

Critical & Creative Thinking Skills

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I. Sentence Completion

Sentence completion questions are of different patterns. These are asked in various competitive exams like GRE, CAT, UPSC, Banking Recruitment services, recruitment exams for private companies etc. in different levels of difficulty. These exercises test the comprehending ability and grammatical skill of the examinees in addition to their logical thinking skills. Some significant patterns are discussed below.

Strategies for Sentence Completion - Vocabulary based

- **Finding the Clue** – The correct answer will always have the proof in the sentence/passage. The clue is like an arrow that points to one answer choice only. If you struck between two, the clue will break the tie.
- In some cases, you might not be able to come up with a word, but you might know whether the word you are looking for is positive or negative.
- Triggers tell you whether the word for the blank should match the clue or be the opposite of the clue.

Some important Trigger words

CHANGE DIRECTION		SAME DIRECTION
but	while	thus
although	however	similarly
unless	unfortunately	and
rather	in contrast	therefore
yet	despite	; (semi colon) and : (colon)
previously		

- **Process of Elimination** - If you can recognize a bad answer and eliminate it, you will greatly increase your odds of choosing the right answer if you must guess on a question.
- **Intelligent guessing**-Guessing after eliminating at least one answer choice is a good way to get the best verbal score.
- **The Importance of Vocabulary**- As you read books and newspapers, watch movies or television, or talk to your smarter friends, keep track of any and all new vocabulary words you read or hear, write them down, look them up, and remember them.

Three Kinds of Words – As you encounter difficult words throughout the exercise put them in one of these categories:

- **Words you know** – These are words you can define accurately.
- **Words you sort of know** - Every time you encounter a word you sort of know, be sure to look it up in the dictionary and make it a word you know
- **Words you have never seen** – You can expect to see some words in the following exercises you have never seen before. After you encounter a word like this, look it up!

Strategies for Sentence Completion - Grammar based

The areas of focus in grammar are

- Preposition
- Tenses
- Conjunctions

- Degree of comparison
- If Conditionals
- Standard structures
- Phrasal Verbs

Sentence Completion questions are of different patterns. Some significant patterns are discussed below.

i. Type 1 - Grammar & Vocabulary integrated

In the questions below, a combination of words in first and second blank are given. Choose the right option

- _____ the usual careless dismissal, Rohit found that he was extended a(n) _____ welcome.

a. Instead of	d. warm
b. Similar to	e. offhand
c. Unlike	f. earnest

<input type="checkbox"/> A. a,e	<input type="checkbox"/> B. b,d	<input type="checkbox"/> C. c,e	<input type="checkbox"/> D. a,f
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------
- I would have _____ be a part of the _____ party.

a. Hated to	d. drab
b. loved to	e. dreary
c. been excited in	f. sprightly

<input type="checkbox"/> A. a,f	<input type="checkbox"/> B. b,d	<input type="checkbox"/> C. a,e	<input type="checkbox"/> D. c,f
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------
- _____ for negligence and carelessness in his academic work, Alexander was always very _____ when working on his personal projects.

a. Despite his reputation	d. punctual
b. On account of his penchant	e. punctual
c. Though he was famous	f. hapless

<input type="checkbox"/> A. a,f	<input type="checkbox"/> B. c,e	<input type="checkbox"/> C. b,e	<input type="checkbox"/> D. c,f
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------
- In a large group of people, Kavitha _____ reticent and aloof, although among her friends and family she was quite _____.

a. often seemed	d. outgoing
b. was seldom	e. taciturn
c. showed signs of being	f. vigorous

<input type="checkbox"/> A. a,f	<input type="checkbox"/> B. b,d	<input type="checkbox"/> C. c,d	<input type="checkbox"/> D. a,e
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------
- Just as television surpassed radio as the major source of entertainment for the nation, it _____ that the Internet will eventually _____ television.

a. seems likely	d. reciprocate
b. seems doubtful	e. supplant
c. is impossible	f. eliminate

<input type="checkbox"/> A. a,f	<input type="checkbox"/> B. c,d	<input type="checkbox"/> C. b,d	<input type="checkbox"/> D. c,f
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

Practice Exercise

1. She was the most charitable person _____; in fact, her _____ nature knew no limits.
- a. he had ever met d. thrifty
b. he is capable of meeting e. recluse
c. ever existing f. magnanimous
- A. b,d B. c,d C. a,d D. a,f
2. The detectives believed that the fingerprint on the glass was an incriminating evidence; it _____ placed the defendant at the scene of the _____.
- a. possibly d. meeting
b. definitely e. movie
c. probably f. crime
- A. a,e B. b,f C. c,d D. a,d
3. Having suffered numerous injuries over the course of her career, the gymnast _____ resilience by overcoming _____ and winning the gold medal.
- a. exhibited her d. agility
b. demonstrated her e. nimbleness
c. made a show of her f. adversity
- A. a,e B. a,d C. b,f D. c,d
4. Ravens _____ behave _____ , actively helping one another to find food.
- a. rarely d. aggressively
b. appear to e. cooperatively
c. always f. defensively
- A. a,e B. b,d C. c,e D. b,f
5. Her disheveled clothing and unkempt hair _____; Arthi's appearance is normally very _____ and chic.
- a. gladdened me d. Polished
b. shocked us all e. Elegant
c. surprised us f. frazzled
- A. a,e B. b,f C. c,d D. c,f

ii. Type 2 – Usage of appropriate words

In each of the following questions three statements are given with a missing word in each. You have to fill the blank of first two statements with the first word of the option and the blank of the third statement with the second word of the option provided.

- 1.
- i. The little boy forgot to deliver a newspaper to one of the houses on his _____, so he had to go back after supper.
 - ii. The gas company was able to _____ the pipeline under our flower garden without having to dig up our yard at all.
 - iii. A quick punch to the throat will _____ most attackers.
- A. way, depress
B. route, debilitate
C. lay, defeat
D. trail, submit

- 2.
- For a fee, most celebrities will _____ a product by pretending to like it.
 - The purpose of the brochure is to _____ the beauty of the small island nation.
 - The _____ of Sherlock Holmes is one of the most recognizable figures in English literature.
- A. glorify, book
B. recognize, temper
C. exalt, character
D. demeanor, stroke
- 3.
- The promoters _____ the right to cancel the outdoor concert in the event of rain.
 - Australia is the site of the world's largest underground water _____.
 - The boss _____ him to send the report out as soon as it was completed.
- A. reserve, instructed
B. holds, allowed
C. stores, advised
D. assigned, informed
- 4.
- The local newspaper now runs a regular _____ on environmental issues.
 - The swimming pool is an attractive _____ of the apartment complex.
 - Studies show that listening to music, especially rock music, is the preferred _____ activity of North Indian adolescents.
- A. article, respite
B. feature, leisure
C. location, idle
D. column, liberty
- 5.
- A Danish proverb tells us that it is better to be a free bird than a _____ king.
 - The steel company opened a _____ power plant to fulfill its power needs.
 - The Prime Minister claimed the scandal was a minor affair and certainly didn't _____ an investigative commission.
- A. caged, attract
B. temporary, attend
C. captive, merit
D. directed, allow

Practice Exercise

- 1.
- The planet earth takes just over 365 days to complete its _____ around the sun.
 - The runner has been doing very well in the national track and field _____ and is expected to place in the top ten in next year's Olympics.
 - Computers are able to process _____ amounts of data in mere seconds.
- A. revolution, large
B. circuit, massive
C. event, vast
D. rotation, great
- 2.
- The family physician said he was afraid that surgery could _____ a heart attack.
 - The government has introduced a lower minimum wage for those starting their first jobs in an effort to _____ companies to hire more young people.
 - The press was given a/an _____ of the highlights of the speech ahead of time.

- A. induce, outline
- B. attract, prospect
- C. draw, deadline
- D. cover-up, digest

3.

- i. She likes to mix different _____, such as paint, plastic and sound in her art works.
 - ii. Children's interpretation of _____ content is molded by the opinions of parents, teachers, and friends.
 - iii. Microsoft has become the _____ of the computer companies of the future.
- A. material, path
 - B. information, sample
 - C. layouts, representation
 - D. media, paradigm

4.

- i. Some people seem to have this _____ in their heads that there is some shortcut you can take to learn a language quickly, and it simply isn't true.
 - ii. She had a _____ to ring her friend at work.
 - iii. His failure was _____, given his poor study habits.
- A. approach, refrained
 - B. concept, unforeseen
 - C. notion, predictable
 - D. preference, certain

5.

- i. People were chosen at _____ from the group to take part in the experiment.
 - ii. Several people put their names forward to work on the committee, so we chose 3 names purely at _____.
 - iii. The students staged a _____ march in front of the Legislature in anger at rising tuition fees.
- A. arbitrary, knock
 - B. definite, praise
 - C. desultory, peace
 - D. random, protest

iii. Text Completion – GRE Pattern (Vocabulary based) – 1/2/3 blanks

1. With his sub-four-minute mile Bannister broke a psychological barrier, and inspired thousands of others to attempt to overcome seemingly ____ hurdles.
 - A. insurmountable
 - B. inane
 - C. trivial
 - D. traumatic
 - E. ineffable
2. Ricks has written extensively not only on the poetry of such (i)____ figures in English poetry as Milton and Housman, but also on the less obviously (ii)____ lyrics of Bob Dylan.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	obscurantist	D.	canonical
B.	arcane	E.	popular
C.	established	F.	judicious

3. People who seek advice from (i)___ often find that what they are told can seem true, because these seekers of information attribute significance to some predictions and ignore others. The mind seeks to make sense of predictions that, in themselves, have no (ii)___ value, and thus it becomes difficult to prove that the forecasts are (iii)___.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	experts	D.	special	G.	genuine
B.	philosophers	E.	general	H.	specious
C.	clairvoyants	F.	legal	I.	accurate

4. Stress-induced amnesia is a rare and (i)___ phenomenon; it strikes the patient apparently without warning and the memory loss can be as (i)___ as that induced by (iii)___ trauma.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	devastating	D.	generic	G.	generic
B.	venial	E.	limited	H.	limited
C.	pervasive	F.	complete	I.	complete

5. The publishers, unwilling to (i)___ the entire risk, insisted that the author pay half the cost of the initial print run of his (ii)___ new book.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	hedge	D.	unexceptionable
B.	shoulder	E.	controversial
C.	mitigate	F.	jaundiced

6. Science advances (i)___ as (ii)___ change abruptly and we are forced to stop and reorient ourselves to view old information in new ways.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	exponentially	D.	paradigms
B.	inexorably	E.	axioms
C.	jerkily	F.	continuities

7. The game of chess is an example of a ___ information system: the pieces sit inertly on the board until the players move them according to known rules.

