

SLAT - MOCK TEST 2

ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q1. 18, 24, 21, 27,?, 30, 27

- (a) 33 (b) 30 (c) 24 (d) 21

Q2. 2/3, 4/7, ..., 11/21, 16/31

- (a) 6/11 (b) 5/9 (c) 9/17 (d) 7/13

Q3. 25, 50, 30, 45, 35, 40,?

- (a) 30 (b) 35 (c) 40 (d) 45

Q4. If A = 1, PAT = 37, then TAP = ?

- (a) 73 (b) 37 (c) 36 (d) 38

Q5. If D = 4, BAD = 7, then what is the value of ANT = ?

- (a) 8 (b) 17 (c) 35 (d) 37

Q6. If C = 3 and FEAR is coded as 30, then what will be the code number for HAIR?

- (a) 35 (b) 36 (c) 30 (d) 33

Q7. If Z = 26, NET = 39, then NUT = ?

- (a) 50 (b) 53 (c) 55 (d) 56

Q8. If F = 6, MAT = 34, then how much is CAR?

- (a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 25 (d) 28

Q9. A is B's daughter. B is C's mother. D is C's brother. How is D related to A?

- (a) Father (b) Grandfather (c) Brother (d) Son

Q10. P is Q's brother. R is Q's mother. S is R's father. T is S's mother. How is P related to T?

- (a) Granddaughter (b) Great grandson (c) Grandson (d) Grandmother

Q11. A is B's brother. C is D's father. E is B's mother. A and D are brothers. How is E related to C?

- (a) Sister (b) Sister-in-law (c) Niece (d) Wife

Q12. A is the sister of B. B is the brother of C, C is the son of D. How is D related to A?

- (a) Mother (b) Daughter (c) Son (d) Uncle

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Q13. Which country withdrew from UNESCO in 2025?

- (a) United Kingdom (b) Israel (c) United States (d) Australia

Q14. Which city in Uttar Pradesh was declared a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy in 2025?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Agra (c) Lucknow (d) Prayagraj

Q15. The "Mera Hou Chongba" festival, celebrated in October 2025 to highlight unity among indigenous communities, is a major cultural event of which Indian state?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram (c) Manipur (d) Tripura

Q16. Lake Biwa, which was recently seen in the news, is located in which country?

- (a) South Korea (b) Japan (c) China (d) Vietnam

Q17. Who won the prestigious Booker Prize 2025 for his novel Flesh?

- (a) Salman Rushdie (b) David Szalay (c) Julian Barnes (d) Kazuo Ishiguro

Q18. The Aga Khan Award 2025 is associated with which field?

- (a) Literature (b) Architecture (c) Human Rights (d) Education

Q19. What is the name of the biggest anti-Naxal operation conducted on Karregutta Hill along the Chhattisgarh–Telangana border?

- (a) Operation Green Hunt (b) Operation Thunderbolt
(c) Operation Black Forest (d) Operation Trinetra

Q20. In which city is the Nobel Peace Prize awarded every year?

- (a) Stockholm (b) Geneva (c) Oslo, Norway (d) Copenhagen

Q21. Ilamparthi AR, who recently became India's 90th Chess Grandmaster, belongs to which state?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Telangana

Q22. Which country hosted the 51st G7 Summit in June 2025?

- (a) Germany (b) Japan (c) Italy (d) Canada

Q23. Who was appointed as the head of the interim government after the crisis, becoming Nepal's first female Prime Minister?

- (a) Bidhya Devi Bhandari (b) Onsari Gharti Magar
(c) Sushila Karki (d) Sujata Koirala

Q24. Exercise Garuda 2025 was a bilateral air exercise conducted between India and which country?

- (a) United States (b) France (c) Australia (d) United Kingdom

ENGLISH

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law-abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence.

They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will, obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

Q25. The expression "customs and ceremonies" as used in the passage means

- (a) fairs and festivals
- (b) habits and traditions
- (c) usual practices and religious rites
- (d) superstitions and formalities.

Q26. A suitable title for the passage would be

- (a) The Functions of the Army
- (b) Laws and the People's Rights
- (c) The Fear of the Law and Citizen's Security
- (d) The Functions of the Police.

Q27. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?

- (a) Law protects those who respect it.
- (b) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (c) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
- (d) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.

Q28. According to the author, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?

- (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
- (b) To check violent activities of citizens.
- (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
- (d) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

Q29. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage?

