

# CLAT English Language

## Sample Paper – 10

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 24

### Instructions

- This paper contains **24** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Language 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 **four passages**, each followed by **six** questions. Only **one** option is correct; choose the most appropriate answer based only on the passage.
- CLAT is an offline pen-and-paper (OMR) test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **24 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 only on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

A little over a decade ago, biologists learned to edit the code of life with a precision that once belonged only to science fiction. The tool, known as CRISPR, borrows a defence mechanism that bacteria use against viruses and turns it into a pair of molecular scissors, able to find a chosen sequence of DNA and cut it with startling accuracy. Diseases that had defied medicine for generations suddenly looked treatable at their root, and laboratories across the world began to imagine a future in which inherited illness might be corrected before a child was ever born.

The promise is genuine, and it is easy to see why researchers are excited. Sickle-cell disease, some cancers, and a range of rare genetic disorders may soon be curable by



rewriting the faulty instructions that cause them. If a single misspelled letter in a gene condemns a person to a life of pain, the argument runs, then correcting that letter is no different in spirit from any other act of healing. On this view, gene editing is simply medicine grown more exact, and to refuse it would be to let people suffer for the sake of an abstract scruple.

Yet the same precision that heals can also be turned toward enhancement, and here the moral ground grows treacherous. There is a difference, most ethicists insist, between repairing a body that is failing and redesigning one that is merely ordinary. If parents may one day select for height, memory, or temperament, the line between curing disease and manufacturing children begins to blur. Worse, such powers would not be shared equally. The rich could purchase advantages for their offspring that the poor could not, and inequality, already stubborn, might be written directly into the human genome.

The deepest unease concerns edits that pass to future generations. Changes made to an adult's cells affect only that person, but changes made to an embryo ripple down through every descendant, altering people who cannot consent because they do not yet exist. A mistake, once inherited, could not easily be recalled. This is why most scientists have called for a pause on editing the human germline, not because the technology is weak but because our wisdom has not yet caught up with our skill.

None of this argues for abandoning the tool. It argues for humility. CRISPR offers a rare chance to relieve suffering on a vast scale, and to waste it out of fear would be its own kind of failure. But a power great enough to reshape our species is also great enough to be misused, and the task before us is to draw the moral lines carefully, while the ink is still wet.

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

- (A) Gene editing should be abandoned because its risks always outweigh any possible benefit.
- (B) CRISPR offers great medical promise but raises ethical concerns that call for careful limits and humility.
- (C) CRISPR is chiefly valuable as a way for wealthy parents to enhance their children.
- (D) The main obstacle to gene editing is that the technology is still far too weak to work.

**Q2.** It can be inferred that the author regards editing the human germline as especially troubling because:



- (A) its effects would be inherited by future people who cannot consent and could not easily be undone.
- (B) the technology cannot yet cut DNA with any real accuracy.
- (C) adults who are edited invariably come to regret the decision.
- (D) germline editing is far cheaper than treating an adult's illness.

**Q3.** The author's overall attitude toward gene editing is best described as:

- (A) alarmed and wholly opposed to it.
- (B) carelessly enthusiastic about it.
- (C) hopeful yet cautious.
- (D) entirely indifferent to it.

**Q4.** According to the passage, one danger of using gene editing for enhancement rather than cure is that:

- (A) enhancement is technically impossible with CRISPR.
- (B) enhanced children would go on to suffer from more diseases.
- (C) enhancement would make every human being exactly identical.
- (D) the rich could buy genetic advantages the poor could not, deepening inequality.

**Q5.** As used in the passage, the word "scruple" (to let people suffer "for the sake of an abstract scruple") most nearly means:

- (A) a moral hesitation or qualm.
- (B) a precise scientific measurement.
- (C) a large sum of money.
- (D) a serious physical injury.

