

**VIDHIGYA**

**LINGUA** **EN** **PRO**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
(CLAT NEW PATTERN)



**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

# CLAT

# 1<sup>ST</sup>

## STATE RANK MP & CG AIR 14

**Aman Patidar**  
St. Paul H.S. School, Indore  
NLSIU, Bengaluru



I am thankful to my mentors at Vidhigya for filling me with confidence and capability. I will be indebted forever to them. To all the champions out there have faith and patience, keep working for your ultimate goal. As Bahul Sir says "Only Work Works".

*Aman.*

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**Jerrin Mathew**  
St. Arnold's HS. School  
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The Emerald Heights  
International School,  
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Brilliant Academy,  
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**Akshat Baldawa**  
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**Ashi Gautam**  
St. Raphael's H.S. School  
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**Vaidehi Pendam**  
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**Amit Malviya**  
MG Convent HS School  
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**2018** | **2019** | **2020**  
**55** | **73** | **69**

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**197 NLU SELECTIONS IN**  
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**Passage - 1**

The first of the Great Debates, between Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and the incumbent Vice President Richard Nixon on September 26, 1960, centered around domestic issues. The topic of the next debate, on October 7, was a clash over U.S. policy regarding two small islands off the Chinese coast, and on October 13, this controversy continued. On October 21, the final debate, the candidates focused on American/Cuban relations.

Few of the 70 million viewers could have fathomed what this first-ever televised presidential debate augured, not only for this specific series of debates, but more importantly for the preeminent role the fledgling medium would play in the future of the political arena.

A pallid Nixon arrived....(1).....the Chicago CBS studios .....(2)..... a gruelling day of campaigning. The previous August a knee infection had sidelined him. He was still twenty pounds underweight, and he perspired profusely in an ill-fitting shirt. Moreover, he declined makeup to burnish his hospital pallor. The freshly-painted studio backdrop had dried to an ashen hue that obscured his matching suit.

The Democratic contender by contrast exuded a robust glow after a month of 15 campaigning in California. He had spent his day rehearsing potential questions and relaxing. An aide later admitted that he supplemented his natural glow with a smidge of makeup. He was fit, trim, and confident.

Despite the remarkably similar agendas and arguments of the Republican and the Democrat, TV viewers unequivocally believed Kennedy to be the victor – whereas people who had followed the debates on the radio held the opposite opinion. The age of TV had arrived, and the subsequent party shuffle proved the undeniable potency of television.

1. The author is mainly concerned about

- (a) the debating styles of John Kennedy and Richard Nixon during the 1960 Great Debates
- (b) the health of Richard Nixon at the time of the 1960 Great Debates
- (c) the number of television viewers who tuned in to the 1960 Great Debates
- (d) the effect of television on the results of the 1960 Great Debates

2. It can be inferred from the passage that -

- (a) Kennedy was a better debater than Nixon
- (b) Nixon was the unequivocal winner of the 1960 debates
- (c) The Democrat beat the Republican in the 1960 election
- (d) Nixon was more prepared for the first debate than Kennedy

3. According to the passage, which of the following was true of Richard Nixon?

- (a) He had a five o'clock shadow during the first debate.
- (b) He warned of the impending Cuban crisis.
- (c) He limped onstage for the first debate.
- (d) He lost his job after the election.

4. Which of the following is closest to 'fledgling medium' in context of the passage?

- (a) Newly trained
- (b) Ignorant
- (c) Not knowledgeable
- (d) young

5. In paragraph 3, two blanks are given. Fill them with correct use of prepositions to make the sentence grammatically correct.

- (a) to, during
- (b) to, after
- (c) at, after
- (d) at, during

## Passage - 2

In the summer of 1856, Nathaniel Hawthorne visited a decaying English manor house known as Stanton Harcourt, not far from Oxford. He was struck by the vast kitchen, which occupied the bottom of a 70-foot tower. "Here, no doubt, they were accustomed to roast oxen whole, with as little fuss and ado as a modern cook would roast a fowl," he wrote in an 1863 travelogue, *Our Old Home*.

Hawthorne wrote that as he stood in that kitchen, he was seized by an uncanny feeling: "I was haunted and perplexed by an idea that somewhere or other I had seen just this strange spectacle before. The height, the blackness, the dismal void, before my eyes, seemed as familiar as the decorous neatness of my grandmother's kitchen." He was certain that he had never actually seen this room or anything like it. And yet for a moment he was caught in what he described as "that odd state of mind wherein we fitfully and teasingly remember some previous scene or incident, of which the one now passing appears to be but the echo and reduplication."

When Hawthorne wrote that passage there was no common term for such an experience. But by the end of the 19th century, after discarding "false recognition," "paramnesia," and "promnesia," scholars had settled on a French candidate: "déjà vu," or "already seen."

The fleeting melancholy and euphoria associated with déjà vu have attracted the interest of poets, novelists, and occultists of many stripes. St. Augustine, Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, and Tolstoy all wrote detailed accounts of such experiences. (We will politely leave aside a certain woozy song by Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young.)

