

# SLAT 2023 questions and solutions

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| Time Allowed :3 Hours | Maximum Marks :140 | Total Questions :140 |
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## Logical Reasoning

1. Which of the following is an odd one out?

- (A) AEI
- (B) EUO
- (C) UOF
- (D) IOE

**Correct Answer:** (C) UOF

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identify the pattern in the options.**

We observe that the given options consist of groups of three letters. We need to check whether they follow a common pattern or rule.

**Step 2: Analyze each option.**

- (A) AEI: All the letters are vowels.
- (B) EUO: All the letters are vowels.
- (C) UOF: This group contains the letter F, which is a consonant, while the other two letters are vowels.
- (D) IOE: All the letters are vowels.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Options (A), (B), and (D) consist only of vowels, whereas option (C) contains a consonant. Hence, option (C) does not follow the same pattern and is the odd one out.

### Quick Tip

In odd-one-out questions, check for a common property such as letter type, number, or order. The option that breaks the pattern is usually the correct answer.

2. Sangeet takes a right turn and moves for 5 km. He then turns left and walks for 15 km. He now takes a right turn and walks for 20 km. He again takes a right turn and walks for 15 km. He ultimately takes a right turn and walks for 10 km and stops. Where is he in comparison with his starting point?

- (A) 15 km east
- (B) 15 km west
- (C) 5 km east
- (D) 5 km west

**Correct Answer:** (A) 15 km east

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Assume the initial direction.**

It is assumed that Sangeet is initially facing the **north direction**. This assumption is necessary to correctly determine the directions after each turn.

**Step 2: Trace the movement step by step.**

- Facing north, he takes a right turn and walks 5 km → He moves **east 5 km**.
- He then turns left and walks 15 km → From east, a left turn means **north 15 km**.
- He now takes a right turn and walks 20 km → From north, a right turn means **east 20 km**.
- He again takes a right turn and walks 15 km → From east, a right turn means **south 15 km**.
- Finally, he takes a right turn and walks 10 km → From south, a right turn means **west 10 km**.

**Step 3: Calculate the net displacement.**

- Total eastward movement =  $5 + 20 = 25$  km
- Total westward movement = 10 km
- Net eastward displacement =  $25 - 10 = 15$  km
- Total northward movement = 15 km
- Total southward movement = 15 km
- Net north-south displacement = 0 km

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since there is no net north-south displacement and a net movement of 15 km towards the east, Sangeet is **15 km east** of his starting point.

**Quick Tip**

In direction-sense problems, always assume an initial direction (usually north) unless stated otherwise, and track each turn carefully using a step-by-step approach.

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### 3. Identify strong/weak arguments. Should government impose a ban on liquor?

**Argument 1:** No, taxes on liquor are good source of revenue to government.

**Argument 2:** Yes, consumption of liquor leads to crime and cases of drunken driving.

- (A) only Argument 1 is strong
- (B) only Argument 2 is strong
- (C) both arguments are weak
- (D) both arguments are strong

**Correct Answer:** (D) both arguments are strong

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understand the question.**

The question asks us to evaluate whether the given arguments related to imposing a ban on liquor are strong

or weak. A strong argument is one that is logical, relevant, and directly related to the issue.

**Step 2: Analyze Argument 1.**

Argument 1 states that liquor taxes are a good source of revenue for the government. This is a practical and realistic point because liquor sales contribute significantly to government income, which is used for public welfare and development. Hence, this argument is relevant and logical.

**Step 3: Analyze Argument 2.**

Argument 2 highlights that liquor consumption leads to crimes and incidents of drunken driving. This argument is also strong because it focuses on social harm, public safety, and law-and-order issues, which are valid reasons to consider banning liquor.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Both arguments present valid, logical, and relevant points from different perspectives—economic and social. Therefore, both arguments are strong.

**Quick Tip**

In strong-weak argument questions, strong arguments are those that are directly related to the issue and supported by practical reasoning or real-life impact.

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**4. Which of the following words CANNOT be created with the letters of the word MEASUREMENT?**

- (A) Master
- (B) Summit
- (C) Mean
- (D) Easter

**Correct Answer:** (B) Summit

**Solution:**

**Step 1: List the letters of the word MEASUREMENT.**

The word MEASUREMENT consists of the following letters:

M, E, A, S, U, R, E, M, E, N, T

So the frequency of letters is:

M = 2, E = 3, A = 1, S = 1, U = 1, R = 1, N = 1, T = 1

**Step 2: Check each option.**

**(A) Master:** M, A, S, T, E, R — all these letters are available in MEASUREMENT. Hence, this word can be formed.

**(B) Summit:** S, U, M, M, I, T — the letter I is not present in MEASUREMENT. Therefore, this word cannot be formed.

**(C) Mean:** M, E, A, N — all letters are present in MEASUREMENT. Hence, this word can be formed.

**(D) Easter:** E, A, S, T, E, R — all required letters are present in MEASUREMENT. Hence, this word can be formed.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

Since the word **Summit** contains the letter **I**, which is not present in **MEASUREMENT**, it cannot be formed using its letters.

**Quick Tip**

In word-formation questions, always check both the availability and the frequency of each letter before selecting the answer.

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**5. Fill the blank so that the second pair of words exhibits the same relationship as the first pair.**  
**Numismatist : Coins :: Arctophilist : \_\_\_\_\_**

- (A) postcards
- (B) postal stamps
- (C) teddy bears
- (D) books

**Correct Answer:** (C) teddy bears

**Solution:****Step 1: Understand the relationship in the first pair.**

A **Numismatist** is a person who collects or studies **coins**. Thus, the relationship is between a person and the object they collect.

**Step 2: Apply the same relationship to the second pair.**

An **Arctophilist** is a person who collects **teddy bears**. The word comes from the Greek word “arcto,” meaning bear.

**Step 3: Analyze the options.**

- (A) **postcards**: These are collected by deltologists, not arctophilists.
- (B) **postal stamps**: These are collected by philatelists.
- (C) **teddy bears**: Correct — arctophilists are collectors of teddy bears.
- (D) **books**: These are collected by bibliophiles.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since an arctophilist is a person who collects teddy bears, the correct analogy is completed with **teddy bears**.

**Quick Tip**

In analogy questions involving professions or hobbies, first identify what the person is known for collecting or studying, then match the same pattern.

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**6. Private tutoring is an effective and yet fun way of teaching. Which of the following assumption are implicit in the statement given above?**

1. All methods of teaching children which are effective are also fun.
2. Private tutors typically use visual aids to teach kids.

