

ANSWER KEY — 13 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B
The pharmacist holds himself out as a professional and is judged by the Bolam standard — that of a reasonably competent member of his profession. Mislabelling a sedative while distracted is a clear breach of that standard; intention is irrelevant to negligence, which turns on the failure to take reasonable care (*Donoghue v Stevenson*; *Blyth v Birmingham Waterworks*). A duty of care is plainly owed to a customer, the breach caused foreseeable harm, and damage resulted — all three essentials are present. Lack of intent (A) is no defence, the legality of the drug (C) is irrelevant, and the customer (D) is entitled to rely on a pharmacist's competence. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q2 C
Both parties were careless: the cyclist by riding unlit at night, the driver by speeding. Where the claimant's own want of care contributes to his injury, the doctrine of contributory negligence applies and damages are apportioned/reduced to reflect his share of fault. *Res ipsa loquitur* (A) concerns proof of the defendant's negligence, not apportionment. Remoteness (B) is inapt — a night collision is a foreseeable result of speeding. *Volenti* (D) requires a free and full acceptance of the specific risk, which mere careless riding does not establish. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q3 A
Donoghue v Stevenson (1932) established that one must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which one can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure one's 'neighbour' — persons so closely and directly affected by the act that one ought reasonably to have them in contemplation. Duty is thus rooted in reasonable foreseeability, not in contract (B), not in strict liability for all harm (C), and not in mere physical proximity of residence (D). Option A captures the principle exactly. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q4 D
This is the INCORRECT statement. Negligence requires the coexistence of duty, breach AND resulting damage; proof of duty and breach alone, with no damage, does not complete the tort (damage is the gist of the action). Statements A (variable standard with risk), B (the Bolam professional standard) and C (remoteness — *The Wagon Mound*) are all correct propositions. Because the question asks which is incorrect, D — claiming damage is unnecessary — is the answer. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q5 C
These are the facts of *Overseas Tankship v Morts Dock* (*The Wagon Mound, No. 1*). Liability in negligence extends only to damage of a kind that was reasonably foreseeable. Although the spillers were the factual cause (A) of the oil's presence, the ignition of furnace oil on water was, on the facts, not a foreseeable kind of harm, so they were not liable for the fire. Strict liability for 'all results' (B) is not the negligence test, and the conduct of the wharf owner (D) is not the basis of the decision. The correct answer is C — no liability for unforeseeable harm. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q6 A
Under the Bolam principle, a defendant who undertakes a skilled task is judged by the standard of a reasonably competent person performing that task; inexperience is no defence (cf. *Nettleship v Weston*; *Wilsher v Essex*). The junior doctor must meet the standard expected of the post he occupies. He does owe a duty of care (so B is wrong), negligence does not require intention to harm (C is wrong), and personal liability is not extinguished merely because the hospital may also be vicariously liable (D is wrong). Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q7 D

Z's sudden armed lunge creates a reasonable apprehension of death or grievous hurt, which under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, is precisely the kind of situation in which even causing grievous hurt (and, where warranted, death) is justified. X's response with a stick to repel a knife attack is proportionate and immediate. The right does not require the defender to retreat (B), nor proof of a prior written threat (C); and using a weapon is not per se excessive (A) where the threat is grave. The act is therefore not an offence — option D. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q8 B

The right of private defence is preventive, not punitive. It lasts only so long as a reasonable apprehension of danger continues. Once the thief had fled, the police were informed, and there was clearly time to seek the protection of the public authorities, the apprehension had ceased and no right of private defence survived. The later beating is therefore not justified. The right does not endure until goods are recovered (A), it confers no power to punish (C), and the value of the goods (D) is not the test. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q9 A

The right of private defence is essentially preventive: it exists to repel an imminent threat, lasts only while a reasonable apprehension persists, and permits no more harm than is necessary (proportionality). It is therefore neither punitive/retributive (B), nor absolute regardless of the threat (C), nor designed merely to assist police in punishing convicts (D). Option A states the nature of the right correctly under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q10 C

This is the INCORRECT statement. There is NO right of private defence against an act of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office; the law expressly withholds the right in such cases (subject to narrow exceptions). Statements A (the right lasts only while apprehension continues), B (proportionality) and D (death may be caused only in enumerated grave situations) are all correct. Because C wrongly asserts a free right against a good-faith public servant, it is the answer to a question asking for the incorrect statement. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q11 B

