, 7, 9, 11, ...) increasing by 2 each time.

Step 2 — Next difference = $11 + 2 = 13$. Next term = $38 + 13 = 51$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 49 would require a difference of 11 (no increase), breaking the pattern.
- Option C: 53 would require a difference of 15, skipping 13.
- Option D: 47 would imply a difference of 9, which is a *decrease* from 11.

Final Answer: Next term is 51 $\Rightarrow$ 51

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Descending Perfect Cubes): Recognise each term as a perfect cube of a consecutive decreasing integer.

Step 1 — $512 = 8^3$; $343 = 7^3$; $216 = 6^3$; $125 = 5^3$; $64 = 4^3$. The base decreases by 1 each term.

Step 2 — Next base = 3; $3^3 = 27$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $8 = 2^3$, which would skip $3^3 = 27$ entirely.
- Option B: $36 = 6^2$; this confuses the cube pattern with squares.
- Option D: $32 = 2^5$; a power-of-2 pattern, unrelated to the cube sequence.

Final Answer: Next term is $3^3 = 27 \Rightarrow$ 27

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Two Interleaved Patterns): Analyse the first and second letters of each pair as two independent sequences.

Step 1 — First letters: Z(26), X(24), V(22), T(20) — each decreases by 2. Next first letter: $20 - 2 = 18 = \mathbf{R}$.

Step 2 — Second letters: A(1), C(3), E(5), G(7) — each increases by 2. Next second letter: $7 + 2 = 9 = \mathbf{I}$.

Combined next pair: **RI**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: SI — S is position 19; the correct first letter is R at position 18.
- Option C: SJ — both letters are one position ahead of the correct values.
- Option D: RJ — R is correct but J is position 10; the correct second letter is I at position 9.

Final Answer: Next pair is RI $\Rightarrow$ RI

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Constant Decrement): Identify that each term is obtained by subtracting the same fixed value from the previous term's positional number.

Step 1 — Positional values: Z(26), W(23), T(20), Q(17), N(14). Each term decreases by 3.

Step 2 — Next positional value: $14 - 3 = 11 = \mathbf{K}$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: L is at position 12; that would require a decrement of only 2, not 3.
- Option B: M is at position 13; that would require a decrement of only 1 from N.
- Option C: J is at position 10; that would require a decrement of 4 instead of 3.



Final Answer: Next letter is K (position 11) $\Rightarrow$ K

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Coding (Double Positional Value): Code = letter at position ($2 \times$ original position); if result > 26 , subtract 26.

Step 1 — Verify: A(1) $\rightarrow$ 2 $\rightarrow$ B; C(3) $\rightarrow$ 6 $\rightarrow$ F; E(5) $\rightarrow$ 10 $\rightarrow$ J. Confirmed: ACE $\rightarrow$ BFJ. ✓

Step 2 — Apply to BIG: B(2) $\rightarrow$ 4 $\rightarrow$ D; I(9) $\rightarrow$ 18 $\rightarrow$ R; G(7) $\rightarrow$ 14 $\rightarrow$ N. Result: DRN.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: ERN — E (position 5) would require the original letter to be at position 2.5, which is impossible; B correctly codes to D.
- Option B: DRM — M (position 13) would require G to code to 13; $7 \times 2 = 14 = N$.
- Option D: ESO — all three letters are incorrectly shifted.

Final Answer: BIG is coded as DRN $\Rightarrow$ DRN

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Coding (Same Rule Applied to CAB): Apply the double-positional-value rule letter by letter to CAB.

Step 1 — C(3) $\rightarrow$ 6 $\rightarrow$ F; A(1) $\rightarrow$ 2 $\rightarrow$ B; B(2) $\rightarrow$ 4 $\rightarrow$ D.

Step 2 — CAB $\rightarrow$ FBD.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: GCE — each code letter is one position ahead of the correct value.
- Option C: EBD — E (position 5) would require C to code to 5; $3 \times 2 = 6 = F$.
- Option D: FCD — C (position 3) would require B to code to 3; $2 \times 2 = 4 = D$, not C.



Final Answer: CAB is coded as FBD $\Rightarrow$ FBD

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Coding (Applying the Rule to LAW): Apply the double-positional-value rule, subtracting 26 when the doubled value exceeds 26.

