

AILET Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 21 Minutes | **Maximum Marks:** 35 | **Marking Scheme:** +1 correct /
–0.25 wrong

Instructions

- This paper contains **35 Multiple Choice Questions** from **Logical Reasoning** for AILET (All India Law Entrance Test – NLU Delhi).
- Each correct answer carries +1 **mark**; each incorrect answer carries a penalty of –0.25 **marks**. Unattempted questions carry **zero marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct for each question. Mark the most appropriate response.
- Total time allotted is **21 minutes**. Manage your time carefully across all sections.
- Read all directions and conditions in each group of questions carefully before answering.
- This is **Sample Paper 4**. Question styles follow the official AILET Logical Reasoning pattern.
- Question numbers are clickable and link directly to their solutions at the end of the paper.

Questions

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

Five people — Arjun, Bimal, Charu, Deepa, and Ekta — each complete one task from: Finance report, HR meeting, IT review, Legal consultation, and Marketing presentation — on five consecutive working days, Monday to Friday (one person completes one task per day). The following conditions hold:

- Arjun completes his task on Monday.
- Arjun is assigned the Legal consultation.
- Charu completes the IT review, which is scheduled on the day immediately after Arjun's task.
- Bimal's task is on Wednesday.
- Deepa has the HR meeting on the last working day (Friday).
- Ekta's task is scheduled one day before Deepa's task.



Q1. On which day does Ekta complete her task?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Thursday

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

Who completes the Marketing Presentation?

- (A) Bimal
- (B) Arjun
- (C) Charu
- (D) Ekta

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

Which task is completed on Tuesday?

- (A) Legal consultation
- (B) IT review
- (C) Finance report
- (D) Marketing presentation

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

If Bimal and Charu swap their days, on which day does Bimal now complete his task?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Wednesday
- (C) Tuesday
- (D) Friday

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

Which of the following day–person pairings is INCORRECT based on the original schedule?



- (A) Monday — Arjun
- (B) Tuesday — Charu
- (C) Friday — Deepa
- (D) Thursday — Bimal

Q6. Directions (Q6–Q10): In each question below, a statement is followed by two inferences. Assume the statement to be true. Decide which inference(s) definitely follow(s). Choose:

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

Statement: India's literacy rate improved from 74% in 2011 to 78% in 2021, according to the latest census.

Inference I: Significant progress has been made in improving literacy in India over the decade.

Inference II: Every state in India has achieved 100% literacy by 2021.

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

Q7. Statement: A new law has been enacted making cybercrime penalties three times more severe than the previous provisions.

Inference I: The number of cybercrimes will immediately fall to zero after the law takes effect.

Inference II: The government intends to deter cybercriminals through significantly stricter legal penalties.

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



(D) Neither Inference I nor Inference II definitely follows

Q8. Statement: A district court judge disposed of 500 cases in a single year, which is the highest figure ever recorded by any judge in that court's history.

Inference I: The judge disposed of cases at a significantly higher pace than the average for that court.

Inference II: The court's total pendency in that district improved during that year.

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

Q9. Statement: The country's GDP grew by 7% in 2023–24.

Inference I: Every citizen's income increased by exactly 7% in 2023–24.

Inference II: The country will maintain a GDP growth rate of 7% or higher in 2024–25.

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

Q10. Statement: A WHO report states that countries with higher doctor-to-patient ratios consistently record lower infant mortality rates.

Inference I: Increasing the number of doctors relative to the population can contribute to reducing infant mortality.

Inference II: Countries with low infant mortality have already resolved all their healthcare challenges.

- (A) Only Inference I definitely follows
- (B) Only Inference II definitely follows



- (C) Both Inferences I and II definitely follow
- (D) Neither Inference I nor Inference II definitely follows

Q11. Directions (Q11–Q13): Read each question carefully and determine the relationship asked.

Pointing to Rahul, Priya said, “His mother is the only daughter of my father.” How is Rahul related to Priya?

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

Q12. Manu points to Sunita and says, “She is the daughter of the only son of my grandmother.” How is Sunita related to Manu?

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

Q13. Neha says, “My grandfather has two children — my father and my aunt. My aunt has one child, Ravi.” How is Ravi related to Neha?

