

CLAT Current Affairs & GK

Sample Paper – 10

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.

When the air over India's largest cities turns grey each winter, the courts are often the first place ordinary citizens turn to. For decades the ordinary judiciary handled such complaints, but the sheer volume of environmental disputes, and the scientific evidence they involved, overwhelmed judges trained in criminal and property law. Out of that pressure came a specialised body, set up in 2010 to hear cases about pollution, forests, and the right to a clean environment, staffed not only by judges but by expert members drawn from science and engineering.

The idea behind such a court is that environmental harm is rarely obvious to the untrained eye. Whether a factory's discharge has poisoned a river, or whether a stretch



of smog has crossed a dangerous threshold, is a question of measurement as much as of law. By seating a scientist beside a judge, the tribunal can weigh technical evidence quickly, order a polluting unit to shut, and fix the cost of the damage on the party responsible. It works to a principle, borrowed from wider environmental thinking, that the one who pollutes should pay to repair what has been spoiled.

Its record has been mixed. Supporters point to landmark orders that have curbed illegal sand mining, forced cities to treat their sewage, and pushed governments to publish air-quality data that was once buried. Farmers burning crop residue, builders raising dust, and industries venting untreated fumes have all found themselves summoned. The very speed that makes the body effective, critics reply, can make it blunt, and orders that shut a plant overnight may throw workers out of jobs without a plan for them.

There is also the harder question of enforcement. A tribunal can pass a bold order, but it depends on state pollution boards and local officials to carry it out, and these are often understaffed or reluctant. An order to clean a river means little if no agency is funded to do the cleaning. Still, the court has changed the conversation. Clean air, once treated as a luxury, is increasingly argued in India as a legal right, and the machinery to defend that right, however imperfect, now exists.

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

- (A) Ordinary criminal courts remain the best forum for deciding pollution disputes in India.
- (B) A specialised environmental court has strengthened the fight against pollution in India, though its speed, and weak enforcement, bring real limits.
- (C) Environmental harm is always obvious and needs no scientific measurement.
- (D) Clean air has never been treated as a legal right anywhere in India.

Q2. It can be inferred from the passage that expert members are seated beside judges mainly because:

- (A) environmental cases often turn on technical measurement that judges alone may not be trained to weigh.
- (B) scientists are cheaper to employ than additional judges.
- (C) the law forbids judges from reading any scientific report.
- (D) expert members are meant to replace judges entirely on the bench.



- Q3.** The specialised body described in the passage, set up in 2010 to hear environmental disputes with both judicial and expert members, is the:
- (A) Central Pollution Control Board.
 - (B) Supreme Court of India.
 - (C) National Green Tribunal.
 - (D) Comptroller and Auditor General.
- Q4.** As used in the passage, the word “blunt” (“can make it blunt”) most nearly means:
- (A) polite and carefully worded.
 - (B) sharp and highly precise.
 - (C) slow and endlessly delayed.
 - (D) lacking fine judgement, hitting too broadly.
- Q5.** According to the passage, the principle that “the one who pollutes should pay” is applied by the tribunal to:
- (A) place the cost of repairing environmental damage on the party responsible for it.
 - (B) reward factories that discharge waste into rivers.
 - (C) exempt large industries from any financial liability.
 - (D) transfer all clean-up costs to the citizens who complain.
- Q6.** The author’s overall attitude toward the environmental court is best described as:
- (A) wholly hostile, seeing no value in its work.
 - (B) uncritically admiring, ignoring every weakness.
 - (C) broadly supportive while acknowledging genuine limits.
 - (D) completely uninterested in 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.

Perhaps no experiment in shared government has gone further than the union of European states that grew, after a devastating war, out of a simple bargain over coal and steel. The founders reasoned that nations which pooled the raw materials of weapons would find it far harder to fight one another. From that narrow beginning grew a wider community, and then a union of more than two dozen members bound together by common rules, a shared parliament, and courts whose rulings reach into every capital.

The heart of the project is what its architects call the single market. Within it, goods, services, money, and above all people may move as freely across national borders as they do within a single country. A graduate in one member state may take a job in another without a visa; a company may sell across the whole bloc under one set of standards. Supporters argue that this freedom has made the continent richer and its citizens more connected than at any time in its long, quarrelsome history.