- (a) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order.
- (b) It highlights the role of the police as superior to that of the army.
- (c) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
- (d) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.

Q30. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law

- (a) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
- (b) assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
- (c) initiates process against offenders of law.
- (d) safeguards people's possessions from being stolen or lost.

Now the 'question arises, what is the secret of the longevity and imperishability of Indian culture? Why is it that such great empires and nations as Babylon, Assyria, Greece, Rome and Persia, could

not last more than the footprints of a camel in the shifting sands of the desert, while India which faced the same ups and downs, the same mighty and cruel hand of time, is still alive and with the same halo of glory and splendour? The answer is given by Prof. J.B. Pratt of America. According to him, Hindu religion is the only religion in the world which is 'self-perpetuating and self-renewing'.

Unlike other religions 'not death, but development' has been the fate of Hinduism. Not only Hindu religion but the whole culture of the Hindus has been growing, changing and developing in accordance with the needs of time and circumstance without losing its essential and imperishable spirit. The culture of the vedic ages, of the age of the Upanishads, the philosophical systems, the Mahabharata, the Smritis, the Puranas, the commentators, the medieval saints and of the age of the modern reformers is the same in spirit and yet very different in form. Its basic principles are so broad based that they can be adapted to almost any environment of development.

Q31. In what respect is India implied to be superior to all other nations and empires?

- (a) Material development
- (b) Cultural advancement
- (c) Military strength
- (d) Territorial expansion.

Q32. What, according to J. B. Pratt, is the secret of the longevity and imperishability of Indian culture?

- (a) It has its origin in the remote past.
- (b) It issues from the minds and hearts of its sages.
- (c) It is self-perpetuating and self-renewing.
- (d) It is founded on religion.

Q33. What changes has the spirit of Indian culture undergone during its long history right from the vedic age down to the present times?

- (a) The precedence of moral values was eclipsed at certain periods of time.
- (b) Materialism was the hallmark of Indian culture during certain periods of time.
- (c) During certain periods military development was the be-all and end-all of Indian culture.
- (d) The spirit of Indian culture has practically been the same from the ancient times down to the present.

Q34. What, according to the author, has always characterised the Hindu religion?

- (a) Development
- (b) Stagnation
- (c) Sometimes development and sometimes stagnation
- (d) Precedence of material over moral values.

Q35. "Could not last more than the footprints of a camel on the shifting sands of the desert." What does this mean?

- (a) It lost itself in deserts.
- (b) It was transient.
- (c) It lacked solidity.
- (d) It lacked cohesion.

Q36. Which of the following may be the best title of the passage?

- (a) Indian Civilization and Culture
- (b) Indian Religion and Civilization
- (c) Characteristics of Indian Culture
- (d) Development of Indian Culture.

LEGAL REASONING

Q37. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – If a person is prosecuted on the basis of a complaint filed by the defendant without just or reasonable cause, then the tort of malicious prosecution is said to be committed.

FACTS – Sunita works in a BPO firm. She is a part of a large team of which her manager is Shiva. During the annual appraisal cycle, Sunita is not happy with the salary raise given to her and she felt that her manager had been biased towards her friends and against her. Her colleagues in the same grade got a promotion and she did not. So she decided to teach him a lesson. She filed a complaint in the police station alleging sexual harassment against Shiva. The police filed the charge sheet and the public prosecutor fought the case but lost it. This brought about a lot of ignominy and shame to Shiva. Can Shiva file a suit for malicious prosecution against Sunita?

- (a) Yes, Shiva can file a case of malicious prosecution against Sunita.
- (b) Yes, Shiva can file a case of malicious prosecution against Sunita because Sunita filed a complaint against him out of malice without just and reasonable cause.
- (c) Yes, Shiva can file a case of malicious prosecution against Sonia because he has been acquitted and has suffered injury as a result of false prosecution.
- (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.

Q38. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – Theft is dishonest moving of property with the intention of taking it out of the person's possession without his consent.

FACTS – Salim gave his suit to the dry cleaner because he had an important meeting after 4 days. A day prior to the meeting, Salim went to the dry cleaner store to collect his suit. Upon reaching there, he realized that he had forgotten his wallet that contained money as well as his credit cards at home. Since he needed the suit at any cost, while the store

keeper's attention was diverted due to the arrival of some customers, he surreptitiously removed his suit and took it home with the intention of paying him during his next visit. Has Salim committed theft?

