

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 6

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.

Of the three branches of the Indian state, the judiciary is the one that citizens are most likely to turn to when the other two fail them. At its apex sits the country's highest court, whose reading of the Constitution is final and binding on every authority in the land. Below it stand the high courts of the states and a broad pyramid of trial courts, but it is the apex court that commands the greatest attention, for it alone has the last word when a law is challenged. It can strike down a statute passed by the legislature, or an order issued by the government, if it finds that the measure offends the Constitution. That authority to test laws against the Constitution, known as judicial review, is the quiet engine of the whole system. It means that no majority, however large, may pass



a law that takes away the basic rights the Constitution guarantees to each person. The court does not go looking for laws to strike down; it acts only when someone brings a dispute before it. For most of the country's history that meant a narrow thing, because only a person directly injured by a wrong could ask a court to step in. This rule, sensible enough in an ordinary quarrel over property or contract, quietly shut the courtroom door on the poorest, who could seldom afford a lawyer or even reach a court.

From the late nineteen-seventies the judges began to loosen it. Under what came to be called public interest litigation, any public-spirited citizen may approach the court on behalf of those too poor or too powerless to come themselves. A letter describing a prisoner's plight, or a bonded labourer's, has at times been treated as a petition, and the court has reached out to protect people who never filed a formal case. Access to justice, long a promise on paper, became a little more real.

Not everyone applauds. Critics say the same door, once thrown open, tempts judges to settle questions of policy that elected representatives should decide, and that a court cannot run a hospital or a police force by issuing orders. Defenders reply that the judges act only where the other branches have plainly failed, and that a remedy imperfectly delivered is better than a right left hollow.

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

- (A) The judiciary has abolished the powers of the legislature and the government in India.
- (B) Only the poorest citizens are ever allowed to approach the courts of India.
- (C) The judiciary reviews laws against the Constitution and, through public interest litigation, has widened access to justice, though critics warn of overreach.
- (D) Public interest litigation is the only function the higher judiciary performs.

Q2. The "country's highest court", described in the passage as having the final word on the meaning of the Constitution, is the:

- (A) high court of a state.
- (B) Supreme Court of India.
- (C) district and sessions court.
- (D) Parliament of India.



- Q3.** As described in the passage, public interest litigation is distinctive chiefly because it allows:
- (A) any public-spirited citizen to approach the court on behalf of those unable to come themselves.
 - (B) only a person directly and personally injured by a wrong to file a case.
 - (C) judges to pass any law they wish without a dispute before them.
 - (D) the government alone to decide which cases the courts may hear.
- Q4.** As used in the passage, the word “apex” most nearly means:
- (A) hidden from public view.
 - (B) oldest in age.
 - (C) foreign in origin.
 - (D) highest or topmost.
- Q5.** According to the passage, before the rule was loosened, a person could ordinarily ask a court to act only if that person:
- (A) had first obtained the permission of Parliament.
 - (B) had themselves been directly injured by the wrong complained of.
 - (C) belonged to the poorest section of society.
 - (D) was a serving judge of a high court.
- Q6.** The author’s attitude toward the judiciary’s widening of access to justice is best described as:
- (A) wholly hostile, seeing no value in it at all.
 - (B) completely indifferent to its effects.
 - (C) broadly appreciative, while noting the concern about judicial over-reach.
 - (D) uncritically admiring, ignoring every criticism.



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.

When a new disease leaps from a market or a farm and begins to travel the world's airline routes, the first body the world looks to is a specialised agency of the United Nations charged with guarding the health of all its peoples. Founded in the years after the Second World War and directed from its headquarters in the Swiss city of Geneva, it gathers nearly every country on earth into a single forum. Its task is not to run clinics in each nation, for that is the job of governments, but to set the standards, share the science, and sound the alarm that no single country could manage alone.

Much of its work is invisible in normal times. It decides which strains should go into each season's influenza vaccine, publishes the manuals that doctors from Lagos to La Paz rely upon, and keeps a watch over the quality of medicines that cross borders. When a threat grows large enough, it can declare a public health emergency of international concern, a formal warning that tells governments to prepare and cooperate. The declaration carries no army and levies no tax; its force rests entirely on the willingness of nations to heed it.

