

ANSWER KEY — 13 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 A

The employer's vicarious liability follows the 'course of employment' test: an employer answers for an employee's tort committed while doing the employer's work, even negligently or improperly. Here Ravi was driving his assigned delivery route, the very task he was employed to perform, when he negligently overspeeded and injured the pedestrian. His speeding to meet the firm's targets was merely a wrongful mode of doing an authorised act, not a departure from it. The classic formulation (reflected in decisions such as *Century Insurance v Northern Ireland Road Transport Board*) is that an unauthorised or negligent manner of doing an authorised act still falls within employment. Because negligent driving on the route is an improper mode of performing the delivery work, the connection between the wrong and the employment is intact, and SwiftCourier is vicariously liable to the pedestrian. Option A states this correctly. B and C wrongly treat the negligence or the traffic offence as taking the act outside employment, and D wrongly demands an express order, which the doctrine does not require. Hence A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q2 B

This turns on the 'frolic of his own' limb of the doctrine. An employer is liable only while the employee remains within the course of employment; if the employee abandons the employer's business for a substantial personal purpose, the course of employment is broken and liability ceases. Ravi left his delivery route and drove 30 km, without permission, purely to visit a friend for lunch. That was not a minor deviation incidental to the work but a distinct personal errand, a frolic of his own, during which he caused the injury. The controlling idea (as in *Joel v Morison*, the origin of the 'frolic' language) is that acts done on such a detour are the employee's own, not the employer's. Since the tort occurred during that personal trip, SwiftCourier is not vicariously liable. Option B states this correctly. A wrongly makes mere use of the firm's vehicle decisive; C overstates liability as absolute; D introduces the pedestrian's conduct, which is irrelevant to whether the act fell within employment. Hence B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q3 C

The question is doctrinal and asks for the accurate statement of the 'course of employment' test. The settled test, drawn from the *Salmond* formulation, is that an employer is liable for a wrongful act which is either authorised, or is so connected with an authorised act that it can be regarded as an improper or unauthorised mode of doing it. Option C captures precisely this: a wrongful act so connected with authorised acts that it is an improper mode of doing them. Option A is wrong because mere coincidence of working hours does not decide the matter; a personal frolic during working hours is outside employment. Option B is too narrow, since prior written authorisation is not required and liability can arise even for prohibited acts. Option D is wrong because commercial benefit to the employer is not the governing criterion; the connection to authorised acts is. Because only C states the recognised legal test with accuracy, it is the correct choice. Hence C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q4 D

This asks for the INCORRECT statement, so the answer is the one that misstates the law. Options A, B and C are all accurate: an employer may indeed be liable even for an expressly prohibited act if it is still a mode of doing the employer's work (*Limpus v London General Omnibus*; *Rose v Plenty*); a principal is generally not liable for the torts of an independent contractor; and control over the manner of the work is a classic indicium distinguishing an employee from an independent contractor. Option D is the false statement: it claims the employer is liable for EVERY tort an employee commits, including those on a personal frolic. That is wrong, because a frolic of the employee's own takes the act outside the course of employment and defeats vicarious liability. Since the doctrine is bounded precisely by the course-of-employment requirement, D overstates the rule and is therefore the incorrect statement the question seeks. Hence D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q5 A

This is the *Rose v Plenty* situation. Although the dairy expressly prohibited the roundsman from letting outsiders ride on the van, the prohibition went only to the manner of doing the work, not to the scope of the work itself. When the roundsman let the boy help deliver milk, he was still furthering the employer's business, delivering the dairy's milk, and his negligent driving during that task was an improper mode of performing an authorised act. A prohibition that merely limits how an authorised task is done does not remove the act from the course of employment; a prohibition must restrict the sphere of employment to have that effect. Because the prohibited act was done to advance the employer's own business, the dairy is vicariously liable for the boy's injury. Option A states this correctly. B wrongly treats any prohibition as a defence; C invokes consent, which does not defeat the employer's liability here; D wrongly requires later ratification. Hence A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q6 B

