ANSWER KEY — 25 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 A

Under Section 11 read with Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose, a minor's agreement is void ab initio, so the promissory note creates no enforceable obligation against the minor. The estoppel theory fails because the settled rule is that estoppel does not run against a minor who lies about his age — Arnav is not precluded from pleading minority. The 'voidable, avoid within reasonable time' framing is misplaced, since a void agreement is not a valid contract awaiting rescission. The ratification-on-majority theory also fails, because a void agreement cannot be ratified. Equity may at most allow tracing of identifiable property, which is restitution, not recovery on the instrument. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q2 C

The Privy Council in Mohori Bibee settled that an agreement by a minor is void from inception, not voidable. The 'voidable' description wrongly implies a valid contract that one party may rescind, which is not the position. Because no contract exists at all, nothing can be enforceable against the minor, defeating the suggestion that the minor is bound while the adult is not. Equally, nothing 'revives' on majority, since a void agreement cannot be ratified. The only accurate description is that the agreement is void ab initio and unenforceable against the minor. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q3 B

Robes and textbooks suited to a student's condition in life can qualify as 'necessaries.' Section 68 allows the supplier of necessaries to a minor to recover a reasonable price — crucially from the minor's property, not by personal contractual liability, since the minor cannot contract. The ordinary contract-of-sale route fails because the underlying agreement is void. Estoppel does not assist a supplier dealing with a minor, and a void agreement cannot be ratified merely by accepting the goods. Only the quasi-contractual remedy under Section 68 offers a viable basis for recovery. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q4 D

A minor may be a promisee or beneficiary: where an adult makes an enforceable promise in the minor's favour, the minor (through a guardian) can enforce it. A promissory note executed by an adult in the minor's favour is therefore enforceable by the minor. The loan-and-mortgage scenario casts the minor as borrower and mortgagor, which is void on the very facts of Mohori Bibee. A minor cannot become a full partner agreeing to share losses; at most he may be admitted to the benefits of partnership. A sale by the minor of his own immovable property is likewise void. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q5 A

The promise made during minority is void ab initio and cannot be ratified, so the post-majority promise cannot operate as mere confirmation of it. A promise made after attaining majority can, however, stand as a fresh contract; under Indian law a written promise to pay for a benefit already received can be supported by that past consideration. The 'both valid by ratification' and 'voidable, cured later' framings both wrongly treat the void minority promise as capable of revival. The 'both void, necessaries only' option assumes facts (that the goods are necessaries) not established and ignores the fresh promise. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q6 B

The question seeks the INCORRECT statement. A contract entered into by a lawful guardian, within his competence and for the minor's benefit, is not struck down merely because the beneficiary is a minor; it may be specifically enforced for the minor, and the seller cannot escape by pointing to minority. Those three propositions correctly state the law. The proposition that such a contract is 'void ab initio merely because one party is a minor' is the wrong one: the Mohori Bibee bar strikes at agreements made by the minor himself, not at a guardian's competent contract for the minor's benefit. That mis-statement is the answer. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q7 D

A plant storing toxic gas is an enterprise carrying on an inherently hazardous activity, so the M.C. Mehta rule of absolute liability governs. That rule admits NONE of the Rylands exceptions, including the act of a stranger; the enterprise is liable irrespective of sabotage. The strict-liability escape-route therefore does not apply, because the stricter standard displaces those defences for hazardous enterprises. No proof of negligence is required under absolute liability, so conditioning recovery on a maintenance failure is wrong, and statutory licensing does not convert a hazardous activity into a defence. The enterprise must compensate the residents. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q8 C

The Rylands rule demands an 'escape' — the dangerous thing must move from the defendant's land to a place outside his occupation or control. The Mehta absolute-liability standard dispenses with this; it has covered harm even to those inside the premises, such as workers. Carrying on the activity for one's own purposes, the occurrence of some harm, and the substance being dangerous are features common to both regimes or general to liability, not the distinguishing element. The ingredient unique to Rylands and not needed under Mehta is escape from the defendant's land. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q9 B

Rylands liability requires a 'non-natural use' of land — a special use bringing increased danger, not the ordinary domestic use of premises. Maintaining a routine domestic water supply is a natural, ordinary use, which takes the case outside the rule, mirroring the reasoning in Rickards v. Lothian. The 'no escape' explanation is factually wrong: the water did escape to the neighbour's wall. Consent is not made out merely by living nearby, and lack of foreseeability is not the decisive defect on these facts. The claim fails for want of non-natural use. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q10 D

In M.C. Mehta the Court suggested that compensation payable by a hazardous enterprise should be correlated with the magnitude and capacity of the enterprise, so that the award has a genuine deterrent effect and the cost of harm is treated as an overhead of the profitable activity. A strict actual-cost cap is inconsistent with that deterrent rationale. A fault requirement contradicts the no-negligence basis of absolute liability, and contributory negligence is among the very defences excluded by the rule, so compensation is not reduced for the victim's carelessness. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q11 A

