

ANSWER KEY — 7 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 D
Assault protects against the reasonable apprehension of imminent contact rather than the contact itself, and Ankit's lunge with a raised bat squarely created that fear in Priya's mind even though no blow landed. Calling this battery is wrong because battery requires actual physical contact, which never occurred here. The absence of touching does not clear him, since assault is complete once the threatening act creates genuine apprehension, and stopping short does not erase the intent already conveyed by the menacing lunge itself. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q2 C
Battery is satisfied by any intentional and direct application of force to another without lawful justification or consent, and the degree of harm is irrelevant, so Suresh's deliberate pinch qualifies however slight or unmarked the contact was. Crowded conditions do not license unconsented touching beyond incidental jostling. Because actual contact occurred, this is battery rather than mere assault, and silence from a startled passenger cannot be read as consent to being deliberately pinched aside. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q3 B
False imprisonment requires a total restraint on freedom of movement without lawful authority, and locking the only exit while blocking the sole window left the customer with no possible route out, satisfying that requirement completely. Eventual release does not erase the tort, since the confinement itself during those twenty minutes is what creates liability. An honest but mistaken belief in guilt is no defence without actual lawful authority, and this is false imprisonment rather than assault because the essence here is confinement, not a threat of contact. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q4 B
Even total restraint does not amount to false imprisonment when it rests on lawful justification, and standard emergency procedure strapping an at-risk patient down to prevent a fall during transport is precisely such lawful authority. Awareness at the exact moment of confinement is not the deciding factor, since a victim need not be conscious of restraint for the tort to matter, so unawareness alone does not settle the question either way. The claim that any strapping is automatically unlawful ignores that necessity and lawful medical procedure are recognised defences here. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q5 D
Assault demands apprehension of contact that is immediate and direct, and a threat expressly tied to a hypothetical future month, unaccompanied by any menacing act, cannot create that immediacy, so mere words of this conditional kind fall short. It cannot be battery either, since nothing physical touched any person or property at that moment. It is equally not false imprisonment, because no restraint on movement occurred at all; feeling upset by a threat is not the same as being physically confined. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q6 D
Battery turns on actual intentional physical contact, and only the shove that knocks the person down involves real force being applied to their body, making it the clear battery among the four. The raised fist that never connects is assault, since it creates apprehension without contact, not battery. The locked room reflects false imprisonment through total restraint of movement, not a bodily touching. The shouted threat about a future week lacks both immediacy and contact, so it fits none of these torts properly, let alone battery. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q7 A

A bailee's duty is measured by the care an ordinarily prudent person would take of his own similar goods, not by an absolute guarantee against every risk, and parking the scooter securely inside a locked workshop overnight, just as he would his own vehicle, meets that standard. Treating every theft as automatically his fault ignores this care-based test entirely. Requiring guaranteed absolute safety demands more than the law imposes, and the loss is not simply hers to bear alone, since the question is whether Deepak met the prudent-person standard, which he did. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q8 D

A bailee is bound to use the goods, if at all, strictly according to the terms of the bailment, and safekeeping while the owner travels plainly does not authorise personal weekend errands, so Vinod's conduct is an unauthorised use inconsistent with the bailment's purpose. Returning the bike afterward does not erase liability for damage suffered during that unauthorised use. There is no general licence for garage owners to borrow stored vehicles, and Rahul entrusting his motorcycle for an extended period does not excuse Vinod's departure from the agreed purpose. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q9 D

A bailee who lawfully expends skill and labour to increase the value of goods is granted a particular lien entitling him to retain those goods until the agreed charges are settled, and Farhan's elaborate stitching work fits this exactly. Ownership of the underlying cloth does not defeat this retention right, since the lien attaches regardless of who owns the material. Being confined to a later lawsuit would strip the lien of its practical value, and finishing the stitching does not extinguish the right; it is precisely what creates it, so the customer cannot simply take the outfit on a promise to pay eventually. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q10 D

