SLA CLAT SECTIONAL TEST — LOGICAL REASONING Set 1

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ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

CR PASSAGE 1 (Q1–Q6)

Q1. (A) The passage states a credit needs both conditions: additionality AND durability over decades. (A) restates the second condition. (B) and (D) describe the flawed monoculture example, not a requirement, and (C) contradicts the passage's insistence on independent, not self-interested, verification.

Q2. (A) The indulgences comparison shows a payment that quiets conscience without changing the polluting conduct behind it, matching (A). (B) invents a historical claim never made, (D) overclaims deliberate fraud, and (C) misattributes the analogy to a technical additionality point it is not used for.

Q3. (C) Additionality asks whether carbon would have been sequestered anyway; independent evidence of genuine, documented clearance risk directly rebuts the audit's finding. (A) and (B) describe separate criticisms (permanence, displacement), and (D) is unrelated background growth data.

Q4. (D) A scheme meeting only one of the two tests — genuinely additional trees in a monoculture likely to burn within a decade — cannot honestly be called an emissions reduction, which is what (D) says. (A) is an unsupported absolute, (B) is contradicted (monocultures store markedly less long-term carbon), and (C) ignores both tests.

Q5. (A) The transitional-instrument claim is explicitly conditioned on projects being "independently verified against both tests," which presupposes verifiers can actually distinguish genuine from flawed projects. (B)–(D) are neither stated nor required, and (D) actively contradicts the passage's emphasis on cutting emissions at source.

Q6. (D) The passage ends on a hedged position: offsetting is defensible only as an independently verified supplement, never as a substitute for cutting emissions at source, which (D) captures. (A) and (C) overclaim causally or in scope, and (B) illegitimately generalizes one cited example to the entire practice.

CR PASSAGE 2 (Q7–Q12)

Q7. (C) Paragraph 3 builds on paragraph 2's evidence (misuse by fraudsters, officials, companies) to argue the flaw is institutional design, not the right itself, proposing an independent-body fix — exactly (C). (A) and (B) mischaracterize this as refutation or repetition, and (D) ignores the direct engagement with paragraph 2.

Q8. (D) The objection is that a self-interested platform, not a court, wrongly makes the first-instance public-interest call; independent evidence that engines actually approve delisting for exactly the strong-interest categories listed strengthens this directly. (A) undercuts the objection, and (B)–(C) are unrelated volume or scope facts.

Q9. (D) The passage explicitly says whether an independent body could operate at the required scale "remains genuinely unresolved," the opposite of the confident claim in (D). The author affirms (A), (B) and (C) directly in the text, so the author would agree with each, not disagree.

Q10. (C) The core concern is a self-interested party being trusted with the first-instance public-interest judgment; a polluter self-certifying its own emissions mirrors this exactly. (A) resembles the passage's proposed fix rather than its problem, and (B)–(D) involve no analogous conflict of interest.

Q11. (A) This example is one of three listed categories used to show delisting requests cluster exactly where public interest is strongest, supporting (A). (B) and (D) overgeneralize into blanket claims never made, and (C) introduces an unstated financial motive.

Q12. (B) The author affirms the right targets a genuine harm while calling the delisting mechanism's institutional design questionable, matching the sympathetic-but-critical stance in (B). (A) and (C) each ignore half of this balance, and (D) contradicts the author's clear evaluative language ("misdesigned").

CR PASSAGE 3 (Q13–Q18)

Q13. (A) The final paragraph explicitly questions the binary itself and presents portable benefits as an unproven, hedged possibility, matching (A). (B) overstates the ruling's finality, (C) overgeneralizes contractor status as valueless, and (D) reports a supporting detail from the second paragraph rather than the passage's conclusion.

Q14. (B) The advocates' claim rests on contractors being left uninsured and unpensioned; evidence that platforms already fund equivalent cover removes the very deprivation the claim depends on. (A) restates a known preference without addressing cost-shifting, and (C)–(D) are unrelated facts about the ruling's aftermath.

