

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 8

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 most of independent India's history, real power over roads, schools, and drinking water sat in distant state capitals, far from the villages whose lives it shaped. That began to change in 1992, when Parliament passed a constitutional amendment that gave elected village councils a settled place in the country's democratic structure. Before then, such councils existed in many states, but they could be created or dissolved at a government's whim, and elections to them were often postponed for years. The amendment made regular elections mandatory and lifted local self-government from a matter of state generosity to a constitutional right.

The system it laid down has three tiers, rising from the village through an intermediate



block level to the district. At the base sits the gram panchayat, the elected council of a village or a cluster of villages, and behind it the gram sabha, the general assembly of every adult voter in the area. The gram sabha is meant to be the true engine of the design, a standing meeting where ordinary residents can question their council, approve its plans, and demand an account of how money was spent. In theory, no scheme should proceed without its consent.

Two features gave the reform its democratic bite. Seats and chairperson posts were reserved for women and for historically disadvantaged communities, bringing millions of first-time representatives into public life. And an independent commission was to be set up in each state to decide, at fixed intervals, how funds should be shared between the state and its local bodies, so that councils would not depend entirely on grants handed down from above.

Yet the promise has only partly been met. Many councils remain starved of money and staff, and important powers listed for transfer to them are still exercised by state departments. Powerful local figures sometimes capture the councils, and a reserved chair is now and then occupied in name only while a male relative wields the real authority. Critics say the reform gave villages a form of self-rule without the resources to make it count.

Even so, few would return to the old order. A structure now exists through which a landless labourer can, in principle, stand for office and hold power to account. The task that remains is to breathe full life into it.

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

- (A) India's village councils now control all state finances without any oversight.
- (B) Panchayati Raj was a failure that should be abolished and replaced by state departments.
- (C) A 1992 amendment gave elected village councils a constitutional footing and democratic reforms, though they remain under-resourced and incompletely empowered.
- (D) The only purpose of the reform was to reserve seats for women.

Q2. The constitutional amendment of 1992 described in the passage, which gave village councils a settled constitutional place, is commonly known as the:

- (A) 42nd Constitutional Amendment.



- (B) 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
- (C) 44th Constitutional Amendment.
- (D) 86th Constitutional Amendment.

Q3. According to the passage, the gram sabha refers to:

- (A) the general assembly of every adult voter in a village or area.
- (B) the elected council of a single district.
- (C) the independent commission that shares funds between the state and local bodies.
- (D) the intermediate block-level tier of the system.

Q4. As used in the passage, the word “capture” (“Powerful local figures sometimes capture the councils”) most nearly means:

- (A) photograph for a permanent record.
- (B) win over by gentle persuasion.
- (C) release from every form of control.
- (D) seize and dominate for their own ends.

Q5. Which of the following is described in the passage as one of the two features that gave the reform its democratic force?

- (A) The abolition of all state governments.
- (B) A ban on holding regular elections.
- (C) The reservation of seats and chairperson posts for women and disadvantaged communities.
- (D) The transfer of foreign policy to village councils.

Q6. The author’s attitude toward the Panchayati Raj reform is best described as:

- (A) broadly appreciative of its democratic gains while recognising that it remains incompletely realised.



- (B) wholly dismissive, seeing no value in it at all.
- (C) uncritically triumphant, ignoring every shortcoming.
- (D) completely indifferent to its outcome.

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.

On the map of world affairs, Southeast Asia is often overshadowed by its giant neighbours to the north and west. Yet the ten countries strung along the region's peninsulas and islands have, over half a century, built one of the more durable clubs in international politics. Founded in 1967 by five states worried about instability and the spread of conflict during the Cold War, the grouping has since grown to take in the whole of the region, so that nations once divided by war and ideology now sit around a single table. Its founding purpose was modest but shrewd: not to merge into a bloc with a common government, but to keep talking. The members agreed to respect one another's borders, to settle disputes without force, and above all not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. That last principle, prized by governments of very different stripes, has held the group together, though critics say it also lets the association look away when a member abuses its own people.

