

ANSWER KEY — 26 JUNE 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 A

Section 16 deems a person in a position to dominate another's will where the other's capacity is affected by illness or bodily distress, and where the carer is relied upon for daily needs. The nurse plainly occupies that dominating position. A sale of a house at one-tenth of its value is, on its face, unconscionable. In such a case the section shifts the burden: it is for the dominant party to prove the transaction was NOT induced by undue influence, not for the weaker party to prove that it was. The man therefore need not prove active coercion (that belongs to Section 15). Nor is the deed beyond challenge merely because it is complete, and a contract with an ill person is voidable, not void. Hence (A) is correct.

Q2 B

The son holds apparent authority over his father's financial affairs and the father is infirm; both features bring the son within the class of persons able to dominate the other's will under Section 16. Where such a dominating party obtains a benefit (here, a guarantee securing the son's own loan), and the transaction is suspect, a presumption of undue influence arises and the dominant party must rebut it by showing the weaker party acted freely, e.g. on independent advice. It is not the case that sons are always presumed to dominate parents irrespective of the facts; the section turns on the actual relationship of dependence. There is no exclusion for family guarantees, and a guarantee is a contract to which Section 16 applies. Hence (B) is correct.

Q3 C

The question asks for the statement that is wrong. Fiduciary relationships, real or apparent authority, and temporary impairment of capacity by reason of distress are all expressly recognised by Section 16 as ways in which one person may be in a position to dominate the will of another, so those three statements are accurate. The false statement is that a close relationship by itself suffices to set a contract aside. It does not: the section requires both that one party was in a position to dominate the will of the other AND that the dominant party used that position to obtain an unfair advantage. Relationship alone, without domination and an unfair advantage, is not enough. Hence (C), being the incorrect statement, is the answer.

Q4 D

Coercion under Section 15 involves committing or threatening to commit an act forbidden by law, or unlawfully detaining or threatening to detain property, to make a person enter a contract; it is essentially unlawful pressure. Undue influence under Section 16 is subtler: it works through the abuse of a relationship in which one party can dominate the will of the other. Neither is confined to strangers or relatives, so that option is wrong. Both render a contract voidable (not void, and undue influence certainly does affect validity), so those options are wrong. And the burden in undue influence falls on the dominant party once domination and a suspect transaction are shown, not invariably on the weaker party. Hence (D) is correct.

Q5 A

Undue influence requires two elements: a position to dominate the will, AND the actual use of that position to gain an unfair advantage. A relationship of spiritual reverence may satisfy the first element, but the facts show the widow was fit and independently advised, and there is no evidence her will was overborne or that the teacher exploited her. Without proof of domination and an unfair advantage the transaction cannot be set aside. There is no automatic presumption that every gift to a spiritual figure is vitiated, mere later regret is no ground at all, and gifts can in principle be challenged for undue influence, so the other options misstate the law. Hence (A) is correct.

Q6 B

Once it is shown that one party was in a position to dominate the other's will and the transaction is unconscionable, Section 16(3) shifts the burden of proof onto the dominant party to establish that the contract was not induced by undue influence. If that party fails to discharge the burden, the legal consequence under Section 19A is that the contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was caused by undue influence, i.e. the weaker party. It is not the weaker party who must justify the bargain, the contract is not void (only voidable), and the burden never rests on the court. Hence (B) is correct.

Q7 C

Theft does not require an intention to keep the property permanently. The dishonest intention needed is the intention to cause wrongful gain or wrongful loss, and depriving the owner of the use of his property, even temporarily and even if it is later returned, is a wrongful loss to him. A moved B's bicycle out of B's possession, without consent, with that dishonest intent, and that completes the offence. The fact that A meant to return it, and did, does not undo the theft. No actual damage to the cycle is required; the wrongful deprivation of use is itself the loss. Hence (C) is correct.

Q8 D

Theft requires that property be taken out of the possession of some person. A wallet lying on a public road, with no clue to its owner, is not in anyone's possession at the moment it is found, so taking it cannot be theft, however dishonest the finder's intent. It is not true that an owner retains possession of property he has lost track of in this way, nor that any movement of a lost article is theft. Equally, a finder does not automatically become the lawful owner; dishonestly keeping or appropriating found property may amount to criminal misappropriation of property, a distinct offence, but not theft. Hence (D) is correct.

