

AILET Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 2

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: Seating arrangements, statement–conclusion, blood relations, syllogisms, series, coding–decoding, direction sense, critical reasoning, odd one out, and input–output.
- 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.

Seven people — Pawan, Qamar, Riya, Suresh, Tanu, Uma, and Vivek — are sitting in a straight row, all facing North. The following conditions hold:

- (i) Pawan sits exactly at the centre (4th position from either end).
- (ii) Uma is sitting second to the left of Pawan.
- (iii) Qamar sits between Uma and Pawan.
- (iv) Vivek is at the extreme left end.
- (v) Riya is sitting immediately to the right of Pawan.



- (vi) Suresh is sitting immediately to the right of Riya.
- (vii) Tanu is at the extreme right end.

Who is sitting third to the right of Uma?

- (A) Qamar
- (B) Riya
- (C) Pawan
- (D) Suresh

Q2. (Refer to the arrangement described in Q1 above.)

Who is sitting at the 2nd position from the right end?

- (A) Riya
- (B) Pawan
- (C) Suresh
- (D) Tanu

Q3. (Refer to the arrangement described in Q1 above.)

Who is sitting second to the left of Riya?

- (A) Uma
- (B) Vivek
- (C) Pawan
- (D) Qamar

Q4. (Refer to the arrangement described in Q1 above.)

How many people are seated between Vivek and Riya?

- (A) 3
- (B) 2
- (C) 4
- (D) 1



Q5. (Refer to the arrangement described in Q1 above.)

If Uma and Suresh interchange their positions, who will sit immediately to the right of Qamar?

- (A) Uma
- (B) Pawan
- (C) Riya
- (D) Suresh

Q6. Directions (Q6–Q10): In each of the following questions, a statement is given followed by two conclusions. Decide which of the conclusions logically follows from the statement and choose the appropriate option.

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

Statement: The National Crime Records Bureau reported that cases of cyber fraud increased by 300% over the last three years, with most victims being senior citizens.

Conclusion I: Cybercrime has been growing at an alarming rate in recent years.

Conclusion II: Senior citizens are a vulnerable group targeted in cyber-crime.

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

Q7. Statement: Many students appeared for the bar council examination but very few passed.

Conclusion I: The quality of legal education in the country is extremely poor.

Conclusion II: The bar council examination is easy to pass.



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

Q8. Statement: A recent study found that countries with a higher ratio of female judges have lower rates of gender-based discrimination in judicial outcomes.

Conclusion I: Increasing female representation in the judiciary can contribute to more equitable judicial outcomes.

Conclusion II: All male judges are biased against women in their rulings.

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

Q9. Statement: The government announced that public prosecutors in all district courts will receive a 40% salary increase effective from next month.

Conclusion I: No district court currently has a public prosecutor.

Conclusion II: The government intends to incentivise and retain public prosecutors in district courts.

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

Q10. Statement: A survey of 10,000 law students found that 68% preferred internships in litigation over corporate law, and 72% felt that practical courtroom experience was inadequate in their law school curriculum.



Conclusion I: A majority of law students value litigation experience.

Conclusion II: Most law schools do not provide sufficient practical court-room training.

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

Q11. Directions (Q11–Q13): The following coded symbols represent family relationships.

$P\$Q$ = P is the parent of Q $P@Q$ = P is the sibling of Q $P\#Q$ = P is the spouse of Q

In a family, if $R\$S$ and $S@T$, what is R's relation to T?

- (A) Sibling
- (B) Child
- (C) Grandparent
- (D) Parent

Q12. If $M\#N$ and $N\$O$, what is M's relation to O?

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

Q13. Pointing to a man, Priya says, "He is the son of my grandfather's only daughter." How is the man related to Priya?

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



(D) Nephew

Q14. Directions (Q14–Q17): Each question below gives two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take both statements to be true even if they seem at variance with commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and decide which applies.

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

Statements:

1. All cats are mammals.
2. All mammals are animals.

Conclusions:

- I. All cats are animals.
- II. Some animals are mammals.

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

Q15. Statements:

1. No pen is a pencil.
2. No pencil is a ruler.

Conclusions:

- I. No pen is a ruler.
- II. Some rulers are pens.

- (A) Only I follows
(B) Only II follows
(C) Both I and II follow



(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q16. Statements:

1. Some birds are parrots.
2. All parrots can fly.

Conclusions:

- I. Some birds can fly.
- II. All birds are parrots.

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

Q17. Statements:

1. All courts are buildings.
2. Some buildings are old.

Conclusions:

- I. All courts are old.
- II. Some old things are buildings.

