

# CLAT Current Affairs & GK

## Sample Paper – 9

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 more than a quarter of a century a proposal to set aside a share of the seats in India's elected legislatures for women waited in the wings, introduced, debated, and quietly shelved by one government after another. In 2023 Parliament finally passed the measure, amending the Constitution so that one-third of all seats in the lower house of Parliament and in the state legislative assemblies would be reserved for women. Its backers hailed it as the most far-reaching step for gender justice in the country's political life since the vote itself was made universal.

The reasoning behind the law is easy to state and hard to dispute. Women make up close to half the population, yet for decades they occupied only a small fraction of the benches



in the national legislature, a share well below that seen in many smaller democracies. A chamber that claims to speak for the whole nation, the argument runs, cannot do so convincingly while one half of its citizens is almost absent from the rooms where laws are drafted and passed. Reserving seats, supporters say, is the surest way to break a cycle in which parties, left to themselves, rarely field enough women to matter.

Yet the celebration was tempered by a catch buried in the fine print. The reservation, the law says, will take effect only after a fresh delimitation, the redrawing of constituency boundaries, which in turn is to follow the first census conducted after the amendment came into force. Since neither exercise had been completed, critics complained that a measure decades in the making had been passed in principle but postponed in practice, its benefits pushed into an uncertain future.

The debate also exposed an older fault line. Some members demanded that a portion of the reserved seats be further set aside for women from disadvantaged communities, arguing that gender alone did not capture the barriers many women face. Others feared that layering quota upon quota would make the scheme unworkable. What no one denied was the plain arithmetic that had shamed the house into acting: in a democracy of well over a billion people, the makers of its laws had, for far too long, looked very little like the people they served.

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

- (A) Women already hold half the seats in India's legislatures, so the new law changes nothing.
- (B) The reservation law was rejected by Parliament after a long debate.
- (C) After decades of delay Parliament reserved one-third of legislative seats for women, a landmark step whose benefits were nonetheless deferred to a later date.
- (D) The passage is chiefly a technical account of how constituency boundaries are drawn.

**Q2.** According to the passage, the share of seats in the lower house of Parliament and the state assemblies reserved for women under the 2023 law is:

- (A) one-third.
- (B) one-half.
- (C) one-fifth.



(D) three-quarters.

**Q3.** The reservation described in the passage applies to which of the following bodies?

(A) The Rajya Sabha and the state legislative councils only.

(B) The Lok Sabha (the lower house of Parliament) and the state legislative assemblies.

(C) The judiciary and the civil services.

(D) Local village councils alone, and no state or national body.

**Q4.** As used in the first paragraph, the phrase “far-reaching” most nearly means:

(A) narrow and of little consequence.

(B) quickly forgotten and soon reversed.

(C) costly and difficult to fund.

(D) wide in its effects and importance.

**Q5.** According to the passage, the reservation will actually take effect only after:

(A) a fresh delimitation following the first census conducted after the amendment came into force.

(B) every political party voluntarily fields an equal number of women.

(C) the reservation is approved a second time by a national referendum.

(D) the number of seats in the legislatures is doubled.

**Q6.** It can be inferred that the author’s attitude toward the reservation law is best described as:

(A) wholly opposed to the idea of reserving any seats for women.

(B) broadly supportive of the goal while noting that its benefits have been postponed.



- (C) convinced that the law will never be implemented in any form.
- (D) indifferent to whether women are represented in the legislatures.

### 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 two countries fall into a dispute they cannot settle by talks, one option open to them is to take the quarrel to the world's principal court, the judicial organ set up under the United Nations to decide disagreements between states according to international law. Housed in a stately palace in a Dutch city rather than at the organisation's headquarters across the Atlantic, the court hears claims over borders, treaties, maritime boundaries, and the treatment of citizens abroad, and it also delivers advisory opinions when United Nations bodies ask for guidance on a knotty legal question.

