

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 7

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.

For decades an ordinary citizen in India who wished to know how a decision affecting her life had been taken faced a wall of official silence. Files were secret by default, and a colonial-era law treated almost every government paper as confidential. That changed with a landmark statute passed by Parliament in 2005, which turned the old assumption on its head: information held by the state was now presumed to belong to the public, and secrecy became the exception that had to be justified.

The law gives every citizen the right to ask a public authority for records, and obliges that authority to reply within a fixed period, usually thirty days. Each department must appoint an officer whose duty is to receive such requests and supply the answer, and a



small fee is all that is normally required. If the reply is refused or delayed, the applicant can climb a ladder of appeals, ending before an independent commission with the power to impose penalties on officials who withhold information without good reason.

What makes the measure powerful is less the grand cases than the everyday ones. A villager can discover why her pension has not arrived, a parent can check whether funds meant for a school were actually spent, and a contractor can learn why a tender went elsewhere. By letting people see the paper trail behind a decision, the law shifts a little power from the office to the citizen, and makes officials aware that their reasons may one day be read by the very people they affect.

The Act is not without limits. Certain matters, such as national security and cabinet papers before a decision is taken, are exempted, and critics warn that vacancies on the commissions and long delays can blunt the tool. Some who have used it to expose wrongdoing have faced intimidation. Yet supporters argue that a right exercised imperfectly is still a right, and that the mere possibility of disclosure has already made parts of the administration more careful. Transparency, they say, is not a favour granted by the powerful but a duty owed to those in whose name power is exercised.

- Q1.** Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?
- (A) The Right to Information law has completely ended official secrecy in India.
 - (B) National security files are the main subject of the passage.
 - (C) A 2005 law reversed the default of official secrecy, giving citizens a right to information that shifts power toward them despite some limits.
 - (D) The law is useful only in a handful of grand, high-profile cases.
- Q2.** The landmark statute passed by Parliament in 2005, described in the passage, is commonly known as the:
- (A) Right to Information Act, 2005.
 - (B) Official Secrets Act, 1923.
 - (C) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
 - (D) Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- Q3.** According to the passage, when a citizen files a request, a public authority is normally required to reply within:



- (A) twenty-four hours.
- (B) about thirty days.
- (C) one full year.
- (D) five years.
- Q4.** As used in the passage, the phrase “paper trail” most nearly means:
- (A) a pile of waste paper to be recycled.
- (B) a narrow path through a forest.
- (C) a printed newspaper delivered daily.
- (D) the documented record of steps behind a decision.
- Q5.** According to the passage, if a public authority refuses or delays a reply, the applicant may:
- (A) climb a ladder of appeals ending before an independent commission that can penalise officials.
- (B) do nothing further, as the decision is final.
- (C) be fined for having asked in the first place.
- (D) only complain to the same officer who refused.
- Q6.** The author’s attitude toward the Right to Information law is best described as:
- (A) wholly hostile, seeing no value in it.
- (B) uncritically enthusiastic, ignoring every shortcoming.
- (C) broadly supportive while acknowledging real limitations.
- (D) completely indifferent to its effects.

Passage II

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



As the Second World War drew toward its close, delegates from dozens of nations gathered at a quiet resort in the mountains of New Hampshire to design the financial architecture of the coming peace. Out of that 1944 meeting came two institutions meant to prevent a return to the chaos of the 1930s, when collapsing currencies and beggar-thy-neighbour trade had deepened the Great Depression. The pair, born of the same conference, were given different tasks, and the distinction between them still confuses many who lump them together.

The first was designed as a monetary firefighter. Its job is to watch over the stability of the world's currencies and to lend, usually for short periods, to countries whose payments to the outside world have fallen dangerously out of balance. A nation that cannot pay for its imports or service its foreign debts can turn to the fund for emergency credit, but the money almost always comes with conditions: promises to cut deficits, curb inflation, or reform an economy in ways the lender judges necessary.