Q9 A

The question asks for the false statement. A dishonest intention at the time of moving the property is indeed essential; consent procured by deception is no consent; and a person can steal his own property if it is taken from another who lawfully possesses it (for example, retaking a pledged article from a pawnbroker). Those three are correct. The incorrect statement is the first: things attached to the earth are NOT movable property and cannot be stolen while attached. They become capable of theft only once severed from the earth, because severance turns them into movable property. As the wrong statement, it is the answer. Hence (A) is correct.

Q10 B

The Sanhita defines 'dishonestly' as doing anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another. Wrongful gain is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person is not legally entitled, and wrongful loss is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled. The definition has nothing to do with lawful gain or loss, does not require any physical harm to the victim, and does not require a permanent transfer of ownership; indeed even a temporary deprivation can satisfy the dishonest intent. Only the second option captures the statutory meaning. Hence (B) is correct.

Q11 C

A servant entrusted with his master's goods for a limited purpose ordinarily has mere custody, while legal possession is retained by the master. When the servant dishonestly moves the car out of the master's constructive possession with intent to sell it, he takes movable property out of the possession of another without consent and with dishonest intent, which is theft. It is therefore wrong to say no offence is possible, or that this is a mere breach of contract. The timing option is also wrong: the offence turns on possession lying with the master, not merely on when the resolve to sell arose. Hence (C) is correct.

Q12 D

The actus reus of theft is the moving of movable property 'in order to such taking'. The section does not require that the property be carried out of the premises or even out of the room; the slightest moving of the property, done in order to take it and accompanied by dishonest intention, completes the offence. Here A moved the almirah a few inches precisely in order to remove and steal it, with the necessary dishonest intent, so the theft is complete even though he was caught before taking it away. It is thus not a mere attempt, and the weight of the object is legally irrelevant. Hence (D) is correct.

SECTION B – ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 A

Finding 1 makes Chand taller than exactly three peaks, so three peaks are shorter than Chand and Chand is fixed at rank 3. Finding 2 puts Arka above Chand but not at the top, so Arka is rank 2. Finding 5 makes Falgu shorter than Bali, so Falgu cannot be the tallest; by finding 3 the tallest must therefore be Esha, fixed at rank 1. The full order is Esha, Arka, Chand, Deo, Bali, Falgu. The tallest peak is Esha. Hence (A) is correct.

Q14 B

Finding 1 tells us directly that Chand is taller than exactly three of the six peaks, so precisely three peaks lie below Chand in height. Reconstructing the full order from all five findings gives, from tallest to shortest, Esha, Arka, Chand, Deo, Bali and Falgu. Below Chand sit Deo, Bali and Falgu, confirming that exactly three mountains are shorter than Chand. The other counts do not fit this fixed ordering. Hence (B) is correct.

Q15 C

Finding 4 places Deo above Bali, and finding 5 places Falgu below Bali, so the bottom three peaks run, from higher to lower, Deo, then Bali, then Falgu. Combined with the earlier deductions, the complete height order is Esha, Arka, Chand, Deo, Bali, Falgu. The peak occupying the lowest position, rank six, is Falgu, which is shorter than every other peak. The ordering is fully determinate, so no other answer is possible. Hence (C) is correct.

Q16 D

The complete order of the six peaks is Esha first, Arka second, Chand third, Deo fourth, Bali fifth and Falgu sixth. Removing the peak ranked second, namely Arka, and the peak ranked fifth, namely Bali, leaves the four peaks Esha, Chand, Deo and Falgu in that order of height. Among these four, Esha is still the tallest, so the second-tallest of the remaining group is Chand. None of the other peaks fits that position. Hence (D) is correct.

Q17 D

From fact 1 Joshi consults on Monday. Fact 2 puts the neurologist on Wednesday, and fact 4 makes that neurologist Iyer, so Iyer is on Wednesday. Fact 3 puts Khan (the paediatrician) on Friday. Fact 5 makes the dermatologist consult the day after Joshi, i.e. on Tuesday, leaving Tuesday and Thursday for Lal and Menon. Fact 6 says Menon is not on Tuesday, so Menon is on Thursday and Lal on Tuesday. The Thursday doctor is Menon. Hence (D) is correct.

Q18 C

From fact 1 Joshi consults on Monday, and fact 5 says the dermatologist consults the day immediately after Joshi, that is on Tuesday. Fact 6 keeps Menon off Tuesday, so Lal must take Tuesday and is therefore the dermatologist. The remaining roles follow: Joshi cardiology, Iyer neurology on Wednesday, Menon orthopaedics on Thursday and Khan paediatrics on Friday. Lal's specialisation is dermatology. Hence (C) is correct.

