

ANSWER KEY — 10 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 **A**

Assault does not require contact; it requires an act causing reasonable apprehension of immediate unlawful force. Ravi's swing made Meena genuinely fear an imminent blow, satisfying assault. There was no battery because no force actually landed. The absence of contact does not excuse him, and the locked-room detail is incidental since the wrong tested here is the threatening gesture creating apprehension. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q2 **D**

Following the reasoning in *Bird v Jones*, false imprisonment requires total restraint in every direction, not obstruction of a preferred route. Since Anil had a reasonable and available exit through the southern gate, his liberty was not wholly deprived. Blocking one direction alone does not amount to imprisonment, and his personal reluctance to use the alternative does not convert a lawful partial obstruction into a tort. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q3 **D**

False imprisonment is actionable per se and, as *Meering v Grahame-White Aviation* indicates, the claimant need not be aware of the confinement while it occurs. Sana's total deprivation of liberty without lawful justification completes the tort even though she slept through it. Neither contemporaneous knowledge nor proof of financial loss is required, so her later discovery does not defeat the claim. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q4 **B**

Consent is a defence to battery only to the extent of the force actually agreed. Boxers consent to blows within the rules, not to a deliberate headbutt landed after the bell in breach of them. Because that force fell outside the scope of consent, it was unlawful and constitutes battery. The contact was neither trivial everyday touching nor immunised simply by the sporting setting. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q5 **D**

R v Ireland confirms that silent telephone calls can constitute assault where they cause the victim reasonably to apprehend imminent unlawful force. There is no contact, so battery is inapt, and the tort does not demand a visible physical gesture. Priya's fear kept her home, but a self-imposed reluctance to leave is not the total restraint required for false imprisonment. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q6 **A**

The false statement claims every minor contact is automatically actionable battery. In fact, the law treats the ordinary, generally acceptable physical contacts of everyday life as impliedly consented to and lawful. A gentle warning tap is exactly such contact and does not satisfy the requirement of unlawful force. The other three statements accurately reflect that trivial social touching is not battery. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q7 **B**

The parties hold opposite views on an uncertain event and agree to pay purely on its outcome, with no interest beyond the stake. That is the essence of a wager, void under Section 30. It is not a valid contingent contract because the arrangement lacks any real interest and exists only to gamble. It is not insurance either, since neither party has an insurable interest in the ship. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q8 **A**

A contract of insurance is distinguished from a wager because the insured holds an insurable interest and the contract indemnifies actual loss rather than paying a mere stake. Neha owns the factory and recovers only her real loss, so the policy is a valid contingent contract under Section 31, not a void wager. The dependence on an uncertain fire does not, by itself, convert genuine indemnity insurance into gambling. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q9 A

Under Sections 32 and 34, a contract contingent on an event becomes void when that event becomes impossible. The required consent of the brother, now deceased, can never be obtained, so the collateral event is impossible and the contract is void. It does not become immediately enforceable, is not left to Anita's option, and certainly does not transform into an unconditional obligation to sell the plot. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q10 D

Section 30 makes wagering agreements void but not illegal, so collateral transactions such as a loan advanced to pay a lost bet remain enforceable. Imran's loan is a separate, lawful contract, and its connection to the wager does not taint it. He may recover the amount regardless of whether he knew its purpose, since the wager's voidness does not spread to the independent loan agreement. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q11 D

Section 36 makes void any agreement contingent on an impossible event, and Sections 32 and 34 confirm that if the specified marriage becomes impossible the contract is void. The death of the named woman makes the marriage impossible, so no obligation to pay arises. Chetan cannot substitute another marriage, and the arrangement does not convert into an unconditional debt payable by Bharat. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q12 C

The valid contingent contract is the indemnity linked to a flood damaging insured stock, because the shopkeeper has a genuine interest in the warehouse and recovers actual loss, satisfying Section 31. The other three arrangements involve parties with no interest beyond the stake, agreeing to pay purely on an uncertain outcome, which is the defining feature of wagers rendered void by Section 30. Hence, option (C) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING**Q13 A**

Ebony is on top and Cream sits immediately beneath it at position six. Because exactly three cartons lie between Amber and Cream, Amber is fixed at position two, which places Fawn at three and Blue at four. Grey must lie between Blue and Cream, forcing it into position five. Only the bottom position then remains, and Denim is the sole carton left unplaced, so Denim rests at the bottom of the stack. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q14 B

Fawn is pinned to position three, since it rests immediately above Amber and Amber sits at position two once the three-carton gap up to Cream is applied. The clue that Blue rests immediately above Fawn then places Blue at position four, directly on top of Fawn. Grey, Cream and Ebony all occupy the higher positions five, six and seven, so none of them can be the carton immediately above Fawn. Blue is therefore the answer. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q15 C

