

ANSWER KEY — 14 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 C

Where a nuisance causes actual physical damage to property — here, fumes blackening the paintwork — the character of the locality is not a defence (*St Helen's Smelting Co v Tipping*), and the rule that a claimant who 'came to the nuisance' cannot complain (*Sturges v Bridgman*) is no bar. Meera's later arrival does not defeat a claim founded on tangible property damage, and malice need not be shown. Options (A) and (B) misstate the law, and (D) wrongly demands proof of malice. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q2 A

Persistent loud music from 11 pm to 2 am over several months is a substantial and continuing interference with the ordinary enjoyment of a home, and the residential character of the lane makes it clearly unreasonable. Noise is a recognised form of private nuisance, so (B) is wrong; intangible discomfort is actionable without physical damage, so (C) is wrong; and malice is a factor that can aggravate but is not required, so (D) is wrong. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q3 D

The question asks for the INCORRECT statement. Trivial or occasional annoyances are precisely what the law of nuisance does not remedy — the interference must be substantial and unreasonable — so (D) is false and is therefore the answer. Statements (A) locality, (B) abnormal sensitivity (*Robinson v Kilvert*) and (C) 'coming to the nuisance is no defence' are all accurate statements of the law. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q4 B

The governing test is whether the interference is unreasonable and substantial, measured by the standards of an ordinary occupier of the land, balancing locality, duration, frequency and sensitivity. The defendant's profit (A), the foreseeability of litigation (C) and exact quantification of financial loss (D) are not the tests the court applies. Only (B) correctly captures the reasonableness standard at the heart of private nuisance. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q5 A

Prescription is a recognised defence: where a person has openly and continuously committed the same nuisance for twenty years, a prescriptive right (an easement) to continue it may be acquired, and here the emissions have run for twenty-two years. So the plea can succeed, making (B) wrong. Written consent (C) is not required, and statutory authority (D) is a separate and distinct defence, not a condition of prescription. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q6 D

Under the sensitivity principle (*Robinson v Kilvert*), a claimant cannot recover for interference that would not disturb ordinary premises merely because his own use is abnormally delicate. The vibration is harmless to normal occupiers, so the hospital's claim fails — making (D) correct. It is not automatically unreasonable (A); priority in time is generally irrelevant (B); and the twenty-year point (C) concerns prescription, not sensitivity. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q7 B

Under Section 2(d), consideration is anything done at the desire of the promisor. B painted the house at A's request, and that act is good consideration supporting A's promise to pay, whether or not money changed hands first — so (A) is wrong. Consideration need not be adequate or of equal value (defeating C), and a bare promise without consideration would be void, not binding (defeating D). Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q8 C

Section 25(1) makes a promise enforceable, even without consideration, where it is made out of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation and is expressed in writing and registered. All those conditions are satisfied here, so the promise is enforceable and (C) is correct. It is therefore not void for want of consideration (A), no reciprocal service is needed (B), and the land's market value is irrelevant (D). Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q9 A

The question seeks the INCORRECT statement. Under Section 2(d), consideration may move from the promisee 'or any other person', so it is false to say only the promisee may furnish it (*Chinnaya v Ramayya*) — making (A) the answer. The remaining statements are correct: consideration need not be adequate (B), a stranger to a contract generally cannot sue (C), and a registered love-and-affection promise is enforceable (D). Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q10 D

Privity of contract means that only a party to a contract can sue upon it, even if a stranger stands to benefit (*Dunlop v Selfridge*). That is exactly statement (D). Statement (A) misstates the position on who may furnish consideration, (B) describes the writing requirement under Section 25, and (C) states the separate rule that consideration may move from any person. Only (D) defines privity. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q11 C

Following *Chinnaya v Ramayya*, Indian law allows consideration to move from a third party, and a beneficiary of such an arrangement may enforce it against the promisor. Z can therefore sue Y for the annuity even though she gave no consideration and was not a formal party — so (C) is correct. She is not barred outright (A), needs no separate written consent (B), and her remedy lies against Y, the promisor, not X alone (D). Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q12 B

Section 25(3) provides that a promise in writing, signed by the debtor, to pay a debt that the creditor could otherwise not enforce due to limitation, is a valid and binding contract without fresh consideration. The promise here meets those conditions, so it is enforceable and (B) is correct. It is not void (A), no fresh consideration is required (C), and attestation by witnesses is not a statutory condition (D). Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING