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

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

(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Only Conclusion II follows



(C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
follows

(D) Neither Conclusion I nor II

Statements:

- (i) All singers are performers.
- (ii) All performers are artists.
- (iii) Some artists are famous.

Conclusions:

- I. All singers are artists.
- II. Some famous people are performers.
- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q15. Statements:

- (i) All roses are flowers.
- (ii) Some flowers are fragrant.
- (iii) No fragrant thing is artificial.

Conclusions:

- I. All roses are natural (not artificial).
- II. Some flowers are not artificial.
- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q16. Statements:

- (i) All contracts are binding.
- (ii) All binding things are enforceable.
- (iii) All enforceable things are legal.



Conclusions:

- I. All contracts are legal.
- II. All binding things are legal.
- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q17. Statements:

- (i) Some witnesses are reliable.
- (ii) All reliable persons are credible.
- (iii) Some credible persons are experts.

Conclusions:

- I. All witnesses are experts.
- II. All experts are witnesses.
- (A) Only Conclusion I follows
- (B) Only Conclusion II follows
- (C) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (D) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

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

4, 9, 25, 49, 121, _____

- (A) 169
- (B) 144
- (C) 196
- (D) 225

Q19. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, _____

- (A) 15
- (B) 17
- (C) 19



(D) 21

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

A, Z, B, Y, C, X, D, _____

(A) V

(B) X

(C) W

(D) U

Q21. DCBA, HGFE, LKJI, _____

(A) MNOP

(B) NOPQ

(C) OPNM

(D) PONM

Q22. Directions (Q22–Q24): In a certain code, each letter is replaced by its mirror-position letter in the English alphabet ($A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, $C \leftrightarrow X$, ..., $M \leftrightarrow N$). In this code, COURT is written as XLFIG. How is BRIEF coded?

(A) YIRVU

(B) ZIRVV

(C) YIRVT

(D) XIRVU

Q23. *(Using the same code as described in Q22.)*

In the same code, JUDGE is coded as QFWTV. How is TRIAL coded?

(A) HIRZO

(B) GIRZO

(C) GIRZP

(D) FIRZO

Q24. *(Using the same code as described in Q22.)*



In the same code, CRIME is coded as XRINV. How is CIVIL coded?

- (A) XRERE
- (B) XREROP
- (C) XRERO
- (D) YRERE

Q25. Directions (Q25–Q27): Read each problem carefully and answer the question.

Starting from Point O, Ravi walks 8 km North to reach Point P. From P, he turns right and walks 6 km to reach Point Q. What is the direct distance between O and Q?

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

Q26. A man faces West. He turns 45° anticlockwise, then 90° clockwise, then 135° clockwise. In which direction is he now facing?

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

Q27. Neha starts from Point A. She walks 3 km East, then 4 km North, then 3 km West, then 4 km South. At what distance is she from Point A?

- (A) 4 km
- (B) 0 km
- (C) 3 km
- (D) 14 km

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



Passage: The Parliament enacted the Right to Information Act, 2005, making it mandatory for all public authorities to provide information to citizens within 30 days of a request, except in cases involving national security and personal privacy.

Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the above passage?

- (A) Citizens have a legal right to access information held by public authorities.
- (B) The RTI Act applies to public authorities and not to private entities.
- (C) Every request filed under the RTI Act is mandatorily responded to within 30 days without any exception.
- (D) The Act explicitly recognises national security as a ground for withholding information.

Q29. Argument: The government should reduce the duration of copyright protection to 20 years from the date of publication, as the current 60-year protection period stifles creative innovation by preventing early public domain access.

Which of the following, if true, most WEAKENS this argument?

- (A) Long copyright protection ensures authors receive adequate financial returns on their creative investments.
- (B) Many developed countries have adopted extended copyright periods.
- (C) Substantial public domain content is already available in public libraries.
- (D) Studies from jurisdictions that reduced copyright duration to 20 years showed no measurable increase in new creative output, suggesting shorter copyright periods do not enhance innovation.

Q30. Argument: Mandatory legal insurance for all citizens will improve access to justice by enabling more people to afford legal representation in civil disputes.

Which of the following, if true, most STRENGTHENS this argument?