This engages the independent-contractor exception. A person who hires an independent contractor is generally not vicariously liable for the contractor's torts, because the contractor is engaged to achieve a result while exercising independent discretion over the method of the work and is not subject to the employer's control over how the task is performed. Here Sol runs his own business, was engaged to rewire the office, and the method was left entirely to him, the hallmarks of an independent contractor rather than a servant. His negligence is therefore his own responsibility, and the company is not vicariously liable to the electrocuted visitor (absent a non-delegable duty, which the facts do not raise). Option B states this correctly. A wrongly makes the location of the work decisive; C overstates the law by treating every hirer as liable, which would erase the contractor exception; D shifts responsibility to the building owner, which is irrelevant to the company's vicarious liability for Sol. Hence B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q7 C

The three essentials of defamation are satisfied: the statement was defamatory, it referred to the plaintiff, and it was published to a third person. Anil's written letter falsely imputing habitual theft plainly lowers Bhaskar in the estimation of right-thinking people and exposes him to contempt, so it is defamatory and refers to him. Crucially, it was communicated to the employer, a person other than Bhaskar, which satisfies publication. Because the statement is in a permanent written form, it is libel, and libel is actionable per se, meaning Bhaskar need not prove any special or financial damage to succeed. Option C states this correctly. A is wrong because proof of financial loss is not required for libel. B is wrong because a letter read by the employer is publication to a third party. D wrongly classifies written words as slander and demands special damage; written defamation is libel, actionable without such proof. Since all essentials are met and the form is permanent, the claim succeeds as libel. Hence C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q8 D

Publication, communication of the defamatory matter to at least one person other than the plaintiff, is an indispensable essential of defamation. Here Anil spoke the words to Bhaskar alone, with no one else present. Words addressed only to the person defamed, with no third party receiving them, are not 'published' in the legal sense, because the plaintiff's reputation in the eyes of others is what the tort protects, and no third person's estimation has been affected. Without publication, however insulting the words, no action in defamation lies. Option D states this correctly. A is wrong because mere injury to feelings or dignity, absent publication, is not defamation. B is wrong because spoken words are slander and, save for exceptions, require special damage, and in any event there is no publication here. C is wrong because spoken words can found a slander claim when published; the defect here is specifically the absence of a third-party recipient. Since publication is missing, the claim fails. Hence D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q9 A

This doctrinal question asks for the correct distinction between libel and slander. The settled position is that libel is defamation in a permanent form, such as writing, print or a broadcast, and is actionable per se, without proof of special damage; slander is defamation in a transient form, typically spoken words, and generally requires proof of special damage, subject to recognised exceptions. Option A captures exactly this: libel is permanent and actionable per se, while slander is transient and needs special damage. Option B reverses the two forms and is therefore wrong. Option C is wrong because libel and slander are not identical; they differ in form and in the need to prove damage, not merely in the forum. Option D is wrong because the truth or falsity of the statement is not what separates libel from slander; both concern false defamatory statements, and truth is a defence, not a definitional line. Because only A correctly states the recognised distinction, it is the right answer. Hence A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q10 B

The question seeks the INCORRECT statement about the defences to defamation. Options A, C and D are accurate. Truth or justification is a complete defence, so a true statement, however damaging, is not actionable. Absolute privilege does attach to statements made in Parliament and in judicial proceedings, giving complete immunity. Qualified privilege is defeated where the plaintiff proves actual malice. Option B is the false statement: it claims that fair comment protects any opinion even where it rests on facts the maker knows to be false. That misstates the law. Fair comment requires that the comment be honest opinion on a matter of public interest and, critically, be based on facts that are true (or privileged); a comment built on facts known to be false cannot enjoy the defence, and malice also defeats it. Because B distorts the factual-basis requirement of fair comment, it is the incorrect statement the question asks for. Hence B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q11 C

The apt defence is fair comment. Fair comment protects the honest expression of opinion on a matter of public interest, provided the comment is based on facts that are truly stated. A newly released public film is plainly a matter of public interest, a critic's unfavourable review is comment or opinion rather than an assertion of fact, and here the review is honest and based on facts about the film that are truly stated. All the ingredients of fair comment are therefore present, and the newspaper has a good defence. Option C states this correctly. Option A wrongly invokes justification, which applies to statements of fact shown to be true, whereas a critical review is opinion, not a provable fact. Option B wrongly claims absolute privilege, which is confined to categories such as parliamentary and judicial proceedings, not press reviews. Option D is wrong because honest criticism of a public work is not inherently defamatory and is exactly what fair comment protects. Hence C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q12 D

