

ANSWER KEY – 1 MAY 2026

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

SECTION — ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1 B

Passage closes with critics arguing that without controls on construction density, interventions 'merely treat symptoms', framing them as helpful but insufficient. Option B captures this dual claim. A overstates ('only cause'); C contradicts the passage; D is denied by reference to evapotranspiration.

Q2 B

The passage explicitly links 'evapotranspiration' to the 'cooling effect' lost when tree cover is removed — i.e., release of moisture by vegetation that cools surrounding air. Other options describe unrelated heat-island mechanisms.

Q3 B

Author lists cool corridors as one of the planners' interventions and then voices critics' caveat. The tone is mildly approving but reserves judgment on sufficiency — cautiously appreciative but sceptical.

Q4 B

Critics' point — 'without controls on construction density, these measures merely treat symptoms' — assumes density itself is a material driver of heat retention; otherwise controlling density would not help.

Q5 A

Passage states night-time temperatures 'scarcely fall, increasing energy demand and mortality.' Higher mortality is a worsened health outcome, supporting (A). Other options are unsupported or contradicted.

Q6 B

'Equivocal' means open to more than one interpretation — i.e., ambiguous. A reply that pleases neither side fits ambiguity, not frankness or decisiveness.

Q7 B

'Each' is singular and takes singular verb 'has' and singular pronoun 'his or her form.' Only option B satisfies both subject-verb and pronoun agreement.

Q8 B

From Aesop's fable: mice agreed someone should bell the cat for safety, but no one volunteered. Idiom means undertaking a dangerous or difficult task for collective benefit.

Q9 B

'Perspicacious' = having keen insight or discernment; closest synonym is 'insightful'. Not to be confused with 'perspicuous' (clear in expression).

Q10 B

'Laconic' = using very few words; opposite is 'verbose' (using many words). 'Brief' and 'silent' are near-synonyms, not antonyms.

SECTION — LEGAL REASONING

Q11 C

Per principle, only necessities are recoverable from a minor's estate. Ten luxury silk shirts at ₹40,000 exceed what counts as necessities; tailor recovers only the value of items that legitimately qualify (likely none/minimal). C captures this nuance; A ignores the necessities restriction; B ignores the carve-out.

Q12 B

Principle requires 'substantial injury' beyond temporary inconvenience. A one-time, time-bound function causing 2 hours of music is temporary inconvenience — not actionable nuisance. The other options ignore the temporary/substantial distinction.

Q13 B

All three negligence elements present: doctor owes duty of care to patient, breached by failing to sterilise (standard practice), causing harm (infection, hospitalisation). Consent to treatment does not waive negligence.

Q14 B

Right to cause death in private defence requires apprehension of death/grievous hurt/rape/kidnapping/acid attack. Pickpocketing creates no such apprehension — at most theft. Killing is disproportionate; X is not justified.

Q15 B

Patient agreed only because she was misled about the nature of the injection — a misconception of fact induced by the doctor. Per principle, consent so obtained is not free/valid consent.

Q16 B

Acceptance requires knowledge of the offer at the time of performance. Lalman Shukla v Gauri Datt (1913) — servant who returned missing nephew without knowing of reward could not claim it. B is correct.

Q17 B

Defamation requires publication to a third party. Even one third party suffices, but the option text is internally messy. The intended/best legal answer is that A IS liable because publication to even one third party (B) other than C is enough. (Marking key uses the answer text that affirms liability with publication-to-one-third-party.)

Q18 B

Rylands v Fletcher recognises 'act of God' as a defence to strict liability. An unforeseen earthquake qualifies as act of God; therefore the factory escapes strict liability for the resulting escape.

Q19 B

Section 122 Transfer of Property Act / general principle: a gift requires acceptance by donee during donor's lifetime. Q refused acceptance and P has died — gift fails for want of acceptance.

Q20 B

Personal detour to visit a friend takes the driver outside the course of employment ('frolic of his own'). Employer is therefore not vicariously liable. (Storey v Ashton.)

SECTION — LOGICAL REASONING

Q21 B

All committed students follow a plan. Some who follow a plan score >100. Those scoring >100 do not neglect current affairs. Combining: committed → plan; the only certain link to current affairs runs through scoring >100, but ALL committed students follow a plan and any committed student who scores >100 will not neglect — so 'no committed student neglects' is the safer broad inference among the options. (Best of the four.)

Q22 A

If parallel routes have spare capacity to absorb traffic, widening the highway is unnecessary — the doubled volume can be redistributed. This directly weakens the conclusion that widening is required.

Q23 B

Premise is one-directional: post-2024 shops offer Wi-Fi. It does NOT say only post-2024 shops offer Wi-Fi. So one cannot conclude The Beanery 'definitely opened after 2024' — that affirms the consequent (a logical fallacy).

Q24 A

Classic correlation-vs-causation fallacy. Children who eat breakfast may also have stable households, better sleep, etc., all of which independently boost scores. Without controlling for confounders, causation cannot be claimed.

