

**ANSWER KEY — 25 JUNE 2026**

<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q5</b>	<b>Q6</b>	<b>Q7</b>	<b>Q8</b>	<b>Q9</b>	<b>Q10</b>
A	C	B	D	A	B	D	C	B	D
<b>Q11</b>	<b>Q12</b>	<b>Q13</b>	<b>Q14</b>	<b>Q15</b>	<b>Q16</b>	<b>Q17</b>	<b>Q18</b>	<b>Q19</b>	<b>Q20</b>
A	C	C	A	D	B	D	B	C	A
<b>Q21</b>	<b>Q22</b>	<b>Q23</b>	<b>Q24</b>	<b>Q25</b>	<b>Q26</b>	<b>Q27</b>	<b>Q28</b>	<b>Q29</b>	<b>Q30</b>
B	C	D	A	A	D	B	C	C	B

RC PASSAGES

**Q1 A**  
The passage says a language's death 'is rarely a single event; it is a slow attrition, a contraction of the domains in which the tongue is spoken.' Pairing the word with 'slow' and 'contraction' shows it means a gradual wearing away or reduction. A sudden collapse contradicts 'slow'; a deliberate act of destruction is not implied by 'attrition'; and a revival is the opposite of what the sentence describes. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

**Q2 C**  
The passage argues that language loss is serious and historically unprecedented — costing us structures of thought and stores of knowledge — yet insists in its final paragraph that revival is possible when communities choose to use their tongue. That combination of grave, accelerating, but reversible by communities is the central idea. The claims that globalisation is wholly beneficial and that small languages do not matter are views the passage rebuts, and the idea that grammarians hold the key contradicts its closing point. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q3 B**  
The author concedes the historical point — languages have always come and gone — but immediately answers that 'the present rate of loss is without precedent,' driven by deliberate marginalisation. The claim is thus treated as true yet insufficient to justify inaction. Treating it as a decisive argument for inaction is the critics' use, which the author resists; calling it entirely false or irrelevant misreads the author, who plainly accepts that languages are dying. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q4 D**  
The author plainly cares, calling the loss a burning of an uncatalogued library, so the tone is concerned and sympathetic. But the closing lines reject embalming languages 'as museum pieces' and insist revival depends on communities, which is realistic rather than merely sentimental. A detached neutrality or a dismissive scepticism cannot be reconciled with the passage's evident concern and advocacy. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

**Q5 A**  
The author's claim is that each language is 'a distinct architecture of thought' encoding unique habits of attention. Evidence that speakers of very different languages think and perceive identically would undercut the premise that grammar shapes thought, weakening the argument most directly. The point about rich grammatical features and the point about ecological knowledge both support the author, and renewed pride speaks to identity, not cognition. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

**Q6 B**  
The metaphor follows the idea that walking offers 'a steady supply of the new' which 'feeds the mind without taxing it,' and that the walker is 'a spectator who need not pay for his seat.' The self-turning pages thus picture an effortless, continuous flow of fresh sights. The readings about distraction, constant effort, or a preference for actual books all contradict the passage's emphasis on ease and attentiveness. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q7 D**  
Both examples are introduced with 'The philosophers knew this,' immediately after the author asserts that motion loosens thought. They serve as historical evidence for that very claim. They are not offered as a contrast with the modern city, nor to show disagreement among thinkers, who in fact agree here, nor to make any point about modes of travel. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

**Q8 C**  
The passage links walking to a distinctive 'tempo of attention' and a capacity 'to think slowly,' laments that the car-engineered city has nearly abolished it, and closes by urging the recovery of that tempo. The main argument is therefore that walking fosters a slower, more fruitful thought now nearly lost. Praise of the motor car runs against the passage; the claims about exercise in general and about traffic policy are narrower than what the author actually says. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q9 B**

The final paragraph frames recovering the walk as reclaiming 'a tempo of attention' and ends with the aphoristic line that 'the longest way round is... the surest way to arrive.' The mood is contemplative and quietly urges the reader, which is reflective and gently persuasive. It is not angry or accusatory, not despairing, and far from a strictly factual neutrality. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q10 D**