The agency's proudest chapters have been its long vaccination campaigns. Working with governments and charities, it has helped drive several killers to the edge of extinction, sending teams to remote villages to immunise children the state alone might never reach. Yet its very design is also its weakness. Because it can only advise, and depends on member states for money and for honest reporting, a government that hides an outbreak or ignores a warning can blunt the whole effort, and the agency is left to plead rather than to command.

Its critics say it moves too slowly and bends too easily to the powerful states that fund it; its defenders answer that an imperfect coordinator, trusted by almost everyone, is worth far more than none at all in a world where germs carry no passport. Between the two views lies a simple fact: disease respects no border, and so the response to it, however clumsy, must be shared.

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

- (A) A United Nations health agency coordinates the world's response to disease, but because it can only advise it depends on the cooperation of member states.
- (B) The agency runs every hospital and clinic in each of its member countries.
- (C) The passage is chiefly a technical account of how influenza viruses mutate.



(D) Only the wealthiest nations are affected by the diseases the agency fights.

Q8. The specialised United Nations agency described in the passage, directed from Geneva and charged with global health, is the:

(A) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

(B) International Labour Organization (ILO).

(C) World Trade Organization (WTO).

(D) World Health Organization (WHO).

Q9. According to the passage, when a threat grows large enough, the agency can:

(A) send an army to enforce quarantine in the affected country.

(B) declare a public health emergency of international concern to warn governments.

(C) impose a worldwide tax to pay for the response.

(D) close the borders of any member state by its own order.

Q10. As used in the passage, the statement that the declaration's "force rests entirely on the willingness of nations to heed it" suggests that the agency:

(A) can punish any country that disobeys it.

(B) owns a large military of its own.

(C) can advise and warn but cannot compel countries to act.

(D) decides elections in its member states.

Q11. The author would most likely agree that the agency is:

(A) imperfect and slow, yet valuable as a trusted coordinator in a world where disease crosses borders.

(B) a flawless body that has already ended all infectious disease.

(C) entirely useless and best disbanded at once.



(D) important only to the poorest countries of the world.

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.

A nation reveals what it prizes by whom it chooses to honour. Among the decorations a grateful republic bestows, none is held in greater awe than the medal reserved for the rarest courage shown in the face of the enemy. Instituted when the country became a republic, this highest wartime gallantry award has been conferred only a small number of times in more than seventy years, and more often than not the soldier who earned it did not live to receive it. The citations that accompany it read less like official prose than like accounts of the impossible: a lone gunner holding a pass, a young officer charging a bunker, a sepoy fighting on after his weapon has failed.

The award sits at the top of a carefully ordered ladder. Below it come other wartime decorations, each marking a lesser but still extraordinary degree of valour, so that a chain of honours runs from the highest down to those given for gallantry that falls just short of the supreme. What unites them all is that they are earned in the presence of the enemy, in the heat and terror of battle, where a moment's decision can cost or save many lives.

A separate family of honours exists for courage shown away from the battlefield. Bravery against terrorists in peacetime, a rescue from fire or flood, an act of self-sacrifice far from any war, is recognised by a parallel set of medals whose highest tier stands equal in dignity to the wartime prize but answers to a different kind of danger. The distinction matters, for it insists that valour is not the property of soldiers alone, and that a pilot who stays with a failing aircraft to steer it from a town, or a policeman who shields a crowd, deserves the nation's gratitude no less.

Yet a medal, however bright, cannot repay what it commemorates. Behind each ribbon lies a family that gave more than it can say, and the honour is in the end a promise: that the courage will be remembered, and that the name will be spoken long after the war that made it has faded from the newspapers.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the exact cash value attached to each military medal.
- (B) the personal wealth of the soldiers who have been honoured.
- (C) a demand that all gallantry awards be abolished as outdated.
- (D) the meaning of the nation's highest gallantry honours and the courage, in war and peace, that they recognise.



