

AILET Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 5

Duration: 21 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 35

Instructions

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

Questions

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

Six people — Arjun, Bhavna, Charu, Deven, Esha, and Faiz — are sitting in a straight row facing North. The following conditions hold:

- Arjun sits at one of the ends of the row.
- Bhavna sits immediately to the right of Arjun.
- Charu sits third from the left end.
- Deven sits immediately to the right of Charu.
- Esha is not seated at either end of the row.
- Faiz sits at the rightmost end.



Who sits third from the right end?

- (A) Charu
- (B) Deven
- (C) Esha
- (D) Faiz

Q2. Referring to the arrangement described in Q1, how many persons sit between Charu and Faiz?

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

Q3. Referring to the arrangement described in Q1, who sits immediately to the left of Esha?

- (A) Deven
- (B) Charu
- (C) Faiz
- (D) Bhavna

Q4. Referring to the arrangement described in Q1, if Arjun and Faiz swap their seats, who will be sitting at position 1 (leftmost)?

- (A) Arjun
- (B) Bhavna
- (C) Esha
- (D) Faiz

Q5. Referring to the arrangement described in Q1, who sits second from the left end?



- (A) Arjun
- (B) Bhavna
- (C) Charu
- (D) Deven

Directions (Q6–Q10): In each question below, a statement is given followed by two suggested courses of action. A course of action is a step or administrative decision taken for improvement, follow-up, or further action. You have to decide which of the given courses of action logically follows from the given statement.

Options for Q6–Q10:

- (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

Q6. Statement: Traffic data shows a sharp rise in road accidents on national highways over the past six months, with speeding identified as the primary cause.

Course of Action I: Speed cameras and automatic penalty systems should be installed on accident-prone highway stretches.

Course of Action II: All private vehicles should be immediately banned from using national highways.

Which course(s) of action logically follow(s)?

- (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

Q7. Statement: A government survey has found that a significant number of children from economically weaker sections are dropping out of school before completing Class 8.



Course of Action I: The government should provide nutritious mid-day meals and financial incentives to families to retain children in school.

Course of Action II: Awareness campaigns should be conducted for parents highlighting the long-term benefits of education.

Which course(s) of action logically follow(s)?

- (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

Q8. Statement: A major city is experiencing acute water scarcity due to depleted groundwater levels and erratic rainfall over consecutive years.

Course of Action I: All city residents should be immediately relocated to neighbouring towns and villages.

Course of Action II: The municipal authority should implement mandatory rainwater harvesting schemes for all new constructions.

Which course(s) of action logically follow(s)?

- (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

Q9. Statement: Residents living near a government hospital have complained about continuous noise from construction work in the vicinity, disrupting patient recovery and medical procedures.

Course of Action I: All factories and construction sites within a 10 km radius of any hospital should be demolished immediately.

Course of Action II: Silence zones with strict enforcement should be declared throughout the entire state.

Which course(s) of action logically follow(s)?



- (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

Q10. Statement: Inspections have revealed that mid-day meals being served in several government primary schools are of poor quality and nutritionally inadequate, putting students' health at risk.

Course of Action I: Authorities should immediately inspect all meal suppliers, enforce quality standards, and take action against defaulters.

Course of Action II: The mid-day meal scheme should be permanently discontinued in all government schools.

Which course(s) of action logically follow(s)?

- (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

Directions (Q11–Q13): Read the following family information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

Mohan is the grandfather of the family. He has two sons: Rajan (the elder) and Sunil (the younger). Rajan is married to Preet, and they have a daughter named Kavya. Sunil has a son named Tarun.

Q11. Pointing at Kavya, Rajan says, "She is the only daughter of my father's elder son." How is Kavya related to Rajan?

- (A) Niece
- (B) Sister
- (C) Daughter
- (D) Grand-daughter



Q12. How is Tarun related to Kavya?

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

Q13. How is Mohan related to Tarun?

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

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

Options for Q14–Q17:

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

Q14. Statements:

All rivers are water bodies.
Some water bodies are polluted.

Conclusions:

- I. Some rivers may be polluted.
- II. All water bodies are rivers.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

- (A) Only Conclusion I follows



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

Q15. Statements:

Some engineers are managers.
Some managers are artists.

Conclusions:

- I. All engineers are artists.
- II. Some artists are engineers.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

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

Q16. Statements:

All pens are stationery.
All stationery are useful.

Conclusions:

- I. All pens are useful.
- II. Some useful things are pens.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

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

Q17. Statements:

No student is a teacher.
All teachers are educated.



Conclusions:

- I. No student is educated.
- II. Some educated persons are not students.

Which conclusion(s) follow(s)?

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

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

Q18. Find the next term in the series: 6, 11, 21, 41, 81, ____

- (A) 141
- (B) 151
- (C) 161
- (D) 171

Q19. Find the next term in the series: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ____

- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 34
- (D) 36

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

Q20. Find the next term in the series: AC, CE, EG, GI, ____

- (A) HJ
- (B) IK
- (C) JL



(D) KM

Q21. Find the next term in the series: B, E, H, K, N, ____

(A) Q

(B) P

(C) R

(D) O

Directions (Q22–Q24): In a certain coding language, each letter is replaced by the letter that is its mirror image in the English alphabet (i.e., $A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, $C \leftrightarrow X$, $D \leftrightarrow W$, $E \leftrightarrow V$, and so on). Answer the following questions using this rule.

