

CLAT English Language

Sample Paper – 4

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.

The sun and the wind send no bills. That simple fact has convinced many people that the shift away from coal, oil, and gas will be easy, a matter of building enough panels and turbines and letting cheap, clean power flood the grid. The economics seem to agree. Over the past decade the cost of solar electricity has fallen so steeply that in much of the world it is now the cheapest power a new plant can generate. If clean energy is also the cheap energy, the argument runs, the market will finish the job on its own.

The reality is more stubborn. Sunshine and wind are free, but they are also fickle, arriving when the weather decides rather than when demand peaks. A grid built around them must somehow store power for the windless evening or the cloudy week, and



storage at that scale remains expensive and, for long stretches, technically unproven. Fossil-fuel plants, whatever their sins, deliver electricity on command; a renewable grid must reinvent that reliability from scratch, with batteries, back-up generators, and long transmission lines that carry power from sunny deserts to distant cities.

Nor is the transition merely a technical puzzle. Entire regions have been built around coal mines and oil fields, and the men and women who work them cannot be asked to celebrate their own obsolescence. A just transition, as it is now called, means retraining, new industries, and honest support for the communities that powered the old economy. Ignore them, and the politics of climate policy curdles into resentment, as governments that moved too fast have already discovered. The cheapest kilowatt-hour on a spreadsheet can still be the most expensive at the ballot box.

None of this is an argument for delay. The costs of a warming planet dwarf the costs of the switch, and every year of hesitation makes the eventual task harder. But it is an argument for humility. The transition will not run itself simply because the numbers favour it; it demands new grids, new storage, new laws, and above all a plan for the people it displaces. The sun and the wind may send no bills, but the work of harnessing them, fairly and reliably, will be paid for in effort, patience, and political courage. Those who promised an effortless revolution did the cause no favours.

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

- (A) The shift to renewable energy is effortless because solar power is now the cheapest source of electricity.
- (B) Fossil-fuel plants are superior to renewables and should not be replaced.
- (C) Clean energy is cheap, but the transition off fossil fuels is difficult and demands new infrastructure and fair support for displaced workers, not market forces alone.
- (D) Climate policy should be delayed until storage technology has been perfected.

Q2. The remark that the cheapest kilowatt-hour “on a spreadsheet can still be the most expensive at the ballot box” most nearly implies that:

- (A) a cheap clean-energy policy can still cost a government dearly in political support if it ignores those it displaces.



- (B) renewable electricity is actually more expensive to generate than fossil-fuel electricity.
- (C) voters will always reject whichever source of power is cheapest.
- (D) ballots are more costly to print than spreadsheets are.

Q3. The author’s attitude toward the energy transition is best described as:

- (A) hostile and dismissive.
- (B) uncritically enthusiastic.
- (C) wholly indifferent.
- (D) committed yet clear-eyed about the difficulties.

Q4. According to the passage, a renewable grid “must reinvent that reliability from scratch” because:

- (A) renewable power is far too expensive to generate.
- (B) sun and wind supply power intermittently, so the grid needs storage and back-up to match supply with demand.
- (C) fossil-fuel plants cannot deliver electricity on command.
- (D) deserts are simply too far from any city to be of use.

Q5. As used in the passage, the word “fickle” (sun and wind are “fickle”) most nearly means:

- (A) changeable and unreliable.
- (B) steady and dependable.
- (C) cheap and abundant.
- (D) dangerous and toxic.

Q6. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) prove that renewable energy can never replace fossil fuels.
- (B) celebrate the falling cost of solar power as the end of the problem.
- (C) urge governments to abandon their climate targets.



- (D) temper optimism about the energy transition by stressing the practical and political work it still requires.

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.

It is tempting to think the battle for equal pay was won long ago. Laws forbidding wage discrimination are decades old, girls now outperform boys at school and enter university in greater numbers, and the crude injustice of paying a woman less than a man for the identical job is, in most workplaces, illegal. Yet across almost every economy women still earn noticeably less than men over a working life. The puzzle is that the gap persists even where open discrimination has all but vanished. To understand it, one must look past the pay slip to the quieter forces that shape a career.

