

ANSWER KEY – 22 APRIL 2026

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
B	B	B	B	B	A	A	B	C	B
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
A	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B
Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
B	C	B	B	C	B	A	A	C	C
Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50
C	B	B	C	B	A	C	C	C	B

SECTION — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1 B

The author concludes that personalisation is 'a sculptor' of the self and 'narrows the space in which we might have become someone different'. Source: passage, sentences 5-7. (B) captures both the shaping and narrowing claims.

Q2 B

In context, defenders of algorithms argue they free consumers from having to choose among countless options — i.e., decision overload. The phrase echoes Schwartz's 'paradox of choice'.

Q3 B

The final sentence states the concern is not that algorithms 'get us wrong' but that they 'get us a little too right'. (B) is a direct paraphrase.

Q4 B

The author acknowledges defenders' arguments before raising deeper concerns — measured criticism rather than outright hostility or praise.

Q5 B

Serendipity = the occurrence of fortunate discoveries by chance. Critics fear algorithms 'starve users of serendipity' — i.e., of happy accidents.

Q6 A

The passage explicitly says algorithms 'convert tentative liking into habit, and habit into identity' — assumption (A) is the causal link.

Q7 A

If users routinely break out of recommendation loops, the claim that algorithms narrow identity collapses. (B), (C), (D) don't address whether tastes are actually narrowed.

Q8 B

A mirror only reflects; a sculptor actively shapes. The contrast emphasises algorithms' active role in forming preferences.

Q9 C

The passage says nothing about international regulation of algorithms. (A), (B), (D) are all stated.

Q10 B

The author advances a thesis using reasoning and rhetorical contrast, characteristic of an opinion piece, not empirical research or law.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11 A

Threatening to commit an act forbidden by the IPC (criminal intimidation u/s 503 IPC) to procure consent is coercion. The contract is voidable at Bhavna's option regardless of physical force or proof of loss.

Q12 B

Theft requires dishonest intention to take property out of another's possession. Honest belief that the property was abandoned negates dishonest intent — a key ingredient is missing.

Q13 B

Performance done in ignorance of an offer is not acceptance. The principle requires acceptance to be made 'in reliance on the offer' — Eshaan acted before knowing of it.

Q14 B

A doctor owes a duty of care; ignoring the file is breach; the reaction was caused by the drug; harm is recognised damage. All four ingredients are met.

Q15 B

Post-Maneka Gandhi, Article 21 requires the procedure to be just, fair and reasonable. Detention without grounds or hearing fails this test, regardless of being technically authorised.

Q16 B

Coercion requires threatening an act forbidden by the IPC. Walking away to a competitor is lawful — no IPC offence threatened, hence no coercion.

Q17 B

Dishonest intention is the gist of theft. Borrowing for temporary use without intent to wrongfully gain or cause wrongful loss does not satisfy 'dishonestly'.

Q18 A

A general offer is accepted by performance done with knowledge of and in reliance on the offer (*Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball*). Lavanya read the ad and performed; acceptance is complete.

Q19 B

Duty extends only to reasonably foreseeable risks (*Bolton v Stone*). A 30-year accident-free record shows the risk was not reasonably foreseeable, so there is no breach.

Q20 B

Article 21 requires deprivation of liberty to follow a procedure established by law (i.e., a statute). Bare executive instructions cannot deprive liberty (*A.K. Gopalan*; *Maneka Gandhi*).

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21 A

The conclusion claims congestion pricing is the most effective pollution-reduction tool. Showing that pollution barely changed because vehicles weren't the main source directly attacks the causal link between traffic drop and pollution.

Q22 A

To leap from 'traffic drops 20%' to 'pollution reduces', the argument must assume that the traffic drop produces a meaningful pollution drop. Without this bridge, the conclusion does not follow.

Q23 A

Students who self-select into weekly mocks are likely already more disciplined and prepared. The 15-mark gap may be caused by these underlying traits, not by the mocks themselves.