Q22. Using the mirror coding rule, how is **COURT** coded?

(A) CLFIX

(B) XLIGU

(C) XLFGI

(D) XLFIG

Q23. Using the same mirror coding rule, how is **LAW** coded?

(A) OZD

(B) PYC

(C) NZE

(D) OAW

Q24. Using the same mirror coding rule, how is **JUDGE** coded?

(A) RFWTV

(B) QFWTU

(C) QFWTV



(D) QGWTV

Directions (Q25–Q27): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions based on direction sense.

Starting from point X, Priya walks 4 km towards the East. She then turns South and walks 3 km. She then turns West and walks 4 km. Finally, she turns North and walks 1 km to reach point Y.

Q25. How far is Priya (at point Y) from her starting point X?

- (A) 4 km
- (B) 3 km
- (C) 2 km
- (D) 5 km

Q26. In which direction is point Y with respect to starting point X?

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

Q27. If from point Y, Priya walks 3 km towards the North, how far and in which direction is she now from point X?

- (A) 2 km North
- (B) 1 km North
- (C) 1 km South
- (D) 3 km North

Directions (Q28–Q31): Read each argument or passage carefully and choose the best answer.



Q28. Argument: “Making legal representation insurance mandatory for all defendants will weaken the deterrent effect of criminal law. Knowing that their legal costs are fully covered, potential offenders will feel emboldened to commit crimes.”

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the above argument?

- (A) Insurance companies typically refuse to cover defendants with prior criminal records.
- (B) The proposal for mandatory legal insurance was put forward by a coalition of defence lawyers.
- (C) Most offenders do not research legal insurance options before committing crimes.
- (D) Nations that introduced mandatory legal representation insurance subsequently recorded higher prosecution and conviction rates.

Q29. Argument: “Environmental crimes and pollution-related disputes should be tried exclusively by dedicated environmental courts with specially trained judges.”

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

- (A) Countries that established dedicated environmental courts resolved pollution disputes 60% faster and with greater technical accuracy than regular courts.
- (B) Setting up specialised courts would require significantly higher government expenditure on infrastructure and salaries.
- (C) Most environmental offences are already covered under provisions of existing criminal law.
- (D) Judges in specialised courts develop expertise in only one area of law, limiting their overall judicial perspective.

Q30. “Courts should live-stream all their hearings on a publicly accessible platform.”



Which of the following is the most appropriate underlying assumption of the above statement?

- (A) A majority of citizens own smartphones or internet-enabled devices.
- (B) Public access to court proceedings enhances transparency and strengthens public confidence in the judiciary.
- (C) Live-streaming technology is affordable for all courts irrespective of their location.
- (D) Court proceedings are presently secretive and conducted in an arbitrary manner.

Q31. A survey found that 80% of law students who actively participated in moot court competitions secured placements in top law firms, compared to only 45% of those who did not participate.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the survey findings?

- (A) All law students must be required to participate in moot court competitions.
- (B) Participation in moot courts is the sole factor responsible for securing better placements.
- (C) Participation in moot court competitions is associated with better placement outcomes for law students.
- (D) Law schools that do not have moot court facilities produce inferior graduates.

Directions (Q32–Q33): In each question, a pair of words is given. Choose the option that best completes the analogy.

Q32. Habeas Corpus : Illegal Detention :: Mandamus : ?

- (A) Failure of public duty
- (B) Property dispute



- (C) Criminal appeal
- (D) Election petition

Q33. Bail : Surety :: Fine : ?

- (A) Imprisonment
- (B) Probation
- (C) Acquittal
- (D) Payment

Directions (Q34–Q35): A machine processes a given input of numbers by rearranging them in descending order, placing one number into its correct position per step. The largest remaining unsorted number is moved to the next available position from the left.

Input: 45 12 67 33 89

Step 1: 89 45 12 67 33

Step 2: 89 67 45 12 33

Step 3 (Final): 89 67 45 33 12

Q34. Based on the input and process described above, what is the arrangement of numbers after **Step 2**?

- (A) 89 45 12 67 33
- (B) 89 67 12 45 33
- (C) 89 67 45 12 33
- (D) 89 67 45 33 12

Q35. How many steps does the machine require to reach the final descending arrangement for the given input?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5



(D) 2



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — Linear Seating Arrangement: Decode the seating row from the given clues step by step, assigning positions 1 (leftmost) to 6 (rightmost).

Step 1 — Fix the ends: Faiz sits at the rightmost end $\Rightarrow$ Faiz = Position 6. Arjun sits at one of the ends; since Position 6 is taken by Faiz, Arjun = Position 1.

Step 2 — Place remaining persons: Bhavna is immediately to the right of Arjun $\Rightarrow$ Bhavna = Position 2. Charu is third from the left $\Rightarrow$ Charu = Position 3. Deven is immediately to the right of Charu $\Rightarrow$ Deven = Position 4. The only remaining position is 5 $\Rightarrow$ Esha = Position 5 (not at either end – confirmed).

