

ANSWER KEY — 23 APRIL 2026

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

SECTION — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1 B

The author explicitly states adaptation cannot be a 'cosmetic afterthought' and must be embedded into zoning rules and building codes — a structural-integration argument. (A) and (D) are not claimed; (C) is one example, not the thesis.

Q2 B

In context the 'compounded' risk = construction-induced heat retention PLUS erratic monsoons — multiple factors stacking. The financial sense (A) is a distractor. CLAT VARC tests contextual meaning over dictionary meaning.

Q3 C

The closing sentence names 'the urban poor, who are most exposed to extreme weather and least able to flee it.' Direct fact lookup.

Q4 B

The author warns of risk (cautionary) and prescribes embedding adaptation into codes (prescriptive). There are no jokes (A), no longing for a past (C), and very few numbers (D).

Q5 B

The author claims cosmetic measures are inadequate; (B) directly contradicts that with empirical mortality data, undermining the core thesis. (A) supports the author. (C) and (D) are tangential.

Q6 B

The analogy supports the explicit claim that technologies have not eliminated work so much as redistributed it. (A) is the opposite; (C) overstates ('all'); (D) is too narrow.

Q7 B

The author writes 'the risk, however, lies in the transition' — explicitly the speed mismatch between displacement and retraining.

Q8 C

'Messy' contrasts with the routine/clean machine tasks; the author lists it among areas where humans concentrate — coding it as distinctly human and non-algorithmic.

Q9 B

The closing line states 'Policy, not technology, will decide whether the gains are widely shared.' (A) is the opposite. (C) is contradicted by the 'transition risk' point.

Q10 A

The reasoning by analogy from spreadsheets to AI assumes historical patterns of redistribution will recur. Identifying load-bearing assumptions is a standard CLAT critical-reasoning skill.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11 C

Coercion under Section 15 ICA includes the threat to do any act forbidden by the IPC; criminal intimidation by threatening to publish photos qualifies. Voidable, not void — option lies with the aggrieved party (Ravi).

Q12 B

All three elements satisfied: doctor-patient duty exists; prescribing adult dose to a child breaches the standard of care; kidney damage is the foreseeable consequence. Fee is irrelevant to duty (Indian Medical Association v VP Shantha).

Q13 B

Olga Tellis v BMC (1985) holds that the right to livelihood and shelter is part of Article 21; even encroachers must receive notice and an opportunity for hearing. Forcible demolition without process violates dignity.

Q14 B

Lalman Shukla v Gauri Dutt (1913) — acceptance presupposes knowledge of the offer; without it, there is no consensus ad idem and no contract.

Q15 C

At the moment of taking, Meera lacked dishonest intention — so theft (which requires intention AT THE TIME OF TAKING) is not made out. The later dishonest conversion of property already lawfully obtained = criminal misappropriation under Section 403 IPC.

Q16 B

Section 151 ICA imposes the ordinary-prudence standard. Leaving keys in ignition falls below that standard. Bailment continues until redelivery, not at parking moment.

Q17 B

While sex-based classification favouring women is permitted under Article 15(3), the upper age cap of 35 has no rational nexus with mobility/safety. (D) is wrong because protective discrimination is permitted.

Q18 B

Strict liability has recognised exceptions including Act of God (natural events of extraordinary character that no human foresight could provide against). A 50-year earthquake qualifies. (Indian ABSOLUTE liability per MC Mehta has no exceptions, but the principle here is Rylands strict liability.)

Q19 B

Mohori Bibee v Dharmodas Ghose (1903) — a minor's contract is void ab initio, even if entered into by misrepresentation of age. Bank cannot enforce contractual recovery.

Q20 B

Truth is a complete defence in civil defamation (and a defence in criminal defamation if also for public good — Exception 1 to Section 499 IPC). A truthful report of a court conviction satisfies both.

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21 B

Replication across multiple countries strengthens the causal link between labels and sales drop, supporting transferability to India. (C) actually weakens; (A) shows need but not policy efficacy.

Q22 C

Some thinkers are poets, and no poets are mathematicians — therefore at least those thinker-poets are not mathematicians. (A) is invalid; (B) is unsupported; (D) reverses 'some thinkers are poets'.

Q23 A

For 'after X, therefore because of X' to hold, you must rule out alternative causes. (A) directly addresses the lurking-variable risk.

Q24 B

Layout: R(1), P(2), T(3), Q(4), U(5), S(6). R leftmost, S rightmost, T=3rd from left, Q immediately right of T, P immediately right of R. Position 5 (2nd from right) = U.

