

ANSWER KEY — 18 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING
Q1 A

The correct answer is option (A). The master is liable for a wrongful and unauthorised MODE of doing an authorised act. Delivering parcels was authorised; the forbidden shortcut was merely a prohibited manner of carrying out that very task, so the act stayed within the course of employment. Disobedience of an instruction (option (B)) does NOT by itself take the servant outside employment — a prohibition limiting the *manner* of work does not narrow its *sphere*. The control argument (C) is irrelevant once the relationship and connection to assigned work are established. Training failure (D) describes direct, not vicarious, liability and is not required. The classic authority is *Limpus v London General Omnibus Co.*, where a driver who disobeyed orders not to obstruct rival buses still rendered his employer liable. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q2 B

The incorrect statement is option (B), which the question asks you to identify. A servant who embarks on a 'frolic of his own' — a pursuit wholly unconnected with the employment — takes himself OUTSIDE the course of employment, and the master is therefore NOT liable. The fact that he is nominally 'on duty' time-wise does not create liability; what matters is the connection between the act and the assigned work. Option (A) is correct: the independent-contractor exception is well established. Option (C) is correct, following *Lloyd v Grace, Smith & Co.*, where a firm was liable for its clerk's fraud. Option (D) correctly states the underlying maxim. Hence option (B) is the false statement. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q3 C

The best answer is option (C). The decisive test is control: a servant is controlled both as to what is done and the manner of doing it. A visiting consultant who attends on his own terms and exercises independent professional judgment looks like an independent contractor, for whose torts the master is generally not liable. Option (A) overstates the law — mere presence on premises does not make one a servant. Option (B) confuses the contractual route of admission with the control test that governs vicarious liability. Option (D) is simply wrong: there is no blanket statutory immunity for hospitals. Note that modern courts sometimes find hospitals liable on the separate ground of a non-delegable duty of care, but on the pure master-servant test asked here, independent-contractor status defeats vicarious liability. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q4 D

The governing principle is in option (D). Where a servant commits fraud or even a dishonest act in the course of the very duties entrusted to him — here, receiving deposits at the counter — the master is vicariously liable, following *Lloyd v Grace, Smith & Co.* The criminal character of the act (option (A)) does not defeat liability; an unauthorised wrongful act done while performing authorised work is still within the course of employment. Personal knowledge by a manager (option (B)) describes direct liability and is not a precondition for vicarious liability. Contributory failure by the customer (option (C)) is not made out by merely trusting a bank's own counter staff. The connection between the dishonest act and the assigned task is what fixes the bank with liability. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q5 B

The correct answer is option (B). Bose threw the tool 'for his own amusement', an act wholly disconnected from the roofing task — a classic frolic of his own. An act done purely for the servant's private purposes, bearing no relation to the work entrusted, falls outside the course of employment, so the master is not liable. Option (A) is wrong because mere coincidence of time and place does not establish course of employment; the connection to assigned work is what counts. Option (C) mischaracterises a deliberate, playful act as an inherent occupational risk. Option (D) states a non-existent rule — the number of co-employees is irrelevant. Because the act was a deliberate personal frolic, the employer escapes vicarious liability. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q6 C

The correct answer is option (C). When a servant is lent by a general employer to a temporary one, the question of who is vicariously liable turns on which entity had the right to control the *manner* of doing the particular work at the relevant time, following *Mersey Docks & Harbour Board v Coggins & Griffith*. The burden of shifting liability to the temporary employer is heavy and is decided by control over the detail of the task, not over what is to be done generally. Payment of salary (option (A)) and ownership of the lorry (option (B)) are relevant facts but not decisive; the presumption stays with the general employer unless control has genuinely passed. The livery on the vehicle (option (D)) is a superficial indicator, not the legal test. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q7 D

The correct answer is option (D). Cheating requires a fraudulent or dishonest intention existing AT THE TIME the deceptive inducement is made. Vivek genuinely intended to repay when he borrowed; his later default arose from business losses, not from a deception operative at the moment of borrowing. A subsequent inability to perform a promise made in good faith is a civil breach, not cheating. Option (A) wrongly treats mere non-return of property as the offence, ignoring the mental element. Option (B) is false — non-payment of a debt is not automatically dishonest; many defaults are honest. Option (C) invents a non-existent monetary threshold; cheating under Section 318 has no minimum value. The decisive point is the absence of dishonest intent at inception. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q8 A

