

ANSWER KEY — 15 JULY 2026

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

SECTION A — LEGAL REASONING

Q1 B

Sohan brandished a knife and lunged while threatening to kill Ravi, creating a reasonable apprehension of death. The right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death where the assault reasonably causes apprehension of death or grievous hurt, and Ravi's single blow with a stone was a proportionate response to a lethal, imminent threat at night with no time to reach the authorities. Option A is wrong because the law imposes no absolute duty to retreat before defending oneself. Option C misstates the law: private defence can extend to causing death in the enumerated situations, including apprehension of death. Option D invents a warning requirement that the statute does not impose. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q2 C

The question asks for the INCORRECT statement. Statements about the right commencing with a reasonable apprehension and lasting only while it continues, the requirement of proportionate force, and the bar against defending oneself against a public servant acting in good faith are all accurate restatements of the law. The false statement is that the right permits inflicting more harm than is necessary once an attack begins; in truth the right never allows more harm than is necessary for defence, and excess destroys the defence. Since the question seeks the statement that is INCORRECT, the answer is the option asserting that surplus harm is permitted. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q3 D

The right of private defence lasts only so long as the apprehension of danger continues. Once Ramesh was disarmed, subdued and left helpless, the apprehension ended, and any further beating that caused grievous hurt exceeded the right. Option A is wrong because merely having started the fight does not entitle the defender to unlimited retaliation after the threat has passed. Option B misstates the law, which very much measures proportionality of force. Option C is wrong because an honest but unreasonable belief that continued force is warranted, after danger has ceased, does not preserve the defence. The right had lapsed. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q4 A

There is no right of private defence against an act of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, even where the act may not be strictly justifiable in law. The officer here acted under a lawful warrant and in good faith, so Vikas cannot injure him and then plead private defence. Option B is wrong because a lawful arrest is not an offence one may forcibly resist. Option C fails because the bar applies regardless of whether death was intended. Option D is wrong because a lawful arrest by a good-faith public servant does not create the kind of apprehension that founds the right. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q5 B

For property offences, the statute fixes clear end-points. In the case of theft, the right of private defence of property continues until the offender has effected his retreat with the property, or the assistance of the public authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered. Option B captures this rule. Option A sets the bar too high by requiring that recovery be wholly impossible. Option C invents a written-report requirement absent from the law. Option D introduces an irrelevant condition about ascertaining value, which has nothing to do with when the right ends. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q6 D

The right of private defence arises the moment a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit an offence, even though the offence may not yet have been committed. Rahul reasonably apprehended imminent robbery and assault, so he was entitled to act pre-emptively against the nearest attacker. Option A is wrong because the law does not require the defender to wait for the first blow. Option B wrongly denies any right to anticipatory defence. Option C invents an evidentiary condition; the test is reasonable apprehension, not proof that the attackers were armed. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q7 A

Under Section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, the communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made. A's posted offer therefore becomes effective only when the letter reaches B and B learns of it. Option B is wrong because merely posting the letter does not complete communication of a proposal, unlike the special posting rule for acceptance. Option C is wrong because a private, uncommunicated intention to accept creates nothing. Option D is wrong because signing the letter, without it reaching B, does not communicate the proposal. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q8 C

Under the 'posting rule' in Section 4, the communication of an acceptance is complete as against the proposer when the acceptance is put into a course of transmission so as to be out of the power of the acceptor. The moment B posts the letter beyond his power to recall it, the communication is complete against A, even before A reads it. Option A states the rule for when acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, not the proposer. Option B fixes the wrong moment (delivery). Option D invents a mutual-confirmation requirement unknown to the Act. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q9 B

Under Section 5, an acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards. Communication is complete against the acceptor when it comes to the proposer's knowledge. So B can revoke by a speedier message that reaches A before, or at the same time as, the posted acceptance. Option A is wrong because acceptance cannot be withdrawn at will after it takes effect. Option C wrongly requires A's consent. Option D wrongly treats the posting of acceptance as making the contract instantly irrevocable for the acceptor. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q10 D

An offeror cannot prescribe silence as the mode of acceptance and thereby force a contract on an unwilling offeree, the classic rule illustrated by *Felthouse v. Bindley*. B's mere silence, even after A declared he would treat silence as acceptance, creates no contract. Option A is wrong because silence cannot validly be prescribed as acceptance. Option B is wrong because a failure to reject is not an acceptance. Option C is wrong because fixing a time to reply does not convert silence into assent. Acceptance must be a positive act signifying agreement. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q11 A