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

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

3, 6, 18, 72, 360, _____

- (A) 1440



- (B) 1800
- (C) 2160
- (D) 2520

Q19. 7, 10, 16, 28, 52, _____

- (A) 88
- (B) 92
- (C) 96
- (D) 100

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

ZA, XC, VE, TG, _____

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

Q21. ACE, FHJ, KMO, _____

- (A) PQR
- (B) PRT
- (C) QSU
- (D) NPR

Q22. Directions (Q22–Q24): In a certain code language, each letter is shifted forward by one position in the alphabet ($A \rightarrow B$, $B \rightarrow C$, ..., $Z \rightarrow A$). Using this rule, FRIEND is written as GSJFOE. Answer the following questions using the same code.

How is COURT coded in this language?

- (A) EPVSU



- (B) DQVSU
- (C) DPVSU
- (D) DPVTV

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

- (A) KVEHG
- (B) JVEHF
- (C) KVEIF
- (D) KVEHF

Q24. In the same code, LEGAL is coded as MFHBM. How is TRIAL coded?

- (A) USJBM
- (B) VSJBM
- (C) USJBN
- (D) UTKBM

Q25. Directions (Q25–Q27): Solve each direction sense problem carefully.

At 7 AM, the Sun is in the East. A man is standing such that his shadow falls to his left. In which direction is he facing?

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

Q26. Priya faces West and walks 4 km. She turns right and walks 3 km. She then turns left and walks 4 km. In which direction is she now from her starting point?

- (A) West
- (B) South-West



- (C) North-West
- (D) North

Q27. Suman walks 6 km East from Point P to reach Point Q. From Q, he walks 8 km North to reach Point R. What is the shortest distance between P and R?

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

Q28. Directions (Q28–Q31): Read each argument or statement carefully and answer the question that follows.

Argument: Extending pre-trial detention of undertrial prisoners beyond six months without a court hearing violates the right to personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution.

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

- (A) Data shows that 65% of undertrial prisoners spend more than 12 months in jail without a hearing, and a majority are eventually acquitted.
- (B) Prisons in India operate at 150% of their official capacity.
- (C) Legal aid is available to all undertrial prisoners through the state.
- (D) Prison authorities report that long-detention undertrials adapt well to institutional life.

Q29. Argument: Granting bail by default to all first-time offenders accused of non-violent crimes will reduce prison overcrowding without increasing the risk of crime.

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

- (A) Indian prisons operate at 150% capacity nationally.



- (B) A recent study found that first-time offenders released on bail in non-violent cases had a 30% higher likelihood of committing repeat offences compared to those detained.
- (C) Overcrowding causes serious hygiene and mental health crises in prisons.
- (D) Courts take an average of 5 years to complete trials for non-violent offences.

Q30. In 2022, 70% of cases in district courts were pending for more than three years. Of these, 40% involved land and property disputes. In the same year, the government recruited 500 additional judges.

Which conclusion **cannot** be drawn from this information?

- (A) A significant portion of pending cases involves land disputes.
- (B) The government has taken steps to address judicial pendency.
- (C) Recruiting 500 judges eliminated the backlog of pending cases entirely.
- (D) Land and property disputes form a large category of district court cases.

Q31. Statement: A woman was found in possession of 50 grams of cocaine at the airport. She claimed she was unaware of the substance in her luggage.

Which inference is most reasonably drawn?

- (A) The woman deliberately smuggled the cocaine.
- (B) The woman is innocent of all criminal charges.
- (C) The woman will be acquitted by the court.
- (D) The claim of unawareness, if established, may be relevant to determining criminal intent (mens rea).

Q32. Directions (Q32–Q33): Identify the term that does not belong to the same category as the others.



Which of the following is the ODD ONE OUT?

- (A) Jurisdiction
- (B) Tort
- (C) Contract
- (D) Statute

Q33. Which is the ODD ONE OUT?

- (A) Mandamus
- (B) Contempt
- (C) Certiorari
- (D) Quo Warranto

Q34. Directions (Q34–Q35): A word-arrangement machine follows a specific rule: in each step, the last word in the arrangement is moved to the first position.

Input: law court judge order rule

Step 1: rule law court judge order

What is the arrangement at Step 2?

- (A) rule law court judge order
- (B) law court judge order rule
- (C) order rule law court judge
- (D) judge order rule law court

Q35. Referring to the input and steps shown in Q34, which step gives the arrangement *judge order rule law court*?

- (A) Step 1
- (B) Step 2
- (C) Final input
- (D) Step 3



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Linear Seating Arrangement: Build the seating order step by step from the conditions.

Step 1 — Place Pawan: Condition (i): Pawan is at the centre of 7 seats $\Rightarrow$ position 4.