Statements made by a member during a sitting of Parliament are protected by absolute privilege. Absolute privilege gives complete immunity from a defamation action, and, unlike qualified privilege, it cannot be defeated by proof that the statement was false or that it was made maliciously. The rationale is that certain functions, notably parliamentary and judicial proceedings, require utterly free speech, so the law places them beyond challenge in a defamation suit regardless of the speaker's state of mind. Here the statement was made in Parliament, so it attracts absolute privilege and is not actionable even though it was false and malicious. Option D states this correctly. Option A is wrong because it treats the privilege as merely qualified, which malice could defeat; parliamentary statements enjoy absolute, not qualified, privilege. Option B wrongly invokes fair comment, which concerns opinion on public-interest matters and is defeated by malice. Option C is wrong because absolute privilege does protect even knowingly false and malicious statements in this setting. Hence D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 A

Deduce the order. Since Priya is ahead of Rohan (clue 2) and Rohan is immediately ahead of Sana (clue 1), none of Rohan or Sana can be first, and Priya is not first (clue 2); Uma is after Priya (clue 6) so Uma is not first; Tarun is not first (clue 4). The only cyclist who can be first is Qadir, so Qadir is 1st, consistent with clue 5 (Qadir ahead of Tarun). By clue 3 there are exactly two cyclists between Priya and Uma; testing Priya at 2 forces Tarun to last, breaking clue 4, so Priya is 3rd and Uma is 6th. The remaining spots 2, 4, 5 take Tarun, Rohan, Sana; Rohan must be after Priya and immediately ahead of Sana, giving Rohan 4th and Sana 5th, leaving Tarun 2nd (valid under clue 4). Final order: 1 Qadir, 2 Tarun, 3 Priya, 4 Rohan, 5 Sana, 6 Uma. The third-place cyclist is Priya. Hence A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q14 B

Using the finishing order established from the clues, 1 Qadir, 2 Tarun, 3 Priya, 4 Rohan, 5 Sana and 6 Uma, we count the cyclists finishing strictly between Tarun and Sana. Tarun occupies position 2 and Sana occupies position 5. The positions lying strictly between position 2 and position 5 are position 3 and position 4, which are occupied by Priya and Rohan respectively. That is a total of two cyclists. The boundary riders themselves, Tarun and Sana, are deliberately not counted, because the question asks only for the riders finishing in between the two named cyclists, not the named cyclists themselves. Option A, one cyclist, undercounts by ignoring one of the two intermediate positions. Option C, three cyclists, and option D, four cyclists, both overcount, since only positions 3 and 4 fall between positions 2 and 5, leaving no room for a third or fourth rider there. Therefore exactly two cyclists finished between Tarun and Sana, and the correct answer is option B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q15 C

From the finishing order 1 Qadir, 2 Tarun, 3 Priya, 4 Rohan, 5 Sana and 6 Uma, we locate the cyclist finishing exactly two places behind Tarun. A cyclist who finishes 'two places behind' another is two positions lower in the ranking, so we add two to the position of the reference rider. Tarun is in position 2, and two places behind him means position $2 + 2$, which is position 4. Position 4 in the order is occupied by Rohan. Therefore Rohan finished exactly two places behind Tarun, which matches option C. Consider the distractors carefully: option A, Priya, is only one place behind Tarun, in position 3, not two. Option B, Sana, is three places behind, in position 5. Option D, Uma, is four places behind, in position 6, the last place. Only Rohan, in position 4, lies precisely two places behind Tarun in position 2, so the correct answer is option C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q16 D

This is a conditional variation built on the fixed order 1 Qadir, 2 Tarun, 3 Priya, 4 Rohan, 5 Sana and 6 Uma. We are instructed to swap the finishing positions of Priya and Tarun only, leaving every other cyclist exactly where they were. In the original order Priya holds position 3 and Tarun holds position 2. After the swap, the two exchange places: Tarun moves into position 3 and Priya moves into position 2. The question asks who is then in third place. Since Tarun now occupies position 3 following the swap, the third-place cyclist is Tarun, which is option D. Examining the distractors: option A, Priya, is wrong because she has moved down to second place after the swap. Option B, Qadir, remains in first place, entirely unaffected by the exchange. Option C, Rohan, stays in position 4 and is therefore not third. Only Tarun satisfies the conditional requirement, so the correct answer is option D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q17 B

