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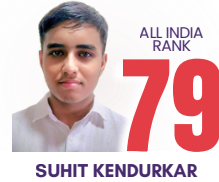


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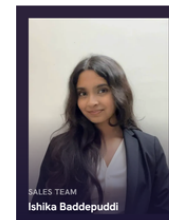
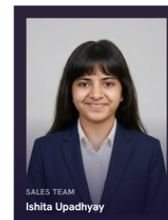
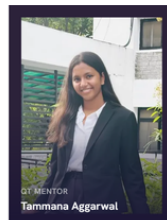
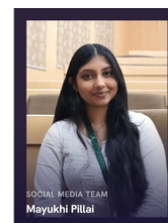
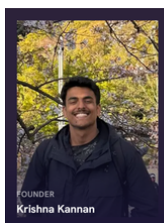
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MENTORS' NOTE

Good morning everyone,

If you're reading this, you're already doing something that thousands of CLAT aspirants never do—you've shown up today. That might sound like a small thing, but over the next few months you'll realise that success in CLAT is rarely decided by one brilliant mock or one 12-hour study session. It's decided by the hundreds of ordinary days where you choose to sit down and study even when you don't feel like it.

The entire CLAT Community team is rooting for you. Whenever you're stuck, ask doubts, discuss questions, and make use of the people around you. You don't have to prepare alone. We hope today's material helps you take one more step towards your dream.

Now stop reading this note and get to work. Your future self will thank you for the effort you put in today.

All the best.

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Passage 1 — Questions 1–6

The Vantage Research Council reviews every grant application it receives under four standing compliance rules, applied identically regardless of the applicant's department or discipline.

Rule 1: if a project's budget exceeds ₹50 lakh, it requires Board sign-off. Rule 2: if a project involves international collaboration, it requires an ethics review. Rule 3: a project is auto-flagged for audit if and only if it both requires Board sign-off and lacks ethics review. Rule 4: if a project is auto-flagged for audit, it cannot receive the 30-day accelerated-approval track.

Project Nimbus, a three-year initiative with four principal investigators, has a budget of ₹68 lakh. Whether Nimbus involves international collaboration has not been disclosed, and its ethics-review and Board-sign-off status are determined solely by these four rules.

Q1. Given only that Project Nimbus's budget exceeds ₹50 lakh, which of the following can be concluded with certainty?

- (A) Nimbus requires Board sign-off.
- (B) Nimbus requires an ethics review.
- (C) Nimbus will be auto-flagged for audit.
- (D) Nimbus is ineligible for the 30-day accelerated-approval track.

Q2. Considering only that Nimbus's budget exceeds ₹50 lakh and nothing else about it is known, how many distinct combinations of (international collaboration, ethics review, audit-flag status, accelerated-approval eligibility) are logically consistent with Rules 1–4?

- (A) 3
- (B) 5
- (C) 4
- (D) 8

Q3. It is now additionally confirmed that Nimbus does NOT require an ethics review. How many consistent combinations of (international collaboration, audit-flag status, accelerated-approval eligibility) now remain?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3

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(C) 1

(D) 0

Q4. Suppose instead it becomes known that Nimbus DID receive the 30-day accelerated-approval track. What can be concluded about its audit-flag status, ethics-review status and international-collaboration status?

- (A) It was audit-flagged, lacks ethics review, and did not involve international collaboration.
- (B) It was audit-flagged, requires ethics review, and involved international collaboration.
- (C) None of the three can be determined from this information.
- (D) It was not audit-flagged, requires ethics review, but international-collaboration status cannot be determined.

Q5. Which one of the following stated facts about Project Nimbus plays no role in determining any outcome under Rules 1–4?

- (A) That it has four principal investigators
- (B) That its budget exceeds ₹50 lakh
- (C) Whether it involves international collaboration
- (D) Whether it has completed its ethics review

Q6. Which one of the following statements about the Council's rule system is true in every possible case, regardless of any individual project's facts?

- (A) Every project with international collaboration is automatically flagged for audit.
- (B) A project with no Board sign-off can never be flagged for audit.
- (C) A project that requires both Board sign-off and ethics review is always eligible for the 30-day accelerated-approval track.
- (D) A project without international collaboration will never be required to undergo an ethics review.

Passage 2 — Questions 7–12

The Verity Puzzle Society classifies every word-pair it sets under exactly one of five coded relationships.

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Code A (Agent–Material): the first word names a professional whose defining activity is worked upon the material named second — e.g., TAILOR : CLOTH.

Code B (Material–Product): the second word names a product manufactured from the first word as raw material — e.g., MILK : CHEESE.

Code C (Category–Member): the second word names one specific instance of the broader category named first — e.g., METAL : ALUMINIUM.

Code D (Cause–Effect): the first word names a phenomenon that directly and necessarily brings about the second — e.g., FRICTION : HEAT.

Code E (Symbol–Concept): the first word names a conventional emblem representing the abstract concept named second — e.g., DOVE : PEACE.

Every pair fits exactly one code.