Over time the club has widened its work. It has knitted the region's economies closer through lower tariffs and freer trade, drawing in investment and turning Southeast Asia into a workshop for the world. It has also placed itself at the centre of a wider web of summits, persuading the larger powers of Asia and the Pacific to meet under its roof rather than deal with each state alone. In a neighbourhood crowded with rivalries, the smaller nations found that acting together gave them a louder voice.

The method has a name its diplomats wear with pride: quiet consensus, moving only at the pace of the most reluctant member, and never forcing a vote. Admirers call it patient and face-saving, a way to keep proud governments in the room. Detractors call it a recipe for paralysis, producing warm statements and little action when hard choices arrive.

The coming years will test the balance. Great-power rivalry now runs straight through the region's seas, and the members are pulled in different directions by trade and security. Whether a group built on not choosing sides can go on avoiding that choice is the question its next generation of leaders must answer.

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

- (A) Southeast Asia's countries have merged into a single government led by one capital.



- (B) The regional grouping has failed and is about to dissolve.
- (C) The passage is mainly a military history of the Cold War in Asia.
- (D) A grouping of Southeast Asian states has built durable cooperation through consensus and non-interference, though that method now faces new tests.

Q8. The regional grouping of ten Southeast Asian countries described in the passage is:

- (A) the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
- (B) the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- (C) the European Union (EU).
- (D) the African Union (AU).

Q9. According to the passage, a central founding principle of the grouping is that members should:

- (A) not interfere in one another's internal affairs and settle disputes without force.
- (B) adopt a single common government and currency at once.
- (C) impose binding majority votes on every reluctant member.
- (D) close their economies to trade and foreign investment.

Q10. As used in the passage, the word "durable" ("one of the more durable clubs") most nearly means:

- (A) newly created and untested.
- (B) secret and closed to outsiders.
- (C) long-lasting and able to endure.
- (D) expensive to maintain.

Q11. The author's treatment of the grouping's consensus method is best described as:



- (A) entirely mocking, dismissing it as worthless.
- (B) uncritically admiring, denying it any fault.
- (C) indifferent, offering no assessment at all.
- (D) balanced, noting both its face-saving value and its risk of paralysis.

Passage III

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

Each year, in a ceremony held in the capital of the Philippines, a handful of Asians are honoured for work that rarely makes headlines: a doctor who treats the poor for nothing, a campaigner who exposes corruption, a teacher who reaches children no school will take. The award that recognises them was created in the late 1950s in memory of a Philippine president who had died in a plane crash, a man remembered for his simplicity and his closeness to ordinary people. It was meant to celebrate exactly the qualities he was thought to embody: integrity in public service and courage in serving society.

Often described as the region's equivalent of a more famous Western prize, the honour is given to individuals and organisations across Asia, without regard to race, creed, or nationality. Over the decades its roll of recipients has come to read like a quiet history of the continent's conscience: rural reformers, investigative journalists, defenders of the forest and the poor, and leaders of movements that governments would rather have ignored. Several of its winners were little known when the prize found them and became figures of national importance afterwards.

India has featured strongly on that list. Social workers, campaigners for the right to information, and pioneers of community health have all been recognised, and the award has often shone a light on Indian experiments in grassroots change that later spread across the country. To be chosen is to be told that patient work at the margins, far from power, has been seen and valued.

What sets the honour apart is its refusal to reward fame for its own sake. The committee tends to look past celebrities and politicians toward those who serve without expecting notice, and it prizes results over rhetoric. A nurse who builds a clinic in a forgotten district may be chosen over a minister with a grander title.

Not everyone is comfortable with the model. Some argue that a single prize, however well meant, can distort the movements it touches, drawing attention and money to one figure while the collective effort behind them goes unrecognised. Yet for many across Asia the annual announcement remains a rare moment when the unglamorous work of service is lifted, briefly, into the light.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:



- (A) an Asian award that honours quiet, effective public service across the continent, though some question the model of a single prize.
- (B) an award given only to famous politicians and celebrities.
- (C) a detailed account of a plane crash in the Philippines.
- (D) the claim that India has never received the award.