To deepen the bond, many members went further and adopted a shared currency, retiring their old national notes and coins in favour of a single money managed by a common central bank. Not every member joined, and the decision remains contested, for a single currency means a country can no longer set interest rates to suit its own economy alone. When a debt crisis struck weaker members, the strains of that bargain were laid bare, and the union was forced to improvise rescues it had never planned for.

Critics complain that decisions are taken too far from ordinary voters, by officials in a distant headquarters who seem accountable to no one they can name. Enthusiasts reply that peace and prosperity among old enemies are worth a little distance, and that the union has given small nations a seat at tables where they would otherwise be ignored. The departure of one large member has tested the whole design, yet the union endures, an unfinished attempt to be many countries and, in some things, one.

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

- (A) The union of European states has completely erased all national borders and governments.
- (B) The single market has failed and been abandoned by every member.
- (C) The passage is chiefly a history of coal and steel mining techniques.
- (D) A union of European states has built deep economic and political integration that brings prosperity and peace, but also real tensions.

Q8. The “shared currency . . . managed by a common central bank”, adopted by many but not all members and referred to in the passage, is the:



- (A) pound sterling.
- (B) euro.
- (C) Swiss franc.
- (D) US dollar.
- Q9.** According to the passage, the “single market” is chiefly defined by the freedom of:
- (A) goods, services, money, and people to move across member states as within one country.
- (B) only luxury goods to cross borders while people stay fixed.
- (C) armies to move between member states.
- (D) a single company to trade while all others are barred.
- Q10.** The passage suggests that a member which adopts the shared currency loses the ability to:
- (A) trade goods with its neighbours.
- (B) send its graduates to work abroad.
- (C) set interest rates to suit its own economy alone.
- (D) elect its own national parliament.
- Q11.** As used in the passage, the word “quarrelsome” most nearly means:
- (A) peaceful and untroubled.
- (B) prone to disputes and conflict.
- (C) wealthy and generous.
- (D) silent and withdrawn.

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.



Once a year the film world holds its breath while a gold-plated statuette of a knight, standing on a reel of film, is handed out in a Los Angeles theatre. The ceremony is run by an American academy of motion-picture professionals, whose thousands of voting members choose the winners in categories that range from best picture and the acting awards to the quieter crafts of editing, sound, and design. To be named among them is, for many in the industry, the crowning honour of a career.

The awards began in the late 1920s as a modest dinner and grew into a globally televised spectacle watched in scores of countries. Their reach is enormous: a single win can lift a small film to worldwide audiences, revive a fading career, or turn an unknown performer into a household name overnight. Studios spend heavily on campaigns to sway the voters, and the weeks before the ceremony have become a season of their own, thick with predictions and rivalries.

Yet the honour has long drawn criticism for who it leaves out. For most of their history the awards overwhelmingly favoured a narrow slice of filmmaking, and performers and directors from many backgrounds found themselves ignored. Films not made in English were long confined to a single category of their own, as if excellence in one language could not be measured against excellence in another. Campaigns by artists and audiences have pushed the academy to widen its membership and rethink its rules, though critics say the changes have come slowly and unevenly.

For all the grumbling, the ceremony endures because it satisfies a deep wish to crown the year's best and to tell, through its winners, a story about what cinema values. When an acceptance speech turns to a cause beyond the film, hundreds of millions are listening, and a moment on that stage can echo far outside the theatre. The little gold knight, whatever its blind spots, remains the prize that much of the film world still most wants to hold.

Q12. The passage is centrally concerned with:

- (A) the prestige and global reach of the film awards together with long-standing criticism of who they exclude.
- (B) the exact height and weight of the gold statuette handed to winners.
- (C) a demand that the awards be shut down as worthless.
- (D) the technical process of editing sound for motion pictures.

Q13. The awards described in the passage, presented by an American academy of motion-picture professionals as a gold statuette of a knight on a film reel, are the:

- (A) Grammy Awards.



- (B) Nobel Prizes.
- (C) Academy Awards (Oscars).
- (D) Man Booker Prizes.

Q14. According to the passage, films not made in English were, for much of the awards' history:

- (A) banned outright from every category.
- (B) automatically guaranteed the award for best picture.
- (C) judged only by audiences and never by the academy.
- (D) confined to a single category of their own.