(A) only 1  
(B) only 2  
(C) both 1 and 2  
(D) neither 1 nor 2

**Correct Answer:** (D) neither 1 nor 2

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understand the given statement.**

The statement says that **private tutoring** is both **effective** and **fun**. It does not make any general claim about all teaching methods, nor does it explain how private tutoring is conducted.

**Step 2: Examine Assumption 1.**

Assumption 1 claims that all effective methods of teaching children are also fun. The given statement talks only about private tutoring and does not generalize effectiveness and fun to all teaching methods. Hence, this assumption is not implicit.

**Step 3: Examine Assumption 2.**

Assumption 2 states that private tutors typically use visual aids. The statement does not mention any teaching tools or methods such as visual aids. Therefore, this assumption is also not implicit.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Neither of the given assumptions is necessary for the statement to be true. Hence, both assumptions are invalid.

**Quick Tip**

An assumption is something that must be true for the statement to hold. If the statement can stand without it, then it is not an implicit assumption.

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**7. Put the following words in a meaningful order: second level domain, top level domain, scheme, subdomain, subdirectory**

(A) scheme, subdomain, second level domain, top level domain, subdirectory  
(B) scheme, top level domain, subdomain, second level domain, subdirectory  
(C) subdirectory, top level domain, subdomain, second level domain, scheme  
(D) subdomain, second level domain, top level domain, subdirectory, scheme

**Correct Answer:** (A) scheme, subdomain, second level domain, top level domain, subdirectory

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understand the structure of a URL.**

A complete URL generally follows a logical structure starting from the protocol (scheme), followed by domain

components, and ending with the directory or path.

**Step 2: Identify each component.**

- **Scheme:** This specifies the protocol used, such as http or https.
- **Top Level Domain (TLD):** This is the highest level in the domain hierarchy, such as .com, .org, or .in.
- **Second Level Domain:** This is the main domain name registered under the top-level domain, such as google in google.com.
- **Subdomain:** This comes before the second-level domain and is used to organize different sections of a website, such as www or mail.
- **Subdirectory:** This appears after the domain and represents folders or paths within the website.

**Step 3: Arrange in meaningful order.**

A URL starts with the **scheme**, then the **subdomain**, followed by the **second level domain**, then the **top level domain**, and finally the **subdirectory**.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

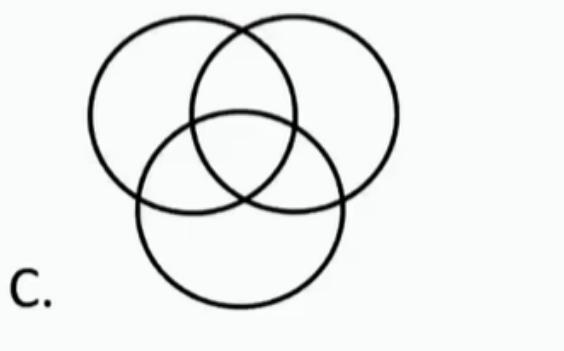
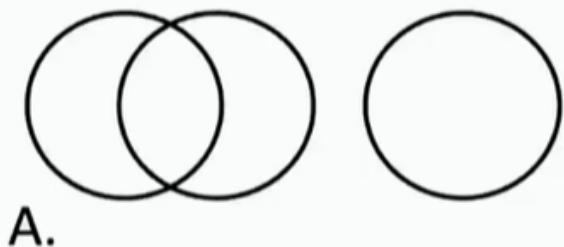
The correct meaningful order is **scheme** → **subdomain** → **second level domain** → **top level domain** → **subdirectory**.

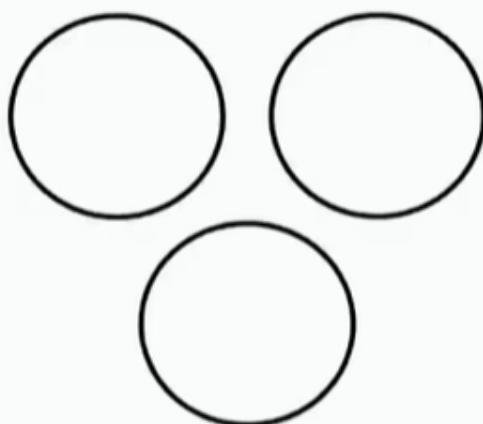
**Quick Tip**

While arranging URL components, always move from protocol to domain hierarchy and finally to the directory or path.

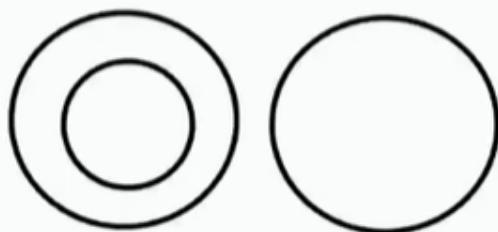
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8. Which of the following best expresses the relationship of fish, reptiles and birds?





**B.**



**D.**

**Correct Answer:** (B)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understand the given groups.**

Fish, reptiles, and birds are three distinct classes of animals. Each group has its own unique characteristics and none of these groups overlap with each other.

**Step 2: Analyze the relationship among the groups.**

- Fish live in water and breathe through gills.
- Reptiles are cold-blooded animals that usually live on land.
- Birds are warm-blooded animals with feathers and wings.

There is no common member that belongs to more than one of these groups.

**Step 3: Evaluate the diagrams.**

- Option (A) shows overlap between two groups, which is incorrect.
- Option (B) shows three separate circles, indicating no overlap, which correctly represents the relationship.
- Option (C) shows all groups overlapping, which is incorrect.
- Option (D) shows one group inside another, which is also incorrect.

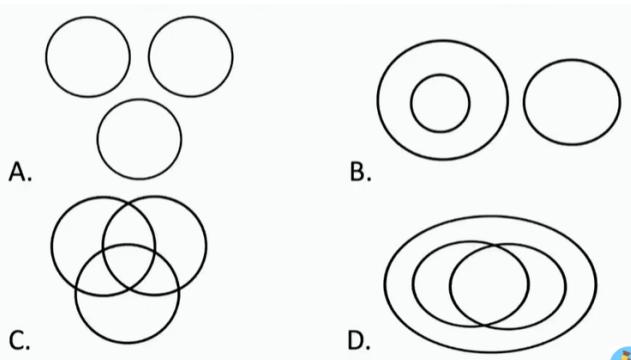
**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since fish, reptiles, and birds are completely separate categories with no overlap, the correct diagram is option (B).

### Quick Tip

When dealing with classification questions, check whether categories overlap or are completely distinct before selecting a Venn diagram.

