



Orientation Session on Current Affairs, including GK

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Question Paper Pattern

Subject Area	Weightage
English	28-32 questions, roughly 20% of the paper
Current Affairs, including GK	35-39 questions, roughly 25% of the paper
Legal Reasoning	35-39 questions, roughly 25% of the paper
Logical Reasoning	28-32 questions, roughly 20% of the paper
Quantitative Techniques	13-17 questions, roughly 10% of the paper

Maximum Marks:150, Duration of Exam: 02:00 Hours;
150 MCQs of one mark each with negative marking of 0.25 Mark for each wrong answer.



Sample Passage 1

On 16 January 2020, displaced [1] tribals from Mizoram, living as refugees in [2] since 1997, were allowed to permanently settle in [2]. The agreement, allowing 30,000 [1] tribals to permanently settle in [2], took 20 years and nine attempts in the making, and was signed between the Centre, the state governments of [2] and Mizoram, and [1]-Reang representatives in the national capital in the presence of union home minister Amit Shah. The [1]-spread across [2], Mizoram and parts of southern Assam-are the most populous tribe in [2]. Also known as Reangs in the state, they are ethnically different from the Mizos, with their own distinct language and dialect and form one of the 21 scheduled tribes of [2]. In 1997, roughly half the [1] population fled to [2], following violent clashes with the Mizo population, which led to the [1]s' demand for an Autonomous District Council (ADC), under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution, in western Mizoram, where they were the more dominant lot, outnumbering the ethnic Mizo population. On 1 October, as the Centre's ninth repatriation attempt began, the tribe's food and cash supply was stopped – prompting the tribe to take to the streets. On 3 October, the union home ministry started a round of talks with the state governments of Mizoram and [2] to legitimize the 30,000-odd refugees.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "Who are the [1] refugees?", Shashwati Das, LiveMint, <https://bit.ly/3angwDz>.]



Question 1

The name of the tribe that is discussed in the passage above, and who are also known as the 'Reang', has been replaced with '[I]' in the passage above. What is '[I]'?

- (a) Lepcha
- (b) Jamatia
- (c) Bru
- (d) Halam





Answer: (c)

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Question 2

The name of the state where the displaced [1] refugees have now been allowed to settle permanently according to the pact signed on 16 January 2020 has been replaced with '[2]' in the passage above. What is '[2]'?

- (a) Tripura
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Assam





Question 3

What is the name of the Act, passed in 1958 and applied to several states in northeast India, which allows special powers to the Indian Armed Forces to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”, and which was recently partially withdrawn from some areas?

- (a) Prevention of Terrorism Act
- (b) Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act
- (c) National Security Act
- (d) Army Act



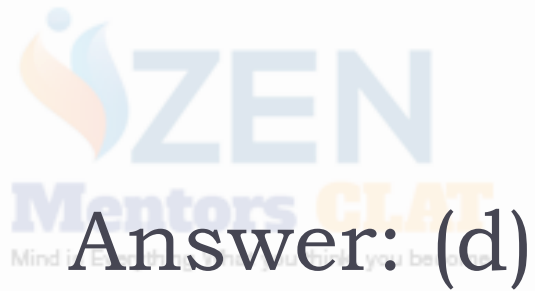


Question 4

This person went on a 16-year-long hunger strike to demand the abolition of the Act mentioned in the previous question. What is this person's name?

- (a) Khaidem Mani
- (b) Babloo Loitongbam
- (c) Sanjoy Hazarika
- (d) Irom Sharmila





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Question 5

This person signed the '[I] Merger Agreement' on September 9, 1949, as a result of which '[I]' became a part of India on October 15, 1949. Who is this person?

- (a) Maharani Kanchan Prava Devi
- (b) Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Debbarman Manikya Bahadur
- (c) Maharaja Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb Barman
- (d) Maharaja Birendra Kishore Manikya





Question Passage 1

Extremely severe cyclonic storm [1] hit the Odisha coast in Puri early morning on May 3, 2019 with a wind speed of around 175 kmph. The Navy, the National Disaster Response Force and the Coast Guard are on high alert. The Met department has issued a "yellow warning" for Odisha, predicting heavy to very heavy rain in several areas. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been placed on high alert too. According to the IMD, in the past 126 years (1891-2017) only 14 severe tropical cyclones have formed in April over the Bay of Bengal. Out of those, only one storm crossed the Indian mainland. Cyclone [1] was the second storm to form in April and cross the mainland. The last severe cyclone 'Nargis' in 2008 devastated Myanmar. Cyclones are not new to Odisha. The worst one, a super cyclone had hit the state in 1999, killing more than 15,000 people, with most of the casualty being reported from Odisha.