- (A) In countries where legal insurance was made mandatory, legal representation rates among lower-income groups increased by 35% within five years of implementation.
- (B) Legal insurance companies are profit-driven entities that may exclude certain dispute types from coverage.
- (C) Insurance premiums may be unaffordable for many low-income citizens.
- (D) Many civil disputes can be resolved through alternative dispute resolution without requiring legal representation.

Q31. Passage: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court has interpreted this to include the right to a speedy trial. Therefore, the government must allocate sufficient resources to clear the backlog of criminal cases.

What is the underlying assumption in the above argument?

- (A) Every accused person is aware of their right to a speedy trial under Article 21.
- (B) Allocating additional resources will actually lead to a reduction in the backlog and result in faster trials.
- (C) The Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 21 is always implemented immediately by the government.
- (D) A speedy trial is a more important constitutional right than other rights under Article 21.

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

Plaintiff : Defendant :: Prosecution : ?

- (A) Witness
- (B) Verdict
- (C) Defence
- (D) Acquittal



Q33. Innocent : Guilty :: Bail : ?

- (A) Arrest
- (B) Fine
- (C) Trial
- (D) Custody

Q34. Directions (Q34–Q35): Each question below is followed by two statements. Decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Choose:

- (A) Statement 1 alone is sufficient, but Statement 2 alone is not
- (B) Statement 2 alone is sufficient, but Statement 1 alone is not
- (C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is
- (D) Either statement alone is sufficient

Question: Is transaction X a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

Statement 1: Transaction X was made between two competent parties with their free consent, for lawful consideration, with a lawful object.

Statement 2: Transaction X was made verbally, with no written agreement.

- (A) Statement 1 alone is sufficient, but Statement 2 alone is not
- (B) Statement 2 alone is sufficient, but Statement 1 alone is not
- (C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is
- (D) Either statement alone is sufficient

Q35. Question: Is Witness Y's testimony admissible in court under the Indian Evidence Act?

Statement 1: Witness Y is 14 years old.

Statement 2: Witness Y understands the nature of an oath and is capable of giving rational answers to questions.

- (A) Statement 1 alone is sufficient, but Statement 2 alone is not



- (B) Statement 2 alone is sufficient, but Statement 1 alone is not
- (C) Both statements together are sufficient, but neither alone is
- (D) Either statement alone is sufficient



Answer Key

Click any question number to jump to its solution. Click the boxed answer in the solution to return to the answer table.



Detailed Solutions

Solution

Deducing the complete schedule step by step:

Step 1: From condition (i): Arjun → Monday.

Step 2: From condition (ii): Arjun → Legal consultation.

Step 3: From condition (iii): Charu does IT review immediately after Arjun (Monday), so Charu → Tuesday with IT review.

Step 4: From condition (iv): Bimal → Wednesday.

Step 5: From condition (v): Deepa → Friday with HR meeting.

Step 6: From condition (vi): Ekta's task is one day before Deepa's (Friday), so Ekta → **Thursday**.

Step 7: Remaining tasks — Finance report and Marketing presentation — go to Bimal and Ekta. Bimal is on Wednesday and Ekta is on Thursday. The only unassigned tasks are Finance report and Marketing presentation. From the clues, no further restriction separates them, but since all five tasks must be assigned: Bimal (Wednesday) → Marketing presentation; Ekta (Thursday) → Finance report.

Q1.

Day	Person	Task
Monday	Arjun	Legal consultation
Tuesday	Charu	IT review
Wednesday	Bimal	Marketing presentation
Thursday	Ekta	Finance report
Friday	Deepa	HR meeting

Ekta completes her task on **Thursday**.

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

From the schedule established in Q1:

Wednesday: Bimal → **Marketing Presentation**.

Bimal completes the Marketing Presentation.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

From the schedule established in Q1:

Tuesday: Charu → **IT review**.

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

Q4.

Solution

Original schedule: Bimal → Wednesday; Charu → Tuesday.

If Bimal and Charu *swap their days*: Bimal takes Charu's original slot and Charu takes Bimal's original slot.

Bimal's new day = Charu's original day = **Tuesday**.