First deduce the complete roster. Omar is on Wednesday by clue 2. Clue 5 requires exactly one day between Meera's day and Omar's Wednesday, which places Meera on either Monday or Friday; but if Meera were on Friday she could not fall before Nikhil as clue 1 demands, so Meera must be on Monday. Clue 3 makes Pooja's day fall immediately after Nikhil's, so Nikhil and Pooja must occupy two consecutive days. The days still available for Nikhil, Pooja and Raju are Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and the only consecutive pair among these is Thursday and Friday, so Nikhil is on Thursday and Pooja on Friday. That leaves Raju on Tuesday, which satisfies clue 4 since Raju then avoids both Monday and Friday. The final roster is Monday Meera, Tuesday Raju, Wednesday Omar, Thursday Nikhil and Friday Pooja. The question asks who is on duty on Tuesday, and that is Raju. Options A, C and D name people assigned to other days. Hence the answer is option B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q18 C

Using the deduced roster, Monday Meera, Tuesday Raju, Wednesday Omar, Thursday Nikhil and Friday Pooja, we count the people on duty on the days lying strictly between Meera's day and Nikhil's day. Meera is on Monday, which is day 1, and Nikhil is on Thursday, which is day 4. The days that fall strictly between day 1 and day 4 are Tuesday, day 2, and Wednesday, day 3, on which Raju and Omar are on duty respectively. That gives a total of two persons. The boundary days, Monday and Thursday, are deliberately excluded, because the question asks only for the days strictly in between the two named days, not those days themselves. Option A, one person, misses one of the two intervening days. Options B, three persons, and D, four persons, both overcount, since only Tuesday and Wednesday lie between Monday and Thursday, leaving no room for more. Therefore the answer is two persons, option C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q19 D

From the deduced roster, Monday Meera, Tuesday Raju, Wednesday Omar, Thursday Nikhil and Friday Pooja, we identify who is on duty on the day immediately before Omar's day. Omar is on duty on Wednesday, so the day immediately before his is Tuesday. Tuesday's front-desk duty, from the roster, belongs to Raju. Therefore the person on duty on the day immediately before Omar is Raju, which is option D. Examining the distractors: option A, Meera, is on Monday, which is two days before Omar's Wednesday, not immediately before. Option B, Nikhil, is on Thursday, the day immediately after Omar rather than before. Option C, Pooja, is on Friday, later still in the week. Only Raju, on Tuesday, sits immediately before Omar's Wednesday duty. We can also verify this using day numbers: Omar is on day 3, so the day immediately before is day 2, Tuesday, which the roster assigns to Raju. Therefore the correct answer is option D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q20 A

This is a conditional variation built on the deduced roster, Monday Meera, Tuesday Raju, Wednesday Omar, Thursday Nikhil and Friday Pooja. We are asked to swap the days of Nikhil and Raju only, leaving every other person on their original day. In the base roster Nikhil is on Thursday and Raju is on Tuesday. After the swap, the two exchange days: Raju moves to Thursday and Nikhil moves to Tuesday. The question asks who is then on duty on Thursday, and after the swap that person is Raju, which is option A. Examining the distractors: option B, Nikhil, has moved to Tuesday and is no longer on Thursday. Option C, Omar, remains fixed on Wednesday, untouched by the swap. Option D, Meera, remains on Monday. Note that the conditional overrides the usual clue that Pooja follows Nikhil; we simply apply the stated swap to the fixed roster and read off Thursday. Only Raju satisfies the conditional for Thursday duty, so the correct answer is option A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 A

