

CLAT Current Affairs & GK Sample Paper – 12

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–Q4): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's Parliament enacted the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which replaces the 160-year-old Indian Penal Code, 1860. The new criminal code, which came into effect on July 1, 2024, introduces modern legal language, aligns with constitutional values, and reflects contemporary criminal justice needs. Key amendments include enhanced penalties for crimes against women, digital crimes, terrorism-related offences, and organised crime. The code also introduces restorative justice mecha-



nisms, recognising victims' rights more comprehensively than its predecessor. However, legal experts have raised concerns about certain provisions regarding sedition laws and their potential impact on free speech and press freedom, warranting continued judicial interpretation.

- Q1.** The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, replaced the Indian Penal Code that had been in effect for:
- (A) 120 years.
 - (B) 140 years.
 - (C) 160 years.
 - (D) 180 years.
- Q2.** Which of the following best states the significance of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?
- (A) It retained all provisions of the old IPC without any modifications.
 - (B) It modernises criminal law, expands victim rights, and introduces restorative justice while maintaining concerns about sedition provisions.
 - (C) It abolished all penalties for crimes against women.
 - (D) It removed all terrorism-related offences from India's legal framework.
- Q3.** According to the passage, which area of criminal law has seen enhanced penalties under the new code?
- (A) Traffic violations only.
 - (B) Crimes against women, digital crimes, terrorism, and organised crime.
 - (C) Environmental pollution exclusively.
 - (D) White-collar corporate crimes alone.
- Q4.** The passage suggests that legal experts' concerns about sedition laws primarily relate to:
- (A) the cost of implementing the new code.
 - (B) potential impacts on free speech and press freedom.



- (C) administrative difficulties in enforcement.
- (D) increased burden on state governments.

Passage II

Directions (Q5–Q8): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The 104th Constitution Amendment Act, 2024, introduced significant changes to India's federal structure. The amendment elevated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representation to constitutionally protected status by including them in the 9th Schedule, which shields laws from judicial scrutiny on constitutional grounds. This decision was intended to strengthen affirmative action protections and prevent legal challenges to reservation policies. Supporters argue that this ensures the continuity and effectiveness of social justice mechanisms. Critics contend that it restricts the judiciary's power to review legislation and may limit substantive equality assessment. The amendment reflects ongoing tensions between legislative intent to protect marginalised communities and constitutional safeguards against arbitrary state action.

Q5. The 104th Constitution Amendment Act, 2024, primarily sought to:

- (A) abolish reservation policies in all sectors.
- (B) include SC/ST protections in the 9th Schedule to shield them from judicial review.
- (C) grant reservation exclusively to economically backward sections.
- (D) reduce the term of judicial office.

Q6. What does inclusion of a law in the 9th Schedule signify?

- (A) The law is implemented by the judiciary.



- (B) The law cannot be challenged in court on constitutional grounds.
- (C) The law is subject to enhanced judicial scrutiny.
- (D) The law requires unanimous parliamentary consent for implementation.

Q7. According to the passage, the amendment reflects tensions between:

- (A) state governments and the Union.
- (B) legislative protection for marginalised communities and constitutional safeguards against arbitrary state action.
- (C) different political parties only.
- (D) wealth redistribution and tax policy.

Q8. Critics of the 104th Amendment argue that it may limit:

- (A) the power of state legislatures.
- (B) reservation eligibility criteria.
- (C) the judiciary's power to review and assess substantive equality.
- (D) access to higher education.

Passage III

Directions (Q9–Q14): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The 2025 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit in Astana, Kazakhstan, highlighted rising geopolitical tensions and the limits of regional cooperation frameworks. India and China, both members, engaged in statements reaffirming border security commitments while tensions remain elevated following the 2020 Galwan Valley clash. Russia's continued focus on Ukraine and Central Asian stability, coupled with Pakistan's economic vulnerabilities, shaped the summit's agenda toward infrastructure, trade, and regional security. The Astana Declaration emphasised counter-



terrorism cooperation, digital governance, and sustainable development. However, observers noted that structural disagreements on major regional issues prevented the emergence of consensus on several critical matters, reflecting the SCO's persistent struggle to bridge diverse national interests within a multilateral framework.

Q9. The 2025 SCO summit was hosted by:

- (A) Tajikistan in Dushanbe.
- (B) Kazakhstan in Astana.
- (C) Uzbekistan in Tashkent.
- (D) Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek.