**Q6.** Which of the following would make the best title for the passage?

- (A) "The Complete Failure of Modern Genetics"
- (B) "How Bacteria Fight Off Viruses"



- (C) “Editing Life: Great Promise, Careful Limits”
- (D) “Why the Rich Will Always Win”

### Passage II

*Directions (Q7–Q12): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers only on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

No sooner do people agree to live under a single government than they begin to argue about how much of themselves to hand over to it. Federalism is one of the oldest answers to that quarrel. Instead of concentrating all authority in one capital, a federal system divides power between a central government and a set of regional ones, giving each its own sphere and forbidding either to swallow the other whole. It is less a tidy blueprint than a permanent negotiation, and its genius lies precisely in refusing to settle, once and for all, the question of who is ultimately in charge.

The case for dividing power is partly practical. A country spread across many regions, with different languages, climates, and histories, is rarely well served by rules written far away by people who will never feel their effects. Local governments, closer to the ground, can tailor policy to local need and can experiment without betting the whole nation on a single guess. When one region tries a bold reform, the others can watch, learn, and copy what works. In this sense the regions serve as laboratories, testing ideas at a scale small enough to survive their failure.

There is also a deeper, almost defensive logic. Power divided is power restrained. A central government that must share authority with the regions finds it harder to slide into tyranny, for the regions can resist, protest, and appeal to their own citizens. Liberty, on this view, is protected less by fine words in a constitution than by the friction between rival centres of power, each jealous of its own turf and quick to check the ambitions of the other.

Yet federalism carries its own troubles. The same division that guards against tyranny can also breed paralysis, as central and regional governments blame each other for problems that neither will solve. Rights can vary from one region to the next, so that a citizen’s freedoms come to depend on an accident of geography. And a determined central government can starve the regions of funds while leaving them the blame, hollowing out their independence without ever formally abolishing it.

The balance, then, is never fixed. Every generation must renegotiate where the line between centre and region should fall, pulled one way by the need for common action and the other by the wish to keep power close to home. That the argument never ends is not a flaw in the design but the whole point of it. A federation stays healthy only so long as neither side wins for good.

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



- (A) Federalism is a flawed system that ought to be replaced by simple central rule.
- (B) Federalism exists mainly to let the regions ignore the central government.
- (C) The chief purpose of federalism is to make government cheaper to run.
- (D) Federalism divides power between central and regional governments as an ongoing balance that both restrains tyranny and carries its own risks.

**Q8.** By describing the regions as “laboratories,” the author implies that:

- (A) regions can test policies on a small scale, so a failure need not harm the whole nation.
- (B) regions are literally scientific research centres staffed by chemists.
- (C) only central governments should ever attempt any kind of reform.
- (D) experiments in policy are certain to succeed once they are tried.

**Q9.** The author’s attitude toward federalism is best described as:

- (A) contemptuous and dismissive.
- (B) balanced, weighing its strengths against its weaknesses.
- (C) uncritically admiring.
- (D) bored and indifferent.

**Q10.** According to the passage, one of the troubles that federalism can create is that:

- (A) it makes all citizens perfectly equal in every respect.
- (B) dividing power always prevents tyranny with complete certainty.
- (C) the division of power can breed paralysis, as each level blames the other for problems left unsolved.
- (D) the regions can never disagree with the central government.



- Q11.** As used in the passage, the word “friction” (“the friction between rival centres of power”) most nearly means:
- (A) smooth and easy cooperation.
  - (B) the rubbing conflict or resistance between opposing forces.
  - (C) shared financial profit.
  - (D) complete and settled agreement.
- Q12.** Which statement best captures the author’s conclusion?
- (A) Federalism works only once the central government has finally won for good.
  - (B) The regions should eventually abolish the central government altogether.
  - (C) Once the line between centre and region is drawn, it never needs to change again.
  - (D) The balance between centre and region must be renegotiated by every generation, and that unending argument is the design’s very purpose.

