

CLAT English Language

Instructions: Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow

My love of nature goes right back to my childhood, to the times when I stayed on my grandparent's farm in Suffolk. My father was in the armed forces, so we were always moving and did not have a home base for any length of time, but I lived going there. I think it was my grandmother who encouraged me more than anyone: she taught me the names of wild flowers and got me interested in looking at the countryside, so it seemed obvious to go on to do zoology at University. I did not get my first camera until after I had graduated, when I was due to go diving in Norway and needed a method of recording the sea creatures I would find there. My father did not know anything about photography, but he bought me an Exakta, which was really quite a good camera for the time, and I went off to take my first pictures of sea anemones and starfish. I became keen very quickly, and learned how to develop and print; obviously I did not have much money in those days, so I did more black and white photography than colors, but it was all still using the camera very much as a tool to record what I found both by diving and on the shore. I had no ambition at all to be a photographer then, or even for some years afterwards. Unlike many of the wildlife photographers of the time, I trained as a scientist and therefore my way of expressing myself is very different. I have tried from the beginning to produce pictures which are always biologically correct. There are people who will alter things deliberately: you do not pick up sea creatures from the middle of the shore and take them down to attractive pools at the bottom of the shore without knowing you are doing it. In so doing you are actually falsifying the sort of seaweeds they live on and so on, which may seem unimportant, but it is actually changing the natural surroundings to make them prettier. Unfortunately, many of the people who select pictures are looking for attractive images and, at the end of the day, whether it's truthful or not, does not really matter to them. It's important to think about the animal first, and there are many occasions when I have not taken a picture because it would have been too disturbing. Nothing is so important that you have to get that shot; of course, there are cases when it would be very sad if you did not, but it's not the end of the world. There can be a lot of ignorance in people's behaviour towards wild animals and it's a problem that more and more people are going to wild places: while some animals may get used to cars, they would not get used to people suddenly rushing up to them. The sheer pressure of people, coupled with two facts that there are increasingly fewer places where no one else has photographed, means that over the years, life has become much more difficult for the professional wildlife photographer. Nevertheless, wildlife photographs play a very important part in educating people about what is out there and what needs conserving. Although photography can be an enjoyable pastime, as it is to many people, it is also something that plays a very important part in educating young and old alike. Of the qualities it takes to make a good wildlife photographer, patience is perhaps the most obvious—you just have to be prepared to sit it out. I'm actually more patient now because I write more than ever before, and as long as I have got a bit of paper and a pencil, I do not feel I

am wasting my time. And because I photograph such a wide range of things, even if the main target does not appear I can probably find something else to concentrate on instead.

Q1. The writer decided to go to university and study zoology because

- (a) she wanted to improve her life in the countryside.
- (b) she was persuaded to do so by her grandmother.
- (c) she was keen on the natural world.
- (d) she wanted to stop moving around all the time.

Ans: [c]

Q2. Why did she get her first camera?

- (a) She needed to be able to look back at what she had seen.
- (b) She wanted to find out if she enjoyed photography.
- (c) Her father thought it was a good idea for her to have one.
- (d) She wanted to learn how to use one and develop her own prints.

Ans: [a]

Q3. She did more black and white photography than colour because

- (a) she did not like color photograph.
- (b) she did not have a good camera.
- (c) she wanted quality photograph.
- (d) she did not have much money in those days.

Ans: [d]

Q4. How is she different from some of the other wildlife photographers she meets?

- (a) She tries to make her photographs as attractive as possible.
- (b) She takes photographs which recorded accurate natural conditions.
- (c) She likes to photograph plants as well as wildlife.
- (d) She knows the best places to find wildlife.

Ans: [b]

Q5. Which does them refer to in the 7th line in paragraph 3?

- (a) Sea creatures
- (b) Attractive pools
- (c) Seaweeds
- (d) Natural surroundings

Ans: [a]

Q6. What the writer means by ignorance in people's behaviors' is

- (a) altering things deliberately.
- (b) people suddenly rushing up to animals.
- (c) people taking photographs of wild animals.
- (d) people not thinking about the animals in the first place.

Ans: [d]

Q7. The writer now finds it more difficult to photograph wild animals because

- (a) there are fewer of them.
- (b) they have become more nervous of people.
- (c) it is harder to find suitable places.
- (d) they have become frightened of cars.

Ans: [b]

Q8. Wildlife photography is important because it can make people realize that

- (a) photography is an enjoyable hobby.
- (b) we learn little about wildlife at school.
- (c) it is worthwhile visiting the countryside.
- (d) wildlife photographs educate people about wild animals.

Ans: [d]

Q9. Why is she more patient now?

- (a) She does other things while waiting.
- (b) She has got used to waiting.
- (c) She can concentrate better than she used to.
- (d) She knows the result will be worth it.

Ans: [a]

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Q10. Which of the following describes the writer?

- (a) Proud
- (b) Sensitive
- (c) Aggressive
- (d) Disappointed

Ans: [b]

Q11. Instructions: Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Acquaintance
- (b) Acquaintence
- (c) Acuaintance
- (d) Acqaintance

Ans: [a]

Q12. Instructions: Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Negligence
- (b) Negligense
- (c) Neglegence
- (d) Niglignence

Ans: [a]

Q13. Instructions: Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Grievance
- (b) Greivance
- (c) Grievanse
- (d) Griecence

Ans: [a]

Q14. Instructions: Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Hierarchical
- (b) Hierarchikal
- (c) Hierarchecal
- (d) Hierarichal

Ans: [a]

Q15. Instructions: Three of the four words given below are spelt wrongly. Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) Garanter
- (b) Garantor

(c) Guaranter

(d) Guarantor

Ans: [d]

Q16.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

They live on a busy road. _____ a lot of noise from the traffic

- (a) It must be
- (b) It must have
- (c) There must have
- (d) There must be

Ans: [d]

Q17.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

The more electricity you use, _____

- (a) your bill will be higher.
- (b) will be higher your bill.
- (c) the higher your bill will be.
- (d) higher, your bill will be.

Ans: [c]

Q18.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Ben lines walking _____

- (a) every morning he walks to work.
- (b) he walks to work every morning.
- (c) he walks every morning to work.
- (d) he every morning walks to work.

Ans: [c]

Q19.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

It's two years _____ Sophy

- (a) that I do not see
- (b) that I have not seen
- (c) since I did not see
- (d) since I last saw

Ans: [b]

Q20.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

What was the problem? Why _____ leave early?

- (a) have you to
- (b) did you have to
- (c) must you
- (d) you had to

Ans: [d]

Q21.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Nobody believed Arun at first, but he _____ to be right.

- (a) worked out
- (b) came out
- (c) found out
- (d) turned out

Ans: [d]

Q22.**Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank**

We cannot _____ making a decision. We have to decide now.

- (a) put away
- (b) put over
- (c) put off
- (d) put out

Ans: [c]

Q23.**Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank**

The accident was my fault, so I had to pay for the damage _____ the other car.

- (a) of
- (b) for
- (c) to
- (d) on

Ans: [a]

Q24.**Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank**

I really object _____ people smoking in my house.

- (a) to
- (b) about
- (c) for
- (d) on

Ans: [a]

Q25.**Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank**

A contract may be _____ if the court finds there has been misinterpretation of the facts.

- (a) restrained
- (b) rescinded
- (c) compelled
- (d) conferred

Ans: [b]

Q26. Instructions: The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

- (i) The super tag scanner could revolutionize the way people shop, virtually eradicating supermarket queues.
- (ii) The face of retailing will change even more rapidly when the fibre optic networks being built by cable TV companies begin to be more widely used.
- (iii) The scanner would have a double benefit for supermarkets—removing the bottleneck which causes frustration to most customers and reducing the number of checkout staff.
- (iv) An electronic scanner which can read the entire contents of a supermarket trolley at a glance has just been developed. The best sequence is

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, i, iii, ii
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, i, iv, ii

Ans: [c]

Q27. Instructions: The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

- (i) Of course, modern postal services now are much sophisticated and faster, relying as they do on motor vehicles and planes for delivery.
- (ii) Indeed, the ancient Egyptians had a system for sending letters from about 200 BC, as did the Zhou dynasty in China a thousand years later.
- (iii) Letters, were and are, sent by some form of postal service, the history of which goes back a long way.
- (iv) for centuries, the only form of written correspondence was the letter. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, i, iii, ii
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, i, iv, ii

Ans: [d]

Q28. Instructions: The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

- (i) Converting money into several currencies in the course of one trip can also be quite expensive, given that banks and bureau de change charge commission on the transaction.
- (ii) Trying to work out the value of the various notes and coins can be quite a strain, particularly if you are visiting more than one country.
- (iii) Travel can be very exciting, but it can also be rather complicated.
- (iv) One of these complications is, undoubtedly, foreign currency. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, i, iii, iv
- (b) iv, i, iii, iv
- (c) iv, iii, ii, i
- (d) iii, iv, ii, i

Ans: [d]

Q29. Instructions: The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

- (i) She was right about three curiosity, freckles, and doubt-but wrong about love.
- (ii) 'Four of the things I would be better without: love, curiosity, freckles, and doubt'.
- (iii) Love is indispensable in life.
- (iv) So wrote Dorothy parker, the American writer. The best sequence is:

- (a) ii, iv, i, iii
- (b) ii, i, iii, iv
- (c) ii, i, iv, iii
- (d) iii, iv, i, ii

Ans: [d]

Q30. Instructions: The five paragraphs given below have all had their constituent sentences jumbled. Read each jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the **best sequence** is shown.

(i) This clearly indicates that the brains of men and women are organized differently in the way they process speech.

(ii) Difference in the way men and women process language is of special interest to brain researchers.

(iii) However, women are more likely than men to suffer aphasia when the front part of the brain is damaged.

(iv) It has been known the aphasia a kind of speech disorder is more common in men than in women when the left side of the brains damaged in an accidents or after a stroke. The best sequence is:

(a) ii, i, iv, iii

(b) iv, i, iii, ii

(c) iv, iii, i, ii

(d) ii, iv, iii, i

Ans: [b]

Q31. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Down, aside, about, forth**

(a) Set

(b) Fly

(c) Burn

(d) Take

Ans: [a]

Q32. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Over, about, after, at**

(a) Cross

(b) Lay

(c) Here

(d) Go

Ans: [d]

Q33. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Forward, across, around, upon**

(a) Straight

(b) Come

(c) Fast

(d) Mark

Ans: [b]

Q34. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. In, down, for, out**

(a) Pray

(b) Try

(c) Grow

(d) Stand

Ans: [d]

Q35. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that

particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Away, through, up, down**

(a) Stray

(b) Come

(c) Break

(d) Speak

Ans: [c]

Q36. Instructions: Given below are a few foreign language phrases that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases and shade the appropriate answer in the space provided for it on the OMR answer sheet. **Prime facie**

(a) The most important

(b) That which comes first

(c) At first view

(d) The face that is young

Ans: [b]

Q37. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Sine die**

(a) Without setting a fixed day.

(b) By voice vote.

(c) Applying mathematical concepts to solve a difficult problem.

(d) Signing legal documents before death.

Ans: [a]

Q38. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Bone fide**

(a) Identification card

(b) Without doubt

(c) In good faith

(d) Indispensable condition

Ans: [c]

Q39. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. Status quo**

(a) Legally valid

(b) Preset condition

(c) Social position

(d) Side remarks

Ans: [b]

Q40. Instructions: Given below are five lists of words followed by some choices. In each case, choose the alternative that you can combine with every word in that particular list to form a **familiar word phrase. De jure**

(a) Here and there

(b) As per law

(c) Small details

(d) In the same place

Ans: [b]

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. There is a fairly universal sentiment that the use of nuclear weapons is clearly contrary to morality and that its production probably so, does not go far enough. These activities are not only

opposed to morality but also to law if the legal objection can be added to the moral, the argument against the use and the manufacture of these weapons will considerably be reinforced. Now the time is ripe to evaluate the responsibility of scientists who knowingly use their expertise of the construction of such weapons which has deleterious effect on mankind. To this must be added the fact that more than 50 percent of the skilled scientific manpower in the world is now engaged in the armaments industry. How appraise it is that all this valuable skill should be devoted to the manufacture of weapons of death in a world of poverty is a question that must touch the scientific conscience. A meeting of biologists on the long-term worldwide biological consequences of nuclear war added frightening dimension to those forecasts. Its report suggested that the long biological effects resulting from climatic changes may at least be as serious as the immediate ones. Sub-freezing temperatures, low light levels, and high doses of ionizing and ultraviolet radiation extending for many months after a large scale nuclear war could destroy the biological support system of civilization, at least in the northern hemisphere. Productivity in natural and agricultural ecosystems could be severely restricted for a year or more. Post war survivors would face starvation as well as freezing conditions in the dark and be exposed to near lethal doses of radiation. If, as now seems possible, the southern hemisphere were affected also, global disruption of the biosphere could ensue. In any event, there would be severe consequences, evening the areas not affected directly, because of the interdependence of the world economy. In either case the extinction of a large fraction of the earth's animals, plants and microorganism seems possible. The population size of homo sapiens conceivably could be reduced to prehistoric levels or below and extinction of the human species itself cannot be excluded.