Final arrangement: Arjun(1) – Bhavna(2) – Charu(3) – Deven(4) – Esha(5) – Faiz(6).

Step 3 — Answer Q1: Third from the right end = Position $6 - 3 + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow$ **Deven**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Charu is at Position 3, which is third from the left, not third from the right.
- Option B: Deven is at Position 4 = third from the right – Correct.
- Option C: Esha is at Position 5, which is second from the right.
- Option D: Faiz is at Position 6, which is the rightmost (first from the right).

Final Answer: Third from the right is Deven $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Counting Persons Between Two Positions: Using the established arrangement (Q1), count the number of persons occupying positions strictly between the two named persons.

Step 1 — Locate Charu and Faiz: Charu = Position 3; Faiz = Position 6.

Step 2 — Count persons between them: Positions strictly between 3 and 6 are: Position 4 (Deven) and Position 5 (Esha). That gives **2 persons**.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1 – only one person would mean only Deven or only Esha sits between them, which is incorrect.
- Option B: 3 – would require positions 4, 5, and another, but position 6 is Faiz (boundary), not between.
- Option C: 2 – Correct (Deven and Esha).
- Option D: 4 – there are only 2 positions between 3 and 6.

Final Answer: 2 persons (Deven and Esha) sit between Charu and Faiz $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Immediate Neighbour (Left): The person immediately to the left of a given person occupies a position one less than that person's position.

Step 1 — Locate Esha: From the arrangement in Q1, Esha = Position 5.

Step 2 — Find person to Esha's immediate left: Position $5 - 1 = 4 =$ **Deven**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Deven is at Position 4, immediately left of Esha – Correct.
- Option B: Charu is at Position 3, which is two places to the left of Esha.
- Option C: Faiz is at Position 6, which is to the right of Esha, not the left.
- Option D: Bhavna is at Position 2, which is three places to the left of Esha.

Final Answer: Deven sits immediately to the left of Esha $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Seat Swap: When two persons swap seats, each moves to the other's original position while all others remain in their original positions.

Step 1 — Original positions: Arjun = Position 1; Faiz = Position 6.

Step 2 — After swap: Faiz moves from Position 6 to Position 1. Arjun moves from Position 1 to Position 6. All other persons (Bhavna, Charu, Deven, Esha) remain



at Positions 2, 3, 4, 5 respectively.

Step 3 — Person at Position 1: After the swap, Position 1 is occupied by **Faiz**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Arjun moves to Position 6 after the swap, not Position 1.
- Option B: Bhavna remains at Position 2 and does not move.
- Option C: Esha remains at Position 5 and does not move.
- Option D: Faiz – Correct; moves from Position 6 to Position 1.

Final Answer: After the swap, Faiz sits at Position 1 $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Position from Left End: The second position from the left is simply Position 2 in the row.

Step 1 — Recall the arrangement: Arjun(1) – Bhavna(2) – Charu(3) – Deven(4) – Esha(5) – Faiz(6).

Step 2 — Identify Position 2: Position 2 = **Bhavna**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Arjun is at Position 1, i.e., first from the left.
- Option B: Bhavna is at Position 2 – Correct.
- Option C: Charu is at Position 3, i.e., third from the left.
- Option D: Deven is at Position 4, i.e., fourth from the left.

Final Answer: Bhavna sits second from the left $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action: A course of action is valid if it is practical, directly addresses the problem stated, and does not go to an extreme or an illogical extent.

Step 1 — Evaluate Course I: Installing speed cameras and automatic penalty systems targets the identified root cause (speeding) in a direct, practical, and proportionate manner. Course I **follows**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Course II: Banning all private vehicles from national highways is an extreme measure that goes far beyond what the problem requires. It would cause massive disruption with no proportionate benefit and is not a logical administrative response to speeding. Course II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Course I follows – Correct.
- Option B: Only Course II – Course II is extreme and impractical.
- Option C: Both follow – Course II does not follow.
- Option D: Neither follows – Course I clearly and directly addresses the problem.

Final Answer: Only Course of Action I follows ⇒ A

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Multiple Valid Responses): When a problem has multiple contributing factors (poverty, parental attitudes), multiple proportionate courses of action may each independently follow.

Step 1 — Evaluate Course I: Providing mid-day meals and financial incentives directly addresses economic barriers that cause dropout. This is a well-established, practical government intervention. Course I **follows**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Course II: Awareness campaigns targeting parents address the attitudinal and knowledge barrier that contributes to dropout decisions. This is also a practical and proportionate measure. Course II **follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Course I – Course II also follows; awareness campaigns are



a standard and effective intervention.

- Option B: Only Course II – Course I also follows; economic support is essential.
- Option C: Both Courses follow – Correct.
- Option D: Neither follows – both are practical and directly relevant responses.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Proportionality): A valid course of action must be proportionate to the problem and practically feasible; drastic or irreversible actions are generally invalid.