Q19 B

Fact 3 states plainly that Dr. Khan is the paediatrician and that he consults on the last working day of the week, which is Friday. The fully solved timetable, namely Joshi on Monday, Lal on Tuesday, Iyer on Wednesday, Menon on Thursday and Khan on Friday, confirms that the paediatrician consults on Friday and on no earlier day. Every other day is occupied by a different specialist. Hence (B) is correct.

Q20 A

The neurologist, by facts 2 and 4, is Dr. Iyer, who consults exactly in the middle of the week, on Wednesday. The day immediately before Wednesday is Tuesday. From the completed grid, the doctor who consults on Tuesday is Lal, the dermatologist. Therefore the doctor consulting on the day immediately before the neurologist is Lal, and not any of the other four doctors, whose days are Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Hence (A) is correct.

SECTION C – QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**Q21 A**

Punjab's wheat yield rose from 50 quintals per hectare in 2023 to 55 quintals per hectare in 2025, an absolute increase of 5 quintals per hectare. Percentage change is always taken on the original, base-year figure, so the calculation is 5 divided by 50, multiplied by 100, which equals 10 per cent. The increase is therefore ten per cent, and it is not measured against the later year's figure. Hence (A) is correct.

Q22 B

Each state's percentage rise is found on its own 2023 base. Punjab gains 5 on 50, which is 10 per cent; Haryana 9 on 45, which is 20 per cent; Uttar Pradesh 6 on 30, which is 20 per cent; Madhya Pradesh 7 on 25, which is 28 per cent; and Rajasthan 7 on 28, which is 25 per cent. The largest percentage increase belongs to Madhya Pradesh at 28 per cent, even though its absolute yield stays the lowest. Hence (B) is correct.

Q23 C

Production is obtained by multiplying yield by the area under cultivation. Uttar Pradesh's 2025 yield is 36 quintals per hectare and its cultivated area is 96 lakh hectares, so its production equals 36 multiplied by 96. Computing this, 36 times 100 is 3,600, from which 36 times 4, that is 144, is subtracted, giving 3,600 minus 144, which equals 3,456 lakh quintals. The total production is therefore 3,456 lakh quintals. Hence (C) is correct.

Q24 D

The five 2025 yields, in quintals per hectare, are 55 for Punjab, 54 for Haryana, 36 for Uttar Pradesh, 32 for Madhya Pradesh and 35 for Rajasthan. Their sum is 55 plus 54 plus 36 plus 32 plus 35, which totals 212. Dividing this total by the five states gives 212 divided by 5, which equals 42.4 quintals per hectare. The average 2025 yield across the five states is therefore 42.4. Hence (D) is correct.

Q25 A

Production equals yield multiplied by area for each state. For Punjab, 55 quintals per hectare over 35 lakh hectares gives 55 times 35, which is 1,925 lakh quintals. For Haryana, 54 quintals per hectare over 25 lakh hectares gives 54 times 25, which is 1,350 lakh quintals. Adding the two states, 1,925 plus 1,350 equals 3,275 lakh quintals of wheat produced together in 2025. Hence (A) is correct.

Q26 B

Profit is revenue minus operating cost for each cafe. Brew Bay earns 480 minus 360, which is 120; Cup & Co earns 500 minus 400, which is 100; Mocha Lane earns 600 minus 510, which is 90; Daily Grind earns 360 minus 270, which is 90; and Steam Room earns 720 minus 504, which is 216. Adding these five profits together, 120 plus 100 plus 90 plus 90 plus 216 gives a total of 616 thousand rupees. Hence (B) is correct.

Q27 C

Profit margin is profit expressed as a percentage of revenue. Brew Bay earns 120 on 480, which is 25 per cent; Cup & Co 100 on 500, which is 20 per cent; Mocha Lane 90 on 600, which is 15 per cent; Daily Grind 90 on 360, which is 25 per cent; and Steam Room 216 on 720, which is 30 per cent. The highest margin belongs to Steam Room at 30 per cent, ahead of Brew Bay and Daily Grind. Hence (C) is correct.

Q28 D

Steam Room's revenue is recorded as 720 in thousands of rupees, which is 7,20,000 rupees, and its customer count is 100 in hundreds, which is 10,000 customers. Revenue per customer is total revenue divided by the number of customers, that is 7,20,000 divided by 10,000, which equals 72 rupees. Steam Room therefore earned 72 rupees from each customer served over the month. Hence (D) is correct.