### Passage III

*Directions (Q13–Q18): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers only on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

A generation ago, most people bought clothes a few times a year and expected them to last. Today a shopper can order a dress in the morning, wear it once for a photograph, and discard it by the weekend, all for the price of a sandwich. This is the world of fast fashion, an industry that has learned to copy runway designs within days and sell them at prices so low that clothing has become almost disposable. The racks are never the same twice, and the message is always the same: what you own is already out of date. The appeal is obvious. Cheap, fashionable clothing was once a luxury; now it is available to almost anyone, and few would wish to return to a time when a single coat had to serve for a decade. But the low price on the tag hides a far higher cost paid elsewhere. Producing clothing at this speed and scale consumes staggering quantities of water and energy, and the industry has become one of the largest polluters on the planet. Rivers near textile factories sometimes run in the season’s colours, dyed by the runoff of the very garments filling distant shops.



The human cost is quieter but no less real. The garments are cheap partly because the people who sew them are paid very little, often in factories where safety is an afterthought and the working day never seems to end. A shirt that costs a few coins in one country may have cost someone in another a great deal more than money. The distance between the shopper and the sewer is what makes the bargain possible; we do not see the hands that made what we so casually throw away.

Nor does the garment's journey end in our wardrobes. Most discarded clothing is neither reused nor recycled but shipped abroad or buried in landfill, where synthetic fibres will outlast the people who wore them by centuries. The very cheapness that makes fast fashion so tempting also makes it easy to waste, for nobody bothers to mend what costs so little to replace.

Change is possible, but it will not come from guilt alone. Buying less and keeping clothes longer helps, yet the deeper fix lies in an industry that treats durability, fair wages, and clean production as the rule rather than the exception. Until then, the true price of cheap clothing will keep being paid, only never by the person holding the receipt.

**Q13.** The central idea of the passage is that:

- (A) fast fashion is essentially harmless because its clothes are so cheap.
- (B) people should return to owning only a single coat for a whole decade.
- (C) fast fashion's low prices hide heavy environmental and human costs, and real change must come from the industry, not guilt alone.
- (D) the main problem with fast fashion is that its designs are copied far too slowly.

**Q14.** The remark that a shirt costing "a few coins in one country may have cost someone in another a great deal more than money" most nearly implies that:

- (A) shoppers secretly pay far more than the price printed on the tag.
- (B) such shirts are actually very expensive to buy in the shops.
- (C) the workers who sew the clothes earn more than the shoppers do.
- (D) the workers bear a heavy cost in safety and wellbeing that the low price conceals.

**Q15.** The author's attitude toward fast fashion is best described as:



- (A) critical and concerned.
- (B) cheerfully approving.
- (C) completely neutral and detached.
- (D) nostalgic and sentimental.

**Q16.** According to the passage, what happens to most discarded clothing?

- (A) Most of it is carefully recycled into brand-new garments.
- (B) Most of it is shipped abroad or sent to landfill, where synthetic fibres last for centuries.
- (C) Most of it is mended and worn again by the same owner.
- (D) Most of it is burned to produce clean, renewable energy.

**Q17.** As used in the passage, the word “afterthought” (“factories where safety is an afterthought”) most nearly means:

- (A) the single main priority.
- (B) a strict legal requirement.
- (C) a generous extra benefit.
- (D) something given little attention or considered only last.

**Q18.** Which of the following would make the best title for the passage?

- (A) “The Hidden Price of Cheap Clothes”
- (B) “Why Fashion Should Be Expensive for Everyone”
- (C) “How to Copy Runway Designs Quickly”
- (D) “The End of the Clothing Industry”

### Passage IV

*Directions (Q19–Q24): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Base your answers only on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

Ask people what they want from life and most will answer, sooner or later, that they want to be happy. Happiness has become the great modern goal, the thing for which



careers are chosen, holidays are booked, and self-help books are bought by the million. Yet there is something strange about pursuing happiness directly, as though it were a destination one could march toward in a straight line. The harder people chase it, the more often it seems to slip away.

