

ANSWER KEY — 10 JUNE 2026

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

RC PASSAGES

Q1 C
The passage contrasts a computer's 'volatile working memory' with its 'permanent hard drive', and likens the former to the fragile hippocampal trace. In this context 'volatile' means impermanent, easily lost, the opposite of permanent. The chemical sense of explosive and the idea of overheating are irrelevant to the storage metaphor. So 'volatile' here means temporary and easily lost. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q2 A
The passage's central claim, developed across all three paragraphs, is that sleep is biologically active and crucial for turning fragile new memories into durable ones. The computer comparison is only an analogy, not the thesis; the passage names several sleep stages, not REM alone; and it never advises studying at night. The main idea is that sleep is essential to memory consolidation and learning. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q3 D
The passage links slow-wave sleep specifically to the consolidation of facts and states that selectively depriving people of particular stages impairs particular kinds of memory. It follows that removing slow-wave sleep would impair fact consolidation. The options claiming improvement or no effect contradict the text, and emotional processing is tied to REM, not slow-wave sleep. So fact consolidation would be impaired. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q4 B
The final paragraph issues 'an uncomfortable warning', calls the modern compression of sleep 'not a harmless economy', and points to a 'sharp' irony for students who steal hours from rest to cram. This language is admonitory and urges care about a real cost, rather than being celebratory, indifferent or wistfully nostalgic about the past. The author is warning the reader against sacrificing sleep, so the tone is best described as cautionary. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q5 C
The passage rests on the claim that sleep makes new learning durable; evidence that sleepers and equally-tested non-sleepers retained the same amount would directly undercut that causal link. The facts about children's sleep proportions, the hippocampus's other roles, or individuals' tolerance for short sleep do not contradict the consolidation thesis. So the retention-equality finding most weakens the argument. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q6 A
The second paragraph states that the motivation was 'largely astronomical': accurate calendars and eclipse predictions required more precise trigonometric tables, which drove the work towards infinite series. The passage does not attribute the work to rivalry with Europe (which came centuries later), to commerce, or to a quest for prestige. So the principal motivation was the need for precise astronomical calculation. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q7 D
The passage says the school's results 'anticipated, by two or three hundred years', ideas later credited to Newton and Leibniz. Here 'anticipated' means arrived at or developed before those Europeans did, i.e. in advance of them. It does not mean eagerly awaited, dreaded, or expected as a consequence. So 'anticipated' means developed in advance of. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q8 B
The third paragraph gives linguistic and geographical reasons, the texts were in Sanskrit and Malayalam and circulated regionally, plus a historiographical bias towards Western achievement. The passage affirms the work's originality (so it was not discredited), does not mention secrecy, and refers to surviving texts like the Yuktibhasha (so they were not destroyed). The stated reason is the regional languages and isolation from European networks. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q9 C

The third paragraph states that whether the ideas travelled, perhaps through Jesuit missionaries, to influence European mathematics 'remains debated and unproven'. The author is careful to assert it neither as an established fact nor as something ruled out, and plainly regards the broader question of intellectual transmission as important rather than trivial. The options claiming the influence is proven, impossible, or unimportant all overstate or misread the text. So the author's position is that the matter remains debated and unproven. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q10 A

In the final paragraph the author says the recovery is 'not merely an exercise in national pride' but corrects a distorted picture of how mathematical knowledge develops, showing discovery is no civilisation's monopoly. The author does not claim Indian superiority, does not rest the case on national pride, and treats European borrowing as unproven. So the chief value is correcting the distorted picture of mathematical development. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

CR PASSAGES

Q11 D

The first paragraph ends by stating the advocates' remedy: financial literacy 'should be made a compulsory subject in every secondary school', and the second paragraph argues for it. The points about debt, fraud and school priorities are premises or background, not the conclusion, and banning lenders is never proposed. So the main conclusion is that financial literacy should be a compulsory school subject. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q12 B

The advocates reason that supplying knowledge in school will reduce later financial harm. This presupposes that classroom knowledge actually carries over and alters real decisions, the very link the critics question. The argument does not require that families give no guidance, that the subject outranks all others, or that all debt is fraud-driven. So the necessary assumption is that taught knowledge can change later financial behaviour. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q13 C

The advocates claim a compulsory course will reduce later financial harm. Evidence that students who took such courses make no better decisions years afterwards directly attacks that causal claim, supporting the critics' point that classroom knowledge fades. Parental approval, the existence of optional classes, and more sophisticated fraud do not undercut the course's effectiveness. So the longitudinal no-effect finding most weakens the argument. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q14 A

The argument is that compulsory courses will reduce later financial harm. A real-world finding that regions adopting such courses saw youth debt defaults fall provides direct evidence of the predicted effect, strengthening the case. Textbook costs and student boredom, if anything, cut against the proposal, and adults' wistful regret is weaker, attitudinal evidence. So the fall in defaults most strengthens the argument. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q15 D

The critics concede that financial ignorance is a problem but argue that classroom knowledge is quickly forgotten and that behaviour is driven by impulse and circumstance, so a mandatory course may not work. They do not deny the problem exists, attack education as a whole, or defend predatory lending. So their reply attacks the link between taught knowledge and real behaviour. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q16 B

The passage builds to the claim that remote work carries a hidden cost falling hardest on early-career workers, and concludes they may become 'competent but unseen, and slower to rise'. The opening 'unambiguous improvement' view is the position being challenged; the claims about tacit knowledge being the only learning that matters and a legal mentoring duty are not asserted. So the main conclusion is that remote work disadvantages those starting their careers. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q17 C

