

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 2

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.

Behind every law that governs daily life in India lies a long journey through the country's Parliament, a two-chamber body that sits in the capital and turns proposals into binding statutes. The lower chamber, whose members are elected directly by the people, is called the Lok Sabha; the upper chamber, the Rajya Sabha, represents the states and is filled largely by members chosen by the state legislatures. A proposed law, known while it is under debate as a bill, must ordinarily win the approval of both chambers before it can take effect.

A bill begins its life when a minister or a private member introduces it in one of the two houses. There it is read, debated clause by clause, and often sent to a committee



of members who examine its details away from the noise of the main chamber. If the house passes it, the bill travels to the other chamber, where the whole process repeats. Should the second house amend the text, the two versions must be reconciled, and disagreements between the chambers can, in certain cases, be resolved in a joint sitting. One category of bill follows a special path. A money bill, dealing with taxation or government spending, can be introduced only in the directly elected lower house, and the upper house may suggest changes but cannot block it for long. This reflects a deliberate choice: the power of the purse rests with the chamber answerable directly to voters. For ordinary bills, however, the two houses stand more nearly equal.

Once both chambers have agreed, the bill is sent to the head of state, whose signature is the final step. The President may give assent, making the bill an Act of Parliament, or return it, other than a money bill, with a request that the houses think again. If Parliament passes it a second time, the President is bound to sign. Only then does a printed proposal become the law of the land, enforceable in every court.

Critics complain that too many bills are rushed through with little scrutiny, and that committees are bypassed when a government is impatient. Defenders reply that the design still forces debate, compromise, and a written record, so that no single person can make law alone. Whatever the verdict, the slow choreography of two chambers and a signature remains the spine of Indian democracy.

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

- (A) The Rajya Sabha alone makes all the laws in India.
- (B) A bill becomes law in India by passing both houses of Parliament and receiving the President's assent, through a deliberate, multi-stage process.
- (C) Money bills are the only kind of law that Parliament ever passes.
- (D) The President can make laws entirely without Parliament.

Q2. The chamber described in the passage whose members are elected directly by the people is:

- (A) the Rajya Sabha.
- (B) the Council of States.
- (C) the Lok Sabha.
- (D) a state legislative assembly.



- Q3.** According to the passage, the final step that turns a bill into an Act of Parliament is:
- (A) the assent of the President.
 - (B) approval by the Supreme Court.
 - (C) a nationwide public referendum.
 - (D) the signature of the Prime Minister.
- Q4.** As used in the passage, the word “reconciled” most nearly means:
- (A) rejected outright and withdrawn.
 - (B) introduced for the very first time.
 - (C) taxed heavily at every stage.
 - (D) brought into agreement.
- Q5.** According to the passage, a money bill differs from an ordinary bill in that it:
- (A) can be introduced only in the upper house.
 - (B) can be introduced only in the directly elected lower house, which the upper house cannot block for long.
 - (C) never needs the President’s signature at all.
 - (D) must be approved by every state legislature.
- Q6.** The author’s attitude toward Parliament’s law-making process is best described as:
- (A) wholly contemptuous of its value.
 - (B) uncritically admiring, ignoring all its faults.
 - (C) broadly respectful while noting genuine criticisms.
 - (D) entirely indifferent to how laws are made.

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.



Of all the organs of the United Nations, none carries heavier authority than the Security Council, the body charged with keeping international peace. Its decisions can bind every member state, impose sanctions, and even authorise the use of force, powers that no other part of the organisation possesses. Yet the Council's design dates from the closing days of the Second World War, and a growing chorus argues that a body built for the world of 1945 no longer fits the world of today.

At the heart of the debate is the Council's peculiar membership. It seats fifteen countries, but they are not equal. Five of them hold permanent seats, a legacy of the victors of the war, while the remaining ten are elected for two-year terms and then rotate off. The five permanent members alone possess the veto, a single negative vote that can strike down any substantive resolution, however many others support it. One dissenting hand among the five can halt the entire Council.