The ancient philosophers suspected as much. For Aristotle, happiness was not a fleeting feeling of pleasure but something closer to flourishing, a life lived well over many years in accordance with reason and virtue. Such a life might contain a great deal of effort and even pain, yet it could still be called happy, because its worth lay in its shape as a whole rather than in the mood of any given afternoon. On this older view, happiness is less a feeling to be captured than a by-product of living rightly.

Modern psychology has arrived, by a longer road, at a similar place. Studies repeatedly find that people who aim straight at pleasure, chasing one enjoyable sensation after another, tend to end up restless and unsatisfied. Those who instead devote themselves to something beyond themselves, a craft, a cause, a person to love, report far deeper contentment, even when their days are hard. Meaning, it appears, is more nourishing than pleasure, and the two are not the same thing. A parent awake at night with a sick child is not enjoying the moment, yet few would trade away the bond it deepens.

This does not mean that pleasure is worthless or that suffering is somehow noble in itself. A life of nothing but hardship is no one's idea of a good one. The point is subtler: that happiness of the lasting kind tends to arrive sideways, as the companion of a life spent on worthwhile things, rather than head-on, as the prize of a life spent hunting for it. To make happiness the target is often to guarantee the miss.

Perhaps, then, the wisest counsel is to stop asking whether we are happy and to ask instead whether we are living well. Do the work worth doing, keep faith with the people who matter, and let contentment look after itself. Happiness, it turns out, is not so much a goal to be seized as a gift that visits those who are busy with something else.

**Q19.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Happiness is a simple destination that anyone can reach by pursuing it directly.
- (B) Lasting happiness is best understood not as a goal to chase directly but as a by-product of living a meaningful, worthwhile life.
- (C) Pleasure and meaning are, in the end, exactly the same thing.
- (D) Suffering is noble in itself and should be sought out for its own sake.

**Q20.** The example of the parent awake at night with a sick child is used to suggest that:



- (A) an experience can be deeply meaningful, and worth having, even when it brings no pleasure at the moment.
- (B) parents rarely feel any real love for their own children.
- (C) caring for a sick child is, in fact, always enjoyable.
- (D) pleasure and meaning turn out to be identical after all.

**Q21.** The tone of the passage is best described as:

- (A) cynical and despairing.
- (B) harshly critical of all happiness.
- (C) flippant and mocking.
- (D) reflective and gently persuasive.

**Q22.** According to the passage, modern studies find that lasting contentment tends to come to people who:

- (A) chase one pleasurable sensation after another.
- (B) manage to avoid all hardship and difficulty.
- (C) devote themselves to something beyond themselves, such as a craft, a cause, or a person to love.
- (D) make their own personal happiness their single explicit target.

**Q23.** As used in the passage, the word “flourishing” most nearly means:

- (A) sudden and unexpected wealth.
- (B) thriving and developing well over time.
- (C) constant, restless excitement.
- (D) quiet and settled boredom.

**Q24.** Which statement best captures the counsel the author offers at the end of the passage?

- (A) We should abandon all hope of ever being content.
- (B) We should pursue pleasure as intensely as we possibly can.



- (C) We should focus on living well rather than chasing happiness directly, and let contentment follow.
- (D) We should judge each day only by how much fun it happened to contain.



## Detailed Solutions

Q1.

## Solution

**Concept — Main idea:** The central argument is the single claim the whole passage is built to support, not one detail within it.

**Passage support:** The passage calls the promise “genuine,” then warns that the “moral ground grows treacherous” over enhancement and inheritance, and closes that the task is “to draw the moral lines carefully.” So it both affirms the promise and insists on careful limits.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage explicitly says “None of this argues for abandoning the tool.”
- Option C: Enhancement for the rich is a danger it warns against, not the value it endorses.
- Option D: It says the pause is called “not because the technology is weak.”

**Final Answer:** Great promise, but ethical concerns that call for careful limits ⇒

**B**

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

Q2.