**9. Which of the following best expresses the relationship among Criminal Law, LL.B. and Aeronautical Science?**



**Correct Answer:** (B)

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understand each term.**

- LL.B. is a degree in law.
- Criminal Law is a branch or specialization within law.
- Aeronautical Science is a completely different field related to aviation and engineering.

**Step 2: Identify the relationships.**

Criminal Law is a part of the LL.B. curriculum, so it must lie completely within LL.B.

Aeronautical Science has no connection with law, so it should be represented as a separate circle.

**Step 3: Analyze the diagrams.**

- Option (A) shows all three as separate, which is incorrect because Criminal Law is part of LL.B.
- Option (B) shows one circle inside another (Criminal Law inside LL.B.) and a third separate circle (Aeronautical Science), which is correct.
- Option (C) shows all overlapping, which is incorrect.
- Option (D) shows overlapping specializations, which does not match the given relationship.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since Criminal Law is a subset of LL.B. and Aeronautical Science is an independent field, option (B) best represents the relationship.

### Quick Tip

In Venn diagram questions, always check whether one subject is a specialization of another or completely unrelated before choosing the diagram.

**Questions 10 and 11:**

Arunima, Prabha, Anirudh, Pradyumn and Kanti are 5 friends. Arunima and Prabha are good at reading and dancing. Anirudh and Arunima are good at reading and singing. Pradyumn and Prabha are good at debating and dancing. Anirudh, Pradyumn and Kanti are good at gardening and singing.

**10. Which of the following was good at gardening, dancing, singing and debating?**

- (A) Prabha
- (B) Pradyumn
- (C) Arunima
- (D) Anirudh

**Correct Answer:** (B) Pradyumn

**Solution:**

**Step 1: List skills person-wise from the passage.**

From the given information, we note the skills of each person:

- **Arunima:** Reading, Dancing, Singing
- **Prabha:** Reading, Dancing, Debating
- **Anirudh:** Reading, Singing, Gardening
- **Pradyumn:** Debating, Dancing, Gardening, Singing
- **Kanti:** Gardening, Singing

**Step 2: Identify the required combination.**

The question asks for a person who is good at:  
**Gardening, Dancing, Singing and Debating**

**Step 3: Match with the list.**

Only **Pradyumn** has all four required skills — debating and dancing (with Prabha), and gardening and singing (with Anirudh and Kanti).

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since Pradyumn alone satisfies all the given conditions, he is the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

In passage-based reasoning questions, always rewrite the information person-wise or category-wise to avoid confusion and quickly identify the correct answer.

**11. Which of the following was good at dancing, reading and debating?**

- (A) Pradyumn
- (B) Prabha
- (C) Anirudh
- (D) Arunima

**Correct Answer:** (B) Prabha

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Extract information from the passage.**

From the given passage, we note the following skills:

- **Arunima:** Reading, Dancing, Singing
- **Prabha:** Reading, Dancing, Debating
- **Anirudh:** Reading, Singing, Gardening
- **Pradyumn:** Debating, Dancing, Gardening, Singing
- **Kanti:** Gardening, Singing

**Step 2: Identify the required skill set.**

The question asks for a person who is good at **dancing, reading, and debating**.

**Step 3: Match the conditions.**

- Arunima lacks debating.
- Pradyumn lacks reading.
- Anirudh lacks dancing and debating.
- **Prabha** has all three skills: reading, dancing, and debating.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Prabha satisfies all the given conditions and is therefore the correct answer.

#### Quick Tip

For passage-based questions, list abilities person-wise to quickly eliminate incorrect options and arrive at the correct answer.

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**12. Assertion (A): Mercury is preferred in clinical thermometer over alcohol.**

**Reason (R): Alcohol has O–H polar bond.**

- (A) both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is incorrect
- (D) A is incorrect but R is correct

**Correct Answer:** (B) both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Analyze the Assertion (A).**

Mercury is preferred in clinical thermometers because it expands uniformly, does not wet the glass, and can measure high temperatures accurately. Hence, the assertion is correct.

**Step 2: Analyze the Reason (R).**

Alcohol does have an O–H polar bond, which is a true statement from a chemical point of view. Therefore, the reason is also correct.

**Step 3: Check the relationship between A and R.**

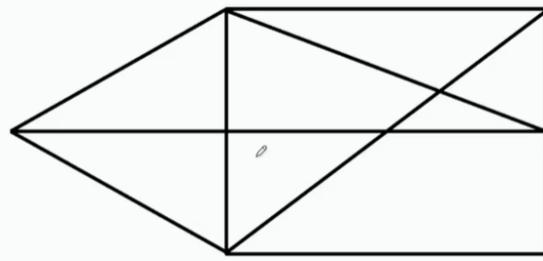
Although alcohol has an O–H polar bond, this is not the reason why mercury is preferred over alcohol in clinical thermometers. Mercury is preferred due to its uniform expansion, visibility, and non-wetting nature, not because of the polarity of alcohol.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Both the assertion and the reason are correct individually, but the reason does not correctly explain the assertion.

**Quick Tip**

In assertion–reason questions, always check whether the reason directly explains the assertion, not just whether both statements are true.

**Analytical Reasoning****13. How many triangles are there in the given figure?**

- (A) 13
- (B) 14
- (C) 12
- (D) 15

**Correct Answer:** (D) 15

**Solution:****Step 1: Understanding the figure.**

The figure consists of a rectangular shape on the right side and a triangular extension on the left side. Several diagonals and horizontal and vertical lines divide the figure into smaller regions. These lines create multiple overlapping triangles of different sizes and orientations.

**Step 2: Counting small triangles.**

First, we count all the smallest individual triangles formed by the intersecting lines. By carefully observing each small triangular region inside the figure, we find a total of **8 small triangles**.

**Step 3: Counting medium-sized triangles.**

Next, we count triangles formed by combining two or more small triangles. These include triangles formed by diagonals inside the rectangle and the triangular extension. There are **5 medium-sized triangles**.

**Step 4: Counting large triangles.**

Finally, we count the largest possible triangles formed by the outer boundaries of the figure and major diagonals. There are **2 large triangles**.

**Step 5: Final calculation.**

Total number of triangles = Small triangles + Medium triangles + Large triangles

$$8 + 5 + 2 = 15$$

**Step 6: Conclusion.**

Hence, the total number of triangles present in the given figure is **15**.

**Quick Tip**

While counting triangles, always count systematically: start with the smallest triangles, then medium ones, and finally the largest shapes to avoid missing any.

