

Ques 1: Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as reason (R)

Assertion (A): A person sitting in a moving train tosses a coin; the coin falls behind him.

Reason (R): The train is moving with a constant acceleration.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- E) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Ques 2: Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as reason (R)

Assertion (A): Diamonds sparkle more than glass even if they are cut in the exact same shape.

Reason (R): The refractive index of diamond is much higher than that of glass.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- E) Both (A) and (R) are false.

Ques 3: Statement: "To keep our city clean, the municipal corporation has decided to impose a heavy fine on anyone found littering in public places."

Assumption A: The municipal corporation has enough manpower to monitor littering across the city.

Assumption B: People may stop littering due to the fear of the heavy fine.

- A) Only Assumption A is implicit
- B) Only Assumption B is implicit
- C) Neither Assumption A nor Assumption B is implicit
- D) Both Assumption A and Assumption B are implicit
- E) Either Assumption A or Assumption B is implicit

Ques 4: Statement: "Double your money in 12 months through our investment scheme." — An advertisement by a private finance company.

Assumption A: People want their money to grow quickly.

Assumption B: The finance company has means to double the money

- A) Only Assumption A is implicit
- B) Only Assumption B is implicit
- C) Neither Assumption A nor Assumption B is implicit
- D) Both Assumption A and Assumption B are implicit
- E) Either Assumption A or Assumption B is implicit

Ques 5: Statement 1: The prices of essential commodities have dropped significantly in the local market over the last week.

Statement 2: The state government has lifted the ban on the inter-district movement of essential commodities.

- A) Statement 1 is the cause and Statement 2 is its effect
- B) Statement 2 is the cause and Statement 1 is its effect
- C) Both the Statement 1 and 2 are independent causes
- D) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are effects of independent causes
- E) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are effects of some common cause

Ques 6:

Statement 1: Most of the IT companies in the city have allowed their employees to work from home indefinitely.

Statement 2: The traffic congestion in the city has increased drastically during peak hours.

- A) Statement 1 is the cause and Statement 2 is its effect
- B) Statement 2 is the cause and Statement 1 is its effect
- C) Both the Statement 1 and 2 are independent causes
- D) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are effects of independent causes
- E) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are effects of some common cause

Ques 7: Should the government completely ban the use of plastic carry bags?

Argument I: Yes, plastic is non-biodegradable and causes severe environmental pollution.

Argument II: No, it will cause immense inconvenience to the general public and affect the livelihood of those in the plastic industry.

- A) Only argument I is strong
- B) Only argument II is strong
- C) Either I or II is strong
- D) Neither I nor II is strong
- E) Both I and II are strong

Ques 8: Should education at the primary level be made completely free in India?

Argument I: Yes, it is the only way to improve the literacy rate and ensure the future of the nation.

Argument II: No, it will put a massive financial burden on the exchequer, leading to a budget deficit.

- A) Only argument I is strong
- B) Only argument II is strong
- C) Either I or II is strong
- D) Neither I nor II is strong
- E) Both I and II are strong

Ques 9: Statement: The percentage of the population below the poverty line in India has decreased over the last decade, but the actual number of poor people has increased due to the rapid growth of the total population.

Inference I: The rate of population growth in India is higher than the rate at which people are moving out of poverty.

Inference II: India's poverty alleviation programs have been completely ineffective in reaching the masses.

- A) If only inference I is true
- B) If only inference II is true
- C) If both the inferences are true
- D) If neither of the inferences is true
- E) If either inference I or inference II is true

Ques 10: Statement: Modern technology has made life very comfortable, but it has also led to an increase in lifestyle-related diseases like obesity and stress.

Conclusions:

- I. People should stop using modern technology to remain healthy.
- II. Modern technology has both advantages and disadvantages.

- A) If only conclusion I is true
- B) If only conclusion II is true
- C) If both the conclusions are true
- D) If neither of the conclusions is true
- E) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true

Ques 11: Statement: There has been a continuous increase in the number of cases of road accidents involving two-wheelers in the city over the past few months.

Course of Action I: The local traffic police should immediately conduct a city-wide drive to ensure all two-wheeler riders are wearing helmets and strictly following traffic rules.

Course of Action II: The government should immediately ban the use of all two-wheelers in the city to prevent further accidents.

- A) If only course of action I follows
- B) If only course of action II follows
- C) If both I and II follow
- D) If neither I nor II follows
- E) If either I or II follows

1. Correct Option: 4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Assertion (A): "A person sitting in a moving train tosses a coin; the coin falls behind him." This statement is presented as a general fact. However, in a train moving at a uniform velocity, the coin would land back in his hand due to inertia. It only falls behind if the train is accelerating. Since the assertion doesn't specify acceleration, it is not a universally true statement.