Reformers press two broad complaints. The first is representation: whole continents, they note, have no permanent voice, and rising powers with vast populations sit only as occasional guests. The second is the veto itself, which critics say can paralyse the Council precisely when action is most urgent, as a permanent member shields itself or an ally from censure. Proposals abound, to add new permanent members, to expand the elected tier, or to curb the veto in cases of mass atrocity.

Change, however, is maddeningly hard. Amending the Charter requires the assent of the very permanent members whose privileges any serious reform would dilute, and none has shown much appetite to surrender power. Candidates for new permanent seats are also blocked by regional rivals unwilling to see a neighbour elevated above them. So the arguments circle year after year while the structure stays fixed.

Defenders of the present arrangement answer that the veto, for all its faults, keeps the great powers inside the tent rather than walking away, as they did from an earlier, failed league. A Council that could compel the strongest states against their will, they warn, might simply be ignored. Whether that caution is wisdom or mere excuse is the question that keeps the reform debate alive.

Q7. Which of the following best states the central argument of the passage?

- (A) The Security Council has already been fully reformed to fit the modern world.
- (B) The United Nations should be abolished entirely.
- (C) The passage is mainly a history of the Second World War.
- (D) The Security Council's outdated structure and the veto fuel a long, unresolved debate over reform.

Q8. According to the passage, the Security Council's permanent seats are



held by:

- (A) five countries, a legacy of the victors of the Second World War.
- (B) ten countries elected for two-year terms.
- (C) every member of the United Nations in turn.
- (D) a single dominant superpower.

Q9. The “veto” described in the passage is the power of a permanent member to:

- (A) elect the ten non-permanent members.
- (B) strike down any substantive resolution with a single negative vote.
- (C) increase its own term to four years.
- (D) speak first in every debate.

Q10. As used in the passage, the word “paralyse” most nearly means:

- (A) to fund very generously.
- (B) to enlarge greatly in size.
- (C) to render unable to act.
- (D) to elect by a clear majority.

Q11. It can be inferred from the passage that reform of the Security Council is difficult chiefly because:

- (A) changing the Charter needs the consent of the permanent members whose privileges reform would reduce.
- (B) no country has ever proposed any change at all.
- (C) the Council has no power over member states.
- (D) the veto has already been completely abolished.

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.



Each year, around the anniversary of the day India became a republic, the government announces a roll of citizens to be honoured for exceptional service to the nation. These civilian awards are among the highest recognitions the country can bestow, and the names on the list are read out with a ceremony that briefly unites a fractious public in shared pride.

At the summit stands the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour of all, reserved for the rarest achievement in any field of human endeavour, from the arts and sciences to public service. It is given sparingly, sometimes not at all in a given year, and to receive it is to be placed among a small company of the nation's most celebrated figures. Below it sit the Padma awards, arranged in three descending grades: the Padma Vibhushan for exceptional and distinguished service, the Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of a high order, and the Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

What sets these honours apart from many foreign decorations is their reach. They are open to achievement in a striking range of fields, so that a classical musician, a scientist, a rural doctor, a sportsperson, and a social worker may all be honoured in the same year. Recommendations flow in from governments, institutions, and private citizens, and are sifted by a committee before the final list is settled. The awards carry no cash grant and confer no title that may be used before a name; their value lies purely in the recognition. The system is not without controversy. Some complain that the honours occasionally reward the well-connected over the quietly deserving, or that too many go to public figures already showered with attention while unsung workers are overlooked. Others note that the awards may be declined, and a few distinguished citizens have indeed turned them down as a matter of principle.

For all the grumbling, the annual list endures because it answers a simple wish: to say, on behalf of a nation of many hundreds of millions, thank you. When a village teacher or a tribal craftsperson appears alongside the famous, the awards remind a distracted country that service, and not celebrity alone, is what they were meant to reward.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the exact cash sum attached to each civilian award.
- (B) the personal biography of a single award winner.
- (C) India's civilian honours, their ranking, wide reach, and the debates around them.
- (D) a demand that all civilian awards be abolished at once.

