

ANSWER KEY — 17 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 C
The contract is contingent on the ship returning by the agreed date, an uncertain future event collateral to the contract. Under Section 32 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contingent contract dependent on the happening of an uncertain event becomes void when that event becomes impossible. Once the Meghna sinks and can never return, the contingency can never be fulfilled, so the agreement to pay Rs. 2,00,000 becomes void — not voidable, not merely suspended. There is no surviving obligation to compensate, because payment was always conditional on the ship's safe return, which is now impossible. Hence (C) is correct.

Q2 A
The contract is to sell the house if Chitra does NOT get a transfer — a contract contingent on an event (the transfer) not happening, governed by Section 33. Such a contract may be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible. By resigning, Chitra performs an act that, under Section 34, renders the transfer impossible within any definite time. The contingency on which Dev's right depended is therefore satisfied, and the contract may now be enforced. The six-month period and any question of dishonest motive are irrelevant once impossibility is established. Hence (A) is correct.

Q3 D
A contingent contract dependent on an uncertain event CANNOT be enforced until that event actually happens (Section 32); it certainly cannot be enforced before the event. The statement in option (D) therefore misstates the law and is the incorrect one — which is what the question asks for. Insurance is indeed a standard example; the event must be collateral, not the performance itself; and an act contingent on an impossible event is void under Section 36. Those three statements are all accurate. Hence (D) is correct.

Q4 B
The defining difference is the role of the uncertain event. In a contingent contract the uncertain event is collateral to a genuine underlying transaction (for example, the insured event in an insurance policy), whereas in a wager the uncertain event is itself the entire and only subject of the bargain, with neither party having any other interest. Option (B) captures this. Contingent contracts are valid and enforceable, not void; both kinds of agreement involve consideration; and neither needs compulsory registration. Hence (B) is correct.

Q5 A
Ishan's promise to pay is contingent on the uncertain event of Jaya's appeal succeeding. When the High Court dismisses the appeal for default, success of the appeal becomes impossible. Under Section 32, a contingent contract dependent on an uncertain event becomes void if that event becomes impossible. The promise to pay therefore falls away; dismissal 'for default' still means the appeal has not and now cannot succeed. The contract is not merely suspended pending a review petition, nor does Ishan's assumption of risk revive an impossible contingency. Hence (A) is correct.

Q6 C
Option (C) reproduces the statutory test in Section 34: where the future event is the manner in which a person will act at an unspecified time, that event is deemed impossible when the person does any act that renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time. The trigger is a concrete act making future performance impossible, not a mere announcement, the lapse of a reasonable period, or a judicial finding of commercial impracticability. Those alternatives describe different (and incorrect) tests. Hence (C) is correct.

Q7 B
Under Section 61 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the gist of criminal conspiracy is the agreement itself. Where the object of the agreement is the commission of an offence — here, robbery — the bare agreement is punishable as a criminal conspiracy even if no further act is done in furtherance of it. The proviso requiring an additional overt act applies only when the object is merely illegal but not itself an offence. Since robbery is an offence, the three are liable the moment they agree; no assembled weapons or completed taking is needed. Hence (B) is correct.

Q8 D

Diverting rainwater onto a neighbour's field is a civil wrong but not itself an offence. Under the proviso to Section 61, BNS, where the object of the agreement is illegal but does not amount to an offence, the agreement is a criminal conspiracy only if some act besides the agreement is done by one or more parties in pursuance of it. The two neighbours have done nothing further, so the offence is not yet complete. They are not automatically guilty on agreement, nor are they wholly immune, nor does liability turn on proof of financial loss. Hence (D) is correct.

Q9 C

The 'gist' or essence of criminal conspiracy under Section 61, BNS, is the agreement itself — the meeting of minds of two or more persons upon a common unlawful object. Completion of the object is not required (a conspiracy is punishable even if nothing results); the use of illegal means is relevant only within an agreement, not in isolation; and there is no requirement of four persons — two suffice. Option (C) alone states the core of the offence. Hence (C) is correct.

Q10 A

Option (A) is the INCORRECT statement and therefore the answer. The law does not require that every conspirator personally know all the others or every detail of the plan; a single broad conspiracy may be carried out through many acts by different members, each aware only of his part. The other three statements are accurate: a conspiracy to commit an offence is punishable without any overt act; the illegal act may be the ultimate or merely an incidental object; and where the object is only illegal, an extra act is required. Hence (A) is correct.