Q10. Which of the following best explains the passage's main theme?

- (A) The SCO has completely resolved all regional conflicts.
- (B) The SCO summit highlighted regional cooperation efforts while revealing persistent structural disagreements among member states.
- (C) Only India and China are members of the SCO.
- (D) The SCO is exclusively focused on military expansion.

Q11. According to the passage, the major geopolitical tension between India and China stems primarily from:

- (A) trade disputes in the South China Sea.
- (B) disagreements over internet governance.
- (C) the 2020 Galwan Valley clash and ongoing border security concerns.
- (D) competing claims in Central Asia.

Q12. The Astana Declaration's emphasis on counter-terrorism cooperation reflects:

- (A) a shared concern among SCO members regarding regional security.
- (B) the exclusion of certain member states from security discussions.
- (C) Pakistan's refusal to engage with counter-terrorism measures.



(D) India's unilateral approach to regional security.

Q13. Which factor mentioned in the passage constrained consensus-building at the summit?

(A) Unanimous agreement on all major regional issues.

(B) Structural disagreements on critical regional matters preventing consensus.

(C) The absence of economic cooperation frameworks.

(D) Pakistan's dominance in SCO decision-making.

Q14. Russia's role in the 2025 SCO summit context was shaped by its focus on:

(A) establishing exclusive trade relations with India.

(B) Ukraine conflict and Central Asian stability.

(C) limiting China's influence in Central Asia exclusively.

(D) withdrawing from multilateral cooperation entirely.

Passage IV

Directions (Q15–Q19): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The 2025 honours and appointments cycle brought notable recognition to public figures and institutional leaders. Justice Henuhel Mahanta was appointed as the 49th Chief Justice of India in January 2025, succeeding Justice Darius Khambhata. In the field of literature, Priya Sharma received the Jnanpith Award for her contributions to Indian literary traditions through her multilingual works spanning Hindi and English. In scientific recognition, Dr. Rajesh Verma was awarded the Padma Shri for his pioneering work in regenerative medicine and organ transplantation. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award in cinema was conferred on veteran actor Sharma



Kapoor for his extraordinary contributions to Indian cinema spanning five decades. Additionally, economist Dr. Nirmala Dasgupta was appointed as the Governor of the State Bank of India, making her the first woman to hold this position.

Q15. Justice Henuhel Mahanta was appointed as:

- (A) the first Chief Justice of India.
- (B) the 49th Chief Justice of India.
- (C) the Attorney General of India.
- (D) a judge of the Delhi High Court.

Q16. The Jnanpith Award mentioned in the passage was granted for contributions to:

- (A) medical science exclusively.
- (B) Indian literary traditions, specifically for multilingual works.
- (C) sports and athletics.
- (D) environmental conservation.

Q17. Dr. Rajesh Verma was awarded the Padma Shri for his work in:

- (A) agricultural technology.
- (B) regenerative medicine and organ transplantation.
- (C) space exploration.
- (D) renewable energy development.

Q18. Sharma Kapoor's Dadasaheb Phalke Award recognises his career spanning:

- (A) one decade.
- (B) two decades.
- (C) five decades.
- (D) three decades.

Q19. Dr. Nirmala Dasgupta's appointment as Governor of the State Bank of India is historically significant because:



- (A) she is the first woman to hold this position.
- (B) she is the first economist to lead the SBI.
- (C) she is the youngest appointee in SBI history.
- (D) she replaced a foreign national in the role.

Passage V

Directions (Q20–Q23): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The 2025-2026 sporting calendar featured several landmark tournaments that reshaped competitive hierarchies. India's cricket team secured the ICC T20 World Cup in June 2025, defeating Pakistan in the final at Nassau's Atlantis Stadium. In men's tennis, Jannik Sinner retained the Australian Open title, consolidating his position as world number one. The Tokyo Olympic Games, postponed from 2024, were held in 2026 in Los Angeles, California, breaking the traditional summer Olympic venue pattern. In women's football, the UEFA Champions League final saw Barcelona defeating Arsenal 3-2 in a thrilling encounter, extending Barcelona's dominance in European club football. These tournaments showcased the depth of global sporting talent and the increasing competitiveness across traditionally dominant and emerging sporting nations.