- A. interactive
- B. passive
- C. cybernetic
- D. disruptive
- E. logistic

8. A highly intelligent person often thinks (i)___; a few snippets of information can trigger a (ii)___ conclusion that might not stand up to closer, and (iii)___, scrutiny.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	too deeply	D.	firm	G.	slower
B.	too warily	E.	labored	H.	precipitous
C.	too quickly	F.	hasty	I.	overt

9. Major philosophical (i)___ about morality, identity and rationality, for example, can often be (ii)___ by thought experiments: short and simple expositions that pose an abstract and complex problem in a concrete manner with all the (iii)___ factors removed.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	certitudes	D.	mimicked	G.	extraneous
B.	dilemmas	E.	illuminated	H.	inherent
C.	dogmas	F.	evoked	I.	pivotal

10. All good comic writers use humor to ____, not to side-step the problems of human behavior.

- A. amuse
- B. avert
- C. juxtapose
- D. confront
- E. solve

Practice Exercise

1. When staying in a hotel, Bernard would arrange for his valet to bring him his newspaper in the dining room so that everyone would realize that he had a manservant; this (i)___ embarrassed his nephew who, though equally rich, preferred a more (ii)___ life-style.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	ostentation	D.	opulent
B.	arrogance	E.	libertine
C.	dissimulation	F.	understated

2. Although he was finally (i)___, the years of (ii)___ tore apart his social circle, ruined his health and (iii)___ his mind.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	incriminated	D.	dedication	G.	sharpened
B.	vindicated	E.	self-doubt	H.	deranged
C.	acclaimed	F.	suspicion	I.	mellowed

3. As Gerard (i)___ the (ii)___ that greeted his work, he became increasingly smug.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	repudiated	D.	accolades
B.	humbly accepted	E.	opprobrium
C.	basked in	F.	lack of interest

4. It is a common complaint that people today have a short attention span. But is it that people are (i)___ if the television camera (ii)___ a view, or is it that the (iii)___ from one angle to another has trained the viewer to expect variety?

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	satisfied	D.	lingers over	G.	constant shift
B.	fascinated	E.	cuts short	H.	delay in moving
C.	impatient	F.	rapidly changes	I.	inability to move

5. The (i)___ and virtuosity required of a jazz player make jazz seem to lack (ii)___; this apparently amorphous flow can make it hard for people with traditional expectations of musical stability to acquire a taste for this genre.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	controlled playing	D.	inherent structure

B.	inventiveness	E.	underlying rhythm
C.	emotional distance	F.	controlled emotions

6. An artist's preliminary sketches are often a ____ of a subject; on the basis of these sketches the artist makes a decision on his or her approach to the final painting.
- A. reconnaissance
B. caricature
C. vignette
D. pastiche
E. cameo

7. Taking antibiotics for a viral infection may, it is true, be ____ ; however, in certain cases a course of these drugs can actually ward off opportunistic bacterial infections.
- A. justified
B. enough
C. recommended
D. ineffective
E. curative

8. Rock music has often been credited with (or decried for) containing (i)____ messages, purportedly to influence the minds of (ii)____ listeners.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)	
A.	criminal	D.	preordained
B.	overt	E.	unsuspecting
C.	subliminal	F.	covert

9. It cannot be denied that without creative reasoning it would not have been possible to (i)____ of classical physics. Yet classical physics has no contribution to make to the understanding of (ii)____. This kind of (iii)____ is surprisingly common in logic as well as in life.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	dispute the value	D.	creative reasoning	G.	circular reasoning
B.	lay the foundations	E.	other sciences	H.	inflexibility
C.	understand the basics	F.	the arts	I.	symmetry

10. During a decade of (i)____, social scientists sought to (ii)____ the idea of the family as a healthy and stabilizing force, and replace it with the view that the family was (iii)____.

Blank (i)		Blank (ii)		Blank (iii)	
A.	moderation	D.	promote	G.	moribund
B.	conservatism	E.	debunk	H.	progressive
C.	iconoclasm	F.	iconize	I.	paramount

iv. Type IV - Sentence Completion with a Phrase

Directions (1-15): In each of the questions given below an incomplete sentence which must be filled/ completed with one of the sentences/phrases given below i.e. one of the sentences/phrases can be fit into the given blanks. Choose the correct option and complete the given sentences.

1. I cannot comment right now on how _____.
- A. these funds are to be deploy.
B. these funds would be deployed.
C. these funds will be deploying.

- D. these funds being deployed.
E. None of these.
2. The political steps taken in Kashmir indicate a willingness to take courageous decisions _____.
- A. that would providing equal opportunity for all.
B. which provides equality of opportunity among all.
C. that provided equality of opportunity for all.
D. which provide equality of opportunity for all.
E. None of these.
3. The problem with socialism is that you eventually _____.
- A. run out of other people's money.
B. running on the other people's money.
C. running together with the other people's money.
D. run out in the other people's money.
E. None of these.
4. The government must urgently _____ improving the quality of expenditure.
- A. shifted focus by increasing tax rates for
B. shifts focus towards the increasing tax rates to
C. shifting focus on increasing tax rates into
D. shift focus from increasing tax rates to
E. None of these.
5. The exemplary work done on DBT and the technology stack now allows for each rupee of _____.
- A. government spends which have to be carefully scrutinized.
B. government spending to be carefully scrutinized.
C. government spendable to be carefully scrutinized.
D. government spending to be careful scrutinized.
E. None of these.
6. The government needs _____ which do not scare the guilty, but certainly terrorize the innocent.
- A. to dismantle the stifle array of outdated law.
B. to dismantling the stifling array for outdated laws.
C. for dismantle the stifling array for outdated laws.
D. to dismantle the stifling array of outdated laws
E. None of these.
7. It was thus clear that once J&K's Constitution came into force, together with Article 370, _____.
- A. it would form a cohesive means of governing the State.
B. it forms a cohesive means of governing the state.
C. it will have to form a cohesive means of governing the states.
D. it have form to cohesiveness on governing the states.
E. None of these.
8. _____ it is proposed to establish an organization to provide credit enhancement for infrastructure and housing projects,
- A. In order for improvement access with long-term finance,

- B. In ordering improvement access to long-term finance,
 - C. In order to improve access to long-term finance,
 - D. In order in improving access against long-term finances,
 - E. None of these.
9. Development banks are different from commercial banks which mobilize short- to medium-term deposits and lend _____.
- A. for similar maturities to avoid a maturity mismatch
 - B. to similarly maturities to avoid a maturity mismatch
 - C. for similar maturity to not avoid a maturity mismatch.
 - D. for similar maturities being avoidable against a maturity mismatch.
 - E. None of these.
10. Industrialization of continental Europe and Asia was, however, financed under the aegis of German-type universal banks and state-sponsored_____.
- A. development banks will underwrite a risk on long-terms credit.
 - B. development banks underwrote the risks on long- terms credit.
 - C. development banks underwriting the risks of long-term credit.
 - D. development banks had been to underwrite the risks of long-term credit
 - E. None of these.

Practice Exercise

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below an incomplete sentence which must be filled/ completed with one of the sentences/phrases given below i.e. one of the sentences/phrases can be fit into the given blanks. Choose the correct option and complete the given sentences.

1. After 1991, following the Narasimham Committee reports on financial sector reforms, development finance institutions _____.
- A. was disbanded and got converted to commercial banks.
 - B. were disbanded and have been converted from commercial banking.
 - C. has been disbanded and get converted in commercial banks.
 - D. were disbanded and got converted to commercial banks.
 - E. None of these.
2. Modi should use his massive mandate to make bold structural moves _____.
- A. who lowers the role of government
 - B. which has to lowering the role of government.
 - C. which lower the role of government.
 - D. which has lowed the role of government.
 - E. None of these.
3. If there's one riddle that the _____ it has been the issue of monetary transmission.
- A. RBI has been trying to solve for decades
 - B. RBI has to try for solving in decades
 - C. RBI had tried in for solving within decades
 - D. RBI was trying to solve since decades
 - E. None of these.
4. You need a comprehensive vision _____, particularly when there is no formula for one.
- A. able for formulating a game plan

- B. to be able to formulate a game plan
- C. able for formulated a game plan
- D. for abling to formulate a game plan
- E. None of these.

5. _____, Modi too has not stepped-up regulations and enforcement to justify good governance.

- A. Despite for the Trump did
- B. So as the Trump has done
- C. Similar to what Trump is doing
- D. What might the Trump have being doing
- E. None of these.

v. Type V - Sentence Completion with a Phrase

In each question a sentence is given followed by a blank. You are provided with three fragments I, II and III. You have to identify which statement/statements can carry forward the given sentence in the most logical way so as to make the sentence coherent and contextually correct.

1. Although annual inflation rate has hovered on the lower side of 6%, _____.

- i. it has steadily been trending upwards since 2015.
- ii. the Central Bank considers those readings to be consistent with its goal of 5-7%.
- iii. growth forecast has been reduced to 6% from 6.3%.

- A. Only I
- B. Only III
- C. Only I and II
- D. Only II and III
- E. All of the above

2. _____, yet there is no specific framework to deal with the problem.

- i. India is home to the largest number of refugees in South Asia.
- ii. In general, there is a dearth of organization in the nonprofit sector especially when it comes to provision of social services,
- iii. The education system is to blame for imparting theoretical knowledge with no emphasis on application of theory.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II and III
- C. Only I and III
- D. Only III
- E. All of the above

3. No matter how much we _____.

- i. mitigate, there prevails some information asymmetry which makes some amount of climate change unavoidable.
- ii. understand him, we will fully grasp the myriad ways in which he has made the sport better.
- iii. care for her, it will not be in vain.