## Solution

**Concept — Inference:** Read the stated reason germline editing worries the author and restate it.

**Passage support:** Changes to an embryo “ripple down through every descendant, altering people who cannot consent because they do not yet exist,” and “a mistake, once inherited, could not easily be recalled.” So the trouble is inherited, non-consensual, and hard to undo.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: The passage says the scissors cut with “startling accuracy,” not that they fail.
- Option C: No claim is made that edited adults invariably regret it.
- Option D: Relative cost of germline editing is never discussed.

**Final Answer:** It is inherited by future people who cannot consent and cannot



easily be undone ⇒

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

Q3.

### Solution

**Concept — Tone / attitude:** Judge whether the author leans for, against, or between the sides.

**Passage support:** The author calls the promise “genuine” and a “rare chance to relieve suffering,” yet dwells on “unease” and pleads for “humility.” Praise tempered by caution is a hopeful-yet-cautious stance.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Wholly opposed” ignores the genuine praise for the tool.
- Option B: “Carelessly enthusiastic” ignores the catalogue of moral worries.
- Option D: The author is clearly engaged, not indifferent.

**Final Answer:** Hopeful yet cautious ⇒

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

Q4.

### Solution

**Concept — Argument / detail:** Locate the specific harm the author ties to enhancement.

**Passage support:** “The rich could purchase advantages for their offspring that the poor could not, and inequality . . . might be written directly into the human genome.” So enhancement threatens to deepen inequality.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage treats enhancement as possible, indeed as the worry.
- Option B: It never says enhanced children would suffer more diseases.
- Option C: Nothing suggests everyone would become identical.

**Final Answer:** The rich could buy advantages the poor could not, deepening inequality ⇒

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



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Substitute each meaning into the phrase and keep the one that fits.

**Passage support:** To refuse healing “for the sake of an abstract scruple” sets a moral objection against relieving suffering. So “scruple” names a moral hesitation or qualm.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: A “measurement” does not fit “abstract” moral reasoning.
- Option C: The scruple is a principle, not a sum of money.
- Option D: An “injury” has no place in the sentence’s logic.

**Final Answer:** A moral hesitation or qualm ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Summary / best title:** A good title names the whole passage, both its promise and its warning.

**Passage support:** The essay pairs a “rare chance to relieve suffering” with the plea to “draw the moral lines carefully.” “Great Promise, Careful Limits” captures exactly that balance.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage praises the science, so “complete failure” misreads it.
- Option B: How bacteria fight viruses is one background detail, not the theme.
- Option D: The rich-versus-poor point is a single worry, not the whole essay.

**Final Answer:** “Editing Life: Great Promise, Careful Limits” ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

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

**Passage support:** Federalism “divides power between a central government and a set of regional ones,” both restraining tyranny and, the fourth paragraph adds, carrying “its own troubles.” Option D captures both the design and its risks.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The author defends federalism, not calls to replace it with central rule.
- Option B: Its aim is a shared balance, not letting regions simply ignore the centre.
- Option C: Cost is never given as federalism’s chief purpose.

**Final Answer:** A power-dividing balance that restrains tyranny yet carries its own risks ⇒

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

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference:** Unpack the “laboratories” image using the surrounding sentences.

**Passage support:** Regions “experiment without betting the whole nation on a single guess,” testing ideas “at a scale small enough to survive their failure.” So a laboratory here means small-scale, low-risk testing.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: “Laboratories” is a metaphor, not a literal science lab.
- Option C: The point is that regions, not only the centre, can reform.
- Option D: The passage stresses surviving failure, not guaranteed success.

**Final Answer:** Regions test policies on a small scale so failure need not harm the whole nation ⇒

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



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Tone / attitude:** Weigh how evenly the author treats the two sides of the case.

**Passage support:** The author lays out the “case for dividing power” and its “defensive logic,” then devotes a full paragraph to how “federalism carries its own troubles.” Setting merits against faults is an even-handed, balanced stance.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Contemptuous” ignores the genuine case made for federalism.
- Option C: “Uncritically admiring” ignores the paragraph of troubles.
- Option D: The careful argument shows engagement, not boredom.

