

ANSWER KEY — 15 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING
Q1 A

The answer is Sameer. Under Section 154 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, if the bailee makes any use of the bailed goods that is inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use. Lending the motorcycle for a private trip is plainly outside the purpose of the bailment, which was limited to servicing. Once the use is unauthorised, the bailee is answerable for the resulting loss even though the immediate cause was an accident and even if he was not personally negligent; the unauthorised use itself fixes liability. Ownership and its risks do not pass to the owner's advantage here, so options about owner's risk or act of God are wrong, and there is no shared liability because only Sameer breached the terms. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q2 B

The incorrect statement is the one asserting that ownership passes to the bailee. Bailment transfers only possession of the goods, never ownership; the bailor remains the owner and is entitled to the return of the goods once the purpose is achieved (Section 148). The other three statements are correct: delivery of possession is the very foundation of a bailment, so without a transfer of possession there is no bailment; Section 151 fixes the standard of care as that of a person of ordinary prudence dealing with his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value; and Section 71 expressly places a finder of goods in the position of a bailee, with the corresponding duty of care. A 'which is INCORRECT' question rewards the single false proposition, here the confusion of possession with ownership. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q3 A

Section 151 lays down a single, uniform, objective standard: in all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a person of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value. The standard is that of the reasonable, prudent person — it is not the standard of an insurer (which would make the bailee liable for every loss however caused), nor is it the subjective standard of the particular careless bailee, nor is it absent in gratuitous bailments. Notably, this duty applies whether or not the bailment is for reward, so the distinction between paid and gratuitous bailment does not alter the basic Section 151 standard, though it may bear on other incidents of the relationship. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q4 D

Under Section 170, where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for his services. The goldsmith has improved the gold by his skill, so he enjoys a particular lien over the necklace and may keep it until paid. It is not a general lien (which would secure unrelated debts and is confined to certain classes such as bankers and factors), nor does it confer a power of sale, nor has ownership passed to the customer — the gold and the necklace remain the customer's property, the goldsmith holding only a right of retention. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q5 A

The borrower is not liable. The duty of a bailee, including a gratuitous one, is fixed by Section 151: he must take the care of a person of ordinary prudence. If he discharges that duty, he is not answerable for a loss that occurs despite his care and without any negligence on his part. Here the projector was used exactly as agreed and destroyed by a sudden short-circuit while ordinary care was being taken, so the bailee has met the standard and escapes liability. He is not a strict-liability insurer of the goods; the law imposes no such burden merely because the bailment was gratuitous. Liability would arise only on proof of negligence or of use inconsistent with the bailment, neither of which is present on these facts. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q6 C

This is governed by Section 157. Where the bailee, without the bailor's consent, mixes the bailor's goods with his own goods, and the goods cannot be separated, the bailee is bound to compensate the bailor for the loss of the goods. (By contrast, under Section 156, where such an unconsented mixture can still be separated, the bailee bears the cost of separation and any resulting damage but the property in the goods remains divided.) Because the two qualities of wheat here cannot be separated, B is liable to make good A's loss. There is no automatic equal co-ownership, A does not forfeit his claim as if the wheat were abandoned, and B has no right to retain the mixture merely by giving notice. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q7 D

The act is culpable homicide not amounting to murder. A's blow was struck while he was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation — B's unexpected slap, with no interval to cool down. The first exception to Section 101 reduces what would otherwise be murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder where the offender, on grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation. Provocation is therefore a partial defence that lowers the grade of the offence; it is not a complete justification, so 'no offence' is wrong. The act is also more than negligence, since A consciously struck a hard blow to the head; but the provocation prevents it from being classed as murder. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q8 C

The correct proposition is that every murder is culpable homicide, but every culpable homicide is not murder. Murder (Section 101) is the graver species of the genus culpable homicide (Section 100): it is culpable homicide committed with one of the four specified higher degrees of intention or knowledge. Thus all the ingredients of culpable homicide are present in every murder, plus something more. The converse — that every culpable homicide is murder — is false, because culpable homicide may fall short of murder either because the requisite intention or knowledge is of a lower degree or because one of the exceptions to Section 101 applies. They are not separate, non-overlapping offences, and murder always requires a culpable mental state. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q9 C

