# SYLLOGS

Generated by AILET Question Bank Dashboard

**1. PRINCIPLE: Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits the offence of culpable homicide. FACTS: P was hunting in a small forested area which he knew to be inhabited by villagers and frequented by other hunters in large numbers. His friends did not know that other persons were likely to be present in the area. P wagered with his friends that he could hunt without using his visual senses. P put on a blindfold and on hearing some rustling leaves, shot multiple times, killing three people in the process. Has P committed culpable homicide ?**

(a) P has committed culpable homicide

(b) P has not committed culpable homicide

(c) P has committed battery

(d) None of the above

**2. PRINCIPLE: Fraud includes the suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true or the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact, with intent to deceive another party or her agent to enter into the contract. FACTS: Wind-on Ltd. is a leading manufacturer of wind turbines to harness wind energy to produce electricity. It is based out of Nagaland in India and has been manufacturing wind turbines since the early 1990s with national and international fame. Z Infrastructures Ltd. is a leading infrastructure firm with a proven track record in building energy installations and highways across India. Z Infrastructures wanted to expand its portfolio and operate a wind energy park to supply clean electricity. Representatives from Wind-on and Z Infrastructures carried out extensive negotiations, advised by leading law firms and commercial advisory firms on both sides, for the latter to establish a wind park in Odisha. Z Infrastructure wanted Wind-on to guarantee that the turbines will generate 54 lakhs Kwh of energy per turbine annually. Wind-on's stated position was that generation of energy is dependent on availability of wind and they could not guarantee it. However, they provided an "estimate" in the contract for supply of turbines that the turbines will be able to generate around 50 lakhs Kwh per turbine annually. The turbines were supplied by Wind-on and operated by Z Infrastructure in Odisha for over 2 years. During this period, Z Infrastructure found that the average energy generation of each turbine came to around 35 lakhs Kwh annually. They were frustrated as the actual generation of each turbine was significantly lower than the generation estimate provided by Wind-on. They reached out to Lal & Co., a leading dispute resolution law firm to understand if they could initiate action against Wind-on for fraudulently representing the generation estimate of each turbine. You are a lawyer at Lal & Co., and were asked if Wind-on had committed fraud by providing an inflated energy generation estimate**

(a) Yes, as Wind-on was an expert in the wind turbine business and Z infrastructure relied

on its expertise as a new entrant in the field

(b) No, as Wind-on clearly specified that the energy generation figure was merely an estimate and it could not provide a guarantee

(c) Yes, as Wind-on should have predicted a figure that was closer to the actual generation figure of 35 lakhs Kwh per turbine per annum

(d) Yes, as Wind-on should not have provided any estimate at all

**3. PRINCIPLE 1: A 'bailment' is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned. The person delivering the goods is called the 'bailor'. The person to whom they are delivered is called the 'bailee'. PRINCIPLE 2: In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him/her as a person of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his/her own goods of the same bulk, quantity and value as the goods bailed. FACTS: Aparna entered into a contract with Gagan to keep her goods in his warehouse until she was able to find a suitable buyer for them. Gagan kept his own goods also at the same warehouse. One night, certain thieves entered the warehouse and stole the goods of both Gagan and Aparna. It was discovered that even though Gagan had locked the main door, he had carelessly left the windows open and that the thieves had entered through the open windows. Aparna sued Gagan for damages as Gagan had failed to take due care of her goods. Decide.**

(a) Gagan is liable since he left the windows open which shows that he did not take as much care as a person of ordinary prudence

(b) Gagan is not liable since he took as much care of Aparna's goods as he took of his own goods

(c) Gagan is not liable since he locked the door and a person of ordinary prudence cannot be expected to check the windows as well