Q7. Which pair carries the same code as WEAVER : YARN?

- (A) SILK : SAREE
- (B) HAMMER : CARPENTER
- (C) CARPENTER : WOOD
- (D) CLAY : POTTER

Q8. Which pair carries the same code as EARTHQUAKE : TSUNAMI?

- (A) RAIN : CLOUD
- (B) HUNGER : FOOD
- (C) MEDICINE : DISEASE
- (D) DROUGHT : FAMINE

Q9. Three of the following four pairs share a common structural feature; one does not. Which one does NOT belong with the other three?

- (A) POTTER : CLAY
- (B) DOCTOR : STETHOSCOPE
- (C) CARPENTER : SAW
- (D) PAINTER : BRUSH

Q10. Using Code C (Category–Member), which second word correctly completes the pair GEMSTONE : _____?

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- (A) NECKLACE
- (B) EMERALD
- (C) JEWELLER
- (D) MINING

Q11. Consider the following three statements about the Society's five-code system:

- I. If a pair $X : Y$ is correctly classified as Code B, then $Y : X$ can never be classified as Code A.
- II. Reversing the order of any genuine Code D pair always produces a pair that fits one of the other four codes.
- III. Two different pairs can share an identical second word yet be correctly classified under two different codes, depending on the first word.

How many of these statements are true?

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and III only
- (D) All three

Q12. A trainee at the Society classified four word-pairs as shown below. Exactly one classification is correct. Which one?

- 1. BAKER : DOUGH — classified as Code B
- 2. GRAPE : WINE — classified as Code A
- 3. SPICE : CARDAMOM — classified as Code C
- 4. THUNDER : LIGHTNING — classified as Code D

- (A) Classification 1
- (B) Classification 2
- (C) Classification 4
- (D) Classification 3

Passage 3 — Questions 13–24 (SYNTHESIS)

The Vantage Research Council has adopted one further rule for grants tied to cultural-heritage themes. Rule 5: if a project's linguistic verification pair — classified under the Verity Puzzle

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Society's five-code system — is Code C or Code E, the project requires an ethics review, regardless of its international-collaboration status.

Project Solstice has a budget of ₹72 lakh; its international-collaboration status is undisclosed. Its verification pair is OLIVE BRANCH : DIPLOMACY.

Project Halcyon has a budget of ₹38 lakh and does involve international collaboration; it carries no verification pair.

Q13. Given only Project Halcyon's stated facts (budget ₹38 lakh, involves international collaboration), which of the following is forced to be true under Rules 1–4?

- (A) Halcyon requires an ethics review.
- (B) Halcyon requires Board sign-off.
- (C) Halcyon will be flagged for audit.
- (D) Halcyon is ineligible for the accelerated-approval track.

Q14. How many distinct consistent combinations of (Board sign-off, audit-flag status, accelerated-approval eligibility) exist for Project Halcyon?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 8
- (D) 6

Q15. Which one of the following statements about Project Halcyon is true?

- (A) Halcyon must have Board sign-off.
- (B) Halcyon is guaranteed the accelerated-approval track.
- (C) Halcyon can never be flagged for audit.
- (D) Halcyon's ethics-review requirement depends on whether it receives Board sign-off.

Q16. Which pair carries the same code as SCULPTOR : MARBLE?

- (A) GOLDSMITH : ORNAMENT
- (B) CHISEL : SCULPTOR
- (C) MARBLE : STATUE
- (D) BLACKSMITH : IRON

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Q17. Three of the following four pairs share the same code; one does not. Which one does NOT belong?

- (A) DOCTOR : PATIENT
- (B) SMOKING : CANCER
- (C) VIRUS : INFECTION
- (D) EXERCISE : FITNESS

Q18. Using Code B (Material–Product), which second word correctly completes the pair COTTON : _____?

- (A) FARMER
- (B) FABRIC
- (C) FIELD
- (D) SEED

Q19. What is the correct code for Project Solstice's verification pair, OLIVE BRANCH : DIPLOMACY, and what does this establish about Solstice's ethics-review requirement?

- (A) Code E; Solstice requires ethics review only if it also has international collaboration.
- (B) Code C; Solstice does not require ethics review, since the pair does not name a specific category member.
- (C) Code E; Solstice requires ethics review under Rule 5, regardless of its international-collaboration status.
- (D) Code A; Solstice's ethics-review requirement cannot be determined from the pair.

Q20. Given that Solstice's ethics-review requirement is now established (from the previous question) and that its budget forces Board sign-off, what follows about its audit-flag status?

- (A) Solstice will definitely be flagged for audit.
- (B) Solstice's audit-flag status depends on whether it has international collaboration.
- (C) Cannot be determined without further information.
- (D) Solstice can never be flagged for audit, regardless of its international-collaboration status.

Q21. Following from the previous question, is Project Solstice guaranteed the 30-day accelerated-approval track?

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- (A) Cannot be determined; not being audit-flagged only removes Rule 4's restriction, it does not itself guarantee eligibility.
- (B) Yes, since it is never flagged for audit.
- (C) No, its ineligibility is guaranteed by Rule 5.
- (D) Yes, but only if it also has international collaboration.

