

AILET Logical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 9

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 items — a pen, a notebook, a ruler, an eraser, a scale, and a compass — are distributed among three students: Ankur, Bela, and Chetan. Each student receives exactly two items. The following conditions hold:

- (i) Ankur gets the pen and the scale.
- (ii) Bela does not get the compass.
- (iii) Chetan gets the notebook.
- (iv) The eraser goes to the same person as the ruler.

Which two items does Bela receive?



- (A) Pen and Scale
- (B) Ruler and Eraser
- (C) Notebook and Compass
- (D) Ruler and Compass

Q2. Who gets the compass?

- (A) Chetan
- (B) Ankur
- (C) Bela
- (D) Both Ankur and Chetan

Q3. Which of the following is NOT given to Ankur?

- (A) Pen
- (B) Scale
- (C) Compass
- (D) None of the above

Q4. Chetan and Bela exchange one item each: Chetan gives the notebook and Bela gives the ruler. After the exchange, what does Bela have?

- (A) Ruler and Compass
- (B) Notebook and Compass
- (C) Ruler and Eraser
- (D) Notebook and Eraser

Q5. How many students have at least one measuring instrument (ruler, scale, or compass)?

- (A) 0
- (B) 3
- (C) 1



(D) 2

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

Options for Q6–Q10:

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

Q6. Statement: “The High Court has directed all government hospitals to maintain a minimum doctor-to-patient ratio.”

Assumption I: The current doctor-to-patient ratio in government hospitals is below the required standard.

Assumption II: Private hospitals are not required to maintain any doctor-to-patient ratio.

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

Q7. Statement: “Citizens should be allowed to file complaints against government officials online to reduce corruption.”

Assumption I: An online complaint mechanism will be more accessible than existing offline methods.

Assumption II: Corruption exists in government offices.

- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
- (B) Only Assumption II is implicit



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

Q8. Statement: “The government has set up a National Commission to study and recommend reforms to the criminal justice system.”

Assumption I: All recommendations of the Commission will be implemented within one year.

Assumption II: The current criminal justice system requires reforms.

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

Q9. Statement: “Every law student must complete 20 hours of pro bono legal work before graduation.”

Assumption I: All law students are currently completing more than 20 hours of voluntary legal work.

Assumption II: Completing 20 hours of pro bono work will guarantee that students become successful lawyers.

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

Q10. Statement: “The government has instructed all public sector banks to extend the loan repayment deadline by three months for flood-affected farmers.”

Assumption I: Some farmers affected by floods are unable to repay their loans on time.

Assumption II: Flood-affected farmers will be fully compensated for all losses within three months.



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

Directions (Q11–Q13): Read the following family information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Prabha and Qadir are siblings. Prabha's husband is Rajan, and their son is Suresh. Qadir's wife is Tara, and their daughter is Uma.

Q11. How is Suresh related to Uma?

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

Q12. How is Tara related to Suresh?

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

Q13. Rajan says, "Qadir is my wife's brother." How is Qadir related to Rajan?

- (A) Brother-in-law
- (B) Brother
- (C) Uncle
- (D) Father-in-law

Directions (Q14–Q17): In each question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions. Assuming both statements to be true (even if



they seem at variance with commonly known facts), decide which conclusion(s) logically follow(s).

Options for Q14–Q17:

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

Q14. Statements:

Some advocates are arbitrators.
Some arbitrators are mediators.

Conclusions:

- I. All advocates are mediators.
- II. Some advocates are mediators.

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

Q15. Statements:

All laws are enforceable.
No enforceable rule is optional.

Conclusions:

- I. Some optional things are enforceable.
- II. No law is optional.

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



Q16. Statements:

All courts are forums.

All forums are institutions.

Conclusions:

I. All courts are institutions.

II. Some institutions are courts.

(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Only Conclusion II follows

(C) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

Q17. Statements:

Some criminals are not convicted.

All convicted persons are guilty.

Conclusions:

I. Some guilty persons are convicted.

II. All criminals are guilty.

(A) Only Conclusion I follows

(B) Only Conclusion II follows

(C) Both Conclusions I and II follow

(D) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows

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

Q18. 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ?