Q13. According to the passage, the highest civilian honour of all is the:

- (A) Padma Shri.



- (B) Padma Bhushan.
- (C) Padma Vibhushan.
- (D) Bharat Ratna.

Q14. As described in the passage, the three Padma awards, in descending order of precedence, are:

- (A) Padma Vibhushan, then Padma Bhushan, then Padma Shri.
- (B) Padma Shri, then Padma Bhushan, then Padma Vibhushan.
- (C) Padma Bhushan, then Padma Shri, then Padma Vibhushan.
- (D) Padma Shri, then Padma Vibhushan, then Padma Bhushan.

Q15. As used in the passage, the word “sparingly” most nearly means:

- (A) generously and to very many.
- (B) rarely and in small numbers.
- (C) secretly and without any notice.
- (D) reluctantly and under protest.

Q16. It can be inferred that the passage stresses the awards “carry no cash grant and confer no title” in order to make the point that:

- (A) the government cannot afford to pay the winners.
- (B) the honours are worth less than foreign decorations.
- (C) only wealthy citizens are eligible to receive them.
- (D) their worth lies purely in recognition rather than money or rank.

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.

Once every four years, the cricketing world turns its full attention to a single tournament that crowns the finest one-day international side on the planet. The Cricket World Cup, organised by the sport’s global governing body, the International Cricket Council, gathers the leading national teams for a month of matches that can empty streets and halt work



across whole nations wherever the game is loved.

The competition is played in the fifty-over format, in which each side bats once for a limited number of overs, a form of the game designed to fit a single day and to force attacking, decisive play. It is a different beast from the longer, five-day version that unfolds over patient sessions, and different again from the frantic twenty-over sprint that has since captured younger audiences. The World Cup's fifty-over game sits between the two, long enough to reward strategy yet short enough to guarantee a result.

For the nations that play cricket seriously, the tournament carries a weight out of all proportion to a mere game. A victory can lift the national mood for years and turn its heroes into household names; a defeat, especially an early one, can bring recrimination and grief. The four-yearly rhythm heightens the drama, for a player may have only two or three World Cups in an entire career, and a fumbled chance may never come again.

The event has also grown into a vast commercial spectacle. Broadcasters pay enormous sums for the rights, sponsors crowd the boundary boards, and the host nations spend heavily on stadiums and security in the hope of a lasting return. Critics grumble that the soul of the contest risks being buried under advertising, while defenders point out that the money funds the game far beyond the elite, paying for pitches and coaching in places the cameras never reach. The tournament's roll of champions has come to include sides from several continents, a reminder that cricket, though born in England, long ago outgrew the country of its birth. Either way, when the final over is bowled and a captain lifts the trophy, the arguments fall silent, and for a moment a single sport holds a watching world together.

Q17. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The Cricket World Cup should be abolished because it is too commercial.
- (B) The Cricket World Cup is a four-yearly one-day tournament of great sporting and commercial weight, run by the game's global governing body.
- (C) Only the five-day version of cricket matters to the serious cricketing nations.
- (D) The World Cup is played every single year without any break.

Q18. According to the passage, the Cricket World Cup is organised by the sport's global governing body, which is the:

- (A) Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).



- (B) Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).
- (C) International Cricket Council (ICC).
- (D) International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Q19. As used in the passage, the word “recrimination” most nearly means:

- (A) bitter blame and mutual accusation.
- (B) generous celebration and applause.
- (C) careful long-term strategy.
- (D) large financial reward.

Q20. According to the passage, the World Cup is played in a format in which each side:

- (A) bats across five full days.
- (B) plays only twenty overs each.
- (C) bats until all its players are out, with no limit on overs.
- (D) bats once for a limited fifty overs.

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.

India’s classical dance traditions are among the oldest continuously practised performing arts in the world, and each carries in its movements the memory of the region and the temples where it grew. Though the styles differ sharply in costume, rhythm, and mood, they share a common root in an ancient treatise on dramaturgy, and each blends pure, abstract movement with storytelling drawn largely from myth and devotion.