[Extracted, with edits and revisions, from: "Cyclone [1]: 6 things you should know about this severe cyclone", The Economic times, <https://bit.ly/2tBoiJr>.]



Question 1

What is the name of the cyclonic storm whose name has been replaced with '[I]' in the passage above?

- (a) Bulbul
- (b) Titli
- (c) Fani
- (d) Viyaru





Answer: (c)
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Question 2

What was the name of the super cyclone that hit the state of Odisha in 1999, mentioned in the passage above?

- (a) Cyclone Gonu
- (b) Cyclone BOB 06
- (c) Cyclone Phailin
- (d) Cyclone Kyarr



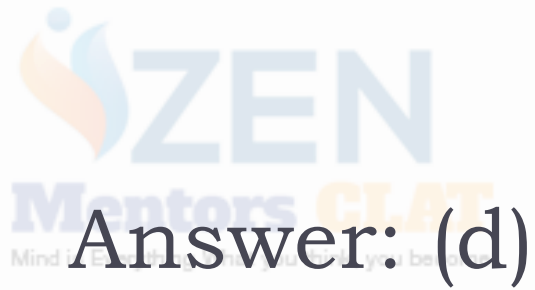


Question 3

The name '[I]' was suggested by which country?

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Bangladesh





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Question 4

S. 144 of the CrPC was imposed in Gaya in Bihar in 2019 as part of a reaction to contain the fallout from which of the following weather-related phenomenon that struck the state?

- (a) Heat wave
- (b) cyclone
- (c) earthquake
- (d) drought





Question 5

Which of the following is true about the 2019 Indian monsoon season?

- (a) It was the earliest onset of the monsoon in 30 years
- (b) It witnessed the lowest monsoonal rainfall in 25 years
- (c) It witnessed the heaviest monsoonal rainfall in 25 years
- (d) It had no impact on agriculture in the country






Preparation Strategies / FAQ

- ▶ The best way to prepare for this section of the UG CLAT 2020 is to have a long-term habit of reading a good set of newspapers and periodicals; in particular, it would help to read the editorial and opinion sections of newspapers and periodicals, as these often provide historical, associated, and ancillary information related to the main subject discussed in the piece. Now that you have an idea of what sources the question setters typically refer to from the introductory video, try and read through similar sources on a regular basis.
- ▶ If you have not developed a long-term habit of reading newspapers and periodicals, all is not lost! Now that many good sources of news and information are also available online, you can also visit their websites, and go through their archive of editorial and opinion pieces. In this way, you can try and catch up for some lost time.



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- ▶ It may not be possible for you to read all the information covered in this section of the UG CLAT 2020 in the time you have. A good way to try and address this is to form a small group of people with whom you can discuss the topics and areas that are covered in this section. That way, you can not only take the advantage of the fact that other people may have covered the topics you have not been able to, you will also be able to dive into greater depth by questioning each other about each topic, so as to ensure you know more about that topic than you may otherwise have been able to.
 - ▶ We do not encourage nor discourage the use of fact compendiums to assist in your preparation for this section. If you find these useful, please feel free to use them - but make sure you do not fall into the trap of meaninglessly memorising long lists of facts without understanding their wider context, and how they relate to other information.
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How to approach questions?

- ▶ Questions intended to test depth of understanding of issues and events of significance, rather than mere fact- or trivia-based superficial knowledge.
- ▶ While the focus is on more recent and current events, questions may test you on historical information related to such events and significance, in order to better gauge your understanding of the causes of such current events.
- ▶ Questions may also relate to matters associated with the events mentioned in the passage - for a passage about a natural calamity for example, you may face questions not only about that natural calamity, but similar events in other parts of the world.
- ▶ Make sure you read the entire passage before you attempt the questions - while the answers to some questions may seem apparent to you, you would be able to pick up valuable clues about the answers to other questions by ensuring you read the entire passage first