(d) None of the above

**4. PRINCIPLE 1: There are four stages of commission of any offence- formation of intention, preparation, attempt and commission of offence. The first two stages are not punishable but the last two stages are punishable. The attempt to commit an offence is an offence in itself. PRINCIPLE 2: In order to be designated as an attempt to commit an offence, the act or series of acts done must be sufficiently proximate to the accomplishment of the intended offence. FACTS: Sachin bought a matchbox and lit a match near a haystack. He was about to light the haystack on fire and commit the offence of arson. However, before he could do the same, he realized that someone was secretly recording a video of him. Fearing that he would be easily caught, he extinguished the match. Sachin is prosecuted for the attempt to commit arson.**

(a) Sachin is not guilty of having committed attempt to arson as his act of lighting the match was not the penultimate act before the commission of the intended offence

(b) Sachin is guilty of having committed attempt to arson as lighting the match was the penultimate act before the commission of the intended offence

(c) Sachin is not guilty since the match was extinguished by him on his own

(d) Sachin is guilty of having committed attempt to arson since there is sufficient proximity between the act of lighting the match and the intended offence of arson

**5. PRINCIPLE: Double jeopardy: No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. FACTS: Arun was a Government Employee working in the examination and admissions department of Indian Institute of Science and Technology (IIST), the best engineering college in India. Arun was accused of having leaked the entrance examination paper to Kamlesh for a hefty bribe. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against Kamlesh by IIST wherein he was found guilty and as a penalty, he was removed from employment. Thereafter, a criminal case was registered against him for having committed the offence of cheating by leaking the entrance paper. Arun takes the defence that the criminal prosecution is not permitted by the principle of double jeopardy. Decide.**

(a) The principle of double jeopardy will not apply as the disciplinary proceedings by IIST cannot be termed as prosecution since they were mere departmental proceedings and not criminal prosecution

(b) The principle of double jeopardy will apply as Arun has already been found guilty and punished by IIST

(c) The principle of double jeopardy will not apply as Arun is accused of a serious offence of cheating the public at large

(d) Both (a) and (c)

**6. PRINCIPLE: Nuisance shall be defined as use of land in a manner that causes unreasonable interference with another's enjoyment of their land. It is no defence to a claim of nuisance to say that the plaintiff(s) knew of the interference that would be caused. FACTS: The village of Xandiapur has a centuries old cricket ground which is owned by Xandiapur Cricket Club and hosts matches between local teams every week. It is the only sports ground in the village and serves as a critical source of recreation for the villagers. Mr. and Mrs. XYZ purchased a home right on the edge of the cricket ground's boundary. Balls from cricket matches frequently fall into their residence's garden and have caused severe damage to their windows. They have unsuccessfully tried to request the Cricket Club to install nets around the part of the boundary that is adjacent to their home. They seek to claim nuisance against the Xandiapur Cricket Club.**

(a) Mr. and Mrs. XYZ will be unsuccessful because it is their fault—they purchased a home on the edge of a cricket ground. Further, the cricket ground is important for recreation

(b) Mr. and Mrs. XYZ will be successful because use of the cricket ground is causing unreasonable interference with their enjoyment of their home. Further, the Cricket Club cannot claim that Mr. and Mrs. XYZ brought trouble on their head

(c) Mr. and Mrs. XYZ will be unsuccessful because even though the ground is a source of interference, it is not unreasonable interference

(d) Mr. and Mrs. XYZ will be successful because they are old and have a right to live peacefully

**7. PRINCIPLE: Any invasion of private property, howsoever minor, is a trespass unless it is expressly authorised by the law. Police personnel may enter and/or search private property only on express authorisation from a Judicial Officer. FACTS : Ms. A, a vocal critic of certain policies of the Queen of Asgardia, was due to lead a protest against prevailing government policies. Solely on the instructions of the Queen, a Police Officer secretly entered Ms. A residence to search through her computer and discover her plan for the protest. However, Ms. A's laptop was at the repair shop and the Police Officer was forced to exit Ms. A's house after a few seconds. Ms. A seeks to sue for trespass.**

(a) Ms. A will be successful since the Queen was planning on quelling dissent through illegal means.