**Final Answer:** Balanced, weighing strengths against weaknesses ⇒

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

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Argument / detail:** Find a trouble the passage explicitly attributes to federalism.

**Passage support:** “The same division that guards against tyranny can also breed paralysis, as central and regional governments blame each other for problems that neither will solve.” That names paralysis through mutual blame.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage says rights can “vary,” not that all citizens become equal.
- Option B: It denies certainty; dividing power only makes tyranny “harder.”
- Option D: The regions “can resist, protest,” i.e. they do disagree.

**Final Answer:** The division can breed paralysis, each level blaming the other ⇒

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



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Fit the meaning to “the friction between rival centres of power.”

**Passage support:** The rival centres are “each jealous of its own turf and quick to check the ambitions of the other,” and this checking is what protects liberty. So “friction” here is the resistance and conflict between opposing forces.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Smooth cooperation” is the opposite of a checking friction.
- Option C: Profit has nothing to do with the sense intended.
- Option D: “Settled agreement” would remove the very tension described.

**Final Answer:** The rubbing conflict or resistance between opposing forces ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept — Summary / conclusion:** Pick the option that matches the passage’s closing judgement.

**Passage support:** “Every generation must renegotiate where the line . . . should fall,” and “that the argument never ends is not a flaw in the design but the whole point of it.” So the balance is meant to be forever renegotiated.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: A federation stays healthy only “so long as neither side wins for good.”
- Option B: The passage forbids either level to “swallow the other whole.”
- Option C: It insists the line is “never fixed.”

**Final Answer:** The balance must be renegotiated by every generation, and that is the point ⇒ **D**

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



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Main idea:** Find the claim the whole passage is built to support.

**Passage support:** “The low price on the tag hides a far higher cost paid elsewhere,” in water, pollution, and underpaid workers, and “change . . . will not come from guilt alone” but from a reformed industry. Option C states both the hidden cost and where the fix must come from.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage argues cheap clothing is far from harmless.
- Option B: Rejecting a single coat for a decade is a concession, not the thesis.
- Option D: Designs are copied “within days”; slowness is not the problem.

**Final Answer:** Low prices hide heavy costs, and real change must come from the industry ⇒

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

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference:** Read the sentence beside it to see whose cost is meant.

**Passage support:** The garments are cheap because the sewers “are paid very little, often in factories where safety is an afterthought.” So the “more than money” cost falls on the workers’ safety and wellbeing, hidden by the low price.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The cost is paid by the maker, not secretly by the shopper.
- Option B: The shirt is cheap to buy; that is the whole premise.
- Option C: The passage says the workers are paid “very little,” not more than shoppers.

**Final Answer:** The workers bear a heavy cost in safety and wellbeing that the low price conceals ⇒

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



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Tone / attitude:** Read the emotional colour of the author’s language.

**Passage support:** The author speaks of a “far higher cost,” rivers running “in the season’s colours,” and a “true price . . . paid, only never by the person holding the receipt.” Such language is critical and concerned.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: Nothing about the costs is “cheerfully approving.”
- Option C: The strong moral language is far from neutral.
- Option D: The author looks forward to reform, not back with nostalgia.

**Final Answer:** Critical and concerned ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Argument / detail:** Locate the stated fate of discarded clothing.

**Passage support:** “Most discarded clothing is neither reused nor recycled but shipped abroad or buried in landfill, where synthetic fibres will outlast the people who wore them by centuries.” That is Option B almost word for word.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage says most clothing is “neither reused nor recycled.”
- Option C: “Nobody bothers to mend” cheap clothes, so re-wearing is not the norm.
- Option D: Burning for clean energy is never mentioned.

**Final Answer:** Most is shipped abroad or sent to landfill, its fibres lasting centuries ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Read “safety is an afterthought” beside the harsh factory picture.

**Passage support:** Safety sits in factories where “the working day never seems to end,” clearly given low priority. So “afterthought” means something barely considered, thought of only last.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Main priority” is the exact opposite.
- Option B: A “legal requirement” is not the sense of a neglected afterthought.
- Option C: There is nothing “generous” about neglected safety.

