

CLAT Current Affairs & GK Sample Paper-18

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 five 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–Q5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers on the passage and on the general knowledge it refers to.

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam became one of the most discussed constitutional developments because it sought to reserve one-third of seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The measure is associated with the One Hundred and Sixth Constitutional Amendment. Its importance lies not only in the percentage of reservation but also in the constitutional route chosen to bring it about. The

provision is linked with delimitation after the relevant census exercise, which means implementation depends on future procedural steps rather than immediate application in the next election cycle. Supporters describe the law as a landmark for gender representation, while critics ask questions about timing, rotation of seats, and the absence of immediate effect. For CLAT-style current affairs, the passage offers several layers: the popular name of the law, the amendment number, the bodies covered, the procedural condition of delimitation, and the broader constitutional principle of representation in law-making institutions.

Q1. The constitutional amendment discussed in the passage reserves seats for women in which elected bodies? **(1)**

- (A) Rajya Sabha only
- (B) Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi
- (C) All municipal corporations only
- (D) Gram panchayats only

Q2. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam is commonly associated with which constitutional amendment number? **(1)**

- (A) Forty-second Amendment
- (B) Seventy-third Amendment
- (C) One Hundred and Sixth Amendment
- (D) Eighty-sixth Amendment

Q3. The implementation of the reservation is linked in the passage to which process? **(1)**

- (A) Delimitation after the relevant census exercise
- (B) Annual Union Budget voting only
- (C) Election of the Vice-President

(D) Appointment of High Court judges

Q4. Which principle best explains the policy goal behind the amendment? (1)

(A) Reduction of customs duties

(B) Privatisation of all universities

(C) Creation of a new currency

(D) Greater gender representation in legislatures

Q5. Which institution must pass a constitutional amendment Bill before it can become part of the Constitution? (1)

(A) Only the Election Commission of India

(B) Parliament, according to the special procedure under Article 368

(C) Only the Supreme Court registry

(D) Only the Reserve Bank of India

Passage II

Directions (Q6–Q10): 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's G20 presidency placed New Delhi at the centre of global economic diplomacy. The G20 is not a court or a military alliance; it is a forum of major economies that discusses financial stability, development, trade, debt, climate finance, digital public infrastructure, and related global challenges. The 2023 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi produced the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, a consensus outcome that attracted attention because global politics was already marked by sharp divisions. Another major development was the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the G20, a step presented as widening representation for the Global South. India used the theme Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, officially rendered as One Earth, One



Family, One Future. In a passage-based GK set, questions may test the host city, the institutional character of the G20, the meaning of the theme, the significance of African Union membership, and the name of the summit declaration. The issue therefore combines international relations, institutions, and diplomatic vocabulary.

Q6. The passage refers to the G20 as a forum primarily concerned with: (1)

- (A) Trial of war crimes
- (B) Awarding film prizes
- (C) International economic cooperation among major economies
- (D) Regulating domestic school boards

Q7. India hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in 2023 in which city? (1)

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Hyderabad
- (D) New Delhi

Q8. The African Union's inclusion in the G20 is significant because it: (1)

- (A) Gave the African Union permanent membership in the forum
- (B) Made the African Union a military wing of the G20
- (C) Removed all European Union participation
- (D) Turned the G20 into a United Nations court

Q9. The theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" is best translated in the passage as: (1)

- (A) Truth alone triumphs
- (B) One Earth, One Family, One Future
- (C) Work is worship
- (D) Unity in diversity only



Q10. Which document represented the consensus outcome of the 2023 G20 Leaders' Summit? (1)

- (A) Kyoto Protocol
- (B) Geneva Convention on Refugees
- (C) New Delhi Leaders' Declaration
- (D) Treaty of Tordesillas

Passage III

Directions (Q11–Q15): 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.

Awards and appointments frequently become exam material because they connect names with institutions and fields. The Booker Prize is a major literary award associated with fiction, while the Nobel Prize in Economics is formally called the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. In India, the Dadasaheb Phalke Award is linked with lifetime contribution to cinema, while the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award recognises outstanding performance in sports and games. These awards should not be confused merely because all appear in newspapers during the year. Appointments require equal care. A Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India, and the office has a constitutional position distinct from the elected State government. A CLAT passage may therefore combine award facts with appointments to test whether the reader can classify information correctly: literary, cinematic, sporting, constitutional, international, or national. The key is not memorising a single name but understanding the category behind it.