The court is deliberately small. A bench of fifteen judges, elected for long terms by the two main organs of the United Nations, sits to represent between them the chief legal traditions of the world, so that no single system of law dominates its reasoning. A country appearing before the court may, if none of the sitting judges holds its nationality, name a judge of its own for that case, a device meant to reassure states that they will get a fair hearing rather than a foreign one.

Here, however, lies the court's central weakness. Unlike a national court, which can compel any citizen to appear, this tribunal can hear a dispute between two states only if both have agreed to its authority. A country that has never accepted the court's reach can simply refuse to take part, and even when a judgment is delivered there is no police force to enforce it. The system rests, in the end, on the consent of sovereign nations and on their willingness to be bound by rules they themselves have made.

Sceptics point to cases in which a powerful state, having lost, has ignored the ruling with little visible cost, and they conclude that international law is law in name only. Defenders answer that most judgments are in fact obeyed, that the very existence of a neutral forum discourages reckless behaviour, and that a world with an imperfect court is plainly better than one with none. Between these poles lies the daily reality of a body that carries great moral weight yet commands no army, persuading where it cannot compel.

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

- (A) The court can force any country in the world to obey its rulings by law.
- (B) The court decides disputes only between private individuals, not states.



- (C) The passage is mainly a description of the building in which the court sits.
- (D) The world court settles disputes between states under international law, but its authority rests on the consent of nations rather than on force.
- Q8.** The “stately palace in a Dutch city” that houses the court described in the passage is located in:
- (A) Geneva.
- (B) New York.
- (C) The Hague.
- (D) Vienna.
- Q9.** According to the passage, the number of judges who sit on the court is:
- (A) fifteen.
- (B) nine.
- (C) twenty-five.
- (D) five.
- Q10.** As used in the passage, the word “sovereign” (“sovereign nations”) most nearly means:
- (A) newly founded and still unrecognised.
- (B) self-governing and independent in their own affairs.
- (C) small in territory and population.
- (D) ruled directly by the United Nations.
- Q11.** It can be inferred from the passage that the court’s chief limitation is that it:
- (A) has too many judges to reach any decision.
- (B) is forbidden from giving advisory opinions of any kind.



- (C) is located too far from the countries that use it.
- (D) cannot compel states to accept its authority or enforce its judgments by force.

### 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.*

Every year, in the weeks around the country's National Sports Day, the government reads out the names of the athletes it has chosen to honour, and for a handful of them the announcement is the crowning moment of a career. At the top of the list sits the nation's highest sporting award, a decoration given for the most spectacular and outstanding performance by a sportsperson over a period of years. Renamed in 2021 after a hockey player widely regarded as the greatest the game has ever produced, the award carries a medallion, a scroll, and a cash prize, but its true value lies in the rank it confers among the country's sporting immortals.

A step below stands a second, older honour, awarded far more widely each year to recognise consistent excellence in a particular discipline. Where the highest award goes to only one or two names, this second decoration may be shared among a dozen or more athletes drawn from many sports, from wrestling and shooting to athletics and chess. For a young competitor it is often the first national recognition of a talent that years of anonymous training have finally forced the country to notice.

The choice of the hockey player after whom the top award was renamed was itself a statement. In an era when the game still ruled the country's imagination, he had bewitched crowds with a stick-work so uncanny that opponents accused him of hiding a magnet in his blade. His birthday is now marked as National Sports Day, the very occasion on which the awards are given, binding the honours to the memory of a man who played not for money, which barely existed in his sport, but for the sheer joy of the game.

The awards are not without their critics. Selection committees are accused, in some years, of bowing to the pull of popular sports while overlooking quieter disciplines, and a snub can wound an athlete as deeply as a medal can lift one. Yet for all the grumbling about who was left out, the ceremony endures because it does something a scoreboard cannot: it tells the nation, once a year, that the discipline and sacrifice of its sportspeople are seen, remembered, and prized.

**Q12.** The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the country's national sporting honours, what they reward, and the meaning they carry for athletes.



- (B) the exact cash value attached to every sporting award.
- (C) the rules of the game of hockey as it is played today.
- (D) a demand that all sporting awards be abolished at once.