(A) 18

(B) 20

(C) 21

(D) 24



Q19. 144, 121, 100, 81, 64, ?

- (A) 36
- (B) 49
- (C) 56
- (D) 64

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

Q20. BD, FH, JL, NP, ?

- (A) QS
- (B) RS
- (C) QT
- (D) RT

Q21. AZ, BY, CX, DW, ?

- (A) EV
- (B) FV
- (C) EU
- (D) FU

Directions (Q22–Q24): In a certain code, each word is first written in reverse order, and then every letter is replaced by the letter three positions ahead of it in the English alphabet (A becomes D, B becomes E, ..., X becomes A, Y becomes B, Z becomes C). Answer the questions using this rule.

Q22. In this code, RULE is written as HOXU. How is BAIL coded?

- (A) NKCD
- (B) OLDE



- (C) PMEF
- (D) NKDE

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

- (A) GPLH
- (B) IRMI
- (C) HQLI
- (D) GQKH

Q24. Using the same code, how is WARD coded?

- (A) GUDZ
- (B) HUFZ
- (C) GVDZ
- (D) HUDA

Directions (Q25–Q27): Read the following scenario carefully and answer the questions.

A student starts from his hostel H. He walks 10 km East, then 5 km North, then 10 km West, and finally 8 km South.

Q25. How far is the student from his hostel H at the end of his walk?

- (A) 5 km
- (B) 3 km
- (C) 8 km
- (D) 10 km

Q26. In which direction is the student from his hostel H?

- (A) North
- (B) East



- (C) South
- (D) West

- Q27.** From his final position, the student walks 7 km North. Where is he now relative to the hostel H?
- (A) 3 km South of H
 - (B) 3 km North of H
 - (C) 7 km North of H
 - (D) 4 km North of H

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

- Q28.** Argument: “The best way to reduce corruption is to increase the salaries of government officials.” Which of the following, if true, most *strengthens* this argument?
- (A) Research across 15 countries shows that higher civil servant salaries are strongly correlated with lower corruption indices.
 - (B) Government officials earn less than their equivalents in the private sector.
 - (C) Corruption is entirely unrelated to financial incentives.
 - (D) Increasing salaries will have no effect on officials who are already honest.
- Q29.** Statement: “No person should be convicted solely on the basis of a confession.” Which of the following best describes the underlying assumption of this statement?
- (A) All confessions are made under coercion.
 - (B) Persons who confess are always innocent.
 - (C) A confession alone, without corroborating evidence, may not reliably establish guilt.



(D) Confessions are irrelevant in criminal proceedings.

Q30. Claim: “Allowing cameras in court will undermine the dignity of judicial proceedings.” Which of the following, if true, most *weakens* this claim?

(A) Cameras are already used in parliaments worldwide.

(B) Studies from jurisdictions that permit court cameras show no measurable impact on judicial decorum, and public understanding of court procedures increased significantly.

(C) Some judges prefer to conduct hearings in open court.

(D) Lawyers sometimes make theatrical gestures in court.

Q31. A law college survey found that 90% of moot court participants secured employment within three months of graduation, compared to 60% of non-participants. Which of the following conclusions is *NOT* well-supported by this data?

(A) Moot court participation is associated with better employment outcomes.

(B) Moot court likely develops skills valued by employers.

(C) The difference in employment rates between the two groups is substantial.

(D) Moot court participation is the sole cause of employment success.

Directions (Q32–Q33): Each question contains a pair of related words followed by a question. Choose the option that best completes the analogy.

Q32. Warrant : Arrest :: Summons : ?

(A) Bail

(B) Conviction

(C) Appearance in court



(D) Sentence

Q33. Confession : Admission :: Offence : ?

- (A) Punishment
- (B) Wrongful act
- (C) Trial
- (D) Defence

Directions (Q34–Q35): The steps involved in filing a civil suit are listed below in jumbled order. Arrange them in the correct logical sequence and answer the questions.

- P.** Court issues summons to the defendant.
- Q.** Plaintiff files a written plaint before the court.
- R.** Court examines the plaint and admits (or rejects) it.
- S.** Defendant files a written statement in response.
- T.** Arguments are heard and judgment is pronounced.