Q13. The award described in the passage is named in memory of a former President of the Philippines. That president was:

- (A) José Rizal.
- (B) Ferdinand Marcos.
- (C) Ramon Magsaysay.
- (D) Corazon Aquino.

Q14. According to the passage, the award is given:

- (A) only to citizens of the Philippines.
- (B) to individuals and organisations across Asia, without regard to race, creed, or nationality.
- (C) exclusively to serving government ministers.
- (D) solely to scientists working in laboratories.

Q15. As used in the passage, the word “distort” (“a single prize . . . can distort the movements it touches”) most nearly means:

- (A) to fund generously.
- (B) to translate faithfully.
- (C) to celebrate widely.
- (D) to twist or warp out of its true shape.

Q16. It can be inferred that the committee behind the award chiefly values:

- (A) quiet, results-driven service over fame and rhetoric.
- (B) wealth and social prominence above all else.



- (C) loud publicity campaigns run by celebrities.
- (D) the length and grandeur of a candidate's official title.

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.

For a game with no ball, no field, and no physical contact, chess commands a following that spans the globe and reaches back centuries. At its summit sits a single contest: the match for the world championship, in which the reigning champion defends the title against a challenger who has fought through a gruelling series of qualifying events. To hold that title is to be recognised, at least by acclaim, as the finest player alive, and the great champions are remembered long after their games are done.

The sport is governed by an international federation, founded in the 1920s, which sets the rules, runs the qualifying cycle, and awards the titles by which players are ranked. The most coveted of these is the rank of grandmaster, earned by strong results against strong opposition and held for life once gained. A century ago such titles barely existed; today thousands of players hold them, and the age at which the youngest prodigies reach the mark keeps falling.

Two changes have transformed the modern game. The first is the computer. Programs that once played clumsily now surpass any human, and players prepare for matches by studying the moves these machines recommend, memorising long sequences worked out in silicon. The second is the internet, which has torn down the old barriers of geography and cost. A talented child in a small town can now practise against opponents worldwide and study the games of the masters without leaving home.

That openness has spread the game far beyond its old strongholds. Nations that once produced few competitors of note now send players to the top tables, and the balance of chess power has shifted markedly in a single generation. India in particular has produced a wave of young talent, and its players have begun to challenge for the highest honours. For all the machines and the rankings, the appeal at the board remains stubbornly human. Two minds meet across sixty-four squares, and for a few hours nothing exists but the position in front of them. The clock ticks, a plan takes shape, and a single careless move can undo hours of careful work, just as it always could.

- Q17.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Chess has been ruined by computers and no longer interests anyone.
 - (B) Chess remains a deeply human contest at its summit, even as computers, the internet, and new nations reshape the modern game.
 - (C) Only two countries have ever produced strong chess players.



(D) The world championship no longer exists.

Q18. The international federation described in the passage that governs world chess and awards its titles is:

(A) FIDE, the International Chess Federation.

(B) FIFA, the world football body.

(C) the International Cricket Council (ICC).

(D) the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Q19. According to the passage, the rank of grandmaster is:

(A) awarded automatically to every player at birth.

(B) held only for a single tournament and then lost.

(C) earned by strong results against strong opposition and held for life once gained.

(D) given only to computer programs, never to humans.

Q20. As used in the passage, the word “gruelling” (“a gruelling series of qualifying events”) most nearly means:

(A) brief and effortless.

(B) cheerful and relaxing.

(C) secret and hidden from view.

(D) extremely demanding and exhausting.

Passage V

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

India does not have a single national language, and to many outsiders that seems a strange gap in so old a civilisation. In truth the country holds many literatures, each with its own centuries of poetry and story, and the state has chosen to honour that plurality rather than force a single tongue upon it. A schedule to the Constitution lists a set of languages given special recognition, a roster that began with fourteen and has since grown as communities pressed their claims. Inclusion on that list carries prestige,



a place in official examinations, and support for the language's development.