(b) Ms. A will be unsuccessful since the search was authorised by the Queen.

(c) Ms. A will be successful since the entry of the Police Officer constituted an invasion of personal property without authorisation from a Judicial Officer.

(d) Ms. A will be unsuccessful since the Police Officer was at her residence for only a few seconds and was unable to access her computer. There was no invasion of personal property.

**8. PRINCIPLE: Competence to contract is essential for an agreement to be considered a contract. 'Competence to contract': Any person who is of the age of majority according to the applicable law and is of sound mind and is not disqualified from contracting by any applicable law. 'Age of majority': Every person shall attain the age of majority on their completing 18 years of age and not before. FACTS: Z sought to purchase a property belonging to K (a minor) two days before K completed 18 years of age. K really liked Z's offer and six months later they entered into a contract for sale of the property to Z. Was K competent to contract?**

(a) K was not competent to contract because he was influenced by Z when K was a minor

(b) K is competent to contract because he entered into the contract after completing 18 years of age

(c) K was not competent to contract because Z had approached him before he completed 18 years of age

(d) None of the above

**9. PRINCIPLE: Acceptance must be communicated to the offeror to constitute a binding contract. Mere intention to accept, without communication does not lead to a contract. FACTS: J wanted to purchase her uncle T's television. J wrote a letter to T indicating that she wished to purchase his television for ` 5,000. T was pleased with**

**J's offer and decided to call J to accept the offer. T called J twice, but J did not pick up her phone. The next day, T found a buyer for the television for ` 6,000 and sold the television to this buyer. J is alleging breach of contract.**

(a) J will be unsuccessful because even though the contract was binding, T found a buyer who offered a higher price for the television

(b) J will be successful because T's action of calling J is equivalent to communication of acceptance

(c) J will be successful because T was happy with J's offer and had intended to accept

(d) J will be unsuccessful since T's acceptance had not been communicated to constitute a binding contract

**10. PRINCIPLE: In relation to the law of contracts, in instances where both parties to an agreement are under a mistake about a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void. FACTS: L agrees to sell to M a consignment of food grains which was supposed to be on a ship on its way from Africa to Mumbai. However, two days before the agreement was reached, the ship carrying the grains met with an accident and all the goods were lost. L's agent had informed L about this on the day the accident happened. Is the agreement void because of a mistake as to a matter of fact?**

(a) Yes, since both parties committed a mistake by entering into the contract

(b) No, since L had dishonest intentions

(c) No, since L was aware that the goods were lost

(d) None of the above

**11. PRINCIPLE: Both parties to a contract are discharged from their respective outstanding obligations in situations where a supervening event significantly changes the nature of contractual rights and/or obligations from what the parties could have reasonably contemplated at the time of executing the contract. The supervening event must not be a result of default by either party, nor should the contract make a provision for it. FACTS: In the city of Vortoria which is highly susceptible to public health crises, S (a supplier of raw food products) entered into a contract with H (a restaurant owner) for 2 years, whereby S would supply certain raw products to H at pre-determined prices. Their agreement also provided that – "In case of interruption of operations of H on account of epidemics, pandemics or any other public health crisis, the contract will be suspended until the crisis is declared to be over by the government and thereafter pending contractual obligations shall resume." Three months were left on the contract when there was a highly contagious virus outbreak in the city, which caused restaurant owners (including H) to suspend operations. Once the outbreak was declared to be over six months later, H refused to purchase raw materials from S arguing that he was discharged from obligations under the contract.**

(a) H is discharged from his obligations because the virus outbreak was a supervening

event which changed the nature of contractual rights and obligations

(b) H is not discharged from his obligations because the contract contained a provision dealing with outbreaks. Further the parties could have reasonably contemplated the occurrence of an outbreak

(c) H is not discharged from his obligations because the contract had ended by the time the virus was declared to be over