Q34. Which step comes *immediately after* the plaint is admitted by the court?

- (A) P
- (B) S
- (C) T
- (D) R

Q35. What is the correct sequence of all five steps?

- (A) Q, P, R, S, T
- (B) R, Q, P, S, T
- (C) Q, R, P, S, T
- (D) P, Q, R, S, T



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

Concept — Distribution Puzzle: Assign each of the six items to three students (two items each) using the given constraints, then read off the answer.

Step 1 — Fix Ankur: Condition (i) directly states Ankur gets the pen and the scale. Ankur = {pen, scale}.

Step 2 — Fix Chetan's first item: Condition (iii) states Chetan gets the notebook. Remaining items for Bela and Chetan (from ruler, eraser, compass): notebook is already Chetan's.

Step 3 — Apply condition (iv): Eraser goes with the ruler. Since Ankur already has two items, the ruler-eraser pair must go to Bela or Chetan together.

Step 4 — Apply condition (ii): Bela does not get the compass. So compass must go to Chetan (Ankur is full). Chetan = {notebook, compass}. That leaves ruler + eraser for Bela = {ruler, eraser}.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Pen and Scale belong to Ankur, not Bela.
- Option C: Notebook and Compass belong to Chetan, not Bela.
- Option D: Bela cannot have the compass (condition ii), so Ruler + Compass is impossible.

Final Answer: Bela gets Ruler and Eraser $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Distribution Puzzle: Use the allocation derived in Q1 to answer directly.

Step 1 — Recall the full allocation: Ankur = {pen, scale}; Bela = {ruler, eraser}; Chetan = {notebook, compass}.

Step 2 — Identify compass holder: The compass is in Chetan's set.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: Ankur has pen and scale only.
- Option C: Bela has ruler and eraser; compass is forbidden to Bela by condition (ii).
- Option D: The compass goes to exactly one person (Chetan), not two.

Final Answer: Chetan gets the compass $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Distribution Puzzle: Identify which item from the options is absent from Ankur's allocation.

Step 1 — Ankur's items: Pen and Scale (from condition i).

Step 2 — Check each option:

- Pen — Ankur DOES have the pen (condition i). Not the answer.
- Scale — Ankur DOES have the scale (condition i). Not the answer.
- Compass — Ankur does NOT have the compass (it goes to Chetan). This is the answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Pen is Ankur's item.
- Option B: Scale is Ankur's item.
- Option D: "None of the above" is incorrect because Option C is a valid answer.

Final Answer: Compass is NOT given to Ankur $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Distribution Puzzle (Exchange): Track the exchange step by step.

Step 1 — Before exchange: Chetan = {notebook, compass}; Bela = {ruler, eraser}.

Step 2 — Execute the exchange: Chetan gives notebook → Bela; Bela gives ruler → Chetan.

Step 3 — After exchange:

- Chetan: removes notebook, adds ruler $\Rightarrow$ {ruler, compass}.
- Bela: removes ruler, adds notebook $\Rightarrow$ {notebook, eraser}.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ruler and Compass — this is Chetan's post-exchange set, not Bela's.
- Option B: Notebook and Compass — compass was never with Bela; it was Chetan's.
- Option C: Ruler and Eraser — this was Bela's set BEFORE the exchange.

Final Answer: Bela has Notebook and Eraser after the exchange $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Distribution Puzzle (Classification): A measuring instrument is a tool used to measure length or quantity. Among the six items, the measuring instruments are the ruler, scale, and compass.

Step 1 — Check each student:

- Ankur: has the scale (a measuring instrument) ✓
- Bela: has the ruler (a measuring instrument) ✓
- Chetan: has the compass (a measuring instrument) ✓

Step 2 — Count: All three students have at least one measuring instrument.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: 0 is incorrect; all three students have one.
- Option C: 1 is incorrect.
- Option D: 2 is incorrect; all three qualify.