Q41. Amit first goes in south direction, then he turns towards left and travel for some distance. After that he turns right and moves certain distance. At last, he turns left and travels again for some distance. Now, in which direction is he moving?

- (a) South
- (b) West
- (c) East
- (d) None of the above

Ans: [c]

Q42. The author's most important objective of wiring the above passage seems to

- (a) highlight the use of nuclear weapons as an effective population control measures.
- (b) illustrate the devastating effects of use of nuclear weapons on mankind.
- (c) duly highlight the supremacy of the nations which possess nuclear weapons.
- (d) summarize the long biological effects of use of nuclear weapons.

Ans: [b]

Q43. The scientists engaged in manufacturing destructive weapons are

- (a) very few in number.
- (b) irresponsible and incompetent.
- (c) more than half of the total number.

(d) engaged in the armaments industry against their desire.

Ans: [c]

Q44. According to the passage, the argument on use and manufacture of nuclear weapons

- (a) does not stand the test of legality.
- (b) possesses legal strength although it does not have moral standing.
- (c) is acceptable only on moral grounds.
- (d) becomes stronger if legal and moral considerations are combined.

Ans: [d]

Q45. The author of the passage seems to be of the view that (a) utilization of scientific skills in manufacture of weapons is appropriate.

- (b) manufacture of weapons of death would help eradication of poverty.
- (c) spend icing money on manufacture of weapons may be justifiable subject to the availability of funds.
- (d) utilization of valuable knowledge for manufacture of lethal weapons is inhuman.

Ans: [d]

Q46. Which of the following is one of the consequences of nuclear war?

- (a) Fertility of land will least for a year or so.
- (b) Post-war survivors being very few will have abundant food.
- (c) Lights would be cooler and more comfortable.
- (d) Southern hemisphere would remain quite safe in the post war period.

Ans: [a]

Q47. Which of the following best explains the word devoted, as used in the passage?

- (a) Dedicated for a good cause.
- (b) Utilized for betterment.
- (c) Abused for destruction.
- (d) Under utilized.

Ans: [a]

Q48. The biological consequences of nuclear war as given into the passage include all the following, except

- (a) fall in temperature below zero degree Celsius.
- (b) ultraviolet radiation.
- (c) high doses of ionizing.
- (d) abundant food for smaller population.

Ans: [d]

Q49. It appears from the passage that the use of nuclear weapons I considered against morality by

- (a) only such of those nations who cannot afford to manufacture and sell weapons.
- (b) almost all the nations of the world.
- (c) only the superpowers who can afford to manufacture and sell weapons.
- (d) most of the scientists devote their valuable skills to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Ans: [b]

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Q50. Which of the following statements I, II, III and IV is definitely true in the context of the passage? **I.** There is every likelihood of survival of the human species as a consequence of nuclear war. **II.** Nuclear war risks and harmful effects are highly exaggerated.

III. The post war survivors should be exposed to the benefits of non-lethal radiation. **IV.** Living organisms in the areas which are not directly affected by nuclear war would also suffer.

- (a) I
- (b) II
- (c) III
- (d) IV

Ans: [d]

Q51. Directions: Find the wrongly spelt word

- (a) Renaissance
- (b) Renaissance
- (c) Renaissance
- (d) Renaissance

Ans: [a]

Q52. Directions: Find the wrongly spelt word

- (a) Malaese
- (b) Melaize
- (c) Melaise
- (d) Malaise

Ans: [d]

Q53. Directions: Find the wrongly spelt word

- (a) Irelevant
- (b) Irrelevant
- (c) Irrelevent
- (d) Irrellevant

Ans: [b]

Q54. Directions: Find the wrongly spelt word

- (a) Survilance
- (b) Surveillance
- (c) Surveillance
- (d) Surveilliance

Ans: [b]

Q55. Directions: Find the wrongly spelt word

- (a) Gaiety
- (b) Gaietty
- (c) Gaeity
- (d) Gaitty

Ans: [a]

Q56. Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Mala fide**

- (a) In good faith
- (b) In bad faith
- (c) Without any faith
- (d) With full faith

Ans: [b]

Q57. Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Pro rata**

- (a) At the rate of
- (b) At quoted rate
- (c) In proportion
- (d) Beyond all proportion

Ans: [c]

Q58. Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Vice versa**

- (a) In verse
- (b) Versatile verse
- (c) In consonance with
- (d) The other way round

Ans: [d]

Q59. Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Ab initio**

- (a) From thievery beginning
- (b) High initiative
- (c) Things done later
- (d) Without initiative

Ans: [a]

Q60. Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** that are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Alibi**

- (a) Everywhere
- (b) Elsewhere
- (c) Nowhere
- (d) Without any excuse

Ans: [b]

Q61. Directions: Some idioms given below are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the **idioms**.

To give the game away

- (a) To lose the game
- (b) To give a walk over in a game
- (c) To reveal the secret
- (d) To play the game badly

Ans: [c]

Q62. Directions: Some idioms given below are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the **idioms**.

To cool one's heels

- (a) To close the chapter
- (b) To walk on the heels
- (c) To kick someone with the heels
- (d) To wait and rest for some time

Ans: [d]

Q63. Directions: Some idioms given below are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the **idioms**.

To bury the hatchet

- (a) To fight with the hatchet
- (b) To forget the enmity
- (c) To bury the treasure under ground
- (d) To pick up enmity

Ans: [b]

Q64. Directions: Some idioms given below are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the **idioms**.

Gift of the gab

- (a) Gift for hard work
- (b) Gift undeserved
- (c) Gift of being a good conversationalist
- (d) Gift from unknown person

Ans: [c]

Q65. Directions: Some idioms given below are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the **idioms**.

To smell a rat

- (a) To suspect a trick
- (b) To detect a foul smell
- (c) To behave like a rat
- (d) To trust blindly

Ans: [a]

Q66.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Some people believe that in emotional maturity men are inferior _____ women.

- (a) than
- (b) to
- (c) from
- (d) against

Ans: [b]

Q67.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

My father was annoyed _____ me.

- (a) towards
- (b) against
- (c) with
- (d) upon

Ans: [c]

Q68.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Some orthodox person are averse _____ drinking liquor.

- (a) against
- (b) for
- (c) towards
- (d) to

Ans: [d]

Q69.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

The cinema hall was on fire and the cinema owner had to send _____ the fire brigade.

- (a) for
- (b) through
- (c) off
- (d) in

Ans: [a]

Q70.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

He was not listening _____ I was saying.

- (a) that
- (b) which
- (c) to what
- (d) what

Ans: [c]

Q71.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Drinking country liquor at marriage is a custom _____ certain tribes.

- (a) in
- (b) among
- (c) between
- (d) with

Ans: [a]

Q72.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

The struggle for justice brings _____ the best of moral qualities of men.

- (a) forward
- (b) about
- (c) in
- (d) out

Ans: [d]

Q73.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

If he _____ a horse he would fly.

- (a) was
- (b) were
- (c) is
- (d) goes

Ans: [b]

Q74.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Mohan has a bad habit of _____ at on odd hour.

- (a) turning up
- (b) turning in
- (c) turning over
- (d) turning off

Ans: [a]

Q75.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

He must refrain _____ immoral conducts.

- (a) off
- (b) through
- (c) from
- (d) against

Ans: [c]

Q76. The constituent sentences of a passage have been jumbled up. Read jumbled sentences carefully and then choose the option which shows the best sequence of sentences of the passage.

- (i) The collector said that the Dams should receive
- (ii) To ensure uninterrupted

- (iii) Wake up to a particular level
 (iv) Supply of water for irrigation The best sequence is:
 (a) ii, i, iv, iii
 (b) ii, i, iv, iii
 (c) iv, i, iii, ii
 (d) ii, iv, i, iii
 Ans: [d]

Q77. The constituent sentences of a passage have been jumbled up. Read jumbled sentences carefully and then choose the option which shows the best sequence of sentences of the passage.

- (i) He loved to distribute them among small kids
 (ii) He wore a long, loose short with many pockets
 (iii) And in doing so his eyes brightened
 (iv) The pockets of his shirt bulged with toffees and chocolates The best sequence is:
 (a) ii, i, iii, iv
 (b) i, iv, ii, iii
 (c) iv, i, iii, ii
 (d) ii, iv, i, iii
 Ans: [b]

Q78. The constituent sentences of a passage have been jumbled up. Read jumbled sentences carefully and then choose the option which shows the best sequence of sentences of the passage.

- (i) As we all know, a legislation
 (ii) Needs the assent of the president
 (iii) Passed by the houses of parliament
 (iv) To become law The best sequence is:
 (a) i, iii, ii, iv
 (b) i, iv, ii, iii
 (c) iv, i, iii, ii
 (d) ii, iv, i, iii
 Ans: [a]

Q79. The constituent sentences of a passage have been jumbled up. Read jumbled sentences carefully and then choose the option which shows the best sequence of sentences of the passage.

- (i) The farmers grow food for the whole country
 (ii) And therefore it is our duty to improve their lot
 (iii) Yet, these fellows are exploited by the rich
 (iv) Hence, they are the most useful members of the society The best sequence is:
 (a) ii, i, iv, iii
 (b) i, iv, ii, iii
 (c) i, iv, iii, ii
 (d) ii, iv, i, iii
 Ans: [c]

Q80. The constituent sentences of a passage have been jumbled up. Read jumbled sentences carefully and then choose the option which shows the best sequence of sentences of the passage.

- (i) The ripples looked enchanting the light of the sun
 (ii) War went to the pond
 (iii) We flung stones to create ripples
 (iv) We stood knee-deep in the muddy water of the pond The best sequence is:
 (a) ii, i, iv, iii
 (b) ii, iv, iii, i
 (c) iv, i, iii, ii

- (d) iv, ii, i, iii
 Ans: [c]

Q81. Directions: Substitute the bold phrases with any of the given choices to express the opposite meaning in the sentences in following questions: She always **praises everything I say**
 (a) Picks holes in
 (b) Dislikes
 (c) Rebukes
 (d) Picks holes to
 Ans: [b]

Q82. Directions: Substitute the bold phrases with any of the given choices to express the opposite meaning in the sentences in following questions: He often **says how wonderful his school is?**
 (a) Says he is unworthy
 (b) Appreciates
 (c) Runs up
 (d) Runs down
 Ans: [d]

Q83. Directions: Substitute the bold phrases with any of the given choices to express the opposite meaning in the sentences in following questions: She said I was the best boss they'd ever had. It was obvious she was **praising me sincerely.**
 (a) Not appreciating me
 (b) Befooling me
 (c) Buttering me up
 (d) Disliking me
 Ans: [c]

Q84. Directions: Identify the part of speech of the bold words in the given sentences from the following questions: I must **perfect the operation to make the perfect robot.**
 (a) Verb
 (b) Adverb
 (c) Adjective
 (d) Noun
 Ans: [a]

Q85. Directions: Identify the part of speech of the bold words in the given sentences from the following questions: A kindly person is one who behaves **kindly.**
 (a) Noun
 (b) Preposition
 (c) Adverb
 (d) Verb
 Ans: [c]

Q86. Directions: Identify the part of speech of the bold words in the given sentences from the following questions: He is not normally a **very fast runner, but he runs fast in major events.**
 (a) Adverb
 (b) Adjective
 (c) Verb
 (d) Noun
 Ans: [a]

Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the following question: Antigone was one of the

daughters of Oedipus, that tragic figure of male power who had been cursed by Gods for mistakenly killing his father and subsequently marrying his mother and assuming the throne of Thebes. After the death of Oedipus civil war broke out and a battle was waged in front of the seventh gate of Thebes —his two sons led opposing factions and at the height of the battle fought and killed each other. Oedipus' brother, Creon, uncle of Antigone, was now undisputed master of the city. Creon resolved to make an example of the brother who had fought against him, Polynices, by refusing he right of honourable burial. The penalty of death was promulgated against any who should defy this order. Antigone was distraught. Polynices had been left unburied, unwept, a feast of flesh for keen eyed carrion birds. Antigone asks her sister Ismene, for it was a challenge to her royal blood. 'Now it is time to show whether or not you are worthy of your royal blood. Is he not my brother and yours? Whether you like it or not? I shall never desert him never!' But Ismene responds, 'How could you dare-when Creon has expressly forbidden it? Antigone, we are women, it is not for us to fight against men.' With a touch of bitterness, Antigone releases her sister from the obligation to help her, but argues she cannot shrug off the burden. 'If I die for it what happiness Live, if you will live, and defy the holiest of laws of heaven.'