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**14. A mother's age is 5 times her daughter's age and after 5 years the sum of their ages will be 76 years. What is the present age of the daughter?**

- (A) 11 years
- (B) 16 years
- (C) 21 years
- (D) 26 years

**Correct Answer:** (A) 11 years

**Solution:****Step 1: Assume the present age of the daughter.**

Let the present age of the daughter be  $x$  years.

Then, the present age of the mother will be  $5x$  years.

**Step 2: Form the equation using the given condition.**

After 5 years, the daughter's age will be  $x + 5$  years.

After 5 years, the mother's age will be  $5x + 5$  years.

According to the question, the sum of their ages after 5 years is 76 years.

$$(x + 5) + (5x + 5) = 76$$

**Step 3: Solve the equation.**

$$6x + 10 = 76$$

$$6x = 66$$

$$x = 11$$

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

The present age of the daughter is **11 years**.

**Quick Tip**

In age problems, always define variables clearly and convert word conditions into equations step by step for accuracy.

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**15. A father is 10 years older than his son. In 10 years, his age will be 1.5 times his son's age. What is the present age of the father?**

- (A) 20 years
- (B) 35 years
- (C) 25 years
- (D) 30 years

**Correct Answer:** (A) 20 years

**Solution:****Step 1: Assume the present age of the son.**

Let the present age of the son be  $x$  years.

Then, the present age of the father will be  $x + 10$  years.

**Step 2: Write the ages after 10 years.**

After 10 years, the son's age will be  $x + 10$  years.

After 10 years, the father's age will be  $x + 20$  years.

**Step 3: Form the equation using the given condition.**

According to the question, after 10 years, the father's age will be 1.5 times the son's age.

$$x + 20 = 1.5(x + 10)$$

**Step 4: Solve the equation.**

$$x + 20 = 1.5x + 15$$

$$20 - 15 = 1.5x - x$$

$$5 = 0.5x$$

$$x = 10$$

**Step 5: Find the present age of the father.**

Present age of the father =  $x + 10 = 10 + 10 = 20$  years.

**Step 6: Conclusion.**

The present age of the father is **20 years**.

**Quick Tip**

In age-related problems, always express future ages clearly and convert verbal statements like “times” into mathematical equations carefully.

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**16. Ravi's grandfather is 55 years older than him and Ravi is 25 years younger than his father. The combined age of all three of them is 95 years. How old is Ravi's grandfather?**

- (A) 65 years
- (B) 60 years
- (C) 70 years
- (D) 30 years

**Correct Answer:** (B) 60 years

**Solution:****Step 1: Assume Ravi's present age.**

Let Ravi's present age be  $x$  years.

**Step 2: Express the ages of father and grandfather.**

Ravi is 25 years younger than his father.

So, father's age =  $x + 25$  years.

Ravi's grandfather is 55 years older than Ravi.

So, grandfather's age =  $x + 55$  years.

**Step 3: Form the equation using the given condition.**

The sum of the ages of Ravi, his father, and his grandfather is 95 years.

$$x + (x + 25) + (x + 55) = 95$$

**Step 4: Solve the equation.**

$$3x + 80 = 95$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

**Step 5: Find the age of Ravi's grandfather.**

Grandfather's age =  $x + 55 = 5 + 55 = 60$  years.

**Step 6: Conclusion.**

Ravi's grandfather is **60 years old**.

**Quick Tip**

In age problems involving family members, always express all ages in terms of a single variable before forming the final equation.

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**17. If a product is created with subproducts A and B in the ratio 1:1, then its cost is INR 500 per unit. If it is created with subproducts A and B in the ratio 3:1, then its cost is INR 300 per unit. What are the costs per unit (in INR) of subproducts A and B respectively?**

- (A) 900, 100
- (B) 300, 700
- (C) 700, 300
- (D) 100, 900

**Correct Answer:** (D) 100, 900

**Solution:****Step 1: Assume the costs of subproducts.**

Let the cost per unit of subproduct A be  $x$  INR.

Let the cost per unit of subproduct B be  $y$  INR.

**Step 2: Form equation from the first condition.**

When A and B are mixed in the ratio 1 : 1, the average cost per unit is 500 INR.

$$\frac{x + y}{2} = 500$$

$$x + y = 1000$$

**Step 3: Form equation from the second condition.**

When A and B are mixed in the ratio 3 : 1, the average cost per unit is 300 INR.

$$\frac{3x + y}{4} = 300$$

$$3x + y = 1200$$

**Step 4: Solve the system of equations.**

Subtracting equation (1) from equation (2):

$$(3x + y) - (x + y) = 1200 - 1000$$

$$2x = 200$$

$$x = 100$$

**Step 5: Find the value of  $y$ .**

Substitute  $x = 100$  in  $x + y = 1000$ :

$$100 + y = 1000$$

$$y = 900$$

**Step 6: Conclusion.**

The cost per unit of subproduct A is 100 INR and subproduct B is 900 INR.

**Quick Tip**

For mixture problems, convert ratios into weighted average equations to easily form and solve linear equations.

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**18. Price of a commodity falls by 20%. By what percent should it be raised to get back to the same level?**

- (A) 20%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 15%
- (D) none of these

**Correct Answer:** (B) 25%

**Solution:****Step 1: Assume the original price.**

Let the original price of the commodity be 100 units.

**Step 2: Calculate the reduced price after 20% fall.**

A fall of 20% on 100 means the price decreases by 20 units.

New price =  $100 - 20 = 80$  units.

**Step 3: Find the increase required to reach the original price.**

To return to the original price of 100 from 80, the increase required is:

$$100 - 80 = 20$$

**Step 4: Calculate the required percentage increase.**

The increase is calculated on the reduced price (80).

$$\text{Required percentage increase} = \frac{20}{80} \times 100 = 25\%$$

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

The price should be increased by **25%** to return to the original level.

**Quick Tip**

When a value decreases by  $x\%$ , the required increase to restore it is always more than  $x\%$ . Always calculate the increase on the reduced value.

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**19. By selling an item at INR 2000, you incur a loss of 25%. At what price (in INR, approximately) should you have sold it to make a profit of 20%?**

- (A) 3199
- (B) 3000
- (C) 4000
- (D) 3500

**Correct Answer:** (A) 3199

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Find the cost price of the item.**

A loss of 25% means the selling price is 75% of the cost price.

Let the cost price be  $CP$ .

$$0.75 \times CP = 2000$$

$$CP = \frac{2000}{0.75} = 2666.67 \text{ (approximately)}$$

**Step 2: Calculate the selling price for a 20% profit.**

For a profit of 20%, the selling price should be 120% of the cost price.

$$SP = 1.2 \times 2666.67 = 3200$$

**Step 3: Match with the given options.**

The calculated selling price is INR 3200.