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. Only I and II
- E. None of the above

4. _____ the monsoon never recovered from the stuttered start which saw progress stall for over 10 days off the western coast.
- i. Although rainfall over the entire country falls under the normal category,
 - ii. Just as the distribution of rain has been in sync with IMD scientists' forecast,
 - iii. There is an increasing trend in monsoon rainfall and decrease in post-monsoon rainfall incidentally due to the fact that
- A. Only II
 - B. Only I
 - C. Only I and II
 - D. Only I and III
 - E. All of the above

Practice Worksheet

Directions: In each question a sentence is given followed by a blank. You are provided with three fragments I, II and III. You have to identify which statement/statements can carry forward the given sentence in the most logical way so as to make the sentence coherent and contextually correct.

1. _____ shifting further attention to security, rather than the economy.
- i. Cyber security has become an increasingly large problem for major financial institutions, prompting major investments and has led to shifting further attention to security, rather than the economy.
 - ii. One indication that the nation is worried about its relationship with USA is the increasing militarization which has led to shifting attention to security, rather than economy.
 - iii. Recent racial tensions and conflict in Rakhine as well as international pressure on human rights are shifting further attention to security, rather than the economy.
- F. Only I
 - G. Only III
 - H. Only I and II
 - I. D. Only II and III
 - J. All of the above
2. However, this stimulation of the economy precipitates inflation and as inflation increases, _____.
- i. the economy goes into reverse and eventually there is a reduction in the money supply along with an increase in the interest rates.
 - ii. the number of donuts you can buy with the same amount of money will increase too.
 - iii. the demand for gold increases as it has a direct relationship with inflation and it acts as an inflation hedge for investors.
- A. Only II
 - B. Only I and III
 - C. Only I and II
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
3. On one hand, the government is providing _____.
- i. power to industrialists of Vidarbha and Marathwada at concessional rates but on the other, the State Discom MSEDCL is providing free electricity to them.
 - ii. cheap food to people and on the other, it is increasing fuel prices.
 - iii. water and power supply in some colonies but on the other side, government has lifted the ban on their development.

- A. Only II
 - B. Only III
 - C. Only I and III
 - D. Only II and III
 - E. None of the above
4. From its establishment many decades back, _____.
- i. the value of the Canada-U.S. surface trade has increased by 76% in the present day, while that of the U.S.-Mexico surface trade has increased by 372%.
 - ii. Magnet has invested till date, over €120m in developing its own advanced telecoms network.
 - iii. much of Germany's political class has worried that the 92 MPs entering the Bundestag could throw a spanner in the works of German democracy.
- F. Only III
 - G. Only I and III
 - H. Only I and II
 - I. Only I and II
 - J. All of the above
5. _____ and we want to keep it that way as much as possible.
- i. Over 17 million Brits come to Spain every year and many of them live here or retire here.
 - ii. It would have made me much more adventurous and experimenting by then even though.
 - iii. How much longer do we continue to complain about the lack of a headphone jack before we realize it's a lost cause and an irreversible trend.
- A. Only I
 - B. Only III
 - C. Only I and II
 - D. Only I and III
 - E. Only II and III

II. Para Completion

Direction (1-10): The Last Sentence has been deleted from the paragraphs given below. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way. (RRB-Banking Exam)

1. The Indian education system needs to move away from the current system of rote learning, sans regard for analytic and critical thinking. It also needs a cultural shift, moving away from a world view that sees questioning as subversion of order to one that encourages questioning of norms. Imagination and innovation might not easily be taught but can be inculcated by emphasis on questioning, creativity and analytical thinking. _____

 - F. The Indian mind has shown its dexterity in the way it adapts.
 - G. This will require changes in pedagogy, and the manner in which teachers function in a classroom.
 - H. imagination and innovation have become ever more important.
 - I. Key to unleashing the power of imagination is the education system.
 - J. India needs to move beyond this if it is to emerge as a leader and create value.

2. India and Japan are joining hands to develop the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor, a series of infrastructure projects that would enhance trade and well-being in Africa and Asia. Not so coincidentally, it would stand alongside China's ambitious One Belt-One Road project. The Indo-Japanese venture's aim is to create local ownership of the projects undertaken, not just in a financial sense, _____.

- A. but also, in terms of local involvement in design, management and execution.
 - B. Success would facilitate Indo-Chinese cooperation as well.
 - C. The result would stand as an alternative to aggressive Chinese projects.
 - D. But it would not be individual projects that catch the Chinese eye.
 - E. it in third countries minus overbearing external benefactors, and projection of a decent counterweight to China's rising power in the region.
3. We welcome the opening up of domestic coal for commercial mining. This is one piece of reform that is entirely to this government's credit. One can crib that it comes late in the day after fossil fuels have fallen firmly into disfavor. But, with some of the world's largest reserves of coal, India needed to remove the self-inflicted constraint of an inefficient state monopoly to avoid coal imports. Unions are hostile to the move but should be made to see reason. _____
- A. Instead of captive mining of coal characterized by rigidities and diseconomies.
 - B. Hence the pressing need to put in place norms for safe and efficient mining, evacuation and beneficiation of coal.
 - C. But the mines allocated were all very much for captive use, and several of them are yet to be worked.
 - D. It is necessary to draw up modern safety codes and a credible scheme for its enforcement, to get the unions on board.
 - E. Ten coal blocks across four states have been identified for commercial mining, although no timeline has been set for their auction.
4. A recent report by the World Bank's Luis Andrés and four coauthors shows India's growth does not create enough jobs for women. There are multiple reasons. The good one is that more women stay on in school/college. But unemployment is growing across all levels of education. Caste does not explain it: both Dalit and upper-caste women are increasingly jobless. Nor does marriage: both married and unmarried women have dropped out from the labor market. A part of the explanation would be the prejudice against manual work _____
- A. But the biggest culprit is the sharp decline in overall employment growth from 2% annually through 2001-11 to about 1% since.
 - B. as incomes rise, women of the family stop working outside the home.
 - C. Creating more and better-paying jobs is the solution.
 - D. These informal jobs are invisible to data collectors, on par with domestic work and care-giving for the young and the old.
 - E. With so few jobs, men grab the few available opportunities, closing the door further on women.
5. In India, about 16% of the population belong to the scheduled castes (SCs), for long condemned to perform the lowest-earning jobs, generation after generation. Tribal people comprise 7% of the population, not just outside mainstream development but often bearing the brunt of such development, by having to give up their land to make way for dams, mines, plantations and new urbanization, and, more often than not, neither compensated nor rehabilitated adequately. It would be surprising only if this structural inequality did not show up in _____
- A. had reported, in their December 2016 article in the Economic and Political Weekly, that asset inequality has worsened significantly over 1992-2012, accelerating since 2002.
 - B. who earns incomes and builds up assets, as growth picks up. Yet, the reality offers grounds for optimism.
 - C. The point is not to retard growth to curb inequality but to invest in infrastructure.
 - D. More needs to be done, both to accelerate growth and broaden participation.
 - E. The question is, what should be done about it.

Practice Exercise

6. A serious malady afflicts the Indian pharmaceutical sector. Export growth is virtually flat at \$16.8 billion and, in fact, has declined a wee bit last fiscal. For the high-growth potential pharma

industry, which earns 50 per cent of its revenue from exports, the deceleration points to a severe problem at hand. Paucity of blockbuster drugs going off patent and blockage in distribution channels might explain, in part, at least, the drop in exports. _____

- A. The heavy reliance on Chinese bulk drugs does compromise quality, and which is compounded by lax domestic regulatory standards for drug makers.
 - B. But the primary reason is domestic, as pointed out by the recent V M Katoch committee.
 - C. Active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) — are sourced from China, along with such advanced intermediates like antibiotics
 - D. The excessive dependence on bulk drug imports clearly makes no sense.
 - E. India can be the pharmacy of the world, but merely specializing in formulations and importing API and intermediates is plain unhealthy.
7. The UK has already taken the lead in adopting a unique identifier for persons and legal entities and structures that include companies, charities and trusts. The registry of the real owners is in the public domain, as investors are interested in knowing who they are dealing with. India, on the same lines, should also institute a unique identifier for every corporate entity and mandate each entity to disclose its beneficial owner. _____
- A. Preliminary action should be followed up by a speedy and time-bound investigation to separate wrongdoers from the rest.
 - B. The government is right to investigate shell companies that anonymize transactions or have no apparent operational business.
 - C. The need is to mandate companies to declare their beneficial owners.
 - D. However, many shell companies are also created and operated for legitimate purposes, and such companies must not be penalized.
 - E. It will enable the government to track down the ultimate beneficial owner along with the web of holding and cross-holding companies.
8. As the biggest beneficiaries of globalization, the five nations, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, which constitute BRICS have come out strongly in favour of an open and inclusive world economy. They champion inclusive globalization and a rules-based, transparent and multilateral trading system, even as the US wants bilateral agreements that put America First and Europe focuses on internal turmoil. _____ -
- A. Russia's sensibilities find reflection in the approach on Syria and Yemen.
 - B. The group has renewed its call for reforms in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and United Nations to reflect changing global realities.
 - C. the BRICS has succeeded in presenting a common platform and starting point for action, one that is broadly in keeping with the G20.
 - D. Similarly, the declaration does not mention Pakistan and its support for terror networks.
 - E. That is helpful in an era where protectionism and unilateralism are emerging as dominant forces.
9. Climate change has become an added urban challenge. Climate vulnerability assessments should be mandatory for any urban development. This would require changes in the planning and development acts in the states: ad-hocism is just not affordable any more. Data collection and sharing it on a common platform for assorted urban agencies to access and analyses should be the first step. The urban planning process must take into account land use patterns, allowing for the protection of wetlands. Accountability, flexibility and participation by stakeholders are key to making cities resilient. _____
- A. Cities have long been responsible for creating wealth and engendering progress.
 - B. Therefore, it is essential to empower urban local bodies and make them responsible for city planning and development.
 - C. There has been acceleration in the periodicity and intensity of extreme weather events over the last decade.

- D. This is not to take attention away from the criminal negligence of routine maintenance
- E. Making cities climate-resilient will not only reduce threats for urban populations and assets but will have the added benefit of helping businesses thrive.
10. The Niti Aayog-IDFC Institute enterprise survey is far more extensive than, say, the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business rankings. The Niti study has surveyed over 3,000 manufacturing firms all over the country, while the World Bank survey is focused mainly on Delhi and Mumbai, and involves surveying expert opinion to form global rankings. The Bank ranks India at a lowly 130 in the global pecking order on ease of doing business. But the Niti study does show wide variation across states. _____
- A. The study finds that in labour-intensive sectors like textile, apparel and footwear, more flexible labour laws can aid in scaling up to meet order demand.
- B. So, while the average time required to set up a business in India is 118 days, it can range from 20 to 240 days. Or take construction permits.
- C. Clearly, the ease of doing business can be much improved.
- D. And if proactive business regulation in laggard states can improve the overall business climate.
- E. The Bank's 2017 survey, however, says a construction permit requires an average of 190 days, and ranked India at 185 out of 187 countries on this parameter.