Q11 D

Conspiracy requires a genuine agreement — a true meeting of two or more minds. Where B only feigns agreement, secretly intending never to perform and immediately informing the police, the existence of a real meeting of minds becomes doubtful, which makes a conspiracy charge against A difficult to sustain in practice. Option (D) reflects this nuance without overstating it. It is wrong to say flatly that A cannot be liable, or that B's report automatically dissolves any agreement, or that A is necessarily liable only for an attempt. Hence (D) is correct.

Q12 B

In a single conspiracy, once the agreement is established, each conspirator is liable for acts done by the other conspirators in furtherance of the common design — a member need not personally perform every act. P arranging transport and Q bribing an official are acts in furtherance of the shared smuggling object, and R, as a party to that agreement, is liable for them even though he was arrested before playing his own part. His liability is not confined to his specific assigned role, nor defeated by the object remaining incomplete. Hence (B) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 A

Deduction: Priya is on floor 4, left flat (clue 1). Tariq is on floor 6, left (clue 2). Rohan is on floor 1 and on the side opposite Priya, so Rohan is on the right (clue 3). Sara is three floors directly above Rohan in the same column, i.e. floor 4, right flat (clue 4). Qasim is in a right flat on an even floor below floor 4, which can only be floor 2, right (clue 5). Uma is in a right flat on an odd floor strictly between floors 1 and 4, i.e. floor 3, right (clue 6). Sara therefore lives on floor 4 in the right flat. Hence (A) is correct.

Q14 C

Placing all six: Priya floor 4 left, Tariq floor 6 left, Rohan floor 1 right, Sara floor 4 right, Qasim floor 2 right, Uma floor 3 right. Counting the right-flat residents gives Rohan, Sara, Qasim and Uma — four friends — while only Priya and Tariq occupy left flats. So exactly four of the six friends live in right flats. Hence (C) is correct.

Q15 B

Uma lives in the floor-3 right flat. The flat immediately below her in the same vertical column is the floor-2 right flat, which is occupied by Qasim (an even floor, right flat, below Priya's floor). It is not vacant, and neither Rohan (floor 1) nor Sara (floor 4) sits directly below Uma. Therefore Qasim lives immediately below Uma in the same column. Hence (B) is correct.

Q16 D

The occupied flats are: floor 1 right (Rohan), floor 2 right (Qasim), floor 3 right (Uma), floor 4 left (Priya), floor 4 right (Sara) and floor 6 left (Tariq). Checking the options, floor 2 right, floor 4 right and floor 3 right are all occupied. The floor-5 left flat, however, has no resident assigned to it and is therefore vacant. Hence (D) is correct.

Q17 C

Let Bobby = b , so Charu = $2b$ (clue 4). Esha = 1 (clue 3). Aman is prime with Bobby $< \text{Aman} < \text{Charu}$ (clue 1). Testing $b = 2$ gives Charu = 4 and Aman must be a prime strictly between 2 and 4, so Aman = 3. The four known totals are $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$, leaving $20 - 10 = 10$ for Dolly, who is indeed the largest (clue 2). Other values of b fail to give distinct totals with Dolly largest. So Dolly receives ten chocolates. Hence (C) is correct.

Q18 A

From the worked solution Aman = 3, Bobby = 2, Charu = 4, Dolly = 10 and Esha = 1, arrange the five totals in descending order: Dolly (10), Charu (4), Aman (3), Bobby (2) and Esha (1). The largest single share belongs to Dolly, so the second-largest is the next one down, which is Charu's four chocolates. None of the other children occupies the runner-up position. Hence (A) is correct.

Q19 D

The fully determined distribution is Aman = 3, Bobby = 2, Charu = 4, Dolly = 10 and Esha = 1. Dolly receives the most chocolates, ten, while Charu receives four. The positive difference between these two amounts is 10 minus 4, which equals 6. The remaining options of eight, four and seven do not correspond to this subtraction and can be ruled out at once. The required difference is therefore six. Hence (D) is correct.