- Q13.** The “highest wartime gallantry award” described in the passage, instituted when India became a republic, is the:
- (A) Bharat Ratna.
 - (B) Param Vir Chakra.
 - (C) Padma Vibhushan.
 - (D) Arjuna Award.
- Q14.** According to the passage, the highest wartime award is described as being, more often than not:
- (A) given after the death of the soldier who earned it.
 - (B) awarded only for service in peacetime.
 - (C) shared among an entire regiment at once.
 - (D) refused by every soldier offered it.
- Q15.** As used in the passage, the word “gallantry” most nearly means:
- (A) careful financial planning.
 - (B) long years of quiet service.
 - (C) courageous conduct in the face of danger.
 - (D) skill in ceremonial parade.
- Q16.** It can be inferred from the passage that a separate family of honours exists for peacetime bravery because:
- (A) soldiers are never brave once a war has ended.
 - (B) peacetime courage is considered far less worthy of any reward.
 - (C) only members of the armed forces can ever be honoured.
 - (D) valour shown away from the battlefield deserves recognition no less than valour in war.

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.



Four tournaments tower over the tennis calendar, and to win all four in a single season is to achieve something the sport reveres above all else. They are spread across three continents and stretched over the better part of a year, and because each is played on a different surface or in a different climate, a champion must master not one game but several. To be great in tennis is not to conquer a single court but to bend the body and the mind to whatever the four demand in turn.

The oldest of them, staged on the manicured lawns of a London suburb, is still contested on grass, the fastest and least forgiving of surfaces, where the ball skids low and points are settled in a few fierce strokes. In the French capital the players slide across red clay, the slowest surface of all, where the ball sits up and rallies stretch into long wars of attrition that reward patience as much as power. The season's other two majors are decided on hard courts, one under the summer sun of Melbourne, the other in the late-summer roar of New York.

The variety is the point. A player who overwhelms rivals on the skidding grass may be undone on the clinging clay, where a single point can last a minute and the fittest, not the fastest, prevails. Over a fortnight of best-of-five matches, stamina and nerve count as heavily as talent, and a small injury or a lapse of concentration can end a campaign that months of training had prepared. The greatest names are remembered precisely because they learned to win on every surface, adapting a style that had seemed fixed.

For all the money and the machinery that now surround them, the four majors keep a strange grip on the imagination. A teenager practising against a wall in a small town still dreams of the grass or the clay, and the rare player who takes all four in one year joins a list so short that each name upon it is spoken with something close to reverence.

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

- (A) Only the tournament played on grass truly matters in tennis.
- (B) The four major tournaments, contested on different surfaces around the world, together define greatness in tennis.
- (C) Tennis champions are decided entirely by their earnings rather than their play.
- (D) A player needs to win only a single major to be counted among the greatest.

Q18. According to the passage, the oldest of the four majors, staged in a London suburb, is played on:

- (A) red clay.



- (B) an indoor carpet.
- (C) grass.
- (D) a hard court.

Q19. As used in the passage, the phrase “wars of attrition” most nearly refers to contests decided by:

- (A) a gradual wearing down of the opponent through sustained, patient effort.
- (B) a single sudden stroke that ends the match at once.
- (C) a friendly agreement reached before play begins.
- (D) the size of the prize money on offer.

Q20. It can be inferred from the passage that a player who wins all four majors in the same year has:

- (A) won a single tournament held four times over.
- (B) competed on only one type of surface throughout.
- (C) avoided the strongest opponents in each event.
- (D) achieved a rare feat that places their name on a very short and honoured list.

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.

A silk sari woven in one town, a variety of tea grown on one range of hills, a painting made in a single cluster of villages: each carries in its threads or its leaves the mark of a particular place, and that mark can now be protected by law. A geographical indication is a sign placed on goods that come from a specific region and owe their special qualities or their reputation to that origin. Once a craft or a produce is registered in this way, no maker from elsewhere may sell an imitation under the same famous name, and the reputation built over generations stays with the community that earned it.

