

ANSWER KEY — 8 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 A

Assault needs a reasonable apprehension of immediate unlawful contact, which Meena had when Ravi raised his fist nearby and threatened her. No touching occurred, so battery, which demands actual application of force, cannot apply. The gate did not restrain Meena's own freedom of movement, so false imprisonment fails. Because the threat created genuine, immediate fear of contact, the correct classification is assault rather than nothing at all. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q2 B

Battery is the intentional, direct application of unlawful force, however slight, and hostility or injury is not required. Sohan's hand brushing Priya's arm during a deliberate snatch is unlawful contact, so battery is made out. Assault fails because Priya did not see him and so apprehended nothing beforehand. False imprisonment concerns restraint of movement, not property, so it does not fit. The intentional unlawful touching makes battery correct. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q3 D

False imprisonment is the total restraint of movement without lawful authority, however brief, and here the only exit was locked with no escape. Duration is irrelevant, so twenty minutes suffices and the brevity objection fails. Assault requires apprehension of immediate contact, which did not occur. Battery needs direct application of force to the body, but locking a door touched no one. The complete, unauthorised restraint makes false imprisonment the correct claim. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q4 A

False imprisonment does not require the person to know of the restraint at the time it occurs; awareness is unnecessary. Kavya was totally restrained without authority for an hour, so the tort is complete despite her later discovery. The claim that ignorance defeats imprisonment is therefore wrong. Assault needs apprehension of contact, impossible while unconscious, so that alternative fails. Because unawareness is no bar, Deepak is liable for false imprisonment. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q5 C

Battery requires unlawful force, and the generally accepted physical contacts of everyday life, such as a light tap to gain attention, fall outside it. Farid's ordinary, inoffensive touch is not unlawful, so no battery arises. The claim that any touching is always battery ignores this everyday-contact limit. Lack of express consent does not convert acceptable social contact into a tort. Because the contact was ordinary and acceptable, it is not a battery. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q6 C

Assault needs a reasonable apprehension of immediate unlawful contact, but Rohit knew no blow could reach him from the distant bridge, so no immediate contact was possible. Mere unease without a realistic expectation of imminent contact is insufficient, so the uneasiness point fails. A threat alone does not always create assault when contact is plainly impossible. Words can constitute assault in principle, so that blanket denial is wrong. Absent apprehension of immediate contact, there is no assault. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q7 B

Section 68 lets a supplier of necessities suited to an incapable person's condition recover from that person's property, not from the person himself. Rina is a minor with inherited property, and clothing and schoolbooks are necessities, so the merchant recovers from her property. Personal liability is expressly excluded, so recovery from Rina personally fails. The claim that nothing is recoverable ignores the statutory quasi-contractual remedy. Because reimbursement comes from her estate, recovery from her property is correct. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q8 C

Section 69 entitles a person interested in a payment, who pays money another is legally bound to pay, to be reimbursed by that other. Vikas had a clear interest in protecting his tenancy and paid revenue Gopal was bound to pay, so he recovers fully. Absence of a request is no bar, since the section does not require one. The point that only the government may sue Gopal misses Vikas's independent statutory right. Hence full reimbursement, not half, is correct. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q9 A

Section 72 requires a person to whom money is paid by mistake to repay it, and no contract is needed for this obligation to arise. The bank paid Sunil twenty thousand rupees by mistake, so he must return it. The absence of a contract is precisely why the quasi-contractual duty applies, defeating that objection. The clerk causing the error does not excuse repayment. Knowledge of the mistake is not required, so that condition is wrong; repayment is due. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q10 D

Section 71 makes a finder of goods subject to the same responsibility as a bailee, including a duty to take reasonable care of the goods. Anita, having taken the watch, owed that duty and breached it by careless exposure to rain. The claim that she owes no duty ignores the statutory bailee status imposed on finders. Finding does not confer absolute ownership, so that option fails. No statutory double-value penalty exists, making bailee liability the correct position. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q11 C

Section 72 requires a person to whom money is paid under coercion to repay it. Mohan paid the extra five thousand rupees only under the transporter's wrongful threat to detain his goods, so the payment was coerced and must be returned. That he paid to free his goods is the very coercion the section addresses, so that objection fails. The sum does not become the transporter's property when wrongfully extracted. The coerced extra amount, not merely the freight, is recoverable. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q12 B

Section 70 obliges a person who enjoys the benefit of a lawful act done non-gratuitously to compensate the doer. The porter acted lawfully, expecting payment, and Suresh knowingly accepted the benefit, so compensation is due. The absence of an express request does not defeat the claim, since section 70 does not require one. No written contract is needed for this quasi-contractual duty. Proof of the doer's financial loss is not a precondition, so Suresh must pay. Hence, option (B) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 A