Q20 B

Listing the five totals in ascending order gives Esha (1), Bobby (2), Aman (3), Charu (4) and Dolly (10). The three children who received the fewest chocolates are therefore Esha, Bobby and Aman, holding one, two and three respectively. Pooling these three smallest shares together yields $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ chocolates in all. Charu and Dolly, who hold the two largest shares, are excluded from this group. The combined total of the three smallest shares is six. Hence (B) is correct.

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 A

Overseas share is overseas collection divided by worldwide collection. Computing each film: Alpha = 60 divided by 240 = 25%; Bravo = 80 divided by 200 = 40%; Chase = 50 divided by 300 = 16.7%; Dawn = 45 divided by 135 = 33.3%; and Echo = 40 divided by 200 = 20%. Comparing these figures, Bravo's 40% is clearly the highest, ahead of Dawn's 33.3% and all the rest. Bravo therefore drew the largest proportion of its worldwide earnings from overseas. Hence (A) is correct.

Q22 C

To find the combined worldwide total, add the worldwide column for all five films: Alpha 240 plus Bravo 200 plus Chase 300 plus Dawn 135 plus Echo 200. Adding step by step: $240 + 200 = 440$; $440 + 300 = 740$; $740 + 135 = 875$; and $875 + 200 = 1,075$. The total worldwide collection of the five films is therefore Rs. 1,075 crore, which matches option (C) exactly and none of the other figures offered. Hence (C) is correct.

Q23 B

Chase's domestic collection is Rs. 250 crore while Alpha's is Rs. 180 crore. The amount by which Chase exceeds Alpha is 250 minus 180, which equals 70 crore. To express this as a percentage of Alpha's figure, divide by Alpha's collection: 70 divided by 180 = 0.3889, which is 38.9% when rounded to one decimal place. The other options arise from incorrect bases or arithmetic. Chase's domestic collection thus exceeds Alpha's by about 38.9%. Hence (B) is correct.

Q24 D

A film earns exactly one-third of its worldwide total from overseas when overseas divided by worldwide equals one-third. Testing each film: Dawn has overseas 45 and worldwide 135, and 45 divided by 135 equals one-third exactly. Checking the others — Alpha 25%, Echo 20% and Bravo 40% — none equals one-third, which is about 33.3%. Only Dawn satisfies the condition precisely, so it is the film that earned a third of its worldwide collection abroad. Hence (D) is correct.

Q25 C

The ratio asked for is Echo's domestic collection to its overseas collection. Echo earned Rs. 160 crore at home and Rs. 40 crore overseas, giving 160 to 40. To simplify, divide both terms by their highest common factor, 40, which gives 4 to 1. The other ratios offered — 3 to 1, 5 to 2 and 2 to 1 — do not reduce from 160 to 40. The simplest form of Echo's domestic-to-overseas ratio is therefore 4 : 1. Hence (C) is correct.

Q26 A

The year-on-year growth percentages are given directly in the final column: City P 25%, City Q 20%, City R 10%, City S 30% and City T 20%. Comparing them, City S shows the largest percentage rise at 30%, climbing from 10 to 13 lakh passengers per day. Although City P also grew strongly, its 25% is below City S's 30%. City S therefore recorded the highest percentage growth in average daily ridership between 2024 and 2025. Hence (A) is correct.

Q27 D

To obtain the total 2025 ridership, add the 2025 column for all five cities: City P 25 plus City Q 18 plus City R 44 plus City S 13 plus City T 30. Adding step by step: $25 + 18 = 43$; $43 + 44 = 87$; $87 + 13 = 100$; and $100 + 30 = 130$. The combined average daily ridership across the five cities in 2025 is therefore 130 lakh passengers per day, matching option (D) precisely. Hence (D) is correct.

Q28 B

Read off the 2025 figures: City R carried 44 lakh passengers per day and City T carried 30 lakh per day. The amount by which City R exceeded City T is found by subtraction: 44 minus 30 equals 14 lakh per day. The other options of 12, 16 and 10 lakh do not match this difference. So in 2025 City R's average daily ridership was greater than City T's by 14 lakh passengers per day. Hence (B) is correct.

Q29 A

In 2024 City P recorded 20 lakh passengers per day while City R recorded 40 lakh per day. The fraction of City R's ridership that City P represented is 20 divided by 40, which simplifies to one-half. The alternative fractions offered — two-fifths, one-third and three-fifths — do not equal 20 over 40. City P's 2024 ridership was therefore exactly one-half of City R's ridership for the same year. Hence (A) is correct.

