

ANSWER KEY — 10 JULY 2026

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

RC PASSAGES

Q1 B

The passage insists that "both remembering and forgetting can be performed well or badly" and concludes the real issue is "not whether to remember but how." This makes neither practice automatically virtuous. The idea that a duty to remember always wins ignores the defence of amnesties; the claim that forgetting alone brings peace overstates one side; and the notion that archives are neutral is flatly denied by "No archive is neutral.". Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q2 B

The author notes that "Amnesties... have historically allowed fractured communities to resume common life," framing the deliberate choice not to prosecute as "an instrument of peace rather than of denial." The inference is that reconciliation, not erasure, is the justification. Destroying evidence and reviving grievances contradict the peace-making purpose described, while guaranteeing victims full recognition belongs to the opposing duty-to-remember argument, not to the case for amnesty. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q3 B

The author grants that remembrance "sustains identity" and treats it as a "secure" intuition, yet warns that "the celebration of memory can obscure its darker uses" and can "keep old hatreds alive." This balance of respect and caution rules out contempt or uncritical reverence. Nor is the tone detached, since the writer weighs the moral stakes seriously rather than observing them with indifference. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q4 D

The clause reads that "every commemoration foregrounds some stories while consigning others to silence," contrasting stories brought forward with those pushed out of view. So the sense is pushing stories into neglect or oblivion. Faithfully recording every account is the opposite of silencing; publicly dramatising describes what is foregrounded, not silenced; and returning goods reflects only the commercial meaning of the word, which the context does not support. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q5 B

The passage states that "societies remember through institutions that select, edit, and dramatise," and immediately concludes "No archive is neutral." The lack of neutrality therefore stems from this active shaping of the record. Storing every story without editing describes an impossible neutral archive the text denies exists; legal bans on records and individuals withholding memories are never mentioned and misattribute the cause of the bias. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q6 D

The passage balances the nodules' promise of "a vast new supply of critical minerals" against warnings that "the risks are poorly quantified" and that "damage could persist for centuries." That tension is its core. Terrestrial mining is described as also devastating, not harmless; the Authority is drafting rules, not banning extraction; and nodules "take millions of years to form," the opposite of quick regeneration, so those options misread the text. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q7 D

The text says that "In theory, humanity as a whole is the beneficiary; in practice, the technology and capital required belong to a handful of wealthy states and private firms." The gap implies that a common resource may in effect serve a privileged few. Equal capacity contradicts the phrase "a handful"; the resources belong to no single state, not coastal ones; and the Authority "licenses exploration," so firms are not barred. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q8 B

The author presents both the industrial promise and the ecologists' warnings, then frames the outcome as "an uncomfortable truth" and a "dilemma," declining to take a side. That balance rules out enthusiastic promotion and blanket dismissal of environmental worries. The tone is deliberative rather than resigned; noting that "no path to a cleaner future is free of ecological cost" acknowledges difficulty without declaring the problem unsolvable. Hence, option (B) is correct.

NAME: _____ ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

Q9 A

The passage glosses the phrase directly: the resources "belong to no single state and must be managed for the benefit of all, including future generations." The meaning is collective ownership rather than private title. Ownership by a mining firm contradicts "no single state"; permanent untouchability is not implied, since the Authority may permit extraction; and calling the metals valueless ignores their described worth to battery and renewable manufacturers. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q10 A

The passage states that "Nodules take millions of years to form" and that "the deep sea is slow to recover," so damage "could persist for centuries." The extreme slowness of formation and recovery is what makes the harm lasting. Claims of regrowth within a decade or immediate recovery directly contradict these lines, and the assertion that nodules hold no useful metals conflicts with their being "rich in cobalt, nickel, and manganese.". Hence, option (A) is correct.

CR PASSAGES**Q11 D**

The conclusion that the tax is practical survives only if the wealthy cannot simply escape it. The advocates concede the critics' worry that money will move abroad and answer that coordinated enforcement and exit charges will contain such flight. This reply is a necessary assumption of the practicality claim. The rival options about inheritance, sole funding sources, or voluntary support are never required for the argument to reach its stated conclusion about feasibility. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q12 C

The argument's weakest link is the promise that enforcement can defeat capital flight and still raise usable revenue. Evidence that real countries adopting coordinated wealth taxes experienced negligible flight and collected higher revenue directly confirms the very rebuttal the advocates offer to their critics. The alternatives about charitable promises, the age of property taxes, or measurement disputes do not bear on whether the tax practically achieves its revenue and fairness goals. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q13 D