Final Answer: 3 students have at least one measuring instrument $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Statement–Assumption: An implicit assumption is an unstated belief that the statement relies on.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: The High Court directs hospitals to “maintain” a minimum ratio, implying the ratio is not being met currently. If the ratio were already adequate, no direction would be necessary. Assumption I is **implicit**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: The statement speaks only of government hospitals; it makes no claim about private hospitals. The silence on private hospitals does not imply they have no obligations — it simply falls outside the scope of this statement. Assumption II is **not implicit**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Only II — incorrect; II is not implicit.
- Option C: Both — incorrect; II is not implicit.
- Option D: Neither — incorrect; I is clearly implicit.

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

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Statement–Assumption: The statement recommends an online complaint mechanism as a tool to reduce corruption.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: The recommendation of an online mechanism to improve citizen access implicitly assumes that online access is better than the current offline methods. Without this assumption, there is no benefit to going online. Assumption I is **implicit**.



Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: The entire premise of creating an anti-corruption mechanism is that corruption exists. Without this assumption, the statement has no purpose. Assumption II is **implicit**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I — incorrect; II is also implicit.
- Option B: Only II — incorrect; I is also implicit.
- Option D: Neither — incorrect; both assumptions support the statement.

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

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Statement–Assumption: A commission is set up to study and recommend reforms to the criminal justice system.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: That “all recommendations will be implemented within one year” is far too specific and optimistic. The statement says nothing about a timeline for implementation. Assumption I is **not implicit**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: Setting up a commission to study reforms logically presupposes that reforms are needed. Without this assumption, there would be no reason to commission a study. Assumption II is **implicit**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I — incorrect; I is not implicit.
- Option C: Both — incorrect; I is not implicit.
- Option D: Neither — incorrect; II is clearly implicit.

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

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Statement–Assumption: A rule mandating 20 hours of pro bono work before graduation.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: The mandate implies students are currently *not* doing enough pro bono work (hence the requirement). Assumption I says students already exceed 20 hours — this directly contradicts the need for the rule. Assumption I is **not implicit**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: “Will guarantee successful lawyers” is an extreme causal claim. The statement is about a graduation requirement, not a guarantee of career success. Assumption II is **not implicit**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I — incorrect; I actually contradicts the statement.
- Option B: Only II — incorrect; II is too strong a claim.
- Option C: Both — incorrect; neither assumption is implicit.

Final Answer: Neither Assumption I nor II is implicit $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Statement–Assumption: Banks are instructed to extend loan repayment deadlines for flood-affected farmers.

Step 1 — Evaluate Assumption I: The entire rationale for extending a deadline is that affected farmers cannot repay on time. Without this assumption, the extension serves no purpose. Assumption I is **implicit**.

Step 2 — Evaluate Assumption II: A loan deadline extension has nothing to do with full compensation for losses. These are separate relief measures; one does not imply the other. Assumption II is **not implicit**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Only II — incorrect; II is not implicit.
- Option C: Both — incorrect; II is not implicit.
- Option D: Neither — incorrect; I is clearly implicit.



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

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations: Map out the family tree, then trace the relationship between two members.

Step 1 — Build the family tree:

- Prabha (female) and Qadir (male) are siblings.
- Prabha $\times$ Rajan $\rightarrow$ son Suresh.
- Qadir $\times$ Tara $\rightarrow$ daughter Uma.

Step 2 — Trace Suresh to Uma: Suresh's mother (Prabha) and Uma's father (Qadir) are siblings. Therefore, Suresh and Uma are **cousins** (first cousins).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Brother — they are not siblings; they have different parents.
- Option B: Uncle — Suresh is of the same generation as Uma, not older.
- Option D: Nephew — Suresh is Uma's cousin, not her nephew.

Final Answer: Suresh is Uma's cousin $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations: Identify the relationship between Tara and Suresh using the family tree.

Step 1 — Locate Tara: Tara is the wife of Qadir.

Step 2 — Locate Qadir's relation to Suresh: Qadir is the brother of Prabha, who is Suresh's mother. So Qadir is Suresh's maternal uncle.

Step 3 — Tara's relation to Suresh: Tara is the wife of Suresh's maternal uncle. In Indian family terminology, the wife of one's uncle (maternal uncle's wife) is called **aunt**.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mother — Suresh's mother is Prabha, not Tara.
- Option B: Sister — Tara is a generation above Suresh.
- Option C: Grandmother — Tara is Suresh's aunt, not grandmother.