Q22. Suppose Solstice's verification pair had instead been COBBLER : LEATHER. Would its ethics-review requirement then be forced, under Rule 5?

- (A) Yes, since COBBLER : LEATHER is also Code E.
- (B) No; the pair is Code A, which does not satisfy Rule 5, so the ethics-review requirement would depend solely on international-collaboration status (Rule 2), which remains undisclosed.
- (C) Yes, since any valid code pairing under the Society's system triggers Rule 5.
- (D) No; without a Code C or E pair, Solstice would automatically be exempt from ethics review altogether.

Q23. Which one of the following facts about Project Solstice plays no role in determining whether it will be flagged for audit?

- (A) That its verification pair classifies as Code E
- (B) That its budget exceeds ₹50 lakh
- (C) Whether it involves international collaboration
- (D) The wording of Rule 5 itself

Q24. Which one of the following statements is true?

- I. Every project whose verification pair classifies as Code E is guaranteed the accelerated-approval track.
 - II. A project whose verification pair does not classify as Code C or E can still avoid being flagged for audit.
 - III. Rule 5 makes Rule 2 entirely redundant for all future projects.
 - IV. Any project with a Code E verification pair is automatically ineligible for Board sign-off.
- (A) Only Statement I
 - (B) Only Statement III

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(C) Only Statement IV

(D) Only Statement II



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ANSWER KEY

Passage 1 — Questions 1–6

Question 1

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Forced-fact derivation from a single one-directional rule, discriminated from three independently-triggered facts

Difficulty: Hard — *single correct rule application, but three of the four rules are plausible-looking traps.*

Correct Answer: A

Worked Solution:

Rule 1 states: budget > ₹50 lakh → Board sign-off. Nimbus's budget (₹68 lakh) satisfies the antecedent, so the consequent — Board sign-off is required — is forced by modus ponens. Nothing else can be derived from this single fact alone, since Rules 2, 3 and 4 each depend on additional facts (international-collaboration status, ethics-review status) that are not given here.

Why the other options are wrong:

(B) Confuses Rule 1 with Rule 2 — ethics review is triggered only by international collaboration, a fact not given here, not by the budget threshold.

(C) Assumes Board sign-off alone is enough to trigger an audit flag, ignoring that Rule 3 is a biconditional requiring BOTH Board sign-off AND a lack of ethics review — the second condition is still unconfirmed.

(D) Assumes the audit-flag status (needed to trigger Rule 4) has already been established, when in fact it cannot be, from this single fact alone.

Question 2

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Exhaustive enumeration of consistent worlds across a mixed one-directional/biconditional rule system

Difficulty: Elite — *requires branching on one free variable, applying a biconditional correctly, and recognising a second variable's constraint only activates in one branch — three chained inferences with an implicit branch-count step.*

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Correct Answer: B**Worked Solution:**

Since budget > ₹50 lakh, Rule 1 forces Board sign-off (S) = true. Now branch on international collaboration (I):

- If I = true, Rule 2 forces ethics review (E) = true.
- If I = false, E is unconstrained by Rule 2 and can independently be true or false.

This gives exactly three valid (I, E) pairs: (T,T), (F,T), (F,F).

For each pair, Rule 3 (a biconditional) fixes the audit flag: $F = S \text{ AND NOT } E$. Since S is always true here, $F = \text{NOT } E$.

- (T,T): $E=T \rightarrow F=\text{false}$. Since $F=\text{false}$, Rule 4 places no restriction on accelerated approval (A), so A is free: 2 sub-cases.
- (F,T): $E=T \rightarrow F=\text{false}$. A is free again: 2 sub-cases.
- (F,F): $E=F \rightarrow F=\text{true}$. Rule 4 now forces $A=\text{false}$: exactly 1 sub-case.

Total = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) Counts only the three valid (I, E) pairs and forgets that two of them leave the accelerated-approval fact genuinely free, undercounting the full combination space.
- (C) An arithmetic slip while combining the branches (e.g., treating all three (I,E) pairs as each carrying only one free variable outcome).
- (D) The formula-recognition trap: treats all three remaining facts as fully independent booleans ($2^3 = 8$), ignoring that Rules 2, 3 and 4 impose real constraints that eliminate three of the eight raw combinations.

Question 3

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Reverse inference via the contrapositive of a one-directional rule, narrowing a previously-enumerated set

Difficulty: Very Hard — *requires recognising and correctly applying a contrapositive on a one-directional (not biconditional) rule, then re-deriving F and A from scratch.*

Correct Answer: C

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Worked Solution:

E = false is now fixed. Rule 2 states $I \rightarrow E$; its contrapositive is $\text{NOT } E \rightarrow \text{NOT } I$. Since E is false, I must also be false — this is now forced, not free. With S = true (from Q1) and E = false, Rule 3 forces $F = S \text{ AND NOT } E = \text{true}$. Rule 4 then forces A = false. So every one of the three facts (I, F, A) is now pinned down: exactly one consistent combination remains.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) Fails to apply the contrapositive of Rule 2, wrongly treating international-collaboration status as still free even though E = false forces it to be false.
- (B) Reuses the full count from the previous question without re-deriving anything from the new information.
- (D) Wrongly concludes the new fact creates a contradiction with the rule system, when in fact exactly one valid combination survives.