Much of the gap opens not at the moment of hiring but at the moment of parenthood. Before children arrive, the earnings of men and women track each other closely; afterwards they diverge sharply and never fully converge. Mothers, far more often than fathers, are the ones who step back, taking leave, moving to part-time work, or choosing jobs that are flexible rather than lucrative. Each choice looks free, yet each is made within a web of expectations that still casts the woman as the default parent and the man as the default earner. The market rewards the long, uninterrupted hours that a caregiver cannot always give.

Other barriers are subtler still. Studies find that women are less likely to be promoted into the roles where pay accelerates, less likely to be handed the high-stakes assignments that build a reputation, and more likely to be judged abrasive for the very assertiveness that is praised in a man. None of this requires a villain. It is the cumulative weight of small assumptions, repeated across thousands of decisions, that bends a career downward by degrees. A single raindrop changes nothing; the steady drip carves the stone.

Closing the gap, then, is not a matter of passing one more law against the obvious. It calls for changes that reach into the ordinary machinery of work and home: affordable childcare, parental leave that fathers are expected to take, pay scales open enough to expose quiet disparities, and a willingness to question who is asked to sacrifice when a family makes room for a career. The comforting story that the problem has already solved itself is the greatest obstacle of all, for a barrier one cannot see is the hardest of all to remove.

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

- (A) Equal-pay laws have already eliminated the gap between men's and women's earnings.



- (B) The pay gap persists mainly because of hidden expectations and career penalties, especially around parenthood, rather than open discrimination.
- (C) Women earn less than men chiefly because they are less educated.
- (D) The pay gap is caused mostly by employers openly paying women less for the identical job.

Q8. The remark that “a single raindrop changes nothing; the steady drip carves the stone” most nearly implies that:

- (A) a single act of discrimination is enough, by itself, to ruin a woman’s career.
- (B) water is somehow responsible for the pay gap.
- (C) many small, individually harmless assumptions accumulate over time into a large disadvantage.
- (D) the pay gap is steadily shrinking of its own accord.

Q9. The author’s attitude toward “the comforting story that the problem has already solved itself” is best described as:

- (A) skeptical and disapproving.
- (B) warmly approving.
- (C) entirely neutral.
- (D) playfully amused.

Q10. According to the passage, much of the pay gap opens:

- (A) at the moment of hiring, through illegal wage discrimination.
- (B) during schooling, because girls perform worse than boys.
- (C) at retirement, when pensions are calculated.
- (D) at the moment of parenthood, when mothers more often step back from work.

Q11. As used in the passage, the word “abrasive” most nearly means:



- (A) gentle and agreeable.
- (B) harsh or irritating in manner.
- (C) highly skilled.
- (D) poorly educated.

Q12. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) argue that women are naturally less suited to demanding careers.
- (B) claim that the pay gap no longer exists in modern economies.
- (C) explain why the pay gap persists despite anti-discrimination laws and what would be needed to close it.
- (D) blame individual women for the choices they make.

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.

When Alexander Fleming accepted his Nobel Prize in 1945, he used the occasion to issue a warning. Penicillin, the wonder drug he had discovered, could be undone, he cautioned, by careless use; expose bacteria to too little of it, too often, and the survivors would learn to shrug it off. Three quarters of a century later, his prophecy is coming true. The antibiotics that turned once-fatal infections into minor inconveniences are losing their power, and the world has been slow to notice the loss.

The mechanism is simple Darwinism. Whenever an antibiotic is used, it kills the vulnerable bacteria but spares any that happen to carry a resistant mutation. Those survivors multiply, and the next dose works a little less well. Every prescription, in other words, is also an experiment in evolution, and humanity has been running that experiment on a colossal scale. Antibiotics are handed out for viral colds they cannot touch, demanded by patients who feel cheated without a pill, and poured by the tonne into livestock to make animals grow faster in crowded sheds. Each careless use hastens the day the drug stops working.

The consequences reach far beyond the untreated infection itself. Modern medicine leans on antibiotics in ways that are easy to overlook. Surgery, chemotherapy, organ transplants, and the care of premature babies all depend on being able to hold infection at bay; remove that safety net and the most routine operations become gambles. A world without working antibiotics would not simply return to the age before Fleming. It would be worse, because so much of what we now attempt would never have been dared in the first place.