(d) H is discharged from his obligations because the outbreak is likely to have affected his business badly

**12. PRINCIPLE: When a defendant brings onto their land anything that is likely to do mischief in case it escapes, they must do so at their own peril. If such a thing does escape and causes foreseeable harm, then the defendant is liable for damage caused provided that the land from which escape occurs had been changed such that it would be considered a non-natural use of the land. The defendant can avoid liability if they can show that the situation that caused damage was a result of an unforeseeable act of a stranger, which could not be controlled by the defendant. FACTS: M decided to keep a tiger as a pet and to that end, he brought a caged tiger to his house. Jealous of M's pet, M's neighbour S (whom M had never met) decided to break into M's heavily guarded house while M was away and open the tiger's cage. The tiger escaped and mauled pedestrians near the house. The pedestrians wish to sue M for damages.**

(a) The pedestrians will be successful because it is illegal to keep a tiger as a pet

(b) The pedestrians can claim against M because he brought a dangerous thing onto his land (amounting to non-natural use) and it escaped, causing foreseeable damage. The escape should have been foreseen by M

(c) M can escape liability because the escape was caused by the unforeseeable act of a stranger, which could not have been controlled by M

(d) None of the above

**13. PRINCIPLE: Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void. FACTS: Ila Nayak wants to buy a motorbike to reduce her waiting time for her daily commute to work. She can pay up to ` 35,000 for a second hand motorbike. Dev Patnaik agrees to sell his recently purchased Honda motorbike to Ila for ` 31,000 or ` 30,000.**

(a) This is a valid agreement since Ila can pay up to thirty five thousand rupees for Dev's motorbike

(b) This agreement is void for uncertainty since there is nothing to show which of the two prices was finally agreed

(c) This agreement is voidable at the option of Ila

(d) This agreement is valid as there is an offer from Dev and acceptance from Ila

**14. ATNHG, DKCMB, CVPJI, GNFPE, EXRLK, JQISH, GZTNM,**

(a) QMTH
(b) TLVK
(c) RIJTU
(d) HSKUJ

**15. Ramesh travelled from a point and straight to Y at a distance of 90 m. He turned right and walked 40 m, then again turned right and walked 70 m. Finally, he turned right and walked 40 m. How far he is from the starting point?**

(a) 70 m
(b) 10 m
(c) 20 m
(d) 30 m

**16. Ram and Sunil start from a fixed point. Ram moves 4 km to the South, then turns left and moves 3 km. Sunil moves 3 km towards West, then turns right and moves 4 km further. How far apart are they now ?**

(a) 7 km
(b) 13 km
(c) 10 km
(d) 14 km

**17. Some White are Blue. Some Blue are Green. Some Green are Red. Some Red are Yellow. Some Red are Blue. Some Red are White. Some Yellow are White. Some Yellow are Blue. All Green are White. All Blue are Red. If the above statements are true, which of the following follow(s) ? I. No Yellow is Green. II. Of the Red which are White, some are also Yellow. III. Of the Red that are Green, some are also Blue. IV. Some White are Green. Choose the most appropriate answer.**

(a) Only II and III follow
(b) Only III and IV follow
(c) Only I and IV follow
(d) All follow

**18. All Supreme Court judgements are binding on all High Courts. All High Court judgements have persuasive value in other High Courts. Some High Court judgements also have persuasive value in the Supreme Court. Examine the following statements: I. Some High Court judgments are binding on the Supreme Court. II. Some judgements with persuasive value are binding on High Courts. III. Some High Court judgements are persuasive in both the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Choose the most appropriate answer.**

(a) Only I follows.
(b) Both I & II follow.
(c) Only III follows.
(d) Both II & III follow.

**19. All ducks are birds. Some birds fly, and no reptiles are birds. A snake is a reptile. If the above are true, which of the following would also be true?**

(a) Snakes do not fly.
(b) No snakes are ducks.
(c) All ducks fly.
(d) Some birds are snakes.

