

ANSWER KEY — 11 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 A

Rylands v Fletcher is strict, not absolute, so its recognised exceptions still operate. An act of God, an extraordinary natural event that no human foresight could guard against, is one such defence. An unprecedented earthquake causing the escape squarely fits that exception, so the mill may avoid liability despite the dye's escape. There plainly was an accumulation of a dangerous thing, so that distractor is wrong, and the claim that strict liability admits no defences confuses it with the stricter absolute-liability rule. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q2 B

M.C. Mehta v Union of India laid down absolute liability for enterprises in hazardous or inherently dangerous activity. Unlike Rylands v Fletcher, this rule dispenses with the escape requirement and with every traditional defence, including the act of a third party. Because sabotage is such a third-party act, it offers the enterprise no shelter. Nor can the enterprise plead reasonable care, since liability arises regardless of negligence, and proof of negligence by the victims is not required at all. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q3 D

A central ingredient of Rylands v Fletcher is a non-natural use of land. The ordinary supply and use of domestic water through household pipes has long been treated as a natural, everyday use, not the special accumulation the rule targets. Because that ingredient is absent, the strict-liability rule generally does not bite. The mere fact that harm occurred does not supply the missing element, and whether a manufacturing flaw is a defence never arises once the rule itself is inapplicable. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q4 D

The false statement inverts the law. Absolute liability, laid down in M.C. Mehta, deliberately removes the escape requirement, so the claimant need not prove any escape from the defendant's premises. The other three statements are accurate: strict liability retains its classic defences, absolute liability targets hazardous enterprises, and its damages may be exemplary and geared to the enterprise's capacity to pay so as to deter. The incorrect option is therefore the one asserting an escape requirement for absolute liability. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q5 C

Where a defendant accumulates the dangerous thing under the compulsion or express authority of a statute and acts without negligence, statutory authority operates as a defence to Rylands v Fletcher liability. A municipal body running a reservoir under an express statutory duty can therefore invoke that defence when an overflow occurs without fault. Consent of the plaintiff is a different, unnecessary route here, and the classification of the reservoir does not defeat a validly pleaded statutory-authority defence. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q6 B

Manufacturing fireworks is an inherently dangerous activity, so the absolute-liability rule of M.C. Mehta governs. That rule imposes liability on the enterprise for harm resulting from the hazardous activity without any need to show an escape onto a neighbour's land, and without the traditional defences. Injuries to passers-by on the public road are therefore actionable. The location of the victims and the absence of a private-land escape do not matter, and no implied acceptance of such risk protects the factory. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q7 A

This mirrors Taylor v Caldwell, the foundation of frustration. Where the very subject matter essential to performance, here the music hall, is destroyed without fault before performance falls due, the contract becomes void under Section 56 because performance is rendered impossible. Both parties are discharged and neither is liable in damages. The promisor is not bound to achieve the impossible by rebuilding, and frustration operates automatically to end the contract; it is not a mere option reserved to one party. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q8 D

Frustration is not triggered simply because performance has become more expensive, onerous, or commercially unattractive. Section 56 requires the act to become impossible or unlawful, not merely unprofitable. Since delivery of the goods remains physically and legally possible, the merchant must perform despite the loss. The doctrine does not rescue a party from a bad bargain, and the buyer's conduct is irrelevant, so the merchant cannot avoid the contract by pleading rising costs alone. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q9 A

The doctrine of frustration fills a gap only where the contract itself is silent on the supervening event. Where the parties have expressly foreseen and provided for the very event, here a specified strike, their own agreed allocation of risk governs, and frustration cannot be invoked to rewrite it. Section 56 does not override a valid express term dealing with the event. The promisor must follow the clause rather than claim discharge, so control over the strike is beside the point. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q10 B

Frustration must arise from a supervening event outside the control of the party invoking it. Where the impossibility is self-induced, brought about by the promisor's own deliberate choice to take a rival engagement, the doctrine cannot be relied on. His inability to be in two places at once is a consequence of his election, not an external frustrating event. The law refuses to let a party manufacture frustration by his own default, so he remains bound and liable for breach. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q11 A

Section 56 expressly covers the case where an act becomes unlawful by reason of an event the promisor could not prevent. A subsequent statute criminalising the very act to be performed is such a supervening illegality, and the contract becomes void when performance turns unlawful. The law will not compel parties to commit a crime, so the contract is discharged, not merely suspended pending possible repeal, and both parties, not the promisor alone, are released from performance. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q12 C

This reflects *Krell v Henry*, a coronation case. Where a state of things forming the very foundation of the contract, the procession both parties contracted to view, ceases to exist, the contract may be frustrated even though the room remains physically usable. The shared object has been defeated. Section 56, as read in *Satyabrata Ghose*, extends to such impracticability judged by the parties' object, so frustration is not confined to physical destruction, and the mutually known purpose is central, not irrelevant. Hence, option (C) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 C