The correct answer is option (A). The jeweller made a deliberate false representation (solid gold) which deceived the customer and dishonestly induced him to deliver money — the full gold price — that he would not have parted with had he known the truth. That satisfies the first limb of Section 318: deception plus a dishonest inducement to deliver property. Option (B) is wrong because delivery of an inferior article does not negate the harm of paying a gold price for brass. Option (C) states a false presumption — there is no rule that all jewellery sales are presumptively fraudulent. Option (D) is irrelevant; the victim's failure to test the goods does not excuse a deliberate fraud. The knowing falsehood and resulting payment complete the offence. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q9 C

The correct answer is option (C). In the second form of cheating — intentionally inducing the deceived person to do or omit an act — the section expressly requires that the act or omission causes, or is likely to cause, damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property. This 'damage or harm' element is what distinguishes the second limb from the first. Option (A) is wrong because cheating does not require obtaining immovable property; the first limb concerns 'any property', and the second concerns acts or omissions. Option (B) is incorrect — no prior contract is needed; strangers can be cheated. Option (D) invents a monetary threshold that the section does not contain. Hence the likelihood of damage or harm is the essential ingredient. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q10 D

The best answer is option (D). By his false pretence (a charity receipt) Sameer deceived the woman and dishonestly induced her to execute a deed delivering/transferring her property — her house — to him. That squarely engages the first limb of Section 318: deception leading to a dishonest inducement concerning property. Option (A) is wrong because consent obtained by deception is no true consent; the voluntariness is vitiated by fraud. Option (B) understates the matter — although she was induced to 'do an act' (sign), the act effected a property transfer, so the property limb is the more direct fit. Option (C) misstates the law: a deed procured by fraud is voidable, not unimpeachable. The fraudulent inducement to transfer property is the core of the offence. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q11 A

The correct answer is option (A). The impersonation deceived the examination authority and intentionally induced it to do something it would not have done but for the deception — admit and assess an impostor — and this was likely to cause harm (to the integrity of the examination and to the genuine candidate, whose result was cancelled). That fits the second limb of Section 318: inducing an act or omission with resulting or likely damage or harm. Option (B) wrongly denies harm; cancellation of a result and corruption of a selection process are real harms. Option (C) errs by assuming cheating needs a transfer of property — the second limb concerns acts or omissions, not property. Option (D) is wrong because conduct can attract more than one offence; impersonation can constitute cheating quite apart from any forgery. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q12 B

The correct answer is option (B). The explanation to Section 318 makes clear that a dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of the section. Farah dishonestly hid the pending dispute and falsely asserted clear title, deceiving Gita and inducing her to part with the full price; that satisfies the deception and dishonest-inducement requirements. Option (A) is wrong because deception is not confined to spoken lies — dishonest concealment counts equally. Option (C) invents a precondition of a prior registered agreement, which the section does not require. Option (D) wrongly suggests a buyer's duty to investigate excuses a seller's deliberate fraud; it does not. Hence the concealment is itself deception, completing the offence. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 D

From constraint 3, S is an immediate neighbour of both R and V, which means S sits directly between R and V. The arrangement places R and V on either side of S, so the person between them is S. Constraints about facing direction (2 and 7) confirm R faces the centre while V faces outwards, but the adjacency in clue 3 is what fixes S in the middle position. None of P, U or W is stated to lie between R and V; only S satisfies the 'immediate neighbour of both' condition, so S is the answer. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q14 A

Constraint 1 states that P sits third to the right of Q. 'Third to the right' means that, moving from Q in the rightward direction, P occupies the third seat; therefore exactly two delegates sit between Q and P along that arc. The count of intervening persons is one fewer than the ordinal position, so 'third to the right' yields two people in between. Hence the answer is two. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q15 B

Constraint 4 explicitly states that T faces outwards, i.e. away from the centre. That makes T a certainty. R is fixed facing the centre by constraint 2, so R is excluded. The facing of S and P is not directly pinned by a standalone clue in the way T's is; their directions depend on chained deductions that are not certain on the minimal information given. Because constraint 4 directly and unconditionally fixes T as facing outward, T is the only certain answer among the choices. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q16 C