Q87. What is the main theme of the story of Antigone?

- (a) One must be truthful and honest.
- (b) There is a conflict between the laws of men and heavenly laws.
- (c) One must be true to one's kins.
- (d) War is an evil.

Ans: [a]

Q88. Why did Antigone decide to defy the orders of Creon?

- (a) She loved her brother.
- (b) She was to give an honorable burial to her brother.
- (c) She felt she was bound by her heavenly obligation.
- (d) To teach Creon a lesson.

Ans: [b]

Q89. What, in your opinion, would have been the logical end of the story?

- (a) Antigone might have agreed with her sister and refrained from giving a burial to Polynices.
- (b) Antigone might have been allowed by Creon to give a decent burial to her brother.
- (c) Antigone might have defied the order of Creon but forgiven by him.
- (d) Antigone might have been executed for defying the order of the king.

Ans: [d]

Q90. What was the status of women in the contemporary society? They

- (a) were liberated.
- (b) could have taken their own decisions.
- (c) considered themselves inferior and subordinate to men.
- (d) claimed equality with men.

Ans: [c]

Q91. Why did a civil war break out in Thebes? The war broke out because

- (a) of the curse of the Gods.
- (b) the brothers of Antigone were greedy.

(c) there was a fight among sons of Oedipus for the inheritance of the kingdom.

(d) there was a conflict between a son of Oedipus and Creon.

Ans: [c]

Q92. A carrion bird is a bird

- (a) of prey.
- (b) which eats human flesh.
- (c) which eats dead bodies.
- (d) which eats only grain.

Ans: [c]

Q93. Why did Creon deny decent burial to Polynices? He did so because

- (a) he did not love Polynices.
- (b) Polynices fought against Creon.
- (c) Polynices was disobedient to Creon.
- (d) Polynices did not show bravery.

Ans: [b]

Q94. Why did Ismene not support Antigone? Ismene

- (a) was weak and did not have the courage to defy orders of the powerful king.
- (b) did not consider it right to defy the king.
- (c) did not think it fit to defy her uncle especially after the death of her father.
- (d) did not believe that Polynices deserved better treatment.

Ans: [a]

Q95. Why did the Gods curse Oedipus? Because Oedipus

- (a) killed his father and married his mother.
- (b) killed his father.
- (c) married his mother.
- (d) committed an unknown sin.

Ans: [a]

Q96. Does the story approve the principle of vicarious liability? If so how?

- (a) No, it does not.
- (b) Yes, it does, because of the acts of Oedipus his children suffered.
- (c) Yes, it does, because his father was killed by Oedipus.
- (d) Yes, it does, because he married his mother.

Ans: [b]

Q97. Directions: Select the meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** in sentences in following questions: I have **hit upon** a good plan to get rid of him.

- (a) Found
- (b) Chanced upon
- (c) Decided to beat him
- (d) Borrowed

Ans: [a]

Q98. Directions: Select the meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** in sentences in following questions: He is **sticking out for** better terms

- (a) Threatens to take action
- (b) Insists on using the force
- (c) Decides to give concessions
- (d) Persists in demanding

Ans: [d]

Q99. Directions: Select the meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** in sentences in following questions: He **broke off** in the middle of the story

- (a) Failed
- (b) Began crying
- (c) Stopped suddenly
- (d) Felt uneasy

Ans: [c]

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Q100. Directions: Select the meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** in sentences in following questions: He refused to be **led by the nose**.

- (a) To follow like an animal
- (b) To be treated as a fool
- (c) To follow submissively
- (d) To be treated violently

Ans: [c]

Q101. Directions: Select the meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** in sentences in following questions: The new cotton mill is mortgaged **up to the eye**.

- (a) Apparently
- (b) Completely
- (c) Deceptively
- (d) Actually

Ans: [b]

Q102. Directions: Select the meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** in sentences in following questions: When they embraced a new religion, it is safe to say they did it for **loaves and fishes**.

- (a) Selflessly
- (b) Honest reasons
- (c) Material benefits
- (d) Because of fear

Ans: [c]

Q103. Directions: Choose the **correct spelling** out of four choices in following questions:

- (a) Misogynist
- (b) Mysogynists
- (c) Mysoginists
- (d) Mysagynists

Ans: [a]

Q104. Directions: Choose the **correct spelling** out of four choices in following questions:

- (a) Aracnophobia
- (b) Aranophobia
- (c) Arachnophobia
- (d) Arachnophobia

Ans: [d]

Q105. Directions: Choose the **correct spelling** out of four choices in following questions:

- (a) Cinamon
- (b) Cinnamon
- (c) Cinnaman

(d) Cinaman

Ans: [b]

Q106. Directions: Choose the **correct spelling** out of four choices in following questions:

- (a) Alcohol
- (b) Alchohol
- (c) Alchohal
- (d) Alchohel

Ans: [a]

Q107. Directions: Choose the **correct spelling** out of four choices in following questions:

- (a) Bioclymatalogy
- (b) Bioclimatalogy
- (c) Bioclimatology
- (d) Bioclimateloogy

Ans: [c]

Q108. Directions: Select the **correct meanings** of the given words in the following questions: **Lexicon**

- (a) Number
- (b) Legal document
- (c) Dictionary
- (d) Captain's dog

Ans: [c]

Q109. Directions: Select the **correct meanings** of the given words in the following questions: **Hex**

- (a) Crude person
- (b) Herb
- (c) Parrot
- (d) Evil spell

Ans: [d]

Q110. Directions: Select the **correct meanings** of the given words in the following questions: **Seminary**

- (a) Chapel
- (b) College
- (c) Convocation hall
- (d) Hostel

Ans: [b]

Q111. Directions: Select the **correct meanings** of the given words in the following questions: **Liturgy**

- (a) Prayer
- (b) Priest
- (c) Ritual
- (d) Church

Ans: [c]

Q112. Directions: Select the **correct meanings** of the given words in the following questions: **Laity**

- (a) Church members not bapti zed
- (b) Church members baptized
- (c) Priests
- (d) Church members who are not ordained priests

Ans: [d]

Q113.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Slavery was not done away _____ until the last century.

- (a) with

- (b) for
(c) to
(d) off
Ans: [a]

Q114.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Does he not take _____ his father?

- (a) before
(b) for
(c) after
(d) like
Ans: [c]

Q115.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

We will have to take _____ more staff if we're to take on more work.

- (a) up
(b) onto
(c) into
(d) on
Ans: [d]

Q116.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Mother takes everything in her _____

- (a) steps
(b) face
(c) stride
(d) work
Ans: [c]

Q117.

Direction: Read the sentence carefully and fill the blank with appropriate blank

Sales have really taken _____ now.

- (a) up
(b) on
(c) of
(d) off
Ans: [d]

Q118. Directions: The constituent phrases of a sentence are jumbled up in the following questions. Select the most appropriate sequence to make the sentence meaningful:

- (i) built on the site of a church destroyed
(ii) in the hilly area of the city is the famous Shandon Steeple
(iii) the bell tower of St. Anne's Church
(iv) when the city was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough
(a) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)
(b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(c) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
Ans: [a]

Q119. Directions: The constituent phrases of a sentence are jumbled up in the following questions.

Select the most appropriate sequence to make the sentence meaningful:

- (i) no law giving effect to the policy of the state towards securing all or any of the principles laid in part IV
(ii) notwithstanding anything contained in Article 13
(iii) and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy
(iv) shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by Article 14 to 19
(a) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
(b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
Ans: [a]

Q120. Directions: The constituent phrases of a sentence are jumbled up in the following questions. Select the most appropriate sequence to make the sentence meaningful:

- (i) neither House shall proceed further with the Bill
(ii) if he does so, the houses shall meet accordingly
(iii) but the President may at any time after the date of his notification, summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and
(iv) where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting
(a) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
(b) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
Ans: [b]

Q121. Select the statement that best captures the central purpose of this passage.

- (a) Highlight that even though there were advocates for free-market and private enterprise in the early years of independent India, they were crowded out by others who supported a dominant role for state over private enterprise.
(b) Explain the politics behind Indira Gandhi's decision to nationalize the banks.
(c) Demonstrate with the help of statistics how the preference of policy makers for Soviet-style economic policies prevented India's economic growth.
(d) Establish that devaluation of rupee in 1966 was vindicated by subsequent experience.
Ans: [a]

Q122. Philip Spratt came to India because he

- (a) fell in love with an Indian woman.
(b) wanted to protest against the economic policies of the Indian government.
(c) was offered the editorship of Mysindia.
(d) had been instructed to work toward the goal of inciting a revolution in India.
Ans: [d]

Q123. The author avers that A.D. Shroff's ideas were somewhat at odds with the views of the Planning Commission because

(a) A.D. Shroff was in favor of rigid governmental control over all economic activities.

(b) Shroff had opposed the government's decision to devalue Indian rupee.

(c) The hostility of the government to private entrepreneurs was complained against by A.D. Shroff.

(d) A.D. Shroff had been critical of the influence of Soviet academicians over India's economic policy.

Ans: [c]

Q124. The ideological shift of Philip Spratt to the right was caused by

(a) the demise of the Soviet Union.

(b) the start of the weekly called MysIndia.

(c) the books that he encountered in the prison.

(d) the dissolution of his first marriage to his college friend.

Ans: [c]

Q125. Select the statement that could be most plausibly inferred from this passage.

(a) Philip Spratt and A.D. Shroff were members of the Forum for Free Enterprise.

(b) The first two Five-Year Plans emphasized on the importance of private enterprise as the spearhead of economic growth.

(c) P.C. Mahalanobis had mooted the expulsion of foreign firms like Coca Cola and IBM from India.

(d) The hopes that the licensing regime would be liberalized after the devaluation of Indian rupee were belied in the aftermath of the split in the Congress Party.

Ans: [d]

Q126. The author alludes to nationalization of industries in 1969 in order to

(a) show the contradictions between A.D. Shroff's economic views and the official economic policies of the Government of India.

(b) exemplify the shift of the Indira Gandhi led government to the 'left'.

(c) demonstrate the ideological changes in the world-view of Philip Spratt.

(d) highlight the negative political repercussions of the decision to devalue the Indian currency.

Ans: [b]

Q127. 'Neither Philip Spratt nor A.D. Shroff _____ able to convince Mahalanobis'. Select the most appropriate phrase out of the four options for filling the blank space in the aforesaid sentence

(a) were

(b) are

(c) was

(d) is

Ans: [c]

Q128. The word 'inveighed' in this passage

(a) Praised

(b) Recited

(c) Proclaimed

(d) Remonstrated

Ans: [d]

Direction: These are based on the following passage. In Mann Joseph's debut novel *Serious Men*, the protagonist,

Ayyan Mani, is a scheming Dalit Buddhist who almost gets away with passing off his partially deaf son, Adi, as a prodigy, a genius who can recite the first 1,000 prime numbers. The garb of satire—where almost every character cuts a sorry figure—gives the author the licence to offer one of the most bleak and pessimistic portrayals of urban Dalits. Despite his savage portrayal of Dalits (and female) characters—or perhaps because of it—*Serious Men* has won critical appreciation from a cross-section of readers and critics. At a time when a formidable body of Dalit literature—writing by Dalits about Dalit lives—has created a distinct space for itself, how and why is it that a novel such as *Serious Men*, with its gleefully skewed portrayal of an angry Dalit man, manages to win such accolades? In American literature—and particularly in the case of African-American authors and characters—these issues of representation have been debated for decades. But in India, the sustained refusal to address issues related to caste in everyday life—and the continued and unquestioned predominance of a Brahminical stranglehold over cultural production—have led us to a place where non-Dalit portrayal of Dalits in literature, cinema, and art remains the norm. The journey of modern Dalit literature has been a difficult one. But even though it has not necessarily enjoyed the support of numbers, we must engage with what Dalits are writing—not simply for reasons of authenticity, or as a concession to identity politics, but simply because of the aesthetic value of this body of writing, and for the insights it offers into the human condition. In a society that is still largely unwilling to recognize Dalits as equal, rights-bearing human beings, in a society that is inherently indifferent to the everyday violence against Dalits, in a society unwilling to share social and cultural resources equitably with Dalits unless mandated by law (as seen in the anti-reservation discourse), Dalit literature has the potential to humanize non-Dalits and sensitize them to a world into which they have no insight. But before we can understand what Dalit literature is seeking to accomplish, we need first to come to terms with the stranglehold of non-Dalit representations of Dalits. Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance*, published 15 years ago, chronicles the travails of two Dalit characters—uncle Ishvar and nephew Om Prakash—who migrate to Bombay and yet cannot escape brutality. While the present of the novel is set at the time of the Emergency, Ishvar's father Dukhi belongs to the era of the anti-colonial nationalist movement. During one of Dukhi's visits to the town, he chanced upon a meeting of the Indian National Congress, where speakers spread the 'Mahatma's message regarding the freedom struggle, the struggle for justice', and wiping out 'the disease of untouchability; ravaging us for centuries, denying dignity to our fellow human beings'. Neither in the 1940s, where the novel's past is set, nor in the Emergency period of the 1970s—when the minds and bodies Ishvar and Omprakash, are savaged by the state—do we find any mention of a figure like B.R. Ambedkar or of Dalit movements. In his 'nationalist' understanding of modern Indian history, Mistry seems to have not veered too far from the road charted by his predecessors like Mulk Raj Anand and Premchand. Sixty years after Premchand, Mistry's literary imagination seems stuck in the empathy-realism mode, trapping Dalits in abjection. Mistry happily continues the broad stereotype of the Dalit as a passive sufferer, without consciousness of caste politics.