Step 2 — Place Uma: Condition (ii): Uma is 2 to the left of Pawan $\Rightarrow$ position $4 - 2 = 2$.

Step 3 — Place Qamar: Condition (iii): Qamar sits between Uma(2) and Pawan(4) $\Rightarrow$ position 3.

Step 4 — Remaining persons: Condition (iv): Vivek $\Rightarrow$ position 1. Condition (v): Riya immediately right of Pawan $\Rightarrow$ position 5. Condition (vi): Suresh immediately right of Riya $\Rightarrow$ position 6. Condition (vii): Tanu $\Rightarrow$ position 7.

Final arrangement (positions 1 to 7, left to right):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vivek	Uma	Qamar	Pawan	Riya	Suresh	Tanu

Answer Q1: Uma is at position 2. Third to the right: $2 + 3 = 5 \Rightarrow$ **Riya**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Qamar is at position 3, only one to the right of Uma.
- Option B: Riya is at position 5, three to the right of Uma — Correct.
- Option C: Pawan is at position 4, two to the right of Uma.
- Option D: Suresh is at position 6, four to the right of Uma.

Final Answer: Third to the right of Uma is Riya $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q2.

Solution

Concept — Counting from the right end: Using the arrangement from Q1: Vivek(1)–Uma(2)–Qamar(3)–Pawan(4)–Riya(5)–Suresh(6)–Tanu(7).

Step 1: Right end = position 7 (Tanu). 2nd from right end = $7 - 1 =$ position 6 = Suresh.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Riya is at position 5 (3rd from the right end).
- Option B: Pawan is at position 4 (4th from the right end).
- Option C: Suresh is at position 6, 2nd from the right end — Correct.
- Option D: Tanu is the right end itself (1st from the right end).

Final Answer: 2nd position from the right end is Suresh $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Counting to the left: Using the arrangement from Q1: Vivek(1)–Uma(2)–Qamar(3)–Pawan(4)–Riya(5)–Suresh(6)–Tanu(7).

Step 1: Riya is at position 5. Second to the left of Riya = $5 - 2 =$ position 3 = Qamar.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Uma is at position 2, three to the left of Riya.
- Option B: Vivek is at position 1, four to the left of Riya.
- Option C: Pawan is at position 4, one to the left of Riya.
- Option D: Qamar is at position 3, two to the left of Riya — Correct.

Final Answer: Second to the left of Riya is Qamar $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — People between two seats: Using the arrangement from Q1: Vivek(1)–Uma(2)–Qamar(3)–Pawan(4)–Riya(5)–Suresh(6)–Tanu(7).

Step 1: Vivek is at position 1; Riya is at position 5. Positions strictly between them: 2 (Uma), 3 (Qamar), 4 (Pawan) = **3 people**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 3 people — Correct.
- Option B: 2 persons would leave out one of Uma, Qamar, or Pawan.
- Option C: 4 would incorrectly include Riya herself in the count.
- Option D: 1 is far fewer than the three clearly seated between positions 1 and 5.

Final Answer: 3 people are seated between Vivek and Riya $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Position interchange: Original arrangement from Q1: Vivek(1)–Uma(2)–Qamar(3)–Pawan(4)–Riya(5)–Suresh(6)–Tanu(7).

Step 1 — Swap Uma(2) and Suresh(6):

New arrangement: Vivek(1)–**Suresh**(2)–Qamar(3)–Pawan(4)–Riya(5)–**Uma**(6)–Tanu(7).

Step 2: Qamar remains at position 3. The person immediately to the right of Qamar = position 4 = **Pawan**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: After the swap Uma is at position 6, not adjacent to Qamar.
- Option B: Pawan remains at position 4, immediately right of Qamar — Correct.
- Option C: Riya remains at position 5, two seats to the right of Qamar.
- Option D: Suresh moves to position 2, which is to the left of Qamar.

Final Answer: Pawan sits immediately to the right of Qamar $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Statement–Conclusion: A conclusion follows only if it can be directly and logically derived from the statement without additional assumptions.

Statement: Cyber fraud rose 300% in three years; most victims are senior citizens.

Conclusion I — “Cybercrime has been growing at an alarming rate”: A 300% rise over three years is by any measure alarming. This follows directly from the data. **Follows.**

Conclusion II — “Senior citizens are a vulnerable group targeted in cyber-crime”: The statement explicitly states that most victims are senior citizens, establishing them as a targeted, vulnerable group. **Follows.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – incorrect; Conclusion II is equally well-supported.
- Option B: Only II – incorrect; Conclusion I is directly supported by the 300% figure.
- Option C: Both I and II follow — Correct.
- Option D: Neither – incorrect; both conclusions are directly supported.

