

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 3

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.

Every few years the largest exercise in voting anywhere on earth unfolds across India, and the body that runs it is deliberately kept at arm's length from the government of the day. Created by the Constitution as an independent authority, it is charged with the superintendence, direction and control of elections to Parliament and the state legislatures, as well as to the two highest offices of the republic. Its independence is not a courtesy but a design: a referee chosen by the players could never be trusted, so the framers placed the machinery of elections beyond the reach of any single party in power. The most visible sign of its authority arrives the moment an election is announced. From that instant a set of ground rules, agreed to by the parties themselves over the years,



comes into force and binds everyone in the fray. Ministers may not launch new schemes or pour public money into projects designed to sway voters; official machinery cannot be turned into a campaign tool; and the party in office is stripped of the advantages of incumbency for the duration of the contest. Though this code carries little statutory force, its breach invites public censure and swift correction, and few politicians care to be seen defying it.

Casting a vote itself has changed beyond recognition. The paper ballot, once stuffed, snatched or miscounted, has given way to a sturdy electronic device that records each choice at the press of a button and stores it in sealed memory. Counting that once took days is now finished in hours, and a printed slip, briefly shown to the voter behind glass, lets each person confirm that the machine has registered the intended choice before it drops into a sealed box. Critics still demand fuller audits; defenders point to repeated tests and to elections in which the ruling side lost, hardly the mark of a rigged machine. None of this makes the system flawless. Money, muscle and misinformation press against the rules at every turn, and the sheer scale of the operation strains any referee. Yet the principle endures: that power must be won at the ballot and surrendered when the count goes against you. In a region where transfers of power have often been anything but peaceful, that quiet, repeated handover remains an achievement worth guarding.

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

- (A) The election-running body is controlled by whichever party forms the government.
- (B) An independent constitutional authority runs India's elections, enforcing fair-play rules and using electronic voting to keep transfers of power peaceful.
- (C) Electronic voting machines are the only reason Indian elections are fair.
- (D) Indian elections have become entirely free of money and misinformation.

Q2. The independent constitutional authority described in the passage, which superintends elections to Parliament and the state legislatures, is the:

- (A) Election Commission of India.
- (B) Union Public Service Commission.
- (C) Finance Commission of India.



- (D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Q3.** The set of ground rules that comes into force the moment an election is announced and restrains the ruling party from misusing its office, as described in the passage, is known as the:
- (A) Representation of the People Act.
 - (B) Anti-Defection Law.
 - (C) Model Code of Conduct.
 - (D) Right to Information Act.
- Q4.** As used in the second paragraph, the word “incumbency” most nearly means:
- (A) the promise of a future election victory.
 - (B) the total wealth of a political party.
 - (C) the size of the voting electorate.
 - (D) the advantage of currently holding office.
- Q5.** According to the passage, the printed slip briefly shown to the voter behind glass allows each person to:
- (A) change the vote as many times as desired.
 - (B) confirm that the machine has registered the intended choice.
 - (C) take the slip home as a personal receipt.
 - (D) see how other people in the queue have voted.
- Q6.** The author’s attitude toward India’s election system is best described as:
- (A) convinced that it is completely free of any flaw.
 - (B) contemptuous, treating it as wholly rigged.
 - (C) appreciative of its achievement while admitting real weaknesses.
 - (D) wholly indifferent to whether elections are fair.



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.

For most of history a country that disliked another's exports could simply raise a wall of taxes at its border and dare the other side to retaliate. Trade wars of that kind, each nation piling duties on the next, helped deepen the economic misery of the 1930s, and after the Second World War a battered world resolved to build something better. Out of decades of negotiation grew a single global body, based in Geneva, whose members together account for almost all the trade on the planet and who agree, in principle, to a common rulebook rather than the law of the jungle.

The organisation's central promise is simple to state and hard to keep: that a country should treat goods from all its trading partners alike, and should not suddenly slam shut a market it has opened. Members bind themselves to ceilings on the border taxes, or tariffs, they will charge, and to rules against quietly favouring home producers through hidden subsidies or arbitrary standards. In exchange each gains predictable access to the markets of the others, so that a small exporter can plan years ahead without fear that a powerful buyer will change the terms overnight.

