

ANSWER KEY — 10 JUNE 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
C	A	D	B	A	C	B	D	A	C
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
D	B	D	B	C	A	A	C	B	D
Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30
C	A	D	B	A	D	B	C	A	B
Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
C	D	A	B	D	C	A	B	C	D

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 C
On Taylor v. Caldwell and Section 56, destruction of the specific subject-matter (the hall) without the fault of either party makes performance impossible and discharges both sides. The very foundation of the contract has perished, so the agreement becomes void; Q owes no damages and P owes no hire. Specific performance cannot be ordered for an impossible act, and the loss lies where it falls. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q2 A
Following Tsakiroglou & Co. v. Noblee Thorl GmbH, closure of the Suez route did not frustrate the contract where the goods could still be shipped, albeit more expensively, around the Cape. Frustration requires that performance become radically different, not merely costlier. Commercial hardship and increased freight, even threefold, are risks the promisor bears. The alternative route was lawful and possible, so R must perform. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q3 D
The incorrect statement is the one equating inconvenience or reduced profit with frustration. The doctrine is narrow: it operates only where performance becomes impossible, unlawful, or radically different, not where it is merely inconvenient or less lucrative. The other three statements correctly state the law: frustration ends the contract automatically by operation of law, self-induced impossibility is excluded, and Section 65 requires restitution of any advantage received under the now-void agreement. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q4 B
Section 56 renders the agreement void when, and not before, the act becomes impossible or unlawful; obligations falling due thereafter are discharged. It is not voidable at a party's option, nor void ab initio (which would be the position for an agreement to do an act impossible in itself under the first paragraph). Nor does the contract merely pause. Satyabrata Ghose confirms automatic discharge from the moment of the frustrating event. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q5 A
This mirrors Maritime National Fish Ltd. v. Ocean Trawlers Ltd. Although the licence shortfall was external, the impossibility as to B's contract flowed from A's own choice of how to distribute the licences he did receive. Self-induced frustration cannot be pleaded; the party must show the impossibility arose without his election or default. Malice is not the test, the deliberate allocation is enough, so the plea fails. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q6 C
Section 65 provides that when an agreement is discovered to be void, or a contract becomes void, any person who has received an advantage under it must restore it or make compensation. Y received Rs 50,000 and gave nothing in return before the contract became void, so he must return it. Frustration does not let a party keep a windfall, and the contract does not 'revive'. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q7 B
All three ingredients of vicarious liability are present: a master-servant relationship, D being a servant under the company's control, and the negligent driving occurring while D performed his authorised delivery duties, i.e. in the course of employment. State of Rajasthan v. Vidhyawati confirms an employer's liability for an employee's negligent driving. The company's own care in selection is irrelevant once course of employment is established. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q8 D
Where the servant abandons his authorised task and pursues a purpose wholly his own, a 'frolic of his own', the act falls outside the course of employment and the master is not liable. E's detour in the opposite direction to visit a friend was not an unauthorised mode of doing authorised work but a separate venture of his own. Mere ownership of the vehicle does not, by itself, impose liability. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q9 A

Vicarious liability requires a servant (not an independent contractor) acting in the course of employment; the master's personal fault is not required, that is what distinguishes vicarious from primary liability. Nor must the master have authorised the very wrong: liability attaches even to an unauthorised mode of doing an authorised act. The servant's motive to benefit the master is also not essential, as fraud cases on servants acting for their own gain show. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q10 C

The general rule is that an employer is not vicariously liable for the torts of an independent contractor, because the contractor controls the manner of doing the work and is not a servant. C, repairing the roof on his own methods, is an independent contractor, so H is not vicariously liable in the ordinary case. (Exceptions such as non-delegable duties or strict liability may apply but are not the general rule asked about.) Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q11 D

The control test distinguishes a servant from an independent contractor by asking whether the employer controls not merely what is to be done but also how it is to be done, the mode and manner of the work. Control over the result alone, or over hours or pay alone, indicates an independent contractor. Modern courts supplement this with organisation and integration tests, but the classic formulation centres on control of the manner of work. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q12 B

In *Vidhyawati*, a government jeep driver negligently killed a pedestrian; the Court held the State liable like any private employer for torts of its servants in the course of employment, rejecting a broad immunity. The decision narrowed sovereign-function immunity rather than affirming it, and did not require a special statute. It is a landmark on State vicarious liability in Indian tort law. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 D

Begin with P. By (1) R is two seats clockwise of P, leaving one seat (Q) between them; by (2) S sits immediately clockwise of R; and by (3) T is directly opposite P. Continuing with (4), (5) and (6), the unique clockwise order is P, Q, R, S, T, W, V, U. The seat immediately clockwise of S is therefore occupied by T, not by R, W or U. So T sits immediately clockwise of S. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q14 B

Using the unique clockwise order P, Q, R, S, T, W, V, U, the seat directly opposite any student lies four places around the table of eight. R occupies the third seat in the order; counting four places brings us to the seat occupied by V. Hence V sits directly opposite R, whereas W, U and S each sit elsewhere around the table. So V sits directly opposite R. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q15 C

