

BLOGS

Sectional Test on General Knowledge for CLAT UG [Part 13]

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*In the CLAT UG exam, the Current Affairs and General Knowledge section is a vital component, typically featuring between **28 and 32 questions**. This segment represents nearly **25% of the entire assessment** and is designed to evaluate a candidate's grasp of contemporary events with static information and their proficiency in interpreting passage-based data with speed and accuracy.*

Questions

1. Which of the following countries is not a member of the Arctic Council?

- a. Canada
- b. Norway
- c. Finland
- d. United Kingdom

2. The “Kaliningrad Oblast”, often in geopolitical news, belongs to:

- a. Germany
- b. Poland
- c. Russia
- d. Lithuania

3. Which of the following is the correct descending order of ocean depths (deepest first)?

- a. Pacific > Atlantic > Indian > Southern
- b. Pacific > Southern > Atlantic > Indian
- c. Atlantic > Pacific > Indian > Southern
- d. Southern > Pacific > Atlantic > Indian

4. The “Rule of Law Index” is published by:

- a. Transparency International
- b. World Justice Project

- c. Freedom House
- d. Amnesty International

5. Which strait connects the Sea of Okhotsk to the Pacific Ocean?

- a. Tsugaru Strait
- b. Bering Strait
- c. La Pérouse Strait
- d. Korea Strait

6. The “Challenger Deep”, the deepest point on Earth, lies in:

- a. Tonga Trench
- b. Mariana Trench
- c. Philippine Trench
- d. Java Trench

7. Which country has the largest number of land borders with other countries?

- a. Russia
- b. China
- c. Brazil
- d. India

8. The “Svalbard Treaty (1920)” is related to:

- a. Antarctic governance
- b. Arctic sovereignty
- c. Maritime trade
- d. Fisheries regulation

9. Which of the following is the largest freshwater reservoir by volume?

- a. Lake Superior
- b. Lake Victoria
- c. Lake Baikal
- d. Caspian Sea

10. The “Helmand River” dispute involves which two countries?

- a. India – Pakistan
- b. Iran – Afghanistan
- c. Turkey – Syria

d. Iraq – Kuwait

11. Which international organisation is responsible for regulating deep-sea mining beyond national jurisdiction?

- a. WTO
- b. UNDP
- c. UNESCO
- d. International Seabed Authority

12. The “Great Dividing Range” is located in:

- a. South America
- b. Africa
- c. Australia
- d. North America

13. Which country controls the Falkland Islands, disputed by Argentina?

- a. Argentina
- b. United Kingdom
- c. Chile
- d. Spain

14. The “Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824” defined colonial boundaries in:

- a. Africa
- b. Middle East
- c. Southeast Asia
- d. South America

15. Which country is the largest landlocked country in the world?

- a. Mongolia
- b. Kazakhstan
- c. Chad
- d. Bolivia

Answers

1. Correct Answer: D – The Arctic Council includes Arctic states like Canada, Norway, and Finland. The UK is only an observer, not a member.

2. Correct Answer: C – Kaliningrad Oblast is a Russian exclave located between Poland and Lithuania.
3. Correct Answer: A
4. Correct Answer: B – The World Justice Project releases the Rule of Law Index measuring governance quality
5. Correct Answer: C – The La Pérouse Strait separates Russia and Japan and links the Sea of Okhotsk to the Pacific.
6. Correct Answer: B
7. Correct Answer: B – China shares borders with 14 countries, the highest in the world.
8. Correct Answer: B – The treaty governs Svalbard (Norway) and allows equal economic access to signatories.
9. Correct Answer: C – Lake Baikal holds about 20% of the world’s unfrozen freshwater.
10. Correct Answer: B
11. Correct Answer: D
12. Correct Answer: C – The Great Dividing Range is Australia’s largest mountain range.
13. Correct Answer: B – The Falkland Islands are a British Overseas Territory, though claimed by Argentina.
14. Correct Answer: C – It divided British and Dutch influence in Southeast Asia (Indonesia-Malaysia region).
15. Correct Answer: B