Since 3200 is not exactly given in the options, the closest approximate value is **3199**.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

The item should have been sold at approximately **INR 3199** to make a profit of 20%.

**Quick Tip**

In profit and loss problems, always first convert percentage loss or profit into a fraction of the cost price, then calculate the required selling price.

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**20. A person imports cars at the rate INR 8.5 lakh per car and sells them at INR 12 lakh per car. He spends 10% of the selling price on taxes. If he sells 24 such cars, what is his profit (in INR)?**

- (A) 84 lakh
- (B) 55.2 lakhs
- (C) 63.6 lakhs
- (D) 75.6 lakhs

**Correct Answer:** (B) 55.2 lakhs

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Find the effective selling price after tax per car.**

Selling price per car = 12 lakhs.

Tax paid = 10% of 12 lakhs = 1.2 lakhs.

Effective selling price after tax =  $12 - 1.2 = 10.8$  lakhs.

**Step 2: Find the cost price per car.**

Cost price per car = 8.5 lakhs.

**Step 3: Calculate the profit per car.**

Profit per car = Selling price after tax - Cost price

$$10.8 - 8.5 = 2.3 \text{ lakhs}$$

**Step 4: Calculate total profit for 24 cars.**

$$\text{Total profit} = 2.3 \times 24 = 55.2 \text{ lakhs}$$

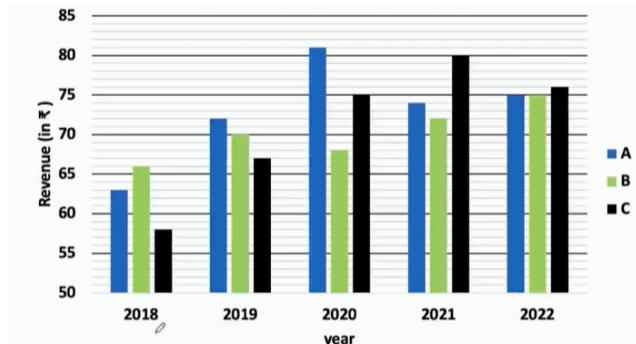
**Step 5: Conclusion.**

The total profit earned by selling 24 cars is **55.2 lakhs**.

### Quick Tip

In profit and loss questions involving taxes or commissions, always subtract these expenses from the selling price before calculating profit.

**21. You have the revenues of the three companies A, B and C in each of the years from 2018 to 2022 in the table given below. Which team had the highest average revenue in these five years?**



(A) A  
(B) B  
(C) C  
(D) all 3 of them had the same revenue

**Correct Answer:** (A) A

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Note down the revenues from the bar graph.**

From the graph, the revenues (in Rs.) are:

Company A: 63, 72, 81, 74, 75

Company B: 66, 70, 68, 72, 75

Company C: 58, 67, 75, 80, 76

**Step 2: Calculate the total revenue for each company.**

Total revenue of A =  $63 + 72 + 81 + 74 + 75 = 365$

Total revenue of B =  $66 + 70 + 68 + 72 + 75 = 351$

Total revenue of C =  $58 + 67 + 75 + 80 + 76 = 356$

**Step 3: Calculate the average revenue for each company.**

Average revenue of A =  $\frac{365}{5} = 73$

Average revenue of B =  $\frac{351}{5} = 70.2$

Average revenue of C =  $\frac{356}{5} = 71.2$

**Step 4: Compare the averages.**

Company A has the highest average revenue among the three companies.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

The company with the highest average revenue over the five years is **Company A**.

### Quick Tip

For data interpretation questions, always convert graphical data into numerical values first and then compare averages instead of individual year values.

**22.** Shivang visits his village after a long time. He goes 7 km north from the Domino's outlet. He then takes a right turn and walks for 14 km to reach a temple. The village bus stop is 14 km east of the Domino's outlet. There is a mall in the village that is 10 km south of the bus stop. There is a park exactly in between the mall and the bus stop. What exactly is the location of this park in comparison with the temple?

- (A) 10 km south
- (B) 12 km south
- (C) 12 km north
- (D) 10 km north

**Correct Answer:** (B) 12 km south

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Fix the Domino's outlet as the reference point.**

Assume the Domino's outlet is at point  $O(0, 0)$ .

**Step 2: Find the location of the temple.**

Shivang goes 7 km north from Domino's outlet, reaching point  $(0, 7)$ .

From there, he takes a right turn (east) and walks 14 km to reach the temple.

So, the temple is located at  $(14, 7)$ .

**Step 3: Find the location of the bus stop.**

The bus stop is 14 km east of the Domino's outlet.

So, the bus stop is at  $(14, 0)$ .

**Step 4: Find the location of the mall.**

The mall is 10 km south of the bus stop.

So, the mall is at  $(14, -10)$ .

**Step 5: Find the location of the park.**

The park is exactly midway between the bus stop  $(14, 0)$  and the mall  $(14, -10)$ .

Midpoint coordinates:

$$\left( 14, \frac{0 + (-10)}{2} \right) = (14, -5)$$

**Step 6: Compare the park's location with the temple.**

Temple is at  $(14, 7)$ .

Park is at  $(14, -5)$ .

Vertical distance between them:

$$7 - (-5) = 12 \text{ km}$$

Since the park lies below the temple, it is 12 km south of the temple.

**Step 7: Conclusion.**

The park is located **12 km south** of the temple.

**Quick Tip**

In direction problems, fix one point as the origin and use coordinate geometry to avoid confusion and errors.

---

**23. Gauri can complete a work in 3 hours and she is 2 times more efficient than Sita. How long will they take to finish a work 2 times as big if they work together on it?**

- (A) 4 hours
- (B) 3.5 hours
- (C) 2.5 hours
- (D) 2 hours

**Correct Answer:** (A) 4 hours

**Solution:****Step 1: Determine Gauri's work rate.**

Gauri completes 1 work in 3 hours.

So, Gauri's rate of work =  $\frac{1}{3}$  work per hour.

**Step 2: Determine Sita's work rate using efficiency relation.**

Gauri is 2 times more efficient than Sita.

So, Sita's efficiency (and work rate) is half of Gauri's.

Sita's rate of work =  $\frac{1}{6}$  work per hour.

**Step 3: Calculate their combined work rate.**

Combined rate of work

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

work per hour.

**Step 4: Consider the size of work to be completed.**

The work to be done is 2 times the original work.

So, total work = 2 units.