Final Answer: Both conclusions follow $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q7.

Solution

Statement: Many appeared for the bar council examination; very few passed.

Conclusion I — “Quality of legal education is extremely poor”: High failure rates could result from a very difficult exam, lack of exam preparation, inadequate coaching, or other factors. The statement does not establish that legal education quality is the cause. This conclusion overreaches. **Does not follow.**

Conclusion II — “The bar council examination is easy to pass”: This directly contradicts the statement — if very few passed, the examination is clearly *not* easy to pass. **Does not follow.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Conclusion I is an unwarranted overreach.



- Option B: Only II – Conclusion II directly contradicts the statement.
- Option C: Both – neither conclusion follows from the statement.
- Option D: Neither I nor II follows — Correct.

Final Answer: Neither conclusion follows $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Statement: Countries with higher ratios of female judges show lower gender-based discrimination in judicial outcomes.

Conclusion I — “Increasing female representation can contribute to more equitable outcomes”: This is a direct and calibrated reading of the study’s correlation — more female judges is associated with better gender equity in judgments. **Follows.**

Conclusion II — “All male judges are biased against women”: The study establishes a country-level correlation; it does not say every individual male judge is biased. This is an extreme and unwarranted generalisation. **Does not follow.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I follows — Correct.
- Option B: Only II – Conclusion II is an unjustified over-generalisation.
- Option C: Both – Conclusion II does not follow from the study’s finding.
- Option D: Neither – Conclusion I clearly follows from the data.

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

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

Q9.

Solution

Statement: Public prosecutors in all district courts will receive a 40% salary increase from next month.

Conclusion I — “No district court currently has a public prosecutor”: The statement explicitly says public prosecutors *in* district courts will receive the increase, implying they already exist in district courts. This conclusion contradicts



the statement. **Does not follow.**

Conclusion II — “The government intends to incentivise and retain public prosecutors”: A substantial 40% salary hike is a direct and logical incentive measure. This conclusion is reasonably and directly drawn. **Follows.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Conclusion I contradicts the premise of the statement.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II follows — Correct.
- Option C: Both – Conclusion I does not follow.
- Option D: Neither – Conclusion II clearly and logically follows.

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

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

Q10.

Solution

Statement: 68% of 10,000 law students preferred litigation internships; 72% felt courtroom training was inadequate.

Conclusion I — “A majority of law students value litigation experience”: 68% constitutes a clear majority (above 50%), and choosing litigation internships over corporate law demonstrates that value. **Follows.**

Conclusion II — “Most law schools do not provide sufficient practical courtroom training”: 72% of surveyed students felt training was inadequate, meaning most respondents across different law schools experienced this deficiency. The conclusion that most law schools fall short is well-supported. **Follows.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Conclusion II is also strongly supported.
- Option B: Only II – Conclusion I is also supported by the 68% majority.
- Option C: Both I and II follow — Correct.
- Option D: Neither – both conclusions are directly supported by the survey data.

Final Answer: Both conclusions follow $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Coded Blood Relations: Decode each symbol using the given key.

Step 1 — Decode R\$S: R is the parent of S.

Step 2 — Decode S@T: S is the sibling of T. Siblings share the same parents.

Step 3 — Derive R's relation to T: Since R is the parent of S, and S and T are siblings (sharing parents), R is also the parent of T.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Sibling – R is T's parent, not a sibling.
- Option B: Child – R is T's parent; T would be R's child, not the reverse.
- Option C: Grandparent – no intermediate generation is involved; R is a direct parent of T.
- Option D: Parent — Correct.

Final Answer: R is T's parent $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q12.

Solution

Step 1 — Decode M#N: M is the spouse of N.

Step 2 — Decode N\$O: N is the parent of O. (N is O's mother.)

Step 3 — Derive M's relation to O: M is the spouse of N, who is O's mother. Therefore M is O's **father**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Father — Correct; M is the spouse of O's parent, making M O's other parent (father).
- Option B: Uncle – M would be an uncle only if M were a sibling of one of O's parents.
- Option C: Brother – M is O's parent, not O's sibling.
- Option D: Grandfather – M would be a grandfather only if M were a parent of O's parent, not O's parent's spouse.

Final Answer: M is O's father $\Rightarrow$ **A**



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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Verbal Blood Relation: Decode the relationship chain step by step.

Step 1: Priya's grandfather's only daughter = Priya's aunt (the sole daughter of the grandfather, who is a sibling of Priya's parent).