Once the attacker was disarmed and lay helpless, the reasonable apprehension of danger ended; with it ended the right of private defence. Force used thereafter, especially a severe beating inflicted out of anger, exceeds what was necessary and becomes an offence (excess of the right of private defence). It is not protected simply because the defender was originally entitled to use force (A); the law confers no licence to ensure an attacker 'can never threaten again' (C); and liability does not depend on the attacker's eventual death (D). Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q12 D

There is no right of private defence in any case in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities. A merely threatened future encroachment, with ample time to approach the authorities, does not justify an assault today. The right does not allow force 'at any time whatever' for immovable property (A), a future apprehension does not trigger the full right where recourse to authorities is available (B), and a threatened trespass is not automatically an ongoing offence (C). The conduct is not protected — option D. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION B – ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 D

Fixing the direct clues: Physics=Monday, Law=Wednesday, Geography=Saturday, Sociology=Sunday. The remaining subjects — Economics, Finance, History — must occupy Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. History is immediately before Economics, and the only consecutive pair among {Tue, Thu, Fri} is Thursday–Friday. So History=Thursday, Economics=Friday, leaving Finance=Tuesday. Friday's seminar is therefore Economics — option D. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q14 C

From the full schedule — Mon: Physics, Tue: Finance, Wed: Law, Thu: History, Fri: Economics, Sat: Geography, Sun: Sociology — Finance is on Tuesday and Geography on Saturday. The days strictly between them are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, carrying Law, History and Economics: three seminars. The answer is C (Three). Counting the days that lie strictly between two fixed points excludes the endpoints themselves, so Tuesday and Saturday are not counted; only the three intervening days are. Including an endpoint is the usual slip, wrongly giving two or four. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q15 A

Working from the constraints, History falls on Thursday: the trio Economics/Finance/History fill Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and since History must come immediately before Economics, the only available consecutive slot is Thursday–Friday (History–Economics), with Finance on Tuesday. Hence History is on Thursday — option A. Because the History–Economics pair must be consecutive and the only free consecutive slots are Thursday and Friday, History is pinned to Thursday and Economics to Friday, leaving Tuesday for Finance. Tuesday, Friday and Saturday are therefore all ruled out for History. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q16 B

In the original schedule Law is on Wednesday and History on Thursday. If Law and History exchange days, History moves to Wednesday and Law to Thursday. The seminar on Wednesday after the swap is therefore History — option B. A swap merely exchanges the contents of the two named days while leaving every other seminar untouched: Law leaves Wednesday and History arrives there. Economics, Finance and Physics keep their original days and so cannot appear on Wednesday after the exchange. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q17 B

Deduce the modes first: Amit=Flight, Bina=Car, Divya=Ship, Esha=Bus are given, so Chetan must take the remaining mode, Train. The Chennai traveller went by Train (clue 4); since Chetan is the only Train traveller, Chetan went to Chennai. The answer is B (Chetan). Since Amit, Bina, Divya and Esha are tied to Flight, Car, Ship and Bus respectively, only Chetan can take the Train, and the Chennai traveller is defined by the Train. No other friend can therefore be matched to Chennai under the given clues, fixing Chetan there. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q18 A

Clue 5 states directly that Esha travelled by Bus. (Cross-check: Amit=Flight, Bina=Car, Divya=Ship are fixed, Chetan=Train by elimination, leaving Bus for Esha — consistent.) The answer is A (Bus). The remaining modes after assigning Flight, Car and Ship are Bus and Train, shared between Esha and Chetan. Clue 5 fixes Esha to the Bus, which forces Chetan onto the Train. Car, Flight and Train are each already taken by other travellers, so none can be Esha's mode. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q19 D

Full grid: Bina=Pune (Car), Divya=Kochi (Ship), Chetan=Chennai (Train). The remaining cities Delhi and Jaipur go to Amit and Esha. Amit did not go to Jaipur (clue 6), so Amit=Delhi and Esha=Jaipur. Checking the options, only 'Amit – Delhi' is correct — option D. (Chetan–Jaipur, Esha–Delhi and Amit–Jaipur are all false.) Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q20 C

Modes used: Amit=Flight, Divya=Ship, Bina=Car, Chetan=Train, Esha=Bus. Those who travelled by a mode other than Flight or Ship are Bina (Car), Chetan (Train) and Esha (Bus) — three friends. The answer is C (Three). Excluding Amit (Flight) and Divya (Ship) leaves Bina (Car), Chetan (Train) and Esha (Bus) — exactly three friends using a surface mode. The count is therefore three, not two or four; the two excluded modes, Flight and Ship, belong to one friend each. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 B