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Q4](#)**Solution**

Checking each option against the original schedule:

- Q5.
- (A) **Monday — Arjun**: Correct — Arjun is on Monday. ✓
 - (B) **Tuesday — Charu**: Correct — Charu is on Tuesday. ✓
 - (C) **Friday — Deepa**: Correct — Deepa is on Friday. ✓
 - (D) **Thursday — Bimal**: **INCORRECT** — Bimal is on *Wednesday*, not Thursday. ✗

Option (D) is the incorrect pairing.

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

Q6.

Solution

Inference I: A rise from 74% to 78% nationally over a decade represents a 4-percentage-point improvement — this constitutes significant progress. Inference I directly follows from the statement. **Valid**.

Inference II: The national average of 78% cannot imply that every state achieved 100% literacy. This is an extreme and wholly unsupported claim. **Invalid**.

Only Inference I definitely follows.



Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Inference I: “Immediately fall to zero” is an absolute claim. Stricter penalties may deter crime but cannot guarantee that cybercrime drops to zero immediately. **Invalid.**

Inference II: Enacting penalties three times more severe is a direct legislative act signalling the government’s clear intent to deter cybercriminals. This logically follows from the statement. **Valid.**

Only Inference II definitely follows.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Inference I: The judge’s tally of 500 cases is described as the “highest ever” for that court. This means it exceeds every prior judge’s annual count, and hence is significantly above the historical average. **Valid.**

Inference II: Disposing of 500 cases — a record number — adds to the resolved pile and directly reduces the pending backlog in that district court for that year. **Valid.**

Both Inferences I and II definitely follow.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Inference I: GDP growth is an aggregate macroeconomic indicator. Individual citizens’ incomes vary widely; a 7% national GDP growth rate does not translate to a uniform 7% income increase for every citizen. **Invalid.**

Inference II: Past GDP growth provides no guarantee of future growth rates. Economic conditions change and the statement gives no basis for predicting the next year’s rate. **Invalid.**

Neither Inference I nor Inference II definitely follows.

Answer: (D)



[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Inference I: The WHO report directly establishes a consistent relationship between higher doctor-to-patient ratios and lower infant mortality. Increasing doctors can therefore contribute to reducing infant mortality. This is directly supported. **Valid.**

Inference II: Low infant mortality is only one health outcome. Countries achieving it may still face other healthcare challenges such as communicable diseases, inadequate infrastructure, or mental health care. **Invalid.**

Only Inference I definitely follows.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Priya's father's only daughter = Priya herself (since there is only one daughter).

Rahul's mother = the only daughter of Priya's father = **Priya.**

Therefore, Rahul is Priya's **Son.**

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Manu's grandmother's only son = Manu's father (since there is only one son).

Sunita = daughter of Manu's father = Manu's **Sister.**

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Neha's grandfather's two children: Neha's father and Neha's aunt.

Ravi = the single child of Neha's aunt.

A child of one's aunt/uncle is one's **Cousin.**

Ravi is Neha's **Cousin.**



Answer: (D)[Go Back to Q13](#)**Q14.****Solution**

Conclusion I: From (i): All singers $\rightarrow$ performers. From (ii): All performers $\rightarrow$ artists. By transitivity: All singers $\rightarrow$ artists. **Valid.**

Conclusion II: From (iii): Some artists are famous. From (ii): All performers are artists. This tells us that performers form a subset of artists, but the “famous” subset of artists need not overlap with the “performer” subset. The famous artists could be non-performers. We cannot conclude that some famous people are performers. **Invalid.**

Only Conclusion I follows.

Answer: (A)[Go Back to Q14](#)**Q15.****Solution**

Conclusion I: From (i): All roses are flowers. From (ii): Some flowers are fragrant — but this does not mean all flowers (or all roses) are fragrant. Since we cannot establish that all roses are fragrant, we cannot apply (iii) to conclude all roses are not artificial. **Invalid.**

Conclusion II: From (ii): Some flowers are fragrant. From (iii): No fragrant thing is artificial. Therefore those fragrant flowers are not artificial, meaning some flowers are not artificial. **Valid.**

Only Conclusion II follows.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Q15](#)**Q16.****Solution**

Conclusion I: All contracts $\xrightarrow{(i)}$ binding $\xrightarrow{(ii)}$ enforceable $\xrightarrow{(iii)}$ legal. By transitivity: All contracts are legal. **Valid.**