**20. All Cats are singers. All birds dance. Some Cats are birds. Albert Einstein is a Singer. Examine the following statements: I. Albert Einstein does not dance II. Albert Einstein dances III. Albert Einstein is a bird IV. Albert Einstein is not a bird V. Albert Einstein is not a cat VI. Albert Einstein is a cat Which of the following conclusion(s) is necessarily correct? Choose the most appropriate answer.**

(a) Only III and VI
(b) Only II, III and V
(c) Only III
(d) None of the above

**21. All Watches are Chronographs. Some Chronographs are antiques. All Antiques are expensive. D is a Chronograph. Which of the statement necessarily follows ?**

(a) D is a watch
(b) If 'D' is antique, it must be a watch
(c) D must be expensive
(d) None of the above

**22. All Philosophers are logicians. Some logicians are critical thinkers. All Critical thinkers are rationalist. Z is a rationalist. Examine the following statements: I. Z is a logician II. Z may be a logician III. Z is a Philosopher IV. Z is a critical thinker Choose the most appropriate answer.**

(a) Only IV
(b) Only III and IV
(c) Only II
(d) None of the above

**23. Some Rivers are Ponds. All Ponds are Ocean. No Ocean is Sea. Examine the conclusions: (I) Some Ponds are Sea (II) All Rivers are Ocean (III) Some Sea may be a River Which of the conclusions necessarily follows ? Choose the most appropriate answer:**

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Only III
(d) None of the above

**24. Some Ships are Boats. All Boats are Submarines. Some Submarines are Yachts.**

**Examine the following statements: I) Some Yachts are Boats II) Some Submarines are Ships III) Some Yachts are Ships Choose the most appropriate answer:**

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Only III
(d) None of the above

**25. All States are Countries. Only some Countries are States. Some States are democratic. Given that X is democratic, examine the following conclusions: I. X is a State II. X is a country III. X is not a State IV. X is not a country Choose the most appropriate answer:**

(a) Only I follows.
(b) I and II follow.
(c) III and IV follow.
(d) None of the four conclusions necessarily follow.

**26. Statement I: All books are valuables. Statement II: Some souvenirs are books. Statement III: Some books are souvenirs. Statement IV: No valuables are souvenirs. Choose the most appropriate answer:**

(a) Statements I, II and III are consistent with each other.
(b) Statements II, III and IV are consistent with each other.
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' are correct.
(d) None of the above.

**27. All lions are animals. No animal is a zombie. All zombies are rainbows. All rainbows are zombies. Given this information, which of the options necessarily follows ?**

(a) No lions are rainbows.
(b) Some lions are rainbows.
(c) All lions are rainbows.
(d) None of the above.

**28. "All paintings jump. Some paintings are plants. All basketballs are plants." Football is a basketball. Which of the following is true?**

(a) Football is a plant and it jumps.
(b) Football is a plant and a painting.
(c) Football is a plant but neither jumps nor is a painting.
(d) Football is a plant. As to whether it is painting, and as to whether it jumps, there is not sufficient information.

**29. "All paintings jump. Some paintings are plants. All basketballs are plants." Mona Lisa jumps. Which of the following is true?**

(a) Mona Lisa is a painting.

(b) Mona Lisa is not a plant.
(c) Mona Lisa is not a basketball.
(d) As to whether Mona Lisa is a painting, a plant or a basketball, there is not sufficient information.

**30. "All paintings jump. Some paintings are plants. All basketballs are plants." Dragon is a plant that jumps. Which of the following is true?**
(a) Dragon is a painting.
(b) Dragon is not a painting.
(c) Dragon is a basketball
(d) As to whether Dragon is a painting or a basketball, there is not sufficient information.