**Q13.** The nation's "highest sporting award", renamed in 2021 after a legendary hockey player, as described in the passage, is the:

- (A) Dronacharya Award.
- (B) Padma Shri.
- (C) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award.
- (D) Arjuna Award.

**Q14.** The "second, older honour", awarded more widely each year for consistent excellence in a particular discipline, is the:

- (A) Bharat Ratna.
- (B) Arjuna Award.
- (C) Dronacharya Award.
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi Award for coaches.

**Q15.** As used in the passage, the word "bewitched" ("he had bewitched crowds") most nearly means:

- (A) angered and disappointed.
- (B) confused and misled.
- (C) bored and tired out.
- (D) charmed and fascinated.

**Q16.** It can be inferred from the passage that the highest award differs from the second honour chiefly in that the highest award is:

- (A) given to only one or two athletes, while the second is shared among many each year.
- (B) awarded only to coaches rather than to players.



- (C) given away to hundreds of athletes every year.
- (D) reserved solely for players of hockey.

### 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.*

Of all the racket sports, badminton is perhaps the fastest, a game in which a feathered projectile can leave the strings at speeds that would be dangerous on any other court yet dies within a few metres, forcing players into a blur of lunges, leaps, and delicate touches at the net. Long dismissed in some countries as a genteel garden pastime, it is in truth a brutal test of stamina and reflex, and across much of Asia it commands the passion that other regions reserve for football.

The sport's grandest team contests are two championships held for national squads, one for men and one for women, staged by the game's world governing body every two years. The men's competition, the older of the two, gathers the leading badminton nations into a knockout for a trophy that has become a symbol of a country's overall strength in the game; the women's competition, founded some years later by a former champion who wished to see the women's game honoured in the same way, mirrors it exactly. To lift either trophy is to be crowned, for two years, the best team on earth.

For a long time these contests were the near-private property of a few powerhouses, whose depth of talent let them field a strong player in every position while rivals struggled to fill even one. But the balance has shifted. Newer badminton nations, investing in academies and coaching, have begun to break the old monopoly, and in recent years teams once counted as outsiders have startled the establishment by carrying home a trophy that had seemed beyond their reach.

What makes the team format so gripping is that a single star cannot win it alone. A country may boast the finest singles player in the world and still fall if its doubles pairs are weak, for the tie is decided over several matches and a team is only as strong as its shallowest position. That arithmetic rewards not a lone genius but a whole system, the schools, clubs, and coaches that turn out champions in numbers, and it is why victory in these events is read as a verdict on a nation's badminton as a whole.

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

- (A) Badminton is a gentle garden pastime that demands little effort from its players.
- (B) A single star player is always enough to win the team championships.
- (C) Badminton's team championships test a nation's whole system rather than any lone player, and their old monopoly is now breaking down.



(D) The women's team championship is far older than the men's.

**Q18.** The two team championships described in the passage, one for men and one for women, are the:

(A) Davis Cup (men) and the Fed Cup (women).

(B) Thomas Cup (men) and the Uber Cup (women).

(C) Ryder Cup (men) and the Solheim Cup (women).

(D) Ashes (men) and the Women's Ashes (women).

**Q19.** As used in the passage, the word "monopoly" ("break the old monopoly") most nearly means:

(A) a friendly agreement between rival teams.

(B) a sudden fall in the quality of play.

(C) a rule limiting the size of each squad.

(D) exclusive control or dominance held by a few.

**Q20.** The "world governing body" of badminton, referred to in the passage as the organiser of the two championships, is the:

(A) Badminton World Federation (BWF).

(B) International Olympic Committee (IOC).

(C) Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

(D) International Cricket Council (ICC).

### 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 great national museum is a strange kind of building, at once a treasure-house, a school-room, and a memory. Behind its doors lie objects that would otherwise be scattered across the world or lost to time: a bronze dancer cast four thousand years ago, coins that jingled in forgotten markets, manuscripts written by hands long stilled, and sculptures prised loose from temple walls. Gathered under one roof, they let a visitor walk, in an afternoon, through several thousand years of a civilisation's life, and they remind



a nation of how much older it is than any of its present quarrels.