Grey is fixed at position five because it must lie between Blue at position four and Cream at position six, the only slot that satisfies that requirement. Ebony sits at the very top, position seven. Between position five and position seven lies a single position, six, which is occupied by Cream. Hence exactly one carton, namely Cream, stands between Grey and Ebony, ruling out the answers of none, two, or three cartons. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q16 C

The weight rule states that weight falls steadily from bottom to top, so the lightest carton is whichever one occupies the topmost position. Ebony holds position seven, the very top of the stack, making it lighter than every carton beneath it. Denim sits at the bottom and is instead the heaviest, so it is the trap answer. Cream and Grey lie in the middle and cannot be lightest. The lightest carton is therefore Ebony. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q17 A

Any trio with both Farhan and Gita breaks the first rule, and Isha always drags in Farhan yet clashes with Gita, so Isha is out. Kabir forces Gita out, which then blocks both Harish and Jaya and fails the rule that one of them must serve. Gita, Harish and Jaya together satisfy everything: Harish brings Jaya, Jaya brings Gita, and no exclusion is triggered, so this is the unique winning committee. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q18 C

The second rule states plainly that choosing Harish compels the council to include Jaya, so Jaya is the member directly required the moment Harish is placed on the committee. Gita is only pulled in afterwards, because Jaya in turn requires Gita, which makes Gita an indirect consequence rather than the direct one. Isha and Kabir are never forced by Harish at all. The candidate directly required by selecting Harish is therefore Jaya. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q19 B

Suppose Kabir were chosen. The sixth rule then removes Gita from contention. The fifth rule still demands at least one of Harish or Jaya. Picking Jaya triggers the seventh rule, which requires Gita, but Gita is already barred, a contradiction. Picking Harish triggers the second rule, which requires Jaya, and Jaya again requires the barred Gita. Either path collapses, so no valid trio can contain Kabir, which is why he is necessarily excluded. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q20 D

The single valid committee is Gita, Harish and Jaya, reached by eliminating every rule-breaking combination. Farhan cannot appear because he clashes with Gita, Isha cannot appear because she both demands Farhan and clashes with Gita, and Kabir cannot appear because he bars Gita and thereby collapses the requirement that Harish or Jaya serve. Among the four listed names only Harish belongs to the winning trio, so Harish is the committee member. Hence, option (D) is correct.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 B

Add the June ridership of every corridor: Blue Line 48.6, Red Line 32.4, Green Line 27.0, Violet Line 40.5 and Aqua Line 18.5. Working step by step, 48.6 plus 32.4 equals 81.0; adding 27.0 gives 108.0; adding 40.5 gives 148.5; and finally adding 18.5 yields 167.0 lakh. The total network ridership is therefore 167.0 lakh, so the nearby rounded values are incorrect. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q22 D

A 12.5% rise means June equals May multiplied by 1.125. So May ridership equals June divided by 1.125, that is 27.0 divided by 1.125, which equals 24.0 lakh. A common trap is to subtract 12.5% of 27.0 (giving 27.0 minus 3.375, or 23.63), but that wrongly applies the percentage to the later month rather than the earlier base month. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q23 C

Compare the June ridership of all five corridors: Blue Line 48.6, Violet Line 40.5, Red Line 32.4, Green Line 27.0 and Aqua Line 18.5. The largest of these is 48.6, belonging to the Blue Line, which exceeds the next highest (Violet Line at 40.5) by 8.1 lakh. Hence the Blue Line carried the most passengers during June. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q24 B

An 8.0% increase means June equals May multiplied by 1.08. Therefore May ridership equals June divided by 1.08, that is 48.6 divided by 1.08, which equals 45.0 lakh. Subtracting 8% of 48.6 (giving about 44.71) is the wrong approach because the percentage growth is measured on the smaller May base, not on the June figure. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q25 B

The average equals the total ridership divided by the number of corridors. The five corridors together carry 48.6 plus 32.4 plus 27.0 plus 40.5 plus 18.5, which totals 167.0 lakh. Dividing 167.0 by 5 gives 33.4 lakh per corridor. Hence the mean monthly ridership across the network is 33.4 lakh, not the surrounding rounded values. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q26 C

Add the FY24 figures for every sector: Fintech 1250, Edtech 560, HealthTech 650, AgriTech 360 and SaaS 780. Summing step by step, 1250 plus 560 equals 1810; adding 650 gives 2460; adding 360 gives 2820; and adding 780 yields 3600. The total FY24 funding is therefore 3600 crore, so the surrounding values are incorrect. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q27 D

