

ANSWER KEY — 16 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B
The promise is enforceable under Section 25(2), which makes valid a promise to compensate, wholly or in part, a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor. A voluntarily returned the lost wallet, and B's later written promise to pay him for that service falls squarely within the exception, so no fresh consideration is needed. The objection that past consideration is never recognised is wrong in Indian law, which (unlike English law) accepts past consideration; and the absence of consideration at the moment of promising is precisely what Section 25(2) excuses. Proof of monetary loss is not required, because the exception turns on the prior voluntary act, not on any loss suffered by the promisee. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q2 B
The correct statement is that consideration need not be adequate so long as some real consideration exists. Explanation 2 to Section 25 makes clear that an agreement is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate; adequacy goes only to the question of whether consent was freely given. The law therefore does not require courts to police the fairness of a bargain. The claim that consideration must always be adequate is wrong; the claim that it must move only from the promisee is contradicted by Section 2(d), which allows it to move from 'any other person'; and the claim that an agreement without consideration is always valid ignores the general rule in Section 25 that such agreements are void save for the stated exceptions. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q3 C
Section 2(d) permits consideration to move 'from the promisee or any other person'. The practical consequence, recognised in Chinnaya v Ramayya, is that a stranger to the consideration is not disabled from suing, provided he is a party to the contract. The option stating that consideration must move only from the promisee misreads the section. The option that consideration is not required at all is wrong, since Indian law retains the doctrine subject only to the Section 25 exceptions. The last option confuses two distinct ideas: a stranger to the consideration may sue, but a stranger to the contract generally may not, because of the separate doctrine of privity. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q4 D
This falls within Section 25(1), under which an agreement made without consideration is valid if it is expressed in writing, registered, and made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other. All three conditions — writing, registration and a near relationship animated by natural love and affection — are satisfied here, so the promise binds the elder brother despite the absence of consideration. The option denying that any gift-like promise can ever be enforced overlooks this very exception. The requirement that the younger brother give something in return would reintroduce consideration, which Section 25(1) expressly dispenses with when its conditions are met. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q5 B
Section 25(3) provides that a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law of limitation, is valid without fresh consideration. A's signed written promise to pay the time-barred debt therefore binds him. The option that a time-barred debt can never be revived ignores this exception. The requirement of an oral promise before two witnesses is invented; the statute requires writing and a signature, not oral attestation. And the disappearance of the original consideration is immaterial, because Section 25(3) dispenses with the need for any fresh consideration altogether. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q6 A

The governing idea is the doctrine of privity of contract: only a party to a contract may sue upon it. Here the contract is between A and B; C, though the intended beneficiary, is a stranger to that contract and so generally cannot sue, notwithstanding that consideration moved to B. The option saying privity has been abolished is wrong — privity remains the rule, subject to recognised exceptions such as trusts or family arrangements. The option denying any suit because consideration moved from a third person confuses privity of consideration (which Indian law relaxes) with privity of contract. And A, being a party, can certainly sue B; the fact that the consideration came from A poses no bar at all. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q7 B

A has committed theft. Although A owns the watch, B held it in lawful possession as a pledgee, entitled to retain it until the loan was repaid. By dishonestly moving it out of B's possession without consent, A caused wrongful loss to B and so satisfied every ingredient of Section 303. The principle that even an owner may steal his own property from one lawfully entitled to possess it is well settled. The claim that an owner can never commit theft of his own goods is therefore wrong, as is the suggestion that B had no real possession — a pledgee's possession is precisely what the law protects. A's intention regarding repayment is irrelevant once the dishonest taking from lawful possession is established. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q8 C

Permanent retention is not an ingredient of theft. The offence is complete once movable property is dishonestly moved out of another's possession without consent; the law does not require that the taker mean to keep it for ever, because even a temporary deprivation can be wrongful loss. The other three options each state a genuine ingredient: a dishonest intention, a moving of the property out of another's possession, the absence of consent, and that the property be movable at the time of the taking. The question asks for the proposition that is NOT required, and the supposed need for permanent deprivation is the classic distractor that an intending candidate must reject. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q9 D

A standing tree is attached to the earth and is therefore immovable property, which cannot be stolen while it remains so attached. The moment the tree is severed from the earth it becomes movable property and is thereafter capable of being the subject of theft. Hence the correct statement is that the tree becomes stealable only once severed. The option that a standing tree is movable is wrong, since growing trees are expressly treated as attached to the earth. The option that the tree can never be stolen ignores the change of character on severance, and the suggestion that cutting transfers ownership to the cutter is simply not the law — severing another's tree dishonestly and removing it is theft. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q10 C

There is no theft, because the taking was with B's consent. Section 303 requires that the property be taken without the consent of the person in possession; here B freely lent the bicycle to A, so the essential ingredient of absence of consent is missing. The fact that A held the bicycle for some hours is immaterial once consent is present. The notion that using another's property without payment is 'always theft' is wrong, both because consent defeats the charge and because mere non-payment is not the test. The suggestion that a bicycle is attached to the earth is absurd — a bicycle is plainly movable; the decisive point is simply that B consented. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q11 C