The task of caring for such objects is far harder than it looks. Stone flakes, metal corrodes, paint fades, and paper turns brittle and brown, so that a museum is engaged in a quiet, unending battle against decay. Conservators work in light kept deliberately low, in rooms held at a steady coolness, cleaning, mending, and stabilising pieces so that they may survive for a generation that has not yet been born. The public sees the polished gallery; it rarely sees the laboratories where the real preservation is done.

Beyond the museum's walls lies a wider duty, the guardianship of the country's ancient monuments and archaeological sites. A dedicated national body, founded in the nineteenth century, is charged with surveying, excavating, and protecting these places, declaring the most important of them to be of national significance and shielding them from encroachment, vandalism, and the slow erosion of neglect. Its inspectors patrol crumbling forts and buried cities, deciding what may be dug, what must be left, and what may be built nearby.

Yet preservation is never a simple good. To fence off a living temple as a monument can cut it from the worshippers who gave it meaning; to freeze a city's old quarter in time can trap its residents in a museum of their own homes. The hardest question a custodian faces is not how to keep the past intact but how to keep it alive, so that a heritage handed down over centuries remains something people use and love rather than merely a relic they file past behind glass.

- Q21.** Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Museums are useless because they only display very old objects.
  - (B) Museums and heritage bodies gather, conserve, and protect a nation's past, but the deeper challenge is keeping that heritage alive rather than merely preserved.
  - (C) The only purpose of a national museum is to earn money from tourists.
  - (D) Ancient monuments should always be demolished to make room for new buildings.
- Q22.** The “dedicated national body, founded in the nineteenth century”, charged with surveying and protecting the country's ancient monuments, is the:
- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
  - (B) Election Commission of India (ECI).
  - (C) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).



(D) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

**Q23.** As used in the final paragraph, the word “custodian” most nearly means:

- (A) a paying visitor to a gallery.
- (B) a person who destroys old objects.
- (C) a merchant who sells antiquities abroad.
- (D) a keeper or guardian responsible for looking after something.

**Q24.** According to the passage, conservators work in light kept deliberately low and in cool rooms mainly because:

- (A) bright light and heat would hasten the decay of fragile objects.
- (B) visitors prefer to view exhibits in near-darkness.
- (C) electricity is too costly to run brighter lamps.
- (D) the objects are radioactive and must be shielded.

**Q25.** It can be inferred from the passage that fencing off a living temple purely as a monument is a problem because it may:

- (A) make the temple physically stronger against earthquakes.
- (B) cut the temple off from the worshippers who gave it meaning.
- (C) automatically increase the number of tourists forever.
- (D) turn the temple into a source of government revenue.

### 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.*

Inside almost every cell of every living thing lies a coiled molecule that carries the instructions for building and running the organism, written in a chemical alphabet only four letters long. This molecule, shaped like a twisted ladder whose rungs pair those letters in a fixed way, is copied faithfully each time a cell divides, so that the recipe for an eagle or an oak or a human being can be handed down, almost unchanged, across countless generations. Short stretches of the ladder, each spelling out the plan for a particular trait, are the units of heredity that pass from parent to child.



For most of history this machinery worked in the dark, its logic hidden from the very creatures it governed. Then, in the middle of the twentieth century, scientists worked out the molecule's elegant double structure, and with it the mechanism by which life copies and passes on its blueprint. That discovery opened a door, and through it poured a new science that did not merely read the code of life but learned, cautiously, to rewrite it.

The applications have reached deep into medicine and agriculture. Bacteria have been coaxed into producing human insulin for people with diabetes, sparing them a dependence on animal sources. Crops have been altered to resist pests or drought, promising more food from the same land. Diagnostic tests can now read a person's code to warn of an inherited disease, and experimental therapies aim to correct the faulty stretches that cause certain disorders, treating the cause rather than merely the symptoms.