Step 1 — $L(12) \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow X$; $A(1) \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow B$.

Step 2 — $W(23) \rightarrow 46$; $46 - 26 = 20 \rightarrow T$.

Result: LAW $\rightarrow$ **XBT**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: XCT — C (position 3) would require A to code to 3; $1 \times 2 = 2 = B$, not C.
- Option B: YBT — Y (position 25) would require L to code to 25; $12 \times 2 = 24 = X$, not Y.
- Option C: XBU — U (position 21) would require W to code to 21; $23 \times 2 = 46$, $46 - 26 = 20 = T$, not U.

Final Answer: LAW is coded as XBT $\Rightarrow$ XBT

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Net Displacement): Track net displacements along the North–South and East–West axes separately, then compute the resultant distance.

Step 1 — North–South axis: +9 km (North) then -9 km (South) = 0 net vertical displacement.

Step 2 — East–West axis: +12 km (East) = 12 km net horizontal displacement. Distance from C = 12 km.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: 9 km is the length of the cancelled vertical legs, not the resultant.
- Option C: 15 km would arise from $\sqrt{9^2 + 12^2}$ if the North and South legs did not cancel; they do cancel here.
- Option D: 21 km is the total path length ($9 + 12 + 9$), not the straight-line distance from C .

Final Answer: Distance from C is 12 km $\Rightarrow$ 12 km

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Final Direction from Start): After establishing the net displacement, state the compass direction from the starting point to the final position.

Step 1 — Net displacement: 0 km North–South; 12 km East. The lawyer's final position is directly East of C .

Step 2 — The direction from C to the final position is **East**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: West is the opposite of the actual displacement direction.
- Option C: The northward and southward legs cancel completely; no net North displacement remains.
- Option D: The northward leg preceded the southward leg, cancelling to zero; no net South displacement remains.

Final Answer: The lawyer is to the East of $C \Rightarrow$ East

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Shortest Return Path): The shortest path between two points is the straight-line (Euclidean) distance.

Step 1 — The lawyer's final position is 12 km due East of C (established in Q25 and Q26).

Step 2 — The shortest path back to C is the straight line due West from the current position, a distance of 12 km.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 9 km is one leg of the journey, not the return straight-line distance.
- Option B: 21 km is the total path *walked*, not the shortest return distance.
- Option D: 30 km has no geometric basis; it exceeds even the total path walked.

Final Answer: Shortest return distance is 12 km $\Rightarrow$ 12 km

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Weakening an Argument): An argument is most weakened by evidence that severs the causal link between the proposed intervention and the claimed outcome.

Step 1 — The argument asserts: CCTV surveillance $\Rightarrow$ reduction in crime. To weaken it, find evidence showing the link does not hold.

Step 2 — Option D provides empirical evidence that overall crime rates (including unreported offences) remain unchanged in CCTV-saturated cities; the fall in recorded crime reflects displacement, not genuine reduction. This directly undercuts the causal claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cost is a practical concern but does not dispute whether CCTV *actually* reduces crime.
- Option B: Police support *strengthens* rather than weakens the argument.
- Option C: The existence of CCTV-free cities is irrelevant to the effectiveness of CCTV where it is installed.



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

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Identifying the Assumption): An assumption is an unstated premise that the argument requires in order for its conclusion to follow logically.

Step 1 — Conclusion: lawyers who do pro bono work are more likely to become judges. For this to be true, pro bono work must *signal something* that appointment panels value.

Step 2 — Option B states that pro bono work demonstrates public service and social commitment — qualities valued in judicial appointments. Without this bridge, the link between pro bono work and judicial appointment probability collapses. This is the required unstated premise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Not all judges need pro bono experience for a statistical correlation to hold.
- Option C: Relative salary levels are irrelevant to why pro bono work aids appointment.
- Option D: If pro bono were compulsory, it would lose its differentiating signal value and actually undermine the conclusion.

Final Answer: Option B is the underlying assumption $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Strengthening an Argument): An argument is strengthened by evidence that validates the mechanism through which the proposed measure is claimed to achieve its goal.

Step 1 — Argument: exemplary damages $\Rightarrow$ deterrence of corporate fraud. The mechanism assumed is that large financial penalties alter corporate behaviour.