R is the son of P and Q, and T is the daughter of the same couple P and Q, so R and T share both parents. Since T is female, T is the sister of R. She is not his wife, because that role belongs to S under clue 4, not his mother, since Q is the mother of both, and not his daughter, because T belongs to the same middle generation as R rather than the one below. Hence T is R's sister. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q14 B

V is the daughter of S, and S is married to R, who is the son of P. So V is the child of P's son R, placing V two generations below P as his grandchild. Because V is female, V is P's granddaughter. She is not P's daughter, since that generation holds R and T, not P's niece, since she descends directly from P's own son, and not a daughter-in-law, because V is a blood grandchild rather than a spouse marrying into the family. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q15 B

S is married to R, and T is R's sister, so S is the wife of T's brother, which makes S the sister-in-law of T. They are not blood sisters, since S marries into the family while T is born into it, not mother and daughter, because both belong to the same middle generation, and certainly not in a parent-child relationship at all. The link between S and T runs entirely through S's marriage to R, giving the sister-in-law relationship. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q16 B

U is the son of R, and R is the son of P and Q, so U is the child of Q's own son, standing two generations below Q. Since U is male, U is the grandson of Q. He is not Q's son, because that generation holds R and T, not Q's nephew, since he descends directly from Q's son rather than from a sibling's line, and not Q's brother, as they lie two generations apart. Thus U is Q's grandson. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q17 B

Jatin and Kavya must ride together, needing two free seats in one car. Ipsita takes one seat of Car 1, and Harsh takes one seat of Car 2, so neither of those cars has two free seats for the pair. Only Car 3 is entirely free, so Jatin and Kavya occupy Car 3. Farooq and Geeta never share a car, ruling out that pair, and Ipsita is fixed to Car 1, so she cannot be in Car 3 with Kavya. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q18 A

Jatin and Kavya fill Car 3, so Farooq cannot go there, and condition 5 independently bars him from Car 3. The two remaining seats are the second seat of Car 1 (with Ipsita) and the second seat of Car 2 (with Harsh), to be shared by Farooq and Geeta. Since Geeta is barred from Car 1 by condition 6, Geeta must take Car 2, leaving Farooq to join Ipsita in Car 1. This also satisfies condition 1, as Farooq and Geeta end up in different cars. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q19 C

Ipsita is fixed in Car 1. Car 3 is taken by Jatin and Kavya, and Harsh occupies Car 2. Geeta cannot sit in Car 1 by condition 6, so Geeta must pair with Harsh in Car 2. That leaves only Farooq to fill the second seat of Car 1 beside Ipsita. Hence Ipsita's companion is Farooq. Geeta is in Car 2, Harsh is with Geeta, and Kavya is in Car 3, so none of them rides with Ipsita. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q20 B

The unique arrangement is Car 1: Ipsita and Farooq; Car 2: Harsh and Geeta; Car 3: Jatin and Kavya. So Geeta and Harsh do travel together in Car 2, which is true. Farooq and Geeta are in different cars by condition 1, so they never share; Ipsita is locked to Car 1 and cannot be in Car 3 with Jatin; and Kavya is in Car 3 with Jatin, not in Car 2 with Harsh. Only the first statement holds. Hence, option (B) is correct.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 A

Add the Q2 shipments of every brand: Aspen 150, Boreal 72, Cirrus 75, Delta 128 and Everest 45. Summing step by step, 150 plus 72 equals 222; adding 75 gives 297; adding 128 gives 425; and adding 45 yields 470. The total Q2 shipments across all five brands are therefore 470 lakh units, so the nearby rounded values are incorrect. This follows directly from the stated shipment figures added across the brands. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q22 D

Q1 total shipments equal 120 plus 80 plus 60 plus 100 plus 40, which is 400 lakh, and the Q2 total is 470 lakh. Overall growth equals the increase divided by the Q1 base, times one hundred: that is (470 minus 400) divided by 400, times 100, which equals 70 divided by 400 times 100, giving 17.5%. So total shipments rose by 17.5% quarter on quarter, not by the surrounding values. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q23 C

Compare the Q2 shipments of all five brands: Aspen 150, Delta 128, Cirrus 75, Boreal 72 and Everest 45. The largest of these is 150, belonging to Aspen, which exceeds the next highest, Delta at 128, by 22 lakh units. Hence Aspen shipped the most smartphones in Q2. This follows directly from the stated figures compared across the brands. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q24 D

Delta shipped 100 lakh units in Q1 and 128 lakh units in Q2. The absolute increase equals 128 minus 100, which is 28 lakh units. This matches the reported quarter-on-quarter change of plus 28 percent, because 28 divided by the 100 base, times one hundred, equals 28.0%. The increase is therefore 28 lakh units, confirming both the raw jump and the percentage in the table. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q25 D

Aspen shipped 150 lakh units in Q2, while the Q2 total across all five brands was 470 lakh. Its share equals 150 divided by 470, times one hundred. Computing this, 150 divided by 470 equals 0.3191, so the share is 31.91%. Hence Aspen accounted for roughly 31.91% of all Q2 shipments, a little under one-third of the market covered by these five brands. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q26 A