FY23 total funding equals 1000 plus 700 plus 500 plus 300 plus 500, which is 3000 crore, and FY24 total equals 3600 crore. The overall growth equals the increase divided by the FY23 base, times one hundred: that is (3600 minus 3000) divided by 3000, times 100, which equals 600 divided by 3000 times 100, giving 20.0%. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q28 C

Compare the year-on-year growth of each rising sector: SaaS grew 56.0%, HealthTech 30.0%, Fintech 25.0% and AgriTech 20.0%, while Edtech contracted. The largest positive change is SaaS at 56.0%, confirmed by its jump from 500 to 780 crore, an increase of 280 on a base of 500. Hence SaaS saw the steepest percentage growth of all sectors. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q29 B

Edtech was the only sector to decline, dropping from 700 crore in FY23 to 560 crore in FY24. The absolute fall equals 700 minus 560, which is 140 crore. This matches the reported year-on-year change of minus 20%, because 140 divided by the 700 base, times one hundred, equals 20.0%. The decrease is therefore 140 crore. This follows directly from the stated facts and the governing rule applied to them. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q30 A

Fintech raised 1250 crore in FY24, while the FY24 total across all five sectors was 3600 crore. Its share equals 1250 divided by 3600, times one hundred. Computing this, 1250 divided by 3600 equals 0.3472, so the share is 34.72%. Hence Fintech contributed roughly 34.72% of all FY24 startup funding, a little over one-third of the total pool. Hence, option (A) is correct.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 B

The Right to Constitutional Remedies lets an aggrieved person approach the Supreme Court directly when a Fundamental Right is violated, and the Court may issue writs such as habeas corpus and mandamus. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously called this the heart and soul of the Constitution. The provision guaranteeing free speech, the protection of life and personal liberty, and the general right to equality are separate guarantees dealing with different subject matter, not the enforcement machinery. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q32 D

The sweeping change enacted during the Emergency inserted the descriptions Socialist and Secular alongside the word Integrity into the Preamble, reshaping how India describes itself. It is often called the Mini-Constitution because of its wide scope. The later amendment of 1978 rolled back several Emergency-era excesses, the 1975 change dealt with election disputes, and the 1971 amendment concerned Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights, so none of those made the Preamble additions. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q33 C

Decided by a thirteen-judge bench, the largest ever assembled, this case ruled that while Parliament has wide amending power, it cannot destroy the basic structure of the Constitution. The earlier 1967 ruling had held Fundamental Rights unamendable, the 1980 decision later applied and reinforced the doctrine to strike down clauses of the 42nd Amendment, and the 1978 judgment expanded personal liberty; but the doctrine itself originated in this 1973 verdict. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q34 A

Rising near the Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand and flowing across the northern plains to the Bay of Bengal, this river is the longest whose course lies chiefly within India and is central to the country's culture and agriculture. The peninsular river of the Deccan is the longest in southern India, the great eastern river originates in Tibet and enters India from the northeast, and the third option is a major tributary that joins the main river at Prayagraj. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q35 A

The first person to hold the office of President led the country for two consecutive terms after the Constitution came into force, having earlier presided over the Constituent Assembly. The philosopher-statesman who followed him became the second President, the leader who died in office in 1969 was the third President, and the acting-then-elected figure after that served in the early 1970s. Only the first-named held the founding presidency from the very inauguration of the Republic. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q36 B

The Directive Principles set out non-justiciable guidelines that the State should follow while framing laws and policies, aiming at social and economic justice. They are inspired by the Irish Constitution. Fundamental Rights, which are enforceable in court, appear in the immediately preceding Part, the provisions on citizenship come earlier, and the structure of the Union executive and Parliament appears in the following Part, so only the fourth Part holds the Directive Principles. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q37 C

Established under Article 324, this independent authority conducts and supervises elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Assemblies and the offices of President and Vice-President. The policy think-tank that replaced the Planning Commission has no electoral role, the body that recommends distribution of taxes between the Union and States deals with fiscal federalism, and the commission that conducts civil-services recruitment handles appointments, none of which manages the conduct of elections. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q38 C

With this mission India became the first country to land a spacecraft near the lunar south pole and the fourth nation overall to achieve a soft landing on the Moon. The lander and rover studied the largely unexplored polar terrain believed to hold water ice. The opposite polar zone was not the target, the equatorial plain where earlier Apollo missions landed lies elsewhere, and the hidden hemisphere where China's mission landed was not this touchdown site. Hence, option (C) is correct.