What makes the crisis so intractable is that the incentives all point the wrong way. Developing a new antibiotic is slow and costly, yet a successful one must be used sparingly to preserve it, which means it earns little. Drug companies have quietly abandoned the field for more profitable medicines taken daily for life. Meanwhile no single doctor, farmer, or patient bears the full cost of overuse, so each has scant reason to hold back. The remedy is unglamorous but clear: use the drugs we have far more carefully, fund the search for new ones as a public good rather than a private gamble, and treat the resistance we breed as everyone's problem before it becomes everyone's catastrophe.

- Q13.** Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?
- (A) Antibiotics have already stopped working everywhere and cannot be saved.
 - (B) Alexander Fleming should never have discovered penicillin.
 - (C) Drug companies are the only party responsible for antibiotic resistance.
 - (D) The overuse of antibiotics is eroding their power, threatening much of modern medicine, and demands more careful use and public investment.
- Q14.** The statement that “every prescription . . . is also an experiment in evolution” most nearly implies that:
- (A) each use of an antibiotic selects for resistant bacteria and so drives their evolution.
 - (B) doctors are deliberately conducting scientific experiments on their patients.
 - (C) prescriptions have no real effect on bacteria at all.
 - (D) evolution comes to a halt whenever antibiotics are used.
- Q15.** The author's attitude toward the current use of antibiotics is best described as:
- (A) cheerfully optimistic.



- (B) concerned and cautionary.
- (C) completely indifferent.
- (D) amused and lighthearted.

Q16. According to the passage, a world without working antibiotics “would be worse” than the age before Fleming because:

- (A) people in Fleming’s day never suffered from infections.
- (B) antibiotics were more powerful before penicillin was discovered.
- (C) much of modern medicine, such as surgery and chemotherapy, now depends on holding infection at bay and would become too dangerous to attempt.
- (D) bacteria did not exist before penicillin.

Q17. As used in the passage, the word “intractable” most nearly means:

- (A) easily fixed.
- (B) highly profitable.
- (C) widely ignored.
- (D) hard to manage or solve.

Q18. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) warn that overuse is undermining antibiotics and argue for using and funding them more responsibly.
- (B) celebrate the discovery of penicillin as a permanent triumph.
- (C) prove that antibiotics were never truly effective.
- (D) encourage farmers to use more antibiotics in their livestock.

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.



A translation is often praised as a pane of glass: at its best, we are told, it disappears, leaving the reader alone with the author as though no other hand had intervened. It is a flattering image, and a false one. No two languages map perfectly onto each other. Every tongue carries its own rhythms, its puns and idioms, its words that hold three meanings at once and its silences where another language would speak. To carry a work across that gap is not to copy it but to rebuild it, and the rebuilding always leaves fingerprints. Consider a single pun, a line of verse whose beauty lives in the very sound of its words, or a term of address that signals, in the original, an intimacy that English can barely register. The translator cannot reproduce these; she can only find some answering effect, trading one loss for a different gain. Where the original rhymed, she may let the rhyme go to keep the sense, or keep the music and bend the meaning. Each choice is an act of interpretation, a small argument about what the work most essentially is. Two honest translators of the same page will produce two different pages, and neither is simply wrong.

This is why the old sneer, that the translator is a traitor, misses the point. The betrayal, if it is one, is unavoidable; the only question is how gracefully it is committed. A great translation does not pretend the gap is not there. It works within it, offering the reader not the impossible original but a genuine work of art in its own right, shaped by two sensibilities rather than one. The translator is less a pane of glass than a performer, playing another's score on a different instrument, and the performance is unmistakably hers.

To admit all this is not to despair of translation but to honour it. Without translators, most of us would be sealed inside a single language, cut off from the greater part of what human beings have thought and felt and written. That we can read the poets of distant centuries and unfamiliar tongues at all is a small miracle, bought by the patient, self-effacing labour of people whose names we seldom trouble to learn. The translated work is not the original, and never can be. It is something rarer than a perfect copy: a bridge, built by hand, between minds that would otherwise never meet.

Q19. Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?

- (A) A skilled translation is a perfectly transparent pane of glass through which the original passes unchanged.
- (B) A translation can never be a transparent copy of the original, but a good one is a genuine work of art and a valuable bridge between languages.
- (C) Translation is a betrayal that should be avoided altogether.
- (D) Only readers who know the original language can appreciate any



work of literature.