In the established clockwise order P, Q, R, S, T, W, V, U, moving clockwise from R towards U we pass, in turn, S, then T, then W, then V, before finally reaching U. That makes four students seated strictly between R and U when counted in the clockwise direction, not three, two or five. So four students sit between R and U. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q16 A

From the unique clockwise order P, Q, R, S, T, W, V, U, the immediate neighbours can be read directly. T and W occupy adjacent seats, so they sit next to each other. By contrast Q and S, R and U, and P and S are each separated by at least one intervening seat and so are not immediate neighbours. So the pair sitting immediately next to each other is T and W. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q17 A

Charu lives in Goa (4) and Dev in Surat (6). Bina owns red, so by (1) she is not in Kochi (whose resident owns white) and by (5) not in Jaipur (whose resident owns silver); clue (3) bars Surat, and Goa is taken, so Bina lives in Pune. Aman, barred from Pune and Goa (2), can only be in Kochi or Jaipur, but he does not own the silver car (2) and Jaipur's resident owns silver (5); hence Aman lives in Kochi and, by (1), owns the white car. So Aman owns the white car. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q18 C

From the deductions, Bina is in Pune, Charu in Goa, Dev in Surat and Aman in Kochi. The only city left unassigned is Jaipur, which must therefore be Esha's. This is fully consistent with clue (5): the silver-car owner lives in Jaipur, and silver is the only car colour still available for Esha once red, white and the others are placed. So Esha lives in Jaipur. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q19 B

White goes to Kochi, that is to Aman (1); red goes to Bina (3); and silver goes to Jaipur, that is to Esha (5). That leaves only blue and black to be shared between Charu (Goa) and Dev (Surat). Clue (7) states that Dev does not own the blue car, so Dev must own the black car and Charu must own blue, the only distribution that uses each colour exactly once. So Dev owns the black car. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q20 D

Build the full colour-to-city map from the deductions already made. White belongs to Kochi, which is Aman's city; red belongs to Bina, who lives in Pune; silver belongs to Esha in Jaipur; and black belongs to Dev in Surat. That accounts for four of the five colours and four of the five people. The only colour left is blue and the only person left is Charu, who is fixed in Goa by clue (4). Therefore the owner of the blue car lives in Goa, not in Pune, Surat or Kochi. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 C

IndGo carried 900 lakh in FY24 and 990 lakh in FY25. Growth = $(990 - 900)/900 \times 100 = 90/900 \times 100 = 10\%$. Substituting the figures: the increase is 90 lakh on a base of 900 lakh, which is exactly one tenth, i.e. 10%. The other values do not match the computed ratio, so the precise YoY growth is 10%. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q22 A

Only AirVal and GoSwift declined. AirVal fell from 400 to 360, a drop of $40/400 = 10\%$. GoSwift fell from 150 to 120, a drop of $30/150 = 20\%$. SkyJet and Vistara+ both grew, so they cannot be the answer. Comparing the two declines, 20% (GoSwift) exceeds 10% (AirVal). So GoSwift recorded the largest percentage decline. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q23 D

FY25 total = $990 + 360 + 300 + 330 + 120 = 2,100$ lakh. FY24 total was given as 2,000 lakh. Increase = $(2,100 - 2,000)/2,000 \times 100 = 100/2,000 \times 100 = 5\%$. The industry as a whole grew by 100 lakh on a 2,000 lakh base, exactly 5%, so the correct figure is 5%. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q24 B

FY25 total = 2,100 lakh and IndGo carried 990 lakh. Share = $990/2,100 \times 100 = 47.14\%$, which rounds to 47%. The computation 990 divided by 2,100 gives just over 0.47, well below half, so 50% and 53% are too high and 43% too low. The nearest whole-number share is therefore 47%. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q25 A

First identify which airlines declined from FY24 to FY25. AirVal fell from 400 to 360 lakh and GoSwift fell from 150 to 120 lakh; IndGo, SkyJet and Vistara+ all grew, so they are excluded. The question asks for the FY25 figures of the two that declined, which are 360 lakh and 120 lakh. Adding them gives 360 plus 120, which equals 480 lakh. Using the FY24 figures by mistake would give 550, so the correct combined FY25 count is 480 lakh. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q26 D

Net profit margin is net profit divided by revenue, expressed as a percentage, and is given in the final column. NestIn earned Rs 1,100 crore on Rs 5,000 crore, a margin of 22%. Daboor earned Rs 500 crore on Rs 2,500 crore, a margin of 20%. HinLever, Britannia and MaricoX each posted 15%. Comparing all five, NestIn's 22% is the highest, edging out Daboor's 20% and well above the trio at 15%. So NestIn reported the highest net profit margin in FY25. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q27 B

Net profit margin equals net profit divided by revenue, multiplied by 100. Daboor reported a net profit of Rs 500 crore on revenue of Rs 2,500 crore. Dividing 500 by 2,500 gives 0.20, and multiplying by 100 gives 20%. This matches the figure shown in the table's margin column. The distractors of 18%, 22% and 25% do not correspond to the ratio of 500 to 2,500, so Daboor's net profit margin for FY25 is 20%. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q28 C