Step 1 — Evaluate Course I: Immediately relocating all city residents is an extreme, logistically impossible, and wholly disproportionate response to water scarcity. Cities regularly manage water scarcity through conservation measures, not mass relocation. Course I **does not follow**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Course II: Mandatory rainwater harvesting for new constructions is a proven, practical, and proportionate long-term solution to depleted groundwater. It directly addresses the cause identified in the statement. Course II **follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Course I – Course I is extreme and impractical.
- Option B: Only Course II – Correct.
- Option C: Both follow – Course I does not follow.
- Option D: Neither follows – Course II is clearly a relevant and practical measure.

Final Answer: Only Course of Action II follows $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Scope and Proportionality): Courses of action must match the scope of the problem. Demolishing structures and state-wide bans go far beyond what the localised complaint requires.

Step 1 — Evaluate Course I: Demolishing all factories within a 10 km radius of any hospital is a permanent, irreversible, and grossly disproportionate response to a complaint about construction noise near one hospital. This is extreme and does not follow logically from the statement.

Step 2 — Evaluate Course II: Declaring silence zones throughout the entire state is far beyond the scope of a localised noise complaint near a single hospital. A proportionate action would be to impose quiet hours or a silence zone near that specific hospital, not state-wide enforcement. Course II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Course I – Course I involves demolition, which is extreme and beyond scope.
- Option B: Only Course II – Course II imposes a state-wide blanket measure for a local problem.
- Option C: Both follow – neither is a proportionate or practical response.
- Option D: Neither follows – Correct.

Final Answer: Neither Course of Action follows $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Course of Action (Corrective vs. Extreme): A valid course of action corrects the problem while preserving a beneficial scheme; an extreme action that eliminates the scheme entirely is generally invalid when a corrective measure suffices.

Step 1 — Evaluate Course I: Inspecting suppliers, enforcing quality standards, and penalising defaulters directly and proportionately addresses the identified problem (poor quality meals). This is the appropriate administrative corrective action. Course I **follows**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Course II: Permanently discontinuing the mid-day meal



scheme punishes the beneficiaries (students) for supplier misconduct and destroys a nutritional safety net. The problem is quality control, not the scheme itself. Course II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Course I follows – Correct.
- Option B: Only Course II – Course II is extreme; it ends a beneficial scheme rather than fixing its implementation.
- Option C: Both follow – Course II does not logically follow.
- Option D: Neither follows – Course I is clearly the appropriate response.

Final Answer: Only Course of Action I follows $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (Decoding Self-Reference): When a person makes a statement using “my father’s [relation],” we identify that relative first, then determine how the named person is related to the speaker.

Step 1 — Decode the clue: Rajan says “She is the only daughter of my father’s elder son.” Rajan’s father = Mohan. Mohan’s elder son = Rajan (given that Rajan is the elder son). So “my father’s elder son” = Rajan himself.

Step 2 — Identify Kavya’s relation to Rajan: Kavya is the only daughter of Rajan. Therefore, Kavya is Rajan’s **Daughter**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Niece – Kavya would be Rajan’s niece only if she were his brother Sunil’s daughter, but she is Rajan’s own daughter.
- Option B: Sister – Rajan and Kavya belong to different generations; Kavya is one generation below Rajan.
- Option C: Daughter – Correct.
- Option D: Grand-daughter – would require Kavya to be Rajan’s child’s child, which is two generations below.

Final Answer: Kavya is Rajan’s Daughter $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (Cousins): Two persons are cousins when their parents are siblings (brothers or sisters).

Step 1 — Identify the parents of Tarun and Kavya: Tarun's parent = Sunil.
Kavya's parent = Rajan.

Step 2 — Determine relationship between Sunil and Rajan: Sunil and Rajan are both sons of Mohan, i.e., they are brothers.

Step 3 — Conclude: Since Tarun's father (Sunil) and Kavya's father (Rajan) are brothers, Tarun and Kavya are **Cousins**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cousin – Correct.
- Option B: Brother – Tarun and Kavya do not share the same parents.
- Option C: Uncle – Tarun would be Kavya's uncle only if Tarun were Kavya's parent's sibling, which is not the case here (both are in the same generation).
- Option D: Nephew – nephew implies one generation below the other; Tarun and Kavya are in the same generation.

Final Answer: Tarun is Kavya's Cousin $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations (Two-Generation Link): To find the relation between Mohan and Tarun, trace the family path from Mohan downward.

Step 1 — Trace the path: Mohan $\rightarrow$ Sunil (son) $\rightarrow$ Tarun (son). Mohan is Sunil's father and Sunil is Tarun's father. Therefore Mohan is Tarun's **Grandfather**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Father – Mohan is Sunil's father, not Tarun's direct father.
- Option B: Uncle – uncle is a sibling of one's parent; Mohan is a generation above Tarun's parent.
- Option C: Son – Tarun is Mohan's grandson, not the other way around; Mohan is senior to Tarun.
- Option D: Grandfather – Correct; Mohan is the father of Tarun's father



(Sunil).

Final Answer: Mohan is Tarun's Grandfather $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Possibility vs. Definite Conclusions): “All A are B” means the A-set is fully within the B-set. “Some B are C” means at least one element of B is in C, but we cannot say which elements of B are in C.