What gives the system teeth is the way it handles quarrels. When one member believes another has broken the rules, it does not answer with tariffs of its own but brings a complaint to be judged by panels of independent experts. If the accused is found at fault and refuses to mend its ways, the winner may be authorised to withdraw equivalent concessions in return. This machinery, imperfect and often slow, at least replaces raw power with argument, and has settled hundreds of disputes that might once have festered into open economic conflict.

Yet the body has fallen on hard times. Its grandest project, a single sweeping deal to lower barriers for every member at once, has been stalled for years, blocked by deep disagreements between rich and poor nations over farming and industry. Its prized court of appeal has been left unable to function after one great power refused to approve new judges. Defenders insist that a flawed rules-based order still beats a world where the strongest simply take what they want; the question is whether its members can summon the will to repair it.

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

- (A) A Geneva-based global body sets shared trade rules and settles disputes by argument rather than force, though it now faces serious strains.
- (B) Every country should raise its tariffs as high as possible to protect its own producers.



- (C) The trade wars of the 1930s proved that free trade can never work anywhere.
- (D) The organisation has already abolished every barrier to trade world-wide.

Q8. The single global body described in the passage, based in Geneva and setting the rules of world trade, is the:

- (A) International Court of Justice.
- (B) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- (C) World Economic Forum.
- (D) World Trade Organization.

Q9. According to the passage, when one member believes another has broken the rules, it is expected to:

- (A) immediately impose its own retaliatory tariffs without warning.
- (B) bring a complaint to be judged by panels of independent experts.
- (C) expel the offending country from the organisation at once.
- (D) ignore the breach and open a new market elsewhere.

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

- (A) government subsidies paid to farmers.
- (B) quotas limiting the number of goods allowed.
- (C) taxes charged on goods at a country’s border.
- (D) fixed prices set for exported goods.

Q11. The author’s overall view of the trade body is best described as:

- (A) valuing it as a flawed but worthwhile rules-based order in need of repair.
- (B) certain that it works perfectly and needs no change at all.
- (C) convinced that it should be shut down immediately.



(D) interested only in the tariffs charged by the richest 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.

Each autumn a small committee in London hands one novelist a cheque and, far more valuable, a place in the front rank of living writers. The award, first given in the late 1960s and named at first for the food-wholesaling firm that put up the money, has grown into the most closely followed honour in the English-language novel. A book that wins can leap from a few thousand copies to hundreds of thousands, and its author, however obscure the week before, becomes a name discussed in newspapers and at dinner tables around the world.

The drama of the prize lies as much in the journey as the destination. From the flood of novels published in a year, the judges first draw up a long list, then whittle it to a shortlist of a handful of titles announced weeks ahead of the winner. Those weeks are a season of feverish guessing, of bookshop displays and bruised feelings, in which readers argue over favourites and booksellers reorder frantically. To be merely shortlisted is itself a marker of distinction that can define a career, whatever the final verdict.

For much of its life the prize was open only to writers from Britain, Ireland and the Commonwealth, a map drawn by the reach of a vanished empire. That boundary was later swept away, and the award opened to any novel written in English and published in the country, so long as it met the rules. The change delighted those who wanted the honour judged purely on merit, and dismayed others who feared that writers from smaller nations would be crowded out by the weight of a larger, wealthier literary market.

A companion prize now honours fiction translated into English, splitting its purse evenly between author and translator, a quiet acknowledgement that great storytelling is not the property of any one language. Critics grumble, as they always have, that the judges reward difficulty over pleasure, or fashion over lasting worth, and that a single panel's taste cannot crown the year's best book. Yet the fascination endures. For all the second-guessing, the prize still does what its founders hoped: it makes the serious novel, for a few weeks each year, a subject of genuine public excitement.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the exact size of the cheque handed to the winner.
- (B) a demand that the award be abolished because judges cannot agree.
- (C) a celebrated English-language fiction prize that shapes careers and public taste through its shortlist drama, despite recurring criticism.
- (D) the personal wealth of the food-wholesaling firm that founded it.