Q11. The Booker Prize is primarily associated with which field? (1)

- (A) Literature and fiction writing
- (B) Olympic wrestling

- (C) Classical dance only
- (D) Central banking

Q12. The Nobel Prize in Economics is formally known as: (1)

- (A) The Bharat Ratna for Economic Planning
- (B) The UNESCO Prize for Banking
- (C) The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel
- (D) The Commonwealth Medal for Finance

Q13. Which Indian award is generally linked with lifetime contribution to Indian cinema? (1)

- (A) Khel Ratna Award
- (B) Sahitya Akademi Translation Prize
- (C) Ashoka Chakra
- (D) Dadasaheb Phalke Award

Q14. An appointment as Governor of a State is made by: (1)

- (A) The President of India
- (B) The Chief Minister of that State
- (C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (D) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Q15. Which award is associated with outstanding performance in sports and games in India? (1)

- (A) Jnanpith Award
- (B) Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
- (C) Padma Bhushan only for literature

(D) Nobel Peace Prize

Passage IV

Directions (Q15–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.

Sports current affairs can appear simple, but the questions often test precise details. The 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup was hosted by India, yet Australia won the final at the Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad. This distinction between host and winner is a common source of errors. The Asian Games 2022 were held in Hangzhou in 2023 after postponement, so the official year and actual year can also confuse candidates. In tennis, phrases such as Grand Slam and golden slam have specific meanings and should not be transferred casually to other sports. Sports governance is another recurring theme. Anti-doping agencies exist to protect fair competition by testing for prohibited substances and imposing consequences when rules are broken. A strong CLAT reader therefore treats sports news as more than a scoreboard. One should know venues, winners, host cities, event names, governing bodies, and integrity mechanisms. The passage provides enough clues to connect direct tournament facts with broader sports administration.

Q16. The 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup final was played at which venue? (1)

- (A) Eden Gardens, Kolkata
- (B) Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai
- (C) M. A. Chidambaram Stadium, Chennai
- (D) Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad

Q17. Which country won the 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup? (1)

- (A) India



- (B) Australia
- (C) England
- (D) New Zealand

Q18. The Asian Games 2022 were actually held in 2023 in which Chinese city? (1)

- (A) Beijing
- (B) Shanghai
- (C) Hangzhou
- (D) Guangzhou

Q19. The term “golden slam is most closely associated with which sport? (1)

- (A) Tennis
- (B) Cricket
- (C) Hockey
- (D) Chess

Q20. A National Anti-Doping Agency is concerned mainly with: (1)

- (A) Selecting Nobel laureates
- (B) Regulating foreign exchange reserves
- (C) Issuing driving licences
- (D) Testing and preventing prohibited substance use in sport

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.



Heritage, environment, and cultural economy often overlap in current-affairs reports. The Moidams of Charaideo in Assam, associated with Ahom royal burial traditions, drew attention as a heritage topic because such sites carry historical and cultural significance. UNESCO World Heritage recognition is based on outstanding universal value and creates expectations of conservation, management, and public awareness. Environmental recognition follows a different route. A Ramsar Site is a wetland recognised under the Ramsar Convention, often important for migratory birds, biodiversity, and water systems. Energy diplomacy also appears in this area: the International Solar Alliance, headquartered in Gurugram, India, promotes cooperation on solar energy. Cultural economy questions may involve Geographical Indication tags for handloom products, crafts, or foods whose qualities are linked with a region. In a CLAT passage, a current trigger may therefore lead to static questions on a State, a convention, a headquarters, a heritage criterion, or intellectual-property protection.

