

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs including General Knowledge section of **CLAT** (Common Law Admission Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is a **negative marking of 0.25 marks** for every incorrect answer; unattempted questions carry no penalty.
- The paper has **six passages**, each followed by four to six questions. Only **one** option is correct; base your answer on the passage together with the general knowledge it draws upon.
- CLAT is an offline pen-and-paper (OMR) test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **30 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Passage I

Directions (Q1–Q6): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

Over the last decade India has built what officials proudly call a “digital public infrastructure”, a set of open, government-backed digital systems that private firms and citizens can build upon freely. The three best-known layers are a biometric identity system, a real-time retail payments network, and a consent-based data-sharing framework, together often described as the “India Stack”. What makes them powerful is not any single app but the way they interlock: a verified identity lets a person open a bank account in minutes, and that account can then send or receive money instantly through a unified payments interface using nothing more than a phone.

The payments layer has drawn the most attention abroad. It allows money to move



between any two bank accounts at once, at almost no cost, by scanning a code or typing a simple address. Because the network is operated as a non-profit utility rather than by a single company, no private gatekeeper can charge a toll on every transaction. Billions of small payments now flow through it each month, and several other countries have begun studying or adopting the model.

Just as important, though less visible, is the way these rails have been used to deliver welfare. Under what is called direct benefit transfer, subsidies and pensions are paid straight into a beneficiary's bank account instead of passing through layers of officials. The government says this has plugged large leakages, because payments can no longer be diverted to people who do not exist or who have died. Money that once evaporated on its way to the poor now arrives in full.

Critics warn that the same architecture concentrates enormous power and data in a few hands, and that a family wrongly flagged by an algorithm can be cut off from food or fuel with little recourse. Supporters reply that no earlier system was fairer, and that the answer to a flawed database is a better one, not a return to paper files and middlemen. What is not in doubt is that a poorer country has, unusually, leapfrogged richer ones in the plumbing of everyday economic life.

Q1. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

- (A) India's payments network has already replaced cash entirely across the country.
- (B) India has built interlocking digital public systems that speed up payments and welfare delivery, though critics warn of concentrated power.
- (C) Direct benefit transfer is the only useful part of India's digital public infrastructure.
- (D) Richer countries have nothing to learn from India's digital systems.

Q2. It can be inferred from the passage that the three layers of the "India Stack" are powerful mainly because they:

- (A) are each owned and run by a different private company.
- (B) were copied directly from richer countries.
- (C) work together, so that identity, payments, and data-sharing reinforce one another.
- (D) are used only by large businesses rather than ordinary citizens.



- Q3.** The real-time retail payments system that lets money move instantly between any two bank accounts in India, as described in the passage, is known as the:
- (A) Unified Payments Interface (UPI).
 - (B) Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system.
 - (C) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT).
 - (D) National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) system.
- Q4.** As used in the final paragraph, the word “leapfrogged” most nearly means:
- (A) fallen behind after a strong start.
 - (B) copied exactly and without change.
 - (C) taxed heavily at every step.
 - (D) jumped ahead of, skipping intermediate stages.
- Q5.** According to the passage, direct benefit transfer is said to have reduced leakages mainly because payments:
- (A) are made in cash by hand to each beneficiary.
 - (B) go straight into the beneficiary’s bank account instead of passing through many officials.
 - (C) are delayed until every document is checked on paper.
 - (D) are routed through a single private company that keeps a share.
- Q6.** The author’s attitude toward India’s digital public infrastructure is best described as:
- (A) wholly dismissive of its value.
 - (B) uncritically celebratory, ignoring every risk.
 - (C) broadly appreciative while acknowledging genuine concerns.
 - (D) completely indifferent to its effects.

Passage II



Directions (Q7–Q11): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

Every year the world's governments gather under the United Nations to argue about climate change. The meetings, known as the Conference of the Parties, bring together nearly two hundred countries that signed the framework convention on climate change three decades ago. Their task is to turn a shared but vague promise, to keep the planet from warming dangerously, into concrete commitments that each country will actually honour at home. Progress is measured less in speeches than in the fine print of who agrees to cut what, and by when.