The literatures behind these languages are astonishingly old. Verses composed two thousand years ago in the south are still recited today, and devotional poetry from the medieval centuries, sung in the languages of ordinary people rather than the language of priests, helped carry ideas of equality and love across the subcontinent. Each tradition has its own epics, its saints, and its modern novelists who have won readers far beyond their region.

To mark the very oldest of these traditions, the government created a further honour, declaring a small number of tongues to be classical languages. To qualify, a language must show a literature of great antiquity and originality, a body of work that later generations treat as a heritage rather than a mere ancestor of today's speech. The tag brings funding for study and a certain pride, though scholars sometimes grumble that the criteria are stretched for reasons that owe more to politics than to philology.

Translation binds this diversity together. A novel first written in one regional language may reach the whole country only when carried into others, and a national award for literature honours outstanding writing across all the recognised tongues, not merely the most widely spoken. In a land of many voices, the translator is a quiet but essential figure.

The arrangement is not without strain. Speakers of languages left off the list feel slighted, and the balance between promoting one link language for administration and protecting the rest is delicate and forever contested. Yet the survival of so many living literatures, side by side, is itself a rare achievement, and one the country has learned to treat as a strength rather than a problem.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) India has a single national language forced upon all its people.
- (B) Indian literatures are all recent and have no ancient roots.
- (C) India protects a plurality of languages and literatures through constitutional recognition and classical status, an arrangement that is valued yet contested.
- (D) translation plays no role at all in Indian literary life.

Q22. The schedule to the Constitution described in the passage, which lists the languages given special recognition, is the:

- (A) First Schedule.
- (B) Fifth Schedule.



- (C) Seventh Schedule.
- (D) Eighth Schedule.

Q23. According to the passage, for a language to be declared a classical language it must:

- (A) be spoken by the largest number of people in the country.
- (B) show a literature of great antiquity and originality treated as a heritage.
- (C) be used only for official administration.
- (D) have been invented within the last few decades.

Q24. As used in the passage, the word “plurality” (“the state has chosen to honour that plurality”) most nearly means:

- (A) the existence of many different kinds side by side.
- (B) a shortage or complete absence.
- (C) a single dominant choice.
- (D) an official ban.

Q25. It can be inferred that the author regards the translator as:

- (A) an unnecessary figure who adds little of value.
- (B) an essential figure who lets literature travel across India’s many languages.
- (C) a threat to the survival of regional languages.
- (D) someone concerned only with the most widely spoken tongue.

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.

Not long after landing a craft near the Moon’s south pole, India turned its gaze toward a far fiercer target: the Sun. In the closing months of 2023 its space agency launched a spacecraft designed not to touch the star, which no probe could survive, but to watch



it steadily from a special vantage point in space. The mission was the country's first devoted wholly to studying the Sun, and it marked a shift from planetary exploration toward the physics of the star on which all life depends.

The chosen perch is a point in space where the pull of the Sun and the pull of the Earth balance in such a way that a craft can hover there using very little fuel. From this stable spot, roughly a hundred and fifty times the distance to the Moon, the spacecraft enjoys an uninterrupted view of the Sun, never blocked by the Earth's shadow. That constant gaze is precisely what solar science needs, for the Sun's moods can change in minutes. Those moods matter far beyond astronomy. The Sun now and then hurls out vast clouds of charged particles that, when they strike the Earth, can disrupt satellites, scramble navigation signals, knock out power grids, and endanger astronauts. Studying the star's outer atmosphere and its violent storms is the first step toward forecasting this space weather, much as meteorologists forecast the weather on the ground. A mission that watches the Sun without pause is a natural early-warning post.

The craft carries a suite of instruments, some to image the Sun's faint outer halo, others to measure the particles and magnetic fields that stream past. By combining these readings, scientists hope to understand why the star's outer atmosphere is mysteriously hotter than its visible surface, a puzzle that has defied explanation for decades.