Step 2: The man pointed to = son of Priya's aunt = Priya's **cousin**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Brother – the man would be Priya's brother only if the “only daughter” were Priya's own mother; the phrasing implies she is an aunt.
- Option B: Cousin — Correct; son of an aunt is a first cousin.
- Option C: Uncle – the man would be an uncle if he were a sibling of Priya's parent, but he is the *child* of Priya's aunt.
- Option D: Nephew – a nephew is the son of one's own sibling, which does not apply to this chain.

Final Answer: The man is Priya's cousin $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q14.

Solution

Statements: (1) All cats are mammals. (2) All mammals are animals.

Conclusion I — “All cats are animals”: Classic transitive syllogism (Barbara, AAA-1): All cats are mammals (1) + All mammals are animals (2) $\Rightarrow$ All cats are animals. **Valid.**

Conclusion II — “Some animals are mammals”: Statement (2) is an A-type universal affirmative proposition. Its converse (by limited conversion) yields “Some animals are mammals” (I-type), which is valid. **Valid.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Conclusion II also follows by valid conversion.
- Option B: Only II – Conclusion I also follows by the transitive chain.
- Option C: Both I and II follow — Correct.



- Option D: Neither – both conclusions follow validly.

Final Answer: Both conclusions follow $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Statements: (1) No pen is a pencil. (2) No pencil is a ruler.

Key rule — Two negative premises: In classical syllogistic logic, no valid conclusion can be drawn when both premises are universal negative (E-type) propositions. The two subjects (pen and ruler) cannot be linked through two negative relationships.

Conclusion I — “No pen is a ruler”: Would require establishing a connecting chain between pens and rulers, which two negatives cannot provide. **Invalid.**

Conclusion II — “Some rulers are pens”: Wholly unsupported and in fact contradicted by the spirit of the statements. **Invalid.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Conclusion I cannot be established from two E-type premises.
- Option B: Only II – Conclusion II is unsupported by any valid syllogistic form.
- Option C: Both – neither conclusion follows.
- Option D: Neither I nor II follows — Correct.

Final Answer: Neither conclusion follows $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q16.

Solution

Statements: (1) Some birds are parrots. (2) All parrots can fly.

Conclusion I — “Some birds can fly”: Some birds are parrots (1); those parrots can fly (2); therefore the birds that are parrots can fly $\Rightarrow$ Some birds can fly. **Valid.**

Conclusion II — “All birds are parrots”: Statement (1) says only *some* (not all) birds are parrots. There is no basis for extending this to all birds. **Invalid.**



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I follows — Correct.
- Option B: Only II – Conclusion II converts “some” to “all,” which is invalid.
- Option C: Both – Conclusion II is not supported.
- Option D: Neither – Conclusion I is well-supported.

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

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

Q17.

Solution

Statements: (1) All courts are buildings. (2) Some buildings are old.

Conclusion I — “All courts are old”: Statement (2) says only *some* buildings are old. While all courts are buildings, we cannot confirm that courts are among the “old” buildings specifically referenced. **Invalid.**

Conclusion II — “Some old things are buildings”: Statement (2) “Some buildings are old” is an I-type proposition. Converting it: “Some old (things) are buildings” is a valid I-type converse. **Valid.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I – Conclusion I cannot be drawn; courts may not be among the old buildings.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II follows — Correct.
- Option C: Both – Conclusion I does not validly follow.
- Option D: Neither – Conclusion II validly follows by conversion.

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

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



Q18.

Solution**Series:** 3, 6, 18, 72, 360, ?**Identify the pattern — successive multiplication by increasing integers:**

$$3 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 6 \xrightarrow{\times 3} 18 \xrightarrow{\times 4} 72 \xrightarrow{\times 5} 360 \xrightarrow{\times 6} ?$$

The multiplier increases by 1 at each step: $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 4$, $\times 5$, $\times 6$.**Next term:** $360 \times 6 = 2160$.**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: $1440 = 360 \times 4$ (wrong multiplier; four was already used).
- Option B: $1800 = 360 \times 5$ (multiplier five was already used in the previous step).
- Option C: $2160 = 360 \times 6$ — Correct.
- Option D: $2520 = 360 \times 7$ (that would be the *next* step after this one).

Final Answer: Missing term is 2160 $\Rightarrow$ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution**Series:** 7, 10, 16, 28, 52, ?**Find differences between consecutive terms:**

$$10 - 7 = 3, \quad 16 - 10 = 6, \quad 28 - 16 = 12, \quad 52 - 28 = 24$$

Differences: 3, 6, 12, 24 — each difference doubles the previous one. Next difference = $24 \times 2 = 48$.**Next term:** $52 + 48 = 100$.**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: $88 = 52 + 36$ (difference 36 does not fit the doubling pattern).
- Option B: $92 = 52 + 40$ (incorrect difference).
- Option C: $96 = 52 + 44$ (incorrect difference).
- Option D: $100 = 52 + 48$ — Correct; the difference doubles from 24 to 48.