Q15. As used in the passage, the word “sway” (“campaigns to sway the voters”) most nearly means:

- (A) to count precisely.
- (B) to influence or persuade.
- (C) to forbid or block.
- (D) to televise widely.

Q16. It can be inferred from the passage that studios spend heavily on campaigns because:

- (A) winning can greatly boost a film's audience, careers, and earnings.
- (B) the academy charges no fee to enter any film.
- (C) the ceremony is watched only in Los Angeles.
- (D) voters are legally required to pick the most expensive campaign.

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.

Every two years the fastest and strongest athletes on the planet gather to contest the world championships in track and field, the sport that traces its roots to the footraces of



the ancient world. Under the global governing body that oversees the discipline, competitors from more than two hundred nations run, jump, and throw across a programme that spans the explosive sprints, the punishing distance races, and the field events where a single centimetre or a fraction of a second separates triumph from disappointment.

The sprints draw the loudest crowds. In the shortest races the whole contest is decided in under ten seconds, and the margin between a champion and an also-ran can be thinner than the width of a vest at the line. Photo-finish cameras, timing to hundredths and even thousandths, have made the eye an unreliable judge; what looks like a dead heat from the stands is often settled by technology no spectator can see. A false start, a twitch before the gun, can end a favourite's championship before it has begun.

The field events reward a different kind of mastery. A long jumper must marry speed on the runway with perfect timing at the board; a thrower must turn raw power into flawless technique, for a poorly angled release wastes even the greatest strength. These contests unfold more slowly than the sprints, round by round, and a competitor may sit in the lead for an hour only to be overtaken by a single final effort.

Behind the drama lies a constant struggle to keep the sport clean. Records set under suspicion cast a shadow over honest athletes, and the governing body has invested heavily in testing and in erasing marks proven to be tainted. The reward for that vigilance is trust: when a new record falls at the championships, the world can believe it was earned. That belief, as much as any medal, is what the athletes compete to protect.

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

- (A) Field events are pointless and should be dropped from the championships.
- (B) Only the sprints matter at a world athletics championship.
- (C) Timing technology has made athletics impossible to judge fairly.
- (D) World championships in track and field showcase sprints and field events decided by fine margins, while the sport works hard to stay clean.

Q18. The “global governing body that oversees the discipline” of track and field, referred to in the passage, is:

- (A) the International Olympic Committee.
- (B) World Athletics.
- (C) the International Cricket Council.



(D) the World Health Organization.

Q19. According to the passage, photo-finish cameras and precise timing are needed in the sprints chiefly because:

(A) the races last several hours each.

(B) spectators are not allowed to watch the finish.

(C) the margin between athletes can be too small for the eye to judge.

(D) the athletes run in complete darkness.

Q20. As used in the passage, the word “tainted” (marks “proven to be tainted”) most nearly means:

(A) corrupted or dishonestly achieved.

(B) officially celebrated as records.

(C) measured to the nearest centimetre.

(D) cheered loudly by the crowd.

Passage V

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

To think of Indian cinema as a single industry is to miss what makes it remarkable. It is instead a federation of many industries, each rooted in a language and a region, each with its own stars, songs, and storytelling habits. Films are made in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Malayalam, Kannada, Marathi, and more, and taken together they make India one of the largest producers of feature films on earth, watched by audiences from small-town cinemas to a growing global diaspora.

The story began more than a century ago, when a determined pioneer made the country's first full-length feature and screened it to astonished crowds in 1913. Silent films gave way to sound, and once characters could sing, the musical number became the beating heart of the popular film, a form found almost nowhere else in quite the same way. Songs carried the emotion that dialogue could not, and playback singers became as beloved as the actors whose lips their voices filled.

Different regions pulled the art in different directions. A celebrated school of realist cinema, centred in the east, won honours abroad for quiet, humane films about ordinary lives, while the popular studios of the west and south perfected spectacle, melodrama, and the larger-than-life hero. Neither tradition cancelled the other; audiences moved



happily between the art-house and the blockbuster, and each borrowed from the other over time.

Increasingly, this vast body of work is being seen not merely as entertainment but as cultural heritage worth preserving. Early films decayed in tin cans or were lost when nitrate reels caught fire, and archivists now race to restore what remains before it crumbles. A nation's cinema, they argue, is a record of how it dressed, spoke, sang, and dreamed across generations. To lose those reels would be to lose a mirror in which a whole society once watched itself, and future audiences deserve the chance to look into it too.