Q21. The Moidams of Charaideo, discussed as a heritage topic, are located in which Indian State? (1)

- (A) Assam
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Punjab

Q22. UNESCO World Heritage status is granted for sites having: (1)

- (A) Highest stock-market value
- (B) Largest police force
- (C) Outstanding universal value
- (D) Maximum annual rainfall only

Q23. The International Solar Alliance is headquartered in: (1)

- (A) Paris, France



- (B) Gurugram, India
- (C) New York, United States
- (D) Tokyo, Japan

Q24. A Ramsar Site is a wetland recognised under: (1)

- (A) The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
- (B) The Berne Convention for copyright
- (C) The Chemical Weapons Convention
- (D) The Ramsar Convention

Q25. If a current-affairs passage discusses GI tags for handloom products, it is mainly testing: (1)

- (A) Nuclear physics calculations
- (B) Criminal sentencing policy only
- (C) Place-linked intellectual property and cultural economy
- (D) Exchange-rate management

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.

India's new criminal laws became major current-affairs topics because they replaced colonial-era statutes at the heart of criminal justice. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaced the Indian Penal Code as the substantive penal law dealing with offences and punishments. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure and concerns investigation, arrest, bail, trial, and related procedure. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 replaced the Indian

Evidence Act and deals with proof, admissibility, and evidentiary rules, including issues connected with electronic records. These laws came into force on 1 July 2024. Their significance is practical as well as symbolic: police officers, lawyers, courts, students, and citizens must understand changed terminology and procedure. For a passage-based GK section, such a topic can generate questions on which new law replaced which old statute, the commencement date, and the difference between penal law, procedure, and evidence.

Q26. The new criminal law that replaced the Indian Penal Code is: (1)

- (A) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- (B) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- (C) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (D) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Q27. The law replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure is: (1)

- (A) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
- (B) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- (C) Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (D) Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Q28. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 is related mainly to: (1)

- (A) Law of evidence
- (B) Municipal taxation
- (C) Forest survey maps
- (D) Sports arbitration only

Q29. The three new criminal laws came into force on: (1)

- (A) 26 January 1950

- (B) 15 August 1947
- (C) 1 July 2024
- (D) 2 October 2014

Q30. A key reason these reforms became current-affairs topics is that they: **(1)**

- (A) Created a new Olympic event
- (B) Changed core criminal justice statutes used across India
- (C) Abolished all High Courts
- (D) Shifted India to a presidential form of government



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam aims to enhance political representation for women in specific legislative bodies through targeted structural seat reservations.

Solution: Step 1: Analyze the specific text of the passage which outlines the structural scope of the new reservation framework. The passage explicitly states that the law seeks to reserve seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Step 2: Evaluate the provided options against this textual mandate. Option (A) specifies the Rajya Sabha, which does not feature direct elections of this nature and is excluded by the bill. Options (C) and (D) reference local bodies like municipal corporations and gram panchayats, which are already covered under separate constitutional provisions introduced by the 73rd and 74th Amendments.

Step 3: Confirm that option (B) precisely maps to the three legislative institutions explicitly detailed in the provided passage text.

Final Answer:

Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Constitutional amendments in India are systematically numbered sequentially to trace legislative updates modifying the text of the Constitution.

Solution: Step 1: Read the passage to locate the precise legislative designation and structural reference assigned to the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam.

Step 2: The passage directly establishes that this specific measure is fundamentally associated with the One Hundred and Sixth Constitutional Amendment.

Step 3: Contrast this explicit fact with the alternate choices listed in the question. The Forty-second Amendment is widely known for sweeping changes in 1976, the Seventy-third introduced Panchayati Raj, and the Eighty-sixth established the right to education. Therefore, these choices are contextually incorrect.

Step 4: Conclude that the One Hundred and Sixth Amendment uniquely and accurately matches the data point provided in the text.

Final Answer: One Hundred and Sixth Amendment

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The execution timeline of certain structural constitutional amendments is legally tied to operational prerequisites such as census data publication and constituency boundary redrawing.

Solution: Step 1: Extract the operational condition mentioned in the passage regarding when the reservation policy actually goes into active effect.

Step 2: The text explicitly mentions that the implementation of the provision is linked with delimitation after the relevant census exercise, clarifying that it depends on future procedural steps rather than immediate application in the upcoming election cycle.

Step 3: Analyze the alternative choices. Budget voting, vice-presidential elections, and high court judicial appointments are separate administrative and constitutional processes that exert no structural influence over parliamentary seat boundaries or legislative reservation rollouts.

Step 4: Verify that the process of delimitation following a census is the exact condition specified by the passage.