None of this comes without hard questions. To edit the code of a plant is one thing; to edit the code that a child will pass to its own children is quite another, and it raises fears of designing human beings to order. Critics warn of tampering with a system far more subtle than we understand, and of benefits flowing to those who can pay while risks fall on those who cannot. Supporters answer that the power to heal inherited suffering is too great to refuse, and that the wise course is not to halt the science but to govern it. Between promise and peril, the argument over how far to rewrite the book of life has only begun.

- Q26.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The molecule that carries life's instructions has no practical use in medicine or farming.
  - (B) Scientists have already rewritten the entire code of every living thing on earth.
  - (C) Understanding the molecule that carries hereditary instructions has opened powerful uses in medicine and agriculture, but also raises serious ethical questions.
  - (D) The passage is mainly a history of how farming began.
- Q27.** The molecule described in the passage, "shaped like a twisted ladder" and carrying hereditary instructions, is:
- (A) a protein such as haemoglobin.
  - (B) a simple sugar such as glucose.
  - (C) a vitamin such as vitamin C.



(D) DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), whose double-helix shape resembles a twisted ladder.

**Q28.** According to the passage, one application of this science in medicine is that bacteria have been used to:

- (A) produce human insulin for people with diabetes.
- (B) manufacture bricks for building hospitals.
- (C) generate electricity for hospital equipment.
- (D) replace doctors in performing surgery.

**Q29.** As used in the passage, the word “heredity” (“the units of heredity”) most nearly refers to:

- (A) the study of ancient rocks and fossils.
- (B) the passing on of traits from parents to their offspring.
- (C) the measurement of a person’s height and weight.
- (D) the treatment of diseases using only herbs.

**Q30.** It can be inferred that the author regards the future of this science with:

- (A) complete certainty that it will do only harm.
- (B) total indifference to its risks and rewards.
- (C) a balanced view that weighs its great promise against genuine ethical dangers.
- (D) a firm belief that the science should be halted entirely.



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Main idea:** The central idea is the single claim the whole passage supports, covering both the achievement and the catch.

**Passage support:** The passage says a proposal that “waited in the wings” for over a quarter of a century was finally passed in 2023, reserving one-third of seats for women, yet its effect was “postponed in practice” until delimitation and a census. Option C captures both the landmark and the deferral.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage says women held only a “small fraction” of seats, not half.
- Option B: The measure was “finally passed”, not rejected.
- Option D: Boundary-drawing is one detail, not the passage’s subject.

**Final Answer:** A deferred landmark reserving one-third of seats for women ⇒

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

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage states the exact share reserved.

**Passage support:** Parliament amended the Constitution so that “one-third of all seats in the lower house of Parliament and in the state legislative assemblies would be reserved for women.” The Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 fixes this share at one-third.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: One-half is the population share of women, not the reserved seat share.
- Option C: One-fifth understates the reservation.
- Option D: Three-quarters is nowhere stated and would exceed the law.

**Final Answer:** One-third of the seats ⇒

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



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** Identify the bodies to which the reservation applies.

**Passage support:** The law reserves seats “in the lower house of Parliament and in the state legislative assemblies.” In India these are the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies (and the Delhi Assembly), not the upper house.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The Rajya Sabha and legislative councils are the upper houses, expressly not covered.
- Option C: The judiciary and civil services are not elected legislatures.
- Option D: Village councils have separate reservations; the passage speaks of state and national legislatures.

**Final Answer:** The Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies ⇒ **B**

**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 is called “the most far-reaching step for gender justice” since universal suffrage — that is, the step with the widest and most important effects.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Narrow and of little consequence” is the opposite sense.
- Option B: “Soon reversed” is not implied by the word.
- Option C: “Costly to fund” is unrelated to the meaning.

**Final Answer:** Wide in its effects and importance ⇒ **D**

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



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Detail:** Read the stated condition for the reservation to take effect.