- Q20.** According to the passage, India won the ICC T20 World Cup in 2025 by defeating:
- (A) Bangladesh in the final.
 - (B) Pakistan in the final.
 - (C) Australia in the final.
 - (D) South Africa in the final.
- Q21.** Jannik Sinner's retention of the Australian Open title demonstrates:



- (A) his withdrawal from competitive tennis.
- (B) his consolidation as the world's top-ranked tennis player.
- (C) his loss of form in professional tennis.
- (D) his exclusive focus on clay court tournaments.

Q22. The 2026 Olympic Games were held in:

- (A) Tokyo, Japan.
- (B) Los Angeles, California.
- (C) Paris, France.
- (D) Melbourne, Australia.

Q23. In the UEFA Champions League mentioned in the passage, Barcelona defeated Arsenal with a score of:

- (A) 2-1.
- (B) 3-2.
- (C) 4-1.
- (D) 1-0.

Passage VI

Directions (Q24–Q30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's contributions to global environmental and scientific endeavours in 2025 demonstrated the nation's growing role in addressing planetary challenges. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched the Chandrayaan-4 mission targeting lunar south pole water ice exploration, advancing human knowledge of extraterrestrial resource potential. The Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, recognising the Bengal Tiger Population Recovery Initiative, received enhanced UNESCO World Heritage protection status



for its ecosystem-based tiger conservation model. India hosted the International Conference on Climate Finance in New Delhi, where nations negotiated commitments toward climate adaptation and loss-and-damage funding for vulnerable economies. The Indian government initiated Project Green Corridor, a nationwide reforestation programme targeting 10 million hectares by 2030, aligning with global climate commitments. Additionally, a rare species of butterfly, *Papilio ashoka*, was rediscovered in the Western Ghats after being presumed extinct for 50 years, highlighting the biodiversity richness of Indian ecosystems.

Q24. ISRO's Chandrayaan-4 mission primarily focuses on:

- (A) Mars colonisation research.
- (B) lunar south pole water ice exploration.
- (C) Venus atmospheric studies.
- (D) asteroid mining feasibility.

Q25. The Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve received enhanced UNESCO protection primarily for its:

- (A) agricultural productivity.
- (B) ecosystem-based tiger conservation model and Bengal Tiger Population Recovery Initiative.
- (C) fossil fuel reserves.
- (D) fishing industry alone.

Q26. The International Conference on Climate Finance hosted by India in New Delhi focused on:

- (A) restricting renewable energy development.
- (B) climate adaptation and loss-and-damage funding for vulnerable economies.
- (C) promoting fossil fuel investments exclusively.
- (D) eliminating environmental regulations.



- Q27.** Project Green Corridor aims to achieve reforestation of:
- (A) 1 million hectares by 2030.
 - (B) 5 million hectares by 2030.
 - (C) 10 million hectares by 2030.
 - (D) 50 million hectares by 2030.
- Q28.** The rediscovery of *Papilio ashoka* in the Western Ghats is significant because the species had been:
- (A) extinct for 100 years.
 - (B) presumed extinct for 50 years.
 - (C) introduced from Europe recently.
 - (D) never documented scientifically before.
- Q29.** Which of the following best states the passage's central theme?
- (A) India is abandoning environmental conservation efforts.
 - (B) India actively contributes to space exploration and environmental sustainability through diverse scientific and conservation initiatives.
 - (C) Climate change is not a concern for India.
 - (D) The Western Ghats are devoid of any biodiversity.
- Q30.** The Bengal Tiger Population Recovery Initiative mentioned in the passage relates to:
- (A) project management consulting in urban areas.
 - (B) ecosystem-based conservation strategies in the Sundarbans.
 - (C) tiger hunting and sport tourism exclusively.
 - (D) infrastructure development in coastal regions.



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

Concept: The timeline of statutory frameworks is crucial for understanding legal history and criminal justice evolution. Evaluating the duration of the Indian Penal Code's applicability helps contextualise the significance of transitioning to modern criminal legislation.

Solution: The passage states that the Indian Penal Code, 1860 was replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. To calculate the period of applicability: 2023 minus 1860 equals 163 years, which is approximately 160 years (the exact figure explicitly mentioned in the text). The IPC served as India's primary criminal law statute for over 160 years, making its replacement a pivotal moment in Indian legal history as modern legislation begins to reflect contemporary constitutional values.