- (a) Salim is guilty of theft.
- (b) Salim is not guilty of theft.
- (c) Salim is not guilty of theft because he took his own suit. However, he needs to compensate the store owner.
- (d) Salim is guilty of theft because he took away the suit dishonestly out of store owner's possession.

Q39. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – (I) Anticipatory bail can be granted to any person who apprehends arrest from the police on a non-bailable offence.

(II) Section 341 of IPC is a bailable offence.

FACTS – Kamal files a case against Vimal under Section 341 of IPC for wrongfully restraining him. Upon hearing about the case, Vimal files an application for anticipatory bail before the Sessions Court. Decide the application.

- (a) Anticipatory bail cannot be granted since Sessions Court does not have the power.
- (b) Anticipatory bail application is not maintainable since there is no apprehension of arrest in a bailable offence.
- (c) Anticipatory bail can be granted since he apprehends arrest from the police.
- (d) Vimal has to apply to the Supreme Court for bail.

Q40. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – A proposal made by one party and its acceptance by another with the intention of establishing legal relations is an agreement.

FACTS - Ramya was passing by a store and notices a dress in her favourite colour on the display for Rs.250. She found it to be an excellent bargain and got into the shop. The owner of the shop refuses to sell it. Ramya sues the shop owner.

- (a) Ramya will succeed because she accepted the offer of the shop owner which was made through the price marked in the display case.
- (b) Ramya will succeed because unless the owner wished to sell the dress for Rs. 250, there was no reason for the owner to mark the price as such in the display case.
- (c) Ramya will not succeed because the owner marked the price in the display case only to customers who would then make offers to the owner.
- (d) None of the above

Q41. The rule of 'Absolute Liability' of torts was laid down in which case?

- (a) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
- (b) Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India
- (c) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India
- (d) All of the above

Q42. LEGAL PRINCIPLE - Contractual liability is completely irrelevant to the existence of liability in tort.

FACTS - X purchased a bottle of ginger-beer from a retailer. The bottle was opaque and the contents were not visible from outside. As she consumed more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the contents of the bottle, she found decomposed remains of a snail in the bottle. After seeing the remain of a snail, she fell sick on the thought of what she consumed. She sued the manufacturer of the beer for negligence.

- (a) X cannot sue the manufacturer for negligence in the absence of direct contract.
- (b) X can sue the retailer from whom she bought the drink.
- (c) X can sue the manufacturer as he had a duty to take care to see that bottles did not contain any other substance than the beer and hence, he is liable for having broken that duty.
- (d) X can sue both the retailer as well as the manufacturer.

Q43. In which case was it held that a contract by a minor is void ab initio?

- (a) Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmo Das Ghose
- (b) Hadley v. Baxendale
- (c) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- (d) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt

Q44. LEGAL PRINCIPLE – When two persons are negligent, the person who had the last opportunity of avoiding an accident by taking ordinary care is liable for carelessness as per the 'Last Opportunity' Rule.

FACTS – Dhanraj ignored the red light on the railway crossing and drove his car onto the railway tracks as a train was approaching. The motor stalled and Dhanraj did not have the sufficient time to get the car across the tracks. Pillai, the railway engine driver, saw Dhanraj and could have stopped the train had he not been engrossed in waving at a group of girls jogging along a road beside the track. They collided and Dhanraj was injured. What would be the outcome in an action by Dhanraj against Pillai?

- (a) Dhanraj will lose because he could not get to safety in time.
- (b) Dhanraj will win because Pillai was operating the train in a careless manner.
- (c) Dhanraj will lose because Pillai was relying on the warning signal.
- (d) Dhanraj will lose because he did not obey the red signal.

Q45. The Shah Bano Case related to

- (a) Muslim wife's right to maintenance after divorce
- (b) Muslim wife's right to divorce
- (c) Muslim wife's right to separation
- (d) Muslim wife's right to husband's property

Q46. Sexual intercourse with a girl below _____ years is rape even if she had given her consent.

- (a) 15
- (b) 18
- (c) 21
- (d) 12

Q47. Which offence does not require a minimum of 5 persons?

- (a) Dacoity
- (b) Unlawful assembly
- (c) Riots
- (d) Robbery

Q48. On whom the burden of proof lies when there is a plea for self-defence?

- (a) Accused
- (b) Prosecution
- (c) State
- (d) Complainant

LOGICAL REASONING

Directions: In each of the questions below is given a statement followed by two assumptions number I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Give your answer as

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q49. Statement: The government has decided to pay compensation to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh to the family members of those who are killed in railway accidents.