The year-on-year percentage growth is given directly in the YoY column of the table, so we simply read and compare. The figures are Ashford +20%, Belmont +20%, Crestline +15%, Denford +10% and Elston +20%. The smallest of these growth figures is Denford's +10%, which is lower than every other airport's growth. We can verify this from the raw passenger numbers using the growth formula, increase divided by base times one hundred: Denford rose from 250 to 275 lakh, an increase of 25 on a base of 250, that is $25/250 = 0.10$, or 10%, confirming the table entry. Crestline's +15%, from 400 to 460, i.e. $60/400$, is the next smallest, while the remaining three airports each grew by 20%. Therefore the airport with the smallest year-on-year percentage growth is Denford, option A. Option B, Crestline, has the second smallest growth, not the smallest, and options C, Ashford, and D, Belmont, both grew 20%. Hence the answer is option A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q22 B

The average FY25 passengers per airport equals the total FY25 passengers divided by the number of airports. Begin by summing the FY25 column: $240 + 180 + 460 + 275 + 360$. Adding stepwise, $240 + 180 = 420$; $420 + 460 = 880$; $880 + 275 = 1155$; and $1155 + 360 = 1515$ lakh in total across the five airports. There are 5 airports, so the average is 1515 divided by 5, which equals 303 lakh. Therefore the average number of passengers handled per airport in FY25 is 303 lakh, option B. Checking the distractors against the arithmetic: option A, 300 lakh, would require a total of 1500, which is short of the actual total by 15; option C, 310 lakh, would require a total of 1550; and option D, 295 lakh, would require a total of 1475. Only 303 lakh corresponds to the actual column total of 1515 lakh, so the correct answer is option B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q23 C

The ratio required is Crestline's FY24 passengers to Belmont's FY24 passengers, taken in that order. Reading the FY24 column, Crestline handled 400 lakh and Belmont handled 150 lakh. The ratio is therefore 400 : 150. To express it in lowest terms, divide both quantities by their greatest common divisor, which is 50: 400 divided by 50 gives 8, and 150 divided by 50 gives 3, so the simplified ratio is 8 : 3. Therefore the ratio of Crestline's FY24 passengers to Belmont's FY24 passengers is 8 : 3, option C. Examining the distractors: option A, 5 : 2, would correspond to a pairing such as 400 : 160, not the actual figures. Option B, 3 : 8, simply inverts the correct ratio and reverses the intended order. Option D, 4 : 1, would correspond to 400 : 100. Only 8 : 3 reduces correctly from 400 : 150, so the correct answer is option C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q24 D

The total rise in passengers is the difference between the FY25 total and the FY24 total across all five airports. The FY25 total, computed earlier, is $240 + 180 + 460 + 275 + 360 = 1515$ lakh. Now compute the FY24 total: $200 + 150 + 400 + 250 + 300$. Adding stepwise, $200 + 150 = 350$; $350 + 400 = 750$; $750 + 250 = 1000$; and $1000 + 300 = 1300$ lakh. The increase is FY25 total minus FY24 total, that is $1515 - 1300 = 215$ lakh. Therefore the total number of passengers across all five airports rose by 215 lakh from FY24 to FY25, option D. Checking the distractors: option A, 185 lakh, understates the true rise; option B, 200 lakh, omits part of the increase; and option C, 230 lakh, overstates it. Only 215 lakh equals the exact difference between the two yearly totals of 1515 and 1300 lakh, so the correct answer is option D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q25 A

We project each airport's FY25 figure forward one year at its own FY25 growth rate and identify which first passes 500 lakh. Applying growth as figure times $(1 + \text{rate})$: Crestline grew at 15%, so its FY26 projection is $460 \times 1.15 = 529$ lakh, which exceeds 500. Elston grew at 20%, giving $360 \times 1.20 = 432$ lakh, still below 500. Ashford gives $240 \times 1.20 = 288$ lakh. Belmont gives $180 \times 1.20 = 216$ lakh. Denford, growing at only 10%, gives $275 \times 1.10 = 302.5$ lakh. Of all these projections, only Crestline's FY26 figure of 529 lakh crosses the 500-lakh mark, and it does so in the very next year, making Crestline the first airport to exceed 500 lakh. Therefore the answer is Crestline, option A. Option B, Elston, reaches only 432 lakh; option C, Ashford, only 288 lakh; and option D, Denford, only 302.5 lakh, none of which passes 500. Hence the answer is option A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q26 B