**Passage support:** The reservation “will take effect only after a fresh delimitation . . . which in turn is to follow the first census conducted after the amendment came into force.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Voluntary party action is not the trigger the law names.
- Option C: No second referendum is mentioned.
- Option D: Doubling the seats is never suggested.

**Final Answer:** A fresh delimitation following the first post-amendment census ⇒

**A**

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

Q6.

**Solution**

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

**Passage support:** The author calls the law a “landmark” and a “far-reaching step”, yet notes the celebration “was tempered” because the benefits were “pushed into an uncertain future.” That is support for the goal with a noted postponement.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The tone is not opposed to reserving seats.
- Option C: The author says it was “passed in principle”, not that it will never happen.
- Option D: The engaged argument is far from indifferent.

**Final Answer:** Broadly supportive while noting the postponement ⇒ **B**

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



Q7.

**Solution**

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

**Passage support:** The passage describes a world court that decides disputes between states under international law, then stresses that it can act only where states “have agreed to its authority” and that there is “no police force to enforce” its judgments. Option D unites both the function and the limitation.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage says the opposite — it cannot force any country to obey.
- Option B: It decides disputes between states, not private individuals.
- Option C: The building is a detail, not the main idea.

**Final Answer:** A world court settling state disputes, but resting on consent, not force ⇒  D

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

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage locates the court in “a stately palace in a Dutch city rather than at the organisation’s headquarters across the Atlantic.”

**Reasoning:** This is the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, which sits at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands — the only principal UN organ not based in New York.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Geneva hosts UN agencies, not the world court.
- Option B: New York is the UN headquarters, expressly not where the court sits.
- Option D: Vienna hosts other UN offices, not the court.

**Final Answer:** The Hague ⇒  C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage states the size of the bench.

**Passage support:** “A bench of fifteen judges, elected for long terms by the two main organs of the United Nations, sits.” The International Court of Justice has fifteen judges, elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for nine-year terms.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Nine is the length of a judge’s term in years, not the number of judges.
- Option C: Twenty-five is not supported.
- Option D: Five is the number of permanent Security Council members, not the court’s judges.

**Final Answer:** Fifteen judges ⇒

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

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Fit the meaning to “the consent of sovereign nations.”

**Passage support:** The system “rests . . . on the consent of sovereign nations and on their willingness to be bound by rules they themselves have made,” i.e. states that govern themselves and answer to no higher authority.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Newly founded and unrecognised” is not the meaning.
- Option C: Size of territory is irrelevant to the word.
- Option D: The whole point is that they are not ruled by the United Nations.

**Final Answer:** Self-governing and independent in their own affairs ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference:** Read the court's "central weakness" as stated.

**Passage support:** The court "can hear a dispute between two states only if both have agreed to its authority," and "even when a judgment is delivered there is no police force to enforce it." So its chief limit is the absence of compulsion.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage praises, not faults, the bench of fifteen.
- Option B: It expressly "delivers advisory opinions."
- Option C: Distance is not named as a weakness.

**Final Answer:** It cannot compel states to accept its authority or enforce rulings by force ⇒  D

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

Q12.

**Solution**

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

**Passage support:** The passage describes the nation's highest sporting award and a second, wider honour, "what they reward" and "the meaning they carry" for athletes, closing that the ceremony tells the nation its sportspeople are "seen, remembered, and prized."

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Cash value is mentioned only to say the true value lies elsewhere.
- Option C: Hockey rules are not the subject.
- Option D: The passage says the ceremony "endures", never calling for abolition.

**Final Answer:** The national sporting honours, what they reward, and their meaning ⇒  A

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



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage names the “highest sporting award”, renamed in 2021 after a legendary hockey player.

**Reasoning:** This is the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award, India’s highest sporting honour, renamed in 2021 (from the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna) after the hockey great Major Dhyan Chand.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The Dronacharya Award is for coaches, not athletes.
- Option B: The Padma Shri is a general civilian honour, not the top sporting award.
- Option D: The Arjuna Award is the second-tier sporting honour described later in the passage.