Constraint 8 says Q and U face the same direction. Therefore, if U faces the centre, Q must also face the centre. The same clue adds that this shared direction is opposite to T's direction, so T would face outward, not the centre — eliminating T. W and V are not tied to U's direction by any clue, so they cannot be compelled. The direct linkage 'Q and U face the same direction' makes Q the person who must face the centre once U does, so Q is the answer. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q17 A

Constraint 3 fixes Firm 7 in April. Constraint 4 requires Firm 2 to be audited in the month immediately after Firm 7, that is, the month following April, which is May. Therefore Firm 2 is audited in May. No other clue overrides this direct chaining, so the placement is certain: April (Firm 7) is immediately followed by May (Firm 2). Hence the answer is May. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q18 B

Constraint 6 states that Firm 4 is not audited in any month adjacent to Firm 7's month. Firm 7 is in April (clue 3), so the months adjacent to April are March and May. Firm 4 therefore cannot be in March (or May). Of the options offered, March is the month forbidden to Firm 4. January, June and July are not adjacent to April and so are not barred by this particular constraint, making March the correct 'cannot' answer. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q19 C

With Firm 7 in April and Firm 2 in May, and Firm 6 placed in January, the remaining firms 1, 3, 4 and 5 occupy February, March, June and July in some order. Constraint 2 requires exactly two audits between Firm 1 and Firm 3, and constraint 1 requires Firm 3 before Firm 5. Testing the open slots, the only consistent assignment that keeps Firm 3 before Firm 5 and respects the gap of two between Firm 1 and Firm 3 places Firm 5 last, in July. Hence Firm 5 is audited in July. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q20 D

The statement that must be true in every valid schedule is that Firm 2 is audited in May. This follows unconditionally from clue 3 (Firm 7 in April) and clue 4 (Firm 2 immediately after Firm 7), so it holds in all arrangements. Firm 6 being in January is only one of two permitted options (January or July) under clue 5, so it is not necessary. Firm 4 in June and Firm 1 before Firm 7 are possible in some schedules but not forced in all. Only the May placement of Firm 2 is invariant. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 B

Add the Q1 2026 column: Aster 15 + Borel 10 + Cygnus 9 + Dorado 9 + Everest 7. Step by step: $15 + 10 = 25$; $25 + 9 = 34$; $34 + 9 = 43$; $43 + 7 = 50$. The five-brand total for Q1 2026 is therefore 50 million units. (For reference, the Q1 2025 total was $12 + 8 + 10 + 6 + 4 = 40$ million.) The answer is 50 million. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q22 C

Compute each brand's YoY growth as $(\text{change} \div 2025 \text{ figure}) \times 100$. Aster: $(15-12)/12 = 25\%$. Borel: $(10-8)/8 = 25\%$. Cygnus: $(9-10)/10 = -10\%$. Dorado: $(9-6)/6 = 50\%$. Everest: $(7-4)/4 = 75\%$. Everest's 75% is the highest of all, beating Dorado's 50%. Hence Everest recorded the highest year-on-year percentage growth. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q23 D

Cygnus's Q1 2025 share = $10/40 = 25\%$. Cygnus's Q1 2026 share = $9/50 = 18\%$. The fall is $25\% - 18\% = 7$ percentage points. Note the distinction between a fall in 'share' (percentage points) and a fall in 'shipments' (which fell only from 10 to 9 units). The market-share decline is 7 percentage points, so that is the answer. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q24 A

First find the combined Q1 2026 shipments of the two brands: Dorado 9 + Everest 7 = 16 million units. Next recall the total Q1 2026 market, which is the sum of all five brands, namely $15 + 10 + 9 + 9 + 7 = 50$ million. The required percentage is the part over the whole, expressed out of a hundred: $(16 \div 50) \times 100$. Since $16 \div 50 = 0.32$, the result is 32%. So Dorado and Everest together accounted for 32% of the Q1 2026 market. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q25 C

Aster's Q1 2026 shipments = 15 million. Total Q1 2025 shipments = 40 million. The ratio is 15 : 40, which simplifies by dividing both by 5 to give 3 : 8. Checking the alternatives: 3 : 10 would be 12 : 40, 2 : 5 would be 16 : 40, and 1 : 3 \approx 13.3 : 40 — none matches 15 : 40. The correct simplified ratio is 3 : 8. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q26 D