India, rich in regional craft, took to the idea eagerly. The first product to be granted such protection in the country was the celebrated tea grown on the misty slopes of Darjeeling, and in the years since, hundreds of items have followed: brocades and muslins,



lacquered toys and metal ware, ricebowls of a single valley and mangoes of a single coast. Each registration is, in effect, a certificate that says this thing is genuinely from here, and that its character cannot be separated from the soil, the water, and the inherited skill of the place that makes it.

The purpose is not merely pride. For weavers and farmers who have long watched cheaper copies undercut them in distant markets, the tag is a shield. It lets a buyer far away trust that the weave in their hands is the real thing, and it lets the maker charge a fair price for authenticity rather than compete on cost alone with a factory that mimics the pattern but not the craft. Where the protection works, the money flows back to the artisans instead of to the counterfeiter.

Yet a certificate on paper does not by itself feed a family. Many registered crafts still struggle, because the younger generation drifts to steadier work and the market for a slow, hand-made thing is small. The tag can raise a craft's standing and open a door, but keeping the loom in motion still depends on whether enough people, somewhere, are willing to pay what genuine skill is worth.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) a geographical indication protects region-specific crafts and produce from imitation and helps the communities that make them, though a tag alone cannot guarantee their survival.
- (B) only tea grown in Darjeeling can ever receive legal protection in India.
- (C) geographical indications are meant purely to increase the price of luxury goods for the wealthy.
- (D) hand-made crafts have no value once cheaper factory copies exist.

Q22. According to the passage, the first product in India to be granted a geographical indication tag was:

- (A) Alphonso mangoes of the Konkan coast.
- (B) Pashmina shawls of Kashmir.
- (C) the tea grown on the slopes of Darjeeling.
- (D) the brassware of Moradabad.

Q23. As explained in the passage, a geographical indication is placed on goods that:



- (A) are manufactured in factories anywhere in the world.
- (B) owe their special qualities or reputation to the particular region they come from.
- (C) have no connection to any place or tradition.
- (D) are sold only to buyers within the same village.

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

- (A) an original creation made for the first time.
- (B) a formal legal contract between two makers.
- (C) a rare and valuable antique.
- (D) a copy made to resemble and pass for the genuine article.

Q25. It can be inferred from the final paragraph that, even with a geographical indication, a craft may still struggle mainly because:

- (A) the tag makes it illegal to sell the craft at all.
- (B) foreign buyers are forbidden from purchasing registered goods.
- (C) too few people are willing to pay what slow, hand-made work is worth, and younger workers drift away.
- (D) the government seizes all the income the craft earns.

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.

The idea behind a vaccine is disarmingly simple: show the body’s defences a harmless preview of an enemy so that, should the real one ever arrive, the immune system already knows how to fight it. A vaccine may carry a weakened or a killed germ, a single fragment of one, or merely a set of instructions the body uses to build such a fragment itself. Whatever the form, the aim is always the same, to teach the immune system its lesson without making the person ill in the process.

When the preview enters the body, defensive cells study it and learn to recognise its shape. They manufacture proteins tailored to lock onto that particular invader, and, just as important, they keep a memory of it. If the true germ appears months or years later, the response that once took many days is now ready in hours, and the illness is stopped



before it can take hold. This is why a jab given in infancy can guard a person for decades, and why some vaccines must be repeated to keep the memory sharp.

The power of vaccination grows when many people share it. If enough of a community is protected, a germ that arrives finds too few hosts to spread through, and even those who cannot be vaccinated, the newborn, the very ill, are shielded because the chain of infection breaks. This indirect protection has been the quiet weapon behind the greatest triumphs of public health. One dreaded disease that once killed and blinded millions was, through a worldwide campaign of vaccination, wiped from the earth entirely and declared eradicated, the first and so far only human disease to be so defeated; another, acrippler of children, has been pushed to the edge of the same fate.

None of this makes the work easy or the gains permanent. A germ can change its coat, a supply chain can fail, and a rumour can empty a clinic faster than any shortage. Protection lasts only as long as enough people keep choosing it, which is why the science of the vaccine must always travel with the harder art of winning trust.