Running a fireworks factory with stored explosives is an inherently dangerous activity, so absolute liability applies. That standard does not require an escape outside the premises, so harm to the worker inside is covered just as much as harm to the passer-by outside. The 'passer-by alone' answer wrongly imports the Rylands escape requirement. Employees do not lose protection through assumption of risk under this rule, and the absence of negligence is no defence, so the 'every precaution' escape also fails. The enterprise is liable to both the worker and the passer-by. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q12 C

The question seeks the option that is NOT an exception. The recognised Rylands exceptions include act of God, the plaintiff's own default, and statutory authority, along with act of a stranger and consent. The bare fact that an enterprise made profits is not a defence at all — under M.C. Mehta it is, if anything, a reason to impose heavier liability, since the enterprise must absorb the cost of harm as an overhead. The profit-making fact is therefore the odd one out and the answer. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 C

F is the grandfather of K. K is a child of H and J, and N is K's only sibling, so N is also a child of H and J and therefore a grandchild of F. The facts never specify N's gender, so neither 'grandson' nor 'granddaughter' can be asserted. N is plainly not F's daughter-in-law, since that role is filled by J. The only relationship that can be stated with certainty is that N is F's grandchild, gender undetermined. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q14 A

The three married couples are F and G, H and J, and L and M. F and L are father and daughter, not spouses. G and H are mother and son. K and N are siblings, both grandchildren of F. The only valid married couple among the choices is H and J, the parents of K and N. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q15 D

L is F's daughter and therefore the sister of H, who is K's father. M is married to L, so M is the husband of K's paternal aunt — an uncle by marriage on the father's side. M is not K's father, a role held by H. He is not a maternal uncle, since no brother of J appears in the family. He is certainly not K's brother. M is thus K's paternal uncle by marriage. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q16 B

L is H's sister, as both are children of F. A daughter of L and M would be the child of H's sister, which makes P the niece of H. P could not be H's daughter, since H is not her parent, nor his sister. It is K and N — H's own children — who would be P's cousins, not H himself. P is therefore H's niece. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q17 D

U is third from the left of Row 2 and faces Q, so Q occupies the Row 1 seat opposite the middle seat. R sits two places to the right of Q and not at an end, which fixes Q at the second seat from the left of Row 1 and R at the fourth. The delegate opposite R sits at the second seat of Row 2; once X is placed with W immediately to its right and V at an end facing neither S nor T, that opposite seat is occupied by W. Hence W faces R. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q18 B

Q is fixed at the second seat from the left of Row 1 and R at the fourth, neither being an end. With exactly two delegates between Q and S, and S at an extreme end, S takes the fifth seat. The remaining delegates P and T fill the first and third seats; the clue that T does not face V, together with V's end position, places T at the third seat and P at the first. The two ends of Row 1 are therefore the first and fifth seats, held by P and S. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q19 C

Clue (5) states plainly that V sits at an extreme end of Row 2. U is third from the left of Row 2, a middle seat that can never be an end. R is the fourth seat of Row 1 and is expressly barred from any end by clue (4). Q sits at the second seat of Row 1, also not an end. The only delegate among the four who occupies an extreme end is V. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q20 A

U is fixed third from the left of Row 2 — a central seat, never an end. By contrast S sits at an extreme end of Row 1, P holds the first seat of Row 1, which is an end, and V sits at an extreme end of Row 2. The only delegate among the four who is not at an end is U. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 B

Total FY24 funding is 400 + 250 + 300 + 150 + 200 = 1,300 ($M). Total FY25 funding is 560 + 200 + 450 + 240 + 300 = 1,750 ($M). The increase is 1,750 − 1,300 = 450. Expressed as a percentage of the FY24 base, 450 / 1,300 × 100 = 34.6%, which rounds to about +35%. The smaller figures understate the rise, and +45% overstates it; only the value near +35% matches the computation. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q22 C

The year-on-year growth rates are: Fintech (560 − 400)/400 = 40%; Edtech declined; Healthtech (450 − 300)/300 = 50%; Agritech (240 − 150)/150 = 60%; Logistics (300 − 200)/200 = 50%. Agritech's 60% is the steepest, comfortably ahead of Healthtech and Logistics at 50% and Fintech at 40%. The sector with the highest growth is Agritech. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q23 D

Average ticket size is defined in the passage as FY25 funding divided by the number of FY25 deals. For Fintech the FY25 funding is $560 million and the deal count is 40, so the average ticket size is 560 ÷ 40 = $14 million per deal. The remaining options correspond to no valid division of these two figures: 560 over 40 cannot yield 12, 16 or 10. The Fintech average ticket size is therefore fourteen million dollars per deal. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q24 A

First find the denominator: total FY25 funding across the five sectors is 560 + 200 + 450 + 240 + 300 = $1,750 million. Healthtech contributes $450 million of that total. Its share is therefore 450 ÷ 1,750 × 100 = 25.7%, which rounds to about 26%. The other choices sit clearly above or below this ratio, so the value closest to Healthtech's actual share of total FY25 funding is twenty-six per cent. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q25 A