Assumption:

I. The government has enough funds to meet the expenses due to compensation.

II. There may be reduction in incidents of railway accidents in near future.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit

- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q50. Statement: Never before such a lucid book was available on the topic.

Assumption:

I. Some other books were available on this topic.

II. You can write lucid books on very few topics.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Q51. Statement: Most people who stop smoking gain weight.

Assumption:

I. If one stops smoking, one will gain weight.

II. If one does not stop smoking, one will not gain weight.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

52. Statement: Beware of dogs, our dogs do not bark, but they are trained to distinguish between genuine guests and intruders.

Assumption:

I. Barking dogs bite rarely.

II. Our dogs could be dangerous for intruders.

- (a) If only assumption I is implicit
- (b) If only assumption II is implicit
- (c) If either I or II is implicit
- (d) If neither I nor II is implicit
- (e) If both I and II are implicit

Directions: In each of the question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give your answers:

- (a) if only conclusion I follows
- (b) if only conclusion II follows
- (c) if either I or II follows
- (d) if neither I nor II follows
- (e) if both I and II follow

Q53. Statements:

- 1. Some players are singers.**
- 2. All singers are tall.**

Conclusions:

- I. Some players are tall.**
- II. All players are tall.**

- (a) if only conclusion I follows
- (b) if only conclusion II follows
- (c) if either I or II follows
- (d) if neither I nor II follows
- (e) if both I and II follow

Q54.. Statements:

- 1. Some hats are caps.**
- 2. Some caps are mats.**

Conclusions:

- I. Some caps are hats.**
- II. Some mats are caps.**

- (a) if only conclusion I follows
- (b) if only conclusion II follows
- (c) if either I or II follows
- (d) if neither I nor II follows
- (e) if both I and II follow

Q55. Statements:

- 1. Some vegetables are fruits.**
- 2. No fruit is black.**

Conclusions:

- I. Some fruits are vegetables,**
- II. No vegetable is black.**

- (a) if only conclusion I follows
- (b) if only conclusion II follows
- (c) if either I or II follows
- (d) if neither I nor II follows
- (e) if both I and II follow

Q56. Statements:

- 1. Some fools are intelligent.**
- 2. Some intelligent are great.**

Conclusions:

- I. Some fools are great,**
- II. All great are intelligent.**

- (a) if only conclusion I follows
- (b) if only conclusion II follows
- (c) if either I or II follows
- (d) if neither I nor II follows
- (e) if both I and II follow

Q57. Statement: A large number of workers have gone on a strike in the company XYZ fighting for their demands to be fulfilled.

Courses of Action:

- I. The Company should not accept their demands.**
- II. The police should be informed to penalize those workers**
- III. Their demands should be thoroughly analyzed by the owners of the company**

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

Q58. Statement: Computer VDU screens emit vapour on being heated that can cause allergic reactions.

Courses of Action:

- I. Use of computers should be banned.**

II. Efforts should be made to minimize emissions from VDU.

III. The air in the computer room should be periodically tested to ensure the absence of objectionable chemicals.

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

Q59. Statement: A superstar is kidnapped by a forest bandit to secure the release of his accomplices.

Courses of Action:

I. The State Government should accept all conditions laid down by the bandit and see that the superstar is released at the earliest.

II. The State Home Minister should submit his resignation, taking the moral responsibility of the incident.

III. Security arrangements of all leading actors and actresses should be stepped up.

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|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only I follows | (b) Only II follows |
| (c) Only I and II follow | (d) None follows |

Q60. Statement:

The annual inflation rate rose to 5.72 per cent this week.

Courses of Action:

I. Prices of manufactured products should be controlled.

II. Efforts should be made to find the cause of rising inflation,

III. Wholesale Price index should be controlled so as to initiate necessary action.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) All follow | (b) Only II follows |
| (c) Only I and II follow | (d) Only II and III follow. |

ANSWER – KEY

1	C	31	B
2	D	32	C
3	C	33	D
4	B	34	A
5	C	35	B
6	B	36	C
7	C	37	D
8	B	38	D
9	C	39	B
10	B	40	C
11	D	41	A
12	A	42	C
13	C	43	A
14	C	44	B
15	C	45	A
16	B	46	B
17	B	47	D
18	B	48	A
19	C	49	A
20	C	50	A
21	C	51	D
22	D	52	B
23	C	53	A
24	B	54	D
25	C	55	A
26	D	56	D
27	B	57	C
28	D	58	C
29	C	59	D
30	D	60	A