- Q13.** The award described in the passage, the most closely followed honour in the English-language novel, is the:
- (A) Nobel Prize in Literature.
 - (B) Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.
 - (C) Sahitya Akademi Award.
 - (D) Booker Prize.
- Q14.** According to the passage, the judges arrive at the winner by first drawing up a long list and then:
- (A) narrowing it to a shortlist of a few titles announced weeks before the winner.
 - (B) letting the reading public vote directly for the winning novel.
 - (C) choosing the winner in secret without announcing any list at all.
 - (D) awarding the prize equally to every book on the list.
- Q15.** As used in the first paragraph, the word “obscure” most nearly means:
- (A) extremely wealthy.
 - (B) little known or unnoticed.
 - (C) highly controversial.
 - (D) recently deceased.
- Q16.** It can be inferred that the original limit of the prize to writers from Britain, Ireland and the Commonwealth reflected:
- (A) a belief that English was spoken nowhere else in the world.
 - (B) a rule that only translated novels could ever win.
 - (C) the judges’ dislike of British and Irish authors.
 - (D) the historical reach of a former empire.

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 a single sport briefly stops the world. For a month the tournament that crowns the champion nation of association football draws television audiences counted in the billions, empties streets in scores of countries, and turns the fortunes of a whole people on the flight of a ball. No other contest gathers so many nations in a shared drama, and none reduces so many grown adults to helpless joy or despair over the result of a single match.

The competition is the summit of a pyramid whose base is almost every country on earth. Years before the finals, national teams grind through regional qualifying rounds, so that the few dozen who reach the tournament proper have already survived a long culling. There they are sorted into groups, and the survivors advance through a knockout ladder in which a single defeat sends a team home. The format is cruel by design: a favourite can be undone in ninety minutes by an opponent it would beat nine times in ten, and it is precisely this possibility of upset that keeps hundreds of millions watching.

Governing all of this is a single international federation, founded in the early twentieth century to bring order to a game that different countries were playing by different rules. From its headquarters it sets the laws of the competition, sells the rights that make it fabulously rich, and chooses, amid fierce lobbying, which nation will host the finals. That power has brought both spectacle and scandal, for the sums involved are vast and the temptation to trade favours for votes has more than once engulfed the body in disgrace. Yet the football itself survives every controversy. A tournament is remembered not for the deals struck in boardrooms but for the moments burned into memory: the impossible save, the goal from nothing, the small nation that humbles a giant. In poorer countries especially, the game offers a rare stage on which talent alone, needing nothing but a ball and open ground, can lift an unknown player to global fame. That promise, more than any trophy, explains why the world's most popular sport remains, for all its flaws, a genuine festival of the many rather than the few.

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

- (A) The tournament matters only because of the money its governing body earns.
- (B) Football's four-yearly world championship is a vast global drama run by a single federation, thrilling billions despite the scandals around it.
- (C) Only the wealthiest nations can ever hope to win the competition.
- (D) The sport should be abandoned because its governing body has known scandal.

Q18. According to the passage, the tournament that crowns the champion na-



tion of association football is held once every:

- (A) year.
- (B) two years.
- (C) four years.
- (D) six years.

Q19. The single international federation described in the passage, which sets the laws of the competition and chooses its host nation, is:

- (A) FIFA, the international governing body of association football.
- (B) the International Olympic Committee.
- (C) the International Cricket Council.
- (D) the United Nations.

Q20. As used in the passage, the word “culling” (“a long culling”) most nearly means:

- (A) a large public celebration.
- (B) a friendly practice match.
- (C) a generous financial reward.
- (D) a selective process of elimination.

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.

To an untrained ear the two great classical traditions of the subcontinent can sound like one, but musicians know them as distinct rivers flowing from a common source. Both are built on the same twin foundations: a melodic framework that governs which notes may be used and how they must move, and a rhythmic cycle of fixed length against which the music is measured. Yet centuries of separate development, one tradition flourishing in the north under courts open to influences from Persia and Central Asia, the other maturing in the temples and courts of the south, have given each its own flavour, repertoire and manner of performance.