The central difficulty is that the countries in the room are deeply unequal. The wealthy nations grew rich by burning coal and oil for two centuries, and they still emit far more per person than most others. The poorer nations, many of them barely industrialised, face the worst floods and droughts while having done least to cause them. Out of this imbalance grew the principle that responsibilities, though shared, must be “differentiated”, so that those who polluted most and can most afford it should act first and help pay for the rest.

The landmark agreement reached in the French capital in 2015 tried to square this circle. Rather than imposing targets from above, it let each country set its own pledge, while binding all of them to a common goal of holding warming well below two degrees. The genius of the design was that it asked for universal participation; its weakness was that the pledges, added together, still fall short of the goal, and nothing compels a government to keep them.

Critics dismiss the annual gatherings as talking shops where private jets deliver delegates to promise what they will not deliver. Defenders answer that diplomacy among sovereign states is slow by nature, and that a flawed forum which keeps every country talking is better than none. Whatever the verdict, the process has made climate change a permanent item on the world's agenda, and that alone has changed how governments, investors, and voters think about the future.

Q7. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The annual climate conferences have already solved the problem of global warming.
- (B) Only poorer countries have any duty to cut greenhouse-gas emissions.
- (C) The passage is chiefly a technical account of how carbon dioxide warms the planet.
- (D) Global climate diplomacy is slow and imperfect, but it keeps unequal nations negotiating toward shared goals.



- Q8.** The “landmark agreement reached in the French capital in 2015”, referred to in the passage, is the:
- (A) Paris Agreement.
 - (B) Kyoto Protocol.
 - (C) Montreal Protocol.
 - (D) Geneva Convention.
- Q9.** The principle that responsibilities are “shared but differentiated”, as explained in the passage, rests on the idea that:
- (A) every country, rich or poor, must cut emissions by exactly the same amount.
 - (B) nations that polluted most and can most afford it should act first and help others.
 - (C) only newly industrialised nations should bear the cost of climate action.
 - (D) climate change affects all countries equally regardless of wealth.
- Q10.** As used in the passage, the phrase “talking shops” is used by critics to suggest that the conferences are:
- (A) efficient markets where climate technology is bought and sold.
 - (B) secret meetings closed to the public and the press.
 - (C) forums full of discussion but producing little real action.
 - (D) small gatherings of scientists rather than governments.
- Q11.** The author would most likely agree that the annual climate conferences are:
- (A) imperfect and slow, yet valuable for keeping climate change on the world’s agenda.
 - (B) a complete success that has already met every emissions target.
 - (C) entirely useless and best abandoned at once.



(D) important only to the wealthiest nations.

Passage III

Directions (Q12–Q16): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

Few rituals of public life are as closely watched as the annual announcement of the world's most famous prizes, founded by a Swedish inventor who had grown rich from dynamite and uneasy about his legacy. In his will he set aside his fortune to reward those who had conferred the greatest benefit on humankind, in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the cause of peace. A prize in economic sciences was added much later by a central bank in his memory, and is awarded alongside the others though it was not part of the original bequest.

The prizes carry an authority out of all proportion to their cash value. To be named a laureate is to be enrolled in a lineage that includes many of the defining figures of modern thought, and the honour can lift an obscure researcher into global fame overnight. Yet the selection is famously conservative. Committees often wait years, even decades, to be sure a discovery has stood the test of time, so that recipients are frequently honoured for work done in their youth and confirmed only in old age.

This caution produces its own injustices. Because a prize in the sciences may be shared among at most three people, collaborators are sometimes left out of an award that their work made possible. The prizes also cannot be given after death, so a scientist who dies before the committee acts loses the honour entirely, however deserving. Whole fields that did not exist in the founder's day, such as computing and ecology, have no category of their own and must borrow another's.