Final Answer: Tara is Suresh's aunt $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations: Decode the relationship stated from Rajan's perspective.

Step 1 — Parse the statement: Rajan says "Qadir is my wife's brother." Rajan's wife is Prabha. Qadir is Prabha's brother.

Step 2 — Determine relation to Rajan: Rajan's wife's brother is Rajan's **brother-in-law** (sala in Hindi family terms).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Brother — Qadir is Rajan's wife's brother, not Rajan's own brother.
- Option C: Uncle — Qadir belongs to the same generation; there is no generational difference.
- Option D: Father-in-law — Rajan's father-in-law would be Prabha's father, not her brother.

Final Answer: Qadir is Rajan's brother-in-law $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Use Venn diagram logic. The middle term must connect the two premises to yield a valid conclusion.

Step 1 — Analyse the premises:

- P1: Some advocates are arbitrators. (partial overlap: Advocates $\cap$ Arbitrators $\neq \emptyset$)



- P2: Some arbitrators are mediators. (partial overlap: $\text{Arbitrators} \cap \text{Mediators} \neq \emptyset$)

Step 2 — Check Conclusion I (All advocates are mediators): Both premises use “some,” so no universal conclusion about advocates and mediators is possible. **Does not follow.**

Step 3 — Check Conclusion II (Some advocates are mediators): The overlap of advocates with arbitrators and the overlap of arbitrators with mediators do not guarantee any overlap between advocates and mediators — the overlapping arbitrators could be entirely different sets. **Does not follow.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I — a “all” conclusion from two “some” premises is invalid.
- Option B: Only II — a “some X are Z” conclusion requires a definite link, which is absent here.
- Option C: Both — neither conclusion follows validly.

Final Answer: Neither Conclusion I nor II follows $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Convert the “No” statement to identify what follows.

Step 1 — Analyse the premises:

- P1: All laws are enforceable. ($\text{Laws} \subseteq \text{Enforceable}$)
- P2: No enforceable rule is optional. ($\text{Enforceable} \cap \text{Optional} = \emptyset$)

Step 2 — Check Conclusion I (Some optional things are enforceable): P2 says NO enforceable rule is optional. By conversion: No optional thing is enforceable. So “Some optional things are enforceable” is **false**. **Does not follow.**

Step 3 — Check Conclusion II (No law is optional): From P1, $\text{Laws} \subseteq \text{Enforceable}$. From P2, $\text{Enforceable} \cap \text{Optional} = \emptyset$. Therefore $\text{Laws} \cap \text{Optional} = \emptyset$, i.e., No law is optional. **Follows.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I — I actually contradicts P2.



- Option C: Both — I does not follow.
- Option D: Neither — II follows by valid syllogistic reasoning.

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

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Apply the universal affirmative syllogism (Barbara).

Step 1 — Analyse the premises:

- P1: All courts are forums. (Courts $\subseteq$ Forums)
- P2: All forums are institutions. (Forums $\subseteq$ Institutions)

Step 2 — Check Conclusion I (All courts are institutions): By transitivity, Courts $\subseteq$ Forums $\subseteq$ Institutions, so Courts $\subseteq$ Institutions. **Follows.**

Step 3 — Check Conclusion II (Some institutions are courts): From Conclusion I (All courts are institutions), by particular conversion: Some institutions are courts. **Follows.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Only I — II also follows by conversion of I.
- Option B: Only II — I follows directly by transitivity.
- Option D: Neither — both conclusions are logically valid.

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

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Carefully trace validity when a “some ... not” premise is involved.

Step 1 — Analyse the premises:

- P1: Some criminals are not convicted. (Criminals $\not\subseteq$ Convicted; partial exclusion)



- P2: All convicted persons are guilty. (Convicted $\subseteq$ Guilty)

Step 2 — Check Conclusion I (Some guilty persons are convicted): P2 states all convicted are guilty. Since the set of convicted persons is non-empty (we assume it exists), by conversion: Some guilty persons are convicted. **Follows.**

Step 3 — Check Conclusion II (All criminals are guilty): P1 only tells us some criminals are NOT convicted. It says nothing about whether unconvicted criminals are guilty or not. We cannot conclude all criminals are guilty. **Does not follow.**

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Only II — II does not follow; the premises give no universal link from criminals to guilty.
- Option C: Both — II does not follow.
- Option D: Neither — I follows by valid conversion of P2.