Q21. The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) Indian cinema is a single Hindi-language industry with no regional variety.
- (B) musical numbers have ruined the artistic value of Indian films.
- (C) only realist art-house films from the east deserve to be preserved.
- (D) Indian cinema is a diverse, many-language tradition and a cultural heritage now worth preserving.

Q22. The “determined pioneer” who “made the country’s first full-length feature” screened in 1913, as described in the passage, is generally remembered as:

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore.
- (B) Dadasaheb Phalke.
- (C) Satyajit Ray.
- (D) Raja Ravi Varma.

Q23. According to the passage, playback singers became beloved because:

- (A) they directed most of the popular films themselves.
- (B) they invented the technology of sound film.
- (C) their voices carried the songs that filled the actors’ performances.
- (D) they refused to let any films be preserved.



- Q24.** As used in the passage, the word “federation” (“a federation of many industries”) most nearly means:
- (A) a union of many distinct parts that keep their own identities.
 - (B) a single company owned by one person.
 - (C) a court that settles legal disputes.
 - (D) a ban on making films in any language.
- Q25.** It can be inferred that archivists “race to restore what remains” chiefly because:
- (A) modern audiences refuse to watch any old films.
 - (B) restored films are illegal to screen in India.
 - (C) the government has banned the making of new films.
 - (D) old reels decay and can be lost forever if not preserved in time.

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.

Water covers most of the planet, yet the share of it that people can actually drink is astonishingly small. The vast oceans are salt; the great ice sheets are frozen; and much of the rest lies hidden underground or falls as rain that quickly runs away. What is left, the rivers, lakes, and shallow groundwater that human beings depend on, is under growing strain, drawn down faster than nature can replace it and fouled by the very cities and farms that need it most.

Rivers show the problem most starkly. A river that gathers a nation’s sewage and industrial waste as it flows past crowded banks can arrive at the sea carrying more filth than water. In India a flagship mission to clean the Ganga, the country’s most revered river, has poured resources into treatment plants and the policing of polluters, on the argument that a river worshipped by millions cannot be allowed to die of neglect. Progress is slow, for a river is only as clean as the towns along its whole length agree to keep it. Beneath the surface lies a quieter crisis. Groundwater, pumped up through millions of wells and borewells, waters much of the world’s food, but in many regions it is being extracted far faster than the rains can refill it. Water tables that took thousands of years to build up are falling within a single generation, and once an aquifer is emptied or contaminated it may never fully recover. Farmers who once struck water a few metres down now drill ever deeper, chasing a resource that is slipping away.



The oceans, too, are changing. Warming seas, acidifying water, and a rising tide of plastic threaten the reefs and fisheries on which coastal communities rely. None of these problems respects a border, and none has a single owner. The lesson running through all of them is the same: water, long treated as endless and free, is neither, and learning to use it sparingly may be among the defining tasks of the century.

- Q26.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The oceans hold so much water that no shortage of fresh water is possible.
 - (B) Rivers are the only water source that faces any real threat.
 - (C) Fresh water is scarce and under strain across rivers, groundwater, and oceans, so it must be used far more sparingly.
 - (D) Groundwater refills as fast as it is pumped, so it can never run out.
- Q27.** The “flagship mission to clean the Ganga” referred to in the passage is best identified with the programme popularly known as:
- (A) Namami Gange.
 - (B) Digital India.
 - (C) Make in India.
 - (D) Skill India.
- Q28.** According to the passage, the “quieter crisis” beneath the surface refers to:
- (A) the salt content of the open oceans.
 - (B) plastic floating on the sea surface.
 - (C) rainfall running away too quickly.
 - (D) groundwater being pumped out faster than the rains can refill it.
- Q29.** As used in the passage, the word “fouled” (water “fouled by the very cities and farms”) most nearly means:
- (A) frozen solid.



- (B) polluted or made dirty.
- (C) pumped underground.
- (D) measured carefully.