For a space programme once known mainly for thrift, the mission signalled ambition of a new kind. Reaching and holding that distant balance point demanded precise navigation over months, and the data it returns will feed into a growing international effort to keep watch on our nearest star. The Sun has warmed and troubled humanity since the beginning; now, from a quiet corner of space, a new eye is trained upon it.

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

- (A) India has landed a spacecraft directly on the surface of the Sun.
- (B) The Sun's behaviour has no effect on life or technology on Earth.
- (C) India's first dedicated solar mission watches the Sun from a stable point in space to study it and help forecast space weather.
- (D) Studying the Sun is now considered pointless by scientists.

Q27. The 2023 Indian mission described in the passage, designed to study the Sun from a stable point in space, is:

- (A) Aditya-L1.
- (B) Chandrayaan-3.
- (C) Mangalyaan (the Mars Orbiter Mission).



(D) Gaganyaan.

Q28. According to the passage, the Sun's outbursts of charged particles matter to people on Earth because they can:

(A) make the Sun physically move closer to the Earth.

(B) cause the Moon to disappear from view.

(C) instantly cool the Earth's climate for centuries.

(D) disrupt satellites, scramble navigation signals, and knock out power grids.

Q29. As used in the passage, the word "thrift" ("a space programme once known mainly for thrift") most nearly means:

(A) reckless and wasteful spending.

(B) careful, economical use of money.

(C) extreme secrecy about its plans.

(D) frequent and costly failures.

Q30. It can be inferred that the "special vantage point", where the pull of the Sun and the Earth balance so that the craft can hover using little fuel, is:

(A) the exact centre of the Sun itself.

(B) a low orbit just above the Earth's surface.

(C) a Lagrange point (L1), where the gravitational forces balance.

(D) a crater on the Moon's south pole.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: The central idea is the single claim the whole passage supports, holding both the reform's gains and its shortfalls together.

Passage support: The passage explains that a 1992 amendment made village-council elections mandatory and lifted local self-government "to a constitutional right," describes the three-tier system and reservations, then admits councils remain "starved of money and staff." Option C captures both the achievement and the unfinished part.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says councils lack resources, not that they control all state finances.
- Option B: It ends that "few would return to the old order," so it is not calling for abolition.
- Option D: Reservation for women is one feature, not the "only purpose."

Final Answer: A constitutional footing plus reforms, yet still under-resourced ⇒

C

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage points to a 1992 constitutional amendment that gave elected village councils a settled place and made regular elections mandatory.

Reasoning: That is the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, which added Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution and established the Panchayati Raj system exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The 42nd Amendment (1976) is remembered for wide-ranging changes during the Emergency, not local self-government.
- Option C: The 44th Amendment (1978) chiefly reversed parts of the 42nd.
- Option D: The 86th Amendment (2002) concerns the right to education, not



panchayats.

Final Answer: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Detail anchored in the passage: Locate the passage's own definition of the gram sabha.

Passage support: The passage calls the gram sabha “the general assembly of every adult voter in the area,” a standing meeting where residents question the council and approve its plans.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The elected council of a district is a separate tier, not the gram sabha.
- Option C: The fund-sharing body is the independent commission, not the gram sabha.
- Option D: The block level is the intermediate tier, distinct from the village assembly.

Final Answer: The general assembly of every adult voter in the area ⇒

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: “Powerful local figures sometimes capture the councils” and a reserved chair is occupied “in name only while a male relative wields the real authority,” so “capture” means to seize and dominate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Photograph” is a literal sense that does not fit the political context.
- Option B: “Gentle persuasion” is too mild for the domination described.



- Option C: “Release from control” is the opposite of the intended sense.

Final Answer: Seize and dominate for their own ends ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the two features the passage credits with giving the reform its bite.

Passage support: “Seats and chairperson posts were reserved for women and for historically disadvantaged communities,” alongside an independent fund-sharing commission, are named as the two democratic features.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never mentions abolishing state governments.
- Option B: The reform made elections mandatory; it did not ban them.
- Option D: Foreign policy is nowhere transferred to village councils.