**Final Answer:** Something given little attention or considered only last ⇒ **D**

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

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Summary / best title:** A good title names the passage’s guiding idea.

**Passage support:** The essay turns on how “the low price on the tag hides a far higher cost paid elsewhere,” in the environment and in human labour. “The Hidden Price of Cheap Clothes” captures exactly that.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: The author wants fair, durable production, not costly clothes for all.
- Option C: How to copy designs quickly is a background detail, not the theme.
- Option D: The passage seeks reform, not the industry’s end.

**Final Answer:** “The Hidden Price of Cheap Clothes” ⇒ **A**

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



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Main idea:** Select the option that unites the passage's central claim.

**Passage support:** Happiness is “less a feeling to be captured than a by-product of living rightly,” arriving “sideways, as the companion of a life spent on worthwhile things.” Option B states exactly that.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage warns that chasing happiness directly makes it “slip away.”
- Option C: It insists meaning and pleasure “are not the same thing.”
- Option D: It says “suffering” is not “noble in itself.”

**Final Answer:** Lasting happiness is a by-product of a meaningful life, not a goal to chase ⇒  B

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

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Inference:** Read what the sick-child example is placed there to show.

**Passage support:** “A parent awake at night with a sick child is not enjoying the moment, yet few would trade away the bond it deepens.” So meaning and worth can exist without pleasure in the moment.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option B: The example assumes deep love, not its absence.
- Option C: The parent is explicitly “not enjoying the moment.”
- Option D: The passage separates meaning from pleasure, not equates them.

**Final Answer:** An experience can be meaningful and worth having even without pleasure at the moment ⇒  A

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



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Tone:** Read the emotional colour of the essay as a whole.

**Passage support:** The author muses on “something strange about pursuing happiness directly” and closes with gentle advice to “do the work worth doing” and “let contentment look after itself.” Thoughtful musing that quietly urges a view is reflective and gently persuasive.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The hopeful counsel is far from despairing.
- Option B: The author values happiness, only rightly sought.
- Option C: The measured, serious tone is not flippant or mocking.

**Final Answer:** Reflective and gently persuasive ⇒  D

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

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Argument / detail:** Read the finding the passage draws from modern studies.

**Passage support:** “Those who instead devote themselves to something beyond themselves, a craft, a cause, a person to love, report far deeper contentment, even when their days are hard.” That is Option C.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: Those who “aim straight at pleasure” end up “restless and unsatisfied.”
- Option B: Deep contentment comes “even when their days are hard,” not by avoiding hardship.
- Option D: Making happiness the target is “to guarantee the miss.”

**Final Answer:** People who devote themselves to something beyond themselves ⇒

C

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



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Vocabulary in context:** Fit the meaning to “something closer to flourishing.”

**Passage support:** Flourishing is glossed as “a life lived well over many years in accordance with reason and virtue,” judged “as a whole.” So it means thriving and developing well over time.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: “Wealth” is not the sense of a life lived well.
- Option C: “Constant excitement” is the fleeting pleasure the passage contrasts with flourishing.
- Option D: “Boredom” is the opposite of thriving.

**Final Answer:** Thriving and developing well over time ⇒ **B**

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

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — Summary / purpose:** Pick the option that matches the author’s closing counsel.

**Passage support:** “Stop asking whether we are happy and . . . ask instead whether we are living well,” and “let contentment look after itself.” So the advice is to live well and let contentment follow.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Option A: The passage is hopeful, not a counsel of despair.
- Option B: Chasing pleasure hard is exactly what it warns against.
- Option D: Judging a day only by its fun is the pleasure-hunting it rejects.

**Final Answer:** Focus on living well and let contentment follow ⇒ **C**

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



## 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	A	9	B	10	C
11	B	12	D	13	C	14	D	15	A
16	B	17	D	18	A	19	B	20	A
21	D	22	C	23	B	24	C		