The second institution took the longer view. Rather than putting out fires, it lends for years or decades to finance the slow work of development, roads and dams, power grids and schools, first in a war-ravaged Europe and later across the poorer parts of the globe. Over time its focus shifted from rebuilding rich countries to reducing poverty in the developing world, and it grew into a group of related bodies channelling money and advice to governments and, increasingly, private projects.

Both are headquartered in the same American capital, and both weight a country's votes roughly by the money it contributes, which means the wealthiest nations, and one in particular, hold outsized influence. Critics on the left accuse them of forcing harsh austerity on desperate borrowers, while critics on the right complain that their loans prop up bad governments. Defenders answer that no better mechanism exists to move capital to where it is scarce, and that a flawed lender of last resort is better than none. Whatever the verdict, the twins born in New Hampshire remain, eighty years on, among the most powerful and most argued-about bodies in the world.

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

- (A) The two institutions were created to promote the beggar-thy-neighbour trade of the 1930s.
- (B) Two institutions born at a 1944 conference, one a short-term monetary lender and one a long-term development lender, remain powerful but much criticised.
- (C) The passage is chiefly a history of the Great Depression.
- (D) The two bodies do exactly the same job and cannot be told apart.

Q8. The two institutions designed at the 1944 conference in New Hampshire,



described in the passage, are the:

- (A) United Nations and the World Health Organization.
- (B) European Union and the European Central Bank.
- (C) World Trade Organization and the G20.
- (D) International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Q9. According to the passage, the “monetary firefighter” lends chiefly to:

- (A) countries whose payments to the outside world have fallen dangerously out of balance, usually for short periods.
- (B) private companies building factories over several decades.
- (C) individual citizens seeking home loans.
- (D) charities running schools in rich countries.

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

- (A) generous and unconditional giving.
- (B) rapid growth in public spending.
- (C) strict economic measures such as cutting deficits and spending.
- (D) a festival of national celebration.

Q11. The author’s overall stance toward the two institutions is best described as:

- (A) certain that they should be abolished at once.
- (B) balanced, presenting sharp criticism alongside a defence that no better mechanism exists.
- (C) convinced they are flawless and beyond criticism.
- (D) indifferent, taking no interest in the debate.

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.



There is no Nobel Prize for mathematics, a gap that has spawned many colourful legends and one very real substitute. Every four years, at a great gathering of mathematicians from around the world, a small number of medals are handed to the discipline's brightest minds, and to win one is to be marked, for the rest of one's career, as among the finest of a generation. The award carries a modest cash sum, far less than its celebrated cousins in Stockholm, yet its prestige within the field is unrivalled.

What sets this honour apart is a rule found on almost no other major prize: the recipient must be young. By long tradition the medal goes only to those who have not yet passed the age of forty, a cut-off meant to reward achievement early and, in the founder's words, to encourage the further work that a bright career might still produce. The effect is double-edged. It has crowned some of the most dazzling talents of each era, but it has also denied the honour to mathematicians whose greatest proofs came, as they sometimes do, only in middle age.

Because it is given just once every four years, and to at most a handful of people at a time, the medal is rarer than an annual prize would be, and the wait between ceremonies lends each announcement a heightened drama. The four-year rhythm ties it to the same congress that has, since the early twentieth century, served as the discipline's global town meeting, a place where new fields are named and old problems declared solved.

The age limit has grown controversial. Admirers say it keeps the prize a spur to youth rather than a crown for lifetime service, of which mathematics has other honours enough. Detractors reply that it turns the fortieth birthday into an arbitrary cliff and overlooks the slow, late-flowering genius that the subject also rewards. Either way, the medal endures as the field's most coveted mark of distinction, a reminder that in mathematics, as the old saying half-jokingly holds, the great leaps are often made by the young.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the exact cash value of every mathematics prize in the world.
- (B) the personal biography of the medal's founder.
- (C) a demand that the medal be scrapped as useless.
- (D) the prestige of mathematics' highest honour and the debate over its unusual age limit.

Q13. The award described in the passage, given every four years to outstanding young mathematicians and often called the "Nobel of mathematics", is the:

- (A) Fields Medal.