Final Answer: Missing term is 100 $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q20.

Solution

Series: ZA, XC, VE, TG, ?

Analyse the first letters: Z(26), X(24), V(22), T(20) — decreasing by 2 each time. Next: $20 - 2 = 18 = \mathbf{R}$.

Analyse the second letters: A(1), C(3), E(5), G(7) — increasing by 2 each time. Next: $7 + 2 = 9 = \mathbf{I}$.

Missing term: RI.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: RI — Correct; R is the 18th letter and I is the 9th.
- Option B: SI – S is the 19th letter; the pattern requires the 18th (R).
- Option C: RJ – J is the 10th letter; the pattern requires the 9th (I).
- Option D: SJ – both letters deviate from the pattern.

Final Answer: Missing term is RI $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q21.

Solution

Series: ACE, FHJ, KMO, ?

First letter of each group: A(1), F(6), K(11) — each group starts 5 positions after the previous. Next first letter: $11 + 5 = 16 = \mathbf{P}$.

Pattern within each group: Letters increase by +2 (alternate letters of the alphabet).

ACE: A(1), C(3), E(5). FHJ: F(6), H(8), J(10). KMO: K(11), M(13), O(15).

Next group starting at P(16): P(16), R(18), T(20) $\Rightarrow$ **PRT**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: PQR – consecutive letters (+1 each), not alternate letters (+2 each).



- Option B: PRT — Correct; alternate letters starting at P.
- Option C: QSU – starts at Q(17), but the pattern requires P(16).
- Option D: NPR – starts at N(14), not at P(16).

Final Answer: Missing term is PRT $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q22.

Solution

Rule: Each letter shifts forward by 1 in the alphabet ($A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, \dots, Z \rightarrow A$).

Verification with given example: FRIEND $\rightarrow$ GSJFOE:

$F \rightarrow G\checkmark, R \rightarrow S\checkmark, I \rightarrow J\checkmark, E \rightarrow F\checkmark, N \rightarrow O\checkmark, D \rightarrow E\checkmark$

Encode COURT:

$C(3) \rightarrow D(4), O(15) \rightarrow P(16), U(21) \rightarrow V(22), R(18) \rightarrow S(19), T(20) \rightarrow U(21)$

Code = **DPVSU**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: EPVSU – E would mean C shifted by 2, not 1.
- Option B: DQVSU – Q would mean O shifted to Q (by 2), not P.
- Option C: DPVSU — Correct; each letter of COURT shifted forward by exactly 1.
- Option D: DPVTV – T would mean R shifted by 2; V would mean T shifted by 2.

Final Answer: COURT is coded as DPVSU $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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



Q23.

Solution**Rule:** Each letter shifts forward by 1 ($A \rightarrow B, \dots, Z \rightarrow A$).**Encode JUDGE:** $J(10) \rightarrow K(11), \quad U(21) \rightarrow V(22), \quad D(4) \rightarrow E(5), \quad G(7) \rightarrow H(8), \quad E(5) \rightarrow F(6)$ Code = **KVEHF**.**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: KVEHG – G would mean E shifted by 2 to G; the correct shift is $E \rightarrow F$.
- Option B: JVEHF – J would mean J stayed the same; the rule requires $J \rightarrow K$.
- Option C: KVEIF – I would mean G shifted by 2 to I; the correct shift is $G \rightarrow H$.
- Option D: KVEHF — Correct.

Final Answer: JUDGE is coded as KVEHF $\Rightarrow$ **D****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution**Rule:** Each letter shifts forward by 1. Verification: $LEGAL \rightarrow L \rightarrow M, E \rightarrow F, G \rightarrow H, A \rightarrow B, L \rightarrow M = MFHBM \checkmark$ **Encode TRIAL:** $T(20) \rightarrow U(21), \quad R(18) \rightarrow S(19), \quad I(9) \rightarrow J(10), \quad A(1) \rightarrow B(2), \quad L(12) \rightarrow M(13)$ Code = **USJBM**.**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: USJBM — Correct.
- Option B: VSJBM – V would mean T shifted by 2; the correct shift is $T \rightarrow U$.
- Option C: USJBN – N would mean L shifted by 2; the correct shift is $L \rightarrow M$.
- Option D: UTKBM – T would mean R shifted by 2; K would mean I shifted by 2.