There is no theft, because A lacked the dishonest intention that Section 303 requires. 'Dishonestly' means acting with intent to cause wrongful gain or wrongful loss; a person who honestly and reasonably believes the article to be his own intends neither, and so the mental element of theft is absent. That A physically moved another's property is not enough, since the guilty intent is missing. The claim that a mistaken belief is never a defence is wrong: a genuine claim of right negatives dishonesty. And the value of the article is irrelevant — even a trifling thing can be stolen — so the umbrella's small worth neither creates nor excuses the offence; the decisive factor is the honest belief. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q12 C

A is guilty of theft. Because 'dishonestly' includes causing wrongful loss, and even a temporary deprivation of property is wrongful loss, an intention to deprive the owner only for a time is enough; permanent deprivation is not required. By moving the motorcycle out of B's possession without consent and with that dishonest intent, A completed the offence. The option requiring an intention to keep the property permanently misstates the law. The notion that a joyride is only a civil wrong ignores the wrongful loss caused to the owner. And liability does not depend on the vehicle being damaged or unrecovered — the offence is complete at the moment of the dishonest moving, whatever happens to the property afterwards. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 C

From clues 1 and 2, since A sits immediately to the right of C, C cannot be at the right end, so C is at the left end and E at the right end. Clues 2 to 5 then give a chain from the left: C, A, F, B, H occupy positions one to five. The person immediately to the left of H is therefore B. The full order, completed by clue 6, is C, A, F, B, H, D, G, E, which confirms that B sits directly to the left of H. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q14 A

The complete left-to-right arrangement is C, A, F, B, H, D, G, E. A occupies the second position and D the sixth. The persons seated between them are F, B and H, which is three persons. Counting the seats strictly between A's position and D's position gives positions three, four and five, again three persons, so the answer is three. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q15 C

Clue 1 fixes C and E at the two extreme ends, and the worked-out order C, A, F, B, H, D, G, E places C at the left end and E at the right end. Of the four names offered, only C is at an extreme end; F, G and H all sit at interior positions (third, seventh and fifth respectively), so C is the one person here seated at an end of the row. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q16 A

In the original order C, A, F, B, H, D, G, E, D is sixth and G seventh. If D and G interchange, D moves to the seventh position and G to the sixth. The person to the immediate right of the seventh seat is the occupant of the eighth seat, who is E. Hence after the swap E sits immediately to the right of D. Since D is no longer at an end, there is indeed a neighbour to its right, so 'no one' is incorrect. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q17 B

From clue 1, R is heavier than P, and P is heavier than T. From clue 2, T is heavier than Q, and from clue 3, Q is heavier than S. Linking these gives the single chain R is heavier than P, which is heavier than T, which is heavier than Q, which is heavier than S. Nothing is stated to be heavier than R, so R stands at the top of the order and is the heaviest parcel of the five. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q18 A

Arranging the parcels from the clues produces the order, heaviest to lightest, of R, P, T, Q and S. Clue 3 places S below Q, and since Q is already shown to be lighter than T, P and R, nothing is lighter than S. S therefore sits at the bottom of the order and is the lightest of the five parcels, while R is the heaviest. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q19 B

The full order from heaviest to lightest is R, P, T, Q, S. Counting down from the heaviest, R is first, P is second and T is third. The parcel that occupies the exact middle of the five-parcel ordering is therefore T, which has two parcels heavier than it (R and P) and two parcels lighter than it (Q and S). Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q20 D

The established order is R, P, T, Q, S from heaviest to lightest. U is said to be lighter than R but heavier than P, so U slots in between R and P. That places U immediately below R and above P, making U the second heaviest of the now six parcels. U cannot be the heaviest, since R is still above it, and it is plainly far from the lightest. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 D

Work out the percentage rise for each crop. Rice: $(138-120)/120 = 15\%$. Wheat: $(121-110)/110 = 10\%$. Maize: $(42-35)/35 = 20\%$. Oilseeds: $(50-40)/40 = 25\%$. Pulses fell, so it shows no increase. The largest percentage increase is Oilseeds at 25%, ahead of Maize at 20%, Rice at 15% and Wheat at 10%. Note that the crop with the biggest absolute rise (Rice, up 18 MT) is not the one with the biggest percentage rise, because Rice grows on a much larger base. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q22 C

Comparing the two columns, four crops rose: Rice 120 to 138, Wheat 110 to 121, Maize 35 to 42 and Oilseeds 40 to 50. Only Pulses fell, from 28 MT to 25 MT, a decline of 3 MT (about 10.7 per cent). Pulses is therefore the single crop showing a decline, which is why the option 'none of them' is also incorrect. Checking the direction of change for every crop, rather than assuming all rose, is the safe way to answer. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q23 B