- Q20.** The description of the translator as “a performer, playing another’s score on a different instrument” most nearly implies that:
- (A) translation requires formal training in music.
 - (B) the translator merely copies the original mechanically, adding nothing of her own.
 - (C) the translator inevitably brings her own interpretation, producing a work marked by her own choices.
 - (D) a translated work is always inferior and best ignored.
- Q21.** The author’s attitude toward translators is best described as:
- (A) appreciative and respectful.
 - (B) scornful and dismissive.
 - (C) coldly indifferent.
 - (D) suspicious and accusing.
- Q22.** According to the passage, two honest translators of the same page produce two different pages because:
- (A) one of them must be careless or dishonest.
 - (B) they are in fact working from different original texts.
 - (C) English cannot express any foreign idea at all.
 - (D) each must make interpretive choices about what the work most essentially is, trading one loss for a different gain.
- Q23.** As used in the passage, the phrase “self-effacing” (the “self-effacing labour” of translators) most nearly means:
- (A) loud and boastful.
 - (B) careless and hurried.
 - (C) modest and not seeking attention.



(D) highly profitable.

Q24. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

(A) The Perfect Copy: How Translators Make Themselves Invisible.

(B) The Bridge Built by Hand: Why Translation Is Recreation, Not Copying.

(C) Against Translation: The Case for Reading Only in the Original.

(D) The Traitor's Trade: Why Translation Betrays Literature.



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 grants that solar is “the cheapest power a new plant can generate,” yet insists “the reality is more stubborn,” listing intermittency, storage, and displaced workers, and closes that the switch “demands new grids, new storage, new laws, and above all a plan for the people it displaces.” So it accepts the economics but stresses the hard work still required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly denies the transition is effortless.
- Option B: It never claims fossil plants are superior, only that they run on command.
- Option D: It says delay makes the task harder, not that policy should wait.

Final Answer: Clean energy is cheap, but the transition is hard and needs infrastructure and fair support ⇒ C

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack the closing metaphor using the surrounding sentences.

Passage support: The line follows a warning that governments “that moved too fast” met “resentment,” so the cheap kilowatt-hour “can still be the most expensive at the ballot box.” So a policy cheap on paper can still cost a government politically.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage calls clean power cheap, not more expensive.
- Option C: It does not claim voters always reject the cheapest power.
- Option D: The spreadsheet-and-ballot contrast is figurative, not about printing.

Final Answer: A cheap clean-energy policy can still cost a government dearly in



support ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Tone / attitude: Judge whether the author supports or opposes the transition, and with what reservations.

Passage support: The author calls the switch necessary, “none of this is an argument for delay,” yet stresses “humility” and the real work the transition demands. That is backing tempered by realism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Hostile” ignores the clear support for the switch.
- Option B: “Uncritically enthusiastic” ignores the catalogue of hurdles.
- Option C: The author is plainly engaged, not indifferent.

Final Answer: Committed yet clear-eyed about the difficulties ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Argument / detail: Locate the stated reason a renewable grid must rebuild reliability.

Passage support: Sun and wind arrive “when the weather decides rather than when demand peaks,” so the grid “must somehow store power” and add “batteries, back-up generators, and long transmission lines.” So intermittency forces storage and back-up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Cost of generation is not the reason given; clean power is called cheap.
- Option C: Fossil plants are said to deliver on command, the opposite of C.
- Option D: The distance of deserts is one detail, not the core reason.

Final Answer: Sun and wind are intermittent, so the grid needs storage and back-up ⇒



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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Substitute each meaning into “sun and wind . . . are also fickle.”

Passage support: They arrive “when the weather decides,” set against fossil plants that deliver electricity “on command.” The contrast with dependable, on-command supply shows “fickle” means changeable and unreliable.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Steady and dependable” is the opposite of the intended sense.
- Option C: “Cheap and abundant” is a different idea from the sentence.
- Option D: “Dangerous and toxic” does not fit weather-driven supply.

Final Answer: Changeable and unreliable ⇒

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Summary / purpose: Ask what the passage as a whole is trying to do.

Passage support: It repeatedly balances the promise of cheap clean power against “new grids, new storage, new laws” and “a plan for the people it displaces,” and warns against “those who promised an effortless revolution.” So it tempers optimism with the real work ahead.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It backs the transition, not its impossibility.
- Option B: The falling cost is a starting point, not the conclusion.
- Option C: It opposes delay, saying this is “not an argument for delay.”

Final Answer: To temper optimism by stressing the practical and political work required ⇒

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Choose the claim the passage keeps returning to.