Fix P and read all directions from each person's own facing. Q is second to the right of the centre-facing P, and T sits directly opposite P. S is second to the right of the centre-facing T, so S sits four seats away from P on the ring. Counting four seats across the eight-seat table from S lands back on the seat that faces S directly, which is occupied by Q. Hence Q sits exactly opposite S, diametrically across the round table. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q14 D

V is stated to sit immediately to the left of the centre-facing P, so one neighbour is fixed as V. For P's other side, W sits immediately to the left of Q, and Q sits second to the right of P, which places W in the single seat between P and Q, directly on P's other side. Therefore the two people flanking P are V on one hand and W on the other, making V and W his immediate neighbours. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q15 C

Work out the clockwise ring. R sits immediately right of Q, who is second to the right of P, so moving clockwise the order runs R, then T opposite P, then U immediately right of T, then S second to the right of T, and then V. Counting the friends strictly between R and V while travelling clockwise gives T, U and S, which is three friends seated in that clockwise gap between R and V. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q16 D

The arrangement fixes exactly four friends facing the centre, namely P, Q, T and V, while R, S, U and W face outward. Among the four options given, S faces outward, U faces outward and W faces outward, so none of those three can be the centre-facing choice. Only Q belongs to the centre-facing group. Therefore Q is the friend who faces the centre, matching the group of exactly four inward-facing friends. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q17 D

A lives on an even floor, and F lives with exactly three floors between them, above A, so F's floor equals A's floor plus four. The only even floor for A that keeps F within floors one to six is floor 2, which gives F on floor 6. If A were on floor 4, F would need floor 8, which does not exist, and floor 6 for A is impossible since F must be higher. Hence A occupies floor 2 and F occupies floor 6. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q18 D

B is on floor 1 and there are exactly two floors between B and C, so C sits three floors above B, that is on floor 4. This is consistent with C living immediately above E, which then places E on floor 3. With A already fixed on floor 2 and F on floor 6, floors 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are now taken, leaving floor 5 for D. Therefore C lives on floor 4. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q19 B

C sits on floor 4 because there are exactly two floors between B, on floor 1, and C. Since C lives immediately above E, E must be one floor below C, which is floor 3. A is fixed on floor 2 and F on floor 6, so floor 3 cannot go to them. The only resident satisfying the immediately-below-C condition is E. Therefore E lives on floor 3, directly beneath C. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q20 A

F is fixed on the top floor, floor 6, from the even-A and three-floors-between conditions. After placing B on 1, A on 2, E on 3 and C on 4, the only unfilled floor left is floor 5, which must go to the remaining resident D. So D sits on floor 5, immediately below F on floor 6. Hence the topmost resident is F on floor 6, with D as the person on the floor just below. Hence, option (A) is correct.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 B

Karnataka rose from 80 thousand in Year 1 to 120 thousand in Year 2, an absolute increase of 120 minus 80, which equals 40 thousand. The percentage increase is the rise divided by the base year value: 40 divided by 80 equals 0.5. Multiplying by 100 gives 50 percent. The common error of dividing 40 by the later value 120 wrongly yields about 33.3 percent, so always divide the change by the original figure, not the new one. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q22 C

Compute each growth rate on its base year. Maharashtra: 30 on 120 equals 25 percent. Karnataka: 40 on 80 equals 50 percent. Tamil Nadu: 30 on 60 equals 50 percent. Gujarat: 30 on 50 equals 60 percent. Delhi: 4 on 40 equals 10 percent. Gujarat's 60 percent is the largest, edging past Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which both grew 50 percent. Maharashtra leads in absolute numbers but its 25 percent growth is far slower in relative terms. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q23 B

Add the Year 2 column across all five states: Maharashtra 150, Karnataka 120, Tamil Nadu 90, Gujarat 80 and Delhi 44. Summing step by step, 150 plus 120 gives 270, plus 90 gives 360, plus 80 gives 440, and finally plus 44 gives 484 thousand. A frequent slip is to add only the four larger states and forget Delhi's 44, which would leave 440 thousand, so include every row when totalling the column. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q24 A

Maharashtra's Year 1 figure is 120 thousand and Gujarat's Year 2 figure is 80 thousand. The ratio is 120 to 80. Divide both terms by their highest common factor, which is 40: 120 divided by 40 equals 3, and 80 divided by 40 equals 2. The simplified ratio is therefore 3 to 2. Reversing the order would incorrectly give 2 to 3, so keep Maharashtra first because the question names it before Gujarat. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q25 C

Add the Year 1 values: Maharashtra 120, Karnataka 80, Tamil Nadu 60, Gujarat 50 and Delhi 40. The running total is 120 plus 80 equals 200, plus 60 equals 260, plus 50 equals 310, plus 40 equals 350 thousand. Divide this sum by the number of states, which is 5: 350 divided by 5 equals 70 thousand. Dividing 350 by 4 by mistakenly ignoring Delhi would give 87.5, while using the Year 2 total would mislead, so use all five Year 1 figures. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q26 D

