

ANSWER KEY — 6 JULY 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
B	B	B	C	A	B	C	D	D	D
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
B	A	A	D	C	A	C	A	B	C
Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30
D	D	C	B	A	B	B	C	C	C
Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
C	A	B	D	D	C	A	D	B	A
Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46				
D	B	A	A	D	A				

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B

Rohit discharged the reasonable-care expected of an occupier by mopping thoroughly and positioning a clearly visible wet-floor warning exactly where an approaching shopper would notice it. Because a prudent person in his position would have acted the same way, there is no breach of the duty of care, and negligence cannot succeed without a breach. Blaming him for every injury on his premises ignores that his duty is one of reasonable care, not a guarantee of absolute safety against a distracted shopper's own inattention. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q2 B

The law measures the required standard objectively against a reasonable and prudent pharmacist facing the same situation, so the defendant's sincere personal belief that the dose looked fine carries no weight. Dispensing a strong sedative without verifying the prescription falls plainly below that professional benchmark. Shifting blame to the prescribing doctor does not help, because the pharmacist owes an independent checking duty, and the patient trusting a professional to supply the correct medicine cannot fairly be treated as the author of her own harm. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q3 B

Where both the speeding driver and the pedestrian who crossed against a red signal contributed to the collision, contributory negligence apportions the loss and trims the recoverable damages by the pedestrian's own share of fault rather than wiping out the claim. The driver need not shoulder the full amount despite exceeding the limit, since the pedestrian's carelessness genuinely helped cause the harm. Equally, that carelessness reduces but does not extinguish her award, so neither a total bar nor complete denial fits. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q4 C

Liability in negligence attaches only to harm that a reasonable person could have foreseen as a consequence of the conduct. Here a chemical behaved safely for decades and reacted only during a freak once-in-a-century temperature spike that no expert could have predicted, so the essential element of reasonable foreseeability is missing. Merely storing a dangerous substance, or the bare fact that a worker was hurt, cannot create liability without foreseeability, and the worker did nothing wrong simply by being present at work. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q5 A

The standard of care climbs sharply when the risk of grave harm is high and the potential victims are especially vulnerable, as with non-swimming toddlers who can drown silently within seconds. A lifeguard entrusted with exactly that danger who looks away for ten full minutes to chat plainly falls short of the heightened vigilance the setting demanded. The notion that identical care suffices at every pool ignores this, and parental supervision or the child's own slip does not relieve the guard's specific professional duty. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q6 B

A negligence action lives or dies on reasonable foreseeability of the harm, so the claim in which no reasonable person could have anticipated the injury cannot stand, since foreseeability is a core ingredient alongside duty, breach and causation. By contrast, the situation where duty and foreseeable harm coexist, the one where a reasonable person would foresee the injury, and the one where a breach of care actually caused the loss each satisfy the required elements, making them valid rather than defective claims. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q7 C

Pressing a knife against the shopkeeper and threatening to stab him unless he signs amounts to threatening an act forbidden by the Penal Code, which is precisely coercion and destroys free consent. An agreement so obtained is voidable at the option of the victim, who may choose to rescind it. The mere fact that he physically signed does not validate it, a bargain at a low price is not by itself illegal, and coercion renders the deal voidable rather than void from the very beginning. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q8 D

A spiritual guru whom an elderly, emotionally dependent devotee obeys and trusts without question occupies a position that dominates her will, and steering her into gifting away most of her property secures an unfair advantage, which is the essence of undue influence. Such a transaction is voidable at the option of the influenced party. Her signing freely by hand does not cure the domination, gifts to gurus are not universally forbidden, and undue influence needs no weapon or overt threat to operate. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q9 D

Coercion demands an act forbidden by the Penal Code or the unlawful detention of property, and a creditor's lawful threat to file a proper civil suit to recover a genuine debt is neither, so consent given to a reasonable repayment schedule remains free and the contract binds. The debtor merely feeling pressured does not make it voidable, and it is not correct that any threat whatsoever destroys consent; only unlawful pressure does. Because the threat here was entirely lawful, no coercion arises. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q10 D

Unlawfully seizing and withholding the farmer's tractor, held as security, until he accepts a much higher interest rate is exactly the unlawful detention of property that the definition treats as coercion, so his consent was not free. The resulting agreement is therefore voidable at his option. The absence of any bodily threat is irrelevant, since coercion covers property too; raising the interest rate makes it voidable rather than void, and the earlier pledge does not license the tractor's unlawful detention now. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q11 B

A party who contracts with someone whose capacity is temporarily affected is presumed to dominate that person's will, and a doctor extracting a promise of an unusually large fee from a heavily sedated, post-surgery patient exploits that position, which is undue influence. The promise is accordingly voidable at the patient's option. That the patient was technically conscious when signing does not defeat the clouded reasoning, doctors are not barred from ever charging extra, and later recovery does not automatically validate a promise obtained during impairment. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q12 A