Question 4

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Contrapositive chain forcing two of three facts while correctly identifying the third as indeterminate

Difficulty: Elite — *a genuine reverse (backward) chain through two rules via contraposition, ending in a deliberate 'cannot be determined' for the one fact the chain does not reach — tests whether the student over- or under-claims.*

Correct Answer: D

Worked Solution:

Rule 4 states $F \rightarrow \text{NOT } A$; its contrapositive is $A \rightarrow \text{NOT } F$. Since A = true, F must be false. With S = true (from the budget fact) and F = false, Rule 3's biconditional ($F = S \text{ AND NOT } E$) forces NOT E to be false — i.e., E = true. So both F = false and E = true are pinned down. But Rule 2 ($I \rightarrow E$) is one-directional: E = true is consistent with I being either true or false, so international-collaboration status remains genuinely undetermined.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) Directly reverses the correct contrapositive chain, asserting the opposite of what Rule 4's contrapositive actually forces.

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(B) Asserts $F = \text{true}$ (audit-flagged) despite $A = \text{true}$ being given, which directly violates Rule 4.

(C) Under-claims: two of the three facts (F and E) are in fact fully determined by the contrapositive chain; only I remains open.

Question 5

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Redundant-data recognition within a multi-rule passage

Difficulty: Hard — *requires checking every stated fact against all four rules individually rather than assuming any one 'sounds' irrelevant.*

Correct Answer: A

Worked Solution:

The budget figure feeds Rule 1, international-collaboration status feeds Rule 2, and ethics-review status feeds Rules 3 and 4. The number of principal investigators appears nowhere in Rules 1–4 and never affects Board sign-off, ethics review, the audit flag, or accelerated-approval eligibility — it is scene-setting only.

Why the other options are wrong:

(B) This fact is genuinely load-bearing — it is precisely what triggers Rule 1.

(C) This fact is genuinely load-bearing — it is precisely what triggers Rule 2.

(D) This fact is genuinely load-bearing — it feeds directly into Rule 3's biconditional.

Question 6

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Comprehensive true/false verification of general (project-independent) claims about the rule system

Difficulty: Very Hard — *each of the four statements requires an independent full-system check; three of the four fail for closely related but distinct reasons (misapplied direction, converse error, biconditional misreading).*

Correct Answer: B

Worked Solution:

Check each statement against Rule 3's biconditional, $F = S \text{ AND NOT } E$, and Rule 4.

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Statement II: if $S = \text{false}$, then $F = \text{false}$ AND $\text{NOT } E = \text{false}$ regardless of E — so a project with no Board sign-off can indeed never be flagged for audit. This holds universally. TRUE.

Statement I is false: international collaboration only forces $E = \text{true}$ (Rule 2); with $E = \text{true}$, $F = S$ AND $\text{NOT } E = S$ AND $\text{false} = \text{false}$, so such a project is actually never flagged for audit if S is not separately established.

Statement III is false: $S = \text{true}$ and $E = \text{true}$ forces $F = \text{false}$ (not audit-flagged), but Rule 4 only removes the restriction on A when F is false — it does not force $A = \text{true}$. Eligibility is left free, not guaranteed.

Statement IV is false: Rule 2 is one-directional. When $I = \text{false}$, E is simply unconstrained and can still independently be true.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) Overclaims: international collaboration forces ethics review (Rule 2), which if anything works against an audit flag, not toward one.

(C) Commits the converse error: 'not blocked by Rule 4' is mistaken for 'guaranteed eligible' — Rule 4 only removes a restriction, it never grants a guarantee.

(D) Misreads Rule 2 as a biconditional ($I \leftrightarrow E$) rather than the one-directional implication it actually is ($I \rightarrow E$), wrongly forcing $E = \text{false}$ whenever $I = \text{false}$.

Passage 2 — Questions 7–12

Question 7

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Custom five-code relationship classification — direct application, Code A (Agent–Material)

Difficulty: Hard — *three distinct wrong-answer mechanisms (wrong code, undefined tool-relation, and correct-code-wrong-order) must each be individually ruled out.*

Correct Answer: C

Worked Solution:

WEAVER : YARN is Code A (Agent–Material): a weaver's defining activity is worked upon yarn, the material. CARPENTER : WOOD matches exactly — a carpenter's defining activity is worked upon wood.

Why the other options are wrong:

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(A) SILK : SAREE is Code B (Material–Product): silk is the raw material from which a saree is manufactured — the reverse relationship (material leading to a finished product, not an agent working a material).

(B) HAMMER : CARPENTER reverses the agent role into second position and pairs it with a tool, not a material — this fits no defined code at all.