- Q26.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Vaccines make people ill in order to spread disease more widely.
 - (B) Only a single dose of any vaccine can ever be needed by anyone.
 - (C) Vaccination has already made every infectious disease permanently harmless.
 - (D) Vaccines train the immune system in advance and, used widely, can control or even wipe out diseases, though the gains are not automatic.
- Q27.** The passage refers to one dreaded disease that was wiped from the earth and declared the first human disease to be eradicated. That disease is:
- (A) malaria.
 - (B) smallpox.
 - (C) tuberculosis.
 - (D) cholera.
- Q28.** According to the passage, a vaccine works chiefly by:
- (A) showing the immune system a harmless preview of a germ so it can respond quickly if the real germ appears later.



- (B) destroying the body's own defensive cells so they cannot react.
- (C) guaranteeing that a person can never fall ill from any cause.
- (D) replacing the need for the immune system altogether.

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

- (A) studied in great detail.
- (B) spread to many countries.
- (C) wiped out completely.
- (D) treated with medicine.

Q30. It can be inferred from the passage that widespread vaccination protects even those who cannot be vaccinated because:

- (A) the germ grows steadily stronger the more people are protected.
- (B) with too few hosts left to infect, the germ can no longer spread easily through the community.
- (C) unvaccinated people are naturally immune to every disease.
- (D) vaccines are given only to adults who are already perfectly healthy.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: The central idea is the single claim the whole passage supports, covering both the power of judicial review and the widening of access.

Passage support: The passage explains judicial review (the court can “strike down a statute”), then the rise of public interest litigation that lets a citizen act for the poor, and finally the critics’ warning about deciding “questions of policy”. Option C captures the review power, the widened access, and the concern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The court checks laws; it has not “abolished” the other branches.
- Option B: PIL helps the poor be represented, but the courts are not limited to them alone.
- Option D: PIL is one development, not the judiciary’s only function.

Final Answer: Judicial review plus widened access through PIL, with overreach noted ⇒ C

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes the country’s “highest court”, whose reading of the Constitution is “final and binding on every authority”, sitting above the high courts.

Reasoning: In India that apex court is the Supreme Court of India, the final interpreter of the Constitution and the court that can strike down laws through judicial review.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A high court stands below the apex court, as the passage itself says.
- Option C: District and sessions courts are trial courts near the base of the pyramid.
- Option D: Parliament is the legislature; the passage calls the highest court a part of the judiciary, distinct from Parliament.



Final Answer: The Supreme Court of India ⇒ **B**

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage defines public interest litigation as the loosening of the old rule that only an injured person could sue.

Reasoning: Under PIL, as the passage states, “any public-spirited citizen may approach the court on behalf of those too poor or too powerless to come themselves.” That relaxation of who may file is exactly what makes PIL distinctive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A directly injured person suing is the *old* rule PIL relaxed, not PIL itself.
- Option C: The court still acts only when a dispute is brought before it; judges do not pass laws.
- Option D: The government does not choose which cases the courts may hear.

Final Answer: Any public-spirited citizen may act for those who cannot ⇒ **A**

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: “At its apex sits the country’s highest court”; the court is placed above the high courts and trial courts. “Apex” therefore means the highest or topmost point.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Hidden” has nothing to do with the position described.
- Option B: “Oldest” refers to age, not to standing at the top.
- Option C: “Foreign” is unrelated to the meaning.

Final Answer: Highest or topmost ⇒ **D**

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated rule that applied before PIL.

Passage support: “For most of the country’s history . . . only a person directly injured by a wrong could ask a court to step in.” So standing to sue required direct personal injury.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never mentions needing Parliament’s permission.
- Option C: The old rule in fact shut out the poorest; being poor was not a ground to sue.
- Option D: One did not need to be a judge to bring a case.

Final Answer: Only a directly injured person could ask a court to act ⇒ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author welcomes the change (“access to justice . . . became a little more real”) yet gives space to critics who fear judges settling “questions of policy”. That is appreciation with an acknowledged concern about overreach.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wholly hostile” ignores the clear approval of widened access.
- Option B: The engaged tone is far from indifferent.
- Option D: “Uncritically admiring” ignores the paragraph of criticism.