Q129. Which of the following is the closest description of the central argument of this passage?

- (a) Manu Joseph's novel presents a scathing portrayal of the Dalits.
- (b) Contemporary American literature is very cautious on politically correct representation of minorities.
- (c) The last two decades have witnessed the rise of a very vibrant Dalit literature.
- (d) Portrayal of Dalits by non-Dalits merely as passive victims has been the dominant norm in Indian literature, cinema, and art.

Ans: [d]

Q130. According to this passage, Premchand and Mulk Raj Anand

- (a) presented a stereotyped version of Dalit characters in their writings.
- (b) excelled in writing satires on social inequality.
- (c) were politically opposed to the views of B.R. Ambedkar.
- (d) were closely involved with the leadership of the nationalist movement.

Ans: [a]

Q131. The writer refers to the 'anti-reservation discourse' in order to argue that

- (a) Dalit literature has had a very difficult journey since its origins.
- (b) Manu Joseph is viscerally opposed to the Dalits.
- (c) persons belonging to the upper castes are inherently indifferent to routine violence against the Dalits.
- (d) Indian society is not yet ready to equitably share, on its own, social, cultural, and political space with the Dalits.

Ans: [d]

Q132. Which of the following statements is least likely to be inferred from this passage?

- (a) The author of Serious Men has used the literary device of satire to present an unflattering picture of women characters.
- (b) Issues of representation of minorities have been debated extensively in American literature.
- (c) The writer of this passage believes that engagement with Dalits is necessary only because such engagement affirms the importance of identity politics.
- (d) The writer believes that Rohinton Mistry presented a stereotypical representation of Dalits character in his book.

Ans: [c]

Q133. According to the information available in the passage, the writer attributes the prevalence of representation of Dalits by non-Dalits in literature, art, and media to

- (a) the nationalist understanding of Indian history.
- (b) marginalization of B.R. Ambedkar from nationalist movement.
- (c) the anti-reservation discourse.
- (d) brahminical control over cultural production.

Ans: [d]

Q134. Which of the following is not among the reasons suggested by the writer for engaging with Dalit writing?

- (a) Dalit literature has the potential to sensitize non-Dalits about the experiences of the former.

(b) Dalit writing is more authentic than representation of Dalits by non-Dalits.

(c) Dalit literature does not have the support of numbers.

(d) The aesthetic value of Dalit writing.

Ans: [c]

Q135. Which of the following statement cannot be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Upper-castes have dominated the instruments of cultural production in Indian society.
- (b) Indian society is unwilling to recognize Dalits as equal, rights-bearing human beings.
- (c) Dalit writers have carved out a space for writings on Dalit experience and world view.
- (d) The judiciary in India, in its opposition to reservation, has betrayed its unwillingness to acknowledge Dalits as equal bearer of rights.

Ans: [d]

Q136. The writer of this passage is critical of Rohinton Mistry's A Fine Balance for the reason that

- (a) it is an example of a book on Dalit characters by a non-Dalit.
- (b) the book suggests that Dalits are nothing more than passive sufferers without any agency.
- (c) the book ignores the everyday violence that Dalits have to confront with.
- (d) it bares the passive literary style of the author, Rohinton Mistry.

Ans: [b]

Q137. Which of the following words would be the best substitute for the word 'formidable' in this passage?

- (a) Bright
- (b) Impressive
- (c) Devious
- (d) Dim

Ans: [b]

Q138. 'It is not as if Dalit movements _____ not active during the periods that form A Fine Balance's backdrop.' Select the most appropriate choice, to fill in the blank in the above sentence.

- (a) is
- (b) was
- (c) were
- (d) are

Ans: [c]

Direction: These are based on the following passage. In recent weeks, the writers William Dalrymple and Patrick French, among others, have come before a fusillade of criticism in India, much of it questioning not their facts, not their interpretations, but their foreignness. 'Who gets to write about India?' The Wall Street Journal asked on Wednesday in its own report on this Indian literary feuding. It is a complicated question, not least because to decide who gets to write about India, you would need to decide who gets to decide who gets to write about India. Rather than conjecturing some Committee for the Deciding of Who Gets to Write about India, it might be easier to let writers write what they please and readers read what they wish. The accusations pouring forth from a section of the Indian commentariat are varied. Some criticism is of a

genuine literary nature, fair game, customary, and expected. But lately a good amount of the reproaching has been about identity. In the case of Mr Dalrymple, a Briton who lives in New Delhi, it is—in the critics' view—that his writing is an act of re-colonization. In the case of Mr French, it is that he belongs to a group of foreign writers who use business-class lounges and see some merit in capitalist and therefore do not know the real India, which only the commentariat member in question does. What is most interesting about these appraisals is that their essential nature makes reading the book superfluous, as one of my Indian reviewers openly admitted. (His review was not about the book but about his refusal to read the book.) The book is not necessary in these cases, for the argument is about who can write about India, not what has been written. For critics of this persuasion, India surely seems a lonely land. A country with a millennial history of Hindus, Christians, Jews, Muslims, and Buddhists living peaceably together; a country of hundreds of dialects in which so many Indians are linguistic foreigners to each other, and happily, tolerantly so; a country that welcomes foreign seekers (of yoga poses, of spiritual wisdom, of ancestral roots) with open arms: a country where, outside the elite world of South. Delhi and south Bombay, I have not heard an Indian ask whether outsiders have a right to write, think, or exist on their soil. But it is not just this deep-in-the-bones pluralism that challenges the who-gets-to-write-about-India contingent. It is also that at the very heart of India's multifarious changes today is this glimmering idea: that Indians must be rewarded for what they do, not who they are. Identities you never chose—caste, gender, birth order—are becoming less important determinants of fate. Your deeds—how hard you work, what risks you take—are becoming more important. It is this idea, which I have found pulsating throughout the Indian layers, that leaves a certain portion of the intelligentsia out of sync with the surrounding country. As Mr French has observed, there is a tendency in some of these writers to value social mobility only for themselves. When the new economy lifts up the huddled masses, then it becomes tawdry capitalism and rapacious imperialism and soulless globalization. Fortunately for those without Indian passports, the nativists' vision of India is under demographic siege. The young and the relentless are India's future. They could not think more differently from these literates. They savor the freedom they are gaining to seek their own level in the society and to find their voice; and they tend to be delighted at the thought that some foreigners do the same in India and love their country as much as they do.

Q139. Which of the following statements is least likely to be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Younger generations of Indians are more tolerant of foreign scribes who write about their country.
- (b) The writer believes that a section of Indian intelligentsia is very hostile to upward economic mobility.
- (c) Mr William Dalrymple has been accused of recolonizing India through his writings.
- (d) Most of the criticism that has been recently directed at Patrick French has emphasized mainly on the writer's underwhelming literary style.

Ans: [d]

Q140. Which of the following would be the best substitute for the word 'fusillade' in the passage?

- (a) Barrage
- (b) Breach
- (c) Temper
- (d) Row

Ans: [a]

Q141. The writer uses the phrase, 'who-gets-to-write-about-India contingent' in this passage to refer to

- (a) foreign writers who have written books on India.
- (b) critics who have attacked foreign writers writing on India for their mere foreignness.
- (c) elite residents of south Delhi and south Bombay.
- (d) cultural pluralists.

Ans: [a]

Q142. The writer believes that the most peculiar aspect of the criticisms that Patrick French and William Dalrymple have received is that

- (a) most such condemnation has emerged from elite Indians.
- (b) such critics are hostile to upward immobility.
- (c) these censures are not centered on the books of such writers or their literary styles but are targeted at their identity instead.
- (d) these critics ignore the plural ethos of India.

Ans: [c]

Q143. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Ascriptive identities like caste, tribe, etc. are becoming more and more important with the passage of time.
- (b) Patrick French believes that the new market friendly economic policies followed for the last decades have resulted in the rise of tawdry capitalism and rapacious imperialism.
- (c) The writer is of the opinion that a section of the intelligentsia is divorced from the views of their compatriots.
- (d) While India has historically been very hospitable to a variety of religions, it has not been equally open to linguistic foreigners.

Ans: [d]

Q144. According to the information available in the passage, the writer is of the opinion that

- (a) writers like Patrick French do not know the real India.
- (b) most of the condemnation heaped on Dalrymple, French and himself has been on expected lines.
- (c) India's reputation of pluralism is cosmetic at best, one that hides deep-rooted hatred toward foreigners.
- (d) the new generation of Indians have internalized the idea that people should be rewarded for what they do and not who they are.

Ans: [d]

Q145. The writer refers to the history of Hindus, Christians, Jews, Muslims, and Buddhists living peaceably together in India for millions of years in order to

- (a) show India's openness to foreigners who have visited India in the quest for yoga.
- (b) argue that India is a country of hundreds of dialects.

(c) demonstrate the religiosity pervading in an average Indian.

(d) India's deep-in the bones pluralism.

Ans: [d]

Q146. The writer argues that the nature of criticism he, Dalrymple and French have received for their books renders reading their books superfluous because (a) such criticism has been limited to a very small minority of Indians.

(b) these writers are popular among Indian youth, even among those who have not read their books.

(c) the literary styles of these writers are not the sole focus of such criticism.

(d) such criticism is less about what has been written in their books than about who can write on India.

Ans: [d]

Q147. According to the passage, the question 'who gets to write about India' is complicated because

(a) India has been historically open to and tolerant of foreign writers and artists.

(b) this issue can be satisfactorily resolved only if we can decide who gets to decide who gets to write about India.

(c) ascriptive identities are becoming more and more important in a globalized world.

(d) this would result in a shift of attention from what has been written to who has written.

Ans: [d]

Q148. 'But with many outsiders' India-related books recently hitting bookstores there, the sensitivity _____ flared into about of vigorous literary nativism, with equally vigorous counterpunches'. Select the most appropriate choice to fill in the blank in the above sentence

(a) has

(b) have

(c) was

(d) did

Ans: [a]

Direction: These are based on the following passage. If religion and community are associated with global violence in the trends of many people, then so are global poverty and inequality. There has, in fact, been an increasing tendency in recent years to justify policies of poverty removal on the ground that this is the surest way to prevent political strife and turmoil. Basing public policy—international as well as domestic—on such an understanding has some evident attractions. Given the public anxiety about wars and disorders in the rich countries in the world, the indirect justification of poverty removal—not for its own sake but for the sake of peace and quiet in the world—provides an argument that appeals to self-interest for helping the needy. It presents an argument for allocating more resources on poverty removal because of its presumed political, rather than moral, relevance. While the temptation to go in that direction is easy to understand, it is a perilous route to take even for a worthy cause. Part of the difficulty lies in the possibility that if wrong, economic reductionism would not only impair our understanding of the world, but would also tend to undermine the declared rationale of the public commitment to remove poverty. This is a particularly

serious concern, since poverty and massive inequality are terrible enough in themselves, and deserve priority even if there were no connection whatsoever with violence. Just as virtue is its own reward, poverty is at least its own penalty. This is not to deny that poverty and inequality can—and do—have far-reaching consequences with conflict and strife, but these connections have to be examined and investigated with appropriate care and empirical scrutiny, rather than being casually invoked with unreasoned rapidity in support of 'good cause'. Destitution can, of course, produce provocation for defying established laws and rules. But it need not give people the initiative, courage, and actual ability to do anything very violent. Destitution can be accompanied not only by economic debility, but also by political helplessness. A starving wretch can be too frail and too dejected to fight and battle, and even to protest and holler. It is thus not surprising that often enough intense and widespread suffering and misery have been accompanied by unusual peace and silence. Indeed, many famines have occurred without there being much political rebellion or civil strife or intergroup warfare. For example, the famine years in the 1840s in Ireland were among the most peaceful, and there was little attempt by the hungry masses to intervene even as ship after ship sailed down the river Shannon with rich food. Looking elsewhere, my own childhood memories in Calcutta during the Bengal famine of 1943 include the sight of starving people dying in front of sweetshops with various layers of luscious food displayed behind the glass windows, without a single glass being broken, or law or order being disrupted.