**Step 5: Calculate the time required.**

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total work}}{\text{Combined rate}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4 \text{ hours}$$

**Step 6: Conclusion.**

If Gauri and Sita work together, they will complete the work in **4 hours**.

### Quick Tip

In time and work problems, always convert efficiency statements into work rates and adjust calculations when the size of work changes.

**24. If  $+$  means division,  $-$  means addition,  $\times$  means subtraction and  $\div$  means multiplication, then find the value of  $16 \div 32 - 72 + 6$ .**

**Correct Answer:** 524

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Replace the symbols according to the given conditions.**

Given meanings:

- $+$   $\rightarrow$  division
- $-$   $\rightarrow$  addition
- $\times$   $\rightarrow$  subtraction
- $\div$   $\rightarrow$  multiplication

The given expression is:

$$16 \div 32 - 72 + 6$$

After replacing the symbols:

$$16 \times 32 + 72 \div 6$$

**Step 2: Apply BODMAS rule.**

First perform multiplication and division:

$$16 \times 32 = 512$$

$$72 \div 6 = 12$$

**Step 3: Perform addition.**

$$512 + 12 = 524$$

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

The final value of the given expression is **524**.

### Quick Tip

In symbol-based problems, always rewrite the entire expression with correct operations first, and then solve using the BODMAS rule.

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## Legal Reasoning

25. A abuses B, by which B is provoked. Because of this provocation, B takes out a gun and shoots at A. The bullet hits C, who is out of sight but is standing near A. C dies. Here, B did not intend or know that the bullet would hit C. B has committed

- (A) death by negligence
- (B) no offence
- (C) murder
- (D) culpable homicide not amounting to murder

**Correct Answer:** (D) culpable homicide not amounting to murder

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Understanding the facts of the case.

In this case, A abuses B, which leads to grave and sudden provocation. Due to this provocation, B fires a gun at A. However, the bullet accidentally hits C, who was standing nearby but was not visible to B, resulting in C's death.

#### Step 2: Analyzing intention and knowledge.

B had the intention to shoot A, but he neither intended nor had the knowledge that his act would cause the death of C. The killing of C was unintended and accidental, though it resulted from a dangerous act.

#### Step 3: Applying legal principles.

The act does not amount to murder because there was no intention or knowledge to cause the death of C. However, firing a gun is a dangerous act likely to cause death, and therefore B cannot be completely absolved of criminal liability.

#### Step 4: Conclusion.

Since the act was done under grave and sudden provocation and resulted in the unintended death of C, the offence committed by B is **culpable homicide not amounting to murder**.

### Quick Tip

When death is caused without intention or knowledge to kill a particular person, but due to a dangerous act under provocation, the offence usually falls under culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

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26. Priya promises Shivi that she will obtain a public employment for Shivi and in return Shivi agrees to pay INR 10,000 to Priya. The contract is

- (A) void
- (B) voidable
- (C) impossible
- (D) valid

**Correct Answer:** (A) void

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the agreement.**

In this case, Priya promises to secure a public employment for Shivi in exchange for money. Securing a public job through payment is against public policy and involves an unlawful object.

**Step 2: Applying contract law principles.**

According to Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement is void if its object or consideration is unlawful. Obtaining public employment by paying money is illegal and prohibited by law.

**Step 3: Analyzing the options.**

- (A) **Void:** Correct, because the object of the agreement is unlawful and opposed to public policy.
- (B) **Voidable:** Incorrect, as voidable contracts involve consent issues, not unlawful objects.
- (C) **Impossible:** Incorrect, as the act is not physically impossible but legally prohibited.
- (D) **Valid:** Incorrect, since the agreement violates legal provisions.

**Step 4: Conclusion.**

Since the object of the agreement is unlawful and opposed to public policy, the contract is **void**.

**Quick Tip**

Any agreement involving bribery or securing public employment through illegal means is void due to an unlawful object under the Indian Contract Act.

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**27. Principle: An accident physically unavoidable is a good defence under the law of torts.**

**Facts:** Unexpectedly, a biker crossed in front of a bus on a road that was muddy because of the recent downpour. The bus skidded on the road as the driver applied the brakes to stop it from hitting the bicycle. As a result, the front of the plaintiff's bus, which was approaching from the other way, was struck by the rear of the bus. It was discovered that both buses were being driven at moderate speeds. The accident nonetheless happened despite the driver's best efforts.

**Choose the correct derivation.**

- (A) Self defence
- (B) Inevitable accident
- (C) Act of God
- (D) Necessity

**Correct Answer:** (B) Inevitable accident

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the principle.**

The principle clearly states that an accident which is physically unavoidable, even after taking reasonable care, serves as a valid defence under the law of torts.

**Step 2: Analyzing the facts.**

In the given situation, the road was muddy due to heavy rain, and a biker suddenly crossed in front of the bus. The bus driver applied brakes immediately to avoid hitting the biker. Despite driving at a moderate speed and

exercising due care, the bus skidded, leading to a collision with another bus.

**Step 3: Application of legal concept.**

The accident occurred despite the drivers' best efforts and without negligence. Such an event, which could not have been avoided even with reasonable caution, qualifies as an inevitable accident under tort law.

**Step 4: Elimination of incorrect options.**

- (A) **Self defence:** This applies when force is used to protect oneself, which is not relevant here.
- (C) **Act of God:** This involves natural forces without human intervention; here, human actions were involved.
- (D) **Necessity:** This defence applies when harm is caused to prevent a greater harm, which is not the case here.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since the accident was unavoidable despite reasonable care and caution, the correct derivation is **inevitable accident**.

**Quick Tip**

An inevitable accident occurs when harm is caused despite all reasonable precautions and without negligence, making it a valid defence in tort law.

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**28. Principle 1:** Indian Constitution provides for freedom of speech and expression to all of its citizens.

**Principle 2:** The freedom is subject to reasonable restrictions like public order, etc.

**Fact:** At the time of the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution, which denounced Jammu and Kashmir's statehood, the Central Government restricted Internet services in the region mentioned in its order. In certain regions, it reduced the speed from 4G to 2G. These orders were passed by the Central Government from time to time in light of the rumoured being spread about civilian encounter killings to prevent any untoward law and order situation from happening in the region and to quell the spread of fake news.

**Choose the correct option.**

- (A) This is a reasonable restriction of the freedom of speech and such action of the Central Government can be justified on the grounds of internal security.
- (B) This is an unreasonable restriction on the ground that the right to the Internet is a fundamental right.
- (C) This is an unreasonable restriction as it affects day-to-day activities and e-commerce activities of the residents.
- (D) This is a reasonable restriction but the act of the Central Government cannot be justified.