- (B) Turing Award.
- (C) Grammy Award.
- (D) Booker Prize.

Q14. According to the passage, to be eligible for the medal a mathematician must:

- (A) have worked mainly in physics rather than mathematics.
- (B) already have won a Nobel Prize.
- (C) not yet have passed the age of forty.
- (D) be older than sixty.

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

- (A) widely ignored and unwanted.
- (B) eagerly desired and sought after.
- (C) easily and cheaply obtained.
- (D) secret and unknown to the public.

Q16. It can be inferred from the passage that a brilliant mathematician who proves a great theorem at the age of fifty would:

- (A) automatically receive the medal the following year.
- (B) be given two medals instead of one.
- (C) have the age limit waived without any debate.
- (D) be ineligible for the medal because of its age cut-off.

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.

A few weeks after the Olympic flame is extinguished and the world’s cameras begin to pack up, the same stadiums fill again for a second, quieter festival that many now regard as no less remarkable than the first. Held in the same host city, using the same arenas, it gathers thousands of athletes with disabilities from across the globe to compete at



the very limit of human effort. Once treated as an afterthought, this second games has grown into one of the largest sporting events on earth.

Its roots lie in rehabilitation rather than spectacle. In the years after the Second World War, a doctor treating soldiers with spinal injuries at an English hospital found that sport did more for their recovery than any medicine, and organised a small archery contest to coincide with the Olympics of the day. From that modest beginning grew a movement that now stages competition in dozens of sports, from athletics and swimming to wheelchair basketball and seated volleyball.

Because the athletes' impairments differ so widely, fair competition depends on a careful system of classification, grouping competitors so that a race is decided by training and talent rather than by the degree of disability. Getting this right is difficult and sometimes disputed, but without it the contests would mean little. The reward, when it works, is sport of astonishing quality: sprinters on carbon-fibre blades, swimmers who start without the use of their legs, and archers of pinpoint accuracy.

The games have changed how societies see disability. Where once a person in a wheelchair might have been pitied or hidden away, the sight of a champion breaking records has helped shift the public image from limitation to possibility. Host cities report that accessible ramps, lifts, and transport built for the event outlast it, quietly improving daily life for residents long after the athletes have gone home. Broadcasters that once ignored the event now carry it to hundreds of millions of viewers, and sponsors who once stayed away compete to attach their names to it. For all the medals, the movement's founders insisted, the deepest victory was always the change in how the watching world thinks.

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

- (A) A games for athletes with disabilities, born from rehabilitation, has grown into a major event that reshapes how societies view disability.
- (B) The event is a minor afterthought that few people watch or value.
- (C) The passage is mainly a history of the Second World War.
- (D) Classification systems have made fair competition impossible.

Q18. According to the passage, this second games is held:

- (A) several years before the Olympic Games, in a different country.
- (B) at the same time as the Olympic Games, in a rival city.
- (C) in the same host city, a few weeks after the Olympic Games.
- (D) only in the country where the movement was founded.



- Q19.** As used in the passage, the word “classification” refers to:
- (A) keeping the results of the games secret.
 - (B) grouping competitors by impairment so that talent and training, not the degree of disability, decide a contest.
 - (C) ranking host cities by their wealth.
 - (D) dividing spectators into different seating areas.
- Q20.** It can be inferred that the accessible ramps, lifts, and transport built for the games are valuable because they:
- (A) are removed immediately after the closing ceremony.
 - (B) benefit only the visiting athletes and no one else.
 - (C) make the city harder to move around in.
 - (D) continue to improve daily life for residents long after the event ends.

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.

Long before the walls of galleries claimed them, India’s folk paintings lived on the mud walls of village homes, on scrolls unrolled by wandering singers, and on the floors swept clean for a festival. Made by ordinary people, most often women, for ritual and celebration rather than for sale, these traditions carried the myths and daily life of a region in a visual language that needed no captions. Only in recent decades have they travelled from the courtyard to the collector, and the journey has both rescued and unsettled them.