(D) CLAY : POTTER is a genuine Agent–Material pairing but with the words in reversed order (material stated first, agent second) — the code requires the agent named first.

Question 8

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Custom five-code relationship classification — Code D (Cause–Effect), discriminating from reversed-causation and near-miss relations

Difficulty: Very Hard — *all three distractors are semantically related to genuine causal chains, requiring careful direction-checking rather than topic-matching.*

Correct Answer: D

Worked Solution:

EARTHQUAKE : TSUNAMI is Code D (Cause–Effect): the first word names a phenomenon that directly and necessarily brings about the second. DROUGHT : FAMINE matches — drought directly and necessarily brings about famine.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) RAIN : CLOUD reverses the true causal direction — a cloud causes rain, not the reverse.

(B) HUNGER : FOOD is a need-satisfier relation, not a causal one; hunger does not bring food into being.

(C) MEDICINE : DISEASE is a treats/addresses relation running in the opposite direction of causation — the disease is what prompts the medicine, not the reverse, and medicine does not cause disease.

Question 9

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Odd-one-out via category-validity (a valid coded relation vs. three superficially similar but uncoded relations)

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Difficulty: Elite — *the surface pattern (profession + related object) tempts a student into grouping all four together as Code A without checking that three of them name a tool, not a material — the genuine outlier is the only pair that actually satisfies the rubric's precise definition.*

Correct Answer: A

Worked Solution:

DOCTOR : STETHOSCOPE, CARPENTER : SAW and PAINTER : BRUSH are all Agent–TOOL pairs — an instrument the professional uses, not a material they work upon. None of these three fits any of the Society's five codes, since Code A specifically requires a MATERIAL, not a tool. POTTER : CLAY is different in kind: clay is genuinely the material a potter works upon, so it is a valid Code A pairing — the only one of the four that the rubric actually classifies.

Why the other options are wrong:

(B) This is an Agent–Tool pair, not Agent–Material — it groups with C and D, not with the correct answer.

(C) This is an Agent–Tool pair, not Agent–Material — it groups with B and D, not with the correct answer.

(D) This is an Agent–Tool pair, not Agent–Material — it groups with B and C, not with the correct answer.

Question 10

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Reverse construction under a taught rubric — Code C
(Category–Member)

Difficulty: Hard — *requires holding the exact rubric definition in mind rather than picking any word merely associated with the stem.*

Correct Answer: B

Worked Solution:

Code C requires the second word to name one specific instance of the broader category named first. EMERALD is a specific type of gemstone, so GEMSTONE : EMERALD is a valid Code C pairing.

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Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) NECKLACE is a product a gemstone may be set into — this is a Material–Product relation (Code B), not Category–Member.
- (C) JEWELLER is an unrelated agent, not a specific instance of the gemstone category.
- (D) MINING is an unrelated process, not a specific instance of the gemstone category.

Question 11

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Abstract/symbolic reasoning about the rubric's own structural properties

Difficulty: Very Hard — *requires reasoning about the rubric's own logical structure in the abstract, without any concrete word pair to anchor the reasoning.*

Correct Answer: C

Worked Solution:

Statement I is true: in a Code B pair X:Y, Y is a manufactured product, not a professional — so Y:X could never satisfy Code A's requirement that the first word name an agent.

Statement II is false: reversing a genuine Code D pair (e.g., HEAT : FRICTION, the reverse of FRICTION : HEAT) typically produces a pair that fits none of the five codes at all, not one of the other four — heat does not name an agent, a raw material, a category, or a symbol.

Statement III is true: nothing in the rubric prevents two different first words from pairing with the same second word under different codes (e.g., a word like WOOD could appear as a product in one pair and, in a different pairing, as a material feeding a different code) — the code is determined entirely by the specific relationship, not by the second word alone.

So exactly statements I and III are true.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) Correctly identifies I as true but misses that III is also true.
- (B) Wrongly certifies II as true; reversing a Code D pair almost always yields an uncoded pair, not a pair fitting a different code.
- (D) Overclaims by including the false statement II alongside the two genuinely true statements.

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Question 12

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Comprehensive verification of a classification table — exactly one entry correct

Difficulty: Elite — *requires independently re-deriving all four classifications from the rubric's definitions rather than trusting the trainee's labels, then identifying the single correct one.*

Correct Answer: D

Worked Solution:

SPICE : CARDAMOM is genuinely Code C: cardamom is a specific instance of the broader spice category. This is the only correct entry. BAKER : DOUGH is actually Code A (agent–material), not Code B — the trainee mislabelled it. GRAPE : WINE is actually Code B (material–product), not Code A — the trainee reversed the labels. THUNDER : LIGHTNING is not a valid Code D pair at all, since it reverses true causation — lightning causes thunder, not the other way round.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) BAKER : DOUGH is Code A (agent–material, a baker's defining activity is worked upon dough), not Code B.

(B) GRAPE : WINE is Code B (material–product, wine is manufactured from grape), not Code A.

(C) THUNDER : LIGHTNING reverses genuine causation (lightning causes thunder) and is therefore not a valid Code D pair at all.