Q149. Select the statement that can be most plausibly inferred from the aforesaid passage.

(a) A society plagued by recurrent famines can never witness political revolution.

(b) Religious discrimination inevitably leads to violence and strife.

(c) Destitution of the masses leads to peace and social stability.

(d) Famines and starvation do not necessarily result in political rebellion.

Ans: [d]

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Q150. The author believes that it may not be advisable to emphasize on the connection between poverty and violence as

(a) emphasis on such connection appeals only to self-interest of persons.

(b) linking poverty and violence undermines the moral character of anti-poverty measures.

(c) the absence of any essential connection between poverty and violence may then weaken the very rationale of anti-poverty policies.

(d) there is no necessary link between poverty and inequality.

Ans: [a]

Q151. Which of the following best captures the central argument of this passage?

- (a) Religion is inextricably linked with violence.
- (b) Famines may not necessarily result in civil unrest.
- (c) Global poverty and inequality are one of the fundamental causes of global violence and strife.
- (d) Basing anti-poverty programs on the need for avoidance of violence and strife is dotted with many pitfalls.

Ans: [d]

Q152. In the given passage, the word 'perilous' means

- (a) scared.
- (b) costly.
- (c) futile.
- (d) dangerous.

Ans: [d]

Q153. The author refers to his own experience as a child during the Bengal famine of 1943 in order to

- (a) illustrate how religiosity may instill passive acceptance of even the worst forms of starvation among people.
- (b) repudiate the argument that religious discrimination usually tends to inspire violent protests.
- (c) substantiate his assertion that it is not unusual to have the most intense suffering and misery coexist with complete peace.
- (d) demonstrate that people confronted with acute starvation are rendered too helpless to protest ever at all.

Ans: [c]

Q154. The word 'destitution' in this passage can be best substituted by

- (a) dejection.
- (b) indigence.
- (c) default.
- (d) dereliction.

Ans: [b]

Q155. Which of the following statement is least likely to be inferred from the passage?

- (a) History is replete with instance of famines that have occurred without there being much violent protest.
- (b) Many writers and critics are increasingly advocating for stronger policies on poverty removal on the ground that this would help prevent political turmoil.
- (c) The author believes that the links between poverty and violence must never be emphasized at all.
- (d) Economic debility in turn inhibits political freedom.

Ans: [c]

Q156. The author asserts that basing anti-poverty measures on the avowed connections between poverty and violence has certain apparent benefits because

- (a) poverty is similar to religious exploitation in terms of the potential violent consequences.
- (b) it leads to allocation of more resources on anti-poverty policies.
- (c) the widespread concern about war and violence provides a rationale for poverty-removal that appeals to the 'selfinterest' of persons.
- (d) otherwise, there would not have been the tendency to justify anti-poverty policies on the ground that they prevent political turmoil.

Ans: [c]

Q157. 'Economic reductionism' in this passage means

- (a) neglecting the economic connection between poverty and violence.
- (b) excessive accent on poverty and inequality.
- (c) emphasizing on the linkage between violence, poverty, and economic equality.
- (d) the view that every conflict is caused by underlying economic tensions.

Ans: [d]

Q158. 'A sense of encroachment, degradation, and humiliation can be even easier ____ mobilize for rebellion and revolt'. Select the most appropriate word out of the four options for filling the blank space in the aforesaid sentence

- (a) for
- (b) as
- (c) into
- (d) to GENERAL KNOWLEDGE/ CURRENT AFFAIRS

Ans: [d]

Q159. Why was Arundhati Roy investigated for sedition?

- (a) For committing contempt of court.
- (b) For saying that Kashmir is not an integral part of India.
- (c) For sympathizing with the Maoists.
- (d) For condemning nuclear tests conducted by India.

Ans: [b]

Q160. Damon Galgut's *In a Strange Room* was recently in news for

- (a) man Booker Prize shortlist.
- (b) winning the Pulitzer Prize.
- (c) winning the Orange Prize for fiction.
- (d) none of the above.

Ans: [a]

Q161. Directions: Choose the correct **synonym** out of the four choices given. **Lethargy**

- (a) Serenity
- (b) Listlessness
- (c) Impassivity
- (d) Laxity

Ans: [b]

Q162. Directions: Choose the correct **synonym** out of the four choices given. **Emaciated**

- (a) Tall
- (b) Languid
- (c) Very thin
- (d) Wise

Ans: [c]

Q163. Directions: Choose the correct **synonym** out of the four choices given. **Latent**

- (a) Concealed
- (b) Apparent
- (c) Lethargic
- (d) Prompt

Ans: [a]

Q164. Directions: Choose the correct **synonym** out of the four choices given. **Sporadic**

- (a) Epidemic
 - (b) Whirling
 - (c) Occasional
 - (d) Stagnant
- Ans: [c]

Q165. Directions: Choose the correct **synonym** out of the four choices given. **Compendium**

- (a) Summary
 - (b) Index
 - (c) Reference
 - (d) Collection Instructions
- Ans: [d]

Q166.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Give an example pertinent _____ the case.

- (a) with
 - (b) on
 - (c) for
 - (d) to
- Ans: [d]

Q167.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word My voice reverberated _____ the walls of the castle.

- (a) with
 - (b) from
 - (c) in
 - (d) on
- Ans: [a]

Q168.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.

- (a) for
 - (b) on
 - (c) with
 - (d) order
- Ans: [c]

Q169.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index _____ the state of lawlessness in this region.

- (a) of
 - (b) in
 - (c) at
 - (d) by
- Ans: [a]

Q170.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Your conduct smacks _____ recklessness.

- (a) of
 - (b) with
 - (c) from
 - (d) in
- Ans: [a]

Q171.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word A good judge never gropes _____ the conclusion.

- (a) to
 - (b) at
 - (c) on
 - (d) for
- Ans: [d]

Q172.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Nobody in our group is a genius _____ winning friends and in convincing people.

- (a) for
 - (b) in
 - (c) of
 - (d) at
- Ans: [c]

Q173.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word If you are averse _____ recommending my name, you should not hesitate to admit it.

- (a) about
 - (b) for
 - (c) to
 - (d) against
- Ans: [c]

Q174.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Religious leaders should not delve _____ politics.

- (a) in
 - (b) with
 - (c) at
 - (d) into
- Ans: [d]

Q175.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word What you say has hardly any bearing _____ the lives of tribals.

- (a) about
 - (b) for
 - (c) on
 - (d) with Instructions
- Ans: [c]

Q176. Directions: Select the correct meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** out of the four choices given. He **burnt his fingers** by interfering in his neighbor's affair.

- (a) Got himself into trouble
 - (b) Burnt himself
 - (c) Got himself insulted
 - (d) Got rebuked
- Ans: [a]

Q177. Directions: Select the correct meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** out of the four choices given. Mr

Gupta, who is one of the trustees of a big charity, is suspected of **feathering his own nest**.

- (a) Being lazy in doing his work
- (b) Being too generous
- (c) Neglecting his job
- (d) Making money unfairly

Ans: [d]

Q178. Directions: Select the correct meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** out of the four choices given. Mrs Hashmi has been in the **blues** for the last several weeks.

- (a) Abroad
- (b) Unwell
- (c) Depressed
- (d) Penniless

Ans: [c]

Q179. Directions: Select the correct meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** out of the four choices given. For the first week, the apprentice felt like a **fish out of water**.

- (a) Frustrated
- (b) Homeless
- (c) Disappointed
- (d) Uncomfortable

Ans: [d]

Q180. Directions: Select the correct meaning of the **bold idioms and phrases** out of the four choices given. His friends failed to see why he should **ride the high horse** just because he had won an election.

- (a) Become abnormal
- (b) Appear arrogant
- (c) Indulge in dreams
- (d) Hate others Instructions

Ans: [b]

Q181. Directions: Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence. **i.** On one hand we are proud of being Indians, **ii.** on the other hand we behave as if we were still at the dawn of our civilization **iii.** murders of our own brothers and sisters is not the way to please Ram or Rahim **iv.** the citizens of the land where Buddha and Gandhi taught **v.** the principles of love and non-violence. **vi.** nor does it fetch us any prosperity.

- (a) ii, iii, iv, v
- (b) iii, iv, v, ii
- (c) iv, v, iii, ii
- (d) iv, v, ii, iii

Ans: [d]

Q182. Directions: Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence. **i.** On the basis of experiments with rats **ii.** health experts here say that **iii.** exercise more and consume vitamins, **iv.** they will live up to 100 years or more **v.** if humans eat less, **vi.** and be vigorous in their eighties and nineties.

- (a) ii, iii, v, iv
- (b) ii, v, iii, iv

(c) ii, v, iv, iii

(d) v, ii, iii, iv

Ans: [b]

Q183. Directions: Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence. **i.** The release of atomic energy is the greatest achievement which science has yet attained **ii.** but the first invention to which their discoveries were applied was a bomb **iii.** the atom was split by physicists whose minds were set on the search for knowledge **iv.** it was more deadly than any other weapon invented so far **v.** it is with dread that scientists regard the first use to which their greatest discovery was put **vi.** however, they are gratified by the numerous applications of atomic energy for peaceful and constructive population.

(a) ii, iii, iv, v

(b) v, iii, ii, iv

(c) iii, ii, iv, v

(d) iv, v, iii, ii

Ans: [c]

Q184. Directions: Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence. **i.** The problem of food is intimately connected with population **ii.** wages will seldom rise in proportion to the rising prices **iii.** the market is governed by demand and supply **iv.** without enough food, such people lack health, strength of efficiency **v.** if too many people demand goods to go round, prices will rise and poor classes will starve **vi.** they fall an easy prey to all sorts of diseases.

(a) iii, v, ii, iv

(b) ii, iii, iv, v

(c) iv, ii, v, iii

(d) v, iii, iv, ii

Ans: [a]

Q185. Directions: Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence. **i.** India's message has always been one of love and peace. **ii.** our Buddha was the light of Asia **iii.** it has been a source of light and wisdom to the rest of the world **iv.** Ashoka, moved by the horrors of Kalinga War, adopted the message of non-violence **v.** the greatest apostle of non-violence in recent years was Mahatma Gandhi **vi.** he shook the foundation of the British rule in India through non-violence.

(a) ii, v, iii, iv

(b) iv, ii, iii, v

(c) v, iv, iii, ii

(d) iii, ii, iv, v

Ans: [d]

Q186. Directions: Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below. **Mala fide**

(a) Generous

(b) Bad intention

- (c) Trustworthy
 - (d) Genuine
- Ans: [b]

Q187. Directions: Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below. **Tabula rasa**

- (a) Clean slate
 - (b) Agitated
 - (c) Deprived
 - (d) Creative
- Ans: [a]

Q188. Directions: Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below. **Carte blanche**

- (a) Slavery
 - (b) Complete discretion
 - (c) Anarchy
 - (d) Dependent
- Ans: [b]

Q189. Directions: Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below. **De jure**

- (a) Illegal
 - (b) Heir
 - (c) Concerning law
 - (d) Forbidden
- Ans: [c]

Q190. Directions: Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below. **Raison d'être**

- (a) Logical conclusion
 - (b) Reason for existence
 - (c) Free choice
 - (d) Dubious argument
- Ans: [b]

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow. The work which Gandhiji had taken up was not only regarding the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a new social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more-difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. In the political struggle, the fight was against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his/her moral support. In establishing a social order on this pattern, there was a strong possibility of a conflict arising between diverse groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes, A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men Awards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use

of physical force. In the ultimate analysis it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held back by a big dam, once the barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction. The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness is neither suppressed nor eliminated but grows on what it feeds. Nor does it cease to be possessiveness, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many. If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of material values by purely spiritual ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, which is sometimes equated with progress these days, neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man can be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society respectively.

Q191. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if

- (a) it is based on voluntary renunciation.
 - (b) it is achieved by resorting to physical force.
 - (c) underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment.
 - (d) people's outlook towards it is not radically changed.
- Ans: [b]

Q192. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?

- (a) He has inherent desire to share his possession with others.
 - (b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct.
 - (c) Only his possession helps him earn love and respect from his descendants.
 - (d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death.
- Ans: [d]

Q193. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhi's experiment?

- (a) Educating people to avoid class conflict.
 - (b) Achieving total political freedom for the country.
 - (c) Establishment of an egalitarian society.
 - (d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence.
- Ans: [c]

Q194. Which of the following statements is 'not true' in the context of the passage?

- (a) True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion.