Final Answer: Broadly appreciative while noting the overreach concern ⇒ **C**

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



Q7.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage describes a UN health agency that sets standards, sounds alarms, and runs vaccination drives, but “can only advise, and depends on member states for money and for honest reporting.” Option A holds together both its role and its dependence on cooperation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says running clinics “is the job of governments,” not the agency.
- Option C: The science of influenza is a detail, not the passage’s subject.
- Option D: The agency reaches “remote villages” and every country, not only the wealthy.

Final Answer: A coordinating health agency that depends on member-state cooperation ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names a specialised UN agency “directed from its headquarters in the Swiss city of Geneva” and “charged with guarding the health of all its peoples.”

Reasoning: That agency is the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations body for international public health, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The FAO deals with food and agriculture, not health.
- Option B: The ILO addresses labour and working conditions.
- Option C: The WTO governs the rules of international trade.

Final Answer: The World Health Organization (WHO) ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read what the agency can do when a threat grows large.

Passage support: “When a threat grows large enough, it can declare a public health emergency of international concern, a formal warning that tells governments to prepare and cooperate.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The declaration “carries no army”; it cannot enforce quarantine by force.
- Option C: It “levies no tax”; it cannot impose a worldwide tax.
- Option D: It cannot close a member state’s borders by its own order; its force rests on willingness to heed it.

Final Answer: It can declare a public health emergency of international concern ⇒ B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Phrase in context: Interpret what it means that the declaration’s “force rests entirely on the willingness of nations to heed it.”

Passage support: The agency “can only advise, and depends on member states,” and is “left to plead rather than to command.” So it can warn and recommend but cannot compel.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It cannot punish a disobedient country; that is the whole limitation described.
- Option B: The passage says the declaration “carries no army.”
- Option D: Nothing suggests the agency decides elections.

Final Answer: It can advise and warn but cannot compel countries to act ⇒ C

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author grants the agency “moves too slowly” yet answers that “an imperfect coordinator, trusted by almost everyone, is worth far more than none,” closing that the response “must be shared.” So it is imperfect but valuable.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage lists real weaknesses, so it is not “flawless”.
- Option C: The author defends the agency as “worth far more than none.”
- Option D: Disease “carries no passport,” so the agency matters to all nations, not only the poorest.

Final Answer: Imperfect and slow, yet valuable as a trusted coordinator ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage describes the highest wartime gallantry award, the ladder of lesser wartime honours, and a parallel family for peacetime bravery, insisting valour “is not the property of soldiers alone.” Option D unites the meaning of these honours and the courage they recognise.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says a medal “cannot repay” what it marks; cash value is not its focus.
- Option B: The soldiers' personal wealth is never discussed.
- Option C: The passage honours these awards; it never demands abolition.

Final Answer: The meaning of the nation's highest gallantry honours in war and peace ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names the “highest wartime gallantry award,” instituted when the country became a republic, conferred rarely and often after the soldier’s death.

Reasoning: That decoration is the Param Vir Chakra, India’s highest military gallantry award for valour in the presence of the enemy, instituted in 1950 and awarded very sparingly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Bharat Ratna is India’s highest *civilian* award, not a wartime gallantry medal.
- Option C: The Padma Vibhushan is a civilian honour for distinguished service.
- Option D: The Arjuna Award recognises achievement in sport, not battlefield valour.

Final Answer: The Param Vir Chakra ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read what the passage says about how the award is usually earned.

Passage support: The highest wartime award “has been conferred only a small number of times . . . and more often than not the soldier who earned it did not live to receive it.” That is, it is usually given posthumously.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: It is a *wartime* award, earned “in the presence of the enemy,” not for peacetime service.
- Option C: It honours an individual’s valour, not an entire regiment at once.
- Option D: Nothing suggests soldiers refuse it.