Passage 3 — Questions 13–24 (SYNTHESIS)

Question 13

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Forced-fact derivation when the budget threshold is NOT met (Rule 1 simply does not apply, rather than reversing)

Difficulty: Hard — *the natural (but wrong) instinct is to treat a one-directional rule as reversible when its antecedent is false.*

Correct Answer: A

Worked Solution:

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Halcyon involves international collaboration, so Rule 2 ($I \rightarrow E$) forces $E = \text{true}$. Halcyon's budget (₹38 lakh) does not exceed ₹50 lakh, so Rule 1 simply does not apply — this leaves Board sign-off unconstrained (free), not forced false. With $E = \text{true}$, Rule 3's biconditional ($F = S \text{ AND NOT } E$) forces $F = \text{false}$ regardless of S . With $F = \text{false}$, Rule 4 places no restriction on accelerated-approval eligibility, which remains free.

Why the other options are wrong:

(B) Treats the budget falling below the ₹50 lakh threshold as if it forces Board sign-off to be false — Rule 1 is one-directional and simply does not activate; it says nothing about what happens when the budget is below the threshold.

(C) Correctly notes ethics review is required, but wrongly assumes this alone (or combined with an unconfirmed Board sign-off) triggers the audit flag — in fact, $E = \text{true}$ makes $F = \text{false}$ a certainty, the exact opposite conclusion.

(D) Depends on the audit-flag status, which is in fact forced false here, so this fact is wrong in the opposite direction.

Question 14

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Exhaustive enumeration under a different fact pattern (budget below threshold), reinforcing Q2's technique

Difficulty: Very Hard — tests whether the student can correctly re-identify which variables are genuinely free versus forced under a fresh fact pattern, rather than reusing Q2's answer by habit.

Correct Answer: B

Worked Solution:

From Q13, $E = \text{true}$ is forced, and consequently $F = \text{false}$ is forced regardless of Board sign-off (S). With F fixed at false, Rule 4 leaves accelerated-approval eligibility (A) completely free. Since Rule 1 does not constrain S when the budget is below ₹50 lakh, S is also free. So the only two free variables are S and A , each with 2 possible values, while F is fully fixed: $2 \times 2 = 4$ combinations.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) Wrongly assumes Board sign-off is forced false (rather than free) since the budget is below the threshold, cutting the count in half.

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(C) The formula-recognition trap: treats all three facts as independent booleans ($2^3 = 8$), ignoring that the audit flag is in fact fully determined, not free.

(D) A plausible-looking but unjustified count that does not correspond to any consistent derivation from the rules.

Question 15

Topic: Conditional Logic | **Sub-skill:** Comprehensive true/false verification restricted to one specific project's fact pattern

Difficulty: Hard — *requires carrying forward the Q13–Q14 derivation correctly rather than re-guessing from scratch.*

Correct Answer: C

Worked Solution:

From Q13, ethics review (E) is forced true, and Rule 3's biconditional then forces the audit flag (F) to be false regardless of Board sign-off (S). Since this holds for every valid combination of Halcyon's free variables, the statement 'Halcyon can never be flagged for audit' is true.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) False — Board sign-off is genuinely free for Halcyon, not forced, since its budget is below the ₹50 lakh threshold.

(B) False — $F = \text{false}$ only removes Rule 4's restriction; it does not force accelerated-approval eligibility to be true (the same converse error tested in Q21).

(D) False — Halcyon's ethics-review requirement is forced directly by its international-collaboration status (Rule 2) and has nothing to do with Board sign-off.

Question 16

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Custom five-code relationship classification — Code A reinforcement, fresh context

Difficulty: Hard — *the temptation to pick an option merely because it reuses the stem's vocabulary (marble) must be resisted in favour of checking the actual code.*

Correct Answer: D

Worked Solution:

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SCULPTOR : MARBLE is Code A (Agent–Material). BLACKSMITH : IRON matches exactly — a blacksmith's defining activity is worked upon iron, the material.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) GOLDSMITH : ORNAMENT is Code B (Material→Product, reading the goldsmith's raw material as producing the ornament) — the second word names a finished product, not the raw material worked upon.

(B) CHISEL : SCULPTOR reverses the agent into second position and pairs it with a tool, not a material — this fits no defined code.

(C) MARBLE : STATUE is Code B (Material–Product): a statue is manufactured from marble — tempting because it reuses the stem's own word, but it is a different code entirely.

Question 17

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Odd-one-out via cause-effect validity, reinforcement

Difficulty: Hard — *the four surface subjects (health-related) are similar enough that a student must actively check for a causal mechanism rather than the general subject area.*

Correct Answer: A

Worked Solution:

SMOKING : CANCER, VIRUS : INFECTION and EXERCISE : FITNESS are all Code D (Cause–Effect): each first word names a phenomenon that directly and necessarily brings about the second. DOCTOR : PATIENT names two people in a professional relationship, with no causal mechanism between them at all — it fits no defined code and does not belong with the other three.