Q25 B

Modus tollens: If P → Q. Not Q. Therefore Not P. 'If rain → cancelled. Not cancelled. Therefore not rained.' Option B.

Q26 D

With C at one end, the satisfying arrangement is C _ A B D E F. Here A-B adjacent (A left of B), D between B and E, E-F adjacent (F right of E). F sits at the end opposite C.

Q27 A

B is daughter of C and D (D is wife of C — so D and C are mother & father). A is brother of B, hence A is also a child of D. A is the son of D.

Q28 B

Differences: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Next term = $30 + 12 = 42$. (Pattern is $n(n+1)$ for $n=1,2,3,\dots$; $n=6$ gives 42.)

Q29 A

The statement treats reduced peer interaction as a downside; this only counts as a 'reduction' worth flagging if peer interaction is presumed valuable. That is the unstated assumption.

Q30 C

All P are Q & some Q are R does not yield 'some P are R' (illicit overlap). 'No R is S' & 'some Q are R' yields 'some Q are not S' — a valid syllogistic conclusion. C is correct.

SECTION — GENERAL KNOWLEDGE & CURRENT AFFAIRS

Q31 A

Justice Lisa Gill was appointed CJ of the Andhra Pradesh High Court with effect from 25 April 2026 (Govt notification, April 2026).

Q32 B

On 24 April 2026 (National Panchayati Raj Day), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj released the Panchayat Advancement Index (PAI) 2.0 covering FY 2023-24, marking a shift to data-driven grassroots governance.

Q33 B

India and New Zealand signed a Free Trade Agreement in New Delhi on 28 April 2026, deepening Indo-Pacific economic ties.

Q34 B

The Online Gaming Authority of India (OGAI) is being established under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), with rules notified from 1 May 2026.

Q35 C

ADNIC = Abu Dhabi National Insurance Company, a UAE-based insurer/reinsurer that received approval to set up a reinsurance branch at GIFT City, Gandhinagar.

Q36 B

India's first green methanol plant at Kandla (Deendayal Port Authority) proposes using *Prosopis juliflora* — an invasive thorny shrub — as feedstock, linking biodiversity management with clean fuel.

Q37 B

GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) is located at Gandhinagar, Gujarat — India's first International Financial Services Centre (IFSC).

Q38 B

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (Part IX, Articles 243 to 243-O). PAI tracks PRIs created under this framework.

Q39 B

Article 39A (added by the 42nd Amendment, 1976) directs the State to provide free legal aid to ensure justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic disability. Part IV — DPSP

Q40 C

The Eleventh Schedule (added by 73rd Amendment) lists 29 functional subjects that may be devolved to Panchayats — agriculture, land reforms, minor irrigation, etc.

SECTION — QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Q41 C

$2024 = 800$. $2025 = 800 \times 1.25 = 1000$. $2026 = 1000 \times 1.20 = 1200$ students.

Q42 B

From 800 (2024) to 1200 (2026) = increase of 400. Percentage growth = $400/800 \times 100 = 50\%$.

Q43 C

$1200 \text{ students} \times ₹50,000 = ₹6,00,00,000 = ₹6 \text{ crore.}$

Q44 A

$10\% \text{ of } 1200 = 120 \text{ students pay } ₹25,000 \text{ (50\% of } 50,000\text{)}. \text{ Their fee} = 120 \times 25,000 = ₹30 \text{ lakh. Remaining } 1080 \text{ pay full} = 1080 \times 50,000 = ₹5.4 \text{ crore. Total} = ₹5.4 \text{ cr} + ₹0.30 \text{ cr} = ₹5.70 \text{ crore.}$

Q45 B

$2025 = 1000; 2026 = 1200; \text{ increase} = 200 \text{ students.}$

Q46 B

$CI = P[(1+r/100)^n - 1] = 10000 \times [(1.10)^2 - 1] = 10000 \times (1.21 - 1) = 10000 \times 0.21 = ₹2,100.$

Q47 C

$\text{Distance} = \text{train} + \text{platform} = 200 + 300 = 500 \text{ m. Speed} = 500/25 = 20 \text{ m/s} = 20 \times 18/5 = 72 \text{ km/h.}$

Q48 B

$\text{Sum of } 5 \text{ numbers} = 5 \times 30 = 150. \text{ Sum of remaining } 4 = 4 \times 28 = 112. \text{ Excluded number} = 150 - 112 = 38.$

Q49 C

$1/A + 1/20 = 1/12 \rightarrow 1/A = 1/12 - 1/20 = (5-3)/60 = 2/60 = 1/30. \text{ So A alone takes } 30 \text{ days.}$

Q50 D

$\text{Ratio } 3:5, \text{ sum} = 64. 8 \text{ parts} = 64 \rightarrow 1 \text{ part} = 8. \text{ Larger} = 5 \times 8 = 40.$