Q13 D

From the clues the unique order (rank 1 to 6) is Uma, Qasim, Tarun, Priya, Ravi, Sunita. Fact (1) puts Priya above Ravi above Sunita; fact (3) fixes Qasim immediately above Tarun; fact (2) places exactly two analysts between Priya and Uma; fact (4) puts Uma above Tarun; and fact (5) bars Priya from first. Only Uma can occupy rank 1. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q14 A

In the solved order — Uma (1), Qasim (2), Tarun (3), Priya (4), Ravi (5), Sunita (6) — the analyst ranked immediately above Priya, who sits at rank 4, is the person at rank 3, namely Tarun. Qasim is at rank 2, Ravi at rank 5 and Uma at rank 1, so none of the other options fits. The immediate senior to Priya is therefore Tarun. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q15 B

Qasim occupies rank 2 and Ravi occupies rank 5 in the final order Uma, Qasim, Tarun, Priya, Ravi, Sunita. The ranks strictly between them are 3 and 4 — held by Tarun and Priya — which is two analysts. It is neither one, nor three, nor none, so the count of analysts ranked between Qasim and Ravi is exactly two. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q16 C

The two lowest-ranked analysts are those at ranks 5 and 6. In the solved order these are Ravi (rank 5) and Sunita (rank 6). Of the four names offered — Priya, Tarun, Sunita and Qasim — only Sunita falls within ranks 5 and 6, since Priya is fourth, Tarun third and Qasim second. Therefore Sunita is the one included in the remedial group. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q17 A

Clue (1) fixes Jatin in March. Clue (3) makes Farah immediately before Gaurav, and clue (4) requires Farah to be earlier than March, so Farah–Gaurav must be January–February. That leaves April and May for Hina and Imran, and clue (2) makes them Hina (April) then Imran (May). The full order is January–Farah, February–Gaurav, March–Jatin, April–Hina, May–Imran, so Farah is in January. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q18 C

Working the constraints gives the unique schedule January–Farah, February–Gaurav, March–Jatin, April–Hina, May–Imran. The employee taking a vacation in May is therefore Imran, who is placed there by clue (2), which puts Hina immediately before Imran, leaving April and May as the only consecutive pair available. Farah, Gaurav and Hina take January, February and April respectively. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q19 D

Jatin takes his vacation in March, the third month. The employees whose months fall before March are those in January and February — namely Farah and Gaurav in the solved order. That is two employees. Hina, Imran and Jatin himself are all in March or later, so only two people vacation before Jatin. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q20 B

In the solved schedule the April employee is Hina and the May employee is Imran. If these two swap their months, Imran would move into April and Hina into May. The question asks who would then be in April, and after the swap that is Imran. Gaurav (February) and Jatin (March) are unaffected by the exchange. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 C

The overseas share is overseas collection divided by total. Aakash $60/240 = 25\%$, Bhoomi $90/240 = 37.5\%$, Chetak $55/275 = 20\%$, Dhara $40/160 = 25\%$ and Eklavya $60/150 = 40\%$. The largest share belongs to Eklavya at 40%, ahead of Bhoomi's 37.5%. So the film drawing the highest proportion of its total from overseas markets is Eklavya. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q22 D

Adding the domestic figures: Aakash 180 + Bhoomi 150 + Chetak 220 + Dhara 120 + Eklavya 90. $180 + 150 = 330$; $330 + 220 = 550$; $550 + 120 = 670$; $670 + 90 = 760$. The combined domestic collection of all five films is therefore Rs 760 crore, which matches option (D) and not 720, 740 or 780. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q23 A

Chetak's total is 275 and Eklavya's is 150. The excess is $275 - 150 = 125$. As a percentage of Eklavya's total, this is $125 / 150 = 0.8333$, or about 83.3%. The other figures do not correspond: 45.5% and 54.5% and 120% arise from incorrect bases. So Chetak's total exceeds Eklavya's by roughly 83.3%. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q24 B

The overseas collections are 60, 90, 55, 40 and 60. Their sum is $60 + 90 + 55 + 40 + 60 = 305$. Dividing by the five films gives an average of $305 / 5 = 61$. The average overseas collection is therefore Rs 61 crore, which is option (B); the values 55, 65 and 70 do not result from the correct arithmetic. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q25 D

Testing domestic against twice overseas: Aakash 180 vs 120 (yes), Bhoomi 150 vs 180 (no), Chetak 220 vs 110 (yes), Dhara 120 vs 80 (yes) and Eklavya 90 vs 120 (no). Three films — Aakash, Chetak and Dhara — have domestic collection exceeding twice their overseas figure. The count is therefore three, not one, two or four. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q26 A