III. Reading Comprehension

TIP #1: ANSWER QUESTIONS AS YOU READ.

With roughly 48 seconds to answer each question, you certainly don't have time to read with much depth. Begin skimming through the passage to understand the main idea and to identify the style. When you encounter an underlined segment, determine the issue—if there is one—and select the best answer choice.

TIP #2: SAVE LONGER QUESTIONS FOR THE END.

In addition to the underlined segments scattered throughout the passage, you will also see actual question stems that may ask you about sentence or paragraph placement. Alternatively, they could ask you to determine whether the passage accomplishes the author's intended purpose and why or why not. Since these questions are based on the passage as a whole, they are better answered after you've read through the whole passage.

TIP #3: MAKE SURE YOUR ANSWER IS BOTH CONCISE AND RELEVANT.

When more than one choice seems to work well grammatically in the passage, you should gravitate towards shorter choices to eliminate wordiness. Furthermore, if an answer choice seems to go off-topic, eliminate it immediately. The correct answer will always be relevant to the material surrounding it.

TIP #4: KNOW YOUR PUNCTUATION.

Roughly two questions per passage on the Writing & Language section will specifically test you on punctuation, and you'll be able to use your punctuating skills to answer many others.

Here's a summary of some important punctuation rules:

Commas (,) are used for many different reasons, but the SAT tests them in four main ways:

- separate three or more items in a list (apples, bananas, and oranges)
- separate two or more independent clauses with a FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) conjunction (My mom was going to pick me up from school, but my dad came instead.)
- set off introductory information from the rest of the sentence (In 2008, the Phillies won the World Series.)

- set off non-essential descriptive information within or at the end of a sentence (I ran across the floor, which was painted with school colors, to meet Steve. OR I ran across the floor to meet Steve, who greeted me with a high five.)

Semicolons (;) are used to join two independent clauses without the use of a FANBOYS conjunction. The sentences on both sides of a semicolon must be complete and able to stand alone. (I entered the competition early; however, I decided to withdraw a week later.)

Colons (:) are used to introduce and/or emphasize short phrases, quotations, explanations, examples, or lists. The portion of the sentence before the colon must be an independent clause. (The greatest obstacle to completing my homework was imminent: the finale of Grey's Anatomy.)

Dashes (—) have 2 main purposes:

- indicate a hesitation/break in thought (I saw John the other day and he looked great—no, it was actually Greg.)
- set off an explanatory example or list from the rest of the sentence. (Many facets of Jill's personality—among them empathy, respect, and kindness—make her a great friend and human being.)

Apostrophes (') also have 2 main purposes:

- indicate possession (Bob's book, my friends' phones)
- create contractions (there's the rabbit, it's important, who's in charge)

TIP #5: KNOW THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN IDEAS.

Questions on the Writing & Language Test will ask you to make appropriate and effective transitions between ideas. In general, there are 4 relationships you'll need to know, and you should select the right type of transition word to establish the correct relationship. When you see a transition word underlined, ask yourself, "How are these ideas related?"

- Reinforcement means one idea supports or builds off another, so transitions to use include in addition, furthermore, for example, and also, among others.
- Contrast means one idea opposes another. Here, the right transitions might be however, on the other hand, despite, and unlike.
- Cause-and-effect means one idea directly leads to another. To indicate this relationship, use transitions like consequently, therefore, since, and because.
- Sequence transitions are used for items part of a series. Words like first, then, afterwards, and finally would establish this relationship.

i. Type 1

This passage is followed by a group of questions to be answered based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Choose the answer; tone that most accurately and completely answers the question. (GRE Questions- Admissiontable.com)

Passage 1

The premise with which the multiculturalists begin is unexceptional: that it is important to recognize and to celebrate the wide range of cultures that exist in the United States. In what sounds like a reflection of traditional American pluralism, the multiculturalists argue that we must recognize difference, that difference is legitimate; in its kindlier versions, multiculturalism represents the discovery on the part of minority groups that they can play a part in molding the larger culture even as they are molded by it. And on the campus multiculturalism, defined more locally as the need to recognize cultural variations among students, has tried with some success to talk about how a racially and ethnically diverse student body can enrich everyone's education.

Phillip Green, a political scientist at Smith and a thoughtful proponent of multiculturalism, notes that for a significant portion of the students the politics of identity is all-consuming. Students he says “are unhappy with the thin gruel of rationalism. They require a therapeutic curriculum to overcome not straightforward racism but ignorant stereotyping.”

But multiculturalism’s hard-liners, who seem to make up the majority of the movement, damn as racism any attempt to draw the myriad of American groups into a common American culture. For these multiculturalists, differences are absolute, irreducible, intractable—occasions not for understanding but for separation. The multiculturalist, it turns out, is not especially interested in the great American hyphen, in the syncretistic (and therefore naturally tolerant) identities that allow Americans to belong to more than a single culture, to be both particularists and universalists.

The time-honored American mixture of assimilation and traditional allegiance is denounced as a danger to racial and gender authenticity. This is an extraordinary reversal of the traditional liberal commitment to a “truth” that transcends parochialisms. In the new race/class/gender formation, universality is replaced by, among other things, feminist science Nubian numerals (as part of an Afro- centric science), and what Marilyn Frankenstein of the University of Massachusetts-Boston describes as “ethno-mathematics,” in which the cultural basis of counting comes to the fore.

The multiculturalists insist on seeing all perspectives as tainted by the perceiver’s particular point of view. Impartial knowledge, they argue, is not possible, because ideas are simply the expression of individual identity, or of the unspoken but inescapable assumptions that are inscribed in a culture or a language. The problem, however, with this warmed-over Nietzscheanism is that it threatens to leave no ground for anybody to stand on. So, the multiculturalists make a leap, necessary for their own intellectual survival, and proceed to argue that there are some categories, such as race and gender, that do in fact embody an unmistakable knowledge of oppression. Victims are at least epistemologically lucky. Objectivity is a mask for oppression. And so, an appalled former 1960s radical complained to me that self- proclaimed witches were teaching classes on witchcraft. “They’re not teaching students how to think,” she said, “they’re telling them what to believe.”

1. Which one of the following ideas would a multiculturalist NOT believe?
 - A. That we should recognize and celebrate the differences among the many cultures in the United States.
 - B. That we can never know the “truth” because “truth” is always shaped by one’s culture.
 - C. That “difference” is more important than “sameness.”
 - D. That a school curriculum should be constructed to compensate for institutionalized racism.
 - E. That different cultures should work to assimilate themselves into the mainstream culture so that eventually there will be no excuse for racism.
2. According to a hard-line multiculturalist, which one of the following groups is most likely to know the “truth” about political reality?
 - A. Educated people who have learned how to see reality from many different perspectives.
 - B. A minority group that has suffered oppression at the hands of the majority.
 - C. High government officials who have privileged access to secret information.
 - D. Minorities who through their education have risen above the socioeconomic position occupied by most members of their ethnic group.
 - E. Political scientists who have thoroughly studied the problem.
3. The author states that in a “kindlier version” of multiculturalism, minorities discover “that they can play a part in molding the larger culture even as they are molded by it.” If no new ethnic groups

were incorporated into the American culture for many centuries to come, which one of the following would be the most probable outcome of this “kindlier version”?

- A. At some point in the future, there would be only one culture with no observable ethnic differences.
 - B. Eventually the dominant culture would overwhelm the minority cultures, who would then lose their ethnic identities.
 - C. The multiplicity of ethnic groups would remain but the characteristics of the different ethnic groups would change.
 - D. The smaller ethnic groups would remain, and they would retain their ethnic heritage.
 - E. The minority cultures would eventually overwhelm the dominant culture, which would then lose its identity.
4. The author speaks about the “politics of identity” that Phillip Green, a political scientist at Smith, notes is all-consuming for many of the students. Considering the subject of the passage, which one of the following best describes what the author means by “the politics of identity”?
- A. The attempt to discover individual identities through political action
 - B. The political agenda that aspires to create a new pride of identity for Americans
 - C. The current obsession for therapy groups that help individuals discover their inner selves
 - D. The trend among minority students to discover their identities in their ethnic groups rather than in their individuality
 - E. The increased political activism of minorities on college campuses
5. Which one of the following best describes the attitude of the writer toward the multicultural movement?
- A. Tolerant. It may have some faults, but it is well-meaning overall.
 - B. Critical. A formerly admirable movement has been taken over by radical intellectuals.
 - C. Disinterested. He seems to be presenting an objective report.
 - D. Enthusiastic. The author embraces the multiculturalist movement and is trying to present it in a favorable light.
 - E. Ambivalent. Like a moth to a flame he is simultaneously attracted and repulsed by the movement.
6. “Multiculturalist relativism” is the notion that there is no such thing as impartial or objective knowledge. The author seems to be grounding his criticism of this notion on
- A. the clear evidence that science has indeed discovered “truths” that have been independent of both language and culture.
 - B. the conclusion that relativism leaves one with no clear notions of any one thing that is true.
 - C. the absurdity of claiming that knowledge of oppression is more valid than knowledge of scientific facts.
 - D. the agreement among peoples of all cultures as to certain undeniable truths—e.g., when the sky is clear, day is warmer than night.
 - E. the fact that “truth” is not finitely definable and therefore that any discussion of impartial or objective truth is moot.

Passage 2

That placebos can cure everything from dandruff to leprosy is well known. They have a long history of use by witch doctors, faith healers, and even modern physicians, all of whom refuse to admit their efficacy. Modern distribution techniques can bring this most potent of medicines to the aid of everyone, not just those lucky enough to receive placebos in a medical testing program.

Every drug tested would prove effective if special steps were not taken to neutralize the placebo effect, so drug tests give half the patients new medication and half a harmless substitute. These tests prove the value of placebos, because approximately five percent of patients taking

them are cured, even though the placebos are made from substances carefully selected to be useless.