**Final Answer:** The Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award ⇒

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

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage describes a “second, older honour”, awarded widely each year for consistent excellence in a discipline.

**Reasoning:** This is the Arjuna Award, given annually to many athletes across sports for consistent outstanding performance, ranking just below the Khel Ratna.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award, not a sports honour.
- Option C: The Dronacharya Award honours coaches, not competing athletes.
- Option D: There is no “Rajiv Gandhi Award for coaches” of this kind; coaches receive the Dronacharya Award.

**Final Answer:** The Arjuna Award ⇒

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



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Read “he had bewitched crowds with a stick-work so uncanny.”

**Passage support:** The player’s dazzling skill so delighted spectators that rivals joked he hid a magnet in his blade — he charmed and fascinated the crowds.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Angered and disappointed” is the opposite of delight.
- Option B: “Confused and misled” misses the sense of admiration.
- Option C: “Bored and tired out” contradicts the crowds’ wonder.

**Final Answer:** Charmed and fascinated ⇒

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

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference / detail:** Contrast how many athletes each honour reaches.

**Passage support:** “Where the highest award goes to only one or two names, this second decoration may be shared among a dozen or more athletes.” So the top award is far more exclusive.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: The Dronacharya Award, not the highest award, is for coaches.
- Option C: The highest award goes to only one or two, not hundreds.
- Option D: It is open to athletes across sports, not hockey alone.

**Final Answer:** It goes to only one or two, while the second is shared among many ⇒

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



Q17.

**Solution**

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

**Passage support:** The passage argues that badminton's team championships reward "a whole system" rather than a lone genius, and that "the balance has shifted" as newer nations "break the old monopoly." Option C holds both ideas together.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage calls it "a brutal test of stamina and reflex", not gentle.
- Option B: It says a "single star cannot win it alone."
- Option D: The women's competition was "founded some years later", not earlier.

**Final Answer:** Team titles test a whole system, and the old monopoly is breaking down ⇒  C

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage names two badminton team championships, one for men and one for women, staged by the game's world body every two years.

**Reasoning:** These are the Thomas Cup (the men's world team championship) and the Uber Cup (the women's world team championship), both run by the Badminton World Federation. India won the Thomas Cup for the first time in 2022.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The Davis Cup and Fed Cup are tennis team events.
- Option C: The Ryder Cup and Solheim Cup are golf events.
- Option D: The Ashes is a cricket series.

**Final Answer:** The Thomas Cup (men) and the Uber Cup (women) ⇒  B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Read “teams once counted as outsiders” beginning to “break the old monopoly.”

**Passage support:** A few powerhouses had long held the titles as “near-private property” until newcomers broke in — so “monopoly” means exclusive control or dominance held by a few.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A “friendly agreement” is not the sense.
- Option B: A “fall in quality” is unrelated to the word.
- Option C: A “squad-size rule” is not implied.

**Final Answer:** Exclusive control or dominance held by a few ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage refers to badminton’s “world governing body” as the organiser of the two championships.

**Reasoning:** The world governing body of badminton is the Badminton World Federation (BWF), which runs the Thomas and Uber Cups and the sport’s other major events.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: The IOC governs the Olympic movement, not badminton specifically.
- Option C: FIFA is the world body for football.
- Option D: The ICC governs cricket.

**Final Answer:** The Badminton World Federation (BWF) ⇒ **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Main idea:** Pick the option covering both preservation and the deeper challenge.

**Passage support:** The passage describes museums and a heritage body gathering, conserving, and protecting the past, then closes that “the hardest question . . . is not how to keep the past intact but how to keep it alive.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage treats museums as valuable, not useless.
- Option C: Earning money from tourists is not called the only purpose.
- Option D: The passage defends protection, never demolition.

**Final Answer:** Gathering and protecting heritage, while striving to keep it alive ⇒  B

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage names a “dedicated national body, founded in the nineteenth century”, charged with surveying, excavating, and protecting ancient monuments.