The 'rebellion' is explained in the same sentence: 'that not everything worth reaching is worth reaching quickly.' It is a gentle challenge to the cult of speed, expressly called 'modest.' It is therefore neither an organised political movement, nor an open defiance of the law, nor a violent reaction — all of which overstate what the passage means. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

CR PASSAGES

**Q11 A**

The coalition reasons from premises about children's cognition and advertising's effects to the recommendation that governments ban such advertising, concluding that 'a ban... would reduce childhood obesity.' That predictive recommendation is the main conclusion. The points about children's inability to recognise persuasion, about the costs of obesity, and about advertising raising consumption are supporting premises that lead up to the conclusion, not the conclusion itself. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

**Q12 C**

For the ban to reduce obesity, the advertising must actually reach children enough to affect what they eat — an assumption the final paragraph itself flags. The argument does not require the strong claim that parents bear no responsibility, nor the overstatement that advertising is the sole cause of obesity, which the passage in fact denies. It also rests on no premise about the legal protection of commercial speech. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q13 C**

The conclusion is that a ban would reduce obesity. If banned television advertising is simply replaced by online marketing that reaches children even more, their exposure does not fall and the predicted drop in obesity need not follow — a direct attack on the causal link. Reduced pestering where children see fewer advertisements actually strengthens the case; an endorsement by paediatric bodies is mere authority; and rising treatment costs speak to motivation, not to whether a ban works. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q14 A**

The argument predicts that a ban will lower obesity by reducing consumption. Real-world evidence that where such bans were imposed children's junk-food consumption fell and remained lower confirms the causal chain at scale, the strongest possible support. The survey about parental authority cuts against the proposal; the claim that food is a small share of advertising undercuts the premise that such advertising reaches children in volume; and the point about adults is beside the child-focused claim. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

**Q15 D**

The third paragraph isolates the chain of claims the case rests on — that the advertising reaches children, that a ban would not be replaced by other channels, and that preference translates into lasting diet change — and shows the conclusion fails if any assumption fails. That is the identification and testing of assumptions. It offers no statistics of an actual ban, attacks no one's motives, and leans on no authority to settle the matter. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

**Q16 B**

The advocates marshal several premises — about who bears the consequences of policy, about taxation, and about lifelong habits — and from them reach the recommendation that 'lowering the voting age... would make democracy both fairer and healthier.' That recommendation is the main conclusion. The points about the young bearing consequences, about working and paying tax, and about voting habits are the supporting reasons offered for it. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q17 D**

The third paragraph states that the argument 'assumes that being affected by a decision is, by itself, a sufficient ground for a vote,' then exposes that assumption by noting that children and non-citizens are also affected yet not enfranchised. The claim that sixteen-year-olds are equal to adults in every respect overstates the position; reducing turnout reverses the advocates' own point; and enfranchising non-citizens is a counterexample the author uses, not an assumption the advocates make. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

**Q18 B**

A central plank is that sixteen-year-olds can exercise independent political judgement. Evidence that such judgement settles only after eighteen undercuts that premise and supports the critics, weakening the case most. A rise in youth turnout would instead strengthen the advocates; the fact that sixteen-year-olds may work merely restates a premise they rely on; and noting that older voters are also influenced blunts the critics' objection rather than the advocates' case. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q19 C**

The author observes that the lifelong-habit point 'speaks to the health of democracy, not to the fairness the advocates also claim,' and that 'a measure can raise turnout without being just,' so the two goods are separated and the advocates are shown to run them together. The author neither endorses the conclusion, expressly saying the proposal 'may yet be sound,' nor rejects all change, and never treats turnout as the sole measure of democratic health. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q20 A**

The critics argue that eighteen marks a coherent threshold of adulthood — contracting, standing trial as an adult, unrestricted service — and that one such right should not 'drift loose from the others.' The organising principle is that the rights of adulthood should move together. The claims about a twenty-one-year floor, about barring young people from work, and about turnout being irrelevant are not made by the critics and travel well beyond their actual argument. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

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**SECTION C — RAPID-FIRE GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS****Q21 B**