For all these flaws, the prizes endure because they answer a human wish to mark excellence and to tell the story of progress through the people who made it. Each October the announcements remind a distracted world that patient, disinterested inquiry still matters, and that the names read out in a northern capital will be remembered long after the year's headlines are forgotten.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the exact monetary value attached to each of the prizes.
- (B) the personal life of the Swedish inventor who founded them.
- (C) the prestige of the prizes together with the limitations built into how they are awarded.
- (D) a demand that the prizes be abolished as outdated.



- Q13.** The “world’s most famous prizes” described in the passage, founded by an inventor who grew rich from dynamite, are the:
- (A) Booker Prizes.
 - (B) Pulitzer Prizes.
 - (C) Academy Awards.
 - (D) Nobel Prizes.
- Q14.** According to the passage, the prize in economic sciences differs from the others in that it:
- (A) was not part of the founder’s original bequest but was added later by a central bank in his memory.
 - (B) carries a far larger cash award than any of the others.
 - (C) may be shared among an unlimited number of winners.
 - (D) is the oldest of all the prizes mentioned.
- Q15.** As used in the passage, the word “posthumously” would best describe an award given:
- (A) many years before the work was completed.
 - (B) after the recipient has already died.
 - (C) jointly to more than three people.
 - (D) only to scientists under a certain age.
- Q16.** It can be inferred that new fields such as computing and ecology “must borrow another’s” category because:
- (A) their researchers refuse to accept any prize at all.
 - (B) they are considered too trivial to deserve recognition.
 - (C) the committees have secretly created hidden categories for them.
 - (D) they did not exist when the prizes were founded and no new category was created for them.



Passage IV

Directions (Q17–Q20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

The modern Olympic Games are often described as the largest peacetime gathering of humanity, and every four years they briefly turn a single city into the capital of world sport. Revived at the end of the nineteenth century in conscious imitation of an ancient festival held in Greece, they were meant to promote friendship among nations through fair competition. That ideal has survived boycotts, tragedies, and the intrusion of politics, and the five interlocking rings of the Games remain among the most recognised symbols on earth.

Behind the spectacle lies a quieter revolution in how athletes are made. Where once champions trained alone on natural talent, today they are supported by teams of coaches, physiotherapists, nutritionists, and data analysts who measure every stride and heartbeat. Marginal gains, tiny improvements repeated across hundreds of details, have replaced raw instinct as the route to a medal. A hundredth of a second, once beneath notice, can now decide gold from silver.

This professionalism has widened an old debate about money and fairness. Wealthy nations can pour resources into elite training centres that poorer ones cannot match, so that the medal table often mirrors the wealth table. Yet every Games also produces the outsider who upsets the odds, the athlete from a small country whose victory reminds the world that determination still counts for something the richest system cannot simply buy.

For the host city, the Games are a gamble. The world's attention and a burst of new stadiums and transport can lift a city's fortunes, but the enormous cost has left some hosts with debts and empty arenas long after the closing ceremony. Increasingly, cities weigh whether the fortnight of glory is worth the decades of bills, and the movement that once struggled to choose among eager applicants now works hard to persuade anyone to bid at all.

- Q17.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The Olympic Games should be discontinued because they are too expensive.
 - (B) The Olympics remain a powerful global symbol, but modern professionalism and huge costs raise questions of fairness and value.
 - (C) Natural talent alone still decides every Olympic medal today.
 - (D) Only the host city ever benefits from staging the Games.



- Q18.** The passage states that the modern Olympic Games are held once every:
- (A) year.
 - (B) two years.
 - (C) four years.
 - (D) ten years.
- Q19.** The phrase “marginal gains”, as used in the passage, refers to:
- (A) tiny improvements across many details that together decide a medal.
 - (B) large cash prizes handed to winning athletes.
 - (C) the profit a host city makes from ticket sales.
 - (D) the natural talent an athlete is born with.
- Q20.** As used in the passage, the word “gamble” (“the Games are a gamble”) most nearly means:
- (A) a certain and guaranteed profit.
 - (B) a friendly sporting contest.
 - (C) an ancient religious ceremony.
 - (D) a risky bet that may or may not pay off.