Add each student's four marks. Isha: $80+70+60+90 = 300$. Jatin: $55+65+75+45 = 240$. Kavya: $90+85+80+65 = 320$. Lokesh: $35+50+45+30 = 160$. Mira: $60+40+70+80 = 250$. The highest aggregate is Kavya's 320, ahead of Isha's 300. Therefore Kavya scored the highest aggregate across the four subjects. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q27 A

The subject average is the mean of the five students' Chemistry marks. List them first: Isha 60, Jatin 75, Kavya 80, Lokesh 45, Mira 70. Now add them in steps to avoid slips: $60 + 75 = 135$; $135 + 80 = 215$; $215 + 45 = 260$; $260 + 70 = 330$. There are five students, so divide the total by five: $330 \div 5 = 66$. Note this is the mean across students for one subject, not a single student's average. The Chemistry subject average is therefore 66. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q28 B

A student passes all four subjects only if no single mark is below 40. Isha (80,70,60,90) — all at least 40, passes all. Jatin (55,65,75,45) — all at least 40, passes all. Kavya (90,85,80,65) — all at least 40, passes all. Mira (60,40,70,80) — the lowest is exactly 40, and the rule says '40 or more' counts as a pass, so Mira passes all. Lokesh (35,50,45,30) — has 35 and 30, both below 40, so Lokesh fails. Thus Isha, Jatin, Kavya and Mira clear every subject, giving a count of four. Note the borderline trap: Mira's 40 is a pass, not a fail. Hence the answer is four. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q29 D

First compute Isha's aggregate by adding her four subject marks: $80 + 70 = 150$; $150 + 60 = 210$; $210 + 90 = 300$. So her aggregate is 300. The maximum possible is four subjects of 100 each, that is 400. A percentage expresses the score out of the maximum, scaled to a hundred: $(300 \div 400) \times 100$. Since $300 \div 400 = 0.75$, multiplying by 100 gives 75. So Isha scored 75% overall across the four subjects. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q30 A

First add Kavya's four marks: $90 + 85 = 175$; $175 + 80 = 255$; $255 + 65 = 320$, so her aggregate is 320. Next add Jatin's four marks: $55 + 65 = 120$; $120 + 75 = 195$; $195 + 45 = 240$, so his aggregate is 240. The question asks by how much one exceeds the other, which is the difference: $320 - 240 = 80$. So Kavya's aggregate exceeds Jatin's aggregate by 80 marks. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 B

The mother of Neha's father is Neha's grandmother. The only son of that grandmother is Neha's father (since he is the father referred to in the clue). Therefore the man in the photograph is Neha's father. The phrase 'only son of the mother of my father' resolves to the father himself, so the answer is Father. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q32 C

Start facing north, walk 4 km north. Turn right \rightarrow faces east, walk 3 km east. Turn right again \rightarrow faces south, walk 4 km south. The 4 km north and 4 km south cancel out, leaving the man only 3 km to the east of the start. So he is 3 km east of the starting point. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q33 A

From 'All pens are books', it validly follows by conversion that 'Some books are pens', so Conclusion II follows. 'Some books are red' tells us nothing definite about pens, because the red books need not be the ones that are pens; hence 'Some pens are red' is only a possibility, not a certainty, and Conclusion I does not follow. Therefore only Conclusion II follows. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q34 B

First decode the rule from the example. Compare MANGO with NBOHP letter by letter: $M \rightarrow N$, $A \rightarrow B$, $N \rightarrow O$, $G \rightarrow H$, $O \rightarrow P$. Each letter has moved exactly one place forward in the alphabet, so the rule is a simple +1 shift. Now apply the same +1 shift to each letter of APPLE: $A \rightarrow B$, $P \rightarrow Q$, $P \rightarrow Q$, $L \rightarrow M$, $E \rightarrow F$. Stringing these together gives BQQMF. Notice the double P maps to a double Q, a useful check. So APPLE is written as BQQMF. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q35 C

Look at the gaps between consecutive terms rather than the terms themselves. From 3 to 6 is 3; from 6 to 11 is 5; from 11 to 18 is 7; from 18 to 27 is 9. These differences are 3, 5, 7, 9 — consecutive odd numbers rising by 2 each time. The next difference in that sequence must be 11. Adding it to the last given term: $27 + 11 = 38$. The steady pattern of odd-number gaps confirms the answer. So the next term in the series is 38. Hence (C) is the correct answer.