The melodic framework is the heart of both. Far more than a scale, it is a grammar of



mood: a set of permitted notes, characteristic phrases, and rules about which tones to stress and which to bend, each associated with a particular feeling and, in the older texts, with a time of day or a season. A skilled performer does not merely play the notes but unfolds the framework slowly, exploring its possibilities in a way that is partly composed and partly invented on the spot, so that no two renditions are ever quite the same.

Rhythm supplies the other pillar. The music moves within a repeating cycle of beats, grouped in a fixed pattern that the percussionist marks and the listeners often count on their fingers. Against this steady wheel the melody plays, sometimes gliding calmly with it, sometimes racing ahead in dizzying cross-rhythms before landing, with a satisfying click, exactly on the first beat of the cycle. Much of the excitement of a live performance lies in this interplay, a contest and conversation between melody and drum.

The differences, though real, are matters of emphasis rather than kind. The northern tradition prizes the slow, meditative unfolding of a single framework and leans heavily on improvisation; the southern is richer in fixed compositions, many of them devotional songs by revered composer-saints, and tends to a brisker, more ornamented delivery. Their instruments differ, their names for things differ, and a lifetime is not enough to master either. Yet a listener who learns to hear one will find the door to the other already ajar, for beneath the surface both are speaking, in their own dialects, the same ancient musical language.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) the subcontinent's two classical traditions share a common foundation of melody and rhythm but have developed distinct styles in the north and the south.
- (B) the two traditions have nothing whatever in common with each other.
- (C) the classical music of the subcontinent uses no fixed rhythm at all.
- (D) only the southern tradition permits any improvisation.

Q22. The two great classical traditions of the subcontinent described in the passage, flourishing respectively in the north and the south, are:

- (A) folk music and film music.
- (B) devotional music and military band music.
- (C) Hindustani (northern) and Carnatic (southern) classical music.
- (D) Western opera and jazz.



- Q23.** The “melodic framework” that the passage calls a “grammar of mood”, governing which notes may be used and how they must move, is known in these traditions as a:
- (A) tala.
 - (B) raga.
 - (C) sitar.
 - (D) gharana.
- Q24.** As used in the final paragraph, the word “ajar” most nearly means:
- (A) tightly locked shut.
 - (B) painted a bright colour.
 - (C) newly built.
 - (D) slightly open.
- Q25.** The closing image of a listener finding “the door to the other already ajar” is best understood to suggest that:
- (A) the two traditions are completely unrelated and impossible to compare.
 - (B) learning one tradition makes the other much harder to appreciate.
 - (C) understanding one tradition helps a listener begin to appreciate the other, because they share deep roots.
 - (D) neither tradition can ever really be understood by anyone.

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.

Late in 2013 an Indian rocket lifted off carrying a modest spacecraft on an errand that had defeated far richer nations: to reach the planet Mars and settle into orbit around it. Less than a year later, after a long, looping voyage across hundreds of millions of kilometres, the craft fired its engine at exactly the right moment and slipped into orbit at its first attempt, something no country had managed on a maiden try. For a space



programme long dismissed abroad as a luxury a developing nation could ill afford, it was a moment of vindication watched by millions at home.

What startled the world was not only the success but its price. The mission had been built for a sum smaller than the budget of many a big-screen space film, a fraction of what comparable missions elsewhere had cost. Engineers achieved this partly by keeping the craft light and its instruments few, and partly by using the pull of the Earth's own gravity, swinging the spacecraft round the planet in widening loops to build up speed before flinging it toward Mars, rather than relying on a single powerful and costly burn. The scientific haul was deliberately modest. A handful of instruments studied the thin Martian air, mapped the surface, and searched for traces of a gas that on Earth is often, though not always, linked to life. The point was less any single discovery than the proof that the feat could be done at all, and done cheaply, by a newcomer. In doing so the mission announced that the exploration of other worlds was no longer the preserve of a couple of wealthy giants.

The achievement carried a meaning beyond science. It stirred national pride, drew a generation of students toward engineering, and showed governments across the developing world that ambitious space projects were within reach. Critics asked whether a country with pressing needs at home should spend on distant planets at all; defenders answered that the same skills build the weather and communication satellites on which farmers and fishermen depend, and that a nation which stops dreaming soon stops building. Whatever the verdict, a small craft circling a red planet had changed how the world, and India itself, imagined what the country could do.