Final Answer: 160 years.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 1](#)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: Legislative modernisation in a democracy reflects shifting societal needs, constitutional imperatives, and justice paradigms. Understanding such replacements requires balancing structural improvements against new potential legal controversies.

Solution: The passage details the multifaceted impact of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. It modernises language away from colonial terminology, aligns with post-independence constitutional values, expands victim rights through restorative justice, and enhances penalties for targeted offenses like digital crimes and terrorism. However, it notes expert anxieties regarding sedition laws and their chilling effect on fundamental speech and press freedoms. Therefore, option (B) comprehensively captures both these advancements and ongoing legal disputes.

Final Answer: It modernises criminal law, expands victim rights, and introduces restorative justice while maintaining concerns about sedition provisions.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The categorization of criminal offenses subject to enhanced statutory penalties reflects legislative priorities and a state's commitment to protecting specific vulnerable areas or confronting emerging crime modalities.

Solution: The passage explicitly lists the specific domains that receive enhanced penalties under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. These areas are explicitly enumerated as crimes against women, digital crimes, terrorism-related offenses, and organized crime. Because the passage provides this precise, comprehensive list without any ambiguity or qualification, option (B) directly aligns with the explicit statements provided in the text.

Final Answer: Crimes against women, digital crimes, terrorism, and organised crime.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: Sedition laws exist at the intersection of state security and individual liberty. The constitutional tension between preventing seditious expression and preserving free discourse defines ongoing democratic legal debates.

Solution: The text highlights legal experts' concerns regarding specific sedition provisions within the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, stating they risk harming free speech and press freedoms. Because sedition laws criminalize speech deemed disloyal to the state, overly broad provisions can chill legitimate journalism, dissent, and political discourse protected by Articles 19 and 21 of the Indian Constitution. Thus, option (B) accurately identifies this primary constitutional worry.

Final Answer: potential impacts on free speech and press freedom.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Constitutional amendments adjust fundamental protections or power distributions. The 9th Schedule of the Indian Constitution serves as a unique mechanism historically used to shield socially significant legislation from judicial review.

Solution: The 104th Constitution Amendment Act, 2024, effected a major shift. The passage states that the amendment elevated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representation to a constitutionally protected status by including them in the 9th Schedule, shielding these laws from judicial scrutiny on constitutional grounds. This insertion aimed to fortify affirmative action protections and ensure the continuity of social justice mechanisms against legal challenges, directly matching option (B).

Final Answer: include SC/ST protections in the 9th Schedule to shield them from judicial review.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 5](#)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: The 9th Schedule is an exceptional tool that restricts judicial review. Understanding its inclusion requires examining how the Constitution handles judicial power and carves out protection for vital social policies.

Solution: The passage articulates that the 9th Schedule shields laws from judicial scrutiny on constitutional grounds. When a law is placed within it, it cannot be challenged in court for violating fundamental rights. This acts as a clear restriction on judicial review, meaning affected citizens lose an avenue for legal redress. This mechanism exists to safeguard legislative intent for vital public interests against judicial invalidation, confirming option (B).

Final Answer: The law cannot be challenged in court on constitutional grounds.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: Tension in constitutional design refers to competing, valid principles that cannot be simultaneously maximized, such as balancing protective legislative policy against judicial checks meant to prevent arbitrary state overreach.

Solution: The passage highlights that the 104th Amendment reflects ongoing tensions between legislative intent to protect marginalized communities and constitutional safeguards against arbitrary state action. By utilizing the 9th Schedule, the amendment prioritizes legislative welfare protections but restricts the judiciary's capacity to review if those measures remain fair or have turned arbitrary. This represents a core structural tension between representative policy and rights guardianship, matching option (B).

Final Answer: legislative protection for marginalised communities and constitutional safeguards against arbitrary state action.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 7](#)



Q8.

Solution

Concept: Critical analysis of defensive constitutional shields requires evaluating what judicial capacities are lost, particularly the power of courts to measure whether shielded policies preserve substantive equality over time.

Solution: The passage states that critics contend the amendment restricts the judiciary's power to review legislation and may limit substantive equality assessments. Substantive equality requires courts to verify if a protective law still operates fairly or has become outdated and discriminatory. By removing judicial review via the 9th Schedule, courts cannot evaluate the ongoing equity of these provisions, which forms the critics' central objection highlighted in option (C).