Conclusion II: All binding $\xrightarrow{(ii)}$ enforceable $\xrightarrow{(iii)}$ legal. All binding things are legal. **Valid.**

Both Conclusions I and II follow.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Conclusion I: From (i) and (ii): Some witnesses $\rightarrow$ reliable $\rightarrow$ credible. So some witnesses are credible. From (iii): Only *some* credible persons are experts. We cannot extend “all witnesses” to experts. **Invalid.**

Conclusion II: There is no chain linking experts back to witnesses. The premises do not establish any relationship between experts and witnesses in the direction required. **Invalid.**

Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows.

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

The series consists of the squares of consecutive prime numbers:

$$2^2 = 4, \quad 3^2 = 9, \quad 5^2 = 25, \quad 7^2 = 49, \quad 11^2 = 121$$

The next prime after 11 is 13, and $13^2 = 169$.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

The series is the sequence of consecutive prime numbers:

$$2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, \dots$$

The next prime number after 13 is 17.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Solution

The series alternates between two interleaved sequences:

Q20. • **Odd positions** (1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, ...): A, B, C, D, ... (forward through



the alphabet)

- **Even positions** (2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, ...): Z, Y, X, W, ... (backward through the alphabet)

The 8th term occupies an even position. The 4th even-position letter after Z, Y, X is W.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Solution

Each group contains four consecutive letters of the alphabet written in reverse order:

	Letters	Normal order	Reversed
	A, B, C, D	ABCD	DCBA
Q21.	E, F, G, H	EFGH	HGFE
	I, J, K, L	IJKL	LKJI
	M, N, O, P	MNOP	PONM

The missing term is **PONM**.

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Solution

The code replaces each letter at position n with the letter at position $27 - n$.

Q22.	Letter	B (2)	R (18)	I (9)	E (5)	F (6)
	Code	Y (25)	I (9)	R (18)	V (22)	U (21)

BRIEF $\rightarrow$ YIRVU.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Q22](#)

Solution

Applying the same mirror-position rule ($27 - n$) to each letter of TRIAL:

Q23.	Letter	T (20)	R (18)	I (9)	A (1)	L (12)
	Code	G (7)	I (9)	R (18)	Z (26)	O (15)

TRIAL $\rightarrow$ GIRZO.



Answer: (B)[Go Back to Q23](#)**Solution**Applying the mirror-position rule $(27 - n)$ to each letter of CIVIL:**Q24.**

Letter	C (3)	I (9)	V (22)	I (9)	L (12)
Code	X (24)	R (18)	E (5)	R (18)	O (15)

CIVIL $\rightarrow$ XRERO.**Answer: (C)**[Go Back to Q24](#)**Solution**

Setting up coordinates with O at the origin:

- Q25.**
- $O = (0, 0)$
 - Walk 8 km North $\Rightarrow P = (0, 8)$
 - At P, turn right (facing North $\rightarrow$ turn right = East); walk 6 km East $\Rightarrow Q = (6, 8)$

Direct distance $OQ = \sqrt{(6-0)^2 + (8-0)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km.**Answer: (D)**[Go Back to Q25](#)**Solution**Using compass bearings measured clockwise from North (North = 0° , East = 90° , South = 180° , West = 270°):

- Q26.**
- Starting direction: West = 270°
 - Turn 45° anticlockwise: $270^\circ - 45^\circ = 225^\circ$ (South-West)
 - Turn 90° clockwise: $225^\circ + 90^\circ = 315^\circ$ (North-West)
 - Turn 135° clockwise: $315^\circ + 135^\circ = 450^\circ \equiv 450^\circ - 360^\circ = 90^\circ$ (East)

Final direction: **East**.**Answer: (A)**[Go Back to Q26](#)

Solution

Tracking Neha's position from Point A (0, 0):

- Q27.** (a) Walk 3 km East $\Rightarrow$ (3, 0)
(b) Walk 4 km North $\Rightarrow$ (3, 4)
(c) Walk 3 km West $\Rightarrow$ (0, 4)
(d) Walk 4 km South $\Rightarrow$ (0, 0)

Neha returns exactly to Point A. Her distance from Point A is **0 km**.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Q27](#)

Solution

The passage clearly states that the RTI Act *has exceptions* — national security and personal privacy are explicitly mentioned as grounds for withholding information.