Q26. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The mission proved that the surface of Mars is covered in liquid water.
- (B) Space exploration has become so cheap that it now carries no risk at all.
- (C) Only wealthy giant nations can ever hope to reach the planet Mars.
- (D) A low-cost Indian spacecraft reached Mars orbit at its first attempt, showing that interplanetary exploration was no longer the preserve of a few rich nations.

Q27. The Indian spacecraft described in the passage, which reached orbit around Mars in 2014, is popularly known as:

- (A) Chandrayaan-1.



- (B) Mangalyaan, the Mars Orbiter Mission.
- (C) Aryabhata.
- (D) Aditya-L1.

Q28. According to the passage, the engineers kept the mission remarkably cheap partly by:

- (A) keeping the craft light with few instruments and using Earth's gravity to build up speed.
- (B) buying a ready-made spacecraft from another country.
- (C) launching many identical spacecraft at the same time.
- (D) leaving out every scientific instrument entirely.

Q29. As used in the first paragraph, the word “vindication” most nearly means:

- (A) an unexpected and total failure.
- (B) a costly and embarrassing mistake.
- (C) proof that something once doubted was justified.
- (D) a formal public apology.

Q30. The passage suggests that the mission's importance lay chiefly in:

- (A) the large number of new discoveries it made about life on Mars.
- (B) proving that a newcomer could reach another planet cheaply, inspiring students and other developing nations.
- (C) showing that only very expensive missions can ever succeed.
- (D) bringing an end to all further interest in space exploration.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: The central idea is the single claim the whole passage supports, covering both the design of the system and its results.

Passage support: The passage describes an “independent authority” created by the Constitution, a code of conduct that binds parties once an election is announced, electronic voting, and the “quiet, repeated handover” of power. Option B captures the independent body, the fair-play rules, the machines, and the peaceful transfer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage stresses the body is kept “at arm’s length” from the government, the opposite of being controlled by it.
- Option C: Machines are one part; the code, independence and audits all matter too.
- Option D: The passage explicitly says money and misinformation “press against the rules at every turn.”

Final Answer: An independent body running fair elections and peaceful power transfers ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names an independent constitutional authority charged with the “superintendence, direction and control” of elections to Parliament and the state legislatures.

Reasoning: That authority is the Election Commission of India, established under Article 324 of the Constitution, which conducts elections to Parliament, the state legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Union Public Service Commission conducts recruitment examinations, not elections.
- Option C: The Finance Commission recommends the sharing of taxes between the Union and the states.



- Option D: The Comptroller and Auditor General audits government accounts.

Final Answer: The Election Commission of India ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes “a set of ground rules, agreed to by the parties themselves,” that comes into force the instant an election is announced and stops ministers from launching schemes to sway voters.

Reasoning: This is the Model Code of Conduct, a set of guidelines that takes effect once the election schedule is announced and restrains the ruling party from using official machinery for campaign advantage, though it carries little statutory force, as the passage notes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Representation of the People Act is a statute governing the conduct of elections, not the announcement-triggered code described.
- Option B: The Anti-Defection Law disqualifies legislators who switch parties.
- Option D: The Right to Information Act lets citizens seek information from public bodies.

Final Answer: The Model Code of Conduct ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

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

Passage support: The party in office “is stripped of the advantages of incumbency for the duration of the contest.” The advantages that come from being the party currently in power are what it loses.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: A “future election victory” is not what a sitting party already holds.
- Option B: The wealth of a party is not the sense of “incumbency.”
- Option C: The size of the electorate is unrelated to the word.

Final Answer: The advantage of currently holding office ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated purpose of the printed slip shown to the voter.

Passage support: “A printed slip, briefly shown to the voter behind glass, lets each person confirm that the machine has registered the intended choice before it drops into a sealed box.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The slip is for confirmation, not for changing the vote repeatedly.
- Option C: It “drops into a sealed box,” so the voter cannot take it home.
- Option D: The slip shows only the voter’s own choice, not how others voted.