Passage V

Directions (Q21–Q25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

When a temple, a mountain, or an old city centre is added to the celebrated list of World Heritage Sites, the news is treated in the host country as a matter of national pride. The list is maintained by the cultural arm of the United Nations, headquartered in Paris, which since the 1970s has sought to identify places of such “outstanding universal value” that their loss would impoverish all of humanity, not merely the nation that happens to hold them. Inclusion brings prestige, tourists, and, in principle, a shared duty to protect. The idea rests on a generous but demanding thought: that some things belong, in a moral sense, to everyone. A rainforest or a ruined city may lie within one country’s borders, yet its disappearance would be a loss to people who will never see it. With that claim comes an obligation, for the host state to conserve the site and for the wider world



to help, through funds and expertise, when a treasure is threatened by war, neglect, or a rising tide of visitors.

Not all heritage, the organisation came to realise, can be fenced off and ticketed. A language, a craft, a festival, or a style of music lives only so long as people keep practising it, and cannot be preserved like a building. To recognise this, a separate list was created for “intangible” heritage, honouring living traditions from puppetry and weaving to seasonal rituals and classical dance. Protecting these means supporting the communities who carry them, not merely guarding an object behind glass.

Yet the honour can cut both ways. A place named to the list may be swamped by the very tourists the label attracts, its quiet streets turned into a crowded stage. Governments sometimes prize the branding more than the burden of conservation that comes with it. The challenge, everywhere, is to let the world share in a treasure without loving it to death.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) World Heritage status brings pride and protection but also the burden of conservation and the risk of over-tourism.
- (B) only buildings, and never living traditions, can be recognised as heritage.
- (C) World Heritage listing is purely a commercial branding exercise with no wider purpose.
- (D) heritage sites belong solely to the country in which they are located.

Q22. The “cultural arm of the United Nations, headquartered in Paris”, that maintains the World Heritage list is:

- (A) the World Health Organization (WHO).
- (B) the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- (C) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- (D) the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Q23. According to the passage, a language, craft, or festival is placed on a separate “intangible” heritage list because it:

- (A) is far more valuable than any building or monument.



- (B) lives only so long as people keep practising it and cannot be preserved like a building.
- (C) can be locked away and ticketed like a museum object.
- (D) belongs to no country and so needs no protection.

Q24. As used in the passage, the word “intangible” most nearly means:

- (A) extremely old and ruined.
- (B) officially banned from public view.
- (C) enormously expensive to visit.
- (D) unable to be touched or physically held.

Q25. The closing warning about letting the world share a treasure “without loving it to death” refers to the danger that:

- (A) heritage sites will be forgotten and never visited at all.
- (B) countries will refuse to let any foreigners see their treasures.
- (C) the crowds of tourists drawn by the honour may themselves damage the site.
- (D) the sites will become too cheap for anyone to value.

Passage VI

Directions (Q26–Q30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

In the summer of 2023 a small Indian spacecraft did something no mission had done before: it set down gently near the south pole of the Moon. The lander and its little rover, part of a programme that had suffered a crushing failure four years earlier, made India the fourth country ever to achieve a soft landing on the lunar surface and the first to reach that particular, difficult region. The achievement was celebrated less for national glory than for what the south pole may hold: water ice, trapped in craters so deep the sun never reaches them.

Water on the Moon matters because carrying it up from Earth is ruinously expensive. If future explorers could mine lunar ice, they could drink it, breathe the oxygen split from it, and even turn it into rocket fuel, making the Moon a stepping stone rather than a dead end. That is why space agencies from several nations, and a growing number of



private companies, have turned their attention to a place once dismissed as a barren, arid rock.

The mission also showed how the economics of space has changed. India's lander cost a fraction of what comparable missions once did, proving that careful engineering can substitute for vast budgets. A field that was for decades the preserve of two superpowers is now crowded with newcomers, and the cost of reaching orbit has fallen so far that universities and start-ups can launch satellites of their own.