Final Answer: Reservation of seats and chair posts for women and disadvantaged groups ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author welcomes the constitutional gains and says “few would return to the old order,” yet devotes a paragraph to under-funding and elite capture, calling the task “to breathe full life into it.” That is appreciation with recognised limits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Wholly dismissive” ignores the clear praise.
- Option C: “Uncritically triumphant” ignores the shortcomings paragraph.
- Option D: The engaged tone is far from indifferent.

Final Answer: Broadly appreciative while recognising the reform is incomplete ⇒



A**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution**Concept — Main idea:** Choose the option that spans the whole passage.**Passage support:** The passage traces how ten Southeast Asian states built a “durable club” on consensus and non-interference, then warns that great-power rivalry “will test the balance.” Option D holds the achievement and the coming test together.**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The group deliberately did “not merge into a bloc with a common government.”
- Option B: The passage says the method has held the group together, not that it is dissolving.
- Option C: The Cold War is only the setting of its founding, not the subject.

Final Answer: Durable cooperation by consensus, now facing new tests ⇒ **D****Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage describes a grouping of ten Southeast Asian countries, founded in 1967 by five states, that keeps members talking through consensus.**Reasoning:** That is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), founded in 1967 and now comprising ten member states across Southeast Asia, exactly as described.**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: SAARC is the South Asian grouping (India, Pakistan, and neighbours), not Southeast Asian.
- Option C: The European Union is a bloc with a common government and currency, unlike the club described.
- Option D: The African Union covers Africa, not Southeast Asia.



Final Answer: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the founding principles the passage lists.

Passage support: Members agreed “to respect one another’s borders, to settle disputes without force, and above all not to interfere in each other’s internal affairs.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The group chose not to merge into a common government or currency.
- Option C: Its method “never” forces a vote on reluctant members.
- Option D: It opened up to trade and investment rather than closing its economies.

Final Answer: Non-interference in internal affairs and settling disputes without force ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit each meaning to “one of the more durable clubs in international politics.”

Passage support: The group has lasted “over half a century,” surviving old divisions of war and ideology, so “durable” means long-lasting and able to endure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Newly created” contradicts fifty years of survival.
- Option B: “Secret” is unrelated to the word’s meaning here.
- Option D: “Expensive to maintain” is not what “durable” conveys.

Final Answer: Long-lasting and able to endure ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Author’s treatment: Note how the author reports both sides of the consensus method.

Passage support: Admirers call the method “patient and face-saving,” while detractors call it “a recipe for paralysis”; the author lays out both without dismissing either. That is a balanced treatment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author is not “entirely mocking”; the value is acknowledged.
- Option B: The paralysis criticism shows it is not “uncritically admiring.”
- Option C: Presenting both views is an assessment, not indifference.

Final Answer: Balanced, noting both its value and its risk of paralysis ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage describes an Asian award for unglamorous public service, its Indian recipients, and its refusal to reward fame, then notes critics who say a single prize “can distort the movements it touches.” Option A pairs the honour’s purpose with that criticism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The award looks past celebrities toward quiet servants, the opposite of B.
- Option C: The plane crash is only background about the namesake president.
- Option D: The passage says India “has featured strongly,” not never.

Final Answer: An Asian award honouring quiet service, with the single-prize model questioned ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The award is named for a Philippine president who died in a plane crash, remembered for simplicity and closeness to ordinary people.

Reasoning: That is the Ramon Magsaysay Award, named after Ramon Magsaysay, the President of the Philippines who died in a plane crash in 1957; it is often called Asia's counterpart to a famous Western prize.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: José Rizal was a national hero and writer, not a president.
- Option B: Ferdinand Marcos was a later president, not the award's namesake.
- Option D: Corazon Aquino served decades later and is not the namesake.

Final Answer: Ramon Magsaysay ⇒ C

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the passage's statement of who may receive the award.