Final Answer: It lets the voter confirm the machine registered the intended choice ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author praises the “achievement worth guarding” and the peaceful handover of power, yet openly admits the system is not “flawless” and that money, muscle and misinformation strain it. That is appreciation with acknowledged weaknesses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author says plainly the system is not flawless, so this overstates the praise.
- Option B: “Contemptuous” ignores the genuine admiration in the passage.



- Option D: The engaged, evaluative tone is far from indifferent.

Final Answer: Appreciative of the achievement while admitting real weaknesses

⇒ C

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage traces a Geneva-based body that sets a “common rulebook,” handles disputes through “panels of independent experts” rather than tariffs, and now faces a stalled deal and a broken appeal court. Option A holds the rules, the dispute machinery, and the current strains together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage treats endless tariff-raising as the “law of the jungle” it wants to avoid.
- Option C: The 1930s trade wars are cited as the problem the body was built to prevent, not proof that trade fails.
- Option D: Far from abolishing all barriers, its “grandest project” to lower them “has been stalled for years.”

Final Answer: A Geneva rule-setting body that settles disputes by argument but now faces strain ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names “a single global body, based in Geneva,” whose members account for almost all world trade and who agree to a common rulebook, settling disputes through expert panels.

Reasoning: That body is the World Trade Organization, headquartered in Geneva, which sets the rules of global trade, binds members to tariff ceilings, and runs a dispute-settlement system, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: The International Court of Justice settles legal disputes between states, not trade rules; it sits at The Hague.
- Option B: OPEC is a group of oil-exporting countries coordinating petroleum policy.
- Option C: The World Economic Forum is a private foundation that convenes an annual meeting, not a rule-setting trade body.

Final Answer: The World Trade Organization ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated procedure for handling a rule-breach.

Passage support: “When one member believes another has broken the rules, it does not answer with tariffs of its own but brings a complaint to be judged by panels of independent experts.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says explicitly that the member does *not* answer with its own tariffs.
- Option C: Expulsion is never mentioned as the response to a dispute.
- Option D: Ignoring the breach contradicts the whole point of bringing a complaint.

Final Answer: It brings a complaint to be judged by panels of independent experts ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The passage itself defines the word as it introduces it.

Passage support: Members bind themselves to ceilings on “the border taxes, or tariffs, they will charge.” So a tariff is a tax charged on goods at a country’s border.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Subsidies are payments to producers, the opposite of a border tax.
- Option B: A quota limits quantity; it is not a tax.
- Option D: A fixed export price is not what the passage calls a tariff.

Final Answer: Taxes charged on goods at a country's border ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Author's view: Find where the author settles between the body's flaws and its worth.

Passage support: The passage grants the body “has fallen on hard times,” with a stalled deal and a crippled appeal court, yet closes that “a flawed rules-based order still beats a world where the strongest simply take what they want,” asking whether members can “repair it.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage lists serious problems, so it is not seen as perfect.
- Option C: The defenders' view, endorsed at the close, is to repair the body, not shut it down.
- Option D: The author discusses rich and poor nations alike, not only the richest.

Final Answer: A flawed but worthwhile rules-based order needing repair ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage explains how the prize lifts an author to fame, the “drama” of its long list and shortlist, the widening of who may enter, and the recurring criticism of the judges' taste. Option C ties the prestige, the shortlist drama, and the criticism together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The cheque is mentioned only to say the “place in the front rank”



matters more.

- Option B: The passage says the prize’s “fascination endures,” never demanding abolition.
- Option D: The founding firm is background detail, not the focus.

Final Answer: A celebrated fiction prize that shapes careers and taste, despite criticism ⇒ C

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names an award first given in the late 1960s, named at first for a food-wholesaling firm, now the most closely followed honour in the English-language novel, with a companion prize for fiction translated into English.

Reasoning: This is the Booker Prize, awarded for a single work of fiction; its sister award, the International Booker Prize, honours translated fiction and splits the money between author and translator, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Nobel Prize in Literature honours a writer’s whole body of work, not one novel, and is not limited to English.
- Option B: The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction is a United States award.
- Option C: The Sahitya Akademi Award honours Indian-language literature.

Final Answer: The Booker Prize ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Trace the stated steps from long list to winner.