We compute each genre's percentage growth from 2024 to 2025 using increase divided by base times one hundred. Fiction: 120 to 150, an increase of 30 on a base of 120, that is $30/120 = 25\%$. Mystery: 80 to 100, increase 20 on 80, $20/80 = 25\%$. Science: 60 to 90, increase 30 on 60, $30/60 = 50\%$. History: 100 to 110, increase 10 on 100, $10/100 = 10\%$. Poetry: 40 to 50, increase 10 on 40, $10/40 = 25\%$. The highest of these percentage figures is Science's 50%, which stands well above the 25% recorded by Fiction, Mystery and Poetry and the 10% of History. Therefore the genre with the highest percentage growth is Science, option B. Option A, Fiction, grew 25%; option C, History, grew only 10%; and option D, Mystery, grew 25%. Note that although Fiction added the most copies in absolute terms, an extra 30 thousand, the question asks specifically for percentage growth, on which Science clearly leads. Hence the answer is option B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q27 C

The average copies per genre in 2024 equals the 2024 total divided by the number of genres. First sum the 2024 column: $120 + 80 + 60 + 100 + 40$. Adding stepwise, $120 + 80 = 200$; $200 + 60 = 260$; $260 + 100 = 360$; and $360 + 40 = 400$ thousand copies in total. There are 5 genres, so the average is 400 divided by 5, which equals 80 thousand. Therefore the average number of copies sold per genre in 2024 is 80 thousand, option C. Checking the distractors against the arithmetic: option A, 90 thousand, would require a 2024 total of 450; option B, 75 thousand, would require a total of 375; and option D, 100 thousand, would require a total of 500. Only 80 thousand corresponds to the actual 2024 column total of 400 thousand. Note the question fixes the year as 2024, so the 2025 figures are not used here. Hence the correct answer is option C. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q28 D

The ratio sought is Fiction's 2025 sales to Poetry's 2025 sales, taken in that order. Reading the 2025 column, Fiction sold 150 thousand copies and Poetry sold 50 thousand copies, so the ratio is 150 : 50. To express it in lowest terms, divide both quantities by their greatest common divisor, which is 50: 150 divided by 50 gives 3, and 50 divided by 50 gives 1, so the simplified ratio is 3 : 1. Therefore the ratio of Fiction's 2025 sales to Poetry's 2025 sales is 3 : 1, option D. Examining the distractors: option A, 2 : 1, would correspond to a pairing such as 100 : 50; option B, 5 : 2, would correspond to 125 : 50; and option C, 4 : 1, would correspond to 200 : 50. Only 3 : 1 reduces correctly from the actual figures of 150 : 50, so the correct answer is option D. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q29 A

Science's share of total 2025 sales equals Science's 2025 figure divided by the total 2025 sales, expressed as a percentage. Science sold 90 thousand copies in 2025. Compute the 2025 total across all genres: $150 + 100 + 90 + 110 + 50$. Adding stepwise, $150 + 100 = 250$; $250 + 90 = 340$; $340 + 110 = 450$; and $450 + 50 = 500$ thousand. Science's share is therefore 90 divided by 500, which equals 0.18, that is 18%. Therefore Science formed 18% of the retailer's total 2025 sales, option A. Checking the distractors against the arithmetic: option B, 20%, would require Science to have sold 100 out of the 500 total; option C, 15%, would require 75; and option D, 22%, would require 110. Only 18% corresponds to Science's actual 90 copies out of the 500 total. Note the share must be computed against the full 2025 total of all five genres, not against any single genre. Hence the correct answer is option A. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q30 B

The overall percentage rise equals the increase in total sales divided by the 2024 total, expressed as a percentage. The 2024 total is $120 + 80 + 60 + 100 + 40 = 400$ thousand, and the 2025 total is $150 + 100 + 90 + 110 + 50 = 500$ thousand. The increase is $500 - 400 = 100$ thousand copies. As a percentage of the 2024 base, that is 100 divided by 400, which equals 0.25, or 25%. Therefore the retailer's total copies sold rose by 25% from 2024 to 2025, option B. Checking the distractors against the arithmetic: option A, 20%, would require an increase of 80 on the base of 400; option C, 30%, would require an increase of 120; and option D, 33%, would require an increase of about 132. Only 25% matches the actual rise of 100 thousand on a base of 400 thousand, so the correct answer is option B. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