Compute both average ticket sizes before comparing. Healthtech raised $450 million over 30 deals, giving 450 ÷ 30 = $15 million per deal. Logistics raised $300 million over 20 deals, giving 300 ÷ 20 = $15 million per deal as well. The two averages are exactly equal, so Healthtech does not exceed Logistics at all and the difference is zero. The question deliberately tempts the assumption that a larger sector must carry a larger ticket size, which the figures disprove. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q26 D

The defect rates are: Shift I 25/500 = 5.0%; Shift II 20/400 = 5.0%; Shift III 42/600 = 7.0%; Shift IV 27/450 = 6.0%; Shift V 22/550 = 4.0%. Shift V's 4.0% is uniquely the lowest, beating the 5.0% of Shifts I and II. The shift with the best (lowest) defect rate is therefore Shift V. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q27 B

The combined rate must be computed from totals, not by averaging the five separate rates. Total units produced are 500 + 400 + 600 + 450 + 550 = 2,500, and total defective units are 25 + 20 + 42 + 27 + 22 = 136. Dividing gives 136 ÷ 2,500 × 100 = 5.44%, which rounds to about 5.4%. The other options sit too far from this pooled ratio, and simply averaging the individual percentages would mislead because the shifts produced different volumes. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q28 C

Convert each shift to a rate before comparing. Shift III's defect rate is 42 ÷ 600 = 7.0%, while Shift I's is 25 ÷ 500 = 5.0%. The gap between them is 7.0 − 5.0 = 2 percentage points. Note that the question asks about rates, not raw counts: Shift III also has more defective units in absolute terms, but the requested comparison is of percentages, and the difference between the two defect rates is exactly two percentage points. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q29 C

Shift IV currently records 27 defective units against 450 produced, a rate of 6.0%. Halving the defectives gives 27 ÷ 2 = 13.5 defective units, while output stays fixed at 450. The new defect rate is therefore 13.5 ÷ 450 × 100 = 3.0% — exactly half of the original 6.0%, as one would expect when the numerator is halved and the denominator is unchanged. The remaining options do not follow from this calculation, so the corrected rate is three per cent. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q30 B

Counting raw defectives: Shift I has 25, Shift II 20, Shift III 42, Shift IV 27 and Shift V 22. The two largest counts are Shift III with 42 and Shift IV with 27. Note that this differs from the defect-rate ranking, in which Shift V was best — the question deliberately tests the distinction between absolute counts and rates. The two shifts are III and IV. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 D

Work through the chain one link at a time. B is C's sister, and A is B's brother, so A must belong to the same sibling set as B and C; that makes A a brother of C. Since C is the father of D, A stands as the brother of D's father, and the brother of one's father is one's uncle. A is therefore D's uncle. He cannot be D's father or grandfather, since those roles belong to C and to C's father, and he is clearly not D's own brother. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q32 A

Track each leg on a mental grid. He first goes 4 km north, then a right turn faces him east for 3 km, and a second right turn faces him south for 4 km. The 4 km south exactly cancels the 4 km north, returning him to the original north-south level. The only displacement that survives is the 3 km he covered going east. His straight-line distance from the start is therefore exactly 3 km, not the total path length of 11 km. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q33 D

In syllogism testing, a conclusion holds only if it must be true in every possible diagram. 'All pens are books' places pens inside the books circle, and 'some books are red' colours part of the books circle red — but nothing forces that red part to overlap the pens. One can easily draw the red books lying entirely outside the pens, leaving no red pen at all. Because such a counter-case exists, the conclusion that some pens are red does not necessarily follow. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q34 A

First crack the rule by comparing MANGO with NBOHP letter by letter: M to N, A to B, N to O, G to H and O to P. Every letter has moved exactly one place forward in the alphabet. Apply the identical plus-one shift to APPLE: A becomes B, each P becomes Q, L becomes M and E becomes F. Stringing the shifted letters together gives BQQMF. The other choices either fail to shift a letter or shift one of them by the wrong amount. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q35 C

There are two clean ways to see the pattern. First, each term equals n(n+1): 1×2 = 2, 2×3 = 6, 3×4 = 12, 4×5 = 20, 5×6 = 30, so the sixth term is 6×7 = 42. Second, the differences between consecutive terms are 4, 6, 8 and 10, increasing by two each time, so the next difference is 12 and 30 + 12 = 42. Both routes agree that the missing term is 42. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q36 B

Choose a convenient cost of 100 so the percentages are easy to follow. A 40% mark-up raises the marked price to 140. A 25% discount on that marked price removes 0.25 × 140 = 35, leaving a selling price of 140 − 35 = 105. Since the goods cost 100 and sold for 105, the gain is 5 on a cost of 100, which is a profit of 5%. The successive percentages must be applied to different bases, not simply subtracted. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.