Final Answer: Delimitation after the relevant census exercise

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: Legislative enactments are driven by core constitutional or socio-political principles, which define the ultimate policy objective the law intends to fulfill.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the underlying purpose of the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam as described throughout the provided text. The text highlights that supporters hail the law as a landmark for gender representation in legislative frameworks.

Step 2: Contrast this primary theme against options (A), (B), and (C), which discuss fiscal tariffs, the privatization of universities, and monetary currency creation. These options represent economic and administrative matters completely disconnected from structural legislative seat reservations.

Step 3: Establish that a reservation prioritizing women directly serves the fundamental principle of creating greater gender representation in law-making institutions.

Final Answer: Greater gender representation in legislatures

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 4](#)



Q5.**Solution**

Concept: Amending the Constitution of India requires adhering to a rigorous constitutional mechanism governed by a specific article that empowers the central legislature.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the legal mechanism required to pass a constitutional amendment Bill based on basic constitutional principles and the passage's emphasis on a constitutional route.

Step 2: Evaluate the institutional roles of the options provided. The Election Commission of India administers elections, the Supreme Court registry handles judicial filings, and the Reserve Bank of India regulates monetary systems. None of these bodies possess legislative power to amend the text of the Constitution.

Step 3: Affirm that the Parliament of India holds the exclusive authority to modify constitutional provisions, operating under the special procedure explicitly detailed within Article 368 of the Constitution.

Final Answer: Parliament, according to the special procedure under Article 368

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 5](#)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: International forums are categorized based on their primary institutional mandates, fields of operation, and global objectives.

Solution: Step 1: Scan Passage II to locate how the operational nature and focus of the G20 are characterized by the author.

Step 2: The passage explicitly states that the G20 is a forum of major economies that discusses financial stability, development, trade, debt, climate finance, digital public infrastructure, and related global challenges.

Step 3: Assess the choices based on this definition. War crime trials fall under judicial courts, film prizes belong to cultural institutions, and school boards represent local education authorities. None of these fit the text.

Step 4: Conclude that international economic cooperation among major economies is the exact focus described.

Final Answer:

International economic cooperation among major economies

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: International summits feature specific host nations and central host cities where heads of state gather to finalize multi-lateral declarations.

Solution: Step 1: Review Passage II to extract the specific geographical location where the 2023 Leaders' Summit took place under India's presidency.

Step 2: The text explicitly mentions that India's G20 presidency placed New Delhi at the center of global economic diplomacy and highlights that the 2023 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi produced the consensus outcome document.

Step 3: Eliminate alternative choices like Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad, as they are not designated as the summit host venue within the text.

Step 4: Confirm New Delhi as the accurate city matching the passage details.

Final Answer:

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 7](#)



Q8.**Solution**

Concept: The geopolitical expansion of international forums via new admissions alters their institutional composition and expands regional representation.

Solution: Step 1: Locate the mention of the African Union within Passage II to understand the structural impact of its admission into the G20.

Step 2: The passage directly notes that a major development was the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the G20, which widened representation for the Global South.

Step 3: Analyze the incorrect choices. The passage does not say the African Union became a military wing, nor does it state that the European Union was removed or that the forum turned into a United Nations court.

Step 4: Identify that providing permanent membership status to the African Union matches the explicit details provided.

Final Answer: Gave the African Union permanent membership in the forum

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Diplomatic presidencies often utilize classical phrases as thematic backdrops, which are officially translated into universal working titles for global clarity.

Solution: Step 1: Search Passage II for the Sanskrit phrase "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" to find its accompanying official rendering.

Step 2: The text explicitly states that India used the theme Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, officially rendered as One Earth, One Family, One Future.

Step 3: Compare this text with the other choices. Phrases like "Truth alone triumphs", "Work is worship", or "Unity in diversity only" represent entirely distinct aphorisms and are incorrect.

Step 4: Select the phrase that perfectly matches the text translation.

Final Answer: One Earth, One Family, One Future

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 9](#)



Q10.**Solution**

Concept: Major international summits culminate in official consensus documents or multi-lateral joint statements named after the host location.

Solution: Step 1: Review Passage II to identify the title given to the final joint agreement achieved during the 2023 summit.

Step 2: The text explicitly notes that the 2023 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi produced the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, a consensus outcome that attracted attention amidst sharp global divisions.