Among the best known is a style from the Mithila region of Bihar, once painted only on freshly plastered walls to mark a wedding or a birth, its figures of gods and brides bordered by dense patterns that leave almost no space empty. When drought struck the region, officials encouraged the women to paint on paper for sale, and what had been a household rite became, almost overnight, an art with buyers in distant cities. Further west, in the hills of Maharashtra, a tribal tradition covers earthen walls with tiny white figures, stick-like people and animals massed into scenes of hunting, dancing, and farming, painted in rice paste against a reddish ground.

From the eastern coast comes another lineage entirely, painted not on walls but on treated cloth, its glowing panels telling the stories of temple deities in bold outline and jewel-bright colour. Carried by picture-showmen who unrolled them scene by scene



while chanting the tale, these scrolls were both scripture and theatre for audiences who could not read. Each of these traditions belongs to a particular place and community, yet all share a flat, patterned world in which storytelling matters more than the illusion of depth.

The move to the market has been a mixed blessing. It has given rural artists, many of them women, a rare source of independent income and a new pride in an inherited skill. But it has also tempted some to simplify or repeat what sells, and to lose the ritual meaning that once gave each image its purpose. The challenge, as with living crafts everywhere, is to let a tradition earn its keep without hollowing out the very thing that made it worth preserving.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) Indian folk paintings have always been made mainly for sale in city galleries.
- (B) only men have ever practised these painting traditions.
- (C) India's folk painting traditions, once made for ritual, have moved to the market, a shift that both sustains and threatens them.
- (D) the illusion of depth is the chief aim of every folk painting.

Q22. The painting tradition from the Mithila region described in the passage, marked by dense borders and figures of gods and brides, belongs to the Indian state of:

- (A) Bihar.
- (B) Kerala.
- (C) Punjab.
- (D) Gujarat.

Q23. According to the passage, the tribal tradition of Maharashtra paints its tiny white figures using:

- (A) glowing colours on treated cloth scrolls.
- (B) rice paste against a reddish earthen ground.
- (C) oil paint on stretched canvas.



(D) coloured powder poured onto a swept floor.

Q24. As used in the passage, the phrase “a mixed blessing” most nearly means:

- (A) a purely disastrous event with no upside.
- (B) a religious ceremony performed at a wedding.
- (C) an entirely good outcome with no drawback.
- (D) something with both benefits and drawbacks.

Q25. It can be inferred from the passage that the “picture-showmen” who unrolled the cloth scrolls served mainly to:

- (A) tell sacred stories to audiences who could not read, using the paintings as illustration.
- (B) sell the scrolls to foreign collectors in distant cities.
- (C) teach villagers how to plaster their walls.
- (D) guard temple deities against thieves.

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.

Few sources of energy stir as fierce an argument as the one that draws its power from the heart of the atom. In a nuclear reactor, the nuclei of heavy atoms such as uranium are split apart in a controlled chain reaction, a process that releases a staggering amount of heat from a tiny amount of fuel. That heat boils water into steam, the steam spins a turbine, and the turbine drives a generator, the same final steps used in a coal plant, but without the smokestack pouring carbon into the sky.

It is that last point which has thrust the technology back into favour. As governments scramble to cut the greenhouse gases warming the planet, they are rediscovering a source that, once built, produces electricity around the clock with almost no carbon at all. Unlike wind and sunlight, which come and go with the weather, a reactor can run steadily for months, providing the reliable baseload that a modern grid still needs. To many engineers, a low-carbon future without it looks needlessly hard.

Yet the objections are not easily waved away. The fuel, once spent, remains dangerously radioactive for thousands of years, and no country has fully solved the puzzle of where to store it safely for so long. Reactors are enormously expensive and slow to build, often running years late and far over budget. And though modern designs are remarkably safe,



the memory of a handful of catastrophic accidents still shadows the industry, feeding a public fear that no statistic easily dispels.