Q30. It can be inferred that the author calls water problems ones that “respect no border” in order to suggest that:

- (A) each country can solve its water crisis entirely on its own.
- (B) water shortages affect only India and nowhere else.
- (C) such problems are shared and cannot be fixed by one nation acting alone.
- (D) borders are the main cause of water pollution.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage describes a specialised body that has “curbed illegal sand mining, forced cities to treat their sewage,” and pushed clean-air data into the open, yet devotes space to the harm of blunt overnight orders and weak enforcement by understaffed boards. Option B captures both the strength and the limits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explains why ordinary courts were “overwhelmed,” not why they are best.
- Option C: It says harm is “rarely obvious to the untrained eye” and needs measurement.
- Option D: It says clean air is “increasingly argued in India as a legal right.”

Final Answer: A specialised court that strengthens the pollution fight but has real limits ⇒ **B**

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Locate the stated reason a scientist is seated beside a judge.

Passage support: “Environmental harm is rarely obvious to the untrained eye,” and whether a discharge has poisoned a river “is a question of measurement as much as of law.” By seating a scientist beside a judge, the tribunal can weigh technical evidence quickly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Cost of employment is never mentioned.
- Option C: No law forbidding judges from reading reports is stated.
- Option D: Experts sit *beside* judges, not in place of them.

Final Answer: Cases turn on technical measurement judges alone may not weigh



⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names a specialised body “set up in 2010 to hear cases about pollution, forests, and the right to a clean environment,” staffed by judges and expert members.

Reasoning: This is the National Green Tribunal, established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, with both judicial and expert members, exactly as the passage describes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Central Pollution Control Board is a regulator, not a tribunal that passes judicial orders.
- Option B: The Supreme Court is the general apex court, not this specialised 2010 body.
- Option D: The Comptroller and Auditor General audits public accounts, not the environment.

Final Answer: The National Green Tribunal ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Substitute each meaning into “the very speed ... can make it blunt.”

Passage support: The sentence contrasts effective speed with orders that “shut a plant overnight” and “throw workers out of jobs without a plan.” “Blunt” here means lacking fine judgement and hitting too broadly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Polite” is unrelated to the criticism being made.
- Option B: “Sharp and precise” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option C: “Slow” contradicts the “speed” the sentence describes.



Final Answer: Lacking fine judgement, hitting too broadly ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read how the “polluter pays” principle is applied.

Passage support: The tribunal can “fix the cost of the damage on the party responsible,” working to the principle “that the one who pollutes should pay to repair what has been spoiled.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rewarding polluters is the opposite of the principle.
- Option C: The principle exists precisely to impose liability, not exempt industry.
- Option D: The cost falls on the polluter, not on the complaining citizens.

Final Answer: Place the repair cost on the party responsible for the damage ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

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

Passage support: The author credits landmark orders and a changed conversation, yet gives space to blunt orders, jobless workers, and weak enforcement, closing that the machinery exists “however imperfect.” That is support with acknowledged limits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Wholly hostile” ignores the clear credit given.
- Option B: “Uncritically admiring” ignores the criticisms raised.
- Option D: The detailed, engaged account is far from uninterested.

Final Answer: Broadly supportive while acknowledging genuine limits ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage traces the union from a coal-and-steel bargain to a single market and shared currency, praising the prosperity and peace it brought while noting debt-crisis strains and complaints of distance from voters. Option D holds these together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Members keep their own capitals and parliaments; borders are not erased.
- Option B: The single market is described as a success, not abandoned.
- Option C: Coal and steel are only the historical starting point, not the subject.

Final Answer: Deep European integration bringing prosperity and peace, but also tensions ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes “a single money managed by a common central bank,” adopted by many but not all members.

Reasoning: That currency is the euro, managed by the European Central Bank and used by most, though not all, member states, exactly as the passage says.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The pound sterling is a single national currency, not the shared money described.
- Option C: The Swiss franc belongs to a country outside the union.
- Option D: The US dollar is not a European shared currency.

Final Answer: The euro ⇒

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read how the passage defines the single market.

Passage support: Within it, “goods, services, money, and above all people may move as freely across national borders as they do within a single country.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: People move too, not only luxury goods.
- Option C: The passage speaks of trade and workers, not armies.
- Option D: Any company may sell across the bloc, not one alone.

Final Answer: Goods, services, money, and people moving freely across members

⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Locate the cost of joining the shared currency.

Passage support: “A single currency means a country can no longer set interest rates to suit its own economy alone,” a strain laid bare by the debt crisis.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Trade with neighbours is a benefit of the market, not something lost.
- Option B: Free movement of workers is unaffected by the currency choice.
- Option D: Members keep their national parliaments.