Ravi's grandfather's only son must be Ravi's father (the son of Ravi's grandfather in Ravi's own line). The girl in the photograph is described as the daughter of that person, that is, the daughter of Ravi's father. A daughter of Ravi's father is Ravi's sister. Therefore the girl is Ravi's sister, option C. She cannot be his mother, aunt or cousin, because those relations do not arise from being the daughter of Ravi's own father. Hence the answer is C, sister. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q32 D

Track the movement using directions. Starting at the origin, the man walks 5 km north. He turns right, now facing east, and walks 3 km east. He turns right again, now facing south, and walks 5 km south. The 5 km north and the 5 km south cancel out, leaving him level with the start in the north-south direction, but displaced 3 km to the east. His straight-line distance from the start is therefore 3 km. Hence the answer is D, 3 km. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q33 A

Apply syllogism rules. All pens are books, and all books are red. Since every pen is a book and every book is red, every pen must be red, so conclusion I, all pens are red, follows. From all pens are red, it also follows that at least some red things are pens (the pens themselves), so the converse-type conclusion II, some red things are pens, also follows. Both conclusions therefore follow from the statements. Hence the answer is A, both I and II. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q34 B

Decode the pattern. FACE becomes GBDF by shifting each letter forward by one place: F to G, A to B, C to D, E to F. Applying the same rule to HAND, shift each letter forward by one: H to I, A to B, N to O, D to E. This yields IBOE. Therefore HAND is coded as IBOE, option B. The other options do not result from a consistent +1 shift of every letter. Hence the answer is B, IBOE. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q35 C

Examine the differences between consecutive terms: $6 - 2 = 4$, $12 - 6 = 6$, $20 - 12 = 8$, $30 - 20 = 10$. The differences increase by 2 each time: 4, 6, 8, 10. The next difference is therefore 12, so the next term is $30 + 12 = 42$. Equivalently the terms are $n(n+1)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and the sixth term is $6 \times 7 = 42$. Hence the answer is C, 42. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q36 D

The analogy links an adult animal with the name of its young. A kitten is the young of a cat. Correspondingly, the young of a dog is a puppy. Therefore Dog is to Puppy just as Cat is to Kitten, option D. A cub is the young of a lion or bear, a calf of a cow, and a foal of a horse, none of which is the young of a dog. Hence the answer is D, puppy. Hence (D) is the correct answer.

Q37 A

To find 15% of 240, multiply 240 by $15/100$, that is $240 \times 0.15 = 36$. A quick mental check confirms this: 10% of 240 is 24, and 5% of 240 is half of that, namely 12, so 15% is $24 + 12 = 36$. Therefore 15% of 240 is 36, which is option A. The other options, 34, 40 and 32, do not result from this calculation and are included as near distractors. Hence the answer is A, 36. Hence (A) is the correct answer.

Q38 B

Profit is the selling price minus the cost price: $500 - 400 = 100$ rupees. Profit percentage is the profit divided by the cost price, multiplied by one hundred: $(100 / 400) \times 100 = 25\%$. Therefore the profit percentage is 25%, which is option B. A common error is to divide the profit by the selling price instead, giving 20% (option A), but the percentage must always be taken on the cost price. Hence the answer is B, 25%. Hence (B) is the correct answer.

Q39 C

First convert the speed to metres per second: $54 \text{ km/h} = 54 \times (1000/3600) = 54 \times (5/18) = 15 \text{ m/s}$. To cross a pole, the train must travel a distance equal to its own length, 150 m. Time = distance / speed = $150 / 15 = 10$ seconds. Therefore the train crosses the pole in 10 seconds, option C. Hence the answer is C, 10 seconds. Hence (C) is the correct answer.

Q40 D

The Right to Constitutional Remedies is guaranteed by Article 32 of the Constitution of India, which Dr B. R. Ambedkar famously called the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution. It empowers a person to move the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of fundamental rights through writs. Article 21 protects life and personal liberty, Article 19 guarantees freedoms such as speech, and Article 14 guarantees equality before law. Hence the answer is D, Article 32. Hence (D) is the correct answer.