The debate, then, turns on a hard comparison of risks. On one side stands the certain, creeping danger of a warming climate driven by fossil fuels; on the other, the rare but frightening possibility of an accident and the stubborn problem of waste. Newer approaches, from smaller factory-built reactors to research into fusion, the process that powers the sun, promise to shift the balance, though none is yet ready to do so at scale. What is clear is that any honest plan to power a crowded, warming world without wrecking its climate must at least weigh the atom, and decide, with open eyes, what part it should play.

- Q26.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Nuclear power produces large amounts of carbon dioxide from its smokestacks.
 - (B) Nuclear energy offers reliable low-carbon electricity but carries real problems of waste, cost, and safety, so its role must be weighed carefully.
 - (C) Wind and solar power can already replace every other source with no difficulty.
 - (D) Reactors are cheap and quick to build compared with any alternative.
- Q27.** The process at the heart of a nuclear reactor, in which the nuclei of heavy atoms such as uranium are split apart, is called:
- (A) combustion.
 - (B) evaporation.
 - (C) nuclear fission.
 - (D) photosynthesis.
- Q28.** According to the passage, the heat released in a reactor is used to generate electricity by:
- (A) boiling water into steam that spins a turbine driving a generator.
 - (B) burning coal in a smokestack.



- (C) cooling the fuel with liquid nitrogen.
- (D) capturing sunlight on large panels.

Q29. As used in the passage, the word “baseload” refers to:

- (A) the heaviest weight a reactor can physically carry.
- (B) the radioactive waste left after fuel is spent.
- (C) a sudden, brief surge of electricity during a storm.
- (D) the steady, continuous supply of electricity a grid can rely on at all times.

Q30. It can be inferred that the author regards the choice about nuclear power as:

- (A) obvious and free of any difficult trade-offs.
- (B) a hard weighing of the risks of climate change against those of accidents and waste.
- (C) already settled firmly against ever using the atom.
- (D) unimportant to the future of the planet’s climate.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: The central idea is the single claim the whole passage supports, covering both the reform and its limits.

Passage support: The passage says a 2005 statute “turned the old assumption on its head”, so that information “was now presumed to belong to the public”, and it then lists the everyday uses and the built-in limits. Option C captures the reversal of secrecy, the shift of power to citizens, and the acknowledged limits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage lists exemptions and delays, so secrecy has not “completely” ended.
- Option B: National security is mentioned only as one exemption, not the main subject.
- Option D: The passage stresses that the “everyday” cases, not just grand ones, make the law powerful.

Final Answer: A 2005 law reversing secrecy and empowering citizens, despite limits ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes a 2005 statute that presumes state-held information belongs to the public and lets any citizen ask a public authority for records.

Reasoning: That statute is the Right to Information Act, 2005, passed by the Indian Parliament, which created Public Information Officers and Information Commissions exactly as the passage describes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Official Secrets Act, 1923 is the colonial-era secrecy law the new statute worked against, not the statute itself.
- Option C: The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 targets bribery and misconduct, not the right to information.



- Option D: The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 concerns consumer disputes, not access to government records.

Final Answer: The Right to Information Act, 2005 ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated time limit for a reply.

Passage support: The law “obliges that authority to reply within a fixed period, usually thirty days.” So the normal deadline is about thirty days.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Twenty-four hours” is far shorter than the period stated.
- Option C: “One full year” contradicts the thirty-day figure.
- Option D: “Five years” is nowhere supported by the passage.

Final Answer: About thirty days ⇒

Answer: (B) [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 law lets people “see the paper trail behind a decision”, i.e. the documented record of the steps by which a decision was reached.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Waste paper to be recycled” misreads a fixed idiom literally.
- Option B: “A path through a forest” confuses “trail” with a physical track.
- Option C: “A printed newspaper” has nothing to do with a decision’s records.

Final Answer: The documented record of steps behind a decision ⇒

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Locate what happens after a refusal or delay.

Passage support: “If the reply is refused or delayed, the applicant can climb a ladder of appeals, ending before an independent commission with the power to impose penalties on officials.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage describes an appeals process, so the refusal is not final.
- Option C: The applicant is not fined for asking; officials may instead be penalised.
- Option D: The appeal rises above the original officer to an independent commission.