Final Answer: The ability to set interest rates for its own economy alone ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to “its long, quarrelsome history.”

Passage support: The union was built “after a devastating war” among “old enemies,” so the continent’s history is described as full of disputes and conflict.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Peaceful” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option C: “Wealthy” describes prosperity, not conflict.
- Option D: “Silent” does not fit a history of war among enemies.

Final Answer: Prone to disputes and conflict ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage stresses the awards’ prestige and “enormous” reach, then devotes a full paragraph to “criticism for who it leaves out,” the neglect of many backgrounds and non-English films. So it pairs prestige with exclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The statuette’s exact dimensions are not the focus.
- Option C: The passage says the ceremony “endures,” never demanding its end.
- Option D: Editing is named only as one of many quieter crafts.

Final Answer: The prestige and reach of the awards plus criticism of who they exclude ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes a “gold-plated statuette of a knight, standing on a reel of film,” handed out in a Los Angeles theatre by an American academy of motion-picture professionals.

Reasoning: These are the Academy Awards, popularly called the Oscars, presented by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, exactly as described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Grammy Awards honour music, not film.
- Option B: The Nobel Prizes reward science, literature, and peace.
- Option D: The Man Booker Prize is a literary award for fiction.

Final Answer: The Academy Awards (Oscars) ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read what the passage says about non-English films.

Passage support: “Films not made in English were long confined to a single category of their own, as if excellence in one language could not be measured against excellence in another.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: They were confined to a category, not banned outright.
- Option B: No guarantee of best picture is stated.
- Option C: They were judged by the academy within that category.

Final Answer: Confined to a single category of their own ⇒

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Substitute each meaning into “campaigns to sway the voters.”

Passage support: “Studios spend heavily on campaigns to sway the voters,” so the aim is to influence or persuade the voting members toward their films.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “To count” does not fit a persuasion campaign.
- Option C: “To forbid” is the opposite of courting a vote.
- Option D: “To televise” describes the ceremony, not the campaigns.

Final Answer: To influence or persuade ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read why studios invest so heavily in campaigns.

Passage support: “A single win can lift a small film to worldwide audiences, revive a fading career, or turn an unknown performer into a household name overnight,” so the payoff of winning is large.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Entry fees are never mentioned and would not explain campaign spending.
- Option C: The ceremony is “watched in scores of countries,” not only Los Angeles.
- Option D: No rule forces voters to reward the priciest campaign.

Final Answer: Winning can greatly boost audiences, careers, and earnings ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage covers the sprints decided in under ten seconds, the field events won by a centimetre, and the “constant struggle to keep the sport clean.” Option D holds all three together.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Field events are praised for their “different kind of mastery,” not dismissed.
- Option B: The passage devotes a whole paragraph to the field events too.
- Option C: Timing technology makes judging *more* reliable, not impossible.

Final Answer: Championships of fine margins, with a fight to stay clean ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage refers to “the global governing body that oversees the discipline” of track and field.

Reasoning: That body is World Athletics, the international federation that governs athletics and runs the world championships, exactly the role the passage describes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The International Olympic Committee runs the Olympics across all sports, not athletics specifically.
- Option C: The International Cricket Council governs cricket.
- Option D: The World Health Organization handles global health, not sport.

Final Answer: World Athletics ⇒ B

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read why precise timing is needed in the sprints.

Passage support: “The margin between a champion and an also-ran can be thinner than the width of a vest at the line,” so “the eye” becomes “an unreliable judge” and technology settles it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The shortest races last under ten seconds, not hours.
- Option B: Spectators watch from the stands; they are not barred.
- Option D: Nothing says the athletes run in darkness.

Final Answer: The margin can be too small for the eye to judge ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to marks “proven to be tainted.”

Passage support: These are records “set under suspicion” that the body works to erase, so “tainted” means corrupted or dishonestly achieved.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Celebrated as records” is the opposite of what is being erased.
- Option C: “Measured to the nearest centimetre” is unrelated to the word.
- Option D: “Cheered by the crowd” does not fit marks under suspicion.

Final Answer: Corrupted or dishonestly achieved ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Pick the option covering both the diversity and the heritage theme.

Passage support: The passage calls Indian cinema “a federation of many industries,” each rooted in a language, and argues that this vast body of work is “cultural heritage worth preserving.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It stresses films in many languages, not a single Hindi industry.
- Option B: Musical numbers are praised as “the beating heart,” not blamed for ruin.
- Option C: Both art-house and popular traditions are valued, not the east alone.