Percentage growth is change divided by the 2024 base. Science $150/1200 = 12.5\%$, Commerce $90/900 = 10\%$, Arts declined, Engineering $150/1500 = 10\%$ and Law $120/600 = 20\%$. The highest percentage growth is Law at 20%, comfortably ahead of Science's 12.5%. Although Science and Engineering added the most students in absolute terms, the question asks for the highest rate. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q27 B

Summing the 2025 column: Science 1350 + Commerce 990 + Arts 760 + Engineering 1650 + Law 720. $1350 + 990 = 2340$; $2340 + 760 = 3100$; $3100 + 1650 = 4750$; $4750 + 720 = 5470$. The total 2025 enrolment is therefore 5,470 students, matching option (B); 5,000, 5,270 and 5,600 are incorrect totals. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q28 C

Only Arts recorded a decline, falling from 800 in 2024 to 760 in 2025. The reduction is $800 - 760 = 40$ students, which is also shown directly in the 'Change' column as -40. So the declining stream enrolled 40 fewer students, not 20, 60 or 80. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q29 A

Total 2024 enrolment is $1200 + 900 + 800 + 1500 + 600 = 5000$. Engineering's 2024 enrolment is 1500. The fraction is $1500 / 5000 = 0.3$, which equals $3/10$. The alternatives $1/4$, $1/3$ and $2/5$ correspond to 0.25, 0.333 and 0.4 respectively and do not match. So Engineering was $3/10$ of the 2024 total. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q30 D

Science grew by 150 students (1200 to 1350) and Engineering grew by 150 students (1500 to 1650). The combined growth is $150 + 150 = 300$ students. The distractors 150, 250 and 200 either take only one stream or mis-add the two increases. So the two streams together added 300 students. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

Ravi's grandfather's only son must be Ravi's own father, since that son is of the generation between the grandfather and Ravi. The girl in the photograph is the daughter of that son, that is, the daughter of Ravi's father, which makes her Ravi's sister. She cannot be his mother, aunt or cousin on these facts. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q32 A

Start facing north and walk 4 km. A right turn faces east; walk 3 km east. A second right turn faces south; walk 4 km south, cancelling the original 4 km northward movement. The man ends up 3 km due east of his start, so the straight-line distance is 3 km. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q33 B

All pens are books and all books are red, so by transitivity all pens are red, and conclusion (I) follows. Since all pens are red and pens exist, some red things are pens, so conclusion (II) also follows as an immediate inference. Both conclusions are therefore valid, not merely one or neither. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q34 D

The code sums the alphabetical positions of the letters. CAT = 3 + 1 + 20 = 24 and DOG = 4 + 15 + 7 = 26, confirming the rule. For BAT, B = 2, A = 1 and T = 20, giving 2 + 1 + 20 = 23. The value is therefore 23, not 21, 20 or 25. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q35 C

The differences between consecutive terms are 3, 5, 7 and 9 — successive odd numbers. The next difference is 11, so the term after 27 is $27 + 11 = 38$. The pattern of increasing odd gaps rules out 36, 40 and 34. So the next term in the series is 38. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q36 A

Take the cost price as 100. Marking up 40% gives a marked price of 140. A 25% discount reduces this to $140 \times 0.75 = 105$. The selling price of 105 on a cost of 100 is a profit of 5, or 5%. The other figures ignore the compounding of markup and discount. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

Q37 B

Crossing a pole, the train covers a distance equal to its own length. Speed = distance $\div$ time = $150 \text{ m} \div 15 \text{ s} = 10 \text{ m/s}$. Converting, $10 \times 18/5 = 36 \text{ km/h}$. So the train's speed is 36 km/h, not 30, 40 or 45. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

Q38 D

Let the numbers be $3x$ and $5x$. Their sum is $8x = 64$, so $x = 8$. The larger number is $5x = 5 \times 8 = 40$ (and the smaller is 24). The figure 40 is therefore the larger of the two numbers, while 24, 32 and 36 do not satisfy the ratio and sum together. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

Q39 C

The relationship is one of covering or protective wear: a glove is worn to cover the hand, so the item worn to cover the foot completes the analogy — a shoe. Toe, leg and ankle are parts of the body, not articles worn on the foot, so they do not preserve the 'garment for a body part' relation. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

Q40 A

Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form, its enforcement being an offence punishable by law. Article 19 deals with freedoms such as speech, Article 21 with life and personal liberty, and Article 14 with equality before the law. The provision on untouchability is Article 17. The remaining three options each misapply the governing rule or misread the given data, and so can be eliminated on a careful and deliberate reading of the facts. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.