Step 3: Dismiss options (A), (B), and (D). The Kyoto Protocol relates to climate emissions, the Geneva Convention deals with humanitarian protection, and the Treaty of Tordesillas is a historical 15th-century colonial agreement.

Step 4: Match the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration as the exact consensus document mentioned.

Final Answer:

New Delhi Leaders' Declaration

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Prestigious global awards possess specific criteria and are uniquely dedicated to honoring achievements within distinct professional or creative domains.

Solution: Step 1: Locate the reference to the Booker Prize in Passage III to verify its primary domain of recognition.

Step 2: The passage directly points out that the Booker Prize is a major literary award associated with fiction.

Step 3: Assess the incorrect options. Olympic wrestling falls under athletic sports, classical dance represents performing arts, and central banking represents financial fields. These conflict with the literary definition provided.

Step 4: Confirm that literature and fiction writing is the correct field.

Final Answer: Literature and fiction writing

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Certain prominent global honors carry formal, specialized institutional names that differ slightly from their common public designations.

Solution: Step 1: Examine Passage III to discover the formal, official nomenclature established for the Nobel Prize in Economics.

Step 2: The text directly clarifies that the Nobel Prize in Economics is formally called the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.

Step 3: Evaluate the alternative options. The Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian honor, while the UNESCO and Commonwealth options are fictitious titles in this context.

Step 4: Conclude that the Sveriges Riksbank title matches the precise designation detailed in the passage text.

Final Answer: The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: National honors are separated into discrete categories to recognize lifelong excellence in specific creative fields such as filmmaking and theatrical arts.

Solution: Step 1: Search Passage III for the award specifically linked to long-term career contributions within the Indian filmmaking landscape.

Step 2: The passage explicitly states that in India, the Dadasaheb Phalke Award is linked with lifetime contribution to cinema.

Step 3: Eliminate alternative choices. The Khel Ratna recognizes sports performance, the Sahitya Akademi prize honors translation in literature, and the Ashoka Chakra is a military wartime gallantry medal.

Step 4: Verify that the Dadasaheb Phalke Award is the unique cinematic distinction identified in the text.

Final Answer: Dadasaheb Phalke Award

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: Constitutional governance models define specific administrative hierarchies and appoint supreme authorities to designate state-level representatives.

Solution: Step 1: Scan Passage III to identify the specific constitutional appointing authority responsible for selecting a State Governor.

Step 2: The text explicitly mentions that a Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India, emphasizing that the office possesses a constitutional position distinct from the elected State government.

Step 3: Refute options (B), (C), and (D). The Chief Minister, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, and the Comptroller and Auditor General do not possess the constitutional mandate or executive authority to appoint a state's Governor.

Step 4: Confirm that the President of India is the correct appointing entity specified.

Final Answer: The President of India

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: National sports awards are designated to celebrate and incentivize exceptional performance and competitive excellence in athletics.

Solution: Step 1: Analyze Passage III to find the name of the premium award tasked with recognizing peak athletic accomplishments in India.

Step 2: The passage explicitly notes that the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award recognises outstanding performance in sports and games.

Step 3: Review the alternative options. The Jnanpith Award honors exceptional literature, the Padma Bhushan is a general civilian honor, and the Nobel Peace Prize is an international award given for humanitarian work.

Step 4: Match the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award as the clear and accurate option specified by the author.

Final Answer:

Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna
Award

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.**Solution**

Concept: Major international sporting tournaments choose landmark stadiums with high seating capacities to host their final championship matches.

Solution: Step 1: Read Passage IV to find the exact architectural venue where the closing match of the 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup occurred.

Step 2: The text directly states that Australia won the final at the Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad.

Step 3: Check the alternative options. While Eden Gardens, Wankhede Stadium, and M. A. Chidambaram Stadium hosted tournament matches, they did not host the final match according to the text.

Step 4: Establish the Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad as the unique venue that fulfills the question requirement.

Final Answer: Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: In sports current affairs, it is critical to distinguish between the country hosting an international tournament and the nation that wins the title.

Solution: Step 1: Review Passage IV to distinguish the tournament host country from the actual tournament champion.

Step 2: The passage points out that the 2023 ICC Men's Cricket World Cup was hosted by India, yet Australia won the final match.