None of this means space has become easy. The same programme's earlier crash was a reminder that the smallest error, a faulty sensor or a line of code, can destroy years of work in seconds. But each success widens the circle of the possible, and a generation of students who watched the landing on their phones may yet build the missions that follow. The Moon, long a symbol of the unreachable, is beginning to look like a neighbour.

- Q26.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Space exploration has become so cheap that it now involves no risk at all.
 - (B) The Moon has been proven to contain large, easily reached oceans of liquid water.
 - (C) Only two superpowers are still capable of reaching the Moon.
 - (D) A low-cost Indian Moon landing near the south pole marks both a scientific milestone and a shift toward cheaper, more crowded space exploration.
- Q27.** The 2023 Indian mission described in the passage, which achieved a soft landing near the Moon's south pole, was:
- (A) Mangalyaan (the Mars Orbiter Mission).
 - (B) Chandrayaan-3.
 - (C) Aditya-L1.
 - (D) Gaganyaan.
- Q28.** According to the passage, water ice at the lunar south pole is valuable to future explorers chiefly because it could be used to:



- (A) provide drinking water, breathable oxygen, and even rocket fuel on the Moon.
- (B) be sold on Earth as a rare luxury good.
- (C) cool the spacecraft's electronics during landing.
- (D) prove that the Moon was once covered in forests.

Q29. As used in the passage, the word “arid” most nearly means:

- (A) densely crowded.
- (B) extremely cold.
- (C) dry and without water.
- (D) brightly lit.

Q30. The final image describing the Moon as “beginning to look like a neighbour” is best understood to mean that the Moon:

- (A) has physically moved closer to the Earth.
- (B) now seems far more reachable and familiar than before.
- (C) has been found to be inhabited by people.
- (D) is no longer of any interest to scientists.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: The central idea is the single claim the whole passage supports, covering both the benefits and the caution.

Passage support: The passage describes “interlocking” identity, payments, and welfare systems that speed up transactions and plug leakages, then gives the critics’ warning about “concentrated power and data”. Option B captures both the gains and the concern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never claims cash has been replaced “entirely”.
- Option C: Direct benefit transfer is one layer, not the “only useful” part.
- Option D: The passage says other countries are “studying or adopting” the model, the opposite of nothing to learn.

Final Answer: Interlocking digital systems that aid payments and welfare, with concerns noted ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Locate the stated reason the layers are powerful.

Passage support: “What makes them powerful is not any single app but the way they interlock,” with identity enabling an account that then transacts instantly. So the strength lies in the three layers reinforcing one another.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The payments layer is run as a “non-profit utility,” not a set of private owners.
- Option B: The passage stresses India led here, not that it copied richer countries.
- Option D: A verified identity lets “a person” open an account, so ordinary citizens use it.

Final Answer: They work together and reinforce one another ⇒ **C**



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes a “unified payments interface” that moves money instantly between any two bank accounts by scanning a code or typing a simple address.

Reasoning: In India this real-time retail system is the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), operated by the National Payments Corporation of India as a non-profit utility, exactly as the passage describes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: RTGS is used for large-value, not small everyday retail, payments.
- Option C: SWIFT is a global inter-bank messaging network, not an Indian retail rail.
- Option D: NEFT settles in batches, not the instant per-transaction flow described.

Final Answer: The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Substitute each meaning into the sentence and keep the one that fits.

Passage support: A poorer country has “leapfrogged richer ones in the plumbing of everyday economic life,” i.e. jumped ahead of them, skipping stages the richer countries went through.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fallen behind” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option B: “Copied” contradicts the idea of getting ahead.
- Option C: “Taxed heavily” has nothing to do with the word.

Final Answer: Jumped ahead of, skipping intermediate stages ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated mechanism by which leakages fell.