On default, a pledgee's remedy is to sell the pledged goods after giving the pledgor reasonable notice, not to appropriate them outright as his own permanent property, so Suraj's simply keeping the necklace without notice or sale departs from what pledge law permits. The idea that default automatically transfers ownership to him is incorrect and defeats the very notice-and-sale mechanism the law builds in. Saying Suraj gains nothing also misses the point, since he does hold a special property sufficient to realise the debt through a proper sale, just not through outright retention. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q11 C

Storage for safekeeping does not authorise the bailee to consume the goods for his own benefit, and Nasir eating part of the grain is a clear unauthorised use inconsistent with the bailment's limited purpose, making him liable regardless of his private intention to replace it later. A sincere plan to restock the sacks does not undo the breach that already occurred. Grain being fungible does not license consumption without authority, and the owner's early arrival is irrelevant, since the unauthorised use had already taken place before that. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q12 D

A pledge is specifically the delivery of goods as security for the repayment of a debt or the performance of a promise, and only the jewellery handed to a lender against a loan fits that definition precisely. Storing a suitcase for safekeeping is an ordinary bailment for custody, not security for any debt. Giving a car to a mechanic is a bailment for repair, aimed at skilled work rather than securing repayment. Lending a book for temporary use is a simple bailment for the borrower's benefit, carrying no element of debt security at all, so none of these three qualifies as a pledge. Hence, option (D) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING**Q13 B**

Since exactly three parcels sit below the level holding F, F must occupy the fourth level, as three parcels below it and three above it accounts for all seven levels being split evenly around its position. Working from E fixed at the seventh level and the immediate-neighbour clues for A-D and B-G, the level directly below G is forced to hold F, confirming F at level four. C sits lower at level three, G is one level above F at level five, and D occupies level two, so none of these alternatives can be the middle occupant. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q14 A

Once the full order from bottom to top is fixed as A, D, C, F, G, B and E, parcel C is found on the third level while parcel B occupies the sixth level. Counting the levels strictly in between, the fourth and fifth levels fall between them, holding F and G respectively, which gives exactly two parcels separating C and B. It is not one, since two distinct levels lie in that gap, and it is neither three nor four, as the gap does not stretch further than the two intervening positions. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q15 C

F has already been placed on the fourth level based on the three-parcels-below clue, and the clue stating B rests immediately above G, combined with the placement of C two levels below G, forces G onto the fifth level directly above F. B cannot be immediately above F because B is separated from F by G, and E sits at the very top on the seventh level, far from F. C is positioned below F entirely, on the third level, so it cannot be the parcel resting just above it. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q16 B

Placing E at the topmost seventh level and F at the fourth level from the three-below clue, then fixing G at the fifth level and B at the sixth level immediately above it, and using the one-parcel-gap clue to fix C at the third level, only two levels remain below C for A and D. Since A must sit immediately below D, the bottommost two levels must read A then D, giving the complete sequence A, D, C, F, G, B, E from bottom to top, which is the only arrangement consistent with every clue. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q17 C

The group P, Q, T and V satisfies every rule: P's presence brings in Q as required, R and S are both absent so their conflict never arises, exactly one of T or U appears since U is left out, and V is allowed because R is not on this committee. The group with P, R, S and T fails since R and S cannot coexist; R, S, T and U fails for the same reason and also includes neither P nor S in a way that still breaks the R-S rule; and P, R, T and V fails because R and V cannot both be selected together. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q18 B

Checking every combination that satisfies all five conditions shows that Q appears in each one, because any valid committee needs at least one of P or S present, and whenever P is chosen Q is dragged in automatically, while committees built around S instead still end up needing Q to fill the remaining required seats once the T-or-U and conflict rules are applied. P, by contrast, is absent from committees built purely around S, and T and V likewise vary from one valid committee to another, so only Q is common to all of them. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q19 A

Whenever R is placed on the committee, S is automatically excluded because the two cannot coexist, which means the at-least-one-of-P-or-S rule can only be satisfied through P, forcing P onto the committee as well. Since P is then present, Q also joins by the linking rule, but among the options here P is the guaranteed addition directly triggered by R's presence. S is impossible alongside R, V is also blocked whenever R is chosen, and T is not forced since U could just as easily fill that slot instead. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q20 B