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

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Fibonacci): In this sequence, each term is the sum of the two immediately preceding terms.

Step 1 — Verify the pattern:

- $1 + 1 = 2$ ✓
- $1 + 2 = 3$ ✓
- $2 + 3 = 5$ ✓
- $3 + 5 = 8$ ✓
- $5 + 8 = 13$ ✓

Step 2 — Find the next term: $8 + 13 = 21$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 18 — not the sum of 8 and 13.
- Option B: 20 — not the sum of 8 and 13.
- Option D: 24 — not the sum of 8 and 13.



Final Answer: The next term is 21 $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Perfect Squares, Descending): Each term is a perfect square, and the base decreases by 1.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern:

$$144 = 12^2, \quad 121 = 11^2, \quad 100 = 10^2, \quad 81 = 9^2, \quad 64 = 8^2$$

Step 2 — Find the next term: $7^2 = 49$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $36 = 6^2$ — skips 7^2 ; too far ahead.
- Option C: 56 — not a perfect square.
- Option D: 64 — that is 8^2 , the term already given.

Final Answer: The next term is 49 $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series: Each pair of letters skips 3 letters from the previous pair (i.e., both letters in the pair advance by 4 positions in the alphabet).

Step 1 — Verify the pattern:

- B(2)D(4) $\rightarrow$ F(6)H(8): both letters +4 $\checkmark$
- F(6)H(8) $\rightarrow$ J(10)L(12): both letters +4 $\checkmark$
- J(10)L(12) $\rightarrow$ N(14)P(16): both letters +4 $\checkmark$

Step 2 — Find the next pair: N(14) +4 = R(18); P(16) +4 = T(20). Next pair: RT.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: QS — Q is position 17, not 18; S is position 19, not 20.



- Option B: RS — S is position 19, not 20.
- Option C: QT — Q is position 17, not 18.

Final Answer: The next term is RT $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series (Dual Progression): The first letter of each pair increases by 1 (A, B, C, D, E...); the second letter decreases by 1 (Z, Y, X, W, V...).

Step 1 — Verify the pattern:

- AZ: A(1), Z(26)
- BY: B(2), Y(25)
- CX: C(3), X(24)
- DW: D(4), W(23)

Step 2 — Find the next pair: First letter: $D(4) + 1 = E(5)$. Second letter: $W(23) - 1 = V(22)$. Next pair: **EV**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: FV — F is the 6th letter; the pattern gives the 5th letter (E).
- Option C: EU — U is the 21st letter; the pattern gives the 22nd letter (V).
- Option D: FU — both letters are wrong.

Final Answer: The next term is EV $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding: Rule: (1) Reverse the word. (2) Replace each letter with the letter three positions ahead (A $\rightarrow$ D, B $\rightarrow$ E, ..., X $\rightarrow$ A, Y $\rightarrow$ B, Z $\rightarrow$ C).

Step 1 — Verify with RULE: Reversed: R-U-L-E $\rightarrow$ E-L-U-R. Shift +3: E $\rightarrow$ H, L $\rightarrow$ O, U $\rightarrow$ X, R $\rightarrow$ U. Code: **HOXU** ✓

Step 2 — Apply to BAIL: Reversed: B-A-I-L $\rightarrow$ L-I-A-B. Shift +3: L $\rightarrow$ O, I $\rightarrow$ L, A $\rightarrow$ D,



B→E. Code: **OLDE**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: NKCD — result of a different (wrong) shift.
- Option C: PMEF — result of a +4 shift on the reversed word.
- Option D: NKDE — partially wrong shift applied.

Final Answer: BAIL is coded as OLDE ⇒ **B**

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding: Apply the same rule: reverse the word, then shift each letter +3.

Step 1 — Reverse FINE: F-I-N-E → E-N-I-F.