Undue influence requires a dominating position that is actually exploited for unfair advantage, a combination present in the guardian who pressures a naive former ward using lingering authority into an unfair transfer, yet absent in an arm's-length, independently advised father-son deal negotiated as equals. Only the guardian-ward transfer is therefore voidable. A family tie alone, without real domination, does not vitiate consent, so it is wrong to say both deals fall or that relatives can never or always freely and validly contract with one another. Hence, option (A) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 A

Tracing the family tree, Uday's father is Rohit, and Rohit's own mother is Qamla, the eldest woman of the household. Since Qamla is the mother of Uday's father, she stands one generation above his parents and is therefore his grandmother. She cannot be his mother, who is Tara, nor his sister, since they belong to different generations, and calling her an aunt would wrongly place her on the same generational level as Uday's parents rather than above them. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q14 D

Vidya's father is Rohit, and Sunita is Rohit's own sister, being the daughter of Prakash and Qamla alongside him. The sister of a child's father is that child's aunt, so Sunita is Vidya's aunt. She is not Vidya's mother, a role belonging to Tara who married into the family, nor her sister, since they are a generation apart, and she is certainly not a grandmother, a title reserved for Qamla in the generation above Rohit. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q15 C

Following the descent, Vidya's father is Rohit, and Rohit's own father is Prakash, the eldest male of the household. Being the father of Vidya's father places Prakash two generations above her, making him her grandfather. He is not her father, that role belongs to Rohit, and he is neither an uncle nor a brother, since both those relationships would wrongly place him in the same generation as Vidya's parents or Vidya herself rather than at the top of the family tree. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q16 A

Tara is married to Rohit, and Sunita is Rohit's sister, so Tara relates to Sunita as the wife of her brother, which is a sister-in-law. She is not Sunita's actual sister, since they are linked only through Tara's marriage rather than by blood. Nor is she a mother-in-law, a title that would require Sunita to have married Tara's child, or a daughter-in-law, which would demand that Tara married a son of Sunita, neither of which the family described allows. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q17 C

The surveyor walks nine kilometres North, then turns right to travel twelve kilometres East, then turns right again to cover nine kilometres South. The northward nine and southward nine offset each other perfectly, so her net displacement is purely the twelve kilometres eastward, placing her final station due East of the starting marker. It cannot lie due North or South because those components cancelled, and it is not due West since every horizontal step carried her towards the East, never westward. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q18 A

Because the initial nine kilometres travelled North are exactly undone by the final nine kilometres travelled South, those two legs cancel and leave only the middle leg's twelve kilometres to the East as her net movement. The straight-line distance from the starting marker to the final station is therefore simply twelve kilometres. Larger figures such as thirty, eighteen or fifteen wrongly add the legs together or treat the path as a diagonal, ignoring that the opposing north and south distances neutralise one another completely. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q19 B

She sets out facing North; her first right-angle turn to the right swings her to face East for the second leg, and her second right turn from East points her towards the South for the third and final leg. Since she makes no further turn after that, she finishes the walk facing due South. She is not still facing East, which was only her heading during the middle leg, and neither West nor North matches the sequence of two successive rightward turns. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q20 C

The first flag sits nine kilometres North of the start, while the final station lies twelve kilometres East of it, so the two points are separated by a horizontal gap of twelve and a vertical gap of nine. These form the legs of a right triangle, and the direct distance is the hypotenuse, the square root of twelve squared plus nine squared, that is the root of one hundred forty-four plus eighty-one, which equals two hundred twenty-five, giving exactly fifteen kilometres. Hence, option (C) is correct.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 D

Summing the informal workers across all five metros means adding Delhi's forty-five, Mumbai's thirty-eight, Kolkata's thirty, Chennai's twenty-five and Bengaluru's thirty-two lakh, which together come to exactly one hundred and seventy lakh. The nearby options fall short or overshoot this precise total: undercounting toward one hundred sixty or one hundred sixty-five drops part of a city's figure, while one hundred seventy-five adds workers that the table never reports, so only one hundred and seventy lakh reflects the honest arithmetic of the five recorded values. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q22 D

Delhi records forty-five lakh informal workers spread across twelve lakh informal enterprises, so dividing forty-five by twelve yields three point seven five workers for every enterprise. The alternatives miss this exact quotient: three point five zero and three point two five understate the crowding of workers per unit, while four point zero zero would require only about eleven point two five lakh enterprises rather than the twelve actually listed. Only three point seven five matches the true ratio of Delhi's workers to its enterprises. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q23 C