Many feel the lucky patients in a drug test get the experimental drug, because the real drug provides them a chance to be cured. (1) Yet analysis shows that patients getting the placebo may be the lucky ones, because they may be cured without any adverse effects the drug may have.

Placebos would cure considerably more patients if the doubts associated with the tests were eliminated. Cures are principally due to the patient's faith, (2) yet since a patient knows the probability of being given a true drug is about fifty percent, the placebo cure rate would be higher by removing these doubts. This suggests that cure rates in the ten percent range could be expected if patients are given placebos under the guise of a proven cure, even when patients know their problems are incurable.

It may take a while to reach the ten percent level of cure, because any newly established program will not have cultivated the word-of-mouth advertising needed to ensure its success. One person saying "I was told that my problem was beyond medical help, but they cured me," can direct countless people to the treatment with the required degree of faith. Furthermore, when only terminal illnesses are treated, those not cured tell no one of the failure.

Unfortunately, placebo treatment centers cannot operate as nonprofit businesses. Public health services know that medicine not paid for by patients is often not taken or not effective because the recipient feels the medicine is worth just what it cost him. Therefore, though it is against higher principles, treatment centers must charge high fees for placebo treatments. This sacrifice, however, is a small price to pay for the greater good of the patients.

1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Placebo treatment is a proven tool of modern medicine and its expanded use would benefit society's health.
 - B. Because modern technology allows for distribution of drugs on a massive scale, the proven efficacy of the placebo is no longer limited to a privileged few.
 - C. The curative power of the placebo is so strong that it should replace proven drugs because the patients receiving the placebo will then be cured without risking any adverse side effects.
 - D. The price of placebo treatment must be kept artificially high because patients have little faith in inexpensive treatments.
 - E. Semi-placebos—drugs that contain only a small amount of the usual dosage—are even more effective curatives than either the placebo or the full-strength drug.
2. Which one of the following is most analogous to the idea presented in the last paragraph?
 - A. Buying a television at a discount house
 - B. Making an additional pledge to charity
 - C. Choosing the most expensive dishwasher in a manufacturer's line
 - D. Waiting until a book comes out in paperback
 - E. Contributing one dollar to the Presidential Campaign fund on your tax return
3. According to the passage, when testing a new drug, medical researchers give half of the subjects the test drug and half a placebo because
 - A. proper statistical controls should be observed.
 - B. this method reduces the risk of maiming too many subjects if the drug should prove to be harmful.
 - C. all drugs which are tested would prove to be effective otherwise.
 - D. most drugs would test positively otherwise.
 - E. the cost of dispensing drugs to all the patients is prohibitive.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author might
- A. believe that the benefits of a placebo treatment program which leads patients to believe they were getting a real drug would outweigh the moral issue of lying.
 - B. support legislation outlawing the use of placebos.
 - C. open up a medical clinic that would treat patients exclusively through placebo methods.
 - D. believe that factors other than faith are responsible for the curative power of the placebo.
 - E. believe that placebo treatment centers should be tax-exempt because they are nonprofit businesses.
5. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the material presented in the passage?
- A. A general proposition is stated; then evidence for its support is given.
 - B. Two types of drug treatment—placebo and non-placebo—are compared and contrasted.
 - C. A result is stated, its cause is explained, and an application is suggested.
 - D. A dilemma is presented and a possible solution is offered.
 - E. A series of examples is presented; then a conclusion is drawn from them.
6. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude toward placebo treatment?
- A. reserved advocacy
 - B. feigned objectivity
 - C. summary dismissal
 - D. perplexed by its effectiveness
 - E. zealous promotion

ii. Type 2

Each passage below is accompanied by a number of questions. For some questions, you will consider how the passage might be revised to improve the expression of ideas. For other questions, you will consider how the passage might be edited to correct errors in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. A passage or a question may be accompanied by one or more graphics (such as a table or graph) that you will consider as you make revising and editing decisions.

Some questions will direct you to an underlined portion of a passage. Other questions will direct you to a location in a passage or ask you to think about the passage as a whole.

After reading each passage, choose the answer to each question that most effectively improves the quality of writing in the passage or that makes the passage conform to the conventions of standard written English. Many questions include a "NO CHANGE" option. Choose that option if you think the best choice is to leave the relevant portion of the passage as it is.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

A Life in Traffic

A subway system is expanded to provide service to a growing suburb. A bike-sharing program is adopted to encourage nonmotorized transportation. **1** To alleviate rush hour traffic jams in a congested downtown area, stoplight timing is coordinated. When any one of these changes **2** occur, it is likely the result of careful analysis conducted by transportation planners.

The work of transportation planners generally includes evaluating current transportation needs, assessing the effectiveness of existing facilities, and improving those facilities or ³ they design new ones. Most transportation planners work in or near cities, ⁴ but some are employed in rural areas. Say, for example, a large factory is built on the outskirts of a small town. Traffic to and from that location would increase at the beginning and end of work shifts. The transportation ⁵ planner's job, might involve conducting a traffic count to determine the daily number of vehicles traveling on the road to the new factory. If analysis of the traffic count indicates that there is more traffic than the ⁶ current road as it is designed at this time can efficiently accommodate, the transportation planner might recommend widening the road to add another lane.

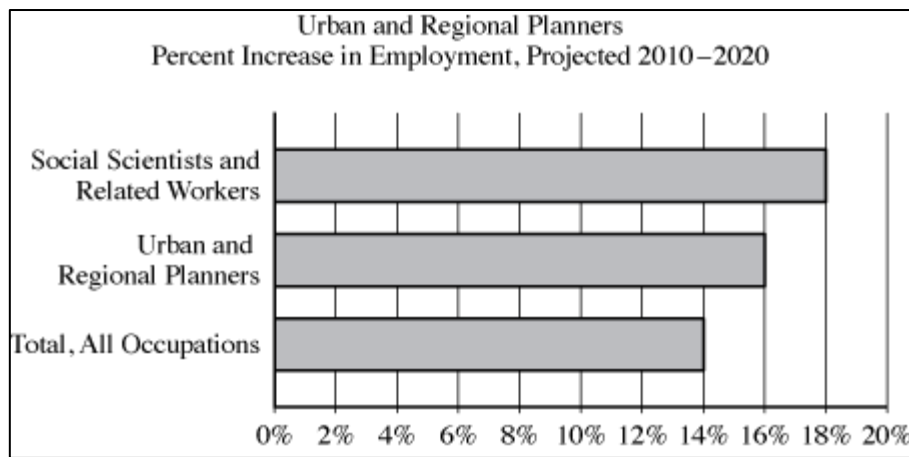
Transportation planners work closely with a number of community stakeholders, such as government officials and other interested organizations and individuals. ⁷ Next, representatives from the local public health department might provide input in designing a network of trails and sidewalks to encourage people to walk more. ⁸ According to the American Heart Association, walking provides numerous benefits related to health and well-being. Members of the Chamber of Commerce might share suggestions about designing transportation and parking facilities to support local businesses.

⁹ People who pursue careers in transportation planning have a wide variety of educational backgrounds. A two-year degree in transportation technology may be sufficient for some entry-level jobs in the field. Most jobs, however, require at least a bachelor's degree; majors of transportation planners are ¹⁰ varied, including fields such as urban studies, civil engineering, geography, or transportation and logistics management. For many positions in the field, a master's degree is required.

Transportation planners perform critical work within the broader field of urban and regional planning. As of 2010, there were approximately 40,300 urban and regional planners employed in the United States. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts steady job growth in this field, ¹¹ projecting that 16 percent of new jobs in all occupations will be related to urban and regional planning. Population growth and concerns about environmental sustainability are expected to spur the need for transportation planning professionals.

The figure presents a bar graph titled "Urban and Regional Planners Percent Increase in Employment, Projected 2010-2020." The percents that appear along the horizontal axis are from zero percent to 20 percent, in increments of 2 percent. There are three horizontal bars along the vertical axis, and they are labeled, from bottom to top, as "Total, All Occupations," "Urban and Regional Planners," and "Social Scientists and Related Workers." The percents for the three bars in the graph are as follows. "Total, All Occupations," 14 percent, "Urban and Regional Planners," 16 percent, and "Social Scientists and Related Workers," 18 percent.

Adapted from United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections Program. "All Occupations" includes all occupations in the United States economy.



1. Which choice best maintains the sentence pattern already established in the paragraph?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Coordinating stoplight timing can help alleviate rush hour traffic jams in a congested downtown area.
 - C. Stoplight timing is coordinated to alleviate rush hour traffic jams in a congested downtown area.
 - D. In a congested downtown area, stoplight timing is coordinated to alleviate rush hour traffic jams.

2. Select an answer. Go to the referred part in the passage
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. occur, they are
 - C. occurs, they are
 - D. occurs, it is

3. Select an Answer. Go to the referred part in the passage
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. to design
 - C. Designing
 - D. design

4. Which choice results in the most effective transition to the information that follows in the paragraph?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. where job opportunities are more plentiful.
 - C. and the majority are employed by government agencies.
 - D. DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.

5. Go to the referred part in the passage
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. planner's job
 - C. planners job,
 - D. planners job

6. Go to the referred part in the passage
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. current design of the road right now
 - C. road as it is now currently designed
 - D. current design of the road

7. Go to the referred part in the passage
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. For instance,
 - C. Furthermore,
 - D. Similarly,
8. The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?
- A. Kept, because it provides supporting evidence about the benefits of walking.
 - B. Kept, because it provides an additional example of a community stakeholder with whom transportation planners work.
 - C. Deleted, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on the community stakeholders with whom transportation planners work.
 - D. Deleted, because it doesn't provide specific examples of what the numerous benefits of walking are.
9. Go to the referred part in the passage
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. People, who pursue careers in transportation planning,
 - C. People who pursue careers, in transportation planning,
 - D. People who pursue careers in transportation planning,
10. Go to the referred part in the passage
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. varied, and including
 - C. varied and which include
 - D. varied, which include
11. Which choice completes the sentence with accurate data based on the graph?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. warning, however, that job growth in urban and regional planning will slow to 14 percent by 2020.
 - C. predicting that employment of urban and regional planners will increase 16 percent between 2010 and 2020.
 - D. indicating that 14 to 18 percent of urban and regional planning positions will remain unfilled.