Step 1 — Evaluate Conclusion I: “Some rivers may be polluted.” Since all rivers are water bodies and some water bodies are polluted, it is possible (though not certain) that the polluted water bodies include some rivers. A “may be” conclusion is valid when it is not contradicted by the statements. Conclusion I **follows**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Conclusion II: “All water bodies are rivers.” The first statement says “all rivers are water bodies,” which does NOT allow us to reverse the relationship. Water bodies include rivers but can also include ponds, lakes, and seas. Conclusion II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I follows – Correct.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II – Conclusion II illegally converts the universal affirmative proposition.
- Option C: Both follow – Conclusion II does not follow.
- Option D: Neither follows – Conclusion I (a possibility statement) does follow.

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

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (No Direct Link Between Non-Middle Terms): “Some A are B” and “Some B are C” do not allow any definite conclusion about A and C when the link (B) is not universal.

Step 1 — Evaluate Conclusion I: “All engineers are artists.” For this to follow, we would need a universal link from engineers to artists. The only path is: some engineers → managers → some artists. Neither link is universal. Conclusion I **does not follow**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Conclusion II: “Some artists are engineers.” For this to follow definitively, we would need at least one confirmed individual who is both an engineer and an artist. The two “some” statements do not guarantee any overlap between engineers and artists. The overlap of “some engineers” and “some managers who are artists” is not established. Conclusion II **does not follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I – Conclusion I requires a universal link that does not exist.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II – Conclusion II cannot be definitively drawn from two particular (“some”) premises.
- Option C: Both follow – Neither conclusion is definite from the given statements.
- Option D: Neither follows – Correct.

Final Answer: Neither Conclusion follows ⇒ D

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Universal Affirmative Chain): When “All A are B” and “All B are C,” it follows that “All A are C.” Additionally, since all A are C, some C must be A (by conversion of the universal affirmative to a particular affirmative).

Step 1 — Evaluate Conclusion I: “All pens are useful.” All pens are stationery (given) and all stationery are useful (given), so by the universal affirmative chain: All pens are useful. Conclusion I **follows**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Conclusion II: “Some useful things are pens.” Since all pens



are useful (derived above), the set of pens is entirely within the set of useful things. Therefore, at least some useful things (specifically, the pens) are pens. By particular conversion: some useful things are pens. Conclusion II **follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I – Conclusion II also validly follows from the derived universal.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II – Conclusion I follows from the direct universal chain.
- Option C: Both Conclusions follow – Correct.
- Option D: Neither follows – Both conclusions are firmly established.

Final Answer: Both Conclusions follow $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (Universal Negative and Derived Conclusions): “No A is B” means the sets A and B are completely disjoint. “All B are C” means B is fully within C.

Step 1 — Evaluate Conclusion I: “No student is educated.” Since all teachers are educated, the set of educated persons includes at least all teachers. Students and teachers are entirely disjoint (no student is a teacher). However, students could still be educated through routes other than being teachers. We cannot conclude that no student is educated – the statement only says students are not teachers. Conclusion I **does not follow**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Conclusion II: “Some educated persons are not students.” All teachers are educated. No student is a teacher. Therefore, teachers are educated persons who are definitely not students. Hence, some educated persons (specifically, teachers) are not students. Conclusion II **follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only Conclusion I – Conclusion I makes an unjustified leap; students can be educated without being teachers.
- Option B: Only Conclusion II follows – Correct.
- Option C: Both follow – Conclusion I does not follow.
- Option D: Neither follows – Conclusion II is firmly supported.



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

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Double Minus One Pattern): Identify the rule governing the relationship between consecutive terms.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern:

$$6 \times 2 - 1 = 11$$

$$11 \times 2 - 1 = 21$$

$$21 \times 2 - 1 = 41$$

$$41 \times 2 - 1 = 81$$

Each term is obtained by doubling the previous term and subtracting 1.

Step 2 — Apply to find next term: $81 \times 2 - 1 = 162 - 1 = 161$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 141 – would follow a $\times 2 - 21$ pattern, which is inconsistent.
- Option B: 151 – off by 10; does not fit the $\times 2 - 1$ rule.
- Option C: 161 – Correct; $81 \times 2 - 1 = 161$.
- Option D: 171 – would be $81 \times 2 + 9$, which breaks the established rule.

Final Answer: Next term is 161 $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Perfect Squares): Recognise that the series consists of consecutive perfect squares.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern:

$$1 = 1^2, \quad 4 = 2^2, \quad 9 = 3^2, \quad 16 = 4^2, \quad 25 = 5^2$$

Step 2 — Find the next term: The next term is $6^2 = 36$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 30 – not a perfect square; $5^2 = 25$ and $6^2 = 36$.



- Option B: 32 – not a perfect square.
- Option C: 34 – not a perfect square.
- Option D: 36 – Correct; $6^2 = 36$.

Final Answer: Next term is 36 $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Consecutive Odd-Position Pairs): Each term is a pair of letters separated by one letter, and the starting letter of each pair advances by 2 positions.