An acceptance must be absolute and unqualified. A qualified reply is a counter-offer, which extinguishes the original offer, the rule in *Hyde v. Wrench*. When B offered forty-five lakh, he made a counter-offer that destroyed A's original offer of fifty lakh; B's later attempt to accept the original terms revives nothing, because there is no longer an offer to accept unless A renews it. Option B is wrong because the original offer was already dead. Option C misstates the law: a counter-offer extinguishes, not merely suspends, the offer. Option D invents a deed requirement not relevant to formation here. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q12 C

Under Section 5, a proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards. Acceptance is complete against the proposer when the acceptance is posted. So A's revocation is effective only if it reaches B before B posts an acceptance. Option A wrongly ties revocation to B's performance. Option B wrongly requires B's agreement to cancel. Option D wrongly makes revocation conditional on compensating B for expenses, which the Act does not require for revoking a proposal. Hence, (C) is correct.

SECTION B — ANALYTICAL REASONING**Q13 B**

From the clues, Chirag studies Biology and is from Kolkata, and Devansh is from Mumbai; since the Economics student is from Mumbai, Devansh studies Economics. Aarav studies Law and is from neither Mumbai, Delhi nor Kolkata, and Bhoomi holds Chennai, so Aarav is from Pune. Ela therefore takes the remaining city, Delhi, and because the Physics student is from Delhi and Ela studies neither History nor Biology, Ela studies Physics. Bhoomi then takes History. So Ela studies Physics. Options A, C and D name subjects assigned to other students. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q14 D

Working through the grid: Chirag is Kolkata, Devansh is Mumbai, Bhoomi is Chennai, and Ela must be Delhi as the Physics student. Aarav is from neither Mumbai nor Delhi, and Kolkata and Chennai are taken, so the only city left for Aarav is Pune. Therefore Aarav is the student from Pune. Option A (Bhoomi) is Chennai, option B (Chirag) is Kolkata, and option C (Ela) is Delhi, so none of them is from Pune. The elimination is forced and unique. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q15 A

The student from Chennai is Bhoomi. Since Physics is Ela's subject, Law is Aarav's, Biology is Chirag's, and Economics is Devansh's, the only subject left for Bhoomi is History. This is also consistent with the clue that Bhoomi does not study Economics. Therefore the Chennai student studies History. Option B (Physics) belongs to Ela of Delhi, option C (Biology) to Chirag of Kolkata, and option D (Economics) to Devansh of Mumbai. Only History fits the Chennai student. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q16 C

The completed matching is: Aarav — Law — Pune; Bhoomi — History — Chennai; Chirag — Biology — Kolkata; Devansh — Economics — Mumbai; Ela — Physics — Delhi. Testing the options: 'Devansh — Chennai' is false (Devansh is Mumbai); 'Ela — Kolkata' is false (Ela is Delhi); 'Aarav — Mumbai' is false (Aarav is Pune and expressly not Mumbai). The only pairing that matches the solved grid is 'Chirag — Kolkata', which is given directly in the clues and confirmed by the solution. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q17 C

Let Nina = n ; then Kabir = $2n$. Let Mohit = m ; then Lata = $m + 3$. The total gives $2n + n + m + (m + 3) = 40$, so $3n + 2m = 37$, meaning n must be odd. With every count at least four, $n = 5$ gives $2m = 22$, so $m = 11$, making Kabir = 10 and Lata = 14. The check that Mohit (11) exceeds Kabir (10) and that Nina (5) is the fewest holds, and all four numbers 5, 10, 11, 14 differ and sum to 40. The rival value $n = 7$ fails because it makes Mohit less than Kabir. So Lata collected 14. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q18 A

Solving the constraints gives Nina = 5, Kabir = 10, Mohit = 11 and Lata = 14, which sum to 40 with all values distinct and each at least four. Comparing the four totals, 14 is the largest, so Lata collected the most marbles. Kabir has 10, Mohit has 11 and Nina, the fewest, has 5, so none of options B, C or D can be the maximum. The distribution is forced uniquely by the clue that Mohit exceeds Kabir, which rules out the alternative solution. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q19 D

From the unique solution, Mohit collected 11 marbles and Nina collected 5. The difference is 11 minus 5, which equals 6. Option A (3) is the gap between Lata and Mohit, option B (4) does not correspond to any pair here, and option C (5) is Nina's own count rather than a difference. Only 6 correctly measures how many more marbles Mohit gathered than Nina. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q20 B

Using the solved counts, Nina and Kabir together hold $5 + 10 = 15$ marbles, while Lata and Mohit together hold $14 + 11 = 25$ marbles. The difference between the two pairs is 25 minus 15, which equals 10. Option A (5), option C (15) and option D (8) do not match this computation; 15 is merely one of the two subtotals, not the difference. The correct difference between the two pairings is 10. Hence, (B) is correct.