Seeing Her Way to Space

Para 1: On the strength of these achievements, Ochoa was selected for a NASA space mission in 1990. She became the first Hispanic female astronaut and the first in space in 1993. 1 Ochoa's career at NASA has been every bit as illustrious as one would expect 2 of Hispanic descent: in 2013, she became the first person and the second woman to become director of NASA's Johnson Space Center.

Para 2: Her second patent came in 1989, for a device that identifies the positional coordinates of objects with a new kind of precision, the kind required in military operations. The device, 3 which is characterized by their almost exact precision, uses the light and movement data to compute a specific spatial coefficient. The images produced by this device allow a mathematical precision that digital photography simply cannot provide. This invention has had popular applications as well, 4 including advances in face-recognition technology and airport-security scanning devices.

1. Go to the referred part in the passage

- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Ochoas's
 - C. Ochoas'
 - D. Ochoas
2. If the punctuation were to be adjusted accordingly, the best placement for the underlined portion would be:
- A. where it is now.
 - B. after the word she.
 - C. after the word person.
 - D. after the word Center.
3. Go to the referred part in the passage
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. are characterized by their
 - C. are characterized by its
 - D. is characterized by its
4. Which of the following true choices would best support the idea presented in the first part of this sentence?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. though scientists can sometimes be less interested in popular applications than in scientific soundness.
 - C. but popular is a relative term when you're talking about high-level, complex scientific discoveries.
 - D. which is not to say that like people were sitting around reading the patent for fun or anything.

Para 3: Ellen Ochoa was born in Los Angeles, CA, in 1958. She did her primary schooling in La Mesa, and went on to get a bachelor's degree in physics from San Diego State University. She earned a Ph.D. from Stanford in electrical engineering in 1981. 5 San Diego State University is a good school, but Stanford is a truly great research institution.

Para 4: Ochoa was first 6 revere for her research. Her most notable contribution is an optical system that can detect defects in a repeating pattern. Her first patent came in 1987 for a special camera that could correct in real time. 7 Unlike digital technology, which can operate neither quickly nor accurately enough in space missions, Ochoa's optical analysis device uses laser light technology 8 instead of the traditional digital. The technology operates on electromagnetic wavelengths and produces instantaneous hologram images that are themselves incorporated into the final image output. This technology has enabled the further development of such optics technology as powerful telescopes that can see through electromagnetic aberrations to accurate images.

5. Which of the following true sentences would best conclude this paragraph and support the main idea of the passage?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Despite her fairly conventional beginnings, Ochoa has gone on to become one of the most revered Hispanic women in science.
 - C. Ochoa is a fairly common surname for celebrities: Guillermo Ochoa is a soccer player, Amparo a singer, and Lorena a golfer.
 - D. On average, it takes approximately five years to earn a doctorate in electrical engineering.

6. Go to the referred part in the passage

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. reverent
- C. referred
- D. revered

7. Go to the referred part in the passage

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Rather than using digital technology,
- C. Using her knowledge of digital technology,
- D. A specialist in non-digital technology,

8. Go to the referred part in the passage

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. in the place of digital.
- C. not digital technology.
- D. DELETE the underlined portion (ending the sentence with a period).

Para 5: Ochoa's third patent was issued in 1990. 9 This technology enables a user to filter 10 two-dimensional images to focus on particular parts of that image with equal precision. An electronic system ranks the components of image, removing the "noise" that is irrelevant to the desired part of the image. This technology gives a three-dimensional perspective to two-dimensional objects, essentially offering users the ability to search an image with the same range of motion and perspective that they could use when analyzing a real-life object. This patent has had an obvious role in high-definition cameras, but it has also led to innovations in other areas, such as fingerprint-recognition software.

9. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement. A design patent typically lasts for 14 years, but a utility patent lasts for 20. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A. Yes, because it helps to clarify many parts of the passage that discuss patents.
- B. Yes, because the statement is true and advances the larger cause of education.
- C. No, because the statement removes the focus from Ellen Ochoa's career and accomplishments.
- D. No, because patents are a politically sensitive topic when there are competing claims to them.

10. Go to the referred part in the passage

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. a two-dimensional image
- C. one or two dimensional images
- D. a pair of dimensional images

11. The best sequence for the paragraphs would be

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- B. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
- C. 3, 4, 2, 5, 1
- D. 4, 2, 3, 1, 5

Practice Exercise

Passage 3

Many readers, I suspect, will take the title of this article [Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things] as suggesting that women, fire, and dangerous things have something in common—say, that women are fiery and dangerous. Most feminists I’ve mentioned it to have loved the title for that reason, though some have hated it for the same reason. But the chain of inference—from conjunction to categorization to commonality—is the norm. The inference is based on the common idea of what it means to be in the same category: things are categorized together on the basis of what they have in common. The idea that categories are defined by common properties is not only our everyday folk theory of what a category is, it is also the principle technical theory—one that has been with us for more than two thousand years.

The classical view that categories are based on shared properties is not entirely wrong. We often do categorize things on that basis. But that is only a small part of the story. In recent years it has become clear that categorization is far more complex than that. A new theory of categorization, called prototype theory, has emerged. It shows that human categorization is based on principles that extend far beyond those envisioned in the classical theory. One of our goals is to survey the complexities of the way people really categorize. For example, the title of this book was inspired by the Australian aboriginal language Dyirbal, which has a category, Balan, that actually includes women, fire, and dangerous things. It also includes birds that are not dangerous, as well as exceptional animals, such as the platypus, bandicoot, and echidna. This is not simply a matter of categorization by common properties.

Categorization is not a matter to be taken lightly. There is nothing more basic than categorization to our thought, perception, action and speech. Every time we see something as a kind of thing, for example, a tree, we are categorizing. Whenever we reason about kinds of things—chairs, nations, illnesses, emotions, any kind of thing at all—we are employing categories. Whenever we intentionally perform any kind of action, say something as mundane as writing with a pencil, hammering with a hammer, or ironing clothes, we are using categories. The particular action we perform on that occasion is a kind of motor activity, that is, it is in a particular category of motor actions. They are never done in exactly the same way, yet despite the differences in particular movements, they are all movements of a kind, and we know how to make movements of that kind. And any time we either produce or understand any utterance of any reasonable length, we are employing dozens if not hundreds of categories: categories of speech sounds, of words, of phrases and clauses, as well as conceptual categories. Without the ability to categorize, we could not function at all, either in the physical world or in our social and intellectual lives.

1. Consider all three answer choices and select all that apply. The author probably chose Women, Fire, and Dangerous Things as the title of the article because
 - A. he thought that since the Dyirbal placed all three items in the same category, women, fire, and dangerous things necessarily had something in common.
 - B. he was hoping to draw attention to the fact that because items have been placed in the same category doesn’t mean that they necessarily have anything in common
 - C. he wanted to use the Dyirbal classification system as an example of how primitive classifications are not as functional as contemporary Western classification systems.
2. Consider all three answer choices and select all that apply. According to the author,
 - A. categorizing is a fundamental activity of people.
 - B. whenever a word refers to a kind of thing, it signifies a category.
 - C. one has to be able to categorize in order to function in our culture.
3. Which one of the following facts would most weaken the significance of the author’s title?
 - A. The discovery that all the birds and animals classified as Balan in Dyirbal are female
 - B. The discovery that the male Dyirbal culture considers females to be both fiery and dangerous

- C. The discovery that all items in the Balan category are considered female
 - D. The discovery that neither fire nor women are considered dangerous
 - E. The discovery that other cultures have categories similar to the Balan category
4. If linguistic experts cannot perceive how women, fire, and dangerous things in the category Balan have at least one thing in common, it follows that
- A. there probably is something other than shared properties that led to all items in Balan being placed in that category.
 - B. the anthropologists simply weren't able to perceive what the items had in common.
 - C. the anthropologists might not have been able to see what the items had in common.
 - D. the items do not have anything in common.
 - E. the Australian aboriginal culture is rather mystic.
5. Which one of the following sentences would best complete the last paragraph of the passage?
- A. An understanding of how we categorize is central to any understanding of how we think and how we function, and therefore central to an understanding of what makes us human.
 - B. The prototype theory is only the latest in a series of new and improved theories of categorization; undoubtedly even better theories will replace it.
 - C. The prototype theory of categories has not only unified a major branch of linguistics, but it has applications to mathematics and physics as well.
 - D. An understanding of how the prototype theory of categorization evolved from the classical theory is essential to any understanding of how we think and how we function in society.
 - E. To fully understand how modern Australian society functions, we must study how it is influenced by aboriginal culture—most specifically how aborigines organize and classify their surroundings.

Passage 4

Global strategies to control infectious disease have historically included the erection of barriers to international travel and immigration. Between 29 and 50 countries are reported to have introduced border restrictions on HIV-positive foreigners, usually those planning an extended stay in the country.

The country with the broadest policy of testing and excluding foreigners is the United States. The U.S. policy has been sharply criticized by national and international organizations as being contrary to public health goals and human-rights principles. The Immigration and Nationality Act requires the Public Health Service to list “dangerous contagious diseases” for which aliens can be excluded from the United States. By 1987 there were seven designated diseases—five of them sexually transmitted and two non-venereal. On June 8, 1987, in response to a Congressional direction in the Helms Amendment, the Public Health Service added HIV infection to the list of dangerous contagious diseases.

A just and efficacious travel and immigration policy would not exclude people because of their serologic status unless they posed a danger to the community through casual transmission. We support well-funded programs to protect the health of travelers infected with HIV through appropriate immunizations and prophylactic treatment and to reduce behaviors that may transmit infection.

We recognize that treating patients infected with HIV who immigrate to the United States will incur costs for the public sector. It is inequitable, however, to use cost as a reason to exclude people infected with HIV, for there are no similar exclusionary policies for those with other costly chronic diseases, such as heart disease or cancer.

Rather than arbitrarily restrict the movement of a subgroup of infected people, we must dedicate ourselves to the principles of justice, scientific cooperation, and a global response to the HIV pandemic.