Passage support: The honour "is given to individuals and organisations across Asia, without regard to race, creed, or nationality."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It is Asia-wide, not restricted to Filipinos.
- Option C: The committee "look[s] past . . . politicians," so it is not for ministers only.
- Option D: Recipients include journalists, reformers, and health pioneers, not only scientists.

Final Answer: To individuals and organisations across Asia, regardless of race, creed, or nationality ⇒ B

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Test each meaning against “a single prize . . . can distort the movements it touches.”

Passage support: The prize is said to draw “attention and money to one figure while the collective effort behind them goes unrecognised,” so “distort” means to twist or warp out of true shape.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Fund generously” is not the negative sense meant.
- Option B: “Translate faithfully” has nothing to do with the word.
- Option C: “Celebrate widely” misses the warping the critics describe.

Final Answer: To twist or warp out of its true shape ⇒ D

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read what the committee is said to look for.

Passage support: The honour refuses “to reward fame for its own sake,” looks “past celebrities and politicians toward those who serve without expecting notice,” and “prizes results over rhetoric.” So it values quiet, effective service.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Wealth and prominence are exactly what it looks past.
- Option C: It avoids loud publicity and celebrities.
- Option D: A “grander title” may be passed over for a working nurse.

Final Answer: Quiet, results-driven service over fame and rhetoric ⇒ A

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



Q17.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage covers the world title, computers and the internet, the rise of new chess nations, and closes that the appeal “remains stubbornly human.” Option B holds the human core and the modern changes together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the game’s appeal endures, not that it is ruined.
- Option C: It stresses that new nations now reach the top tables.
- Option D: The world championship is described as the game’s summit, still contested.

Final Answer: A deeply human contest reshaped by computers, the internet, and new nations ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names an international federation, founded in the 1920s, that sets chess rules, runs the qualifying cycle, and awards titles.

Reasoning: That body is FIDE, the International Chess Federation (Fédération Internationale des Échecs), founded in 1924, which governs world chess and confers the grandmaster title.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: FIFA governs football, not chess.
- Option C: The ICC governs cricket.
- Option D: The IOC oversees the Olympic movement, not the chess title.

Final Answer: FIDE, the International Chess Federation ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the passage's description of the grandmaster rank.

Passage support: The rank of grandmaster is “earned by strong results against strong opposition and held for life once gained.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It is earned by results, not granted at birth.
- Option B: It is held for life, not lost after one tournament.
- Option D: It is a human title; machines are mentioned as tools, not title-holders.

Final Answer: Earned by strong results and held for life once gained ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit each meaning to “a gruelling series of qualifying events.”

Passage support: The challenger must “fight through” this series to earn a title match, so “gruelling” means extremely demanding and exhausting.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Brief and effortless” is the opposite of a hard-fought series.
- Option B: “Cheerful and relaxing” does not fit a punishing qualifying path.
- Option C: “Secret and hidden” is unrelated to the word's sense.

Final Answer: Extremely demanding and exhausting ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option covering both the protection of many languages and the strain it carries.

Passage support: India “holds many literatures” and honours that plurality through a constitutional list and a classical-language tag, an arrangement that is “not without strain” yet treated “as a strength.” Option C captures this valued but contested plurality.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage opens that India has no single national language forced on all.
- Option B: It calls the literatures “astonishingly old,” not recent.
- Option D: The translator is called “a quiet but essential figure,” so translation matters greatly.

Final Answer: A protected plurality of languages and literatures, valued yet contested ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names a schedule to the Constitution that lists languages given special recognition, “a roster that began with fourteen.”

Reasoning: That is the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, which listed fourteen languages at the start and has since grown to twenty-two, exactly matching the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The First Schedule lists the States and Union Territories.
- Option B: The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and tribes.
- Option C: The Seventh Schedule contains the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.

Final Answer: The Eighth Schedule ⇒



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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read the passage's stated criterion for classical status.