**31. "All paintings jump. Some paintings are plants. All basketballs are plants." Aloe Vera is a basketball and a painting. Which of the following is true?**
(a) Aloe Vera is a plant and it jumps.
(b) Aloe Vera is a plant but does not jump.
(c) Aloe Vera is not a plant but it jumps.
(d) Aloe Vera jumps. As to whether it is a plant, there is not sufficient information

**32. Some Hyenas are Lions. All Lions are Cats. Some Cats are Wolves. Examine the following statements: I. Some Cats are Lions. II. Some Wolves are Lions. III. Some Cats are Hyenas. Select the correct option:**
(a) Both I & II follow
(b) Both II & III follow
(c) Both I & III follow
(d) Only III follows

**33. All Squirrels are Herbivores. Some herbivores are Elephants. All Elephants are Mammals. Some Mammals are Carnivores. Examine the following statements: I. Some Mammals are Herbivores. II. All Elephants are Squirrels. III. Some Carnivores are Herbivores. Select the correct option:**
(a) Only I follow
(b) Both II & III follow
(c) Both I & III follow
(d) Only II follows

**34. All Engineers are Mathematicians. Some Mathematicians are Authors. No Author is a Scientist. Some Engineers are Scientists. Examine the following statements: I. No Author is an Engineer. II. Some Scientists are Engineers. III. Some Mathematicians are not Scientists. Select the correct option:**
(a) Only II follows
(b) Both I & III follow
(c) Both II & III follow

(d) Only I follow

**35. All gadgets are machines. Some gadgets are tools. All machines are useful. Examine the following statements: I. Some tools are useful. II. All that is useful are machines. III. All tools are gadgets. Select the correct option:**

(a) Only I follow
(b) Only II follows
(c) Both I & III follow
(d) Both II & III follow

**36. All International Court of Justice (ICJ) judgments are binding on parties involved in the case. Some ICJ judgments have persuasive value in domestic courts. Judgments of domestic courts can be referenced by the ICJ, but they are not binding. Examine the following statements: I. Some ICJ judgments are binding on domestic courts. II. Some domestic court judgments are binding on the ICJ. III. ICJ judgments can be used to strengthen arguments in domestic courts. Select the correct option :**

(a) Only I follow
(b) Both I & II follow
(c) Both I & III follow
(d) Only III follow

**37. All drivers are tall. Some Tall persons violate traffic lights. All who violate traffic lights are fined. B is Tall. Examine the following statements: I. B is a driver. II. B may violate a traffic light. III. B will definitely violate traffic lights. IV. If B is a driver, he will get fined. V. B will definitely get fined. Select the correct option :**

(a) Only I, III and V
(b) Only II
(c) Only I and III
(d) Only I and V

**38. All Rabbits are Sleepers. All Tortoise paints. Some Rabbits are Tortoise. Siri is a Rabbit. Examine the following statements: I. Siri paints II. Siri does not paint III. Siri is a Sleeper IV. Siri is not a Sleeper V. Siri is a Tortoise VI. Siri is not a Tortoise Choose the most appropriate answer:**

(a) Only III
(b) Only V
(c) Only I, IV, VI
(d) Only II, III, VI

**39. All Cherry are Pink. Some Pink are made into cake. All cake is eaten. Banana is Pink. Examine the following statements: I. Banana is a Cherry II. Banana is not a Cherry III. Banana may be made into cake IV. Banana will definitely be made into a cake V. If Banana is Cherry, then it will be eaten Choose the most appropriate**

**answer:**

(a) Only III
(b) Only II and III
(c) Only IV and V
(d) Only V

**40. All Samosas are Delicious. Some Delicious is Spicy. No Spicy is Steamed. Which of the following conclusions necessarily follows? I. Some Samosas are Spicy. II. Some Delicious are not Steamed. III. No Samosa is Steamed. Select the most appropriate option:**

(a) Only I follows
(b) Both I and II follow
(c) Only III follows
(d) Only II follows