Step 3: Recognize that confusing the host country with the winning team is an explicit source of error noted by the author. India was the host, while Australia emerged as the victorious nation.

Step 4: Select Australia as the correct winning country based on the direct facts presented.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 17](#)



Q18.**Solution**

Concept: Multi-sport international events can experience scheduling changes, causing them to be held in a different calendar year while remaining at their original host location.

Solution: Step 1: Locate the section in Passage IV discussing the Asian Games 2022 to verify the specific city that hosted the event.

Step 2: The passage mentions that the Asian Games 2022 were held in Hangzhou in 2023 after postponement.

Step 3: Review the incorrect options. Cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou are prominent Chinese municipalities but were not the hosts for this specific edition of the games.

Step 4: Conclude that Hangzhou is the exact city specified in the text.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Specific sports terminology and unique achievement descriptors are specialized and cannot be applied interchangeably across different athletic disciplines.

Solution: Step 1: Look for the term "golden slam" inside Passage IV to determine the specific athletic discipline it describes.

Step 2: The author notes that in tennis, phrases such as Grand Slam and golden slam have specific meanings and should not be transferred casually to other sports.

Step 3: Analyze the alternative options. Cricket, hockey, and chess have their own specialized vocabulary but do not feature a "golden slam" structure.

Step 4: Determine that tennis is the unique sport paired with this technical phrase in the text.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: Sports governing organizations and regulatory frameworks establish specialized integrity mechanisms to enforce fair play and monitor athlete health.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the operational purpose of anti-doping systems as detailed towards the end of Passage IV.

Step 2: The passage explicitly describes that anti-doping agencies exist to protect fair competition by testing for prohibited substances and imposing consequences when rules are broken.

Step 3: Contrast this role with the incorrect options. Anti-doping entities have zero operational authority over choosing Nobel laureates, managing foreign exchange, or issuing civilian driving licenses.

Step 4: Affirm that testing and preventing prohibited substance use in sport is the true, textually supported function.

Final Answer: Testing and preventing prohibited substance use in sport

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Cultural heritage properties and historical archaeological landmarks are geographically situated within specific administrative regions or states.

Solution: Step 1: Read Passage V to trace the regional location of the historical Ahom burial mounds.

Step 2: The passage explicitly opens its discussion by mentioning the Moidams of Charaideo in Assam, associating them with the royal burial traditions of the Ahom dynasty.

Step 3: Evaluate options (B), (C), and (D). Rajasthan, Kerala, and Punjab possess distinct regional histories and historical monuments, but they do not house the Charaideo Moidams.

Step 4: Conclude that Assam is the correct state matching the text.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: International cultural organizations evaluate global heritage sites using specific qualitative criteria to justify world heritage status.

Solution: Step 1: Scan Passage V to locate the specific standard or core benchmark applied for UNESCO World Heritage recognition.

Step 2: The text explicitly states that UNESCO World Heritage recognition is based on outstanding universal value and creates expectations of conservation, management, and public awareness.

Step 3: Analyze the alternative options. Financial stock-market metrics, regional police strength, and annual precipitation records are irrelevant to global cultural or natural heritage conservation standards.

Step 4: Select outstanding universal value as the correct criterion matching the passage.

Final Answer: Outstanding universal value

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Global multi-lateral clean energy alliances establish fixed international headquarters within member states to coordinate global operations.

Solution: Step 1: Search Passage V for the explicit organizational headquarters details relating to the International Solar Alliance.

Step 2: The text states that the International Solar Alliance, headquartered in Gurugram, India, promotes cooperation on solar energy.

Step 3: Reject alternate options such as Paris, New York, or Tokyo, as they are not listed as the headquarters city for this solar alliance within the passage.

Step 4: Confirm that Gurugram, India is the correct location choice.

Final Answer: Gurugram, India

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Environmental protection zones, particularly wetlands, are designated and governed under specific dedicated international treaties.

Solution: Step 1: Read the section of Passage V that discusses wetland conservation frameworks to find the governing accord.

Step 2: The passage directly points out that a Ramsar Site is a wetland recognised under the Ramsar Convention, which protects crucial ecosystems for migratory birds and biodiversity.