Passage support: The gap “persists even where open discrimination has all but vanished,” opening “at the moment of parenthood” and through “the cumulative weight of small assumptions.” Option B states exactly that.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the gap persists despite the laws.
- Option C: It notes women now out-educate men, refuting C.
- Option D: Open per-job discrimination is called mostly illegal and vanished, not the cause.

Final Answer: The gap persists through hidden expectations and parenthood penalties, not open discrimination ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack “a single raindrop changes nothing; the steady drip carves the stone.”

Passage support: It follows “the cumulative weight of small assumptions, repeated across thousands of decisions,” that “bends a career downward by degrees.” So many small, harmless-seeming acts accumulate into a large disadvantage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The point is the opposite, that no single act does the damage.
- Option B: The water image is figurative, not a literal cause.
- Option D: Nothing says the gap is shrinking on its own.

Final Answer: Many small assumptions accumulate over time into a large disadvantage ⇒ **C**

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Tone: Read how the author regards “the comforting story that the problem has already solved itself.”

Passage support: That story is called “the greatest obstacle of all,” a barrier “hardest of all to remove.” So the author is skeptical of it and disapproves.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Approving” reverses the author’s clear rejection.
- Option C: Calling it the greatest obstacle is not neutral.
- Option D: There is no playful amusement in the warning.

Final Answer: Skeptical and disapproving ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Argument / detail: Find where the passage says the gap mainly opens.

Passage support: “Much of the gap opens not at the moment of hiring but at the moment of parenthood,” when mothers “step back.” So parenthood is the key moment.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The text says explicitly “not at the moment of hiring.”
- Option B: Girls are said to outperform boys, so schooling is not the cause.
- Option C: Retirement and pensions are never mentioned.

Final Answer: At the moment of parenthood, when mothers more often step back ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read “judged abrasive for the very assertiveness . . . praised in a man.”

Passage support: It is a negative judgement passed on assertive women, the fault they are unfairly charged with. So “abrasive” means harsh or irritating in manner.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Gentle and agreeable” is the opposite of a criticism.
- Option C: “Highly skilled” is not a fault to be judged for.
- Option D: “Poorly educated” is unrelated to manner.

Final Answer: Harsh or irritating in manner ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Summary / purpose: What is the passage as a whole doing?

Passage support: It explains why the gap survives the laws and lists remedies, “affordable childcare, parental leave that fathers are expected to take, pay scales open enough to expose quiet disparities.” So it explains the persistence and points to what would close it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: It never claims women are less suited to careers; it blames expectations.
- Option B: It insists the gap still exists.
- Option D: It faults expectations, not the women who face them.

Final Answer: To explain why the gap persists despite the laws and what would close it ⇒

[Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Main idea: Find the single claim the whole passage supports.

Passage support: Antibiotics “are losing their power,” modern medicine “leans on” them, and “the remedy . . . is clear: use the drugs we have far more carefully, fund the search for new ones as a public good.” Option D unites the threat and the remedy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The drugs are weakening, not already useless everywhere.
- Option B: Fleming’s discovery is honoured, not regretted.
- Option C: Overuse is shared by doctors, patients, and farmers, not companies alone.

Final Answer: Overuse erodes antibiotics, threatens modern medicine, and demands care and investment ⇒ D

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack “every prescription . . . is also an experiment in evolution.”

Passage support: An antibiotic “kills the vulnerable bacteria but spares any that happen to carry a resistant mutation,” which then “multiply.” So each use selects for resistant bacteria and drives their evolution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Experiment” is a metaphor, not deliberate research on patients.
- Option C: The passage says prescriptions strongly affect bacteria.
- Option D: Use drives evolution rather than stopping it.

Final Answer: Each use selects for resistant bacteria and drives their evolution ⇒ A

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



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Tone: Read the author’s stance on how antibiotics are used.

Passage support: The essay revives Fleming’s “warning,” calls overuse “careless,” and speaks of a coming “catastrophe.” So the tone is concerned and cautionary.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Cheerfully optimistic” ignores the alarm.
- Option C: The urgent warnings are not indifferent.
- Option D: There is nothing lighthearted about the threat.

Final Answer: Concerned and cautionary ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Argument / detail: Find why a world without antibiotics “would be worse” than before Fleming.