**41. All Engineers know Mathematics. Some Coders are Engineers. No Artist is an Engineer. Which of the following conclusions necessarily follows? I. Some Coders know Mathematics. II: Some Mathematicians can also Code. III. Some Artists know Mathematics. Select the most appropriate option:**

(a) Only II follows
(b) Only I follows
(c) Both I and II follow
(d) Only III follows

**42. All renewable energy sources reduce carbon emissions. Some renewable energy sources are expensive to install. Solar energy is a renewable energy resource. Consider the following conclusions: I. Solar energy reduces carbon emissions. II. All expensive energy sources are renewable. III. Some renewable energy resources are not expensive. Select the most appropriate option:**

(a) Only I follows.
(b) Both I and III follow.
(c) Only III follows.
(d) Both II and III follow.

**43. Free school meals increased attendance. Which assumption is needed to claim free meals caused attendance to rise?**

(a) Meal distribution was the main change during the period
(b) Teachers were more vigilant about taking attendance
(c) School built new classrooms which could accommodate more students
(d) Local incomes doubled leading to a flux of new admissions

**44. Complete the following series: C, FGH, MNOPQ, _____**

(a) XZBDFHI

(b) YZBCEFG
(c) XYZABCD
(d) YZABCDF

**45. A company switches to a 4-day workweek and observes no productivity drop. Leaders claim the schedule is efficient. Which assumption is needed to support the leaders' claim?**

(a) Productivity was measured accurately and comparably before and after the change.
(b) Employees prefer longer weekends due to higher tendency to burnout in longer weeks.
(c) Office rent decreased after the switch since people were only coming in for four days.
(d) Competitors already use a 4-day workweek.

**46. A survey finds most employees prefer flexible hours over a higher salary. Which inference is most reasonable?**

(a) Work-life balance is highly valued.
(b) Salary is unimportant to everyone.
(c) Only young workers were surveyed.
(d) Employees don't want promotions.

**47. Public health officials warn that air pollution increases the risk of respiratory disease. A recent drop in pollution levels coincided with a fall in new respiratory disease cases. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the officials' warning?**

(a) Respiratory disease cases usually peak in winter.
(b) The cities with the largest drop in pollution saw the largest fall in cases.
(c) The decline in cases was higher in rural areas than urban areas.
(d) There was a major health awareness campaign during the period.

**48. Principle - Negligence may be inferred when the incident causing harm is of a kind that ordinarily does not occur without someone's negligence, the instrumentality or control that caused the harm was under the defendant's management, and the plaintiff did not contribute to the harm. Fact - Anita visits a hospital for a routine check-up. While waiting in the lobby, a large ceiling fan suddenly detaches and falls, injuring her shoulder. The hospital authorities claim that the fan had been regularly serviced and no defect was known before the accident. Applying only the given principle to the fact, is the hospital liable? Select the most appropriate option:**

(a) No, because Anita cannot prove which employee was responsible for the fan.
(b) Yes, because a ceiling fan does not ordinarily fall without some negligence in its maintenance.
(c) No, because the hospital claims regular maintenance was carried out.
(d) Yes, but only if Anita can prove that the fan was installed more than five years ago.

**49. University examination department is attempting to devise a schedule for the end term examination. The subjects are Constitutional Law, Taxation, Regulatory Governance, Sociology and Criminal Law. The following considerations must be kept in mind. I. Regulatory Governance must follow Criminal Law II. Sociology and Criminal Law cannot immediately precede or follow each other III. Regulatory Governance must immediately precede Taxation IV. Constitutional Law cannot be the first or the last exam V. Examinations for all subject are held once. Which of the following schedule is a valid schedule?**

(a) Sociology, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Regulatory Governance, Taxation

(b) Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Regulatory Governance, Taxation, Sociology

(c) Sociology, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Regulatory Governance, Taxation

(d) Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Taxation, Regulatory Governance, Sociology

**50. Some Apps are Free. All Free Apps have Ads. Some Ad-supported Apps are high-rated. Which of the following conclusion necessarily follows?**