Final Answer: TRIAL is coded as USJBM $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Shadow direction at 7 AM: At 7 AM, the Sun is in the East. Shadows are cast in the direction *opposite* to the Sun — i.e., shadows point West.

Key reasoning: The shadow falls to the man's *left*. If the shadow points West, then West is to his left.

- Facing **North**: left side faces West. Shadow (pointing West) falls to the left. ✓
- Facing South: left side faces East; shadow would fall to his right.
- Facing East: shadow falls directly behind him.
- Facing West: shadow falls directly in front of him.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: East – shadow falls behind him, not to the left.
- Option B: North — Correct; shadow (westward) falls to his left.
- Option C: West – shadow falls ahead, not to the left.
- Option D: South – shadow falls to his right, not his left.

Final Answer: The man is facing North $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense with coordinates: Let East = $+x$, North = $+y$. Starting point = origin $(0, 0)$.

Step 1 — Face West, walk 4 km: Move $(-4, 0)$. Position: $(-4, 0)$.

Step 2 — Turn right from West = face North, walk 3 km: Move $(0, 3)$. Position: $(-4, 3)$.

Step 3 — Turn left from North = face West, walk 4 km: Move $(-4, 0)$. Position: $(-8, 3)$.

Final position from start: $(-8, 3)$ means 8 km to the West and 3 km to the North



of the origin. The resultant direction is **North-West**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: West – she has also moved North (3 km), so the direction is not due West.
- Option B: South-West – she moved North, not South, so South-West is incorrect.
- Option C: North-West — Correct; she is displaced West and North of her start.
- Option D: North – she has a large westward displacement, ruling out due North.

Final Answer: Priya is in the North-West direction from her starting point $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Pythagoras Theorem: The path $P \rightarrow Q$ (East, 6 km) and $Q \rightarrow R$ (North, 8 km) meet at a right angle at Q, forming a right-angled triangle PQR.

Calculation:

$$PR = \sqrt{PQ^2 + QR^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ km}$$

This is the classic Pythagorean triple 6-8-10.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 6 km – this is only the length of leg PQ.
- Option B: 8 km – this is only the length of leg QR.
- Option C: 14 km = 6 + 8, which is the total path length, not the straight-line distance.
- Option D: 10 km — Correct; hypotenuse PR by Pythagoras.

Final Answer: Shortest distance from P to R is 10 km $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q28.

Solution

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

Argument: Extended pre-trial detention beyond 6 months without a hearing violates Article 21 (right to personal liberty).

Evaluate options:

- (A) 65% of undertrials spend >12 months in jail without a hearing; most are eventually acquitted — this shows the violation is both widespread and unjust (innocents are detained). Directly and powerfully strengthens the argument. ✓
- (B) Prisons at 150% capacity – addresses overcrowding, not the Article 21 liberty violation.
- (C) Legal aid available – does not address detention duration; irrelevant to the argument.
- (D) Undertrials adapt to institutional life – weakens the urgency of the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Most strengthens — Correct; establishes widespread violation and consequent injustice.
- Option B: Raises a different issue (capacity), not liberty violation.
- Option C: Legal aid is a separate safeguard; it does not address the detention length.
- Option D: Adaptation to prison life diminishes the apparent harm, weakening the argument.

Final Answer: Option A most strengthens the argument ⇒ A

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Weaken): A weakener undermines the conclusion or a key premise of the argument.

Argument: Default bail for first-time non-violent offenders reduces overcrowding *without increasing crime risk*.

Evaluate options:

- (A) Prisons at 150% capacity – supports the overcrowding problem, does not



weaken the argument.

(B) First-time bailed non-violent offenders had 30% higher reoffending rates – directly undermines “without increasing crime risk.” ✓

(C) Overcrowding causes health crises – further supports the case for bail; does not weaken.

(D) Trials take 5 years – highlights trial delays that might justify bail; does not weaken.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Strengthens the overcrowding part of the argument.
- Option B: Most weakens — Correct; shows that crime risk does in fact increase with default bail.
- Option C: Strengthens the rationale for reducing overcrowding through bail.
- Option D: Supports bail by pointing to prolonged pre-trial periods.

Final Answer: Option B most weakens the argument ⇒ B

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Data Interpretation / Logical Inference: Identify which conclusion is not supported by the given information.

Given: 70% of district court cases pending >3 years; 40% of these involve land/property; government recruited 500 judges.