Most academic psychologists, however, have ignored the topic since around 1890, when there was a brief flurry of interest. The phenomenon seems at once too rare and too ephemeral to capture in a laboratory. And even if it were as common as sneezing, déjà vu would still be difficult to study because it produces no measurable external behaviors. Researchers must trust their subjects' personal descriptions of what is going on inside their minds, and few people are as eloquent as Hawthorne. Psychology has generally filed déjà vu away in a drawer marked "Interesting but Insoluble."

During the past two decades, however, a few hardy souls have reopened the scientific study of déjà vu. They hope to nail down a persuasive explanation of the phenomenon, as well as shed light on some fundamental elements of memory and **cognition**. In the new book *The Déjà Vu Experience: Essays in Cognitive Psychology* (Psychology Press), Alan S. Brown, a professor of psychology at Southern Methodist University, surveys the fledgling subfield. "What we can try to do is zero in on it from a variety of different angles," he says. "It won't be something like, 'Boom! The explanation is there.' But we can get gradual clarity through some hard work."

6. The passage is primarily concerned with -

- (a) Examining a concept which is difficult to define
- (b) Detailing the factors that have contributed to the use of a term among scientists and academicians
- (c) Evaluating the pro and cons of a new concept
- (d) Summarizing an old experience

7. Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?

- (a) A concept is defined and is followed by details of the concept
- (b) A generalization is stated and is then followed by instances that support the generalization
- (c) An example of a concept is given and then followed by the explanation of the concept
- (d) A theory is proposed and then followed by examples

8. The author implies that which of the following accounts for the reasons why déjà vu was once difficult to capture in a laboratory.

- (a) The social nature of the term made it uninteresting for academicians and laboratory workers
- (b) The subjective nature of déjà vu makes it difficult to measure
- (c) The term déjà vu is embedded in Psychology and therefore cannot be studied in the laboratory
- (d) The phenomenon seems at once too rare and too ephemeral

9. Which of the following would the author of the passage most agree to –

- (a) Déjà vu was invented and first used by academic psychologists
- (b) The scientific study of déjà vu is now complete with many scientist studying
- (c) Déjà vu was embraced by poets, novelists, and occultists of many stripes before academic psychologists
- (d) Déjà vu is an exact science

10. Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage. Cognition

- (a) Ignorance
- (b) percipience
- (c) imagination
- (d) speculation

## Answers & Explanations

1. Ans. d

Sol. (A) The debating styles of John Kennedy and Richard Nixon during the 1960 Great Debates were similar, since TV viewers and radio listeners ended up with different opinions of who won the debates.

(B) Richard Nixon was not sick at the time of the 1960 Great Debates. He was thin and pale, but there is no mention that he was sick.

(C) The number of television viewers who tuned in to the 1960 Great Debates was not the author's main concern.

(D) Correct. The effect of television on the results of the 1960 Great Debates was the main concern of the author.

2. Ans. c

Sol. A) Kennedy was not a better debater than Nixon: people who followed the debates on radio thought Nixon had won the debates.

B) Nixon was not the unequivocal winner of the 1960 debates; people who watched the debates on TV thought Kennedy was the winner.

C) Correct. The Democrat beat the Republican in the 1960 election; there was a party shuffle. This is mentioned in the last line of the passage. Since Nixon, the Republican, was the incumbent, the shuffle resulted in Democrats taking office.

D) There is no mention of whether Nixon was more prepared for the first debate than Kennedy. Kennedy rehearsed the day of the debate.

3. Ans. d

Sol. (A) He had a five o'clock shadow during the first debate. While this fact is widely known, it is not mentioned in the passage.

(B) Whether Nixon warned of the impending Cuban crisis was not mentioned in the passage.

(C) Whether Nixon limped is not mentioned in the passage.

(D) Correct. Nixon lost his job after the election. Since there was a party shuffle, the incumbent lost his job. The incumbent Vice President was Richard Nixon.

4. Ans. d

Sol. Fledgling mediums are mediums that are newly trained at doing something. This makes option (d) the right choice.

5. Ans. c

The Chicago CBS studios is a place. When we talk about any point of place, we use 'at'. Hence (a) and (b) are ruled out. Out of (c) and (d), 'after' is more appropriate. This makes option (c) the right choice.

6. Ans. a

Sol. The passage is concerned with the topic 'deju vu' that is difficult to study as it produces no measurable external behaviours. Hence, Option (a) is correct.

7. Ans. c

Sol. An example of a concept is given and then followed by the explanation of the concept. Here from the passage, it can be stated that Hawthorne's example has been set in the discussion of déjà vu. Hence, Option (c) is correct.

8. Ans. d

Sol. The phenomenon seems at once too rare and too ephemeral Refer to the lines "The phenomenon seems.....external behaviours". Hence, Option (d) is the correct answer.

9. Ans. c

Sol. Déjà vu was embraced by poets, novelists, and occultists of many stripes before academic psychologists. Refer to the lines "the fleeting melancholy..... Occultists of many strips". Other options are irrelevant to the passage. Hence, Option (c) is the correct answer.

10. Ans. a

Sol. Cognition means perception. Hence it is most opposite in meaning to incomprehension. Percipience means perception, hence similar to cognition. Option (c) and (d) are incorrect. Hence, Option (a) is the correct answer.

# CLAT 2020

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