Step 2 — Shift +3:

- E(5) +3 = H(8)
- N(14) +3 = Q(17)
- I(9) +3 = L(12)
- F(6) +3 = I(9)

Code: **HQLI**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: GPLH — arises from shifting the original (unreversed) word.
- Option B: IRMI — incorrect shifts applied.
- Option D: GQKH — first and third letters computed incorrectly.

Final Answer: FINE is coded as HQLI ⇒ **C**

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding: Apply the rule: reverse the word, then shift each letter +3.

Step 1 — Reverse WARD: W-A-R-D $\rightarrow$ D-R-A-W.

Step 2 — Shift +3:

- D(4) +3 = G(7)
- R(18) +3 = U(21)
- A(1) +3 = D(4)
- W(23) +3 = Z(26)

Code: **GUDZ**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: HUFZ — D is shifted to H (+4) and R to U (+3); inconsistent shift.
- Option C: GVDZ — R is incorrectly shifted to V (+4).
- Option D: HUDA — multiple errors in the shift.

Final Answer: WARD is coded as GUDZ $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Track displacement along East-West and North-South axes independently.

Step 1 — East-West displacement:

- Walks 10 km East: position = +10 km (East of H).
- Walks 10 km West: position = +10 - 10 = 0 km. Back to the East-West starting line.

Step 2 — North-South displacement:

- Walks 5 km North: position = +5 km (North of H).
- Walks 8 km South: position = +5 - 8 = -3 km. That is 3 km **South** of H.



Step 3 — Distance from H: EW offset = 0; NS offset = 3 km South. Total distance = $\sqrt{0^2 + 3^2} = 3$ km.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 5 km — the northward leg before subtraction.
- Option C: 8 km — the southward leg alone; net is only 3 km.
- Option D: 10 km — the eastward or westward leg; they cancel out.

Final Answer: The student is 3 km from H $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Use the net displacement from Q25 to determine direction.

Step 1 — Net displacement: EW = 0 (returns to starting longitude); NS = -3 km (3 km South of H).

Step 2 — Direction: The student is due South of H.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: North — the net NS displacement is southward ($5 - 8 = -3$).
- Option B: East — the EW displacement is zero.
- Option D: West — the EW displacement is zero.

Final Answer: The student is South of H $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Start from the student's current position (3 km South of H) and add the new displacement.

Step 1 — Current position: Student is at 3 km South of H, i.e., coordinate (0, -3) relative to H.

Step 2 — New walk: Walks 7 km North: new position = $(0, -3 + 7) = (0, +4)$.



Step 3 — Interpret: $(0, +4)$ means 4 km **North** of H.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 3 km South — the starting position before the new walk.
- Option B: 3 km North — would require walking only 6 km North from -3 .
- Option C: 7 km North — ignores the initial -3 offset; $-3 + 7 = 4$, not 7.

Final Answer: The student is 4 km North of H $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Strengthen): A strengthening fact provides direct evidence for the argument's conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the argument: Claim: higher government salaries $\rightarrow$ lower corruption.

Step 2 — Evaluate each option:

- Option A: Cross-country research showing higher salaries correlate with lower corruption directly supports the causal claim with empirical evidence. **Strengthens most.**
- Option B: Noting a pay gap explains motivation but does not prove the remedy works.
- Option C: Says corruption is unrelated to financial incentives — this **weakens** the argument.
- Option D: Restricts benefit to dishonest officials; partially undermines the argument.

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

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Underlying Assumption): The assumption is the unstated premise that makes the statement meaningful and logically valid.

Step 1 — Analyse the statement: “No person should be convicted solely on the basis of a confession.” The key word is “solely” — a confession alone should not be sufficient.

Step 2 — Identify the assumption: The statement implies that a confession without supporting evidence may not reliably prove guilt. This is option C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “All confessions are made under coercion” is too extreme; the statement does not presuppose all confessions are coerced.
- Option B: “Persons who confess are always innocent” contradicts the general understanding of confessions.
- Option D: “Confessions are irrelevant” is too strong; confessions retain evidentiary value, just not as the sole basis.

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

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Weaken): A weakening fact provides evidence that the claim’s conclusion is false or less likely.