Q24 A

Random assignment eliminates the self-selection problem and isolates the causal effect of mocks. (B), (C) are irrelevant; (D) weakens.

Q25 A

If the companies offering unlimited leave also pay more or have better culture, the lower turnover may be due to those factors. The argument needs comparable companies for the causal link to hold.

Q26 A

This identifies a confounding industry effect — the low turnover may be an industry feature, not a result of the leave policy. (C), (D) don't address the causal claim.

Q27 A

Sales falling 'in the next quarter' shows a short-term effect; the leap to 'permanently' is unsupported. The argument confuses a temporary dip with sustained suppression.

Q28 A

If sales rebound, the depression is not permanent — directly contradicting the conclusion. (D) is a partial substitution argument but doesn't address the permanence claim as cleanly.

Q29 A

This reverses the causal direction — lower BMI may cause breakfast eating (via lifestyle) rather than the other way around. Reverse causation is a classic weakener.

Q30 A

The study only establishes correlation between breakfast and BMI; the leap to causation ignores reverse causation and confounders.

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31 B

Shekha Jheel Bird Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh was designated India's 99th Ramsar site on 22 April 2026, taking UP's Ramsar tally to 12. Source: news reports of 22 April 2026.

Q32 C

The government announced a ₹10,000-crore Fund of Funds 2.0 on 15 April 2026 to back deep-tech and early-stage startups. Source: PIB / news reports 15 April 2026.

Q33 B

PM Modi inaugurated the Delhi-Dehradun Economic Corridor on 15 April 2026, expected to spur regional development and cut travel time. Source: news reports 15 April 2026.

Q34 B

Sanju Samson was named ICC Men's Player of the Month for March 2026 following his performance in the T20 World Cup. Source: ICC announcement 15 April 2026.

Q35 C

The Delimitation Bill, 2026 proposed expanding the Lok Sabha from 543 to 850 seats, partly to operationalise the Women's Reservation Act. It failed to pass on 17 April 2026 for want of a two-thirds majority.

Q36 B

Former Union Minister Dinesh Trivedi was appointed India's High Commissioner to Bangladesh on 20 April 2026. Source: MEA announcement, 20 April 2026.

Q37 A

Sadhvi Satish Sail was crowned Femina Miss India World 2026 on 20 April 2026. Source: news reports 20 April 2026.

Q38 A

LIC launched 'MyLIC' (customer app) and 'Super Sales Saathi' (agent app) on 17 April 2026 to digitise its policy and sales workflows. Source: LIC press release 17 April 2026.

Q39 C

Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court and Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs including habeas corpus. High Courts' writ jurisdiction under Art. 226 is in fact wider in scope.

Q40 C

The ICJ, the principal judicial organ of the UN, sits at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. Established under Article 92 of the UN Charter.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41 C

JEE = $30 \times 100 = 3,000$ and NEET = $39 \times 100 = 3,900$. Sum = 6,900 students.

Q42 B

CLAT = $2,400$ of $12,000 = 2,400/12,000 \times 100 = 20\%$.

Q43 B

CUET : IPM = $1,800 : 900 = 2 : 1$.

Q44 C

Excess = $3,900 - 2,400 = 1,500$. Percentage over CLAT = $1,500/2,400 \times 100 = 62.5\%$.

Q45 B

25% of 3,900 = $0.25 \times 3,900 = 975$ students.

Q46 A

Average = $12,000 / 5 = 2,400$. CLAT enrolment is exactly 2,400, matching the mean.

Q47 C

IPM share = $900/12,000 = 7.5\%$. Angle = $7.5/100 \times 360^\circ = 27^\circ$.

Q48 C

JEE grows by 20% of 3,000 = 600. New total = $12,000 + 600 = 12,600$.

Q49 C

Largest = NEET 3,900; smallest = IPM 900. Difference = $3,900 - 900 = 3,000$.

Q50 B

Sum = $2,400 + 1,800 + 900 = 5,100$. Percentage = $5,100/12,000 \times 100 = 42.5\%$.