- (b) Man values his life more than his possessions.
 (c) Possessive instinct is a natural desire of human beings
 (d) In the political struggle, the fight was against alien rule.
 Ans: [b]

Q195. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last only if

- (a) it is thrust upon people.
 (b) it is based on truth and non-violence.
 (c) people inculcate spiritual values instead of material values.
 (d) 'haves' and 'have-nots' live together peacefully.

Ans: [c]

Q196. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn a social order

- (a) which is based on coercion and oppression.
 (b) which does not satisfy their basic needs.
 (c) which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement.
 (d) which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people

Ans: [a]

Q197. According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is

- (a) The paradise of material satisfaction.
 (b) Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man.
 (c) Exploitation of the 'have-nots' by the 'haves'.
 (d) A Social order where the unprivileged are not a part of the establishment.

Ans: [b]

Q198. Which of the following statements is 'not true' in the context of the passage?

- (a) A new order can be established by radically changing the outlook of people towards it.
 (b) Adoption of the ideal of trusteeship can minimize possessive instinct.
 (c) Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction.
 (d) Ideal of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction.

Ans: [d]

Q199. Which of the following conclusions can be deduced from the passage?

- (a) A social order based on truth and nonviolence alone can help the achievement of political freedom.
 (b) After establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society will hardly exist.
 (c) It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property.
 (d) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others.

Ans: [b]

- (a) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction.
 (b) Adoption of the ideal by the 'haves' for the benefit of 'have-nots'.

(c) Voluntary enlightened enunciation of the possessive instinct by the privilege class.

(d) Substitution of spiritual values by material ones by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.

Ans: [b]

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow and shade the appropriate answer in the questions

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of our civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been handmaid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diff used among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It taught the poor man to be weak and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hands of the prince. In other words, it became more secular. Under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like 'The Divine Right Theory' and that the king can do no wrong, etc. With the advent of the industrial revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class, but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of the society. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that of laissez faire restricting the function of the state to a mere keeping of laws and order while on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

Q201. What does the theory 'Divine Right of King' stipulate?

- (a) The kings are God.
 (b) That the right of governing is conferred upon the kings by God.
 (c) They have the right to be worshipped like Gods by their subjects.
 (d) That the right of kings are divine and therefore sacred.

Ans: [c]

Q202. Who controlled education during the Renaissance?

- (a) The common people.
 (b) The prince.
 (c) The church and the priests.
 (d) None of these.

Ans: [b]

Q203. What did the ruling class in the Christian era think of the poor man?

- (a) That he is the beloved of God.
 (b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich.
 (c) That he should be strong and lord over others.
 (d) That he is meant for serving the rich.

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Q200. According to the passage, what does 'adoption of the ideal of trusteeship' mean?

Ans: [d]

Q204. Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian era?

- (a) The secular leaders of society.
- (b) The church and the priests.
- (c) The monarchs.
- (d) The common people.

Ans: [b]

Q205. What does the word 'infallibility' mean?

- (a) That every man is open to error.
- (b) Sensitivity.
- (c) The virtue of not making mistake.
- (d) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of the man.

Ans: [c]

Q206. What do you mean by 'sweat of his brow'?

- (a) Very hard work.
- (b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead.
- (c) The wrinkles visible on the forehead.
- (d) The sign of innocence.

Ans: [a]

Q207. What does the policy of laissez faire stand for?

- (a) Individual freedom in the economic field.
- (b) State control over law and order in society.
- (c) Joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise.
- (d) Decontrol over law and order by the ruling class.

Ans: [a]

Q208. Which of the following describes the writer?

- (a) Concerned
- (b) Unconcerned
- (c) Aggressive
- (d) Frustrated

Ans: [a]

Q209. Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given: Gospels

- (a) Chit chat
- (b) A teaching or doctrine of a religious teacher
- (c) Rumour
- (d) Guidance

Ans: [b]

Q210. Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given: Vogue

- (a) Uncertain
- (b) Out-dated
- (c) Prevailing fashion or style
- (d) Journey

Ans: [c]

Q211. Directions: Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) paraphernalia
- (b) paraphrenalia
- (c) parapherenalia
- (d) paraphrennalia

Ans: [a]

Q212. Directions: Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) enterpronuer
- (b) entrepreneur
- (c) entrepenur
- (d) enteruepeur

Ans: [b]

Q213. Directions: Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) onomaetopoeia
- (b) onomoatopoeia
- (c) onomatopoeia
- (d) onomatapoeia

Ans: [c]

Q214. Directions: Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) hemorrhage
- (b) haemorhage
- (c) haemorrhage
- (d) hemoorhage

Ans: [c]

Q215. Directions: Select the word that is **spelt correctly**.

- (a) dyloxsia
- (b) dyslexia
- (c) dislexia
- (d) dislecsia

Ans: [b]

Q216.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with **appropriate word** Unless he _____ this office, I will not say anything.

- (a) left
- (b) did not leave
- (c) leaves
- (d) had left

Ans: [c]

Q217.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with **appropriate word** _____, I would help all the poor people.

- (a) If I am rich
- (b) If I was rich
- (c) If I were rich
- (d) In case I am rich

Ans: [c]

Q218.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with **appropriate word** I _____ the news an hour ago.

- (a) have heard
- (b) heard
- (c) was hearing
- (d) have been hearing

Ans: [b]

Q219.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with **appropriate word** He spoke _____ about his prospects.

- (a) confidentially
- (b) consciously
- (c) confidently
- (d) conscientiously

Ans: [c]

Q220.**Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word** The boy is not interested in playing _____?

- (a) does not he?
- (b) is not he?
- (c) did not he?
- (d) is he?

*Ans: [d]***Q221.****Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word** He told us that we should never live beyond _____ means.

- (a) his
- (b) their
- (c) our
- (d) her

*Ans: [c]***Q222.****Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word** May I request _____ you again to consider my case favourably.

- (a) to
- (b) onto
- (c) of
- (d) no proposition required

*Ans: [d]***Q223.****Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word** Known as devout and serious person, she also has _____ sense of humour.

- (a) better
- (b) quick
- (c) good
- (d) beautiful

*Ans: [c]***Q224.****Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word** Galileo said, 'The Earth _____ around the sun'.

- (a) revolved
- (b) is revolving
- (c) revolves
- (d) is revolved

*Ans: [c]***Q225.****Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word** We _____ our work before the guests arrived at our house.

- (a) shall finish
- (b) have finished
- (c) had finished
- (d) shall have finished

*Ans: [c]***Q226. Directions:** The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to

construct a coherent paragraph. **a:** People who start up their own business typically come from two extreme backgrounds: One is the business family background and the other is a steady professional family background. **b:** Typically, people from different backgrounds face different kinds of basic problems. **c:** The people from both the backgrounds find it very difficult to establish and manage an enterprise. **d:** Starting up and managing a small business is no joke.

- (a) d b c a
- (b) b a c d
- (c) d a c b
- (d) c d a b

Ans: [c]

Q227. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **a:** Venture capital is recommended as the ideal source of financing for a successful business. **b:** Several companies including start ups have been funded by dedicated venture funds during this decade. **c:** Despite this, an average Indian entrepreneur understands and appreciation of venture capital concept has been woefully inadequate. **d:** In the Indian context, though venture capital has been a relatively late entrant, it has already made a reasonable impact.

- (a) a b e d
- (b) a d b c
- (c) a c b d
- (d) a d e b

Ans: [c]

Q228. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **a:** Progress in diagnosis, in preventive medicine and in treatment, both medicinal and surgical, has been rapid and breathe taking. **b:** Much in medicine which is not taken for granted was undreamt of even as recently as 20 years ago. **c:** Presently small pox has been eradicated, poliomyelitis practically banished, tuberculosis has become curable and coronary artery disease surgically relievable. **d:** The dramatic surge in the field of molecular biology and research by immunologists and geneticists has succeeded in controlling parasitic diseases like malaria and river blindness that affect millions of people round the world.

- (a) b d c a
- (b) b a c d
- (c) b c a d
- (d) b d a c

Ans: [c]

Q229. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **a:** Instead, many deaths and injuries result from falling objects and the collapse of buildings, bridges and other structures. **b:** Earthquakes almost never kill people directly. **c:** Fire resulting from

broken gas or power lines is another major danger during a quake. **d:** Spills of hazardous chemicals are also a concern during an earthquake.

- (a) c a b d
- (b) d a c b
- (c) d c a b
- (d) b a c d

Ans: [d]

Q230. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **a:** The Winchester or hard disk drives can store much more data than what can be stored on a floppy diskette. **b:** Hard disks come sealed and they cannot be removed or changed like floppy diskettes. **c:** Often floppy disk system is used in conjunction with the Winchester disk system. **d:** This makes for an ideal system for secondary storage.

- (a) c a b d
- (b) c b d a
- (c) b a c d
- (d) a b e d

Ans: [c]

Q231. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **El dorado**

- (a) An imaginary place
- (b) High altitude
- (c) A literary man
- (d) A country full of gold and precious stones

Ans: [d]

Q232. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Quantum damifactus**

- (a) The amount of damage suffered.
- (b) The amount of damage caused.
- (c) The amount of damage paid.
- (d) The amount of damage received.

Ans: [a]

Q233. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Corpus delicti**

- (a) Fake evidence of an offence.
- (b) Hearsay evidence of an offence.
- (c) Lack of evidence of an offence.
- (d) An evidence which constitute an offence.

Ans: [d]

Q234. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Vis-à-vis**

- (a) Direct
- (b) Opposite
- (c) Face to face
- (d) Agree

Ans: [c]

Q235. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Carlo blanche**

- (a) Complete authority
- (b) Issue the warrant
- (c) No authority
- (d) Lack of authority

Ans: [a]

Q236. Directions: Choose the explanation that catches the **spirit of the idiom** given in each question. **To blaze a trail**

- (a) To set on fire
- (b) To blow the trumpet
- (c) To initiate work in a movement
- (d) To be hopeful

Ans: [c]

Q237. Directions: Choose the explanation that catches the **spirit of the idiom** given in each question. **A snake in the grass**

- (a) A secret or hidden enemy
- (b) An unreliable person
- (c) Unforeseen happening
- (d) A dangerous enemy

Ans: [a]

Q238. Directions: Choose the explanation that catches the **spirit of the idiom** given in each question. **Have too many irons in the fire**

- (a) Engaged in too many enterprises at the same time.
- (b) Facing too many problems at the same time.
- (c) Said or done too many things at the same time.
- (d) To incite the feeling amongst the people.

Ans: [b]

Q239. Directions: Choose the explanation that catches the **spirit of the idiom** given in each question. **A fair weather friend**

- (a) A friend who is fair to us at all the times.
- (b) A friend who deserts us in difficulties.
- (c) A friend whom we love the most.
- (d) A friend who loves us the most.

Ans: [b]

Q240. Directions: Choose the explanation that catches the **spirit of the idiom** given in each question. **A panacea**

- (a) An injection that serves as a life line.
- (b) A lecture full of precepts.
- (c) A strong drug that induces sleep.
- (d) A single cure for all diseases or troubles.

Ans: [d]

Q241.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word A vote of _____ proposed at the end of the meeting.

- (a) Thanks were
- (b) Thank was
- (c) Thanks had been
- (d) Thanks was

Ans: [d]

Q242.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word During the recession many companies will _____ lay off workers.

- (a) Be forced to
- (b) Have the force to
- (c) Forcefully
- (d) Be forced into

Ans: [a]

Q243.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word She has good _____ over the famous foreign languages.

- (a) Expertise
- (b) Command
- (c) Control
- (d) Authority

Ans: [b]

Q244.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word The Chairman pointed out in favour of the manager that the profitability of the industrial plant had _____ since he took over the administration.

- (a) Arisen
- (b) Declined
- (c) Added
- (d) Increased

Ans: [d]

Q245.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word When the examinations were over, _____ went to Paris.

- (a) Me and Rohan
- (b) I and Rohan
- (c) Rohan and me
- (d) Rohan and I

Ans: [d]

Q246.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Let's go for a walk, _____?

- (a) Can we
- (b) Shall we
- (c) Can't we
- (d) Shouldn't we

Ans: [b]

Q247.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word Had Anil been on time, he _____ missed the train.

- (a) Would not have been
- (b) Had not
- (c) Will not have
- (d) Would not have

Ans: [d]

Q248.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word The most alarming fact is that infection is spreading _____ the state and reaching villages and small towns.

- (a) Over
- (b) Across
- (c) Far
- (d) From

Ans: [b]

Q249.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word In big cities people are cut _____ from nature.

- (a) Off
- (b) Down
- (c) Away
- (d) Out

Ans: [a]

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Q250.

Direction: Read the question and fill the blank with appropriate word The dissidents _____ a great problem in every political party.