S and V can coexist without breaking any rule, since the restriction on V only triggers when R is present, and S carries no such restriction on its own, so a committee can freely include both of them together with the remaining seats filled to satisfy the other conditions. R and S are explicitly forbidden from appearing together, R and V are likewise blocked by the direct rule linking them, and T and U can never both appear since exactly one of the two, never both, is required on any valid committee. Hence, option (B) is correct.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 B

Subtracting female literacy from male literacy for each state gives Kerala four point zero, Maharashtra fourteen point four, Odisha eighteen point four, Bihar nineteen point two and Uttar Pradesh twenty point two percentage points. Uttar Pradesh's gap of twenty point two is the largest of the five, narrowly ahead of Bihar's nineteen point two and clearly ahead of Odisha's eighteen point four and Maharashtra's fourteen point four. Since the question asks for the single widest gender gap, only Uttar Pradesh satisfies that comparison, making the other three states incorrect despite also showing sizeable gaps. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q22 B

Adding the overall literacy figures of all five states means summing ninety-four point two, eighty-two point six, seventy-three point two, seventy point one and sixty-seven point two, which totals three hundred eighty-seven point three. Dividing this sum by the five states gives seventy-seven point four six percent as the average. The distractors of seventy-six point nine two, seventy-eight point one zero and seventy-five point eight four each correspond to a different, incorrect total being divided by five, so only seventy-seven point four six percent reflects the true arithmetic mean of the table's overall column. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q23 A

Kerala's overall literacy rate stands at ninety-four point two percent while Uttar Pradesh's stands at sixty-seven point two percent, so subtracting the latter from the former gives ninety-four point two minus sixty-seven point two, which equals exactly twenty-seven point zero percentage points. The alternatives of twenty-four point five, twenty-nine point zero and twenty-five point six all misstate this gap, since none of them equal the precise difference between the two overall figures listed in the table, leaving twenty-seven point zero points as the only correct value. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q24 C

Bihar's female literacy rate of sixty point five percent expressed as a share of its male literacy rate of seventy-nine point seven percent is found by dividing sixty point five by seventy-nine point seven and multiplying by one hundred, which yields approximately seventy-five point nine percent. The distractors of seventy-two point three, seventy-eight point six and eighty point one percent do not match this quotient, since each would require a different male or female literacy figure than the seventy-nine point seven and sixty-five point five actually recorded, so seventy-five point nine percent is correct. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q25 D

Maharashtra's male literacy rate is eighty-nine point eight percent and its female literacy rate is seventy-five point four percent, so adding these two figures gives one hundred sixty-five point two, and dividing by two yields an average of eighty-two point six percent, which also matches the overall literacy figure already listed for the state. The distractors of eighty-one point four, eighty-three point eight and eighty-four point six percent each imply a different sum of the male and female rates, so they fail to reproduce the correct simple average of exactly eighty-two point six percent. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q26 C

The MSP rose from one thousand nine hundred seventy-five rupees per quintal in 2021-22 to two thousand four hundred twenty-five rupees per quintal in 2025-26, an absolute increase of four hundred fifty rupees. Dividing this increase by the base value of one thousand nine hundred seventy-five and multiplying by one hundred gives approximately twenty-two point seven eight percent. The distractors of twenty point two five, twenty-four point three zero and eighteen point nine zero percent each imply a different base or increase than the actual four hundred fifty over one thousand nine hundred seventy-five, so only twenty-two point seven eight percent is accurate. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q27 D

Adding the procurement figures for all five years means summing four hundred thirty-three, one hundred eighty-eight, two hundred sixty-two, two hundred sixty-six and three hundred lakh tonnes, which together total one thousand four hundred forty-nine lakh tonnes. The distractors of one thousand four hundred nine, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine and one thousand four hundred twenty-nine lakh tonnes each miscount one of the five yearly figures, so only one thousand four hundred forty-nine lakh tonnes represents the true five-year cumulative procurement shown in the table. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q28 A