Step 1 — Decode the pattern:

AC: A(1), C(3) $\rightarrow$ CE: C(3), E(5) $\rightarrow$ EG: E(5), G(7) $\rightarrow$ GI: G(7), I(9)

The first letter of each pair: A, C, E, G, I – advancing by 2 each time (odd positions in the alphabet).

The second letter of each pair is always 2 positions ahead of the first.

Step 2 — Find the next pair: First letter = I + 2 = K (position 11). Second letter = K + 2 = M... wait: the second letter is always the next odd letter, i.e., 2 positions ahead: I(9) $\rightarrow$ next starting letter = K(11), second letter = K + 2 = M(13). But checking the pattern: each pair overlaps with the next (AC, CE – C appears as the last of pair 1 and first of pair 2). So: GI ends at I(9), next pair starts at I(9), ends at K(11) $\Rightarrow$ **IK**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: HJ – H(8) and J(10) are even-positioned letters; the pattern uses odd-positioned letters.
- Option B: IK – Correct; I(9) and K(11) continue the pattern of consecutive odd-position letter pairs.
- Option C: JL – J(10) and L(12) are even-positioned; does not follow the established pattern.
- Option D: KM – skips the I; the next pair must begin at I, not K.

Final Answer: Next term is IK $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Skip-2 Pattern): Each term is obtained by moving 3 positions forward in the alphabet from the previous term.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern:

$B(2) \xrightarrow{+3} E(5) \xrightarrow{+3} H(8) \xrightarrow{+3} K(11) \xrightarrow{+3} N(14) \xrightarrow{+3} ?$

Step 2 — Find the next term: N is the 14th letter. $14 + 3 = 17 = Q$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q – Correct; $N + 3$ positions = Q.
- Option B: P – P is the 16th letter; $N + 2$, not $N + 3$.
- Option C: R – R is the 18th letter; $N + 4$, which is one step too far.
- Option D: O – O is the 15th letter; $N + 1$, which breaks the established increment of 3.

Final Answer: Next term is Q $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (Mirror Alphabet Substitution): Each letter is replaced by the letter whose position in the alphabet, when added to the original letter's position, sums to 27 (i.e., $A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, ..., $M \leftrightarrow N$). The mirror of the n^{th} letter is the $(27 - n)^{\text{th}}$ letter.

Step 1 — Apply the rule to COURT:

$C(3) \rightarrow (27 - 3) = 24 = X$

$O(15) \rightarrow (27 - 15) = 12 = L$

$U(21) \rightarrow (27 - 21) = 6 = F$

$R(18) \rightarrow (27 - 18) = 9 = I$

$T(20) \rightarrow (27 - 20) = 7 = G$

Step 2 — Code for COURT: X L F I G = XLFIG.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: CLFIX – C is not the mirror of C; this does not apply the mirror rule.



- Option B: XLIGU – I and G are swapped and U appears instead of G; incorrect mapping.
- Option C: XLFGI – the last two letters are transposed; G and I are swapped from the correct XLFIG.
- Option D: XLFIG – Correct; each letter is replaced by its alphabet mirror.

Final Answer: COURT is coded as XLFIG $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (Mirror Alphabet): Apply the same mirror rule: letter at position n maps to position $27 - n$.

Step 1 — Apply the rule to LAW:

$$L(12) \rightarrow (27 - 12) = 15 = O$$

$$A(1) \rightarrow (27 - 1) = 26 = Z$$

$$W(23) \rightarrow (27 - 23) = 4 = D$$

Step 2 — Code for LAW: O Z D = OZD.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: OZD – Correct.
- Option B: PYC – P would be the mirror of K (not L), Y the mirror of B (not A), C the mirror of X (not W).
- Option C: NZE – N would be the mirror of M (not L), E the mirror of V (not W).
- Option D: OAW – A and W are not mirrored here; A mirrors Z, not A, and W mirrors D, not W.

Final Answer: LAW is coded as OZD $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (Mirror Alphabet): Apply the mirror rule to each letter of JUDGE.

Step 1 — Apply the rule to JUDGE:

$$J(10) \rightarrow (27 - 10) = 17 = Q$$

$$U(21) \rightarrow (27 - 21) = 6 = F$$

$$D(4) \rightarrow (27 - 4) = 23 = W$$

$$G(7) \rightarrow (27 - 7) = 20 = T$$

$$E(5) \rightarrow (27 - 5) = 22 = V$$

Step 2 — Code for JUDGE: Q F W T V = QFWTV.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: RFWTV – R is the mirror of I (not J); Q is the correct mirror of J.
- Option B: QFWTU – U is the mirror of F (not E); V is the correct mirror of E.
- Option C: QFWTV – Correct; all five letters are correctly mirrored.
- Option D: QGWTU – G is the mirror of T (not U); F is the correct mirror of U.

Final Answer: JUDGE is coded as QFWTV $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Coordinate Tracing): Assign a coordinate system with X as the origin (0, 0). East = $+x$, West = $-x$, North = $+y$, South = $-y$.

