

CLAT 2020 Test Series Plan

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Current Affairs Questions for CLAT Exam

Current Affairs Quiz 38

Directions: Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given beside.

By blowing up a joint liaison office on the border with South Korea and threatening to deploy troops along the demilitarised zone, North Korea is back to what it is best at — aggressive posturing with the threat of war. Troubles began in the peninsula early this year after a deadline the North dictated to the U.S. to achieve progress in the denuclearisation talks expired on December 31. North Korea has conducted missile tests this year, sending warning signals to Seoul and Washington. The latest crisis was triggered by anti-North defector groups that sent out propaganda leaflets via balloons across the border. Angered by the South's refusal to crack down on them, Pyongyang has severed hotlines, demolished the liaison office, and is planning to deploy troops along the border. Tensions now risk rolling back whatever little was achieved through engagement over the past two years. South Korea's Unification Minister Kim Yeon-chul resigned and Seoul has also moved to charge the defector groups. But these moves are unlikely to ease tensions as the real problem is the stall in the talks. Two years after U.S. President Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong-un met in [1] to discuss denuclearisation, little has been achieved in that direction. It is likely that the North is now trying to get back Mr. Trump's attention.

There were no high hopes of a quick solution to the U.S.-North Korean rivalry — it goes back to the [2] Korean war — when Mr. Trump and Mr. Kim met. Still, the summit was an opportunity to open a new direction in relations. Mr. Kim had in principle agreed to denuclearisation in return for the lifting of American sanctions. But talks stalled as the U.S. insisted on “complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization” by North Korea in return for any concession. The North Koreans were wary, particularly because of the U.S.'s history of going after dictators such as Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Muammar Gaddafi of Libya or its breaching of the Iran nuclear deal. Mr. Kim's regime offered a staged approach. It put a freeze on nuclear tests and offered to shut its Yongbyon nuclear complex. The U.S. and South Korea could have responded to these measures and kept the talks on track. On less contentious issues, such as declaring a formal end to the Korean war — both Koreas are still technically at war — an agreement could have been achieved as a confidence-building measure. But that road was not taken. Worse, the U.S. and South Korea went ahead with their joint military exercise. Mr. Trump is now grappling with many problems at home — from the coronavirus outbreak and a sagging economy, to anti-racism protests. Still, if he does not want his two summits with Mr. Kim to be mere footnotes of history, he should take measures to revive talks with North Korea and push the peninsula back to normalcy.



1. When was Iran nuclear deal signed between P5+1 and the EU?

- A. 2014 B. 2016 C. 2015 D. 2010

2. Two years back, where [1] did U.S. President Trump and North Korean leader Kim Jong-un meet Singapore to discuss denuclearisation?

- A. Switzerland B. Singapore C. Hong Kong D. Washington

3. The Korean War dates back to [2] when North Korea invaded South Korea?

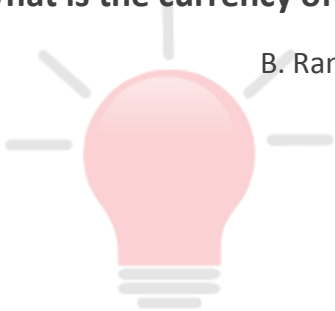
- A. 1950-53 B. 1951-53 C. 1949-52 D. 1950-52

4. When did India officially declared the policy of no first use of nuclear weapons?

- A. 2002 B. 2001 C. 2003 D. 2005

5. What is the currency of South Korea?

- A. Pound B. Rand C. Franc D. Won



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	A	C	D

Explanations :

1. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) known commonly as the Iran nuclear deal or Iran deal, is an agreement on the Iranian nuclear program reached in Vienna on July 14, 2015, between Iran and the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States—plus Germany) together with the European Union.

Hence, option C is correct.

2. The 2018 North Korea–United States Singapore Summit, commonly known as the Singapore Summit, was a summit meeting between North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-un and U.S. President Donald Trump, held at the Capella Hotel, Sentosa, Singapore, on June 12, 2018. It was the first-ever meeting between leaders of North Korea and the United States. They signed a joint statement, agreeing to security guarantees for North Korea, new peaceful relations, the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, recovery of soldiers' remains, and follow-up negotiations between high-level officials. Both leaders also met separately with Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong.

Hence, option B is correct.

3. The Korean War (1950-1953) began when the North Korean Communist army crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded non-Communist South Korea. ... Afraid that the US was interested in taking North Korea as a base for operations against Manchuria, the People's Republic of China secretly sent an army across the Yalu River.

Hence, option A is correct.

4. After the successful completion of the nuclear tests in 1998, India adopted a “no first use” policy. The government had asserted then the arsenal would only be used as a nuclear deterrent. The government after the tests retaliated India’s stance that it would want a world to be “free of nuclear weapons”, but reserved the right to retaliate if attacked by another country. The stance has more or less remained the same over the years. In January 2003, the government released its first official nuclear doctrine. Among the major points in the doctrine was a no first use posture. However, the doctrine made it clear that India’s nuclear retaliation to a first strike will be massive and designed to inflict maximum damage. The doctrine also stated that the government may consider using nuclear weapons to retaliate against attacks using chemical and biological weapons (CBW).

Hence, option C is correct.

5. The South Korean won or Korean Republic won is the official currency of South Korea.

Hence, option D is correct.

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