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- ▶ Don't worry about whether you will remember all the elements of the passage when you come to the questions - the idea is not to test your ability to memorise the passage and answer questions that test your recollection - but do make sure you have a good idea of the overall theme or point of focus of the passage, as this may help jog your memory about any related information you may have read or come across in your preparations.
 - ▶ In line with the overall theme of the UG CLAT 2020, the focus is on comprehension, and your ability to understand and decode the information set out in the passage. While you may not be asked vocabulary questions in this section of the paper, you may be asked the meaning of certain statements made in the passage, insofar as they relate to information associated with such statements - for example, a passage relating to cyclones may ask you what the difference is between a cyclone, typhoon, and hurricane. www.zenmentors.com
 - ▶ As with all the other sections of the UG CLAT 2020, make sure you pay close attention to the wording of the questions - the question setters may be examining your ability to read and follow text closely, and so, may frame questions in a negative manner (e.g., Which of the following is not an example of x?) or may use a double negative as well (e.g., Instead of asking which of the following is an efficient way to do x, the question may be framed as: Which of the following is not an inefficient way to do x.)
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Question Passage 2

The 2019 Indian general election was held in ___A___ phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to constitute the ___B___ Lok Sabha. The votes were counted and the result declared on 23 May. The country's 2019 general election—like previous contests—was the largest democratic exercise in world history. More than 850 million voters were eligible to help determine which political party or alliance would form the government and, in turn, who would serve as prime minister.

Narendra Modi and his ruling BJP swept back to power. The party won ___C___ seats in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's parliament, bettering the 282 seats they won in 2014 - a performance that not many thought was possible. A party needs to win ___D___ seats for a majority in parliament. The BJP's victory in 2014 was the first time in three decades that a party had been able to win that number of seats on its own. The seven national parties actually fielded about the same number of candidates in 2019 as they did in 2014.

To understand the BJP's position today, one must recall how unusual India's 2014 election results were. Between 2004 and 2014, the Congress Party and its allies [known collectively as the ___E___] ran the central government in New Delhi. Although the ___E___ oversaw record economic growth during its first term, its second term was markedly less positive, as a slowing economy, doubts about its leadership, and an endless parade of corruption scandals badly dented the Congress-led alliance's credibility.



Question 1

Which is the most appropriate choice to replace A in the passage?

- (a) ten
- (b) seven
- (c) six
- (d) five





Question 2

Which is the most appropriate choice to replace B in the paragraph?

- (a) 16th
- (b) 17th
- (c) 18th
- (d) 14th



Answer: (B)



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Question 3

Which is the most appropriate choice to replace C in the passage?

- (a) 250
- (b) 180
- (c) 303
- (d) 545





Question 4

Which among the following was recognised by the Election Commission as a National Party in 2019, taking the total number of national parties in India to eight?

- (a) Nationalist Congress Party
- (b) All India Trinamool Congress
- (c) National People's Party
- (d) Bahujan Samaj Party





Answer: (c)

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Question 5

Which is the most appropriate choice to replace D in the passage?

- (a) 245
- (b) 250
- (c) 272
- (d) 275





Answer 6

Which of the following is a criterion for a political party in India to become a National Party?

I. A party should win 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states.

II. At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in any four or more states and in addition it wins four Lok Sabha seats.

III. A party gets recognition as a state party in four states.

- (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) III only
 - (d) All of the above
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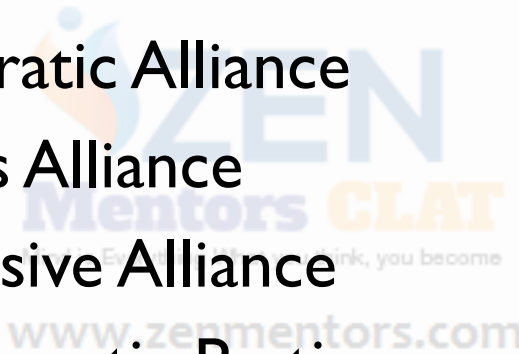
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Question 7

Which is the most appropriate choice to replace E in the passage?

- (a) United Democratic Alliance
- (b) United People's Alliance
- (c) United Progressive Alliance
- (d) Union of Democratic Parties





Question 8

Malogam recorded 100% voting in the first phase of the Lok Sabha elections. In which state is Malogam?

- (a) Arunanchal Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Assam





Answer: (a)

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Question 9

How many Anglo- Indian members can be nominated to the Lok Sabha in case of inadequate representation?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. None





Answer: (d)

Mind is Everything What you think, you become

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Question 10

How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha?

- a. 8
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12





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