Final Answer: Appeal up to an independent commission that can penalise officials

⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author praises the law for shifting power to citizens and making officials careful, yet devotes a paragraph to its limits, its exemptions, delays, and intimidation of users. That is broad support with acknowledged limitations.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wholly hostile” ignores the clear praise.
- Option B: “Uncritically enthusiastic” ignores the paragraph on limits.
- Option D: The engaged, argued tone is far from indifferent.

Final Answer: Broadly supportive while acknowledging real limitations ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage describes two bodies born at the 1944 conference, one a short-term monetary lender and one a long-term development lender, both powerful and heavily criticised. Option B holds all of this together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The bodies were meant to prevent, not promote, beggar-thy-neighbour trade.
- Option C: The Great Depression is only the background, not the subject.
- Option D: The passage stresses the two do different jobs and can be told apart.

Final Answer: Two 1944 institutions, short-term and long-term lenders, powerful but criticised ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage points to two bodies designed at a 1944 conference in the mountains of New Hampshire, one lending short-term to stabilise currencies and one lending long-term for development.

Reasoning: These are the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, both founded at the 1944 Bretton Woods conference in New Hampshire and headquartered in Washington, D.C., exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The United Nations and WHO were not the lending twins of Bretton Woods.
- Option B: The European Union and its central bank are regional and far more recent.
- Option C: The WTO and the G20 are a trade body and an economic forum, not the 1944 lenders.

Final Answer: The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read whom the “monetary firefighter” lends to.

Passage support: It lends “usually for short periods, to countries whose payments to the outside world have fallen dangerously out of balance,” offering emergency credit to a nation that cannot pay for imports or service foreign debts.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Lending to private companies over decades describes the development lender, not this one.
- Option C: It lends to countries, not to individuals seeking home loans.
- Option D: It is not a charity funding schools in rich countries.

Final Answer: Countries with badly unbalanced external payments, for short periods ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to the critics’ complaint.

Passage support: Critics accuse the bodies of “forcing harsh austerity on desperate borrowers,” and the conditions listed are “promises to cut deficits, curb inflation,” i.e. strict economic measures.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Generous, unconditional giving” is the opposite of austerity.
- Option B: “Rapid growth in spending” contradicts the idea of cutting deficits.
- Option D: “A festival of celebration” has nothing to do with the word.

Final Answer: Strict economic measures such as cutting deficits and spending ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author reports sharp attacks from both left and right, then gives the defenders’ reply that “no better mechanism exists” and that “a flawed lender of last resort is better than none.” That is a balanced presentation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author never calls for abolition; the defence is voiced.
- Option C: The passage records real criticism, so it does not treat the bodies as flawless.
- Option D: The detailed argument shows engagement, not indifference.

Final Answer: Balanced, weighing criticism against a defence that nothing better exists ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage stresses that the medal’s “prestige within the field is unrivalled” and then dwells on its unusual age limit and the controversy that limit stirs. So it pairs prestige with the age-limit debate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cash value is mentioned only to say prestige exceeds it.
- Option B: The founder’s biography is not the focus.
- Option C: The passage says the medal “endures,” never demanding it be scrapped.

Final Answer: The honour’s prestige and the debate over its age limit ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes a prize awarded “every four years” to outstanding mathematicians “under the age of forty,” standing in for a non-existent Nobel in mathematics.

Reasoning: That award is the Fields Medal, presented every four years at the International Congress of Mathematicians to mathematicians under forty, and popularly called the “Nobel of mathematics.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The Turing Award is computing’s top honour, with no four-yearly or age rule.
- Option C: The Grammy Award is for music, not mathematics.
- Option D: The Booker Prize is for fiction.

Final Answer: The Fields Medal ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the stated eligibility rule.

Passage support: “By long tradition the medal goes only to those who have not yet passed the age of forty.” So a recipient must be under forty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The medal is for mathematics, not for work mainly in physics.
- Option B: A prior Nobel Prize is never required.
- Option D: Being “older than sixty” contradicts the under-forty rule.