Passage support: Under direct benefit transfer, “subsidies and pensions are paid straight into a beneficiary’s bank account instead of passing through layers of officials,” so money can no longer be diverted.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Paying cash by hand is the old, leak-prone method it replaces.
- Option C: Paper checking and delay is not the described cause.
- Option D: The rails are a non-profit utility, not a private company taking a share.

Final Answer: Payments go straight into the beneficiary’s account, bypassing officials ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Author’s attitude: Weigh how the author balances praise and criticism.

Passage support: The author reports real gains (speed, plugged leakages, global interest) yet gives space to critics’ warnings and ends by calling the leap “not in doubt.” That is appreciation with acknowledged concerns.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wholly dismissive” ignores the clear praise.
- Option B: “Uncritically celebratory” ignores the critics’ paragraph.
- Option D: The engaged tone is far from indifferent.

Final Answer: Broadly appreciative while acknowledging genuine concerns ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Choose the option that spans the whole passage.

Passage support: The passage explains the annual UN climate talks, the inequality between rich and poor nations, the 2015 agreement's strengths and weaknesses, and closes that the process "has made climate change a permanent item on the world's agenda." Option D captures this slow, imperfect but continuing diplomacy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says pledges "still fall short," so warming is not solved.
- Option B: It says the rich, who polluted most, should act first, not only the poor.
- Option C: The science of warming is assumed, not the passage's subject.

Final Answer: Slow, imperfect climate diplomacy that keeps nations negotiating ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage points to a 2015 agreement reached "in the French capital" that lets each country set its own pledge while binding all to hold warming "well below two degrees."

Reasoning: That is the Paris Agreement, adopted at the 2015 climate conference in Paris, with its bottom-up nationally determined contributions and the below-two-degrees goal.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Kyoto Protocol (1997) imposed top-down targets, unlike the design described.
- Option C: The Montreal Protocol concerns ozone-depleting substances, not carbon dioxide.
- Option D: The Geneva Conventions deal with the laws of war, not climate.

Final Answer: The Paris Agreement ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Author’s argument: Read how the passage explains “differentiated” responsibility.

Passage support: Because rich nations “grew rich by burning coal and oil” and emit more, “those who polluted most and can most afford it should act first and help pay for the rest.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Equal cuts for all is exactly what “differentiated” rejects.
- Option C: The burden falls first on wealthy polluters, not newly industrialised nations alone.
- Option D: The passage stresses that poorer nations suffer worst, so impacts are unequal.

Final Answer: The biggest, richest polluters should act first and help others ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Phrase in context: Read the critics’ complaint around the phrase.

Passage support: Critics dismiss the gatherings as “talking shops where private jets deliver delegates to promise what they will not deliver” — much talk, little delivery.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “market” for technology is not the sense of the jibe.
- Option B: The talks are public and heavily reported, not secret.
- Option D: They gather governments of nearly two hundred countries, not just scientists.

Final Answer: Forums full of discussion but producing little real action ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Author’s view: Find where the author settles between critics and defenders.

Passage support: The author grants the process is “slow by nature” and flawed, yet concludes it “has made climate change a permanent item on the world’s agenda, and that alone has changed how” people think. So it is imperfect but valuable.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The pledges “fall short,” so it is not a complete success.
- Option C: The author defends the forum as “better than none.”
- Option D: Poorer nations are central to the passage, so it is not only for the wealthy.

Final Answer: Imperfect and slow, yet valuable for keeping climate on the agenda

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Identify the passage’s overall concern.

Passage support: The passage praises the prizes’ “authority out of all proportion to their cash value” but devotes whole paragraphs to their limits — the three-person cap, no posthumous awards, and missing modern fields. So it pairs prestige with limitations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The cash value is mentioned only to say prestige exceeds it.
- Option B: The founder’s life is background, not the focus.
- Option D: The passage says the prizes “endure,” never demanding abolition.

Final Answer: The prestige of the prizes together with their built-in limitations

⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names prizes founded by “a Swedish inventor who had grown rich from dynamite,” rewarding physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace.