- (a) Give
- (b) Cause
- (c) Pose
- (d) Hold

Ans: [b]

Q251. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **(a)** Payment for imports and exports is made through a system called foreign exchange. The value of the money of one country in relation to the money of other countries is agreed upon. **(b)** The rates of exchange vary from time to time. **(c)** For example, an American dollar or a British pound sterling is worth certain amounts in the money of other countries. **(d)** Sometimes a US dollar is worth 60 rupees in India.

- (a) abcd
- (b) bcad
- (c) acbd
- (d) cabd

Ans: [c]

Q252. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **(a)** When a dictionary is being edited, a lexicographer collects all the alphabetically arranged citations slips for a particular word. **(b)** The moment a new word is coined, it usually enters the spoken language. **(c)** The dictionary takes note of it and makes a note of it on a citation slip. **(d)** The word then passes from the realm of hearing to the realm of writing.

- (a) abcd
- (b) acbd
- (c) bacd

(d) bcad

Ans: [b]

Q253. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **(a)** The impression that corruption is a universal phenomenon persists and the people do not co-operate in checking this evil. **(b)** So there is hardly anything that the government can do about it now **(c)** It is regrettable that there is a widespread corruption in the country at all levels. **(d)** Recently several offenders were brought to book, but they were not given deterrent punishment.

(a) cdab

(b) adbc

(c) adcb

(d) cbad

Ans: [a]

Q254. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **(a)** In all social affairs convention prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour. **(b)** Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions. **(c)** They vary from country to country, from age to age. **(d)** Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone.

(a) abcd

(b) adbc

(c) dacb

(d) dabc

Ans: [d]

Q255. Directions: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a **coherent paragraph**. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph. **(a)** In fact, only recently there have been serious studies to find out how many of us actually have nightmares. **(b)** Now that is changing. **(c)** The study of nightmares has been curiously neglected. **(d)** While results so far are inconclusive, it seems fair to say that at least half the population has occasional nightmares.

(a) cadb

(b) abdc

(c) adcb

(d) cbad

Ans: [d]

Q256. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Ex officio**

(a) By virtue of previously held position

(b) Former official

(c) By virtue of office

(d) Outside the office

Ans: [c]

Q257. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Ultra Vires**

(a) Within powers

(b) Full powers

(c) Near powers

(d) Beyond powers

Ans: [d]

Q258. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Quid pro quo**

(a) Something for nothing

(b) Something for something

(c) Everything for something

(d) Something for everything

Ans: [b]

Q259. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Inter vivos**

(a) Between the living

(b) Among the living and the dead

(c) Between the dead

(d) Among the dead and the living

Ans: [a]

Q260. Directions: Given below are a few **foreign language phrases** which are commonly used. Choose the correct meaning for each of the phrases. **Corpus juris**

(a) Body of judges

(b) Group of jurists

(c) Body of law

(d) Knowledge of law

Ans: [c]

Q261. Which of the following spelling is correct?

(a) Concensus

(b) Consensus

(c) Consensusus

(d) Consensus

Ans: [d]

Q262. Which of the following spellings is correct?

(a) Procede

(b) Proceed

(c) Proceede

(d) Proced

Ans: [b]

Q263. Which of the following spellings is correct?

(a) Accommodate

(b) Acommodate

(c) Accomodate

(d) Acomodate

Ans: [a]

Q264. Which of the following spellings is correct 'for a page at the beginning of a book'?

(a) Foreward

(b) Forword

(c) Forworde

(d) Foreword

Ans: [d]

Q265. Which of the following spellings is correct?

- (a) Arguement
- (b) Argument
- (c) Arguemant
- (d) Arguemint

Ans: [b]

Q266. Directions: Choose the explanation that best reflects the **spirit of the idiom/proverb/phrase** given in each question. **To make clean breast of**

- (a) To tell the truth about something
- (b) To gain prominence
- (c) To destroy before it blooms
- (d) To praise oneself

Ans: [a]

Q267. Directions: Choose the explanation that best reflects the **spirit of the idiom/proverb/phrase** given in each question. **A man of straw**

- (a) A creditable man
- (b) A very active man
- (c) A man of no or little substance
- (d) An unreasonable man

Ans: [c]

Q268. Directions: Choose the explanation that best reflects the **spirit of the idiom/proverb/phrase** given in each question. **A wild-goose chase**

- (a) A wise search
- (b) A fruitful search
- (c) A worthwhile hunt
- (d) A futile pursuit

Ans: [d]

Q269. Directions: Choose the explanation that best reflects the **spirit of the idiom/proverb/phrase** given in each question. **Put on the market**

- (a) To offer for sale
- (b) Alongside the market
- (c) Already purchased
- (d) None of the above

Ans: [a]

Q270. Directions: Choose the explanation that best reflects the **spirit of the idiom/proverb/phrase** given in each question. **To meet someone halfway**

- (a) To show that you are prepared to strain your relationship with someone
- (b) To compromise with someone
- (c) Confrontation
- (d) Incongruity

Ans: [b]

Direction: The questions in this section are based on a single passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

Kindly note that more than one of the choices may conceivably answer some of the questions. However, you are to choose the most appropriate answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the question. The spread of education in society is at the foundation of success in countries that are latecomers to development. In the quest for development, primary

education is absolutely essential because it creates the base. But higher education is just as important, for it provides the cutting edge. And universities are the life-blood of higher education. Islands of excellence in professional education, such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), are valuable complements but cannot be substitutes for universities which provide educational opportunities for people at large. There can be no doubt that higher education has made a significant contribution to economic development, social progress and political democracy in independent India. It is a source of dynamism for the economy. It has created social opportunities for people. It has fostered the vibrant democracy in our polity. It has provided a beginning for the creation of a knowledge society. But it would be a mistake to focus on its strengths alone. It has weaknesses that are a cause for serious concern. There is, in fact, a quiet crisis in higher education in India that runs deep. It is not yet discernible simply because there are pockets of excellence, an enormous reservoir of talented young people and an intense competition in the admissions process. And, in some important spheres, we continue to reap the benefits of what was sown in higher education 50 years ago by the founding fathers of the Republic. The reality is that we have miles to go. The proportion of our population, in the age group 18–24, that enters the world of higher education is around 7 per cent, which is only one-half the average for Asia. The opportunities for higher education, in terms of the number of places in universities, are simply not enough in relation to our needs. What is more, the quality of higher education in most of our universities requires substantial improvement. It is clear that the system of higher education in India faces serious challenges. It needs a systematic overhaul, so that we can educate much larger numbers without diluting academic standards. This is imperative because the transformation of economy and society in the 21st century would depend, in significant part, on the spread and the quality of education among our people, particularly in the sphere of higher education. It is only an inclusive society that can provide the foundations for a knowledge society. The challenges that confront higher education in India are clear. It needs a massive expansion of opportunities for higher education, to 1500 universities nationwide, that would enable India to attain a gross enrolment ratio of at least 15 per cent by 2015. It is just as important to raise the average quality of higher education in every sphere. At the same time, it is essential to create institutions that are exemplars of excellence at par with the best in the world. In the pursuit of these objectives, providing people with access to higher education in a socially inclusive manner is imperative. The realisation of these objectives, combined with access, would not only develop the skills and capabilities we need for the economy but would also help transform India a knowledge economy and society.

Q271. The Principle focus of the passage is:

- (a) Primary education
- (b) Intermediate education
- (c) Higher education
- (d) Entire education system

Ans: [c]

Q272. The style of the passage can be best described as:

- (a) Academic
 - (b) Critical and analytical
 - (c) Comparative
 - (d) None of the above
- Ans: [b]

Q273. What kind of society can provide the foundation for a Knowledge society?

- (a) Elite society
- (b) Contracted society
- (c) Exclusive society
- (d) Inclusive society

Ans: [d]

Q274. According to the passage, which of the following is **INCORRECT**?

- (a) There are no quality institutes providing excellent professional education in India
- (b) Not many people go for higher education in India
- (c) Education is the basis of success
- (d) All the above option are correct

Ans: [a]

Q275. According to the passage, the current state of affairs of higher education in India is:

- (a) Satisfactory
- (b) Excellent, and there is no need of any expansion of opportunities for higher education
- (c) Not good enough, and there is a need of expansion of opportunities for higher education, besides creating institutions and universities that are models of excellence
- (d) Not explained in the passage

Ans: [c]

Q276. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a challenge that confronts higher education in India?

- (a) Expanding opportunities for higher education
- (b) Creating institutions and universities that are exemplars of excellence
- (c) Substantial improvement in the quality of higher education in most of our universities
- (d) Getting into World University Rankings

Ans: [d]

Q277. According to the passage, which of the following is **CORRECT**?

- (a) Primary education is very important
- (b) Universities are the life-blood of higher education
- (c) Transformation of economy and society in the 21st century would depend, in significant part, on the spread and the quality of education among our people, particularly in the sphere of higher education
- (d) All the above propositions are correct

Ans: [d]

Q278. Should the entire university system in India be modelled on premier institutes, such as IITs and IIMs, providing professional education?

- (a) Yes
- (b) For sure
- (c) No
- (d) The passage is silent on this question

Ans: [c]

Q279. What is the antonym of the expression 'cutting edge'?

- (a) Conventional
- (b) Avant-garde
- (c) Advanced
- (d) Contemporary

Ans: [a]

Q280. What is the meaning of the word 'discernible'?

- (a) Unobtrusive
- (b) Noticeable
- (c) Unremarkable
- (d) Inconspicuous Mathematics

Ans: [b]

Q281. Directions: Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences**. Then, from the options given. Choose the best one. The **further[A]/further [B]** he pushed himself, the more disillusioned he grew. For the crowd it was more of a **historical [A]/historic [B]** event; for their leader it was just another day. The old has a healthy **distrust [A]/mistrust [B]** for all new technology. The film is based on a **worthy [A]/true [B]** story. She coughed **discreetly [A]/discretely [B]** to announce her presence.

- (a) BABAB
- (b) ABBBA
- (c) BAABA
- (d) BBAAB

Ans: [b]

Q282. Directions: Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences**. Then, from the options given. Choose the best one. **Regrettably [A]/Regretfully [B]** I have to decline your invitation. The critics **censored [A]/censured [B]** the new movie because of its social unacceptably. He was **beside [A]/beside [B]** himself with range when I told him what I had done. Anita had a beautiful **broach [A]/brooch [B]** on the lapel of her jacket. He has the same capacity as an adult to **consent [A]/assent [B]** to surgical treatment.

- (a) BABBA
- (b) BBAAB
- (c) ABBBA
- (d) BABAB

Ans: [a]

Q283. Directions: Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences**. Then, from the options given. Choose the best one. The prisoner's **interment [A]/interment [B]** come to an end with his early release. She managed to bite back the **ironic [A]/ caustic [B]** retort on the tip of her tongue. Jeans that **flair [A]/flare [B]** at the bottom are in fashion these days. The heard the bells **peeling[A]/pealing [B]** far and wide. The students **baited [A]/bated [B]** the instructor with irrelevant questions.

- (a) BBABB

- (b) ABBBB
- (c) BABBA
- (d) BBBBA

Ans: [d]

Q284. Directions: Identify the **incorrect** sentence/sentences. **(a)** I want to do an MBA before going into business. **(b)** Priti's husband has been on active service for three months. **(c)** The horse suddenly broke into a buckle. **(d)** I need to file an insurance claim.

- (a) B and A
- (b) C only
- (c) B and C
- (d) B, C, and D

Ans: [b]

Q285. Directions: Identify the **incorrect** sentence/sentences. **(a)** I must run fast to catch up with him. **(b)** The newly released book is enjoying a popular run. **(c)** The doctor is on a hospital round. **(d)** You can't run over him like that.

- (a) A and C
- (b) D only
- (c) A, C, and D
- (d) A only

Ans: [b]

Q286. Directions: Identify the **incorrect** sentence/sentences. **(a)** The letter was posted to the address. **(b)** Your stand is beyond all reasons. **(c)** How do you deal with friend who doesn't listen to a reason? **(d)** My wife runs profitable business in this suburb.

- (a) A only
- (b) D only
- (c) B and C
- (d) C and D

Ans: [d]

Q287.

Direction: Fill up blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with their most appropriate word from the options given for each blank. 'Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.' With that [1] statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. 'I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 become 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled'. Fill up the blank [1]

- (a) devious
- (b) blunt
- (c) tactful
- (d) pretentious

Ans: [b]

Q288.

Direction: Fill up blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with their most appropriate word from the options given for each blank. 'Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.' With that [1] statement,

Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. 'I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 become 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled'. Fill up the blank [2]

- (a) interest
- (b) taxes
- (c) principal
- (d) returns

Ans: [a]

Q289.