Q25 A

The classic causation-correlation flaw: students who join coaching may already be more motivated, better-resourced, or higher-achieving — coaching may be a marker, not a cause.

Q26 A

Each letter shifted +1: C→D, O→P, U→V, R→S, T→U. Apply to JUDGE: J→K, U→V, D→E, G→H, E→F = KVEHF.

Q27 D

Three independent flaws: probabilistic→deterministic leap (A); causation-correlation (B); ignores other variables like opponent (C). All three weaken the conclusion.

Q28 B

B is C's daughter; A is B's brother → A is also C's child. D is C's father → D is A's grandfather → A is D's grandson.

Q29 A

If skippers' total daily intake is HIGHER (via larger lunches), then the weight difference may be caused by total calories, not breakfast itself — undermining the causal claim.

Q30 D

Positional letter sum (A=1...Z=26): B(2)+O(15)+O(15)+K(11) = 43. PEN = 16+5+14 = 35 confirms the rule.

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31 C

The Delimitation Bill, 2026 proposed raising Lok Sabha strength from 543 to 850 to enable implementation of the Women's Reservation Act, 2023. It failed to obtain the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment.

Q32 B

Harivansh Narayan Singh (JD-U, Bihar) made history on 17 April 2026 by being elected for a third consecutive term as Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha — the first occupant ever to hold the post for three terms.

Q33 B

Tata's flagship semiconductor fab at Dholera (Gujarat) received SEZ approval on 16 April 2026, unlocking duty-free imports of capital equipment. Dholera is India's first commercial-scale silicon fab under the India Semiconductor Mission.

Q34 C

DPIIT data released 18 April 2026 confirmed 55,200+ startups recognised in FY26 — the highest annual figure since the Startup India scheme launched in 2016.

Q35 B

The blast occurred at a firecracker unit in Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu (the firecracker manufacturing hub of India) on 19 April 2026, killing 23 and injuring 6.

Q36 B

The accident occurred in Udampur district of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir on 20 April 2026. Udampur lies on the Jammu-Srinagar national highway.

Q37 B

PM Modi inaugurated the Sri Guru Bhairavaikya Mandira in Karnataka on 16 April 2026 as part of his outreach in the state.

Q38 C

The Tamil Nadu Assembly election was conducted in a single phase on 23 April 2026. (West Bengal's poll began the same day and ran 23-29 April in multiple phases.)

Q39 B

Article 148 establishes the CAG; Articles 149-151 deal with duties, powers, and audit reports. The CAG is appointed by the President and removable only on grounds and in the manner of a Supreme Court judge.

Q40 B

Pith and substance is a federalism doctrine: where a law's TRUE NATURE falls within the legislature's competence, incidental encroachment on another list does not invalidate it. Leading case: State of Bombay v F N Balsara (1951).

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41 C

$40+50+55+60 = 205$ lakh.

Q42 C

$\text{Growth} = (165 - 115)/115 \times 100 = 50/115 \times 100 = 43.478\% \approx 43.5\%$.

Q43 B

NEET Apr = 28; Total Apr = 165. $28/165 \approx 0.1697 \approx 1/6$ (since $1/6 = 0.1667$). Closest fraction = $1/6$.

Q44 C

CLAT: $(60-40)/40 = 50\%$; CUET: $(45-30)/30 = 50\%$; JEE: $(32-25)/25 = 28\%$; NEET: $(28-20)/20 = 40\%$. JEE = 28% is lowest.

Q45 C

CUET total = $30+35+40+45 = 150$. Average = $150/4 = 37.5$ lakh.

Q46 B

$$A = 8000(1.1)^2 = 8000 \times 1.21 = 9680. \text{ CI} = 9680 - 8000 = \text{Rs } 1,680.$$

Q47 C

$$\text{Total distance} = 200 + 300 = 500 \text{ m. Time} = 25 \text{ s. Speed} = 500/25 = 20 \text{ m/s} = 20 \times 18/5 = 72 \text{ km/h.}$$

Q48 D

$$25\% \text{ of } x = 75 \rightarrow x = 300. 60\% \text{ of } 300 = 180.$$

Q49 C

$$\text{Let } A=5x, B=7x. (5x+6)/(7x+6)=3/4 \rightarrow 20x+24=21x+18 \rightarrow x=6. A = 5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ years.}$$

Q50 A

$$\text{Let CP} = 100. \text{ MP} = 140. \text{ SP} = 140 \times 0.75 = 105. \text{ Profit} = 5 \rightarrow 5\%.$$