This is murder under the fourth clause of Section 101, which covers an act done with the knowledge that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, committed without any excuse for incurring the risk. Firing a loaded firearm into a dense crowd is the classic illustration: the absence of an aim at a specific victim is irrelevant, because the law fastens on the imminent danger and the near certainty of death. It is therefore not reduced to culpable homicide merely because no particular person was targeted, nor is it mere negligence, since the conduct is reckless to the point of knowledge of probable death rather than careless inadvertence. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q10 B

The sudden-fight exception applies only where the death is caused in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel, without premeditation, and without the offender having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner. All these elements must coexist. The rationale is that when two persons fall into a sudden brawl in hot blood, the law treats the killing as less culpable than a calculated murder. A fight planned in advance, or one where the offender chooses his moment, place and weapon, shows premeditation and so cannot attract the exception; and mere mutual dislike, without an actual sudden fight in the heat of passion, is plainly insufficient. The requirement of no undue advantage and no cruelty is essential. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q11 A

This engages the third clause of Section 101. Culpable homicide is murder if it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person, and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. The settled test (as in *Virsa Singh v State of Punjab* under the corresponding old provision) asks only whether the injury was intended and whether, objectively, that injury was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; the absence of an intention to kill is immaterial. If a stab that severs an artery is such an injury, the offence is murder. It is therefore not reduced merely because A meant only grievous hurt, and it is far more than grievous hurt simpliciter. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q12 B

The exception for exceeding the right of private defence applies. Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property, exceeds the power given to him by law and causes the death of the person against whom he is exercising that right, without premeditation and without intending to do more harm than is necessary. A had a genuine right of defence against the assault, but he exceeded it by using lethal force against an unarmed fist attack. The act is therefore brought down from murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It is not a complete defence (so 'no offence' is wrong), the right of private defence can in proper cases extend to causing death, and the conduct is deliberate rather than negligent. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 B

T is married to R, and R is the brother of S (both are children of P and Q). The wife of one's brother is one's sister-in-law, so T is the sister-in-law of S. T is the daughter-in-law of P and Q, not of S, and she is of the same generation as S, which rules out the mother-in-law and cousin relationships. The deduction turns on placing T as R's wife and S as R's sibling. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q14 C

V is a child of R and T (fact 6), and R is a son of P (fact 3). The son of one's son is one's grandson, and since V is male, V is the grandson of P. V cannot be P's son (P's only children are R and S), nor his nephew (V is in the third generation, descended from P), nor his son-in-law (V is a blood descendant, not a spouse of P's child). Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q15 B

Assigning the stated genders: P male, Q female, R male, S female (S must be female because her spouse W is male and the three couples are P–Q, R–T and S–W), T female, W male, U female, V male. The females are Q, S, T and U — four in all — and the males are P, R, W and V. Every member's gender is fixed by the facts, so the count is determinable and equals four. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q16 D

W is married to S. The brother of one's wife is one's brother-in-law; S's brother is R, so R is the brother-in-law of W. P is W's father-in-law, V is W's nephew, and U is W's niece, so none of those fits the brother-in-law relationship. The key step is identifying R as S's only sibling. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q17 C

Falcons drew with Gladiators (clue 2) and lost no match (clue 1), so Falcons beat both Hawks and Ibex; $3+3+1 = 7$, consistent. Hawks lost every match (clue 4), so Gladiators beat Hawks. Ibex lost only to Falcons (clue 3), so Ibex beat both Gladiators and Hawks for 6 points. Gladiators therefore drew Falcons (1), beat Hawks (3) and lost to Ibex (0): total 4 points, with exactly one win, which matches clue 5. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q18 B