The best known outside India is perhaps Bharatanatyam, which took its present shape in the temples of the Tamil country in the south, marked by crisp geometry, bent knees, and sharply defined poses. From the north comes Kathak, a form of spinning turns and intricate footwork, its ankle bells ringing out complex rhythmic patterns as the dancer both narrates a tale and keeps time. On the eastern coast, Odissi unfolds in soft, sculptural curves that echo the carvings of Odisha’s temples, the body bending in gentle curves seldom seen in the sterner southern style.

Other traditions guard their own worlds. Kathakali, from the south-western coast, is a form of elaborate painted drama in which performers, trained from childhood, enact



epic battles between gods and demons through a language of eyes, hands, and face rather than spoken words. Beyond these lie further classical forms, each rooted in its own region and language, so that the full family of Indian classical dance spans much of the map of the subcontinent.

What unites them is a shared grammar of expression. A precise vocabulary of hand gestures can name an object, a mood, or a whole story, and the play of the eyes and eyebrows carries meaning that a foreign audience may miss but a trained one reads instantly. Learning any of these forms takes years of discipline under a teacher, in a relationship that passes on not only steps but a whole way of seeing from one generation to the next.

Today the dances live far from the temples that bore them, performed on concert stages and taught in city schools across the world. Some purists fear that the move from shrine to spotlight has thinned their devotional core; others rejoice that a once-narrow art now belongs to anyone willing to learn. Either way, the traditions endure, bending like the dancer's own body without ever breaking.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) India's classical dances are ancient, regionally rooted traditions that share a common expressive grammar while differing in style.
- (B) only Bharatanatyam truly deserves to be called a classical dance.
- (C) Indian classical dance has died out and is no longer performed anywhere.
- (D) the dances differ so completely that they share nothing at all.

Q22. According to the passage, the classical dance form that took its present shape in the temples of the Tamil country in the south is:

- (A) Kathak.
- (B) Odissi.
- (C) Bharatanatyam.
- (D) Kathakali.

Q23. As described in the passage, the northern form marked by spinning turns, intricate footwork, and ringing ankle bells is:

- (A) Odissi.



- (B) Kathak.
- (C) Kathakali.
- (D) Bharatanatyam.

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

- (A) loud and very fast.
- (B) plain and completely unadorned.
- (C) modern and foreign in origin.
- (D) resembling the poses of carved sculpture.

Q25. It can be inferred that a “trained” audience can read meaning that a foreign one misses because Indian classical dance:

- (A) uses spoken dialogue in many different languages.
- (B) has abandoned all gestures and facial expressions.
- (C) conveys meaning through a learned vocabulary of hand gestures and facial expression.
- (D) is performed only in complete silence and stillness.

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.

For most of the industrial age, the world ran on fuels dug or pumped from the ground, coal, oil, and gas, whose burning released the carbon that had been locked away for millions of years. That carbon, rising into the air as an invisible gas, traps heat like the glass of a greenhouse, and as its quantity has climbed so has the average temperature of the planet. The result is the slow, uneven warming now reshaping seasons, sea levels, and storms across the globe.

The obvious cure is to stop adding carbon to the air, and here a quiet revolution is under way. The cost of generating electricity from sunlight and from wind has fallen so far and so fast that these once-expensive sources are now, in many places, the cheapest power a country can build. Great arrays of solar panels drink the sun in deserts, and turbines taller than cathedrals turn slowly on windy coasts and plains, feeding clean current into the grid without burning anything at all.

The great advantage of these renewable sources is that their fuel is free and endless and



produces no carbon as it works. Their weakness is that the sun sets and the wind drops, so that power arrives when nature offers it rather than when people want it. Solving this means storing energy in vast banks of batteries, moving it over long distances by wire, and rethinking a grid built for a handful of large, steady power stations rather than millions of scattered, variable ones.