1. The authors of the passage conclude that
 - A. it is unjust to exclude people based on their serological status without the knowledge that they pose a danger to the public.
 - B. U.S. regulations should require more stringent testing to be implemented at all major border crossings.
 - C. it is the responsibility of the public sector to absorb costs incurred by treatment of immigrants infected with HIV.
 - D. the HIV pandemic is largely overstated and that, based on new epidemiological data, screening immigrants is not indicated.
 - E. only the non-venereal diseases active tuberculosis and infectious leprosy should be listed as dangerous and contagious diseases.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. more than 3 million HIV-positive people have sought permanent residence in the United States.
 - B. countries with a low seroprevalence of HIV have a disproportionate and unjustified concern over the spread of AIDS by immigration.
 - C. the United States is more concerned with controlling the number of HIV-positive immigrants than with avoiding criticism from outside its borders.
 - D. current law is meeting the demand for prudent handling of a potentially hazardous international issue.
 - E. actions by countries all over the world to restrict travel are ineffective.
3. The word “prophylactic” as used in the passage can best be defined as
 - A. medicinal
 - B. protective
 - C. judicious
 - D. costly
 - E. experimental
4. Before the Helms Amendment in 1987, seven designated diseases were listed as being cause for denying immigration. We can conclude from the passage that
 - A. the authors agree fully with this policy but disagree with adding HIV to the list.
 - B. the authors believe that sexual diseases are appropriate reasons for denying immigration but not non-venereal diseases.
 - C. the authors disagree with the amendment.
 - D. the authors believe that non-venereal diseases are justifiable reasons for exclusion, but not sexually transmitted diseases.
 - E. the authors believe that no diseases should be cause for denying immigration.
5. In referring to the “costs” incurred by the public, the authors apparently mean
 - A. financial costs.
 - B. costs to the public health.
 - C. costs in manpower.
 - D. costs in international reputation.
 - E. costs in public confidence.

Passage 5

Most students arrive at [college] using “discrete, concrete, and absolute categories to understand people, knowledge, and values.” These students live with a dualistic view, seeing “the world in polar terms of we-right-good vs. other-wrong-bad.” These students cannot acknowledge the existence of more than one point of view toward any issue. There is one “right” way. And because these absolutes are assumed by or imposed on the individual from external authority, they cannot be personally substantiated or authenticated by experience. These students are slaves to the generalizations of their authorities. Most students break through the dualistic stage to another equally frustrating stage—multiplicity. Within this stage, students see a variety of ways to deal with any given topic or problem. However, while these students accept multiple points of view, they are unable to evaluate or justify them. To have an opinion is everyone’s right. Every assertion, every point, is valid. In their democracy they are directionless.

The third stage of development finds students living in a world of relativism. Knowledge is relative: right and wrong depend on the context. No longer recognizing the validity of each individual idea or action, relativists examine everything to find its place in an overall framework. In this stage, however, students resist decision making. Suffering the ambivalence of finding several consistent and acceptable alternatives, they are almost overwhelmed by diversity and need means for managing it.

In the final stage students manage diversity through individual commitment. Students do not deny relativism. Rather they assert an identity by forming commitments and assuming responsibility for them. They gather personal experience into a coherent framework, abstract principles to guide their actions, and use these principles to discipline and govern their thoughts and actions.

1. ***Consider each of the options, and select all that apply.*** It can be inferred from the passage that the author would consider which of the following to be good examples of “dualistic thinking”?
 - A. People who think “there is a right way and a wrong way to do things”
 - B. Teenagers who assume they know more about “the real world” than adults do
 - C. People who back our country “right or wrong” when it goes to war
2. Students who are “dualistic” thinkers may not be able to support their beliefs convincingly because
 - A. most of their beliefs cannot be supported by arguments.
 - B. they have accepted their “truths” simply because authorities have said these things are “true.”
 - C. they half-believe and half-disbelieve just about everything.
 - D. their teachers almost always think that “dualistic” thinkers are wrong.
 - E. they are enslaved by their authorities.
3. Which one of the following assertions is supported by the passage?
 - A. Committed thinkers are not very sure of their positions.
 - B. Relativistic thinkers have learned how to make sense out of the world and have chosen their own positions in it.
 - C. Multiplicity thinkers have difficulty understanding the relationships between different points of view.
 - D. Dualistic thinkers have thought out the reasons for taking their positions.
 - E. Dualistic thinkers fear the power of authority.
4. In paragraph one, the author states that in their “democracy” students in the multiplicity stage are directionless. The writer describes multiplicity students as being in a “democracy” because
 - A. there are so many different kinds of people in a democracy.
 - B. in an “ideal” democracy, all people are considered equal; by extension, so are their opinions.

- C. Democrats generally do not have a good sense of direction.
 - D. although democracies may grant freedom, they are generally acknowledged to be less efficient than more authoritarian forms of government.
 - E. in a democracy the individual has ultimate authority over himself, not the state.
5. Which one of the following kinds of thinking is NOT described in the passage?
- A. People who assume that there is no right or wrong in any issue
 - B. People who make unreasoned commitments and stick by them
 - C. People who believe that right or wrong depends on the situation
 - D. People who commit themselves to a particular point of view after having considered several alternative concepts
 - E. People who think that all behavior can be accounted for by cause and effect relationships
6. If students were asked to write essays on the different concepts of tragedy as exemplified by Cordelia and Antigone, and they all responded by showing how each character exemplified a traditional definition of tragedy, we could, according to the passage, hypothesize which one of the following about these students?
- A. The students were locked into the relativist stage.
 - B. The students had not advanced beyond the dualist stage.
 - C. The students had at least achieved the multiplicity stage.
 - D. The students had reached the commitment stage.
 - E. We have no indication of which cognitive stage the students were in.
7. Which one of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. Four methods of thought are compared and contrasted.
 - B. It is shown how each of four types of thought evolved from each other.
 - C. Four methods of thought are presented, and each is shown to complement the other.
 - D. The evolution of thought from simplistic and provincial through considered and cosmopolitan is illustrated by four stages.
 - E. The evolution of thought through four stages is presented.

Passage 6

A growing taste for shark steaks and shark-fin soup has for the first time in 400 million years put the scourge of the sea at the wrong end of the food chain. Commercial landings of this toothsome fish have doubled every year since 1986, and shark populations are plunging.

Sharks do for gentler fish what lions do for the wildebeest: they check populations by feeding on the weak. Also, sharks apparently do not get cancer and may therefore harbor clues to the nature of that disease. Finally, there is the issue of motherhood. Sharks are viviparous. That is, they bear their young alive and swimming (not sealed in eggs). Shark mothers generally give birth to litters of from eight to twelve pups and bear only one litter every other year.

This is why sharks have one of the lowest fecundity rates in the ocean. The female cod, for example, spawns annually and lays a few million eggs at a time. If three quarters of the cod were fished this year, they could be back in full force in a few years. If humans took that fraction out of the sharks, the population would not recover for 15 years.

So, late this summer, if all goes according to plan, the shark will join the bald eagle and the buffalo on the list of managed species. The federal government will cap the U.S. commercial catch at about half of the 1989 level and limit sportsmen to two sharks per boat. Another provision discourages finning, the harvesting of shark fins alone, by limiting the weight of fins to 7 percent of that of all the carcasses.

Finning got under the skin of environmentalists, and the resulting anger helped to mobilize support for the new regulations. Shark fins contain noodle-like cartilaginous tissues that Chinese chefs have traditionally used to thicken and flavor soup. Over the past few years rising demand in Hong Kong has made the fins as valuable as the rest of the fish.

But can U.S. quotas save shark species that wander the whole Atlantic? The blue shark, for example, migrates into the waters of something like 23 countries. International co-ordination will eventually be necessary, but biologists support U.S. quotas as a first step in mobilizing other nations. Meanwhile, the commercial fishermen are not waiting for the new rules to take effect. "There's a pre-quota rush on sharks," Casey says, "and it's going on as we speak."

1. According to the passage, shark populations are at greater risk than cod populations because
 - A. sharks are now being eaten more than cod.
 - B. the shark reproduction rate is lower than that of the cod.
 - C. sharks are quickly becoming fewer in number.
 - D. sharks are now as scarce as bald eagles and buffalo.
 - E. sharks are scavengers and therefore more susceptible to disease.
2. **Consider all of the answer choices, and select all that apply.** According to the passage, a decrease in shark populations
 - A. might cause some fish populations to go unchecked.
 - B. would hamper cancer research.
 - C. to one-quarter the current level would take over a decade to recover from.
3. If the species *Homo logicus* was determined to be viviparous and to have extremely low fecundity rates on land, we might expect that
 - A. *Homo logicus* could overpopulate its niche and should be controlled.
 - B. *Homo logicus* might be declared an endangered species.
 - C. *Homo logicus* would pose no danger to other species and would itself be in no danger.
 - D. *Homo logicus* would soon become extinct.
 - E. None of these events would be expected with certainty.
4. Which one of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the efforts to protect shark populations?
 - A. strong advocate
 - B. impartial observer
 - C. opposed
 - D. perplexed
 - E. resigned to their ineffectiveness
5. **Consider all the choices and select all that apply.** It can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. research efforts on cancer will be hindered if shark populations are threatened.
 - B. U.S. quotas on shark fishing will have limited effectiveness in protecting certain species.
 - C. some practices of Chinese chefs have angered environmentalists.
6. An irony resulting from the announcement that sharks will be placed on the managed list is
 - A. we will now find out less about cancer, so in effect by saving the sharks, we are hurting ourselves.
 - B. sharks are far more dangerous to other fish than we are to them.
 - C. more chefs are now using the cartilaginous tissues found in shark fins.
 - D. more sharks are being killed now than before the announcement.
 - E. man will now protect a creature that he has been the victim of.

Passage 7

"A writer's job is to tell the truth," said Hemingway in 1942. "I only know what I have seen," was a statement which came often to his lips and pen. What Hemingway had personally done, or what he knew unforgettably by having gone through one version of it, was what he was interested in telling about. This is not to say that he refused to invent freely. But he always made it a sacrosanct point to invent in terms of what he actually knew from having been there.

The primary intent of his writing, from first to last, was to seize and project for the reader what he often called "the way it was." This is a characteristically simple phrase for a concept of extraordinary complexity. At the core of the concept, however, one can invariably discern the operation of three aesthetic instruments: the sense of place, of fact, and of scene.

The first of these, obviously a strong passion with Hemingway, is the sense of place. Few writers have been more place-conscious. Few have so carefully charted out the geographical ground work of their novels while managing to keep background so conspicuously unobtrusive. Few, accordingly, have been able to record more economically and graphically... the way it is when at around six o'clock of a Spanish dawn, you watch the bulls running from the corrals at the Puerta Rochapea through the streets of Pamplona towards the bullring.