**Reasoning:** This is the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), founded in 1861, which protects monuments of national importance and conducts excavations under the Ministry of Culture.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The RBI is the central bank.
- Option B: The ECI conducts elections.
- Option D: The CAG audits government accounts.

**Final Answer:** The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) ⇒  C

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



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Read “the hardest question a custodian faces.”

**Passage support:** The passage speaks throughout of caring for, guarding, and looking after heritage; a “custodian” is thus a keeper or guardian responsible for something.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A mere “paying visitor” does not guard the objects.
- Option B: A custodian preserves, not destroys.
- Option C: A merchant who sells antiquities is the opposite of a guardian.

**Final Answer:** A keeper or guardian responsible for looking after something ⇒

**D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — Detail:** Read why conservators keep light low and rooms cool.

**Passage support:** A museum wages “a quiet, unending battle against decay” as “stone flakes, metal corrodes, paint fades, and paper turns brittle”, so conservators work “in light kept deliberately low, in rooms held at a steady coolness” to slow that decay.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Visitor preference is not the reason given.
- Option C: Cost of lamps is never mentioned.
- Option D: The objects are not said to be radioactive.

**Final Answer:** Bright light and heat would hasten the decay of fragile objects ⇒

**A**

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



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference:** Read the drawback of fencing off a living temple.

**Passage support:** “To fence off a living temple as a monument can cut it from the worshippers who gave it meaning,” making preservation a mixed blessing.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Earthquake strength is not the concern raised.
- Option C: The passage does not promise more tourists “forever.”
- Option D: Government revenue is not the stated problem.

**Final Answer:** It may cut the temple off from the worshippers who gave it meaning ⇒

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

Q26.

**Solution**

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

**Passage support:** The passage explains the molecule of heredity, the discovery of its double structure, its uses in “medicine and agriculture”, and the “hard questions” those uses raise. Option C captures both promise and peril.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage lists many practical uses, so it is not useless.
- Option B: Scientists have learned “cautiously, to rewrite” the code, not rewritten all life.
- Option D: The origin of farming is not the subject.

**Final Answer:** Powerful uses in medicine and agriculture, alongside serious ethical questions ⇒

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



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK linked to the passage:** The passage describes a molecule “shaped like a twisted ladder”, with a “four-letter” alphabet, that carries hereditary instructions.

**Reasoning:** This is DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), whose double-helix structure resembles a twisted ladder, with the four bases A, T, G, and C as its “letters”; its structure was worked out in the mid-twentieth century.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A protein such as haemoglobin carries out functions but is not the hereditary code.
- Option B: Glucose is an energy sugar, not a carrier of heredity.
- Option C: Vitamin C is a nutrient, not the genetic molecule.

**Final Answer:** DNA, whose double-helix shape resembles a twisted ladder ⇒

[Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Detail:** Read the stated medical application involving bacteria.

**Passage support:** “Bacteria have been coaxed into producing human insulin for people with diabetes, sparing them a dependence on animal sources.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Making bricks is nowhere mentioned.
- Option C: Generating electricity is not the described use.
- Option D: Bacteria do not replace surgeons in the passage.

**Final Answer:** Produce human insulin for people with diabetes ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Read “the units of heredity that pass from parent to child.”

**Passage support:** The passage says short stretches of the molecule “pass from parent to child”, so “heredity” is the passing on of traits from parents to offspring.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The study of rocks and fossils is geology and palaeontology.
- Option C: Measuring height and weight is unrelated to the word.
- Option D: Treatment using herbs is a different idea altogether.

**Final Answer:** The passing on of traits from parents to their offspring ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference / tone:** Judge how the author weighs the science’s future.

**Passage support:** The author sets the “power to heal inherited suffering” against “hard questions” and fears of “designing human beings to order”, concluding that the argument “has only begun.” That is a balanced weighing of promise against peril.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The author records real benefits, so it is not seen as only harmful.
- Option B: The careful argument is far from indifferent.
- Option D: The author reports that supporters would “govern it” rather than halt it.

**Final Answer:** A balanced view weighing great promise against genuine ethical dangers ⇒

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