'Ephemeral' describes something that lasts only a very short time — a mayfly, a passing mood, a fashion of the season. The word that means the reverse is 'permanent,' which signals lasting indefinitely. 'Fleeting' is a near-synonym of ephemeral rather than its antonym, so it is a deliberate trap. 'Transparent' concerns whether light passes through a thing, and 'delicate' concerns fragility; neither touches duration at all, so the only true opposite on offer is permanent. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q22 C**

The sentence praises remarks that were short yet unusually rich in meaning, so the missing adjective must capture brevity packed with substance. 'Pithy' means exactly that — terse but forceful and full of sense. The three rejected words all point the opposite way: 'verbose' means using too many words, 'rambling' means wandering and unfocused, and 'tedious' means tiresomely long. Each would contradict the admiring contrast the sentence draws between brevity and impact, leaving pithy as the only fit. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q23 D**

The idiom 'to bury the hatchet' comes from the practice of literally laying down a weapon to mark the end of hostilities, and it now means to settle a dispute and become friendly again. The distractors each twist the image in a misleading direction: concealing evidence, giving up a hard task, or secretly preparing for a fight. All three read the phrase too literally or invert its sense, whereas the settled meaning is one of reconciliation and making peace. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

**Q24 A**

The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution lists the languages that the Union officially recognises, a list that has grown by amendment over the decades. The other Schedules deal with quite different matters: the Seventh distributes legislative power across the Union, State and Concurrent lists; the Sixth provides for the administration of certain tribal areas in the north-east; and the Ninth shields specified laws from challenge in court. Only the Eighth Schedule concerns recognised languages. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

**Q25 A**

Nihon Hidankyo is the Japanese confederation of organisations of survivors of the atomic bombings, the hibakusha. The Nobel Committee honoured it for sustained efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for bearing witness, through survivors' testimony, to the human cost of nuclear war. The distractor causes — climate-change activism, press-freedom advocacy and famine relief — are all legitimate fields of work but have no connection to this particular organisation or to the reason it was recognised. Hence, (A) is the correct answer.

**Q26 D**

The correct spelling is 'conscientious,' an adjective meaning diligent and careful to do what is right, built from the same root as 'conscience.' The three rejected forms each corrupt that base: 'concientious' drops the first 's,' 'conscienteous' inserts a stray 'e,' and 'consciencious' keeps the whole word 'conscience' and tacks on an ending. Recognising the '-scien-' stem followed by '-tious' is the key to spelling it correctly, so only the first option is right. Hence, (D) is the correct answer.

**Q27 B**

In a 'neither... nor' construction, the verb agrees with the subject that stands nearer to it. Here the nearer subject is 'the coach,' which is singular, so the verb must be the singular 'was' rather than the plural 'were.' The remaining segments — the paired subject, the phrase 'satisfied with,' and 'the result' — are all grammatically sound. The single fault lies in the verb 'were,' which has wrongly been made to agree with the plural 'players' instead of the nearer singular noun. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.

**Q28 C**

'A blessing in disguise' names something that looks like a setback at first but ultimately proves to be an advantage — a lost job that frees one for a better path, say. The distractors each seize on a single literal word and miss the idiom: a secret gift, a veiled insult, or a protective costume. None captures the essential turn of the phrase, which is that an apparent misfortune reveals itself, in time, to be genuinely beneficial. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q29 C**

CLAT is conducted by the Consortium of National Law Universities, a body formed by the National Law Universities themselves to run the common entrance test and oversee admissions. The distractors are all real institutions with different mandates: the National Testing Agency conducts examinations such as CUET and NEET, the University Grants Commission regulates higher education and funding, and the Bar Council of India governs legal education and the legal profession. Only the Consortium administers CLAT itself. Hence, (C) is the correct answer.

**Q30 B**

'Meticulous' describes someone who shows great, even fastidious, attention to detail. Its closest synonym among the choices is 'painstaking,' which likewise stresses careful, thorough effort taken over a task. The remaining words pull in the opposite direction: 'careless' and 'indifferent' both suggest a lack of attention, while 'hasty' implies rushing without due care. Because a synonym must share, not reverse, the original sense, painstaking is the right match for meticulous. Hence, (B) is the correct answer.