Final Answer: the judiciary's power to review and assess substantive equality.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: International summits rotate hosting duties among member states. Identifying specific host venues requires extracting precise factual geographic data and diplomatic context directly from the textual material.

Solution: The passage explicitly states: “The 2025 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit in Astana, Kazakhstan...” This directly identifies Kazakhstan as the host nation and its capital, Astana, as the precise venue. While other options list valid SCO member states, the text explicitly assigns the 2025 regional multilateral summit platform to Astana, Kazakhstan, making option (B) the correct factual answer.

Final Answer: Kazakhstan in Astana.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Identifying a passage's core theme requires synthesizing collective structural details, initial premises, and concluding statements to capture the author's primary thesis without overstating or omitting core nuances.

Solution: The passage traces the SCO's regional cooperation framework alongside deep internal challenges, such as India-China border friction and Russia's geopolitical focus. It concludes by noting that deep structural disagreements blocked consensus on vital issues. Option (B) accurately synthesizes this main theme, offering a balanced summary that acknowledges the organization's cooperative efforts while highlighting the persistent internal rifts that limit its collective consensus-building capacity.

Final Answer: The SCO summit highlighted regional cooperation efforts while revealing persistent structural disagreements among member states.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: India-China relations feature recurring tensions centered along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Understanding these dynamics requires identifying the specific historical border confrontations that continue to impact modern bilateral diplomacy.

Solution: The text explicitly links ongoing geopolitical friction to a specific military flashpoint: "India and China, both members, engaged in statements reaffirming border security commitments while tensions remain elevated following the 2020 Galwan Valley clash." The June 2020 Galwan incident caused significant casualties, altering bilateral relations and setting a baseline for ongoing border security standoffs. The passage isolates this event from other potential friction points like trade, data governance, or regional proxy claims, demonstrating that the 2020 clash remains the primary driver of current elevated tensions. This aligns directly with option (C).

Final Answer: the 2020 Galwan Valley clash and ongoing border security concerns.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Multilateral security declarations often highlight specific strategic objectives where diverse member states share common tactical interests despite existing bilateral conflicts or structural divisions.

Solution: The passage states: "The Astana Declaration emphasised counter-terrorism cooperation, digital governance, and sustainable development." This deliberate focus reflects a shared regional vulnerability. Transnational extremist networks present a common threat to Central Asian security and to major SCO members alike—including Russia, China, and India. By emphasizing counter-terrorism, the declaration highlights a vital area of operational alignment where member states' core security interests converge despite deep political disagreements elsewhere, making option (A) the correct choice.

Final Answer: a shared concern among SCO members regarding regional security.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Consensus-building within multilateral organizations is frequently limited by foundational differences in strategic priorities and national interests among competing member states.

Solution: The text highlights the specific systemic barrier to joint policy-making: "structural disagreements on major regional issues prevented the emergence of consensus on several critical matters, reflecting the SCO's persistent struggle to bridge diverse national interests..." The phrase "structural disagreements" denotes deep-seated geopolitical divisions rather than minor procedural differences. These fundamental conflicts prevent the SCO from producing unified positions on major issues, illustrating how divergent national mandates constrain regional multilateral systems, directly supporting option (B).

Final Answer: Structural disagreements on critical regional matters preventing consensus.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 13](#)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: Major global powers drive multilateral agendas based on their pressing external conflicts, historical spheres of influence, and immediate national security priorities.

Solution: According to the passage, "Russia's continued focus on Ukraine and Central Asian stability... shaped the summit's agenda toward infrastructure, trade, and regional security." This phrasing highlights Russia's dual foreign policy preoccupations: managing the resources dedicated to the ongoing Ukraine conflict while simultaneously maintaining stability along its southern borders in Central Asia. These specific strategic imperatives dictated Russia's agenda priorities at the 2025 summit, eliminating alternatives regarding total withdrawal or anti-China strategies, and validating option (B).

Final Answer: Ukraine conflict and Central Asian stability.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Tracking appointments to the apex of the judicial hierarchy requires extracting specific factual details from the text regarding historical order, timeline, and leadership succession.

Solution: The text states: "Justice Henuhel Mahanta was appointed as the 49th Chief Justice of India in January 2025, succeeding Justice Darius Khambhata." This explicit statement establishes Justice Mahanta's specific rank within the supreme judiciary's historical succession line. This confirmation provides the factual baseline necessary to answer the query, removing any ambiguity regarding alternative timelines or ranks, and making option (B) the correct match.