Why the other options are wrong:

(B) A genuine Code D pair — groups with C and D, not with the correct answer.

(C) A genuine Code D pair — groups with B and D, not with the correct answer.

(D) A genuine Code D pair — groups with B and C, not with the correct answer.

Question 18

Topic: Analogy | **Sub-skill:** Reverse construction under a taught rubric — Code B, reinforcement

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Difficulty: Hard — *three distractors are all genuinely cotton-associated words, requiring the precise material→product direction to be checked rather than mere association.*

Correct Answer: B

Worked Solution:

Code B requires the second word to name a product manufactured from the first word as raw material. FABRIC is manufactured from cotton, so COTTON : FABRIC is a valid Code B pairing.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) FARMER names the agent who grows cotton, not a product manufactured from it.
- (C) FIELD names a location associated with growing cotton, not a manufactured product.
- (D) SEED names a precursor/component of the cotton plant itself, not something manufactured from cotton as raw material.

Question 19

Topic: Conditional Logic + Analogy | **Sub-skill:** SYNTHESIS — classifying a verification pair under the Analogy rubric, then treating the result as a boolean trigger for a Conditional Logic rule

Difficulty: Elite — *SYNTHESIS: correct classification is only the first of two required steps; the classification result must then be correctly read as an unconditional (not additional) trigger for a separate rule system.*

Synthesis: Analogy + Conditional Logic — the Analogy classification code (Code E) is fed directly into Conditional Logic's Rule 5 as a boolean fact, overriding Rule 2's usual international-collaboration condition

Correct Answer: C

Worked Solution:

OLIVE BRANCH is a conventional emblem that represents the abstract concept of diplomacy — exactly Code E (Symbol–Concept), on the same pattern as the passage's own worked example, DOVE : PEACE. Since the pair is Code E, Rule 5 activates directly: 'requires ethics review, regardless of its international-collaboration status.' This is an unconditional trigger, not an additional condition layered on top of Rule 2 — Solstice's

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ethics-review requirement is therefore settled outright, independent of whatever its international-collaboration status turns out to be.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) Correctly identifies Code E but misapplies Rule 5 as an extra condition requiring international collaboration too, when the rule explicitly states 'regardless of that status.'

(B) Misclassifies the pair — OLIVE BRANCH does not name a category and DIPLOMACY is not a specific member of anything; the pair does not fit Code C at all.

(D) Misclassifies the pair as Code A (which requires an agent and a material, neither of which is present here) and consequently wrongly reverts to treating the fact as undetermined.

Question 20

Topic: Conditional Logic + Analogy | **Sub-skill:** SYNTHESIS — chaining the classification-triggered fact through the audit-flag biconditional

Difficulty: Elite — *SYNTHESIS: requires carrying a fact established via the Analogy classification (Q19) through a second, independent Conditional Logic rule (Rule 3) to a further conclusion.*

Synthesis: Analogy + Conditional Logic — the ethics-review fact established by the Q19 classification is combined with the budget-derived sign-off fact to resolve the audit-flag status via Rule 3

Correct Answer: D

Worked Solution:

Solstice's budget (₹72 lakh) exceeds ₹50 lakh, so Rule 1 forces Board sign-off (S) = true. From the previous question, ethics review (E) = true is forced by Rule 5, independent of international-collaboration status. Rule 3's biconditional gives $F = S \text{ AND NOT } E = \text{true AND false} = \text{false}$. Since E's truth here does not depend on international collaboration at all, this conclusion holds regardless of that status.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) Assumes Board sign-off alone is sufficient to trigger an audit flag, ignoring that Rule 3 requires the ethics-review condition too — which has in fact already been ruled out here.

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(B) Wrongly imports international-collaboration relevance, even though the classification-based Rule 5 has already settled the ethics-review question outright, independent of that status.

(C) Under-claims: both S and E are already fully determined by this point in the reasoning, leaving nothing further needed to fix F.

Question 21

Topic: Conditional Logic + Analogy | **Sub-skill:** SYNTHESIS — converse-error discrimination applied to the classification-derived conclusion

Difficulty: Very Hard — *SYNTHESIS: the same converse-error trap tested in Q6 (Statement III) reappears here in a concrete, classification-derived context, testing whether the student generalises the principle or falls for the trap again.*

Synthesis: Analogy + Conditional Logic — the audit-flag conclusion derived via the Analogy-triggered Rule 5 is carried into a converse-error check against Rule 4

Correct Answer: A

Worked Solution:

Rule 4 states $F \rightarrow \text{NOT } A$: it only removes eligibility when F is true. When F is false (as established for Solstice), Rule 4 simply has nothing to say — it neither grants nor forbids A. Accelerated-approval eligibility remains a genuinely free, undetermined fact for Solstice.

Why the other options are wrong:

(B) The converse error: treats 'not blocked by Rule 4' as equivalent to 'guaranteed eligible,' when Rule 4 only ever removes a restriction, never grants a guarantee.

(C) Directly reverses the relationship between the audit-flag status and Rule 4 — Rule 5 has no direct bearing on accelerated-approval eligibility at all.