Final Answer: It is more often than not given after the soldier’s death ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The award is for “the rarest courage shown in the face of the enemy,” with citations of soldiers charging bunkers and holding passes.

Reasoning: “Gallantry” in this setting means courageous conduct in the face of danger, which is exactly what the medal rewards.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Financial planning” has nothing to do with battlefield courage.
- Option B: Long quiet service is a different idea; gallantry is about a brave act.
- Option D: Skill in a parade is ceremony, not valour under fire.

Final Answer: Courageous conduct in the face of danger ⇒ C

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read why a separate set of honours exists for peacetime bravery.

Passage support: The parallel honours exist because valour “is not the property of soldiers alone,” recognising a pilot who steers a failing aircraft from a town or a policeman who shields a crowd. So peacetime courage deserves recognition no less than wartime valour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say soldiers stop being brave in peacetime.
- Option B: The peacetime top honour “stands equal in dignity,” not less worthy.
- Option C: The examples (a pilot, a policeman, a rescuer) show non-soldiers being honoured.

Final Answer: Valour away from the battlefield deserves recognition no less than in war ⇒ D

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage says four majors “tower over the tennis calendar,” each on a different surface, and that “to be great in tennis is . . . to bend the body and the mind to whatever the four demand.” Option B captures the four majors, the varied surfaces, and their role in defining greatness.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The grass event is one of four; the passage stresses all four matter.
- Option C: Greatness is tied to winning across surfaces, not to earnings.
- Option D: The rare feat celebrated is winning *all four*, not just one.

Final Answer: The four majors on different surfaces together define greatness ⇒

B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage points to “the oldest of them, staged on the manicured lawns of a London suburb.”

Passage support: That major “is still contested on grass, the fastest and least forgiving of surfaces.” The oldest Grand Slam, held near London, is indeed played on grass.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Red clay is the surface of the major in the French capital, not the London one.
- Option B: An indoor carpet is not mentioned for any of the four majors.
- Option D: Hard courts host the majors in Melbourne and New York, not the London event.

Final Answer: Grass ⇒ **C**

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Phrase in context: Read the sentence describing play on clay.

Passage support: On the slow clay “rallies stretch into long wars of attrition that reward patience as much as power,” where “a single point can last a minute and the fittest, not the fastest, prevails.” So it means gradually wearing the opponent down through sustained effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A single sudden stroke is the opposite of a drawn-out contest.
- Option C: A friendly pre-match agreement has nothing to do with the phrase.
- Option D: Prize money is unrelated to the sense of “attrition.”

Final Answer: A gradual wearing down through sustained, patient effort ⇒ **A**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read what winning all four majors in one year signifies.

Passage support: “The rare player who takes all four in one year joins a list so short that each name upon it is spoken with something close to reverence.” So the feat is rare and highly honoured.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The four are distinct tournaments, not one held four times.
- Option B: They span several surfaces, so the player did not use only one.
- Option C: Nothing suggests such a champion avoided strong opponents.

Final Answer: A rare feat placing the name on a very short, honoured list ⇒ **D**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option covering both the protection a GI tag gives and its limits.

Passage support: A geographical indication “is a shield” that stops imitations and lets artisans earn a fair price, yet “a certificate on paper does not by itself feed a family,” since many crafts still struggle. Option A holds both the protection and the caution together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Darjeeling tea was the *first*, not the only, protected product; hundreds followed.
- Option C: The purpose is “not merely pride” or luxury pricing but protecting authentic craft.
- Option D: The passage argues hand-made work retains value worth protecting.

Final Answer: GI tags protect regional crafts from imitation but cannot alone ensure survival ⇒ A

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage states the first product granted such protection in India was “the celebrated tea grown on the misty slopes of Darjeeling.”

Reasoning: Darjeeling tea was indeed the first product in India to receive a geographical indication tag, registered in 2004, which matches the passage exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Alphonso mangoes received GI protection much later, not first.
- Option B: Pashmina and Kashmiri crafts were registered afterwards, not first.
- Option D: Moradabad brassware is a later registration, not the first.

Final Answer: The tea grown on the slopes of Darjeeling ⇒ C

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the passage's definition of a geographical indication.