Reason (R): "The train is moving with a constant acceleration." This is a standalone statement of fact providing a condition. Logic: Since (A) is false (it doesn't happen in all "moving" trains) and (R) is true as a premise for the specific behavior described, the

2. Correct Option: 1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Rationale: Diamond has a very high refractive index (approx. 2.42), which results in a small critical angle. This causes Total Internal Reflection to happen multiple times inside the stone before the light exits, creating the "sparkle." Why other options wrong: While the cut matters, the material's physical property (refractive index) is what allows that specific cut to trap and reflect light so effectively compared to glass.

Difficulty: Medium

3. Correct Option: D) Both Assumption A and Assumption B are implicit

Rationale: Assumption A (Capability/Feasibility): When a Municipal Corporation "decides to impose" a fine, it implicitly assumes it has the administrative machinery, including enough manpower, to carry out that decision. You cannot logically decide to fine "anyone found" if you assume you have no one to "find" them.

Assumption B (Effectiveness/Deterrence): Every rule or penalty is based on the assumption that it will serve its purpose. The Corporation assumes that the public will be deterred by the financial cost, leading to the ultimate goal of a "clean city." Difficulty: Hard

4. Correct Option: D) Both Assumption A B are implicit

Rationale: When an advertisement or a formal claim is made, two types of assumptions are automatically considered implicit. First, the psychological assumption (Assumption A) is that there is a demand or desire for the benefit being offered (quick growth of money). Second, the operational assumption (Assumption B) is that the entity making the claim possesses the capability, resources, or "means" to actually deliver on that promise. An advertiser would not offer a specific result if they did not assume they could achieve it. Difficulty: Hard

5. Correct Option: 2) Statement 2 is the cause and Statement 1 is its effect

Rationale: Lifting a ban on the movement of goods increases the supply of those goods in the local market. An increase in supply, with constant demand, leads to a drop in prices.

Why other options wrong: Dropping prices does not cause a government to lift a ban; usually, it is the change in policy that affects the market.

Difficulty: Easy

6. Correct Option: D) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are effects of independent causes

Rationale: Statement 1 discusses a corporate shift toward remote work (likely due to global trends, cost-saving, or employee preference), while Statement 2 discusses an increase in traffic congestion (likely due to road construction, an increase in vehicle ownership, or a return to office in other sectors). Since Statement 1 would logically lead to decreased traffic, these two statements are moving in opposite directions and cannot be a cause-effect pair. They are two separate phenomena occurring in the same city due to different, independent reasons.

Difficulty: Medium

7. Correct Option: 5) Both I and II are strong

Rationale: Argument I is strong because it addresses a proven environmental hazard. Argument II is also strong because it addresses the real-world economic and practical impact on citizens and industries, which a government must consider.

Why other options wrong: In CET logic, if both arguments address valid, non-trivial points from different perspectives (environment vs. economy), both are considered strong.

Difficulty: Hard

8. Correct Option: B) Only argument II is strong

Rationale: In MBA CET logical reasoning, an argument is considered "weak" if it uses extreme superlatives or narrow claims. Argument I uses the word "only," which is a logical fallacy; while free education is a major factor, it is not the only way to improve literacy (infrastructure, teacher training, and social awareness are also required). Argument II is considered "strong" because it presents a factual, logical, and significant economic concern (fiscal burden) that any government must consider when implementing large-scale social policies. Difficulty: Hard

9. Correct Option: A) If only inference I is true

Rationale: Inference I is a direct mathematical derivation from the statement. If the percentage of poor people goes down but the absolute number goes up, it logically follows that the total population (the denominator) is increasing faster than the rate of poverty reduction. Difficulty: Medium

10. Correct Option: 2) If only conclusion II is true

Rationale: The statement lists both a benefit ("comfortable life") and a drawback ("lifestyle diseases"). Therefore, concluding it has both advantages and disadvantages is a direct summary.

Conclusion I is an extreme action/advice not suggested by the statement. The statement identifies a problem but doesn't mandate the total abandonment of technology.

Difficulty: Easy

11. Correct Option: A) If only course of action I follows

Rationale: A strong "Course of Action" must be a practical, logical, and proportionate solution to the problem. Action I is a direct and corrective measure that addresses the safety aspect of the problem without being extreme. Action II is an "Extreme Reaction Trap." In MBA CET logic, any solution that is disproportionate or creates a larger problem (like banning an entire mode of transport) is considered weak and non-implementable. Therefore, II does not follow. Difficulty: Easy