Step 1 — Trace Priya's path:

Start: (0, 0)

4 km East: (4, 0)

3 km South: (4, -3)

4 km West: (0, -3)

1 km North: (0, -2) = Point Y

Step 2 — Calculate distance from X to Y: X = (0, 0), Y = (0, -2). Distance = $\sqrt{(0-0)^2 + (-2-0)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ km.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: 4 km – the 4 km East and 4 km West cancel each other out; the net East-West displacement is zero.
- Option B: 3 km – the 3 km South is partially offset by the 1 km North; net South displacement is 2 km, not 3.
- Option C: 2 km – Correct; net displacement is 2 km due South.
- Option D: 5 km – would arise if the East-West segments did not cancel; they do cancel completely.

Final Answer: Priya is 2 km from X $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Final Direction): From the coordinate trace in Q25, determine the direction of Y from X.

Step 1 — Coordinates: $X = (0, 0)$; $Y = (0, -2)$.

Step 2 — Determine direction: Y has the same x -coordinate as X but is 2 units below it on the y -axis. In the standard direction system, “below” the starting point means **South**. Therefore, Y is due South of X.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: South – Correct; y -coordinate of Y is negative (i.e., south of X), and x -coordinate is identical.
- Option B: North – Y has a negative y -value, meaning it is south, not north, of X.
- Option C: East – the East-West components of the journey cancel completely; Y and X share the same x -coordinate.
- Option D: West – same reasoning as East; there is zero net East-West displacement.

Final Answer: Y is due South of X $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (Extension of Journey): Starting from the final position Y established in Q25, apply the additional movement and determine the new position relative to X.

Step 1 — Current position of Priya: $Y = (0, -2)$ (2 km South of X).

Step 2 — Walk 3 km North from Y: $(0, -2) + (0, +3) = (0, +1)$.

Step 3 — Position relative to X: New position = $(0, +1)$, which is 1 unit above X in the y -direction, i.e., **1 km North** of X.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 2 km North – would require a total northward move of 2 km from Y, but only 3 km north are walked from a position 2 km south, giving net +1, not +2.
- Option B: 1 km North – Correct; $-2 + 3 = +1$ km North of X.
- Option C: 1 km South – this would require the final y -coordinate to be -1 , but $-2 + 3 = +1$, which is north.
- Option D: 3 km North – ignores the starting deficit of 2 km south; the net is only 1 km north.

Final Answer: Priya is 1 km North of X $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Weakening an Argument): To weaken an argument, find a statement that undermines the causal link or conclusion the argument asserts.

Step 1 — Identify the argument's core claim: Mandatory legal insurance $\Rightarrow$ criminals feel emboldened $\Rightarrow$ weakened deterrence. The argument assumes that having legal costs covered encourages crime.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option D: "Nations with mandatory legal representation insurance recorded higher prosecution and conviction rates." If conviction rates are higher despite (or alongside) legal insurance, the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system is not weakened – in fact, it may be stronger. This directly under-



mines the argument's conclusion. Option D **most weakens** the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Refusal to insure repeat offenders – limits the scope of the scheme but does not directly address whether deterrence is weakened.
- Option B: Proposal by defence lawyers – addresses the source of the idea, not its effect on deterrence; an ad hominem consideration.
- Option C: Most offenders do not research legal insurance – somewhat weakens the argument but does not present empirical evidence about deterrence as strongly as Option D.
- Option D: Higher conviction rates – Correct; empirically contradicts the claim that deterrence is weakened.

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

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Strengthening an Argument): To strengthen an argument, find evidence that supports the conclusion or reinforces the causal premise.

Step 1 — Identify the argument's conclusion: Dedicated environmental courts are better suited to handle environmental crimes and pollution disputes.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option A: "Countries with dedicated environmental courts resolved disputes 60% faster and with greater technical accuracy." This provides direct empirical evidence that specialised courts deliver better outcomes (speed and accuracy) for exactly the type of cases the argument is about. Option A **most strengthens** the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 60% faster resolution with greater accuracy – Correct; directly supports the need for specialised courts.
- Option B: Higher expenditure – this is a counter-argument (a cost), which weakens rather than strengthens.
- Option C: Existing criminal law covers most offences – undermines the case for separate courts; weakens the argument.
- Option D: Judges develop narrow expertise – this is a potential drawback of



specialisation; weakens the argument.

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

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Underlying Assumption): An assumption is an unstated premise that the argument relies on. It bridges the gap between the stated reason and the conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the logical gap: The statement recommends live-streaming court hearings. The implicit bridge that makes this recommendation sensible is: that public access to proceedings benefits the justice system in some way. The most direct such benefit is transparency and public trust.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option B: “Public access to court proceedings enhances transparency and strengthens public confidence in the judiciary.” This is precisely the underlying rationale without which the recommendation to live-stream would have no logical basis. Option B is the **best assumption**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Majority own internet devices – a logistical assumption about reach, not the core purpose of live-streaming; the statement does not depend on majority access to be valid.
- Option B: Transparency and public trust – Correct; this is the foundational purpose that justifies the recommendation.
- Option C: Affordability for all courts – a practical concern but not the core assumption underlying why live-streaming is proposed.
- Option D: Proceedings are currently secretive and corrupt – too strong and negative; the statement does not imply current corruption, only that transparency would improve things.