Passage support: It “is a sign placed on goods that come from a specific region and owe their special qualities or their reputation to that origin.” The tie between the good and its place of origin is the defining feature.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The point is precisely that the goods are *not* generic factory items from anywhere.
- Option C: A GI depends on a strong connection to a place and tradition.
- Option D: GI-tagged goods, like Darjeeling tea, are sold worldwide, not only in one village.

Final Answer: Goods whose special qualities or reputation come from their region of origin ⇒ **B**

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

Q24.

Solution

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

Passage support: Once registered, “no maker from elsewhere may sell an imitation under the same famous name.” An imitation here is a copy made to resemble and pass for the genuine article.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An original creation is the opposite of an imitation.
- Option B: A legal contract is unrelated to the meaning.
- Option C: A rare antique is not what a counterfeit copy means.

Final Answer: A copy made to resemble and pass for the genuine article ⇒ **D**

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack why a registered craft may still struggle.

Passage support: “Many registered crafts still struggle, because the younger generation drifts to steadier work and the market for a slow, hand-made thing is small.” Survival depends on “whether enough people . . . are willing to pay what genuine skill is worth.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The tag protects the craft; it does not make selling it illegal.
- Option B: Foreign buyers are welcomed, not forbidden; the tag lets a distant buyer trust the product.
- Option D: The passage says money should flow “back to the artisans,” not that the state seizes it.

Final Answer: Too few will pay what slow hand-made work is worth, and young workers drift away ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage explains how a vaccine trains the immune system in advance, how shared vaccination breaks the chain of infection, the eradication of one disease, and warns that “none of this makes the work easy or the gains permanent.” Option D captures training, wide use, control or eradication, and the caveat.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Vaccines teach the body “without making the person ill”; they do not spread disease.
- Option B: The passage says “some vaccines must be repeated,” so a single dose is not always enough.
- Option C: It stresses the gains are “not permanent,” so not every disease is made harmless forever.

Final Answer: Vaccines pre-train immunity and, used widely, can control or eradicate disease, but not automatically ⇒



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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage refers to “one dreaded disease that once killed and blinded millions” which was “wiped from the earth entirely and declared eradicated, the first and so far only human disease to be so defeated.”

Reasoning: That disease is smallpox, eradicated through a worldwide vaccination campaign and declared eradicated by the World Health Organization in 1980, the only human disease so far eradicated.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Malaria has not been eradicated worldwide; it still causes many deaths.
- Option C: Tuberculosis remains a major global disease, not eradicated.
- Option D: Cholera still occurs in outbreaks and has not been eradicated.

Final Answer: Smallpox ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read how the passage says a vaccine works.

Passage support: A vaccine shows “the body’s defences a harmless preview of an enemy so that, should the real one ever arrive, the immune system already knows how to fight it,” with a response later “ready in hours.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A vaccine trains the defensive cells; it does not destroy them.
- Option C: It guards against a specific germ, not against every possible illness.
- Option D: It works *through* the immune system, not by replacing it.

Final Answer: It shows the immune system a harmless preview so it can respond quickly later ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

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

Passage support: The disease was “wiped from the earth entirely and declared eradicated.” The word therefore means wiped out completely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Studied in detail” is unrelated to removing a disease.
- Option B: “Spread widely” is the opposite of what happened.
- Option D: “Treated with medicine” describes managing a disease, not wiping it out.

Final Answer: Wiped out completely ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Interpret why widespread vaccination shields even the unvaccinated.

Passage support: “If enough of a community is protected, a germ that arrives finds too few hosts to spread through, and even those who cannot be vaccinated ... are shielded because the chain of infection breaks.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The germ does not grow stronger; it runs out of hosts.
- Option C: The unvaccinated are not naturally immune; they are shielded indirectly.
- Option D: The passage names the newborn and the very ill among those who cannot be vaccinated, so it is not only healthy adults.

Final Answer: With too few hosts left, the germ can no longer spread easily ⇒

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	B	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	B	14	A	15	C
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