The Coastal sub-region recorded 900 mm against a normal of 750 mm, a surplus of 900 minus 750, which is 150 mm. Express this as a percentage of the normal: 150 divided by 750 equals 0.2, and multiplying by 100 gives 20 percent. A common mistake is dividing the surplus by the actual value, that is 150 by 900, which wrongly yields about 16.7 percent, so the departure must always be taken relative to the normal figure. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q27 B

Compare actual with normal in each row. Coastal 900 above 750 is a surplus. Central 600 below 800 is a deficit. Northern 480 below 600 is a deficit. Eastern 720 above 600 is a surplus. Western 550 above 500 is a surplus. Southern 650 equals 650, which is exactly normal and therefore not above it. Counting only the strict surpluses gives Coastal, Eastern and Western, which is 3 sub-regions. Southern must be excluded because equal to normal is not above normal. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q28 D

Add the actual rainfall column: Coastal 900, Central 600, Northern 480, Eastern 720, Western 550 and Southern 650. Summing in order, 900 plus 600 gives 1,500, plus 480 gives 1,980, plus 720 gives 2,700, plus 550 gives 3,250, and finally plus 650 gives 3,900 mm. A frequent error is stopping at 3,250 after five regions and omitting Southern's 650, so make sure every one of the six rows is included in the total. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q29 D

Central recorded 600 mm against a normal of 800 mm, a shortfall of 600 minus 800, which is negative 200 mm. As a percentage of the normal, divide negative 200 by 800 to get negative 0.25, and multiplying by 100 gives negative 25 percent. Dividing the 200 mm shortfall by the actual value 600 would wrongly produce about negative 33.3 percent, so the deficit, like any departure, is measured against the normal of 800, not the actual rainfall. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q30 A

Add the normal rainfall column: Coastal 750, Central 800, Northern 600, Eastern 600, Western 500 and Southern 650. The running total is 750 plus 800 equals 1,550, plus 600 equals 2,150, plus 600 equals 2,750, plus 500 equals 3,250, plus 650 equals 3,900 mm. Divide the total by the number of sub-regions, which is 6: 3,900 divided by 6 equals 650 mm. Dividing by 5 instead of 6 would mistakenly give 780, so always divide by the full count of regions. Hence, option (A) is correct.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

The phrase 'only daughter of my mother' refers to the woman herself, since she is the sole daughter her mother has. Therefore the man's mother is the woman speaking. If the woman is the man's mother, then she is directly related to him as his mother. This is a classic blood-relation trap where 'only daughter of my mother' collapses to the speaker, making the maternal link direct rather than through any aunt or sibling. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q32 B

Starting by facing north, the first right turn makes him face east and he walks 3 km. The second right turn makes him face south, and he walks 5 km in that direction. After the two right turns from an original northward heading, his final facing direction is south. The distances travelled do not change the direction of facing; only the two successive right turns determine that he ends up oriented towards the south. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q33 A

From 'all roses are flowers', it validly follows by conversion that some flowers are roses, because every rose is included among flowers. The statement 'some flowers fade quickly' cannot be linked specifically to roses, so we cannot conclude that some roses fade quickly. Neither can we say all flowers are roses, since only roses are a subset of flowers. Thus the only definite conclusion is that some flowers are roses. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q34 B

Applying a simple forward shift of one position to each letter of CANDLE gives: C to D, A to B, N to O, D to E, L to M, and E to F, producing DBOEMF. Coding-decoding questions test whether you can apply a rule uniformly across every character. Here each letter advances by exactly one place in the alphabet, so tracking each substitution carefully yields DBOEMF as the correctly encoded word without any exception. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q35 C

The differences between consecutive terms are 4, 6, 8, and 10, which increase by 2 each time. Adding the next difference of 12 to the last term 30 gives 42. Alternatively, each term follows the pattern of n multiplied by n plus 1: one times two is 2, two times three is 6, three times four is 12, four times five is 20, five times six is 30, and six times seven is 42. Both approaches confirm that the next number in this series is 42. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q36 A

If 20% of a number equals 45, then the whole number is 45 divided by 0.20, which is 225. To find 60% of 225, multiply 225 by 0.60 to get 135. A quicker route is to notice that 60% is three times 20%, so 60% equals three times 45, which is also 135. Both methods confirm that 60% of the number is 135. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q37 C

For five consecutive even numbers, the middle number equals the average, so the middle number is 30. The five numbers are therefore 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34. The largest of these is 34. Because consecutive even numbers are equally spaced around their mean, the third number is always the average, and adding four to it gives the largest term. Hence the largest number in this set is 34. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q38 A

First convert the speed 54 km/hr into metres per second by multiplying by $\frac{5}{18}$, which gives 15 metres per second. To cross a pole, the train only needs to cover its own length of 150 metres. Time equals distance divided by speed, so 150 divided by 15 equals 10 seconds. Since a pole is treated as a point, no additional length is added, making the crossing time exactly 10 seconds. Hence, option (A) is correct.