Reasoning: These are the Nobel Prizes, established by Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite; the economics prize was added later by Sweden’s central bank in his memory, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Booker Prize is only for fiction.
- Option B: The Pulitzer honours journalism and letters in the United States.
- Option C: The Academy Awards are for film.

Final Answer: The Nobel Prizes ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read what the passage says about the economics prize.

Passage support: “A prize in economic sciences was added much later by a central bank in his memory, and is awarded alongside the others though it was not part of the original bequest.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: No larger cash value is claimed for it.
- Option C: The shared-among-at-most-three limit applies to the sciences; unlimited sharing is never stated.
- Option D: Being “added much later” makes it the newest, not the oldest.

Final Answer: It was added later by a central bank, outside the original bequest ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The passage says the prizes “cannot be given after death,” so a scientist who dies first “loses the honour.”

Reasoning: “Posthumously” means occurring after a person’s death, so a posthumous award is one given after the recipient has already died — precisely the case the passage rules out.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Before the work was completed” describes something else entirely.
- Option C: Sharing among people concerns the three-person cap, not death.
- Option D: An age limit is not the meaning of the word.

Final Answer: An award given after the recipient has already died ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read why new fields lack their own category.

Passage support: “Whole fields that did not exist in the founder’s day, such as computing and ecology, have no category of their own and must borrow another’s.” The cause is that they post-date the founder and no new category was created.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Refusing prizes is never mentioned.
- Option B: They are not called trivial; they simply lack a slot.
- Option C: No hidden categories are described.

Final Answer: They post-date the founder and got no category of their own ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Select the option that unites the whole passage.

Passage support: The passage calls the Games a powerful global symbol, then examines modern professionalism, the wealth-fairness debate, and the heavy costs to host cities. Option B holds all of these together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never calls for ending the Games.
- Option C: It says “marginal gains . . . replaced raw instinct,” so talent alone no longer decides.
- Option D: Host cities are sometimes left with “debts and empty arenas,” so they do not always benefit.

Final Answer: A powerful symbol, but professionalism and cost raise fairness and value questions ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Detail / static GK: Read the stated frequency of the Games.

Passage support: “Every four years they briefly turn a single city into the capital of world sport.” This matches the well-known four-year Olympic cycle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Year” contradicts “every four years.”
- Option B: A two-year gap would confuse summer and winter editions, not the cycle stated.
- Option D: “Ten years” is nowhere supported.

Final Answer: Once every four years ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Phrase in context: Read the sentence defining “marginal gains.”

Passage support: “Marginal gains, tiny improvements repeated across hundreds of details, have replaced raw instinct as the route to a medal.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Cash prizes are not the sense of the phrase.
- Option C: Ticket profit is a host-city matter, not marginal gains.
- Option D: Natural talent is what marginal gains are said to have replaced.

Final Answer: Tiny improvements across many details that together decide a medal ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to “the Games are a gamble.”

Passage support: The attention and new stadiums “can lift a city’s fortunes, but the enormous cost has left some hosts with debts.” A gamble is thus a risky bet that may or may not pay off.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The whole point is that profit is not guaranteed.
- Option B: A “friendly contest” ignores the financial risk meant here.
- Option C: A “religious ceremony” is unrelated to the sentence.

Final Answer: A risky bet that may or may not pay off ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option covering both the honour and its burdens.

Passage support: Listing brings “prestige, tourists, and . . . a shared duty to protect,” but also over-tourism that can turn quiet streets into “a crowded stage,” plus the conservation burden.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A whole paragraph is devoted to living, “intangible” heritage.
- Option C: The passage explicitly appeals to “outstanding universal value,” not mere branding.
- Option D: The core idea is that treasures “belong . . . to everyone,” not one country alone.

Final Answer: Pride and protection, but also conservation burden and over-tourism risk ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names “the cultural arm of the United Nations, headquartered in Paris,” which maintains the World Heritage list.