Final Answer: The mathematician must not yet have passed the age of forty ⇒

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: The medal is called the field's "most coveted mark of distinction."

Reasoning: Given the surrounding praise of its unrivalled prestige, "coveted" means eagerly desired and sought after.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Ignored and unwanted" is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option C: "Easily and cheaply obtained" contradicts the medal's rarity.
- Option D: "Secret and unknown" clashes with its celebrated status.

Final Answer: Eagerly desired and sought after ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Apply the age rule to a specific case.

Passage support: The medal "goes only to those who have not yet passed the age of forty," and it "has also denied the honour to mathematicians whose greatest proofs came . . . only in middle age." A proof at fifty therefore falls outside the age cut-off.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: There is no automatic award; the age limit blocks it.
- Option B: Two medals for one person is never suggested.
- Option C: The passage says the limit is enforced and controversial, not waived without debate.

Final Answer: Ineligible because the work came after the age cut-off ⇒ **D**

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage traces the games from its rehabilitation roots to a major event that has “changed how societies see disability,” shifting the public image “from limitation to possibility.” Option A holds these threads together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says the games is now “one of the largest sporting events on earth,” not a minor afterthought.
- Option C: The Second World War is only background to the movement’s origin.
- Option D: Classification is presented as what makes fair competition possible, not impossible.

Final Answer: A games born of rehabilitation that reshapes views of disability ⇒

A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Detail / static GK: Read when and where the second games is held.

Passage support: “A few weeks after the Olympic flame is extinguished . . . the same stadiums fill again,” and the event is “held in the same host city, using the same arenas.” This matches the well-known practice of staging the Paralympic Games in the Olympic host city soon after the Olympics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It comes after, not several years before, the Olympics, and in the same city.
- Option B: It follows the Olympics rather than running at the same time in a rival city.
- Option D: It moves with the Olympic host city, not only to the founding country.

Final Answer: In the same host city, a few weeks after the Olympic Games ⇒ **C**

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Word in context: Read the sentence defining “classification.”

Passage support: Because impairments “differ so widely, fair competition depends on a careful system of classification, grouping competitors so that a race is decided by training and talent rather than by the degree of disability.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Classification is about grouping athletes, not hiding results.
- Option C: It concerns competitors, not the ranking of host cities.
- Option D: It sorts athletes, not spectators into seats.

Final Answer: Grouping competitors so talent and training, not disability, decide a contest ⇒ B

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read why the accessibility works are said to matter.

Passage support: Ramps, lifts, and transport “built for the event outlast it, quietly improving daily life for residents long after the athletes have gone home.” So their value is the lasting benefit to ordinary residents.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: They “outlast” the games rather than being removed at once.
- Option B: The passage says residents, not only athletes, benefit.
- Option C: Accessibility makes the city easier, not harder, to move around.

Final Answer: They keep improving residents’ daily life long after the event ⇒ D

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option covering both the tradition and its move to the market.

Passage support: The paintings were once made “for ritual and celebration rather than for sale” but have “travelled from the courtyard to the collector,” a shift the last paragraph calls “a mixed blessing” that both sustains and threatens them.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says they were made for ritual, not always for sale.
- Option B: It stresses these arts were made “most often by women.”
- Option D: The traditions favour a “flat, patterned world,” not the illusion of depth.

Final Answer: Ritual folk arts moving to the market, a shift that sustains and threatens them ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names “a style from the Mithila region,” painted on plastered walls for weddings and births, with dense borders around figures of gods and brides.

Reasoning: This is the Madhubani (Mithila) painting tradition, and the Mithila region lies in the Indian state of Bihar, as the passage itself states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Kerala is on the south-western coast, not the Mithila region.
- Option C: Punjab is in the north-west and is not the home of this tradition.
- Option D: Gujarat is in the west; the passage locates Mithila in Bihar.

Final Answer: Bihar ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read how the Maharashtra tribal tradition is painted.