Evaluate each option:

(A) Significant portion of pending cases involves land disputes – 40% of 70% cases = supported. *Can be drawn.*

(B) Government took steps to address pendency – recruiting 500 judges is a step. *Can be drawn.*

(C) Recruiting 500 judges eliminated the backlog entirely – the data does not state or imply this. *Cannot be drawn.* ✓

(D) Land/property disputes form a large category – 40% confirms this. *Can be drawn.*

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Can be inferred directly from the 40% figure.
- Option B: Can be inferred from the recruitment action taken.



- Option C: Cannot be concluded — Correct; no data indicates complete elimination of backlog.
- Option D: Can be inferred from the data.

Final Answer: Option C cannot be concluded $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Legal Reasoning (Criminal Law / Mens Rea): Evaluate each inference for legal soundness and reasonableness.

Statement: Woman found with 50 g cocaine; claims unawareness.

Evaluate options:

- (A) “Deliberately smuggled” – this assumes criminal intent (mens rea), which has not been established by the bare facts. Unreasonable.
- (B) “Innocent of all charges” – possession itself may attract liability under certain provisions regardless of intent. Overstates the conclusion.
- (C) “Will be acquitted” – a judicial determination; speculative at this stage. Premature.
- (D) “Unawareness, if established, may be relevant to mens rea” – Under drug laws and general criminal law, intent is an essential element. If unawareness is proved, it can negate mens rea and affect criminal liability. This is a calibrated, legally sound inference. ✓

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Assumes intent; not established from the facts alone.
- Option B: Overstates; innocence of all charges cannot be concluded.
- Option C: Acquittal is a court verdict; cannot be predicted at this stage.
- Option D: Most reasonable legal inference — Correct.

Final Answer: Option D is the most reasonable inference $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q32.

Solution**Concept — Odd One Out (Legal Classification):****Analyse each term:**

- **Tort:** A civil wrong creating legal liability — a source of legal obligations.
- **Contract:** An agreement creating enforceable rights and duties — a source of legal obligations.
- **Statute:** Legislation enacted by a legislature — a primary source of law.
- **Jurisdiction:** The authority of a court to hear and adjudicate a matter — relates to *court competence*, not a source of rights or obligations.

Tort, Contract, and Statute are all sources of legal rights, duties, or law. Jurisdiction belongs to a different category — it defines a court's power rather than creating substantive rights or obligations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Jurisdiction — Correct; it is the odd one out.
- Option B: Tort – a source of civil obligation arising from a wrong.
- Option C: Contract – a source of contractual obligations.
- Option D: Statute – a source of statutory law.

Final Answer: Jurisdiction is the odd one out ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution**Concept — Odd One Out (Prerogative Writs vs Court Sanction):****Analyse each term:**

- **Mandamus:** A prerogative writ directing a public body to perform a legal duty.
- **Certiorari:** A prerogative writ to quash an order of an inferior court or tribunal.
- **Quo Warranto:** A prerogative writ challenging a person's right to hold a public office.
- **Contempt:** A power of the court to punish disobedience or disrespect — not a writ but a sanction/remedy available to courts.



Mandamus, Certiorari, and Quo Warranto are all constitutional prerogative writs under Articles 32 and 226. Contempt is a court sanction — it belongs to a different legal category.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mandamus – a prerogative writ; belongs with the group.
- Option B: Contempt — Correct; it is a court sanction, not a writ.
- Option C: Certiorari – a prerogative writ; belongs with the group.
- Option D: Quo Warranto – a prerogative writ; belongs with the group.

Final Answer: Contempt is the odd one out ⇒ **B**

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

Q34.

Solution

Rule: In each step, the last word in the arrangement moves to the first position.

Input: law court judge order rule

Step 1: Last word = “rule” moves to front.

⇒ rule law court judge order

Step 2: Last word = “order” moves to front.

⇒ **order rule law court judge**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “rule law court judge order” is Step 1, not Step 2.
- Option B: “law court judge order rule” is the original input, not Step 2.
- Option C: “order rule law court judge” — Correct; this is Step 2.
- Option D: “judge order rule law court” is Step 3, not Step 2.

Final Answer: Step 2 arrangement is “order rule law court judge” ⇒ **C**

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



Q35.

Solution

Rule: In each step, the last word moves to the first position. Continuing from Q34:

Input: law court judge order rule

Step 1: rule law court judge order

Step 2: order rule law court judge

Step 3: Last word = “judge” moves to front.

⇒ **judge order rule law court**

The arrangement “judge order rule law court” appears at **Step 3**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Step 1 gives “rule law court judge order,” not the target.
- Option B: Step 2 gives “order rule law court judge,” not the target.
- Option C: The final input (original) is “law court judge order rule,” not the target.
- Option D: Step 3 gives “judge order rule law court” — Correct.

Final Answer: “judge order rule law court” appears at Step 3 ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

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