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

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Survey-Based Conclusion): A survey establishes correlation, not causation. The valid conclusion must stay within the scope of what the data shows – an association – without overstating causation or prescribing action.

Step 1 — Identify what the survey shows: 80% of moot-court participants got better placements vs. 45% of non-participants. This shows a strong positive correlation between moot court participation and placement outcomes.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option C: “Participation in moot court competitions is associated with better placement outcomes for law students.” This accurately reflects a correlation without overstating causation or policy prescription. Option C is **best supported**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: All students must be required – goes beyond the data; the survey shows association, not a universal mandate.
- Option B: Sole factor responsible – the survey does not rule out other contributing factors; using “sole” is an overstatement.
- Option C: Associated with better placements – Correct; accurately captures the correlation without overreach.
- Option D: Schools without moot courts produce inferior graduates – the survey compares students, not schools, and does not assess overall graduate quality.

Final Answer: Option C is best supported ⇒ C

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Legal Analogy (Writs and Their Purpose): Each constitutional writ addresses a specific legal wrong. The analogy pairs a writ with the legal situation it remedies.

Step 1 — Establish the relationship: Habeas Corpus is a writ issued to challenge *illegal detention* – it compels production of a detained person before a court to examine the legality of detention.



Step 2 — Apply to Mandamus: Mandamus is a writ issued by a court to compel a public official, authority, or inferior court to perform a specific public duty that it is legally obligated to perform but has failed or refused to perform. The corresponding legal situation is **Failure of public duty**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Failure of public duty – Correct; Mandamus directly addresses non-performance of a mandatory public duty.
- Option B: Property dispute – property disputes are handled under civil suits, not the writ of Mandamus.
- Option C: Criminal appeal – appeals are a separate remedy from writs; Mandamus does not apply to criminal appeals.
- Option D: Election petition – election disputes are handled by election petitions under the Representation of the People Act, not by Mandamus.

Final Answer: Mandamus : Failure of public duty $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Legal Analogy (Mechanism or Instrument): The relationship is between a legal instrument/sanction and the mechanism or mode through which it operates or is satisfied.

Step 1 — Establish the relationship: Bail is granted on the condition of providing a *Surety* – a guarantee (person or bond) that the accused will appear before the court. The relationship is: Bail $\rightarrow$ mechanism of securing release = Surety.

Step 2 — Apply to Fine: A Fine is a monetary penalty imposed by a court. The mechanism by which a fine is discharged/satisfied is through *Payment*. Fine $\rightarrow$ mechanism of discharge = Payment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Imprisonment – imprisonment is an alternative to paying a fine (in default), not the mechanism through which a fine is satisfied.
- Option B: Probation – probation is a conditional release from punishment; it is not related to the mechanism of a fine.
- Option C: Acquittal – acquittal means the accused is found not guilty; it is the opposite of a conviction, not related to the mechanism of a fine.



- Option D: Payment – Correct; a fine is satisfied by payment of the specified monetary amount.

Final Answer: Fine is discharged through Payment $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Input-Output (Descending Arrangement, One Step at a Time): At each step, the machine identifies the largest number in the remaining unsorted portion and moves it to the next sorted position from the left. Numbers already placed remain fixed.

Step 1 — Trace the machine steps:

Input: 45 12 67 33 89

Step 1: Largest overall = 89. Place at position 1. Remaining (45, 12, 67, 33) stay in original relative order.

Result: **89 45 12 67 33**

Step 2: Largest in remaining (45, 12, 67, 33) = 67. Place at position 2. Remaining (45, 12, 33) stay in order.

Result: **89 67 45 12 33**

Step 2 — Answer Q34: After Step 2, the arrangement is **89 67 45 12 33**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 89 45 12 67 33 – this is the Step 1 arrangement, not Step 2.
- Option B: 89 67 12 45 33 – incorrect; after placing 67, the remaining numbers (45, 12, 33) retain their relative order with 45 before 12.
- Option C: 89 67 45 12 33 – Correct; this is the Step 2 output.
- Option D: 89 67 45 33 12 – this is the Step 3 (final) arrangement, not Step 2.

Final Answer: Step 2 arrangement = 89 67 45 12 33 $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Input-Output (Total Steps to Final Arrangement): The number of steps equals the number of placements needed until the sequence is fully sorted in descending order.

Step 1 — Trace all steps:

Input: 45 12 67 33 89

Step 1: 89 45 12 67 33 (89 placed)

Step 2: 89 67 45 12 33 (67 placed)

Step 3: 89 67 45 33 12 (33 placed; 45 already in correct relative position; 12 falls into place)

Step 2 — Count steps: The final arrangement (89, 67, 45, 33, 12) is achieved after **3 steps**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 3 steps – Correct; the arrangement is fully sorted in descending order after Step 3.
- Option B: 4 steps – there is no Step 4 because the arrangement is already final after Step 3.
- Option C: 5 steps – significantly overestimates; sorting is complete well before 5 steps.
- Option D: 2 steps – after Step 2, the sequence is 89 67 45 12 33, which is not yet fully sorted (33 and 12 are out of order).

Final Answer: Machine reaches final arrangement in 3 steps $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Answer Key

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