Q29 A

Daily Grind's revenue is fixed at 360 thousand rupees. To raise its profit to 120 thousand rupees while leaving revenue unchanged, its operating cost must fall to revenue minus desired profit, that is 360 minus 120, which is 240 thousand rupees. Its current cost is 270 thousand rupees, so the required reduction is 270 minus 240, which is 30 thousand rupees, namely 30,000 rupees. Hence (A) is correct.

Q30 B

Mocha Lane's profit is its revenue of 600 minus its cost of 510, which is 90 thousand rupees. Cup & Co's profit is its revenue of 500 minus its cost of 400, which is 100 thousand rupees. The ratio of Mocha Lane's profit to Cup & Co's profit is therefore 90 to 100. Dividing both terms by their common factor of 10 simplifies this ratio to 9 to 10. Hence (B) is correct.

SECTION D – RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

Reena's grandmother's only child must be one of Reena's own parents, since any child of Reena's grandmother is Reena's mother or father. The man is described as the only son of that parent. A son of Reena's parent is, by definition, a brother of Reena. He cannot be her father, uncle or cousin, since those relations occupy different positions in the family tree. The man is therefore Reena's brother. Hence (C) is correct.

Q32 D

The man first walks 4 km towards the north. Turning right then makes him face east, and he walks 3 km in that direction. A second right turn makes him face south, and he walks 4 km. The 4 km travelled north and the 4 km travelled south cancel each other exactly, leaving him displaced only towards the east by 3 km. His straight-line distance from the starting point is therefore 3 km. Hence (D) is correct.

Q33 A

The differences between consecutive terms of the series 3, 6, 11, 18, 27 are 3, then 5, then 7, then 9, increasing by two at every step. The next difference in this regular pattern must therefore be 11. Adding this to the last given term, 27 plus 11 equals 38, which is the required next term of the series. The other options break the pattern of increasing odd-number differences. Hence (A) is correct.

Q34 B

Let B's salary be taken as 100 units, so that A's salary, being 25 per cent more, is 125 units. B's salary is short of A's by 25 units, and this shortfall must be expressed as a percentage of A's salary, not of B's own salary. The calculation is 25 divided by 125, multiplied by 100, which equals 20 per cent. B therefore earns 20 per cent less than A. Hence (B) is correct.

Q35 C

From the universal statement 'All pens are books', simple conversion yields 'Some books are pens', so conclusion II is valid and follows. Conclusion I, 'Some pens are red', cannot be drawn: the statement 'Some books are red' tells us only that part of the books are red, and those red books need not include any of the pens. With no guaranteed overlap between pens and red things, only conclusion II follows. Hence (C) is correct.

Q36 D

Comparing TEACH with its code UFBDI shows that each letter has been shifted one position forward in the alphabet: T becomes U, E becomes F, A becomes B, C becomes D and H becomes I. Applying exactly the same one-step forward shift to the letters of LEARN gives L to M, E to F, A to B, R to S and N to O, producing the code MFBSO. The other options use incorrect shifts. Hence (D) is correct.

Q37 A

Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form, declaring that the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable by law. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law, Article 19 protects the six freedoms such as speech and movement, and Article 21 protects life and personal liberty. The article dealing specifically with untouchability is Article 17. Hence (A) is correct.

Q38 B

The total work needed to fill the tank can be measured in pump-hours: 3 pumps working for 8 hours represent 3 multiplied by 8, that is 24 pump-hours of effort. The same tank filled by 4 identical pumps will take 24 divided by 4, which equals 6 hours. Because more pumps share the same fixed quantity of work, the time falls in inverse proportion to the number of pumps. The required time is 6 hours. Hence (B) is correct.

Q39 C

The Quit India Movement was launched by the Indian National Congress on 8 August 1942, when Mahatma Gandhi gave the call to 'Do or Die', demanding an immediate end to British rule. The year 1919 saw the Rowlatt agitation and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, 1930 the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Dandi March, and 1947 the attainment of independence. The Quit India Movement belongs to the year 1942. Hence (C) is correct.

Q40 D

A triangle, a square and a pentagon are all polygons: closed figures bounded entirely by straight line segments and possessing definite corners, or vertices. A circle, by contrast, is a closed curve every point of which lies the same distance from a fixed centre; it has no straight sides and no vertices at all. This fundamental difference makes the circle the figure that does not belong with the others. Hence (D) is correct.