Passage support: “Surgery, chemotherapy, organ transplants, and the care of premature babies all depend on being able to hold infection at bay,” so much of what we “now attempt would never have been dared.” Modern medicine’s dependence is what makes the loss worse.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say pre-Fleming people never had infections.
- Option B: Antibiotics did not exist before penicillin, so B is nonsense here.
- Option D: Bacteria clearly existed before penicillin.

Final Answer: Modern medicine now depends on antibiotics, so routine care would become too dangerous ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read “what makes the crisis so intractable is that the incentives all point the wrong way.”

Passage support: New antibiotics earn little, companies abandon them, and no one bears the full cost of overuse, so the problem stubbornly resists solution. So “intractable” means hard to manage or solve.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Easily fixed” is the opposite.
- Option B: “Profitable” describes the wrong incentives, not the word.
- Option C: “Ignored” is a different idea from hard-to-solve.

Final Answer: Hard to manage or solve ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Summary / purpose: What the passage as a whole sets out to do.

Passage support: It traces overuse and its dangers and ends urging that we “use the drugs we have far more carefully” and “fund the search for new ones as a public good.” So it warns and argues for responsible use and funding.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: It warns of decline rather than celebrating a permanent triumph.
- Option C: It treats antibiotics as powerful, not ineffective.
- Option D: It criticises pouring antibiotics into livestock.

Final Answer: To warn that overuse undermines antibiotics and argue for using and funding them responsibly ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

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

Passage support: The “pane of glass” image is called “false”; to translate “is not to copy . . . but to rebuild,” yet a great translation is “a genuine work of art” and “a bridge . . . between minds.” Option B captures both the impossibility of a transparent copy and translation's value.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The transparent-glass view is precisely what the passage rejects.
- Option C: The author defends translation rather than urging its avoidance.
- Option D: It never says only original-language readers can appreciate literature.

Final Answer: A translation is never a transparent copy but a genuine art and a valuable bridge ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Inference: Unpack the image of the translator as “a performer, playing another's score on a different instrument.”

Passage support: “The performance is unmistakably hers,” the work “shaped by two sensibilities rather than one,” each choice “an act of interpretation.” So the translator inevitably brings her own interpretation and choices.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The instrument image is a metaphor, not a call for music training.
- Option B: The passage stresses the translator adds interpretation, not mere copying.
- Option D: It calls the result genuine art, not inferior and ignorable.

Final Answer: The translator inevitably brings her own interpretation and choices ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Tone / attitude: Read how the author regards translators.

Passage support: Their work is “a small miracle,” “patient, self-effacing labour,” honoured against “the old sneer” that they are traitors. So the attitude is appreciative and respectful.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author rejects the scornful “traitor” sneer.
- Option C: Calling the work a miracle is not indifference.
- Option D: The passage defends, rather than accuses, translators.

Final Answer: Appreciative and respectful ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Argument / detail: Find why two honest translators produce two different pages.

Passage support: The translator “can only find some answering effect, trading one loss for a different gain,” and “each choice is an act of interpretation . . . about what the work most essentially is.” So differing interpretive choices explain the difference.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Both are called “honest,” so neither is careless or dishonest.
- Option B: They work from the same page, not different originals.
- Option C: The passage says English struggles with some effects, not that it can express nothing.

Final Answer: Each must make interpretive choices, trading one loss for a different gain ⇒

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in context: Read “the patient, self-effacing labour of people whose names we seldom trouble to learn.”

Passage support: Translators go unnamed and unnoticed, effacing themselves behind the author they carry across. So “self-effacing” means modest and not seeking attention.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Loud and boastful” is the opposite of going unnoticed.
- Option B: “Careless and hurried” contradicts “patient.”
- Option D: “Highly profitable” is unrelated to modesty.

Final Answer: Modest and not seeking attention ⇒ C

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Best title / summary: A good title must name the whole passage’s theme, not one detail.

Passage support: The essay argues translation is “to rebuild” rather than “copy,” and closes that the work is “a bridge, built by hand, between minds that would otherwise never meet.” Option B names both the bridge and recreation-not-copying.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The “perfect copy” and invisible-translator idea is exactly what the passage denies.
- Option C: The author defends translation, not reading only in the original.
- Option D: The “traitor” sneer is rejected, not endorsed.

Final Answer: The Bridge Built by Hand: translation is recreation, not copying ⇒

B

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



Answer Key

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