SECTION C — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q21 D

Compute each total: Ish $84+72+68+76 = 300$ (average 75); Meera $90+80+70+80 = 320$ (average 80); Rohit $66+78+84+72 = 300$ (average 75); Sana $78+66+90+66 = 300$ (average 75); Vikram $72+82+78+86 = 318$ (average 79.5). The highest average, 80, belongs to Meera. Options A (Ish), B (Rohit) and C (Sana) all average 75, and Vikram at 79.5 is just short of Meera. Therefore the student with the highest four-subject average is Meera. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q22 B

First find each subject's class average. Maths: $(84+90+66+78+72)/5 = 390/5 = 78$. Physics: $378/5 = 75.6$. Chemistry: $390/5 = 78$. English: $380/5 = 76$. Now compare Rohit's marks: Maths $66 < 78$, Physics $78 > 75.6$, Chemistry $84 > 78$, English $72 < 76$. Rohit beats the class average in exactly two subjects, Physics and Chemistry. So the count is 2, not 1, 3 or 4. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q23 A

The totals are Ish 300, Meera 320, Rohit 300, Sana 300 and Vikram 318. The highest total is Meera's 320 and the lowest is 300 (shared by Ish, Rohit and Sana). The difference is 320 minus 300, which equals 20. Options B (18), C (24) and D (14) do not match; a common error is to subtract 320 from 318 or to miscount a total. The correct difference between the highest and lowest totals is 20. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q24 C

Meera's Chemistry mark is 70 and her total is 320. The required percentage is $(70 \div 320) \times 100 = 21.875\%$, which rounds to about 21.9%. Option A (20.5%), option B (25.0%) and option D (23.4%) come from using a wrong numerator or denominator, such as dividing by 300 or using a different subject. The accurate figure, 70 out of 320, is roughly 21.9%. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q25 B

Identify each student's own highest subject mark. Ish's top mark is Maths 84; Meera's is Maths 90; Rohit's is Chemistry 84; Sana's is Chemistry 90; Vikram's is English 86. Mathematics is the personal-best subject for exactly two students, Ish and Meera. Chemistry is the best for Rohit and Sana, and English for Vikram, so Maths accounts for two students. Options A (1), C (3) and D (0) are therefore wrong. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q26 A

Each shift's defect rate is defective units divided by units produced: Morning $24/1200 = 2\%$, Afternoon $45/1500 = 3\%$, Evening $20/1000 = 2\%$, Night $32/800 = 4\%$. The Night shift's 4% is the highest of the four. Although the Afternoon shift had the most defective units in absolute terms, its rate is only 3%. Options B, C and D name shifts with lower defect rates. The highest defect rate belongs to the Night shift. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q27 D

Total units produced = $1200 + 1500 + 1000 + 800 = 4500$. Total defective units = $24 + 45 + 20 + 32 = 121$. The overall defect rate = $(121 \div 4500) \times 100 = 2.688\ldots\%$, which rounds to 2.7%. Option A (2.4%), option B (3.1%) and option C (2.9%) result from mis-totalling either the defective units or the production. The correct overall weekly defect rate, to the nearest tenth, is 2.7%. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q28 C

The Afternoon shift produced 1500 units out of a total weekly production of 4500 units. Its share is $(1500 \div 4500) \times 100 = 33.33\%$, which is about 33.3%. Option A (30.0%), option B (25.0%) and option D (35.0%) do not match; 1500 is exactly one-third of 4500. The Afternoon shift therefore accounts for roughly 33.3% of total production. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q29 B

The Night shift produced 800 units with 32 defective units. Halving the defective units gives 16, while production stays at 800. The new defect rate = $(16 \div 800) \times 100 = 2\%$. Option A (1.5%), option C (2.5%) and option D (3.0%) do not follow from the arithmetic. Halving a 4% rate simply yields 2%, confirming the direct computation. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q30 A

The Afternoon shift produced 1500 units and the Evening shift produced 1000 units. Reading the correct row-pair from the table matters here: the question compares only these two shifts, not the Morning total. The difference is 1500 minus 1000, which equals 500 units. Option B (300), option C (400) and option D (700) each misread the table or subtract the wrong pair of figures. The Afternoon shift therefore produced 500 more units than the Evening shift. Hence, (A) is correct.