Step 1 — Identify the claim: Cameras in court will undermine judicial dignity.

Step 2 — Evaluate each option:

- Option A: Cameras in parliament are used elsewhere — this is analogical but doesn’t directly address court decorum.
- Option B: Empirical studies from actual court-camera jurisdictions showing NO impact on decorum directly contradicts the claim. **Weakens most.**
- Option C: Judges preferring open court is somewhat related but does not address the camera-dignity link.
- Option D: Lawyers making theatrical gestures could support the claim rather than weaken it.



Final Answer: Option B most weakens the claim $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Critical Reasoning (Identify the Flaw): Survey data shows correlation, not causation. Identify which conclusion goes beyond what the data supports.

Step 1 — What the data shows: Moot court participants: 90% employed within 3 months. Non-participants: 60%. Difference: 30 percentage points.

Step 2 — Evaluate each conclusion:

- Option A: Association between participation and employment — supported (correlation exists).
- Option B: Moot court likely develops valued skills — reasonable inference from the association.
- Option C: 30% difference is substantial — directly supported by the numbers.
- Option D: Moot court is the **sole** cause — the data shows correlation, not causation, and certainly not exclusivity. This is NOT supported.

Final Answer: Option D is NOT well-supported $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Legal Analogy: Identify the functional relationship in the first pair and apply it to the second.

Step 1 — Analyse the pair: A **warrant** is a legal document that authorises an **arrest**. The warrant precedes and enables the arrest.

Step 2 — Apply to the second pair: A **summons** is a legal document that directs a person to **appear in court**. The summons precedes and enables the court appearance.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Bail — bail is a remedy after arrest, not what a summons directly authorises.
- Option B: Conviction — a conviction follows a trial; a summons does not authorise conviction.
- Option D: Sentence — a sentence follows conviction; it is not what a summons enables.

Final Answer: Summons : Appearance in court $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Legal Analogy: Identify the definitional relationship in the first pair and apply it.

Step 1 — Analyse the pair: A **confession** is a type of **admission** (a confession is a specific form of admission where one admits guilt). The relationship is: specific legal term $\rightarrow$ broader legal category.

Step 2 — Apply to the second pair: An **offence** is a specific type of **wrongful act** (an offence is a legally defined wrongful act). The relationship mirrors the first pair.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Punishment — punishment is the consequence of an offence, not its definitional category.
- Option C: Trial — a trial is the procedure following an offence, not its category.
- Option D: Defence — a defence is a response to an offence, not its broader category.

Final Answer: Offence : Wrongful act $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Logical Sequencing: Use knowledge of civil procedure to order the steps correctly.

Step 1 — Establish the correct order:

- Q. Plaintiff files a written plaint.
- R. Court examines the plaint and admits (or rejects) it.
- P. Court issues summons to the defendant.
- S. Defendant files a written statement.
- T. Arguments are heard and judgment is pronounced.

Step 2 — Answer the question: The step *immediately after* the plaint is admitted (R) is P (Court issues summons to defendant).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: S (defendant's written statement) comes after the summons is served, not immediately after admission.
- Option C: T (judgment) is the final step.
- Option D: R is the admission step itself, not the step after.

Final Answer: Step P comes immediately after admission $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Logical Sequencing: Arrange all five steps in the correct procedural order for filing and adjudicating a civil suit.

Step 1 — Apply civil procedure knowledge:

- A civil suit begins when the plaintiff files a plaint (Q).
- The court examines and admits (or rejects) the plaint (R).
- If admitted, the court issues summons to the defendant (P).
- The defendant responds with a written statement (S).
- Finally, arguments are heard and judgment is delivered (T).

Step 2 — Correct sequence: Q $\rightarrow$ R $\rightarrow$ P $\rightarrow$ S $\rightarrow$ T.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q, P, R, S, T — summons (P) cannot be issued before the plaint is examined (R).
- Option B: R, Q, P, S, T — the court cannot examine a plaint (R) before it is filed (Q).
- Option D: P, Q, R, S, T — summons (P) cannot precede the plaint (Q).

Final Answer: The correct sequence is Q, R, P, S, T $\Rightarrow$

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



Answer Key

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