Guiding all this effort is a single, demanding idea: net zero. A country reaches net zero when it removes from the air, or avoids emitting, as much carbon as it still puts in, so that its net addition to the atmosphere falls to nothing. Reaching that balance means not only clean electricity but cleaner transport, industry, and farming, and, for the hardest cases, ways to capture carbon that cannot yet be avoided.

None of this will be quick or painless. Whole industries and the communities built around them must change, and the poorest countries ask, fairly, why they should slow their growth to fix a problem the rich created. Yet the direction of travel is set. The age of digging up the past to power the present is drawing, however slowly, to a close.

- Q26.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Climate change has already been completely solved by renewable energy.
 - (B) Coal and oil are the cheapest and cleanest sources of power available today.
 - (C) Solar and wind power are useless because the sun sets and the wind drops.
 - (D) Warming caused by burning fossil fuels is driving a costly but accelerating shift to renewable energy and the goal of net zero.
- Q27.** According to the passage, a country reaches “net zero” when it:
- (A) stops using electricity altogether.
 - (B) removes or avoids as much carbon as it still emits, so that its net addition falls to nothing.
 - (C) builds only coal-fired power stations.
 - (D) exports all of its carbon to other countries.
- Q28.** The two renewable sources whose falling cost the passage highlights are:
- (A) sunlight (solar) and wind.



- (B) coal and natural gas.
- (C) oil and diesel.
- (D) firewood and charcoal.

Q29. As used in the passage, the word “variable” (“scattered, variable ones”) most nearly means:

- (A) enormous and perfectly steady.
- (B) cheap and highly reliable.
- (C) changing and not constant.
- (D) buried deep underground.

Q30. It can be inferred that renewable power needs batteries and long wires chiefly because:

- (A) sunlight and wind are extremely expensive fuels to buy.
- (B) the sun and wind supply power when nature offers it, not always when people need it.
- (C) solar and wind panels produce large amounts of carbon.
- (D) the electricity grid was already designed for millions of small sources.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: The central idea is the single claim that the whole passage supports, covering the two-chamber route and the final signature.

Passage support: The passage traces a bill from introduction, through both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, to the President's assent, calling this "the slow choreography of two chambers and a signature". Option B captures the full multi-stage process.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says a bill "must ordinarily win the approval of both chambers", not the Rajya Sabha alone.
- Option C: Money bills are one special category, not the only laws Parliament passes.
- Option D: The President signs a bill already passed by Parliament and cannot make law alone.

Final Answer: Both houses plus the President's assent, a deliberate multi-stage process ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names "the lower chamber, whose members are elected directly by the people", and gives its name outright.

Reasoning: That directly elected lower house of India's Parliament is the Lok Sabha, as the passage states; the Rajya Sabha, by contrast, is filled largely by members chosen by state legislatures.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Rajya Sabha is the upper house, not directly elected by the people.
- Option B: The "Council of States" is another name for the Rajya Sabha, the upper house.



- Option D: A state legislative assembly is a state body, not a chamber of the national Parliament.

Final Answer: The Lok Sabha ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes the final step after both chambers agree.

Reasoning: “The bill is sent to the head of state, whose signature is the final step. The President may give assent, making the bill an Act of Parliament.” In India, a bill becomes law only on the President’s assent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Supreme Court may later review a law but does not enact it.
- Option C: No public referendum is part of the ordinary process described.
- Option D: The Prime Minister’s signature is not the assent that makes a bill law.

Final Answer: The assent of the President ⇒

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: When the second house amends a bill, “the two versions must be reconciled”, that is, the differing texts must be brought into agreement so a single version can pass.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Rejected outright” would end the bill, not settle the two versions.
- Option B: “Introduced for the first time” describes the start, not the resolving of differences.
- Option C: “Taxed heavily” has nothing to do with matching two texts.



Final Answer: Brought into agreement \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated special path of a money bill.