(a) Some free apps are high-rated

(b) All high-rated apps have ads

(c) No free app is high-rated

(d) All ad-supported apps are free

**51. Recycling bins are placed in a mall and trash volume falls. Which assumption is necessary to claim recycling caused the drop?**

(a) People are driven towards recycling given the opportunity

(b) The aesthetics of the recycling infrastructure drives usage

(c) Mall footfall remained stable during the observation period

(d) Mall introduced fees for usage of bins

**52. All teachers are creative people. All creative people are sensitive. No insensitive person is a teacher. Which of the following conclusions necessarily follows? I. Some sensitive people are teachers. II. All sensitive people are teachers. III: No teacher is insensitive. Select the correct option:**

(a) Only I

(b) Only II and III

(c) Only I and III

(d) I, II and III

**53. Anamika complains that in her debate club, she is always assigned to the less-preferred side of the argument, while another member consistently gets the more popular choice. Which of the following, if true, supports Anamika's complaint?**

(a) Assignments are rotated randomly, and Anamika's side often ends up unpopular by chance.

(b) The club president privately admits giving the popular side to the other member due to personal friendship.

(c) Both members are equally skilled in debating.

(d) Anamika has only recently joined the club.

**54. If WORD = GVDI, then QUEEN = ?**

(a) BCRKC

(b) ABQJB

(c) ABRKB

(d) ACQJD

**55. An econometric study using difference-in-differences technique finds no significant employment effect from a minimum-wage hike. Which evidence most strengthens this finding?**

(a) Some firms in the treated region reported difficulty in hiring, even though aggregate employment did not change significantly.

(b) Overall labour costs increased slightly in the treated region, but wages for most workers remained unchanged.

(c) Employment trends in similar regions without a minimum wage hike were nearly identical to the trends in regions with the hike before and after the policy change.

(d) Workers' hours declined in certain industries, despite stable employment levels.

*Diversity may bring people to the same room, but inclusion ensures that every voice is heard, valued, and allowed to shape the conversation. It demands that institutions go beyond representation to transformation, to question who holds the power, who defines norms, and whose stories remain unheard. It is the process of turning the promise of democracy into practice, one case, one reform, and one act of courage at a time.*

**56. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's argument in the passage above?**

(a) Institutions that create deliberate mechanisms for inclusive participation tend to make more equitable and widely supported policy decisions.

(b) Employees value visible diversity in workplaces as a sign of progressive leadership.

(c) Efforts to improve inclusion sometimes face resistance from individuals who feel existing structures are already fair.

(d) In some organizations, diverse representation has increased, but decision-making continues to be dominated by a small core group.

**57. Principle: A driver is responsible for controlling their vehicle and avoiding harm to pedestrians, unless the pedestrian acted recklessly or unlawfully. Facts: A driver hits a pedestrian who suddenly runs across the road outside a crosswalk without looking. The driver was obeying all traffic rules. Which of the following is correct?**

(a) The driver is liable for the pedestrian's injuries.

(b) The pedestrian's reckless action absolves the driver of liability.

(c) Both the driver and pedestrian share liability equally.

(d) The driver is always liable in pedestrian accidents.

**58. Keyboard : Typist = Paintbrush : ?**

(a) Artist

(b) Canvas

(c) Painting

(d) Colour

# SYLLOGS

Generated by AILET Question Bank Dashboard

## Answer Key

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. B | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. C | 19. B | 20. D |
| 21. D | 22. C | 23. D | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. A | 28. D | 29. D | 30. A |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. A | 34. C | 35. A |
| 36. D | 37. B | 38. A | 39. C | 40. D |
| 41. C | 42. B | 43. A | 44. C | 45. A |
| 46. A | 47. B | 48. B | 49. C | 50. A |
| 51. C | 52. C | 53. B | 54. B | 55. C |
| 56. A | 57. B | 58. A | | |