- Q28.**
- (A): Supported — the Act grants citizens the right to access information from public authorities.
 - (B): Reasonably inferred — the passage refers only to “public authorities,” implying private entities are not covered.
 - (C): **Cannot be concluded** — the passage explicitly provides exceptions; “without any exception” directly contradicts the text.
 - (D): Supported — national security is explicitly named as an exception.

Option (C) cannot be concluded from the passage.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Solution

The argument's core claim: *Shorter copyright duration* (20 years instead of 60) *boosts creative innovation* by enabling earlier public domain access.

- Q29.**
- (A): Weakens but only addresses authors' incentives, not the innovation claim directly.
 - (B): Weakens marginally (other countries do the opposite), but does not directly refute the innovation claim.
 - (C): Tangentially weakens (public domain content already available), but does not directly address innovation rates.
 - (D): **Most weakens** — provides direct empirical evidence from jurisdictions that already reduced copyright to 20 years and found *no measurable increase* in creative output. This strikes at the argument's core premise.



Option (D) most weakens the argument.

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Solution

The argument claims: mandatory legal insurance → improved access to justice through affordable legal representation.

- Q30.**
- (A): **Most strengthens** — provides direct empirical evidence: in countries with mandatory legal insurance, lower-income groups' legal representation rates increased by 35% within five years. This directly supports the argument's conclusion.
 - (B): Weakens the argument (insurers may limit coverage).
 - (C): Weakens the argument (premiums may be unaffordable).
 - (D): Weakens the argument (ADR reduces need for legal representation).

Option (A) most strengthens the argument.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Q30](#)

Solution

The argument moves from: (1) right to speedy trial under Article 21, to (2) government must allocate resources to clear the backlog.

For this conclusion to follow, it must be *assumed* that allocating more resources will *actually* reduce the backlog and speed up trials. Without this link, the directive to allocate resources has no guaranteed effect on speedy trials.

- Q31.**
- (A): Not assumed — awareness of rights is irrelevant to the resource allocation conclusion.
 - (B): **Key underlying assumption** — the argument presupposes that resource allocation will produce faster trials.
 - (C): Not assumed — immediate implementation is not required for the conclusion.
 - (D): Not assumed — no relative ranking of rights is implied.

The underlying assumption is option (B).

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.



Solution

Plaintiff : Defendant → In civil proceedings, the Plaintiff (who brings the case) is opposed by the Defendant (who answers the case).

Prosecution : ? → In criminal proceedings, the Prosecution (who brings the case on behalf of the state) is opposed by the **Defence** (which represents the accused).

The relationship is one of opposing parties in legal proceedings.

Answer: (C) **Defence**.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Innocent : Guilty → Direct opposites in terms of legal culpability.

Bail : ? → Bail is the conditional release of an accused from custody pending trial. Its direct legal opposite is **Custody** (detention / imprisonment), where liberty is withheld.

Answer: (D) **Custody**.

Answer: (D)

[Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Statement 1 alone: The essential elements of a valid contract under Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, are: (i) competent parties, (ii) free consent, (iii) lawful consideration, and (iv) lawful object. Statement 1 satisfies all four elements. **Sufficient** to conclude Transaction X is a valid contract.

Statement 2 alone: Under Indian contract law, oral/verbal contracts are generally valid — written form is required only for specific categories (e.g., contracts under Section 17 of TPCA, sale of immovable property above a threshold). Knowing only that the contract is verbal, without information on the essential elements, is **not sufficient** to determine validity.

Only Statement 1 is sufficient.

Answer: (A)

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Q35.



Solution

Statement 1 alone: Under the Indian Evidence Act, a child's competency to testify depends not on age alone but on their ability to understand questions and give rational answers (Section 118). Being 14 years old does not by itself determine admissibility. **Not sufficient.**

Statement 2 alone: A witness who understands the nature of an oath and is capable of giving rational answers fulfils the competency standard under Section 118 of the Indian Evidence Act. Such a witness is deemed competent and their testimony is admissible. **Sufficient.**

Only Statement 2 is sufficient.

Answer: (B)

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