Final Answer: A diverse, many-language tradition and a heritage worth preserving ⇒ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage names “a determined pioneer” who “made the country’s first full-length feature and screened it ... in 1913.”

Reasoning: That pioneer is Dadasaheb Phalke, whose *Raja Harishchandra* (1913) was India’s first full-length feature film, earning him the title father of Indian cinema.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rabindranath Tagore was a poet and writer, not the maker of India’s first feature film.
- Option C: Satyajit Ray belongs to the later realist school mentioned, decades after 1913.
- Option D: Raja Ravi Varma was a painter, not a filmmaker.

Final Answer: Dadasaheb Phalke ⇒ B

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Read why playback singers became beloved.

Passage support: Once characters could sing, “playback singers became as beloved as the actors whose lips their voices filled,” because their voices carried the film’s songs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: They sang for films; the passage does not say they directed them.
- Option B: The arrival of sound, not the singers, made song possible.
- Option D: Nothing says they opposed preservation.

Final Answer: Their voices carried the songs that filled the actors’ performances ⇒ C

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to “a federation of many industries.”

Passage support: It is “a federation of many industries, each rooted in a language and a region, each with its own stars,” so a federation is a union of distinct parts that keep their own identities.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A single owner contradicts “many industries.”
- Option C: A court settling disputes is unrelated to the word here.
- Option D: A ban on films is the opposite of a thriving federation.

Final Answer: A union of many distinct parts that keep their own identities ⇒ A

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Read why archivists work against time.

Passage support: “Early films decayed in tin cans or were lost when nitrate reels caught fire, and archivists now race to restore what remains before it crumbles.” So the danger is that old reels are lost forever if not preserved in time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says future audiences deserve to see them, not that people refuse to watch.
- Option B: Restored films being illegal is never stated.
- Option C: No ban on new films is mentioned.

Final Answer: Old reels decay and can be lost forever if not preserved in time ⇒

D

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Passage support: The passage shows that drinkable water is a tiny share of the whole, then surveys strained rivers, falling groundwater, and changing oceans, closing that water “is neither” endless nor free and must be used “sparingly.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The oceans are salt, so their volume does not prevent a fresh-water shortage.
- Option B: Groundwater and oceans are threatened too, not rivers alone.
- Option D: The passage says groundwater is drawn down faster than the rains refill it.

Final Answer: Fresh water is scarce and strained across rivers, groundwater, and oceans ⇒ C

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Static GK linked to the passage: The passage describes “a flagship mission to clean the Ganga . . . into treatment plants and the policing of polluters.”

Reasoning: India’s flagship programme to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga is popularly known as Namami Gange, matching the mission described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Digital India is about digital services and connectivity, not river cleaning.
- Option C: Make in India promotes manufacturing.
- Option D: Skill India focuses on vocational training.

Final Answer: Namami Gange ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Detail: Identify the “quieter crisis” beneath the surface.

Passage support: “Groundwater . . . is being extracted far faster than the rains can refill it,” with water tables falling “within a single generation.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Ocean salt is a separate point, not the underground crisis.
- Option B: Plastic is part of the ocean paragraph, not the groundwater one.
- Option C: Rain running away is context, not the “beneath the surface” crisis named.

Final Answer: Groundwater pumped out faster than the rains can refill it ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Fit the meaning to water “fouled by the very cities and farms.”

Passage support: The sentence pairs “drawn down faster than nature can replace it” with being “fouled” by cities and farms, so “fouled” means polluted or made dirty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Frozen” describes the ice sheets, not the sense of “fouled.”
- Option C: “Pumped underground” is a separate idea.
- Option D: “Measured carefully” does not fit contamination by cities and farms.

Final Answer: Polluted or made dirty ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Interpret “none of these problems respects a border.”

Passage support: The passage says the problems have no “single owner” and that the shared lesson is to use water sparingly, implying such problems cannot be fixed by one nation acting alone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Respects no border” means the opposite of each country solving it alone.
- Option B: The passage speaks of the world’s water, not India only.
- Option D: Borders are not blamed as the cause; the point is the problems cross them.

Final Answer: Such problems are shared and cannot be fixed by one nation alone ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