Total FY24 = $73+45+47+10+5 = 180$ GW. Total FY25 = $92+50+49+11+5 = 207$ GW. Growth = $207 - 180 = 27$ GW. The answer is B (27 GW). Adding the five FY24 figures gives 180 GW and the five FY25 figures give 207 GW, so the net addition across all sources is $207 - 180 = 27$ GW. Reading only Solar's rise of 19 GW would understate the total, since every other source except Small Hydro also grew. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q22 C

Total FY25 capacity = 207 GW; Solar FY25 = 92 GW. Share = $92 \div 207 = 0.444... \approx 44.4\%$, which rounds to 44%. The answer is C (44%). Expressed as a fraction, 92 out of 207 is just under nine-twentieths, comfortably below half, so 44% is the closest figure. The common slip is to divide by the FY24 total of 180, which would wrongly inflate the share to roughly 51%. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q23 A

Reading the YoY column: Solar +26.0%, Wind +11.1%, Large Hydro +4.3%, Biomass +10.0%, Small Hydro 0.0%. The highest growth is Solar at +26.0%. The answer is A (Solar). Solar's +26.0% growth is the largest in the YoY column, ahead of Wind's +11.1% and Biomass's +10.0%; Large Hydro rose only +4.3% and Small Hydro not at all. The question asks for percentage growth, not absolute addition, though Solar leads on both measures here. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q24 B

In FY25, Solar = 92 GW and Wind = 50 GW. Difference = $92 - 50 = 42$ GW. The answer is B (42 GW). Both figures are read directly from the FY25 column — Solar at 92 GW and Wind at 50 GW — and the question asks only for their difference, which is 42 GW. Confusing this with the FY24 gap of 28 GW, or with a year-on-year change, would give a wrong figure. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q25 C

Total FY25 capacity = 207 GW across 5 sources. Average = $207 \div 5 = 41.4$ GW. The answer is C (41.4 GW). The arithmetic mean is the total capacity divided by the number of sources: 207 GW shared across five sources equals 41.4 GW each. Dividing by four, or using the FY24 total of 180 GW, are the typical errors, giving 51.75 GW or 36 GW respectively. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q26 C

Arrivals in 2025: USA 18 + UK 11 + Bangladesh 30 + Australia 5 + Canada 6 = 70 lakh. The answer is C (70 lakh). Summing the 2025 column — 18, 11, 30, 5 and 6 lakh — gives 70 lakh arrivals. Bangladesh alone accounts for 30 lakh, almost half, while Australia contributes the fewest at 5 lakh. The 2024 total of 60 lakh is a tempting but incorrect distractor. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q27 C

Bangladesh arrivals rose from 24 lakh to 30 lakh. Growth = $(30 - 24) \div 24 \times 100 = 6 \div 24 \times 100 = 25\%$. The answer is C (25%). Percentage growth is the increase divided by the original value: 6 lakh more on a base of 24 lakh is one-quarter, or 25%. Dividing by the new figure of 30 lakh instead would wrongly give 20%, the classic base-selection error in growth questions. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q28 A

Reading the average-spend column (₹'000 per visitor): USA 95, UK 88, Bangladesh 22, Australia 110, Canada 80. The highest is Australia at ₹110 thousand per visitor. The answer is A (Australia). Australia's visitors spent ₹110 thousand each, the highest in the average-spend column, ahead of the USA at ₹95 thousand and the UK at ₹88 thousand; Bangladesh, despite the most arrivals, spent the least at ₹22 thousand. High volume does not imply high spend per head. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q29 D

USA arrivals in 2025 = 18 lakh = 18,00,000 visitors. Average spend = ₹95,000 each. Total = $18,00,000 \times 95,000 = ₹1,71,000,000,000 = ₹17,100$ crore (since ₹1 crore = ₹1 crore = 10 million). The closest option is D (₹17,100 crore). Multiplying 18,00,000 visitors by ₹95,000 each gives ₹17,100 crore, since one crore equals ten million. The arithmetic must keep the lakh-to-absolute conversion straight; dropping or adding a zero is exactly what yields the smaller or larger distractor figures. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q30 B