Summing the five years' MSP values of one thousand nine hundred seventy-five, two thousand fifteen, two thousand one hundred twenty-five, two thousand two hundred seventy-five and two thousand four hundred twenty-five gives ten thousand eight hundred fifteen rupees, and dividing this by five years produces an average of exactly two thousand one hundred sixty-three rupees per quintal. The alternatives of two thousand one hundred forty-three, two thousand one hundred eighty-three and two thousand one hundred eight rupees each correspond to a different five-year total, so only two thousand one hundred sixty-three rupees is the correct average MSP. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q29 A

Procurement in 2023-24 stood at two hundred sixty-two lakh tonnes while procurement in 2021-22 stood at four hundred thirty-three lakh tonnes, so dividing two hundred sixty-two by four hundred thirty-three and multiplying by one hundred gives approximately sixty point five one percent. The distractors of fifty-five point two zero, sixty-four point seven five and fifty-eight point three zero percent do not match this ratio, since each would require different procurement figures for one of the two years than the two hundred sixty-two and four hundred thirty-three actually recorded, leaving sixty point five one percent correct. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q30 C

Procurement in 2022-23 was one hundred eighty-eight lakh tonnes and it rose to three hundred lakh tonnes in 2025-26, so subtracting one hundred eighty-eight from three hundred gives an increase of exactly one hundred twelve lakh tonnes. The distractors of one hundred two, one hundred twenty-two and ninety-eight lakh tonnes each misstate this difference, since none of them equal three hundred minus one hundred eighty-eight, so one hundred twelve lakh tonnes is the only figure that matches the table's recorded rise in procurement between these two years. Hence, option (C) is correct.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 A

Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form, declaring the enforcement of any disability arising from it to be an offence punishable by law. It falls within the Right to Equality provisions spanning Articles 14 to 18. Parliament gave concrete effect to this Article through legislation such as the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955. This provision reflects the framers' resolve to dismantle deeply entrenched social hierarchies and ensure equal dignity for every citizen regardless of caste background. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q32 A

Under Article 110 of the Indian Constitution, a Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha, the House directly elected by the people, and requires the prior recommendation of the President. Once passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha, which may only make recommendations within fourteen days; the Lok Sabha is free to accept or reject these suggestions. This asymmetry reflects the principle that control over public finances rests primarily with the directly elected chamber of Parliament. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q33 A

The doctrine of separation of powers is most closely associated with the French philosopher Montesquieu, who elaborated the concept in his 1748 work *The Spirit of the Laws*. He argued that concentrating legislative, executive and judicial functions in one body threatens liberty, and that dividing these functions among separate organs with checks on one another prevents tyranny. Although the Indian Constitution does not adopt a rigid separation as in the United States, it incorporates a functional distribution of powers among the three organs of the state. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q34 B

A Will is a legal document through which a person, known as the testator, declares their intention regarding the distribution of their property and assets after death. In India, wills relating to movable and immovable property are primarily governed by the Indian Succession Act of 1925 for most communities, alongside personal laws for certain religious groups. A valid will must be made voluntarily, in writing in most cases, and signed by the testator in the presence of at least two witnesses to be legally enforceable. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q35 C

The Government of India Act of 1935 is widely regarded as the blueprint for a large portion of the present Indian Constitution, contributing features such as federalism, the office of Governor, provincial autonomy and the framework of public service commissions. It was the longest piece of legislation enacted by the British Parliament at the time and introduced provincial autonomy while proposing an all-India federation that never fully materialised. Many of its administrative and procedural provisions were later adapted almost verbatim by the Constituent Assembly. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q36 C

Goa is the smallest state in India by geographical area, covering approximately 3,702 square kilometres along the west coast on the Arabian Sea. It was a Portuguese colony for over four centuries before being annexed by India in 1961 and later attained full statehood in 1987. Despite its small size, Goa is known for its beaches, tourism industry, and distinct cultural blend of Indian and Portuguese influences. It remains one of the most economically prosperous states in the country on a per capita basis. Hence, option (C) is correct.