Step 2 — Option C provides direct empirical support: economic research confirms that corporations significantly increase compliance when facing the prospect of large financial penalties. This validates the deterrence mechanism central to the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Acquittals due to evidence gaps concern prosecution success, not whether damages deter fraud when actually imposed.
- Option B: Restricting fraud to multinationals limits the argument's scope but does not validate the deterrence claim.
- Option D: Case duration concerns procedural delay; it is irrelevant to whether large damages, when imposed, deter future fraud.

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

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Conservative Data-Based Conclusions): A valid conclusion drawn from survey data must be directly and conservatively supported by what the data actually measure, without over-extension.

Step 1 — The data show: in a study of 500 graduates, NLU median starting salary was 40% higher than the private law college median.

Step 2 — Option A accurately and conservatively restates this finding: NLU graduates had significantly higher starting salaries in this study. No over-extension.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Superior in every measurable dimension” extrapolates beyond the single salary metric measured.
- Option C: Recommending closure is a prescriptive policy conclusion not derivable from one salary statistic.
- Option D: Teaching quality is not measured by starting salary; many factors such as brand and alumni networks affect compensation outcomes.

Final Answer: Option A is the best-supported conclusion $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Legal Analogy (Wrong → Consequence): Identify the type of legal wrong and the primary legal consequence the law attaches to it.

Step 1 — Tort : Compensation — a civil wrong (tort) gives rise to the remedy of *compensation* paid to the aggrieved party.

Step 2 — Crime : ? — a criminal offence gives rise to *punishment* imposed by the state on behalf of society. The analogous primary consequence is **Punishment**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Acquittal is the outcome when an accused is found not guilty, not the general consequence of a crime being committed.
- Option B: Appeal is a procedural step in challenging a decision, not a substantive legal consequence of the wrong itself.
- Option D: Bail is a pre-trial liberty measure; it is not the primary consequence attached to a criminal offence.

Final Answer: Crime : Punishment ⇒ C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Legal Analogy (Institution → Primary Formal Output): Match each institution with the category of formal document or decision it characteristically produces.

Step 1 — Legislature : Laws — the legislative branch enacts *laws* (statutes, acts) as its primary formal output.

Step 2 — Judiciary : ? — the judicial branch delivers *judgments* (decisions, orders, rulings) as its primary formal output. Answer: **Judgments**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Taxes are levied by the executive/finance branch; courts do not raise taxes.
- Option C: Policies are formulated by the executive branch; courts interpret law but do not make policy in the legislative sense.



- Option D: Investigations are conducted by law enforcement agencies and inquiry commissions, not by courts.

Final Answer: Judiciary : Judgments $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Clock Angles (Hour and Minute Hand Positions): The minute hand moves 6° per minute; the hour hand moves 0.5° per minute (i.e., 30° per hour).

Step 1 — At 6:00: minute hand at 12 o'clock = 0° . Hour hand at the 6 o'clock position = $6 \times 30^\circ = 180^\circ$.

Step 2 — Angle between the hands = $|180^\circ - 0^\circ| = 180^\circ$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 90° is the angle at 3:00 or 9:00, not 6:00.
- Option C: 120° is the angle at 4:00 or 8:00, not 6:00.
- Option D: 60° is the angle at 2:00 or 10:00, not 6:00.

Final Answer: Angle at 6:00 is $180^\circ \Rightarrow$ 180°

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Clock Angles (Exact Formula): Use the formula $\theta = |30H - 5.5M|$ where H = hour number and M = minutes past the hour.

Step 1 — At 3:15: $H = 3$, $M = 15$.

$$\theta = |30 \times 3 - 5.5 \times 15| = |90 - 82.5| = 7.5^\circ$$

Step 2 — The angle between the minute hand and the hour hand is 7.5° .

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 0° (coincidence) would occur at approximately 3 hours $16\frac{4}{11}$ minutes, not at exactly 3:15.



- Option B: 15° — incorrect arithmetic; $|90 - 82.5| = 7.5$, not 15.
- Option C: 5° — has no basis in the formula or direct calculation.

Final Answer: Angle at 3:15 is $7.5^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{7.5^\circ}$

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



Answer Key

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