Passage support: In the hills of Maharashtra a tradition covers earthen walls with “tiny white figures . . . painted in rice paste against a reddish ground.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Glowing colour on treated cloth describes the eastern scroll tradition, not this one.
- Option C: Oil paint on canvas is a Western studio technique, not the wall painting described.
- Option D: Coloured powder on a swept floor is a different folk practice, not this style.

Final Answer: Rice paste against a reddish earthen ground ⇒ **B**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the sentence that unpacks the phrase.

Passage support: “The move to the market has been a mixed blessing.” It then names a benefit (independent income) and a cost (losing ritual meaning), so the phrase means something with both good and bad sides.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Purely disastrous” ignores the stated benefits.
- Option B: A “religious ceremony” takes the word “blessing” too literally.
- Option C: “Entirely good” ignores the stated drawbacks.

Final Answer: Something with both benefits and drawbacks ⇒ **D**

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read what the picture-showmen did with the scrolls.

Passage support: They “unrolled them scene by scene while chanting the tale,” and the scrolls “were both scripture and theatre for audiences who could not read.” So they narrated sacred stories, using the paintings as illustration for non-reading audiences.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Selling to foreign collectors is the later “move to the market,” not their original role.
- Option C: They performed stories, not lessons in wall-plastering.
- Option D: They told temple stories rather than guarding deities.

Final Answer: They narrated sacred stories to non-reading audiences using the paintings ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage presents nuclear power as reliable, low-carbon “baseload” that has returned to favour, then weighs the “objections” of long-lived waste, high cost, and rare catastrophic accidents, urging an honest weighing of risks.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says a reactor works “without the smokestack pouring carbon,” the opposite of A.
- Option C: It notes wind and sunlight “come and go with the weather,” so they cannot replace all sources with no difficulty.
- Option D: Reactors are called “enormously expensive and slow to build,” not cheap and quick.

Final Answer: Reliable low-carbon power with real waste, cost, and safety concerns to weigh ⇒

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage says that in a reactor “the nuclei of heavy atoms such as uranium are split apart in a controlled chain reaction.”

Reasoning: The splitting of heavy nuclei such as uranium to release energy is called nuclear fission, the process on which today’s reactors run.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Combustion is the burning of fuel with oxygen, not the splitting of nuclei.
- Option B: Evaporation is a change of a liquid to vapour, unrelated to the atom.
- Option D: Photosynthesis is how plants make food from sunlight, not a reactor process.

Final Answer: Nuclear fission ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Trace how the reactor’s heat becomes electricity.

Passage support: “That heat boils water into steam, the steam spins a turbine, and the turbine drives a generator,” the same final steps as a coal plant but without the smokestack.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage stresses there is no smokestack burning coal.
- Option C: Cooling with liquid nitrogen is not the described mechanism.
- Option D: Capturing sunlight on panels is solar power, not a reactor.

Final Answer: Heat boils water to steam that spins a turbine driving a generator ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read the sentence framing “baseload.”

Passage support: Unlike wind and sunlight, “a reactor can run steadily for months, providing the reliable baseload that a modern grid still needs.” So baseload is the steady, continuous supply the grid can always count on.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It is not a physical weight the reactor carries.
- Option B: Radioactive waste is a separate idea discussed later.
- Option C: A brief storm surge is the opposite of a steady, continuous supply.

Final Answer: The steady, continuous supply a grid can rely on at all times ⇒ D

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read how the author frames the final choice.

Passage support: “The debate . . . turns on a hard comparison of risks,” the “creeping danger of a warming climate” set against “the rare but frightening possibility of an accident and the stubborn problem of waste,” to be decided “with open eyes.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author calls it a “hard comparison,” not an obvious, trade-off-free choice.
- Option C: The passage says any honest plan “must at least weigh the atom,” not reject it outright.
- Option D: The choice is tied directly to the planet’s climate, so it is far from unimportant.

Final Answer: A hard weighing of climate risk against accident and waste risk ⇒

B

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



Answer Key

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