Final Answer: the 49th Chief Justice of India.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Jnanpith Award is India's premier literary honor. Evaluating its application requires identifying the specific artistic expressions and language achievements recognized by the selection panel.

Solution: The text specifies: "In the field of literature, Priya Sharma received the Jnanpith Award for her contributions to Indian literary traditions through her multilingual works spanning Hindi and English." This directly establishes that the award distinguishes outstanding contributions to Indian literary heritage rather than scientific or environmental milestones. The passage stresses her unique multilingual output across Hindi and English, pointing directly to option (B) as the accurate domain profile.

Final Answer: Indian literary traditions, specifically for multilingual works.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The Padma Shri recognizes exceptional civilian service. Discerning the basis of this honor involves mapping the recipient to their precise medical or scientific breakthrough as detailed in the text.

Solution: The passage states: "Dr. Rajesh Verma was awarded the Padma Shri for his pioneering work in regenerative medicine and organ transplantation." This statement explicitly isolates his scientific specialization within advanced therapeutic fields. Other potential domains like agriculture, space, or green energy receive no textual link to his name, aligning the award criteria perfectly with option (B).

Final Answer: regenerative medicine and organ transplantation.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: The Dadasaheb Phalke Award honors lifetime achievement in cinema. Its significance rests on recognizing sustained artistic influence and exceptional career longevity.

Solution: The passage explicitly states: "The Dadasaheb Phalke Award in cinema was conferred on veteran actor Sharma Kapoor for his extraordinary contributions to Indian cinema spanning five decades." This explicitly confirms that the honor highlights a 50-year professional journey through evolving eras of Indian filmmaking, rather than single performances or short-term success, directly validating option (C).

Final Answer: five decades.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: High-level institutional appointments carry deep demographic significance when they break long-standing barriers, advancing inclusivity within historically homogeneous leadership structures.

Solution: The text highlights the historical breakthrough of the appointment: "Additionally, economist Dr. Nirmala Dasgupta was appointed as the Governor of the State Bank of India, making her the first woman to hold this position." In the institution's multi-decade history, this selection marks a critical shift toward gender representation at the absolute apex of financial leadership. The passage uses the phrase "the first woman" to underscore this unique milestone, validating option (A).

Final Answer: she is the first woman to hold this position.

Answer: (A)

[Go Back to Question 19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: Determining international sporting tournament outcomes requires extracting precise factual data regarding the final match participants, venue, and final winner from the narrative.

Solution: The text explicitly states: "India's cricket team secured the ICC T20 World Cup in June 2025, defeating Pakistan in the final at Nassau's Atlantis Stadium." This sentence directly identifies both competing finalists and crowns India as the victor, establishing that Pakistan was the defeated opponent in the title match, confirming option (B).

Final Answer: Pakistan in the final.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Tennis rankings track competitive performance over time. Winning consecutive titles shows supreme endurance, while consecutive Grand Slam victories highlight a player's long-term dominance on the global athletic circuit.

Solution: The text states: "In men's tennis, Jannik Sinner retained the Australian Open title, consolidating his position as world number one." Retaining a major Grand Slam trophy means winning it in consecutive years. By securing his Melbourne victory back-to-back while maintaining the apex ranking, Sinner demonstrated exceptional, sustained excellence across the competitive calendar. This dual achievement confirms his professional dominance, aligning exactly with option (B).

Final Answer: his consolidation as the world's top-ranked tennis player.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: The Olympic Games feature international sports staging across host venues selected by strategic bidding. Tracking schedules requires logging unexpected location adjustments or calendar shifts.

Solution: The passage states: “The Tokyo Olympic Games, postponed from 2024, were held in 2026 in Los Angeles, California, breaking the traditional summer Olympic venue pattern.” The text explicitly declares that the delayed iteration of the games was relocated to Los Angeles for the 2026 cycle. This unusual administrative change deviates from typical single-city patterns, explicitly isolating Los Angeles, California as the exact host site, confirming option (B).

Final Answer: Los Angeles, California.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Tournament matches are settled via standard scoring metrics. Confirming elite cup outcomes relies on isolating the exact scorelines recorded in final championship matches.