Bengaluru is home to thirty-two lakh informal workers, of whom thirty-five percent are women, so computing thirty-five percent of thirty-two gives eleven point two lakh women workers. The distractors drift away from this figure: ten point five and eleven point nine correspond to shares that are not thirty-five percent of thirty-two, and twelve point six would imply a much larger female proportion than the table records. Applying the stated thirty-five percent share precisely to the city's worker count leaves only eleven point two lakh. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q24 B

The five cities together employ one hundred and seventy lakh informal workers, and dividing that total by the five cities gives an average of thirty-four lakh workers per city. The other figures fail this simple mean: thirty-two and thirty-six would require the total to be one hundred sixty or one hundred eighty respectively, while thirty-five implies a total of one hundred seventy-five, none of which matches the actual sum of one hundred seventy, so thirty-four lakh is the correct per-city average. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q25 A

Kolkata's women workers are thirty percent of its thirty lakh, which equals nine point zero lakh, while Chennai's are twenty-eight percent of its twenty-five lakh, which equals seven point zero lakh, so Kolkata exceeds Chennai by exactly two point zero lakh women workers. The alternatives misjudge one of these products: one point five and two point five would follow only from altering a city's share or worker count, and three point zero overstates the gap, leaving two point zero lakh as the true difference. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q26 B

Kerala received four hundred eighty millimetres against a normal of six hundred, so its shortfall is four hundred eighty minus six hundred, which is minus one hundred twenty millimetres. Dividing that deficit by the six hundred normal gives minus zero point two zero, a twenty percent departure below normal. The other figures misstate the fraction: deficits of twenty-five or fifteen percent would need a different shortfall, and eighteen percent also fails the division, so twenty percent is the only accurate reading. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q27 B

Rajasthan received two hundred sixty millimetres against a normal of two hundred, so it enjoyed a surplus of two hundred sixty minus two hundred, that is plus sixty millimetres. Dividing sixty by the two hundred normal yields zero point three zero, a thirty percent departure above normal. The distractors miss this: twenty-five and twenty-three percent understate the surplus relative to the baseline, and thirty-five percent overstates it, since only sixty over two hundred produces exactly thirty percent, making the positive thirty percent figure correct. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q28 C

Working out each state's departure gives Kerala minus twenty percent, Punjab minus ten, Rajasthan plus thirty, Bihar minus ten and Assam minus twelve point five. Counting only those falling more than ten percent below normal, Kerala and Assam qualify, while Punjab and Bihar sit exactly at minus ten and so are not beyond the threshold. That yields precisely two deficient states, so answers of one, three or four misjudge how many clear the ten percent cut-off. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q29 C

Adding the actual rainfall across the five states means summing Kerala's four hundred eighty, Punjab's three hundred fifteen, Rajasthan's two hundred sixty, Bihar's four hundred sixty-eight and Assam's seven hundred millimetres, which together total two thousand two hundred twenty-three millimetres. The nearby options each mis-add one or more values: two thousand two hundred three, two thousand two hundred thirteen and two thousand two hundred forty-three all deviate from the honest sum, so only two thousand two hundred twenty-three is correct. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q30 C

The combined actual rainfall is two thousand two hundred twenty-three millimetres, while the combined normal is six hundred plus three hundred fifty plus two hundred plus five hundred twenty plus eight hundred, totalling two thousand four hundred seventy millimetres. The overall departure is minus two hundred forty-seven divided by two thousand four hundred seventy, giving minus zero point one zero, that is minus ten percent. The other options misjudge this aggregate ratio, since only that division produces exactly ten percent below normal. Hence, option (C) is correct.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

The Reserve Bank of India, established in 1935 under the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, has its central office in Mumbai. Though it originally began operations in Kolkata, the head office was permanently shifted to Mumbai in 1937. The RBI is India's central bank and monetary authority, responsible for issuing currency, managing foreign exchange reserves, regulating the banking sector, and controlling inflation through monetary policy instruments such as the repo rate. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q32 A

The Tropic of Cancer, at approximately 23.5 degrees North latitude, passes through eight Indian states, namely Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram. This imaginary line divides India roughly into northern and southern halves and marks the northernmost point where the Sun can be directly overhead. Its passage influences the climate of the regions through which it runs, contributing to the tropical character of much of central and southern India. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q33 B

Pratibha Devisingh Patil became the first woman President of India, serving from 2007 to 2012 as the twelfth President of the Republic. Before assuming the highest constitutional office, she had a long political career and had also served as the Governor of Rajasthan. The President of India is the head of state and the supreme commander of the armed forces, elected indirectly by an electoral college comprising elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the state legislative assemblies. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q34 D

Mars is called the Red Planet because of the iron oxide, commonly known as rust, that is abundant on its surface and gives it a reddish appearance visible even to the naked eye from Earth. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second smallest in the solar system. It has two small moons named Phobos and Deimos and is a major focus of space exploration, with several rovers and orbiters studying its geology, climate and potential to have once supported microbial life. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q35 D