Hawks lost all three of their matches (clue 4), collecting 0 points, while every other team won at least once: Falcons 7, Ibex 6, Gladiators 4. With zero points, Hawks are clearly last. The full table therefore reads Falcons 7, Ibex 6, Gladiators 4 and Hawks 0, so Hawks finish bottom by a clear margin of four points, and none of the other three teams, all on positive totals, can occupy last place. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q19 D

The only drawn match in the tournament was Falcons versus Gladiators (clue 2), so Ibex–Gladiators was decisive. Ibex lost only to Falcons (clue 3); therefore Ibex did not lose to Gladiators, which means Ibex won that match. This is confirmed by Gladiators' record of a single win (against Hawks), so their match with Ibex was a loss for them. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q20 D

Clue 2 states expressly that the only drawn match in the entire tournament was Falcons versus Gladiators. Every other match produced a winner: Falcons beat Hawks and Ibex; Ibex beat Gladiators and Hawks; Gladiators beat Hawks. So exactly one of the six matches was drawn, and the other five were decisive. Listing the five decisive results — Falcons over Hawks and Ibex, Ibex over Gladiators and Hawks, and Gladiators over Hawks — confirms that no second draw is possible, so the answer is one. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 C

Compute the percentage rise for each state. Rajasthan: $(1080-900)/900 = 20\%$. Bihar: $(690-600)/600 = 15\%$. Odisha: $(500-400)/400 = 25\%$. Assam: $(300-250)/250 = 20\%$. Kerala fell, so it is not a rise. The largest percentage increase is Odisha's 25%, ahead of Rajasthan and Assam at 20% each and Bihar at 15%. A common error is to compare the absolute rise rather than the percentage rise: Rajasthan added the most person-days (180 lakh), yet because its base of 900 was so large, its percentage growth was smaller than Odisha's, which grew on a base of only 400. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q22 A

Comparing FY24 and FY25 for each state, four states rose: Rajasthan 900→1080, Bihar 600→690, Odisha 400→500 and Assam 250→300. Only Kerala fell, from 300 lakh person-days to 270 lakh person-days, a decline of 30 lakh person-days (10%). The remaining four states each posted a clear year-on-year rise, so no state besides Kerala fell, which is why the option 'none of them' is also incorrect. Checking the direction of change for every pair of figures is the safest way to avoid being misled by a single declining entry. Hence Kerala is the sole state showing a decline. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q23 A

Rajasthan's person-days rose from 900 lakh in FY24 to 1080 lakh in FY25. The absolute increase is $1080 - 900 = 180$ lakh person-days. As a check, 180 is exactly 20% of the FY24 base of 900, the same figure used in the percentage-increase question. The other options correspond to round numbers or to Bihar's rise of 90 lakh, and none of them matches Rajasthan's true change of 180 lakh person-days, so careful subtraction of the two columns is essential. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q24 D

In FY25, Bihar generated 690 lakh person-days and Rajasthan 1080 lakh person-days. The ratio is $690/1080 = 0.6389$, which is about 63.9%, i.e. approximately 64%. So Bihar's FY25 figure is close to two-thirds of Rajasthan's. The nearest option to the computed 63.9% is 64%; the figures 58%, 70% and 75% are each too far from the true ratio to be correct, so estimating 690 as roughly two-thirds of 1080 quickly points to the right choice. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q25 D

FY24 total = $900 + 600 + 400 + 300 + 250 = 2450$ lakh person-days. FY25 total = $1080 + 690 + 500 + 270 + 300 = 2840$ lakh person-days. Increase = $2840 - 2450 = 390$. Percentage increase = $390/2450 = 0.159$, about 15.9%, i.e. approximately 16%. Note that you must sum the actual figures and then take the percentage of the FY24 total; averaging the five individual state percentages would give a different and incorrect answer, since the states differ greatly in size. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q26 D

Reading the allocation column, the figures are Water & Sanitation ₹600 Cr, Roads & Transport ₹500 Cr, Health ₹360 Cr, Education ₹320 Cr and Solid Waste ₹220 Cr. The largest of these is ₹600 Cr, allocated to Water & Sanitation, which also carries the highest share of the total at 30%. Roads & Transport is second at ₹500 crore, followed by Health, Education and Solid Waste in descending order, so Water & Sanitation is unambiguously the single largest allocation in the budget, whether judged by rupee value or by percentage share. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q27 A