Compute each growth: USA $16 \rightarrow 18 = +12.5\%$ ✓; UK $10 \rightarrow 11 = +10\%$ ✓; Bangladesh $24 \rightarrow 30 = +25\%$ ✓; Australia $4 \rightarrow 5 = +25\%$ ✓; Canada $6 \rightarrow 6 = 0\%$ ✗. Four countries grew by at least 10%. The answer is B (Four). Four countries — the USA (+12.5%), the UK (+10%), Bangladesh (+25%) and Australia (+25%) — each cleared the 10% bar, while Canada, flat at 6 lakh, did not. The UK sits exactly on the threshold, so 'at least 10%' includes it; excluding it wrongly gives three. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 D

The grandmother's 'only child' is Sara's own parent. The 'only son' of that parent is a male child of Sara's parent — that is, Sara's brother. (Sara herself is female, so she is not the son referred to.) The man is Sara's brother. Answer: D. The chain is grandmother → her only child (Sara's parent) → that parent's only son. A son of Sara's own parent is Sara's brother. He cannot be her father or uncle, who belong to earlier generations, nor a cousin, who would descend from a different child of the grandmother. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q32 A

Plot the path: 4 km North, then right (East) 3 km, then right (South) 4 km. The northward 4 km and southward 4 km cancel, leaving a net displacement of 3 km East. Distance from start = 3 km. Answer: A. The first leg (4 km North) and the third leg (4 km South, after two right turns) cancel exactly, leaving only the 3 km eastward leg as the net displacement. Because the path returns to the starting latitude, the straight-line distance equals that single eastward stretch. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q33 C

The code maps each letter to its position in the alphabet: F=6, A=1, C=3, E=5, giving FACE → 6135. Applying the same map to CAFE: C=3, A=1, F=6, E=5 → 3165. Answer: C. Each letter is replaced by its serial position in the alphabet, so the cipher is purely positional. Re-ordering the letters of FACE into CAFE simply re-orders their position numbers from 6-1-3-5 to 3-1-6-5. Treating it as a reversal or a shift cipher produces the wrong distractor codes. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q34 B

The differences between consecutive terms are 4, 6, 8, 10 — increasing by 2 each time. The next difference is 12, so the next term is $30 + 12 = 42$. (The terms are $n(n+1)$: $1 \cdot 2, 2 \cdot 3, 3 \cdot 4, 4 \cdot 5, 5 \cdot 6, 6 \cdot 7 = 42$.) Answer: B. The series is the set of products $n(n+1)$: $1 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 4, 4 \times 5, 5 \times 6$, giving 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, so the next term is $6 \times 7 = 42$. Equivalently the gaps grow as consecutive even numbers 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, again pointing straight to 42. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q35 D

All pens are books, and all books are red, so by transitivity all pens are red — conclusion I follows. Since all pens are red, those pens are red things that are pens, so 'some red things are pens' (II) also follows. Both conclusions follow. Answer: D. Universal affirmatives chain transitively, so 'all pens are red' (I) follows. Whenever 'all X are Y' holds with X non-empty, 'some Y are X' is also valid by conversion, so 'some red things are pens' (II) follows too. Both conclusions are therefore logically valid together. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q36 A

Let the price be 100. After a 20% increase: 120. After a 20% decrease on 120: $120 \times 0.8 = 96$. Net change = $96 - 100 = -4$, i.e. a 4% decrease. (Successive $\pm x\%$ always gives a net fall of $x^2/100\%$.) Answer: A. Successive percentage changes multiply rather than add: $1.20 \times 0.80 = 0.96$, a net fall of 4%. The intuitive guess that a 20% rise and a 20% fall cancel is wrong because the fall is applied to the larger, increased base, leaving the price below where it began. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q37 C

$A : B = 2 : 3$ and $B : C = 4 : 5$. Make B common: scale the first ratio by 4 and the second by 3 $\rightarrow A : B = 8 : 12$ and $B : C = 12 : 15$. Thus $A : B : C = 8 : 12 : 15$, so $A : C = 8 : 15$. Answer: C. To combine the ratios the shared term B is made equal: 2:3 becomes 8:12 and 4:5 becomes 12:15, giving A:B:C = 8:12:15, so A:C = 8:15. Comparing A and C directly without first equalising B is what produces the incorrect ratios such as 2:5. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q38 B

A cobbler works with leather as his raw material; analogously, a carpenter works with wood as the raw material of his craft. Saw and nail are tools, and furniture is the finished product — not the material. Answer: B (Wood). The relationship is craftsman-to-raw-material: a cobbler shapes leather, and a carpenter shapes wood. A saw is merely a tool, a nail a fastening, and furniture the finished output — none of which is the raw material the analogy demands, leaving wood as the only parallel. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.