First identify the companies whose net margin is 15%: from the table these are HinLever, Britannia and MaricoX. Their net profits are Rs 900 crore, Rs 240 crore and Rs 300 crore respectively. Adding them gives 900 plus 240 plus 300, which equals 1,440. NestIn and Daboor are excluded because their margins are 22% and 20%, not 15%. So the combined net profit of the three 15%-margin companies is Rs 1,440 crore. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q29 A

The average revenue is the total revenue divided by the number of companies. The passage states that the combined FY25 revenue of all five companies was Rs 17,100 crore. Dividing 17,100 by 5 gives 3,420. As a check, the individual revenues 6,000, 1,600, 2,500, 2,000 and 5,000 indeed sum to 17,100. The distractors result from rounding or mis-totalling, so the correct average revenue per company is Rs 3,420 crore. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q30 B

NestIn's revenue is Rs 5,000 crore and the combined revenue of all five companies is Rs 17,100 crore. The share is 5,000 divided by 17,100, multiplied by 100, which is about 29.2%, rounding to 29%. Since 5,000 is a little below one-third of 17,100 (one-third would be 5,700), the share must be under 33%, and the precise computation lands at 29%. So NestIn's revenue is approximately 29% of the combined total. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION D – RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

Trace the relationship step by step. 'The mother of my father' is Reena's grandmother. The 'only son' of that grandmother must be Reena's own father, because if he were any other son he would be Reena's uncle, yet the grandmother is stated to have only one son. He cannot be a brother, since a brother would be the grandmother's grandson, not her son, and he cannot be the grandfather, who is the grandmother's husband. So the man in the photograph is Reena's father. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q32 D

Track each leg on a grid. He first walks 4 km north. A right turn from north faces him east, so he walks 3 km east. A second right turn from east faces him south, so he walks 4 km south. The 4 km north and 4 km south exactly cancel, returning him to the starting latitude, while the 3 km east remains uncanceled. His net displacement from the start is therefore 3 km due east, not west, and the distance is 3 km, not 5 km. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q33 A

Both premises are universal affirmative statements. The first places the whole set of pens inside the set of books; the second places the whole set of books inside the set of tables. By transitivity, the set of pens lies entirely within the set of tables. The conclusion 'All pens are tables' therefore follows with logical necessity from the two premises and cannot be false if they are true. It is a valid syllogism, so the conclusion is valid, not invalid or indeterminate. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q34 B

Identify the coding rule from the given example. Each letter of FACE is shifted one place forward in the alphabet: F becomes G, A becomes B, C becomes D and E becomes F, producing GBDF. Apply exactly the same +1 shift to each letter of HEAD: H becomes I, E becomes F, A becomes B and D becomes E. Reading these in order gives IFBE. The distractors arise from shifting the wrong way or shifting only some letters, so the correct code is IFBE. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q35 D

Examine the differences between consecutive terms: 6 minus 3 is 3, 11 minus 6 is 5, 18 minus 11 is 7, and 27 minus 18 is 9. The gaps form the sequence 3, 5, 7, 9 of consecutive odd numbers, each two more than the last. The next gap must therefore be 11, so the next term is 27 plus 11, which equals 38. The other options do not fit this rule of increasing odd differences, so the answer is 38. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q36 C

Take the cost price as a convenient 100 units. Marking it up 40% gives a marked price of 140. A discount of 25% on 140 removes 35, leaving a selling price of 140 minus 35, which is 105. Profit equals selling price minus cost price, that is 105 minus 100, giving 5 on a cost of 100. Expressed as a percentage of cost, the profit is 5%. The successive markup and discount do not simply cancel, so the profit is 5%, not 15%. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q37 A

First find the whole number from the given part. If 35% of the number equals 70, then the number equals 70 divided by 0.35, which is 200. Now compute 55% of that number: 0.55 multiplied by 200 equals 110. A quick check confirms it, since 35% is 70 means 5% is 10, so 55% is eleven times 10, which is 110. The other options come from using the wrong base, so 55% of the number is 110. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q38 B

Represent the two numbers as $5x$ and $7x$, preserving the given ratio of 5 to 7. Their sum is $5x$ plus $7x$, which is $12x$, and this is stated to equal 96. Solving, x equals 96 divided by 12, which is 8. The larger number corresponds to the 7 parts, so it is 7 multiplied by 8, giving 56; the smaller is 5 times 8, or 40, and the two indeed add to 96. So the larger number is 56. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q39 C

Convert the speed from kilometres per hour to metres per second by multiplying by $5/18$: 54 times $5/18$ equals 15 metres per second. When a train passes a stationary pole, the distance it must travel equals its own length, since the pole has no width. That distance is 150 metres. Time equals distance divided by speed, that is 150 divided by 15, which is 10 seconds. So the train crosses the pole in 10 seconds. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q40 D

Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes 'untouchability' in all its forms and forbids its practice, declaring that the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable by law. It is one of the Articles guaranteeing the right against exploitation and equality. The distractors deal with other rights: Article 14 with equality before the law, Article 19 with the freedoms of speech, assembly and movement, and Article 21 with the protection of life and personal liberty. So the correct provision is Article 17. Hence (D) is the correct answer.