Passage support: “A money bill . . . can be introduced only in the directly elected lower house, and the upper house may suggest changes but cannot block it for long.” The power of the purse rests with the chamber answerable to voters.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It is the lower house, not the upper, where a money bill must begin.
- Option C: Every bill, including a money bill, still goes to the President for assent.
- Option D: State legislatures do not approve a Union money bill.

Final Answer: It starts only in the directly elected lower house, which the upper house cannot block for long \Rightarrow

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 the critics’ complaint that bills are “rushed through with little scrutiny”, yet defends the design as one that “forces debate, compromise, and a written record” and calls it “the spine of Indian democracy”. That is respect with acknowledged criticism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wholly contemptuous” ignores the clear respect at the close.
- Option B: “Uncritically admiring” ignores the critics’ paragraph.
- Option D: The engaged tone is far from indifferent.

Final Answer: Broadly respectful while noting genuine criticisms \Rightarrow



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

Q7.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage sets out the Council’s great authority, its 1945 design, the veto, the reformers’ complaints, and why change is “maddeningly hard”, leaving the debate “alive”. Option D captures this unresolved argument over an outdated structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the structure “stays fixed”, so it has not been reformed.
- Option B: It never calls for abolishing the United Nations.
- Option C: The war is only the origin story, not the subject.

Final Answer: An outdated structure and the veto fuel a long, unresolved reform debate ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage says the Council seats fifteen countries, of which “five . . . hold permanent seats, a legacy of the victors of the war”.

Reasoning: The Security Council has five permanent members, drawn from the principal victors of the Second World War, alongside ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms, exactly as the passage describes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The ten elected members hold two-year terms; they are the non-permanent tier, not the permanent seats.
- Option C: Membership does not rotate through every UN member for the permanent seats.
- Option D: The permanent seats are held by five states, not a single super-power.



Final Answer: Five countries, a legacy of the war's victors ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the passage's own definition of the veto.

Passage support: The veto is “a single negative vote that can strike down any substantive resolution, however many others support it”, so “one dissenting hand among the five can halt the entire Council”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly, not chosen by the veto.
- Option C: The veto does not extend a member's own term.
- Option D: Speaking order is not what the veto governs.

Final Answer: To strike down any substantive resolution with a single negative vote ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to the critics' complaint about the veto.

Passage support: Critics say the veto “can paralyse the Council precisely when action is most urgent”, that is, leave it unable to act just when it should.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fund generously” is unrelated to the veto's blocking effect.
- Option B: “Enlarge in size” is the opposite of stalling the Council.
- Option D: “Elect by majority” describes a vote, not the freezing the veto causes.

Final Answer: To render unable to act ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read the stated reason reform is so hard.

Passage support: “Amending the Charter requires the assent of the very permanent members whose privileges any serious reform would dilute, and none has shown much appetite to surrender power.” So the gatekeepers of change are those who would lose most from it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says “proposals abound”, so change has certainly been proposed.
- Option C: The Council’s decisions “can bind every member state”, so it does have power.
- Option D: The veto is still in force; reformers only seek to curb it.

Final Answer: Reform needs the consent of the permanent members whose privileges it would cut ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage names the honours, ranks the Bharat Ratna above the three Padma grades, stresses their wide reach across fields, and then airs the controversies around them. Option C pairs the ranking and reach with the debate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the awards carry “no cash grant”, so cash sums are not its focus.
- Option B: No single winner’s biography is given.
- Option D: The passage says the list “endures”, never demanding abolition.

Final Answer: India’s civilian honours, their ranking, reach, and the debates around them ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage puts one award “at the summit”.

Reasoning: “At the summit stands the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour of all.” The Bharat Ratna is India’s highest civilian award, ranking above the Padma honours.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Padma Shri is the lowest of the three Padma grades.
- Option B: The Padma Bhushan is the middle Padma grade.
- Option C: The Padma Vibhushan is the highest Padma grade but still ranks below the Bharat Ratna.

Final Answer: The Bharat Ratna ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail / static GK: Read the order the passage gives for the three Padma grades.