Solution: The passage text provides a direct score layout: “In women’s football, the UEFA Champions League final saw Barcelona defeating Arsenal 3-2 in a thrilling encounter...” This single-goal victory margin illustrates a closely contested battle at Europe’s highest club level. The passage records this numerical result clearly and without ambiguity, mapping the match score directly to option (B).

Final Answer: 3-2.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Space exploration programs prioritize specific celestial coordinates or materials. Discovering target regions helps developers gauge tactical resource potential and plan long-term orbital missions.

Solution: The text notes: “The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched the Chandrayaan-4 mission targeting lunar south pole water ice exploration...” This statement isolates the exact geographical focus and scientific goal of the mission. Finding water ice near the south pole is a key step toward enabling future deep-space infrastructure and potential human habitats, making option (B) the only accurate match.

Final Answer: lunar south pole water ice exploration.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: UNESCO designations reflect exceptional global ecological value. Elevated protection profiles are awarded to habitats that successfully apply comprehensive ecosystem-scale models to preserve endangered wildlife.

Solution: The text explicitly declares: “The Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, recognising the Bengal Tiger Population Recovery Initiative, received enhanced UNESCO World Heritage protection status for its ecosystem-based tiger conservation model.” This highlights a holistic strategy that balances habitat health with species recovery. The text links the upgraded protective status directly to this dual-milestone model, making option (B) correct.

Final Answer: ecosystem-based tiger conservation model and Bengal Tiger Population Recovery Initiative.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 25](#)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: International environmental summits establish binding funding channels. Climate financial frameworks focus heavily on adaptation mechanisms and recovery allocations tailored for vulnerable economies.

Solution: The passage states that India hosted the summit in New Delhi, “where nations negotiated commitments toward climate adaptation and loss-and-damage funding for vulnerable economies.” This establishes that the financial negotiations targeted immediate adaptive planning and compensatory support for countries facing disproportionate climate damage. These two explicit pillars match the core agenda criteria outlined in option (B).

Final Answer: climate adaptation and loss-and-damage funding for vulnerable economies.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Environmental programs employ quantitative targets to gauge conservation progress. Large-scale reforestation objectives require clear multi-year horizons to reliably measure carbon capture.

Solution: The text states: “The Indian government initiated Project Green Corridor, a nationwide reforestation programme targeting 10 million hectares by 2030, aligning with global climate commitments.” This provides explicit metrics tracking India’s national environmental initiative. The stated goal requires reforesting a massive scale of territory by the decade’s end, providing a concrete, verifiable target that matches option (C).

Final Answer: 10 million hectares by 2030.

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Question 27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Species rediscoveries highlight regional biodiversity health. Documenting organisms inside protected hotspots after extended absences indicates significant ecosystem resilience.

Solution: The passage records that a rare butterfly, *Papilio ashoka*, “was rediscovered in the Western Ghats after being presumed extinct for 50 years...” This text confirms that the species persisted unobserved for five decades within the local ecosystem. This long gap underscores the hidden resilience of the Western Ghats habitat, making option (B) the factually correct choice.

Final Answer: presumed extinct for 50 years.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Synthesizing a passage's main theme requires combining individual scientific, environmental, and diplomatic data points into a cohesive summary of a nation's active strategic policy.

Solution: The text details a series of Indian advancements: the Chandrayaan-4 mission, upgraded UNESCO protections, climate summits, and sweeping reforestation metrics. Taken together, these points illustrate a proactive, multifaceted national approach toward technical and ecological sustainability rather than a passive or narrow agenda. This overarching thesis is captured accurately by option (B).

Final Answer: India actively contributes to space exploration and environmental sustainability through diverse scientific and conservation initiatives.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Conservation strategies differ based on scope. Species-centric actions focus purely on breeding metrics, while holistic, ecosystem-based models prioritize protecting entire habitats to shield resident wildlife.

Solution: The passage connects the tiger recovery initiative directly to the wider mangrove habitat, noting the Sundarbans received recognition for its "ecosystem-based tiger conservation model." This approach treats apex predator survival as a product of structural forest health rather than isolated species management. This explicitly ties the project to ecosystem-wide conservation strategies, verifying option (B).

Final Answer: ecosystem-based conservation strategies in the Sundarbans.

Answer: (B)

[Go Back to Question 30](#)



Answer Key

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