Passage support: “The judges first draw up a long list, then whittle it to a shortlist of a handful of titles announced weeks ahead of the winner.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The judges, not a public vote, decide the winner.



- Option C: The shortlist is announced publicly, not kept secret.
- Option D: One winner is chosen; the prize is not shared among all listed books.

Final Answer: They narrow the long list to a shortlist announced before the winner ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to the sentence about the author.

Passage support: The author, “however obscure the week before, becomes a name discussed . . . around the world.” The contrast with sudden fame shows “obscure” means little known or unnoticed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wealthy” is unrelated to being known or unknown.
- Option C: “Controversial” is not the sense; the point is being unnoticed.
- Option D: “Deceased” does not fit an author who then becomes famous.

Final Answer: Little known or unnoticed ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read what the “map drawn by the reach of a vanished empire” implies.

Passage support: The prize was open “only to writers from Britain, Ireland and the Commonwealth, a map drawn by the reach of a vanished empire.” The Commonwealth grouping traces the extent of the former British Empire.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never claims English was spoken nowhere else.
- Option B: The translated-fiction rule belongs to the later companion prize, not the original limit.



- Option C: British and Irish authors were included, so no dislike of them is implied.

Final Answer: The historical reach of a former empire ⇒

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 tournament a four-yearly global drama that “stops the world,” run by “a single international federation” whose power has brought “both spectacle and scandal,” yet says the football “survives every controversy.” Option B holds the scale, the federation, and the scandal together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the football, not the money, is why the sport endures.
- Option C: It celebrates “the small nation that humbles a giant,” rejecting the idea that only the rich win.
- Option D: Despite the scandals, the passage insists the sport “survives every controversy,” not that it should end.

Final Answer: A four-yearly global drama run by one federation, thrilling despite scandal ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

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

Passage support: “Once every four years a single sport briefly stops the world.” This matches the well-known four-year cycle of the football World Cup.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Year” contradicts “once every four years.”
- Option B: A two-year gap is not what the passage states.
- Option D: “Six years” is nowhere supported.



Final Answer: Once every four years \Rightarrow

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names “a single international federation, founded in the early twentieth century,” that sets the laws of the competition, sells its rights, and chooses the host nation.

Reasoning: That federation is FIFA, the international governing body of association football, founded in 1904, which organises the World Cup and selects its hosts, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The International Olympic Committee governs the Olympic Games, not football’s World Cup.
- Option C: The International Cricket Council governs cricket.
- Option D: The United Nations is a political body of states, not a sports federation.

Final Answer: FIFA, the governing body of association football \Rightarrow

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to the qualifying process described.

Passage support: National teams “grind through regional qualifying rounds, so that the few dozen who reach the tournament proper have already survived a long culling.” A culling here is a selective weeding-out that leaves only a few.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “celebration” is unrelated to surviving qualifying rounds.
- Option B: A “practice match” is not a process of elimination.
- Option C: A “financial reward” has nothing to do with the word.

Final Answer: A selective process of elimination \Rightarrow



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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option covering both the shared source and the distinct styles.

Passage support: The two traditions are “distinct rivers flowing from a common source,” built on the same “twin foundations” of melody and rhythm, yet shaped differently in the north and the south.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage stresses a “common source,” so they are not wholly unrelated.
- Option C: A “rhythmic cycle of fixed length” is a stated pillar, so rhythm is not absent.
- Option D: The northern tradition “leans heavily on improvisation,” so it is not confined to the south.

Final Answer: Shared foundations of melody and rhythm, distinct northern and southern styles ⇒ **A**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes two classical traditions of the subcontinent, one “flourishing in the north under courts open to influences from Persia and Central Asia,” the other “maturing in the temples and courts of the south.”

Reasoning: These are Hindustani classical music (the northern tradition, shaped by Persian and Central Asian contact) and Carnatic classical music (the southern tradition, rich in devotional compositions), exactly matching the passage’s north-south split.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Folk and film music are not the two classical traditions the passage discusses.
- Option B: “Military band music” is nowhere in the passage.



- Option D: Western opera and jazz belong to other traditions entirely.