Passage support: They are “arranged in three descending grades: the Padma Vibhushan . . ., the Padma Bhushan . . ., and the Padma Shri”. That descending order is Vibhushan, then Bhushan, then Shri.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: This reverses the order, putting the lowest first.
- Option C: This misplaces the Padma Vibhushan at the bottom.
- Option D: This scrambles the middle and highest grades.

Final Answer: Padma Vibhushan, then Padma Bhushan, then Padma Shri ⇒

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The Bharat Ratna “is given sparingly, sometimes not at all in a given year”.

Reasoning: If it is sometimes not given at all in a year, “sparingly” must mean rarely and in small numbers, that is, awarded only to a very few.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Generously and to very many” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option C: “Secretly” is wrong, as the honours are publicly announced.
- Option D: “Reluctantly and under protest” describes an attitude, not a small number.

Final Answer: Rarely and in small numbers ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read what the “no cash, no title” detail is meant to show.

Passage support: “The awards carry no cash grant and confer no title that may be used before a name; their value lies purely in the recognition.” The point is that the honour, not money or rank, is the reward.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage gives no hint the state cannot afford to pay.
- Option B: It never says the honours are worth less than foreign ones.
- Option C: The awards are open to a rural doctor and a social worker, not only the wealthy.

Final Answer: Their worth lies purely in recognition, not money or rank ⇒ **D**

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage presents a four-yearly, fifty-over tournament run by the game's global governing body, describes its emotional weight, and its huge commercial scale. Option B holds the frequency, format, governing body, and weight together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never calls for abolishing the World Cup.
- Option C: It presents the fifty-over game as central, not only the five-day version.
- Option D: It says the event comes “once every four years”, not every year.

Final Answer: A four-yearly one-day tournament of great sporting and commercial weight ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names the organiser as “the sport's global governing body, the International Cricket Council”.

Reasoning: Cricket's global governing body, which stages the World Cup, is the International Cricket Council (ICC), exactly as the passage states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The BCCI governs cricket within India, not the world.
- Option B: FIFA is the world governing body for football, not cricket.
- Option D: The IOC runs the Olympic Games, not the Cricket World Cup.

Final Answer: The International Cricket Council (ICC) ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the sentence around “recrimination”.

Passage support: A defeat “can bring recrimination and grief”, set against a victory that lifts the mood. In defeat, teams and fans trade angry blame, so recrimination means bitter accusation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Generous celebration” fits victory, the opposite context.
- Option C: “Careful strategy” is unrelated to the reaction to a loss.
- Option D: “Financial reward” has nothing to do with the word.

Final Answer: Bitter blame and mutual accusation ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated format of the tournament.

Passage support: It “is played in the fifty-over format, in which each side bats once for a limited number of overs”, distinct from the five-day and twenty-over versions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Five full days describes the longer version, not the World Cup format.
- Option B: Twenty overs is the shorter sprint the passage contrasts it with.
- Option C: An innings with no over limit is not the fifty-over game described.

Final Answer: Bats once for a limited fifty overs ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option that covers both the shared roots and the differences.

Passage support: The dances are “among the oldest continuously practised performing arts”, each rooted in its region yet sharing “a common root” and “a shared grammar of expression”, while differing “in costume, rhythm, and mood”.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage treats several forms as classical, not Bharatanatyam alone.
- Option C: It says the traditions “endure” and are taught worldwide, not that they died out.
- Option D: It stresses a shared grammar, so they do share something.

Final Answer: Ancient, regionally rooted traditions sharing a common grammar while differing in style ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names the form that “took its present shape in the temples of the Tamil country in the south”.

Reasoning: That southern, Tamil-country temple dance, marked by crisp geometry and bent knees, is Bharatanatyam, which originated in Tamil Nadu.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Kathak is described as a northern form.
- Option B: Odissi belongs to the eastern coast of Odisha.
- Option D: Kathakali comes from the south-western coast, not the Tamil country.

Final Answer: Bharatanatyam ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Match the description to the named form.