The advocates rest their practicality claim on the belief that flight can be blunted and net revenue raised. Evidence that nations actually imposing such taxes lost more to relocation than they gathered attacks this premise head-on, showing the reform self-defeating in practice. Occasional donations, existing income tax, or growing inequality either do not touch the flight problem or, in the last case, actually reinforce the advocates' motivating premise rather than undermine it. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q14 C

The closing claim leaps from the desirability of a wealth tax to the assertion that a determined government can reverse the whole imbalance through this one reform. That treats a single measure as sufficient to undo a structural condition built over decades, an overreach the premises never establish. The passage cites no single country's statistics, never equates popularity with fairness, and does not turn on how narrowly billionaires are defined. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q15 C

The passage states that ordinary citizens already pay tax on their homes and cars, and that taxing the assets of the ultra-rich merely extends an accepted principle. This commits the advocates to regarding asset taxation as already established. Claiming billionaires contribute nothing overstates their point about disproportion; they predict investment is barely altered, not sharply raised; and they never call for abolishing all inherited wealth, only for taxing large fortunes. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q16 C

The campaigners insist that only legislation, not voluntary policy, can restore balance. This step presupposes that leaving protection to companies has not worked, otherwise a law would be unnecessary. That assumption about the inadequacy of voluntary measures is exactly what the conclusion needs. The alternatives about universal dislike of emails, single time zones, or the historical order of wage and leave laws are neither stated nor required to support the demand for statute. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q17 C

The campaigners contend that well-rested workers make fewer mistakes and stay longer, so the reform aids commerce. Direct evidence that firms adopting the right actually recorded fewer errors and lower turnover confirms that commercial premise with real outcomes. The rival options about managers' personal habits, employees owning several phones, or the age of the minimum wage say nothing about whether the reform improves the business results the argument specifically promises. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q18 D

A central plank is that a clear legal standard shifts the culture so round-the-clock availability becomes the exception. Evidence that, even with the law, employees quietly kept working the same hours shows the statute failing at precisely this cultural task, undercutting the case for legislating it. Requested emergency exemptions are already conceded, some workers' enjoyment does not rebut the harm to others, and measurement difficulty only mildly clouds the evidence without reversing it. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q19 D

The campaigners note that firms in law-adopting countries report no fall, and sometimes a rise, in productivity, and lean on this to argue the reform helps business. Inferring that the law caused the productivity gains, when the two merely coincide, is a classic correlation-causation leap; other factors could explain the rise. The number of devices, managers' hidden views, and the breadth of the contact definition are not the flaw the passage actually exhibits. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q20 C

The passage has the campaigners treat protection from after-hours intrusion as a basic labour standard comparable to the minimum wage or paid leave. That commits them to viewing such freedom as a fundamental right. They accept sensible exemptions for emergencies and flexible roles, so they neither forbid all overtime nor reject every exemption, and nothing in the argument calls for banning smartphones from workplaces rather than regulating after-hours contact. Hence, option (C) is correct.

SECTION C — RAPID-FIRE GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q21 C

This provision within the right to equality declares untouchability abolished and makes its practice a punishable offence, giving constitutional force to a major social reform. The article that prohibits discrimination on grounds such as religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a separate guarantee, the one ensuring equality of opportunity in public employment is another, and the article abolishing titles is yet another; only the identified provision specifically outlaws untouchability. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q22 B

This amendment inserted Article 21A, making free and compulsory education for children aged six to fourteen a Fundamental Right, and later led to the Right to Education Act of 2009. The 1976 amendment was the wide-ranging Emergency-era change, the 1978 amendment reversed several of its provisions, and the 2005 amendment enabled reservations for backward classes in educational institutions; but it was the amendment of 2002 that constitutionally guaranteed the right to schooling. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q23 A

Located on the western coast and known for its beaches and Portuguese heritage, this is the smallest Indian State by area, having become a full State in 1987. The Himalayan State bordering Bhutan, Nepal and China is larger, the northeastern State surrounded largely by Bangladesh is bigger too, and the other northeastern State listed also exceeds it in size; among full States, the coastal one holds the record for the smallest territory in the country. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q24 C

Elected in 2007, she became the first woman to occupy the presidency and served a full five-year term until 2012. The tribal leader listed became the second woman President much later in 2022, the long-serving party president named never held the office of President of India, and the senior parliamentarian and former External Affairs Minister also never became President; so the distinction of being the first woman President belongs to the 2007 incumbent. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q25 D

Assuming office in July 2022, she is the fifteenth President of India and the first person from a tribal community to hold the post, as well as the second woman President. The person listed immediately before was her predecessor who served from 2017 to 2022, another named earlier was the first woman President from 2007, and the statesman mentioned served from 2012 to 2017; the incumbent since 2022 is the tribal leader named first. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q26 B