Reasoning: That body is UNESCO — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — based in Paris, which runs the World Heritage programme under a 1972 convention.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: WHO handles global health, from Geneva.
- Option B: The IMF deals with monetary stability and lending.
- Option D: The WTO governs international trade rules.

Final Answer: UNESCO ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read why a separate list was made for living traditions.

Passage support: “A language, a craft, a festival, or a style of music lives only so long as people keep practising it, and cannot be preserved like a building.” Hence the separate “intangible” list.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not rank it above buildings in value.
- Option C: The point is it *cannot* be locked away like an object.
- Option D: Such heritage is tied to communities, not stateless and unprotected.

Final Answer: It survives only through practice and cannot be preserved like a building ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The list is for heritage that is not a physical object — “a language, a craft, a festival . . . a style of music.”

Reasoning: “Intangible” means unable to be touched or physically held, which is exactly why such traditions need a different kind of protection from buildings.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Old and ruined” describes some monuments, not the word.
- Option B: Nothing suggests these traditions are banned.
- Option C: Cost of visiting is unrelated to the meaning.

Final Answer: Unable to be touched or physically held ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack the warning about “loving it to death.”

Passage support: A listed place “may be swamped by the very tourists the label attracts, its quiet streets turned into a crowded stage.” So the crowds drawn by the honour can themselves damage the site.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The danger is too many visitors, not too few.
- Option B: Refusing all foreigners is not the risk described.
- Option D: The concern is crowding, not the site becoming “too cheap.”

Final Answer: The crowds the honour attracts may themselves damage the site
⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Choose the option that spans the whole passage.

Passage support: The passage reports a low-cost Indian soft landing near the lunar south pole, its scientific promise (water ice), and how “the economics of space has changed,” with newcomers crowding a once-exclusive field.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The last paragraph stresses space is “not easy” and risk remains.
- Option B: The prize is “water ice,” trapped in shadowed craters, not oceans of liquid water.
- Option C: The field is now “crowded with newcomers,” not limited to two superpowers.

Final Answer: A low-cost south-pole landing marking a milestone and cheaper, crowded space activity ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes a 2023 Indian mission, following “a crushing failure four years earlier,” that made India the fourth country to soft-land and the first near the lunar south pole.

Reasoning: This is Chandrayaan-3, which landed in August 2023, four years after the Chandrayaan-2 lander crash of 2019, near the Moon’s south polar region.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mangalyaan was a Mars orbiter, not a Moon lander.
- Option C: Aditya-L1 is a solar observation mission.
- Option D: Gaganyaan is India’s planned human spaceflight programme, not this lunar lander.

Final Answer: Chandrayaan-3 ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read why lunar water ice matters to explorers.

Passage support: If explorers could mine lunar ice, “they could drink it, breathe the oxygen split from it, and even turn it into rocket fuel,” making the Moon a stepping stone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Selling it on Earth is never suggested.
- Option C: Cooling electronics is not the stated use.
- Option D: Water ice does not imply past forests.

Final Answer: Drinking water, breathable oxygen, and rocket fuel on the Moon ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read “a barren, arid rock” describing the Moon.

Passage support: The Moon was “once dismissed as a barren, arid rock,” set against the new hope of finding water ice. “Arid” therefore means dry and without water.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Densely crowded” is unrelated to a barren rock.
- Option B: “Cold” is a different property, not the meaning of “arid.”
- Option D: “Brightly lit” does not fit “barren, arid.”

Final Answer: Dry and without water ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Interpret the closing metaphor.

Passage support: “The Moon, long a symbol of the unreachable, is beginning to look like a neighbour,” after a cheap landing and a generation inspired to build future missions. So it now seems far more reachable and familiar.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Moon has not physically moved; the image is figurative.
- Option C: Nothing suggests the Moon is inhabited.
- Option D: Interest is rising, so the Moon is not dismissed.

Final Answer: The Moon now seems far more reachable and familiar than before ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	C	13	D	14	A	15	B
16	D	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	D
21	A	22	C	23	B	24	D	25	C
26	D	27	B	28	A	29	C	30	B