Add the revenue of every chain: BrewBar 480, CafeNova 360, DailyGrind 300, Espresso Lane 540 and Mocha House 120. Summing step by step, 480 plus 360 equals 840; adding 300 gives 1140; adding 540 gives 1680; and adding 120 yields 1800. The combined annual revenue of all five chains is therefore 1800 crore, so the surrounding values are incorrect. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q27 C

Compare the revenue of all five chains: Espresso Lane 540, BrewBar 480, CafeNova 360, DailyGrind 300 and Mocha House 120. The largest figure is 540 crore, belonging to Espresso Lane, which exceeds the next highest, BrewBar at 480, by 60 crore. Hence Espresso Lane earned the most revenue despite not having the largest number of outlets, illustrating its higher revenue per store. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q28 A

BrewBar earned 480 crore, while the total revenue across all five chains was 1800 crore. Its share equals 480 divided by 1800, times one hundred. Computing this, 480 divided by 1800 equals 0.2667, so the share is 26.67%. Hence BrewBar contributed roughly 26.67% of the combined revenue, just over one-quarter of the total pool. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q29 B

Average revenue per outlet equals a chain's total revenue divided by its number of outlets. Espresso Lane earned 540 crore from 180 outlets, so the figure is 540 divided by 180, which equals 3.0 crore per outlet. Hence each Espresso Lane store generated an average of 3.0 crore in revenue, the highest per-outlet productivity among the five chains listed in the table. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q30 A

DailyGrind earned 300 crore and Mocha House earned 120 crore. The ratio is 300 to 120. Dividing both by their highest common factor, 60, gives 5 to 2, since 300 divided by 60 is 5 and 120 divided by 60 is 2. Hence the ratio of DailyGrind's revenue to Mocha House's revenue is 5:2, equivalent to 2.5 times, not the other listed ratios. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q31 C

Reena's grandfather's only son must be Reena's own father, since he is the sole son of the grandfather. The boy is described as the son of that man, which makes the boy the son of Reena's father. A son of one's own father is a brother. He cannot be a cousin, uncle, or nephew, because those would require a different parent, so the boy is Reena's brother. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q32 D

Starting at the origin, he moves 4 km north. Turning right, he now faces east and walks 3 km. Turning right again, he faces south and walks 4 km, exactly cancelling his original northward leg. He is therefore back level with his start but 3 km to the east. The straight-line distance from the start is simply that 3 km eastward gap, so the answer is 3 km. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q33 D

In the code, each letter is shifted one place forward in the alphabet: C becomes D, A becomes B, and T becomes U, giving DBU. Applying the same rule to DOG, D becomes E, O becomes P, and G becomes H, producing EPH. The distractors fail because they shift only some letters or move in the wrong direction, whereas every letter must advance by exactly one, yielding EPH. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q34 C

Look at the gaps between consecutive terms: 6 minus 3 is 3, 11 minus 6 is 5, 18 minus 11 is 7, and 27 minus 18 is 9. The differences are the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, so the next difference is 11. Adding 11 to the last term 27 gives 38. Hence the next term in the series is 38, following the steadily increasing odd-number pattern. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q35 B

Both statements are universal affirmatives. Since every pen is a book, and every book is red, the class of pens is entirely contained within the class of books, which is entirely contained within red things. By this chain of inclusion, every pen must also be red. The conclusion is therefore validly drawn from the two premises through simple transitivity, so it definitely follows. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q36 C

Examine each number as a possible perfect cube. Eight is two cubed, twenty-seven is three cubed, sixty-four is four cubed, and one hundred and twenty-five is five cubed. Each of these is a perfect cube of a whole number. One hundred, however, is ten squared, a perfect square but not a perfect cube. It therefore breaks the pattern shared by the others, making 100 the odd one out. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q37 D

A discount of 15% means the customer pays 85% of the marked price. Compute 85% of 800 by multiplying 800 by 0.85, which gives 680. Alternatively, 15% of 800 is 120, and subtracting 120 from 800 also gives 680. Either method yields a selling price of ₹680, so the other listed values do not correspond to a 15% reduction on ₹800. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q38 A

Assign each letter its position in the alphabet. B is the second letter, so its value is 2; A is the first, valued 1; and D is the fourth, valued 4. Adding these together, 2 plus 1 plus 4 equals 7. Hence the sum of the letters in the word BAD is 7, and the distractors arise from miscounting one of the three letter positions. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q39 D

A and B are siblings, since A is B's sister, so A is a child of C, who is their mother. D is C's father, which makes D the grandparent of C's children. As A is C's daughter and D is C's father, A is the grandchild of D. Because A is female, she is D's granddaughter, not his daughter, mother, or grandmother. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q40 C

The sun rises in the east, so at sunrise Ravi begins by facing east. A 90-degree turn in the clockwise direction moves his facing from east to the next cardinal point clockwise, which is south. Therefore, after the turn, Ravi faces south. Turning clockwise from east cannot leave him facing north or west, and he is no longer facing east, so the answer is south. Hence, option (C) is correct.