Direction: Fill up blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with their most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

'Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.' With that [1] statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. 'I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 become 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled'. Fill up the blank [3]

- (a) sanctions
- (b) refunds
- (c) fees
- (d) fines

Ans: [d]

Q290.

Direction: Fill up blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with their most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

'Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.' With that [1] statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. 'I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 become 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled'. Fill up the blank [4]

- (a) closed
- (b) detached
- (c) attached
- (d) impounded

Ans: [c]

Q291.

Direction: Fill up blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with their most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

'Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.' With that [1] statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. 'I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 become 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I

learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled'. | **Fill up the blank [5]**

- (a) smashed
- (b) seized
- (c) dismantled
- (d) frozen

Ans: [b]

Q292.

Direction: Fill up blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with their most appropriate word from the options given for each blank. 'Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.' With that [1] statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. 'I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 become 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [4]; automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled'. | **Fill up the blank [6]**

- (a) purchaser
- (b) victim
- (c) investor
- (d) offender

Ans: [d]

Q293. Directions: Four alternative summaries are given in the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text. Some decisions will be fairly obvious-'no-brainers'. Your bank account is low, but you have a two-week vacation coming up and you want to get away to some warm place to relax with your family. Will you accept your in-laws' offer of free use of their Florida beach front condo? Sure. You like your employer and feel ready to move forward in your career. Will you step in for your boss for three weeks while she attends a professional development course? Of course. A. Some decision are obvious under certain circumstances. You may, for example, readily accept a relative's offer of free holiday accommodation. Or step in for your boss when she is away. B. Some decisions are no-brainers. You need not think while taking them. Examples are condo offer from in-laws and job offers from bosses when your bank account is low or boss is away. C. Easy decisions are called 'no-brainers' because they do not require any cerebral activity. Such as accepting free holiday accommodation abound in our lives. D. Accepting an offer from in-laws when you are short of funds and want a holiday is a no-brainer. Another no-brainer is taking the boss's job when she is a away.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Ans: [a]

Q294. Directions: Four alternative summaries are given in the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text. Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can't move; mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even if you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish, you just do

not feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and you may not be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and you may not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act; you just do not have the capacity. A. Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and decapitates it. B. When you have inertia you don't act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You don't get angry because you are incapable. C. Inertia is of two types - physically and mental physically inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents response to events enacted in front of your eyes. D. Physically inertia stops your body from moving; mental inertia freezes your energy and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Ans: [d]

Q295. Direction: For the word, a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is **most inappropriate** in the given context. **Specious:** A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.

- (a) Deceitful
- (b) Fallacious
- (c) Credible
- (d) Deceptive

Ans: [c]

Q296. Direction: For the word, a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is **most inappropriate** in the given context. **Obviate:** The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.

- (a) Prevent
- (b) Forestall
- (c) Preclude
- (d) Bolster

Ans: [d]

Q297. Direction: For the word, a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is **most inappropriate** in the given context. **Disuse:** Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete.

- (a) Prevalent
- (b) Discarded
- (c) Obliterated
- (d) Unfashionable

Ans: [a]

Q298. Direction: For the word, a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is **most inappropriate** in the given context. **Parsimonious:** The evidence was constructed from every parsimonious scraps of information.

- (a) Prevalent

- (b) Penurious
 - (c) Thrifty
 - (d) Altruistic
- Ans: [d]

Q299. Direction: For the word, a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is **most inappropriate** in the given context. **Facetious:** When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.

- (a) Jovian
 - (b) Jovial
 - (c) Jocular
 - (d) Joking
- Ans: [a]

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Q300. Direction: Answer the question based on the following information. Indicate which of the statements given with that particular question consistent with the description of unreasonable man in the passage below. Unreasonableness is a tendency to do socially permissible things at the wrong time. The unreasonable man is the sort of person who comes to confide in you when you are busy. He serenades his beloved when she is ill. He asks a man who has just lost money by paying a bill for a friend to pay to bill for him. He invites a friend to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long car trip. He is eager to offer services which are not wanted, but which cannot be politely refused. If he is present at arbitration, he stirs up dissension between the two parties, who were really anxious to agree. Such is the unreasonable man. The unreasonable man tends to

- (a) entertain women
 - (b) be a successful arbitration when dissenting parties are anxious to agree.
 - (c) be helpful when solicited
 - (d) tell a long story to people who have heard it many times before.
- Ans: [d]

Q301. Direction: Answer the question based on the following information. Indicate which of the statements given with that particular question consistent with the description of unreasonable man in the passage below. Unreasonableness is a tendency to do socially permissible things at the wrong time. The unreasonable man is the sort of person who comes to confide in you when you are busy. He serenades his beloved when she is ill. He asks a man who has just lost money by paying a bill for a friend to pay to bill for him. He invites a friend to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long car trip. He is eager to offer services which are not wanted, but which cannot be politely refused. If he is present at arbitration, he stirs up dissension between the two parties, who were really anxious to agree. Such is the unreasonable man. The unreasonable man tends to

- (a) bring a higher bidder to a salesman who has just closed a deal.
- (b) disclose confidential information to others.

- (c) sing the praise of the bride when he goes to a wedding.
 - (d) sleep late and rise early
- Ans: [a]

Q302. Direction: In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, **four different ways of paraphrasing** the bold part are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four options. The management can still hire freely but cannot scold freely.

- (a) cannot scold at will
 - (b) cannot give umbrage
 - (c) cannot take decision to scold
 - (d) cannot scold willfully
- Ans: [a]

Q303. Direction: In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, **four different ways of paraphrasing** the bold part are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four options. This government has given subsidies to the Navratnas but there is no telling whether the subsequent one will do.

- (a) whether the subsequent government will do so.
 - (b) if the government to follow will accept the policy.
 - (c) if the government to follow will adhere to the policy.
 - (d) no telling whether the subsequent one will do so.
- Ans: [a]

Q304. Direction: In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, **four different ways of paraphrasing** the bold part are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four options. The Romanians may be restive under Soviet direction but they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links.

- (a) they are close to Moscow from ideological and military perspective.
 - (b) they are preparing for a greater revolution
 - (c) secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by the mighty soviets.
 - (d) there is nothing they can do about it
- Ans: [a]

Q305. Direction: In the question, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by a pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that **best expresses a relationship** similar to the one expressed in the original pair. **Dulcet: Raucous**

- (a) Sweet: Song
 - (b) Crazy: Insane
 - (c) Palliative: Exacerbating
 - (d) Theory: Practical
- Ans: [b]

Q306. Direction: In the question, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by a pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that **best expresses a relationship** similar to the one expressed in the original pair. **Malapropism: Words**

- (a) Anachronism: Time
 - (b) Ellipses: Sentence
 - (c) Jinjanthropism: Apes
 - (d) Catechism: Religion
- Ans: [a]

Q307. Direction: In the question, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by a pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that **best expresses a relationship** similar to the one expressed in the original pair. **Peel: Peel**

- (a) Coat: Rind
- (b) Laugh: Bell
- (c) Rain: Reign
- (d) Brain: Cranium

Ans: [c]

Direction In view of the passage given below. Choose the best option for question. When talk about how India has done for itself in 50 years of Independence, the world has nothing but praise for our successfully pursuing democracy. On other front, the applause is less loud. In absolute terms, India has not done too badly, of course, life expectancy has increased. So has literacy. Industry, which was barely a fledging, has grown tremendously. And as far as agriculture is concerned, India has been transformed from a country perpetually on the edge of starvation into a success story held up for others to emulate. But these are competitive times when changes are rapid, and to walk slowly when the rest of the world is running is almost as bad as standing still on walking backwards. Compared with large chunks of what was then the developing world South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, China and what was till lately a separate Hong Kong—India has fared abysmally. It began with a far better infrastructure than most of these countries had. It suffered hardly or not at all during the Second World War. It had the advantage like an English speaking elite, quality scientific manpower (including a Nobel laureate and other who could be ranked among the world's best) and excellent business acumen. Yet, today, when countries are ranked according to their global competitiveness, it is tiny Singapore that figures at the top. Hong Kong is an export powerhouse, so is Taiwan. If a symbol were needed to how far we have fallen back; note that while Korean Cielos are sold in India, no one is South Korea is rushing to buy an Indian car. The reason list themselves. Topmost is economic isolationism. The government discouraged imports and encouraged self-sufficiency. Whatever the aim was, the result was the creation of a totally inefficient industry that failed to keep pace with global trends and, therefore, became absolutely uncompetitive. Only when the trade gates were opened a little did this become apparent. The year since then have been spent in merely trying to catch up. That the government actually sheltered its industrialists from foreign competition is a little strange. In all other respects, it operated under the conviction that businessmen were little more than crooks, such that, how were to be prevented from entering the most important areas of the economy, how were to be hamstrung is as many ways as possible, how were to be tolerated in the same way as an inexcisable wart. The high expropriatory rates taxation, the licensing laws, the reservation of whole swathes of industry for the public sector, and the granting of monopolies to the public sector firms were the principle manifestations of this attitude. The government forgot that before wealth could be distributed, it had to be created. The government forgot that it itself could not create, but only squander wealth. Some of the manifestation of the old attitude have changed. Tax rates have fallen. Licensing has been all but abolished. And the gates of global trade have

been opened wide. But most of these changes were adopted first by circumstances and partly by the foreign exchange bankruptcy of 1991 and the recognition that the government could no longer muster the funds to support the public sector, leave alone expand it. Whether the attitude of the government itself, or that of more than handful of ministers, has changed one with. Business still has to negotiate a welter of negotiations. Transparency is still a longer way off. And there is no exit policy. In defending the existing policy, politicians betray an inability to see beyond their noses. A no-exit policy for labour is equivalent to a no-entry policy for new business. If one industry is not allowed to retrench labour, other industries will think a hundred times before employing new labour. In other ways too, the government hurts industries. Public sector monopolies like the Department of Telecommunication and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. make it possible for India business to operate only at a cost several times than that of their counterparts abroad. The infrastructure is in a shambles partly because it is unable to formulate a sufficiently remunerative policy for private business, and partly because it does not have the stomach to change market rates for services. After a burst of activity in the early nineties, the government is dragging its feet. At the rate it is going, it will be another fifty years before the government realizes that a pro-business policy is the best pro-people policy. By then ofcourse, the world would have moved even farther ahead.

Q308. The writer's attitude towards the government is

- (a) critical
- (b) ironical
- (c) sarcastic
- (d) derisive

Ans: [a]

Q309. The writer is surprised at the government's attitude towards its industrialists because

- (a) the government did not need to protect its industries.
- (b) the issue of competition was non-existent.
- (c) the government looked upon its industrialists as crooks.
- (d) the attitude was a conundrum.

Ans: [c]

Q310. The government was compelled to open the economy due to

- (a) pressure from international market.
- (b) pressure from domestic market.
- (c) foreign exchange bankruptcy and paucity of funds with the government.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans: [c]

Q311. The writer ends the passage on a note of

- (a) cautious optimism
- (b) pessimism
- (c) optimism
- (d) pragmatism

Ans: [b]

Q312. According to the writer, India should have performed better than the other Asian nations because

- (a) it had adequate infrastructure.
- (b) it had better infrastructure.

(c) it had better politicians who could take the required decisions.

(d) All of the above.

Ans: [b]

Q313. India was in better condition than the other Asian nations because

(a) it did not face the ravages of the Second World War.

(b) it had English speaking populace and good business sense.

(c) it had enough wealth through its exports.

(d) **Both** a and b

Ans: [d]

Q314. The major reason for India's poor performance is

(a) economic isolationism

(b) economic mismanagement

(c) inefficient industry

(d) All of these

Ans: [a]

Q315. One of the factors of the government's protectionist policy was

(a) encouragement of imports

(b) discouragement of imports

(c) encouragement of exports

(d) discouragement of exports

Ans: [a]

Q316. The example of the Korean Cielo has been presented to highlight

(a) India's lack of stature in the international market

(b) India's poor performance in the international market.

(c) India's lack of creditability in the international market

(d) India's disrepute in the international market.

Ans: [b]

Q317. According to the writer

(a) India's politicians are myopic in their vision of the country's requirements.

(b) India's politicians are busy lining their pockets.

(c) India's politicians are not conversant with the needs of the present scenario.

(d) All of the above.

Ans: [a]

Q318. Direction: Choose the option **closest** in meaning to the Capitalized word. **GRANDIOSE**

(a) imposing

(b) unpretentious

(c) boring

(d) lanky

Ans: [a]

Q319. Direction: Choose the option **closest** in meaning to the Capitalized word. **SPRY**

(a) doubtful

(b) nimble

(c) prognosticate

(d) leave

Ans: [b]

Q320. Direction: Choose the option **closest** in meaning to the Capitalized word. **FUDGE**

(a) to sweeten

(b) smear

(c) irritate

(d) falsify

Ans: [d]