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Q15. (A) Guaranteed minimum pay makes idle surplus drivers costly, so log-on slots shrink; evidence that drivers were actually shut out at times they valued supplies the missing link to the lost flexibility. (B) reports unchanged hours, not lost scheduling freedom; (C) and (D) address other aspects of the aftermath.

Q16. (C) The passage sets two alternatives, each securing one value at the other's cost. Only (C) reverses the trade, stability against mobility. (A) names a loss with no reciprocal gain, (B) prices one option with no alternative reversing it, and (D) is a zero-sum transfer between two parties.

Q17. (C) Portable benefits are described as preserving log-on flexibility while accumulating protection over time, which necessarily addresses the uninsured/unpensioned drawback of contractor status, as (C) states. (A) contradicts the passage's explicit hedging on scale, (B) asserts an unsupported universal, and (D) contradicts the passage, which says the ruling stopped short of full employee status.

Q18. (A) The passage says whether portable benefits become a genuine third way, rather than a relabelled unprotected arrangement, depends entirely on whether cross-platform funding can meaningfully replace lost protections at scale, the assumption in (A). (B) contradicts the passage's emphasis on multi-platform workers, and (C)–(D) introduce conditions the argument never relies on.

AR SET 4 (Q19–Q24)

Q19. (D) F sits at seat 1 and E sits at seat 6 (from clue 6, three people between A at seat 2 and E). The four intervening seats (2–5) hold A, D, H and C, so exactly four people sit between F and E, not the other counts.

Q20. (D) After the swap the row reads F, C, D, H, A, E, B, G, so C moves from seat 5 to seat 2, directly left of D at seat 3. (A) H sits to D's right, (B) F stays at seat 1, and (C) A has moved to seat 5.

Q21. (A) C sits at seat 5 and G at seat 8, so exactly two people (E and B) sit between them, not three, which makes (A) the exception. In the solved row F-A-D-H-C-E-B-G, (B) holds (seats 4 and 5 lie between D and E), (C) holds (H at seat 4, D at seat 3), and (D) holds (G at seat 8).

Q22. (D) Removing D from seat 3 and closing the gap gives F-A-H-C-E-B-G, with B sixth from the left. Counting leftward, E is first, C second and H third, so H sits third to B's left; (C) A is fourth.

Q23. (D) H sits at seat 4; seats 5 through 8 hold C, E, B and G, four people in total. Any other count either omits one of these four people or wrongly includes someone seated to the left of H.

Q24. (C) In the fixed arrangement F(1)-A(2)-D(3)-H(4)-C(5)-E(6)-B(7)-G(8), the two middle seats of an eight-seat row are 4 and 5, occupied by H and C. The other listed pairs sit at seats 2 and 3, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6, none of which is the pair of middle seats.

AR SET 5 (Q25–Q30)

Q25. (B) Priya is the daughter of Arjun, who is Sarita's son, making Priya Sarita's granddaughter. (A) and (D) misstate the generational gap, and (C) understates the direct lineal descent that actually exists.

Q26. (B) Rajesh is Kavita's husband, and Kavita is Vinod's daughter, which makes Rajesh Vinod's son-in-law, as (B) states. (A) wrongly makes Rajesh a blood child of Vinod, while (C) and (D) invent relations the given clues do not establish.

Q27. (C) Rajesh's brother-in-law through his wife Kavita is Arjun, confirming the statement, so the speaker's wife is Kavita. Kavita is Arjun's sister, and Arjun is Priya's father, making Kavita Priya's paternal aunt (bua), not the maternal, grandmother or mother relation in the other options.

Q28. (B) Priya's father Arjun is Sarita's son, making Sarita Priya's PATERNAL, not maternal, grandmother, so (B) is the false statement. (A), (C) and (D) all follow directly and correctly from the stated family relations.

Q29. (B) The family's female members are Sarita, Kavita, Meera and Priya, four in total; Vinod, Arjun, Rajesh and Rohan are the four male members, so no other count is correct.

Q30. (A) Priya's father Arjun and Rohan's mother Kavita are siblings, making Priya and Rohan first cousins, as (A) states. They are not siblings (B), and neither an aunt/nephew nor niece/uncle relation (C, D) exists between members of the same generation.

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