Health is allocated ₹360 crore and Solid Waste ₹220 crore. The difference is $360 - 220 = ₹140$ crore. So Health receives ₹140 crore more than Solid Waste. You can cross-check using the share column: Health's 18% minus Solid Waste's 11% is 7% of the total budget, and 7% of ₹2,000 crore is exactly ₹140 crore, confirming the rupee computation and ruling out the distractor figures of 120, 160 and 180. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q28 A

Roads & Transport receives ₹500 crore and Solid Waste ₹220 crore. The ratio is $500/220 = 2.27$, which rounds to approximately 2.3 times. As a check, multiplying 220 by 2.3 gives 506, very near the ₹500 crore Roads & Transport figure, whereas the other options 1.8, 2.0 and 2.6 give 396, 440 and 572 respectively, all noticeably further from ₹500 crore than 2.3 is. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q29 D

Education's current allocation is ₹320 crore. A 25% increase adds $0.25 \times 320 = ₹80$ crore, giving $320 + 80 = ₹400$ crore. So the new allocation is ₹400 crore. The distractors are designed to catch errors: ₹360 and ₹380 crore understate the increase, while ₹420 crore would correspond to a rise of about 31% rather than the 25% the question specifies, so only ₹400 crore is consistent with a quarter being added. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q30 C

Their shares can be added directly: Water & Sanitation 30% and Health 18% give $30 + 18 = 48\%$. Equivalently, $(600 + 360)/2000 = 960/2000 = 0.48 = 48\%$. So together they take just under half the budget. The other options arise from combining the wrong pair of departments or from misreading the share column; only the sum of the 30% and 18% shares of Water & Sanitation and Health produces 48%, so identifying the correct two rows is the key step. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

SECTION D – RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 A

Meera's grandfather's only son is Meera's father. The son of Meera's father is Meera's brother. Hence the man in the photograph is Meera's brother. (If the grandfather had more than one son the answer could differ, but 'only son' fixes him as the father.) The relationship chain runs grandfather to his only son, who must be Meera's father, and then to that son's son, who is therefore Meera's brother, which rules out the cousin, uncle and father options. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q32 B

Starting north 4 km takes him to a point 4 km north. Turning right (now facing east) he goes 3 km east. Turning right again (now facing south) he goes 4 km south, cancelling the original northward 4 km. He ends 3 km due east of the start, so the straight-line distance is 3 km. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q33 C

From 'All pens are books', it is certain that some books are pens (conversion of a universal affirmative gives a valid particular), so II follows. 'Some books are red' does not tell us that the red books are among the pens, so 'Some pens are red' is only a possibility, not a certainty; I does not follow. Hence only II follows. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q34 B

Each letter is shifted one place forward in the alphabet: F→G, R→S, O→P, G→H gives GSPH. Applying the same +1 shift to BIRD: B→C, I→J, R→S, D→E gives CJSE. The wrong options fail because they either shift some letters by the wrong amount or move in the wrong direction; only a uniform forward shift of exactly one place is consistent with the FROG→GSPH key, so CJSE is the only possible code for BIRD. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q35 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 $30 + 12 = 42$. Equivalently the terms are $n(n+1)$: $1 \cdot 2$, $2 \cdot 3$, $3 \cdot 4$, $4 \cdot 5$, $5 \cdot 6$ and then $6 \cdot 7 = 42$. The incorrect options ignore the steadily growing gap between consecutive terms, which rules out any constant difference and confirms the product pattern $n(n+1)$. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q36 C

The numbers 8, 27, 64 and 125 are the perfect cubes of 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. 100 is a perfect square (10^2) but not a perfect cube, so it does not fit the pattern and is the odd one out. Recognising the sequence of consecutive cubes is the key step; a candidate who treats the list as random numbers will easily miss that 100 alone breaks the cube pattern shared by the other four. Hence (C) is the correct answer.