Q30 C

City S's 2025 ridership is 13 lakh per day, and its 2025 growth rate was 30%. Applying the same 30% growth for 2026 means multiplying by 1.30: 13 times 1.30 = 16.9 lakh per day. Equivalently, 30% of 13 is 3.9, and 13 plus 3.9 equals 16.9. The other figures of 15.6, 16.0 and 17.3 lakh arise from wrong rates or rounding. Maintaining its 2025 growth, City S would reach 16.9 lakh passengers per day in 2026. Hence (C) is correct.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 B

Reena says the man's mother is 'the only daughter of my father'. Since Reena is her father's only daughter, that only daughter is Reena herself. Therefore the man's mother is Reena, which means Reena is the mother of the man being pointed at. The other options — sister, aunt or grandmother — would require a different relationship between Reena and the man's mother, which the clue rules out. So Reena is the man's mother. Hence (B) is correct.

Q32 D

Trace each leg of the walk. He first goes 4 km north. Turning right faces him east, and he walks 3 km east. Turning right again faces him south, and he walks 4 km south. The 4 km north and the 4 km south exactly cancel one another, leaving only the 3 km travelled eastwards. His net displacement from the start is therefore 3 km due east, not north or north-east. So he ends up 3 km east of the starting point. Hence (D) is correct.

Q33 A

From the premises 'All pens are books' and 'All books are tools', chaining the two gives 'All pens are tools', so conclusion (I) follows directly. Because every pen is now a tool, there must exist tools that are pens, which makes 'Some tools are pens' — conclusion (II) — a valid immediate inference, being the converse of an all-statement. Both conclusions are therefore logically valid. So both I and II follow. Hence (A) is correct.

Q34 C

The code simply replaces each letter with its serial position in the English alphabet. This is confirmed by the examples: C-A-T becomes 3-1-20 and D-O-G becomes 4-15-7. Applying the same rule to BED, B is the 2nd letter, E is the 5th letter and D is the 4th letter, giving the code 2-5-4. The other options merely jumble these positions. So 'BED' is correctly written as 2-5-4 in this code. Hence (C) is correct.

Q35 B

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. These differences are the successive odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, so the next difference must be 11. Adding this to the last term gives 27 plus 11 = 38. The other options do not fit this pattern of growing odd gaps. So the next number in the series is 38. Hence (B) is correct.

Q36 D

Take the cost price as 100 for convenience. Marking up by 40% gives a marked price of 140. A 25% discount on 140 reduces it by 35, so the selling price is 140 minus 35 = 105. Comparing selling price with cost, the gain is 105 minus 100 = 5 on a cost of 100, which is a profit of 5%. The discount does not wipe out the margin entirely. So the shopkeeper makes a profit of 5%. Hence (D) is correct.

Q37 A

The analogy links a professional with the place where that professional characteristically works. A doctor works in a hospital; applying the same relationship, a teacher characteristically works in a school. The other options break the relationship: a student is the person taught, a book is a tool, and a lesson is the activity, none of which is a workplace. The word that completes the analogy as 'hospital' did is therefore 'school'. Hence (A) is correct.

Q38 C

First convert the speed into metres per second: 54 km/h times 5/18 = 15 m/s. To cross a pole, which has negligible width, the train must travel a distance equal to its own length, namely 150 metres. Time taken equals distance divided by speed, so 150 divided by 15 = 10 seconds. The other options arise from using the wrong conversion or distance. The train therefore takes 10 seconds to cross the pole. Hence (C) is correct.

Q39 B

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, empowering a citizen to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of fundamental rights through writs. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar called it the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution. Article 19 deals with freedoms, Article 21 with life and liberty, and Article 14 with equality, but none of these is the remedies provision. The correct Article is therefore 32. Hence (B) is correct.

Q40 D

Article 72 of the Constitution confers on the President of India the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remissions of punishment, and to suspend, remit or commute sentences, for offences against laws made by the Union. A roughly parallel power is given to the Governor under Article 161 for State law, but Article 72 specifically names the President. Neither the Chief Justice nor the Prime Minister holds this power. The correct authority is the President of India. Hence (D) is correct.