The argument holds that remote beginners miss tacit knowledge and mentorship because these flow through physical proximity. This presupposes that such crucial learning genuinely depends on in-person contact; if it could pass equally well remotely, the conclusion collapses. The argument actually concedes remote juniors complete tasks competently, does not claim mentoring via video is impossible in every case, and is not about total output. So the assumption is that key learning depends on in-person proximity. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q18 A

The argument concludes that remote beginners are disadvantaged because proximity-based learning and mentorship cannot be replaced. Evidence that structured virtual mentoring lets remote juniors advance just as fast directly rebuts that conclusion, showing the supposed disadvantage can be overcome. Seniors' personal preferences, commute savings, and reduced office space do not address the learning-and-advancement claim. So the virtual-mentoring finding most weakens the argument. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q19 D

The second paragraph describes learning that 'is never written down', absorbed by watching and overhearing senior colleagues, the 'tacit knowledge, the unspoken craft of a profession'. The 'informal apprenticeship' names exactly this proximity-based, unwritten learning, not a certified programme, a contract, or a pay package. So the phrase refers to the tacit knowledge gained by working near experienced colleagues. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q20 B

The argument predicts that over years remote beginners will be 'slower to rise' than office-based peers. Direct tracking data showing remote recruits are in fact promoted significantly more slowly confirms that prediction and strongly supports the argument. Self-reported productivity, office rents, and occasional client travel do not bear on the promotion-speed claim. So the slower-promotion finding most strengthens the argument. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — RAPID-FIRE GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q21 C

By the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, the right to property ceased to be a fundamental right. The earlier Articles 19(1)(f) and 31 were repealed, and the right was relocated as a constitutional legal right under the new Article 300A, which provides that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. It is therefore no longer a fundamental right enforceable in the same way, nor a directive principle. So the right to property is presently a constitutional legal right under Article 300A. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q22 A

'Ephemeral' describes something that lasts for a very short time, transient or short-lived, as a mayfly or a passing fashion. The required antonym is a word meaning durable or long-enduring, which is 'lasting'. 'Fleeting' is in fact a near-synonym of ephemeral, so it is the opposite of what is asked; 'delicate' refers to fragility and 'hollow' to emptiness, neither of which is related to duration. So the word most nearly opposite to ephemeral is lasting. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q23 D

'To bite the bullet' means to force oneself to face and endure something difficult, painful or unpleasant with courage and without complaint. The phrase is popularly traced to the practice of having a wounded soldier bite on a bullet to bear the pain of surgery before anaesthetics. It does not mean to blunder, to speak rashly, or to squander an opportunity, which are the meanings of the distractors. So the idiom means to endure a painful situation bravely. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q24 B

Article 324 of the Constitution vests the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to Parliament, to the State Legislatures, and to the offices of President and Vice-President, in the Election Commission of India. The Supreme Court adjudicates disputes, the Union Public Service Commission conducts civil-service recruitment, and the NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank; none conducts elections. So the constitutionally empowered body is the Election Commission of India. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q25 A

The Tropic of Cancer, at roughly 23.5 degrees north latitude, passes through eight Indian states, among them Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. Tamil Nadu lies in the far south of the peninsula, well below this line of latitude, so the Tropic of Cancer does not cross it. The other three options are all states through which the line genuinely passes. So the state it does not pass through is Tamil Nadu. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q26 C

The correctly spelt word is 'conscientious', an adjective describing a person who is diligent, careful and guided by conscience in doing what is right. Its spelling combines the 'sci' of conscience with the '-entious' ending. The distractor 'Concientious' drops the first 's', 'Conscientous' drops the 'i' before 'ous', and 'Consciencious' wrongly keeps the full 'science' stem. So the only correctly spelt option is 'conscientious'. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q27 D

Justice M. Fathima Beevi was appointed to the Supreme Court of India in 1989, becoming the first woman ever to serve as a judge of the apex court. The other names mark different firsts: Justice Anna Chandy was the first woman High Court judge in India, and Justice Leila Seth was the first woman to become Chief Justice of a High Court; Justice Ruma Pal later served on the Supreme Court but was not the first. So the answer is Justice M. Fathima Beevi. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q28 B

The sentence uses the modal auxiliary 'will' to express a future action. After a modal auxiliary such as 'will', the main verb must appear in its base or bare-infinitive form, giving the construction 'will submit'. The forms 'submits' (present third person), 'submitting' (present participle) and 'submitted' (past or past participle) are all ungrammatical after 'will' in this future tense. So the word that correctly fills the blank is 'submit'. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q29 C

The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, has its seat at the Peace Palace in The Hague in the Netherlands. The distractor cities host other major international institutions: Geneva houses many UN agencies and the WHO, New York is the seat of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, and Vienna hosts the IAEA, but none of these is the seat of the ICJ. So the headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in The Hague. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q30 A

'Pragmatic' describes an approach that is realistic and practical, dealing with matters in terms of what will actually work rather than according to fixed theories or ideals. Its closest synonym among the options is 'practical'. 'Idealistic', which favours lofty principles over practicality, is closer to an antonym, while 'hesitant' (reluctant) and 'wasteful' (extravagant) bear no relation to the meaning. So the synonym of pragmatic is practical. Hence (A) is the correct answer.