Rice production rose from 120 MT in 2023-24 to 138 MT in 2024-25. The absolute increase is $138 - 120 = 18$ MT. As a check, 18 is 15 per cent of the base of 120, which matches the percentage increase computed for Rice elsewhere. The other options correspond to round numbers or to other crops' changes and do not match Rice's actual rise of 18 million tonnes, so careful subtraction of the two Rice figures is what is required here. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q24 B

In 2024-25, Maize production was 42 MT and Rice production was 138 MT. The ratio is $42/138 = 0.304$, which is about 30.4 per cent, i.e. approximately 30 per cent. So Maize output was a little under one-third of Rice output that year. The other options, 25, 35 and 40 per cent, are each too far from the computed ratio; estimating 42 as roughly 30 per cent of 138 quickly points to the correct answer. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q25 D

The 2023-24 total is $120 + 110 + 35 + 28 + 40 = 333$ MT. The 2024-25 total is $138 + 121 + 42 + 25 + 50 = 376$ MT. The increase is $376 - 333 = 43$ MT. As a percentage of the earlier total, that is $43/333 = 0.129$, about 12.9 per cent, i.e. approximately 13 per cent. Note that the totals must be summed and then compared; averaging the individual crop percentages would give a different and incorrect figure, because the crops differ greatly in size. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q26 B

Add the four monthly figures for each city. City W: $500 + 700 + 600 + 300 = 2100$ mm. City X: $100 + 150 + 200 + 150 = 600$ mm. City Y: $200 + 250 + 200 + 150 = 800$ mm. City Z: $300 + 350 + 300 + 250 = 1200$ mm. The highest total is City W's 2100 mm, well ahead of Z's 1200 mm, Y's 800 mm and X's 600 mm, so City W received the most rain over the season. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q27 D

City Z's monthly figures are 300, 350, 300 and 250 mm, which sum to 1200 mm over the four months. The average is the total divided by the number of months, $1200/4 = 300$ mm. The distractors arise from common slips, such as dividing by the wrong number of months or misreading a figure, but the correct four-month average for City Z is 300 mm. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q28 D

City W's monthly rainfall figures are June 500 mm, July 700 mm, August 600 mm and September 300 mm. The largest of these is 700 mm, which fell in July. So City W's wettest month of the season was July, with August second at 600 mm and September the driest at 300 mm; reading across City W's row and picking the maximum gives July. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q29 A

City Y's total is $200 + 250 + 200 + 150 = 800$ mm, and City X's total is $100 + 150 + 200 + 150 = 600$ mm. The ratio is $800/600 = 1.33$. So City Y received about one and a third times as much rain as City X over the season. The other options, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0, do not match the computed ratio; dividing the two totals directly gives approximately 1.33. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q30 A

Read down the September column for the four cities: City W 300 mm, City X 150 mm, City Y 150 mm and City Z 250 mm. Adding these gives $300 + 150 + 150 + 250 = 850$ mm. So the four cities together received 850 mm of rain in September. The distractor figures come from omitting one city or misreading a value, but the correct combined September total is 850 mm. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 D

B is the daughter of C, so C is B's parent. A is the brother of B, which means A and B share the same parents; therefore A is also a child of C. Since A is described as a brother, A is male, and the son of C. He cannot be C's brother, father or nephew, because he belongs to the generation of C's children, so 'son' is the only relationship consistent with the facts given. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q32 A

The man starts by facing south. When he turns left while facing south he comes to face east, and he walks 10 metres in that direction. When he turns left again while facing east, he comes to face north. The question asks only for the direction he is now facing, which is north; the distances walked do not affect the final facing direction, which is fixed entirely by the two left turns. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q33 D

From 'All roses are flowers', it follows by conversion that some flowers are roses, so conclusion II is valid. Conclusion I, that some roses fade quickly, does not follow: although some flowers fade quickly, those fading flowers need not be among the roses, so it is only a possibility and not a certainty. Because II is certain and I is not, only conclusion II follows from the two statements. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q34 C

Each letter of the word is shifted two places forward in the alphabet: T becomes V, E becomes G, A becomes C, C becomes E, H becomes J, E becomes G and R becomes T, giving VGCEJGT. Applying the same plus-two shift to STUDENT: S to U, T to V, U to W, D to F, E to G, N to P and T to V, which produces UVWFGPV. The other options use a wrong shift on one or more letters. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q35 A

Each term of the series is obtained by doubling the previous term and adding one: $3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$, $7 \times 2 + 1 = 15$, $15 \times 2 + 1 = 31$ and $31 \times 2 + 1 = 63$. Continuing the same rule, $63 \times 2 + 1 = 127$, so the next term is 127. The wrong options break the doubling-and-adding-one pattern, which is the single consistent rule running through the whole series. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q36 A

The relationship in the first pair is that of a professional to the person he serves: a doctor treats a patient. Carrying the same relationship across, a lawyer serves and represents a client, so 'client' completes the analogy. A judge presides over, rather than is served by, a lawyer; a court is the place of work; and a case is the matter handled. Only 'client' mirrors the professional-and-the-person-served relationship of doctor and patient. Hence (A) is the correct answer.