Final Answer: Hindustani (northern) and Carnatic (southern) classical music ⇒

C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage calls the “melodic framework” a “grammar of mood”: a set of permitted notes and characteristic phrases, each tied to a feeling and sometimes a time of day.

Reasoning: In both Hindustani and Carnatic music this melodic framework is the raga. The rhythmic cycle, by contrast, is the tala, which is why tala appears only as a distractor here.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The tala is the rhythmic cycle, the “other pillar,” not the melodic framework.
- Option C: The sitar is a musical instrument, not a melodic framework.
- Option D: A gharana is a stylistic school or lineage of musicians, not the framework of notes.

Final Answer: The melodic framework is the raga ⇒ **B**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the door image in the final paragraph.

Passage support: A listener who learns one tradition “will find the door to the other already ajar,” so that appreciating the second becomes easier. A door that is ajar is one standing slightly open.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Locked shut” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option B: The colour of the door is irrelevant to the meaning.
- Option C: “Newly built” does not fit “ajar.”



Final Answer: Slightly open ⇒ D

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack the closing metaphor of the open door.

Passage support: Beneath the surface “both are speaking, in their own dialects, the same ancient musical language,” so learning one opens the way to the other. The shared roots make the second tradition easier to appreciate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The whole image insists the two are deeply related, not unrelated.
- Option B: An open door makes access easier, not harder.
- Option D: The passage is hopeful about understanding, not despairing of it.

Final Answer: Grasping one tradition helps a listener appreciate the other, given shared roots ⇒ 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 modest, low-cost Indian craft that reached Mars orbit “at its first attempt,” at a price that “startled the world,” and concludes that exploring other worlds “was no longer the preserve of a couple of wealthy giants.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The craft searched for a gas “often . . . linked to life,” not oceans of liquid water.
- Option B: The final paragraph notes critics and costs, and elsewhere the risk of the “costly burn” avoided, so space is not risk-free.
- Option C: The point is precisely that a newcomer, not just wealthy giants, reached Mars.

Final Answer: A low-cost first-attempt Mars mission opening exploration beyond



a few rich nations ⇒ D

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes an Indian spacecraft launched late in 2013 that reached orbit around Mars less than a year later, at its first attempt, at a remarkably low cost.

Reasoning: This is Mangalyaan, the Mars Orbiter Mission, which entered Mars orbit in September 2014, making India the first country to succeed on its maiden attempt, exactly as the passage states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Chandrayaan-1 was a Moon mission, not a Mars orbiter.
- Option C: Aryabhata was India's first satellite, an Earth-orbiting spacecraft.
- Option D: Aditya-L1 is a solar observation mission, not a Mars mission.

Final Answer: Mangalyaan, the Mars Orbiter Mission ⇒ B

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read how the engineers kept the cost so low.

Passage support: They achieved it “partly by keeping the craft light and its instruments few, and partly by using the pull of the Earth’s own gravity, swinging the spacecraft round the planet in widening loops to build up speed.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Buying a ready-made craft from abroad is never mentioned.
- Option C: The passage describes one craft, not many launched at once.
- Option D: The craft carried “a handful of instruments,” so it did not omit them entirely.

Final Answer: A light craft with few instruments, using Earth’s gravity for speed ⇒ A

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to the sentence about the doubted programme.

Passage support: For a programme “long dismissed abroad as a luxury a developing nation could ill afford,” the success “was a moment of vindication.” Vindication here is the proof that the doubted effort was justified after all.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “failure” is the opposite of a success celebrated at home.
- Option B: A “mistake” contradicts the triumphant tone.
- Option D: An “apology” is unrelated to the meaning of the word.

Final Answer: Proof that something once doubted was justified ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Weigh what the passage says the mission’s importance really was.

Passage support: “The point was less any single discovery than the proof that the feat could be done at all, and done cheaply, by a newcomer.” It also “drew a generation of students toward engineering” and showed other developing nations that space was within reach.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The scientific haul was “deliberately modest,” so the discoveries were not the main point.
- Option C: The mission proved cheap missions can succeed, the opposite of this claim.
- Option D: Interest grew, so the mission did not end enthusiasm for space.

Final Answer: Proving a newcomer could reach a planet cheaply, inspiring students and other nations ⇒

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	D	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