Sitting in the Peace Palace in the Dutch city, this court settles legal disputes between States and gives advisory opinions on questions referred by UN organs. The American city listed hosts the main United Nations headquarters and General Assembly, the Swiss city houses many UN agencies and the European headquarters, and the US capital is the seat of the World Bank and IMF; only the Dutch city hosts the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q27 A

This writ, whose name means 'to have the body', directs the authority holding a person to produce them before the court so the legality of the detention can be examined, protecting personal liberty. The command issued to a public authority to perform its duty is a different writ, the one questioning a person's right to hold a public office is another, and the order quashing a lower body's decision is yet another; only the first frees the unlawfully detained. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q28 C

Stretching across the northern frontier and containing the world's highest peaks, this young fold mountain system separates the subcontinent from the plateau to its north and feeds many major rivers. The ancient worn-down range of the northwest is far older and lower, the range dividing northern and peninsular India lies well to the south, and the hills running along the western coast are a different feature; only the northern range forms the barrier with China. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q29 D

Taking office when India became independent in 1947, he served as Prime Minister until his death in 1964 and delivered the famous 'Tryst with Destiny' address. The leader listed first became the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister who integrated the princely states, the second became the first President of the Republic, and the leader of the freedom movement never held any government office; so the first premiership belongs to the figure named first among the correct answer. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q30 A

Sunlight striking the skin triggers the production of this fat-soluble vitamin, which is essential for the absorption of calcium and for healthy bones; its deficiency causes rickets in children. The vitamin obtained mainly from citrus fruits and important for immunity is a water-soluble one, the vitamin linked to vision and found in carrots is another, and the vitamin needed for red blood cell formation is obtained largely from animal sources; only the sunshine vitamin is made through skin exposure. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q31 A

Founded in 1885 with A.O. Hume playing a key organising role, the Congress became the leading platform of the freedom movement and its first session was held in Bombay. The earlier year listed marks the great revolt against British rule, the year in the mid-1900s saw the partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, and the later year witnessed the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Rowlatt agitation; but the organisation itself was established in the year given as correct. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q32 A

The Indian grandmaster claimed the World Chess Championship in December 2024 at the age of eighteen, becoming the youngest ever to win the classical world crown. The Norwegian champion named had previously dominated the title but did not contest this match, the veteran Indian former world champion won his titles years earlier, and the other young Indian prodigy listed is a rising star who did not win this championship; the record-setting youngest champion is the player named first. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q33 D

Purpose-built as a compromise between two rival larger cities, this planned city was chosen as the national capital and houses the federal Parliament. The harbour city that is the country's largest and best known for its Opera House is not the capital, the southern city that briefly served as an interim seat of government is also not the current capital, and the western coastal city is a state capital only; the federal capital is the inland planned city named first. Hence, option (D) is correct.

Q34 A

This provision establishes the independent authority who audits the accounts of the Union and the States and is regarded as a guardian of the public purse. The article dealing with the Attorney General as the chief law officer is a different one, the article creating the Election Commission concerns the conduct of polls, and the article establishing the Public Service Commissions relates to recruitment; only the identified provision creates the supreme audit institution headed by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q35 B

Passed by Parliament in 2023 and formally known as the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, this amendment reserves one-third of seats in the lower house and in State legislative assemblies for women, to take effect after a delimitation exercise. The amendment numbered one hundred and four extended reservation for certain communities, the one after it dealt with identification of backward classes by States, and the one hundred and third introduced reservation for economically weaker sections; the women's quota came through the identified amendment. Hence, option (B) is correct.

Q36 A

This gas giant, the fifth planet from the Sun, is more massive than all the other planets combined and is famous for its Great Red Spot, a giant storm larger than Earth. The ringed planet listed is the second largest, the distant blue ice giant is much smaller though still large, and our own planet is tiny by comparison; among the eight planets it is the enormous gas giant that holds the title of largest in the solar system. Hence, option (A) is correct.

Q37 C

Judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice, are formally appointed by the President after consultation with judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, in practice through the collegium system. The head of government heading the Council of Ministers does not make the appointment in his own name, the legislature enacts laws but does not appoint judges, and the minister in charge of the law portfolio only processes proposals; the constitutional power of appointment vests in the President. Hence, option (C) is correct.

Q38 B

The Fundamental Duties, inserted on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee, list obligations such as respecting the Constitution, the national flag and anthem, and safeguarding the environment. The article urging a uniform civil code is a Directive Principle, the article setting out principles like equal pay and prevention of concentration of wealth is another Directive Principle, and the article protecting life and personal liberty is a Fundamental Right; only the identified provision contains the duties expected of every citizen. Hence, option (B) is correct.