Step 3: Evaluate the alternative options. The Vienna Convention governs diplomatic protocols, the Berne Convention covers copyright frameworks, and the Chemical Weapons Convention addresses disarmament. These are entirely unrelated to wetlands.

Step 4: Identify the Ramsar Convention as the unique and correct answer matching the text.

Final Answer:

The Ramsar Convention

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Geographical Indication tags serve as a legal tool within intellectual property rights to safeguard regional economic assets and cultural traditions.

Solution: Step 1: Analyze the conclusion of Passage V to discover what core thematic concept is being tested when discussing GI tags for handloom products and crafts.

Step 2: The passage directly states that cultural economy questions may involve Geographical Indication tags for products whose qualities are linked with a region, testing place-linked intellectual-property protection.

Step 3: Dismiss incorrect options (A), (B), and (D). These deal with atomic physics, penal sentencing guidelines, and financial currency exchange rates, which do not relate to artisan crafts or local market protections.

Step 4: Select place-linked intellectual property and cultural economy as the accurate choice.

Final Answer:

Place-linked intellectual property and cultural economy

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Modern updates to a nation's criminal justice system involve replacing older, substantive penal statutes with newly enacted criminal codes.

Solution: Step 1: Look at Passage VI to find the specific new statute that was drafted to succeed the historic Indian Penal Code.

Step 2: The passage directly states that the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaced the Indian Penal Code as the substantive penal law dealing with offences and punishments.

Step 3: Differentiate this from the other options. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita deals with procedure, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam governs evidence rules, and the Civil Procedure Code handles non-criminal civil disputes.

Step 4: Confirm that the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is the correct statutory replacement.

Final Answer: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Question 26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Procedural criminal codes that direct law enforcement investigations and trial management are periodically replaced by updated procedural frameworks.

Solution: Step 1: Search Passage VI for the precise legal title of the piece of legislation designed to replace the old Code of Criminal Procedure.

Step 2: The text explicitly mentions that the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 replaced the Code of Criminal Procedure and concerns investigation, arrest, bail, trial, and related procedure.

Step 3: Eliminate options (A), (C), and (D). The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is a substantive penal code, the Indian Evidence Act is an outdated historical law, and the Transfer of Property Act governs civil real estate transactions.

Step 4: Conclude that the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: The law of evidence dictates rules regarding what facts are admissible in court and how electronic and physical records must be presented.

Solution: Step 1: Read Passage VI to determine the primary legal focus and domain of the newly introduced Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Step 2: The text directly indicates that the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 replaced the Indian Evidence Act and deals with proof, admissibility, and evidentiary rules.

Step 3: Cross-reference this with the other options. Municipal taxation, forestry survey mapping, and athletic sports arbitration are distinct administrative fields completely separate from courtroom evidentiary rules.

Step 4: Conclude that the law of evidence is the accurate focus.

Final Answer: Law of evidence

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Question 28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: New statutory frameworks have a specific, legally declared commencement date on which they officially take effect across the country.

Solution: Step 1: Check Passage VI to locate the exact historical calendar date when the three new criminal reform laws came into force.

Step 2: The text explicitly states: These laws came into force on 1 July 2024.

Step 3: Assess the incorrect historical dates. January 26, 1950 is Republic Day, August 15, 1947 is Independence Day, and October 2, 2014 marks the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission. None of these align with the text.

Step 4: Confirm that July 1, 2024 is the correct commencement date.

Final Answer: 1 July 2024

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Question 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Major legislative changes become prominent current affairs topics because they alter legal frameworks that impact the public, legal professionals, and law enforcement.

Solution: Step 1: Identify the underlying reason provided in Passage VI for why these criminal law transformations have generated widespread public interest.

Step 2: The author points out that these new criminal laws became major



current-affairs topics because they replaced colonial-era statutes at the heart of criminal justice, affecting police officers, lawyers, courts, students, and citizens alike.

Step 3: Evaluate the incorrect options. The reforms did not introduce a new Olympic sport, did not abolish the High Court system, and did not alter India's parliamentary form of government.

Step 4: Select the option stating that they changed core criminal justice statutes used across India, which matches the passage text.

Final Answer: Changed core criminal justice statutes used across India

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Question 30](#)



Answer Key

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