(D) Invents a dependency on international-collaboration status that plays no role here, since Rule 5 has already settled the ethics-review question independent of it.

Question 22

Topic: Conditional Logic + Analogy | **Sub-skill:** SYNTHESIS — hypothetical reclassification collapsing the Rule 5 trigger, reverting to the ordinary Rule 2 dependency

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Difficulty: Elite — *SYNTHESIS: requires correctly reclassifying a new pair, recognising that a specific code (Code A) does NOT satisfy the trigger condition, and then correctly identifying what the system reverts to rather than assuming the fact simply vanishes.*

Synthesis: Analogy + Conditional Logic — a hypothetical reclassification is checked against Rule 5's precise trigger condition (Code C or E only), and the consequence of the trigger NOT firing is correctly traced back to Rule 2

Correct Answer: B

Worked Solution:

COBBLER : LEATHER is Code A (Agent–Material): a cobbler's defining activity is worked upon leather. Rule 5 activates only for Code C or Code E pairs, so a Code A pair does not trigger it at all. Without Rule 5's override, Solstice's ethics-review requirement reverts to the ordinary Rule 2 condition — international collaboration — whose status is undisclosed, so the requirement cannot be determined either way from the information given.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) Misclassifies COBBLER : LEATHER as Code E; it is in fact Code A, since it names an agent and the material of their trade, not a symbol representing an abstract concept.
- (C) Wrongly generalises Rule 5 to trigger on any classifiable pair, when the rule explicitly names only Code C and Code E as the trigger condition.
- (D) Overcorrects: failing to trigger Rule 5 does not create an automatic exemption — it simply means the question reverts to Rule 2's ordinary, undetermined-without-more-information status.

Question 23

Topic: Conditional Logic + Analogy | **Sub-skill:** SYNTHESIS — cross-topic redundant-data recognition

Difficulty: Hard — *SYNTHESIS: the redundant fact here is redundant specifically BECAUSE of how the two topics fuse (an unconditional classification-based override), not because it is generically unimportant — the same fact was load-bearing back in Q1–Q6, before Rule 5 existed.*

Synthesis: Analogy + Conditional Logic — recognising that Rule 5's classification-based override makes a fact (international collaboration) that mattered in Passage 1 irrelevant here

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Correct Answer: C

Worked Solution:

The audit-flag determination for Solstice (established in Q20) rests on exactly two facts: the budget-derived Board sign-off (Rule 1) and the classification-derived ethics review (Rule 5). Because Rule 5 is an unconditional 'regardless of international-collaboration status' trigger, international-collaboration status plays no role at all in this specific determination for Solstice — the very feature that made Q19–Q20 resolvable without it.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) Genuinely load-bearing — it is what activates Rule 5 in the first place.
- (B) Genuinely load-bearing — it is what forces Board sign-off via Rule 1.
- (D) Obviously necessary — without knowing what Rule 5 says, its trigger and consequence could not be applied at all.

Question 24

Topic: Conditional Logic + Analogy | **Sub-skill:** SYNTHESIS CAPSTONE — four-statement true/false verification spanning both topics and the full rule system

Difficulty: Elite — *SYNTHESIS CAPSTONE: each of the four statements requires checking across the full fused rule system (Rules 1–5) and, for Statement III specifically, recalling a fact established in an entirely different passage (Halcyon, Q13–Q15) to disprove an overgeneralisation.*

Synthesis: Analogy + Conditional Logic — a comprehensive capstone check drawing on the Q19–Q23 classification-to-rule chain, the Q21 converse-error principle, and Passage 3's Halcyon sub-case to rule out an overgeneralisation about Rule 5's scope

Correct Answer: D

Worked Solution:

Statement II is true: a project whose pair is not Code C or E simply falls back on Rule 2 as normal (as in Q22) — such a project can easily avoid an audit flag, for instance by having no international collaboration and no Board sign-off at all. TRUE.

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Statement I is false: a Code E classification only forces ethics review via Rule 5; it says nothing about Board sign-off or the audit flag, so it cannot by itself guarantee accelerated-approval eligibility (the same converse-error principle as Q21).

Statement III is false: Rule 5 only overrides Rule 2 for projects with a Code C or E verification pair. Every other project (like Project Halcyon in Q13–Q15, which carries no verification pair at all) is still governed entirely by Rule 2 — Rule 5 supplements the system, it does not replace Rule 2.

Statement IV is false: no rule anywhere connects the verification-pair classification to Board sign-off, which depends solely on the budget (Rule 1).

So only Statement II is true.

Why the other options are wrong:

(A) Repeats the Q21 converse-error trap in general form: forcing ethics review (via Rule 5) says nothing about accelerated-approval eligibility.

(B) Overgeneralises Rule 5's limited scope (Code C or E only) into replacing Rule 2 entirely, contradicted directly by Halcyon's case in Q13–Q15.

(C) Invents a connection between the classification system and Board sign-off that exists nowhere in Rules 1–5.

— END OF ANSWER KEY —

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