**Correct Answer:** (A) This is a reasonable restriction of the freedom of speech and such action of the Central Government can be justified on the grounds of internal security.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the constitutional principles.**

Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression to all citizens. However, Article 19(2) permits the State to impose reasonable restrictions on this freedom in the interests of public order, security of the State, and internal security.

**Step 2: Analyzing the factual situation.**

The Central Government restricted Internet services in Jammu and Kashmir during the abrogation of Article 370 due to concerns regarding the spread of rumours, fake news, and potential law and order disturbances. The

reduction of Internet speed was a preventive measure aimed at maintaining public order.

**Step 3: Application of reasonable restrictions.**

The restriction was not a complete denial of freedom of speech but a temporary and proportionate limitation imposed to safeguard internal security and prevent violence. Such restrictions fall within the permissible limits under Article 19(2).

**Step 4: Elimination of incorrect options.**

- (B) is incorrect because the right to Internet access is not an absolute fundamental right.
- (C) is incorrect as inconvenience to daily activities does not override national security concerns.
- (D) is incorrect because once a restriction is reasonable, it is legally justifiable.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since the restriction was imposed to maintain public order and internal security, it qualifies as a reasonable restriction under the Constitution. Hence, option (A) is correct.

**Quick Tip**

Reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) allow the State to balance individual freedoms with public order and national security.

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**29. Principle:** No man should be put in peril twice for the same offence.

**Fact:** Atul was driving his truck in an inebriated condition, which rammed into a cab killing the driver and the passenger. Atul fled from the scene and was arrested after absconding for a few months. He was prosecuted but for the lack of evidence acquitted. A year later, an eyewitness mustered courage and came forward to the police. The State sought to prosecute Atul again.

**Choose the correct derivation.**

- (A) Atul can be prosecuted again because a new eyewitness has come forward.
- (B) Atul cannot be prosecuted again.
- (C) Atul cannot be prosecuted because the period of limitations has expired.
- (D) Atul can be prosecuted because he was not punished.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Atul can be prosecuted because he was not punished.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the legal principle.**

The principle refers to the doctrine of double jeopardy, which means that a person should not be punished twice for the same offence. This protection applies only when the person has been both prosecuted and punished earlier.

**Step 2: Analyzing the facts of the case.**

Atul was earlier prosecuted for the offence but was acquitted due to lack of evidence. Since there was no conviction or punishment, the protection against double jeopardy does not apply in this situation.

**Step 3: Effect of new evidence.**

The emergence of a new eyewitness constitutes fresh and material evidence. Since Atul was not punished earlier,

a subsequent prosecution is legally permissible.

**Step 4: Examination of options.**

- (A) Incorrect, because the reason is not merely the new eyewitness but the absence of punishment earlier.
- (B) Incorrect, as double jeopardy applies only after punishment.
- (C) Incorrect, since the period of limitation is not relevant in serious offences like culpable homicide.
- (D) Correct, because Atul was not punished in the earlier trial.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since Atul was acquitted earlier and not punished, prosecuting him again does not violate the principle of double jeopardy. Hence, option (D) is correct.

**Quick Tip**

Double jeopardy applies only when a person has been both prosecuted and punished for the same offence. Acquittal without punishment does not bar a fresh trial.

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30. A and B got married. Ten days after the marriage, the husband asked wife B to attend his friend's wedding and to wear all her jewellery. Instead of going to the wedding, A took B to the forest and threatened to kill her unless she gave all her jewellery. B removed all her jewellery and scolded her husband and said she would file a police complaint. A lost his temper and started beating B. By hearing the commotion, people came to save B.

**Can 'B' file a complaint against her husband?**

- (A) No, as husband and wife is considered as one unit and any property within the control of 'A' is also under the control of 'B'.
- (B) Yes, 'A' intentionally put 'B' in fear and dishonestly caused 'B' harm. Thus he committed extortion.
- (C) Yes, 'A' beats 'B' without remorse. Thus he would be responsible for grievous hurt.
- (D) No, a wife cannot file a case against her husband.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Yes, 'A' intentionally put 'B' in fear and dishonestly caused 'B' harm. Thus he committed extortion.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the facts.**

A threatened to kill B unless she handed over her jewellery. Due to this threat, B was put in fear of death and was compelled to give her jewellery. The threat was intentional and dishonest.

**Step 2: Legal concept involved.**

Under Section 383 of the Indian Penal Code, extortion is committed when a person intentionally puts another in fear of injury and thereby dishonestly induces that person to deliver property.

**Step 3: Application to the present case.**

A intentionally threatened B with death, putting her in fear, and dishonestly induced her to give her jewellery. The marital relationship does not exempt criminal liability for extortion.

**Step 4: Examination of options.**

- (A) Incorrect, because husband and wife are separate legal persons and criminal liability applies between them.
- (C) Incorrect, because the primary offence here is extortion, not grievous hurt.

(D) Incorrect, as a wife can legally file a criminal complaint against her husband.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since A intentionally put B in fear and dishonestly obtained her jewellery, he committed the offence of extortion. Therefore, B can file a complaint against her husband.

**Quick Tip**

Marital relationship does not provide immunity from criminal offences. Extortion is complete when property is obtained by putting a person in fear of injury.

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**31. Assertion:** Mr. N speaks ill of the business which Mr. O is doing; it amounts to defamation.

**Reason:** Slander is actionable per se.

(A) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

(B) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(C) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

(D) Assertion is true and Reason is false.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the assertion.**

Speaking ill of a person's business harms the reputation of that person in the eyes of others. Under the law of torts, such harm to reputation constitutes defamation. Therefore, the assertion that Mr. N's act amounts to defamation is correct.

**Step 2: Understanding the reason.**

Slander refers to spoken defamatory statements. In cases where slander directly affects a person's profession, trade, or business, it is considered actionable per se, meaning that proof of special damage is not required.

**Step 3: Linking assertion and reason.**

Since Mr. N spoke ill of Mr. O's business, it falls within the category of slander affecting business reputation. Because such slander is actionable per se, it directly explains why the act amounts to defamation.

**Step 4: Evaluation of options.**

(A) Incorrect, as both statements are legally correct.

(C) Incorrect, because the reason directly explains the assertion.

(D) Incorrect, since the reason is also true.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains why the assertion amounts to defamation. Hence, option (B) is the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

Slander affecting a person's profession, trade, or business is actionable per se, and no proof of special damage is required.