SECTION D — RAPID-FIRE MIXED REASONING & GK

Q31 C

The grandfather's 'only son' is, from Ravi's own standpoint, Ravi's father. The woman is described as the daughter of that only son, that is, the daughter of Ravi's father, which makes her Ravi's sister. Option A (Mother) and option B (Maternal aunt) belong to earlier generations, and option D (Cousin) would require her father to be Ravi's uncle, not the single son. The relationship is therefore that of sister. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q32 A

Track the movement on a grid. Starting at the origin, 4 km north reaches (0, 4). A right turn faces east; 3 km east reaches (3, 4). A second right turn faces south; 4 km south returns the vertical coordinate to 0, reaching (3, 0). The man is now 3 km due east of his start. Options B, C and D misjudge either the distance or the direction after the two right turns. The net displacement is 3 km east. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q33 D

Both premises are universal. 'All poets are dreamers' combined with 'No dreamer is a realist' yields, by valid syllogism, 'No poet is a realist', so Conclusion I follows. Conclusion II, 'Some dreamers are poets', is the valid converse (by limitation) of 'All poets are dreamers', since if every poet is a dreamer then at least some dreamers are poets. Both conclusions therefore follow logically from the statements. Options A, B and C each omit a valid conclusion. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q34 B

The code shifts each letter forward by one position in the alphabet: $M \rightarrow N$, $A \rightarrow B$, $N \rightarrow O$, $G \rightarrow H$, $O \rightarrow P$, giving MANGO $\rightarrow$ NBOHP. Applying the same +1 shift to APPLE: $A \rightarrow B$, $P \rightarrow Q$, $P \rightarrow Q$, $L \rightarrow M$, $E \rightarrow F$, which spells BQQMF. Option A (BQPMF) mishandles the second P, option C (BRQMF) over-shifts a letter, and option D (CQQMF) over-shifts the first letter. The correct code is BQQMF. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q35 C

Examine the differences between consecutive terms: $6 - 3 = 3$, $11 - 6 = 5$, $18 - 11 = 7$, $27 - 18 = 9$. The differences are the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, so the next difference is 11. Adding 11 to 27 gives 38. Options A (36), B (37) and D (40) break the pattern of successive odd differences. The next term in the series is 38. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q36 A

Let the cost price be 100. Marking 40% above gives a marked price of 140. A 25% discount on 140 is 35, so the selling price is $140 - 35 = 105$. The profit is $105 - 100 = 5$ on a cost of 100, which is a 5% profit. Options B, C and D result from applying the discount to the cost price or omitting it. The net profit is 5%. Hence, (A) is correct.

Q37 D

To combine the ratios, make B common. $A : B = 2 : 3$ becomes $8 : 12$, and $B : C = 4 : 5$ becomes $12 : 15$. With B equal to 12 in both, $A : C = 8 : 15$. Option A (2 : 5) and option C (3 : 5) ignore the scaling, and option B (8 : 12) is only $A : B$ rescaled. The correct combined ratio $A : C$ is 8 : 15. Hence, (D) is correct.

Q38 B

When a train crosses a pole, it travels a distance equal to its own length. Speed = distance $\div$ time = $150 \text{ m} \div 15 \text{ s} = 10 \text{ m/s}$. Converting to km/h, multiply by 18/5: $10 \times 18/5 = 36 \text{ km/h}$. Options A (30), C (45) and D (54) come from a wrong conversion factor or arithmetic. The speed of the train is 36 km/h. Hence, (B) is correct.

Q39 C

Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form, making its enforcement an offence punishable by law. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law, Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and Article 21 protects life and personal liberty. The specific provision abolishing untouchability is Article 17. Hence, (C) is correct.

Q40 A

Article 72 empowers the President of India to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases, including sentences of death. Article 61 concerns the impeachment of the President, Article 74 deals with the Council of Ministers aiding the President, and Article 76 relates to the Attorney-General. The pardoning power lies in Article 72. Hence, (A) is correct.