Passage support: To qualify, "a language must show a literature of great antiquity and originality, a body of work that later generations treat as a heritage."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Being the most-spoken language is not the criterion given.
- Option C: Use only for administration is not required or mentioned.
- Option D: The tag rewards antiquity, the opposite of a recent invention.

Final Answer: A literature of great antiquity and originality treated as a heritage

⇒ **B**

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Substitute each meaning into "honour that plurality rather than force a single tongue upon it."

Passage support: The plurality set against "a single tongue" is the many languages and literatures existing together, so "plurality" means the existence of many different kinds side by side.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: "Shortage or absence" is the opposite of many.
- Option C: "A single dominant choice" is exactly what plurality is contrasted with.
- Option D: "An official ban" has nothing to do with the word.

Final Answer: The existence of many different kinds side by side ⇒ **A**

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read how the author frames the translator's role.

Passage support: "A novel first written in one regional language may reach the whole country only when carried into others," and "the translator is a quiet but essential figure." So the author sees the translator as vital to sharing literature across languages.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: "Essential" is the opposite of adding little value.
- Option C: Translation spreads, rather than threatens, regional literatures.
- Option D: A national award honours "all the recognised tongues," not just the widest.

Final Answer: An essential figure who lets literature travel across India's many languages ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage reports India's first dedicated solar mission, watching the Sun from a stable point in space, and explains its aim of studying the star and forecasting "space weather." Option C captures the mission and its purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The craft is "designed not to touch the star, which no probe could survive."
- Option B: The Sun's storms "can disrupt satellites ... and endanger astronauts," so they do affect Earth.
- Option D: The mission shows solar study is valued, not pointless.

Final Answer: A first solar mission watching the Sun from space to study it and forecast space weather ⇒

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes a late-2023 Indian mission, the country's first devoted wholly to the Sun, watching it from a stable point in space.

Reasoning: This is Aditya-L1, India's first dedicated solar observatory, launched in September 2023 to study the Sun from the Sun-Earth L1 Lagrange point, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Chandrayaan-3 was the Moon lander mentioned at the start, not the solar mission.
- Option C: Mangalyaan was a Mars orbiter.
- Option D: Gaganyaan is India's planned human spaceflight programme, not a solar probe.

Final Answer: Aditya-L1 ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read why the Sun's outbursts matter to Earth.

Passage support: The Sun "hurls out vast clouds of charged particles that, when they strike the Earth, can disrupt satellites, scramble navigation signals, knock out power grids, and endanger astronauts."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The particles do not move the Sun closer to Earth.
- Option B: The Moon vanishing is not mentioned as an effect.
- Option C: A centuries-long cooling is nowhere claimed.

Final Answer: Disrupt satellites, scramble navigation, and knock out power grids ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit each meaning to “a space programme once known mainly for thrift.”

Passage support: The mission is set against a programme that achieved results at low cost, so “thrift” means careful, economical use of money.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Reckless and wasteful spending” is the opposite of thrift.
- Option C: “Secrecy” is unrelated to the word’s meaning.
- Option D: “Frequent and costly failures” does not fit “thrift.”

Final Answer: Careful, economical use of money ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference linked to static GK: Identify the “special vantage point” where solar and terrestrial gravity balance.

Passage support: The perch is “a point in space where the pull of the Sun and the pull of the Earth balance,” letting the craft “hover there using very little fuel” with an uninterrupted view. That describes a Lagrange point, specifically the Sun-Earth L1 point named in the mission’s title.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A craft cannot sit at the Sun’s centre, which no probe could survive.
- Option B: A low Earth orbit would be repeatedly blocked by the Earth’s shadow.
- Option D: A lunar crater is a Moon-landing site, not the balance point described.

Final Answer: A Lagrange point (L1), where the gravitational forces balance ⇒

[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	C
6	A	7	D	8	B	9	A	10	C
11	D	12	A	13	C	14	B	15	D
16	A	17	B	18	A	19	C	20	D
21	C	22	D	23	B	24	A	25	B
26	C	27	A	28	D	29	B	30	C