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**32. Right before her board exam, Sanyuktha's mother promises to buy her a bike if she scored an overall A+. Sanyuktha scores an A+, but now her mother refuses to buy her a bike. Can Sanyuktha sue her mother?**

- (A) Yes, there was a valid contract since her mother had promised her.
- (B) No, there was a valid contract but she cannot sue because her mother did not mean it.
- (C) Yes, it was a valid contract.
- (D) No, there was no valid contract since there was no legal intention to enter into a contract.

**Correct Answer:** (D) No, there was no valid contract since there was no legal intention to enter into a contract.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the facts.**

The promise made by Sanyuktha's mother was a domestic and social arrangement intended to motivate her daughter to perform well in her examinations. Such promises are common in family settings and are not usually meant to create legal obligations.

**Step 2: Legal principle involved.**

For a valid contract to exist under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, there must be an intention to create legal relations. Agreements of a domestic or social nature are generally presumed to lack such legal intention.

**Step 3: Application to the present case.**

Although Sanyuktha fulfilled the condition by scoring an A+, the promise was made within a family relationship and lacked the intention to be legally binding. Therefore, it does not amount to a valid contract enforceable by law.

**Step 4: Examination of options.**

- (A) Incorrect, as a mere promise does not create a contract without legal intention.
- (B) Incorrect, because the issue is not whether the mother meant it, but whether there was legal intention.
- (C) Incorrect, as the agreement lacks enforceability in law.
- (D) Correct, since there was no intention to enter into a legal contract.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since the promise was a domestic arrangement without legal intention, no valid contract existed. Hence, Sanyuktha cannot sue her mother.

**Quick Tip**

Domestic and social agreements are generally not legally enforceable due to the absence of intention to create legal relations.

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**33. A company XYZ Ltd. has been accused of violating the Environment Protection Act, 1986 by causing pollution in the local river. According to the principle of Strict Liability, what is the company's liability in this case?**

- (A) Company is not liable if it can prove that pollution may be caused by a third party.
- (B) Company is liable for any damages caused by its action regardless of intent.

(C) Company is liable only if it can prove that it took reasonable steps to prevent the pollution.  
(D) Company is not liable as it did not intend to cause pollution.

**Correct Answer:** (B) Company is liable for any damages caused by its action regardless of intent.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the principle of strict liability.**

The principle of strict liability holds a person or entity responsible for damage caused by its activities, irrespective of intention, negligence, or fault. It is commonly applied in cases involving hazardous or dangerous activities.

**Step 2: Application to environmental law.**

Under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, industries engaging in activities that cause environmental harm are held strictly liable. The focus is on the harm caused, not on the intention behind the act.

**Step 3: Analysis of the facts.**

XYZ Ltd. caused pollution in a local river. Even if the company did not intend to cause pollution or exercised care, it remains liable for the environmental damage under the doctrine of strict liability.

**Step 4: Examination of options.**

(A) Incorrect, as third-party involvement does not absolve strict liability.  
(C) Incorrect, because taking precautions does not negate strict liability.  
(D) Incorrect, since intention is irrelevant under strict liability.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since strict liability applies regardless of intent or fault, XYZ Ltd. is liable for the damages caused by its actions. Hence, option (B) is correct.

**Quick Tip**

Under strict liability, proving damage is sufficient to establish liability—intention, negligence, or reasonable care are not valid defences.

**34. Assertion:** Indian Government is obligated to foster respect for international treaty obligations.

**Reason:** Article 51(c), a DPSP, imposes a duty upon the State to respect international law.

(A) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(B) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(C) Reason is correct but Assertion is incorrect.  
(D) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Understanding the assertion.**

The Indian Government, by virtue of being a sovereign State and a participant in the international community, is expected to respect and honour its international treaty obligations. This obligation flows from international

law principles and India's participation in treaties and conventions.

**Step 2: Understanding the reason.**

Article 51(c) of the Indian Constitution is a Directive Principle of State Policy which states that the State shall endeavour to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. However, DPSPs are non-justiciable and do not impose a legally enforceable duty.

**Step 3: Relationship between assertion and reason.**

While the assertion is correct in stating that the Indian Government is obligated to respect international treaty obligations, the reason is incorrect because Article 51(c) does not impose a binding legal duty; it merely expresses an aspirational goal of the State.

**Step 4: Examination of options.**

- (A) Incorrect, because Article 51(c) does not legally enforce treaty obligations.
- (B) Incorrect, since the reason is not a valid explanation for the assertion.
- (C) Incorrect, as the assertion is not wrong.
- (D) Correct, because the assertion is true but the reason is not legally accurate.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

The Indian Government's obligation to respect international treaty commitments is correct, but attributing this obligation to Article 51(c) as a binding duty is incorrect. Hence, option (D) is the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

Directive Principles of State Policy guide the State but are not enforceable by courts; they cannot create binding legal obligations.

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**35. A delivers several promissory notes to the government treasury for cancellation and consolidation into one note. However, the government servant misappropriated the notes. A sues the State as bailee in the current transaction. Which is the likely outcome?**

- (A) The individual servant should be liable as a bailee and not the State.
- (B) It is not a contract of bailment as it does not satisfy the requirement of bailment.
- (C) It is a contract of bailment and hence the State is responsible for reasonable care.
- (D) Misappropriation is not a breach of a bailment.

**Correct Answer:** (C) It is a contract of bailment and hence the State is responsible for reasonable care.

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Identifying the existence of bailment.**

A bailment is created when goods are delivered by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that the goods shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of. Here, A delivered promissory notes to the government treasury for cancellation and consolidation, which clearly establishes delivery for a specific purpose.

**Step 2: Role of the State as bailee.**

The promissory notes were delivered to the government treasury, an instrumentality of the State. Therefore, the State assumes the role of a bailee and is responsible for the custody and care of the goods through its servants.

**Step 3: Effect of misappropriation by a government servant.**

Misappropriation by a servant does not absolve the State of liability. Acts done by a government servant in the course of employment bind the State, and such misappropriation amounts to a failure to take reasonable care of the bailed goods.

**Step 4: Examination of options.**

- (A) Incorrect, because the State, as bailee, is vicariously liable for the acts of its servant.
- (B) Incorrect, since all essential elements of bailment are satisfied.
- (D) Incorrect, as misappropriation clearly constitutes a breach of bailment.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Since a valid bailment existed and the goods were misappropriated while in the custody of the State, the State is liable as a bailee for failing to take reasonable care. Hence, option (C) is the correct answer.

**Quick Tip**

In bailment, the bailee is responsible for reasonable care of goods and is vicariously liable for wrongful acts of servants committed during the course of employment.