The Dandi March, also called the Salt Satyagraha, was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in March 1930 as a non-violent protest against the British monopoly and tax on salt. Gandhi walked roughly 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi in Gujarat, where he broke the salt law by producing salt from seawater. This act of civil disobedience galvanised mass participation across India and became a defining moment in the freedom struggle against British colonial rule. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q36 C

The Godavari is the longest river that flows entirely within Indian territory, stretching approximately 1,465 kilometres from its source near Trimbak in Maharashtra to its delta on the Bay of Bengal. It is often called the Dakshina Ganga, meaning the Ganga of the South, due to its size and religious significance. While the Ganga is longer overall, part of its course lies outside India, making the Godavari the longest river contained wholly within the country's boundaries. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q37 A

The chemical symbol Au denotes gold and is derived from its Latin name Aurum, meaning shining dawn. Gold is a dense, soft, yellow precious metal with the atomic number 79 and is highly valued for its resistance to corrosion and its use in jewellery, currency reserves and electronics. Many element symbols come from Latin names, such as Fe for iron from Ferrum and Na for sodium from Natrium, reflecting the historical roots of chemical nomenclature developed over centuries. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q38 D

Gujarat has the longest coastline among all Indian states, extending for roughly 1,600 kilometres along the Arabian Sea. This extensive coastline gives the state significant advantages in maritime trade, fishing, port development and salt production. Major ports such as Kandla and Mundra are located here, supporting substantial cargo movement. India's overall mainland coastline stretches along nine coastal states, and Gujarat's western position along the Arabian Sea makes it strategically important for international shipping and commerce. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q39 B

Jana Gana Mana was composed by Rabindranath Tagore, the celebrated poet, writer and Nobel laureate, and was first sung at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1911. It was formally adopted as India's national anthem by the Constituent Assembly on 24 January 1950. Tagore, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, also wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh. The anthem's full rendition takes about fifty-two seconds and reflects the unity and diversity of the nation. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q40 A

Photosynthesis takes place mainly in the chloroplasts of plant cells, which contain the green pigment chlorophyll that captures light energy from the Sun. During this process, plants convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen using sunlight, forming the basis of most food chains on Earth. Chloroplasts are found predominantly in the leaf cells and are essential for producing the oxygen we breathe. This process also plays a crucial role in regulating atmospheric carbon dioxide levels globally. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q41 D

The headquarters of the United Nations is situated in New York City, in the United States, on a site along the East River in Manhattan. The United Nations was founded in 1945 after the Second World War to promote international peace, security and cooperation among nations. While its main headquarters is in New York, the UN also maintains major offices in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. The organisation currently comprises 193 member states and operates various specialised agencies worldwide. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q42 B

Vitamin D is synthesised in the human skin when it is exposed to ultraviolet B rays from sunlight, which is why it is often called the sunshine vitamin. This vitamin is essential for the absorption of calcium and phosphorus, helping to maintain strong and healthy bones and teeth. A deficiency of vitamin D can lead to conditions such as rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults. Besides sunlight, it can also be obtained from foods like fatty fish, egg yolks and fortified products. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q43 A

The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between the British East India Company, led by Robert Clive, and Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal. The British victory, aided by the betrayal of the Nawab's commander Mir Jafar, marked a decisive turning point that established British political dominance in Bengal. This battle is widely regarded as the foundation of British rule in India, as it gave the Company control over the wealthy province and its revenues, paving the way for further expansion. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q44 A

Mount Everest, standing at approximately 8,849 metres, is the highest mountain above sea level and lies on the border between Nepal and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. It is part of the Himalayan range and is known as Sagarmatha in Nepali and Chomolungma in Tibetan. The mountain was first summited in 1953 by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Each year, hundreds of climbers attempt to reach its peak, making it one of the most famous mountaineering destinations in the world. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q45 D

Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the Earth's atmosphere, making up roughly seventy-eight percent of the air by volume. Oxygen, which is essential for respiration, accounts for about twenty-one percent, while the remaining one percent consists of argon, carbon dioxide and other trace gases. Nitrogen is relatively inert and plays a vital role in the nitrogen cycle, where it is converted by bacteria into forms usable by plants. This balance of atmospheric gases is crucial for sustaining life on the planet. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q46 A

The Ajanta and Ellora caves are located in the state of Maharashtra, near the city of Aurangabad, and are recognised as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The Ajanta caves are renowned for their exquisite Buddhist paintings and sculptures dating from around the second century BCE onwards, while the Ellora caves showcase a remarkable blend of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain rock-cut temples and monasteries. Together they represent some of the finest examples of ancient Indian art, craftsmanship and religious tolerance. Hence, option (A) is correct.