Passage support: “From the north comes Kathak, a form of spinning turns and intricate footwork, its ankle bells ringing out complex rhythmic patterns.” That is the northern form asked about.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Odissi is the eastern form of soft, sculpturesque curves.
- Option C: Kathakali is the painted epic drama of the south-west.
- Option D: Bharatanatyam is the southern form of crisp geometry.

Final Answer: Kathak ⇒

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the sentence in which “sculpturesque” appears.

Passage support: Odissi “unfolds in soft, sculpturesque curves that echo the carvings of Odisha’s temples”. To echo carvings is to resemble the poses of sculpture.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Loud and fast” contradicts the soft curves described.
- Option B: “Plain and unadorned” is unrelated to resembling carvings.
- Option C: “Modern and foreign” clashes with an ancient temple form.

Final Answer: Resembling the poses of carved sculpture ⇒

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Work out why a trained viewer reads meaning a foreigner misses.

Passage support: There is “a precise vocabulary of hand gestures” and “the play of the eyes and eyebrows carries meaning that a foreign audience may miss but a trained one reads instantly”. So the meaning is carried by a learned system of gesture and expression.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The story is told “rather than spoken words”, not through spoken dialogue.
- Option B: The forms rely on gesture and expression, not abandon them.
- Option C is the answer; option D wrongly claims silence and stillness, whereas rhythm and movement are central.

Final Answer: It conveys meaning through a learned vocabulary of gesture and facial expression ⇒ C

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage links warming to burning fossil fuels, describes the falling cost of solar and wind, the storage challenge, and the demanding goal of “net zero”, while noting the change is neither “quick nor painless”. Option D captures this costly but accelerating shift.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the change “will be neither quick nor painless”, so it is not solved.
- Option B: Coal and oil are the carbon-releasing fuels the passage wants to move away from.
- Option C: The passage treats solar and wind as the cheapest new power, not useless.

Final Answer: Fossil-fuel warming is driving a costly but accelerating shift to renewables and net zero ⇒ D



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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage gives its own definition of net zero.

Reasoning: “A country reaches net zero when it removes from the air, or avoids emitting, as much carbon as it still puts in, so that its net addition to the atmosphere falls to nothing.” Net zero is a balance between carbon added and carbon removed or avoided.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Net zero does not mean stopping the use of electricity.
- Option C: Building only coal plants would raise emissions, the opposite of net zero.
- Option D: Exporting carbon elsewhere does not reduce the world’s net addition.

Final Answer: It removes or avoids as much carbon as it still emits, so net addition falls to nothing ⇒ **B**

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read which sources’ cost the passage says has fallen.

Passage support: “The cost of generating electricity from sunlight and from wind has fallen so far and so fast” that they are now often the cheapest power a country can build.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Coal and gas are the fossil fuels being replaced, not the cheap renewables.
- Option C: Oil and diesel are fossil fuels, not the renewable sources highlighted.
- Option D: Firewood and charcoal are not the sources whose falling cost the passage stresses.



Final Answer: Sunlight (solar) and wind ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to “millions of scattered, variable ones”.

Passage support: The old grid was built for “large, steady power stations rather than millions of scattered, variable ones”. Set against “steady”, “variable” means changing and not constant, because solar and wind output rises and falls.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Enormous and steady” describes the old stations, the opposite contrast.
- Option B: “Cheap and reliable” does not capture the sense of fluctuating output.
- Option D: “Buried underground” is unrelated to the meaning of the word.

Final Answer: Changing and not constant ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read why storage and long wires are needed.

Passage support: The weakness of renewables is that “the sun sets and the wind drops, so that power arrives when nature offers it rather than when people want it”. Batteries store that power and wires move it to where it is wanted.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Their fuel is called “free and endless”, not expensive.
- Option C: Renewables produce “no carbon” as they work.
- Option D: The old grid was built for a handful of large stations, not millions of small sources, so this reverses the passage.

Final Answer: The sun and wind supply power when nature offers it, not always when people need it ⇒



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