"When I woke it was the sound of the rocket exploding that announced the release of the bulls from the corrals at the edge of town. Down below the narrow street was empty. All the balconies were crowded with people. Suddenly a crowd came down the street. They were all running, packed close together. They passed along and up the street toward the bullring and behind them came more men running faster, and then some stragglers who were really running. Behind them was a little bare space, and then the bulls, galloping, tossing their heads up and down. It all went out of sight around the corner. One man fell, rolled to the gutter, and lay quiet. But the bulls went right on and did not notice him. They were all running together."

This landscape is as morning-fresh as a design in India ink on clean white paper. First is the bare white street, seen from above, quiet and empty. Then one sees the first packed clot of runners. Behind these are the thinner ranks of those who move faster because they are closer to the bulls. Then the almost comic stragglers, who are "really running." Brilliantly behind these shines the "little bare space," a desperate margin for error. Then the clot of running bulls—closing the design, except of course for the man in the gutter making himself, like the designer's initials, as inconspicuous as possible.

1. According to the author, Hemingway's primary purpose in telling a story was
 - A. to construct a well-told story that the reader would thoroughly enjoy.
 - B. to construct a story that would reflect truths that were not particular to a specific historical period.
 - C. to begin from reality but to allow his imagination to roam from "the way it was" to "the way it might have been."
 - D. to report faithfully reality as Hemingway had experienced it.
 - E. to go beyond the truth, to "create" reality.
2. From the author's comments and the example of the bulls (paragraph 4), what was the most likely reason for which Hemingway took care to include details of place?
 - A. He felt that geography in some way illuminated other, more important events.
 - B. He thought readers generally did not have enough imagination to visualize the scenes for themselves.
 - C. He had no other recourse since he was avoiding the use of other literary sources.
 - D. He thought that landscapes were more important than characters to convey "the way it was."
 - E. He felt that without background information the readers would be unable to follow the story.

3. One might infer from the passage that Hemingway preferred which one of the following sources for his novels and short stories?
- A. Stories that he had heard from friends or chance acquaintances
 - B. Stories that he had read about in newspapers or other secondary sources
 - C. Stories that came to him in periods of meditation or in dreams
 - D. Stories that he had lived rather than read about
 - E. Stories adapted from myths
4. **Consider all of the choices and select all that apply.** It has been suggested that part of Hemingway's genius lies in the way in which he removes himself from his stories in order to let readers experience the stories for themselves. Which of the following elements of the passage support this suggestion?
- A. The comparison of "the designer's initials" to the man who fell and lay in the gutter (end of the last paragraph) during the running of the bulls
 - B. Hemingway's stated intent to project for the reader "the way it was" (opening of the second paragraph)
 - C. Hemingway's ability to invent fascinating tales from his own experience
5. From the passage, one can assume that which of the following statements would best describe Hemingway's attitude toward knowledge?
- A. One can learn about life only by living it fully.
 - B. A wise person will read widely in order to learn about life.
 - C. Knowledge is a powerful tool that should be reserved only for those who know how to use it.
 - D. Experience is a poor teacher.
 - E. One can never truly "know" anything.
6. The author calls "the way it was" a "characteristically simple phrase for a concept of extraordinary complexity" because
- A. the phrase reflects Hemingway's talent for obscuring ordinary events.
 - B. the relationship between simplicity and complexity reflected the relationship between the style and content of Hemingway's writing.
 - C. Hemingway became increasingly confused about "the way it was" throughout the course of his career.
 - D. Hemingway's obsession for geographic details progressively overshadowed the dramatic element of his stories.
 - E. it typifies how Hemingway understated complex issues.

Passage 8

Imagine that we stand on any ordinary seaside pier, and watch the waves striking against the iron columns of the pier. Large waves pay very little attention to the columns—they divide right and left and re-unite after passing each column. But the short waves find the columns of the pier a much more formidable obstacle. When the short waves impinge on the columns, they are reflected back and spread as new ripples in all directions. To use the technical term, they are "scattered." The columns hardly affect the long waves at all, but scatter the short ripples.

We have been watching a working model of the way in which sunlight struggles through the earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere interposes obstacles in the form of molecules of air, tiny droplets of water, and small particles of dust, which are represented by the columns.

The waves of the sea represent the sunlight. We know that sunlight is a blend of lights of many colors—as Nature demonstrates to us when she passes it through the raindrops of a summer shower and produces a rainbow. We also know that light consists of waves, and that the different colors of light are produced by waves of different lengths, red light by long waves and

blue light by short waves. The mixture of waves which constitutes sunlight has to struggle through the obstacles it meets in the atmosphere, just as the mixture of waves at the seaside has to struggle past the columns of the pier. And these obstacles treat the light waves much as the columns of the pier treat the sea-waves. The long waves which constitute red light are hardly affected, but the short waves which constitute blue light are scattered in all directions.

Thus, the different constituents of sunlight are treated in different ways as they struggle through the earth's atmosphere. A wave of blue light may be scattered by a dust particle, and turned out of its course. After a time a second dust particle again turns it out of its course, and so on, until finally it enters our eyes by a path as zigzag as that of a flash of lightning. Consequently, the blue waves of the sunlight enter our eyes from all directions. And that is why the sky looks blue.

1. We know from experience that if we look directly at the sun, we will see red light near the sun. This observation is supported by the passage for which one of the following reasons?
 - A. It seems reasonable to assume that red light would surround the sun because the sun is basically a large fireball.
 - B. It seems reasonable to assume that the other colors of light would either cancel each other or combine to produce red.
 - C. It seems reasonable to assume that red light would not be disturbed by the atmospheric particles and would consequently reach us by a relatively direct path from the sun to our eyes.
 - D. It is not supported by the passage. The author does not say what color of light should be near the sun, and he provides no reasons that would allow us to assume that the light would be red.
 - E. Gazing directly at the sun forces the eye to focus on the longer red waves.
2. Scientists have observed that shorter wavelength light has more energy than longer wavelength light. From this we can conclude that
 - A. red light will exert more energy when it hits the surface of the earth than will blue light.
 - B. lightning is caused by the collision of blue light with particles in the air.
 - C. red light will travel faster than blue light.
 - D. blue light has more energy than red light.
 - E. blue light has less energy than red light.
3. A scientist makes new observations and learns that water waves of shorter wavelengths spread in all directions not only because they scatter off piers but also because they interact with previously scattered short water waves. Drawing upon the analogy between water waves and light waves, we might hypothesize which of the following?
 - A. Blue light waves act like ripples that other blue light waves meet and scatter from.
 - B. Red light waves will be scattered by blue light waves like incoming long water waves are scattered by outgoing ripples.
 - C. Red light waves can scatter blue light waves, but blue light waves cannot scatter red.
 - D. The analogy between water and light waves cannot be extended to include the way in which short water waves become ripples and scatter one another.
 - E. The scattering effect of blue light waves is canceled by that of red.
4. Which one of the following is a reason for assuming that sunlight is constituted of waves of many colors?
 - A. The mixture of waves that make up sunlight has to struggle through a variety of obstacles in the atmosphere.
 - B. When passing through water in the atmosphere, sunlight is sometimes broken down into an array of colors.
 - C. Many different wavelengths of light enter our eyes from all directions.

- D. The mere fact that light waves can be scattered is a reason for assuming that sunlight is constituted of waves of different colors.
- E. When passing through dust in the atmosphere, sunlight is sometimes broken down into an array of colors.
5. From the information presented in the passage, what can we conclude about the color of the sky on a day with a large quantity of dust in the air?
- A. The sky would be even bluer
- B. The sky would be redder
- C. The sky would not change colors
- D. We do not have enough information to determine a change in color
- E. The sky would assume a violet hue
6. Consider all the choices, and select all that apply. We all know that when there is a clear sky, the western sky appears red as the sun sets. From the information presented in the passage, this phenomenon would seem to be explained by which of the following?
- A. Light meets more obstacles when passing parallel to the earth's surface than when traveling perpendicular. Consequently, even red light is diffused.
- B. The blue light may not make it through the denser pathway of the evening sky, leaving only the long light waves of red.
- C. The short red-light waves have more energy and are the only waves that can make it through the thick atmosphere of the evening sky.
7. Which one of the following does the author seem to imply?
- A. Waves of light and waves of water are identical.
- B. Waves of light have the same physical shape as waves of water.
- C. Waves of light and waves of water do not have very much in common.
- D. Waves of water are only models of waves of light.
- E. There are colors of light waves just as there are colors of water waves.

IV. Sentence Correction

The Sentence Correction section tests the knowledge of written English grammar, semantics, and logical expression by asking which of the five choices best expresses an idea or usage. The questions will require one to be familiar with the stylistic conventions and grammatical rules of standard written English and to demonstrate one's ability to improve incorrect or ineffective expressions.

A correct sentence is grammatically correct and structurally sound. It conforms to all the rules of standard written English such as subject-verb agreement, verb-tense consistency, modifier-reference and position, idiomatic expressions, and parallel construction. In addition to being correct, a sentence needs to be effective with the following components:

- Grammar
- Redundancy
- Clarity
- Conciseness
- Proper Word Choice

One common error that test takers often make in the Sentence Correction section is choosing an answer that sounds good. Do not go on with your gut feeling.

Key rules to follow while evaluating sentences:

- ✓ Follow the basic subject-predicate word order for sentences: subject, verb, indirect object, and direct object
- ✓ Make sure sentences have both a subject and a predicate and express a complete thought
- ✓ Respect sentence boundaries. Do not let two or more independent clauses run together
- ✓ Avoid ambiguity. Make sure word choice and pronoun references are clear and modifiers properly placed
- ✓ Use parallel structure for any series of actions or items or the '**not only-but also**' construction
- ✓ Use the correct subject or object form of personal pronouns. Determine whether a pronoun is functioning as a subject or object in the sentence
- ✓ Use apostrophes with pronouns to show contraction only. Pronouns do not need apostrophes to show possession
- ✓ Use '**who**' for people, '**that**' for things, and '**which**' for nonessential clauses that do not refer to people
- ✓ Use '**less**' (meaning a smaller amount) for singular nouns representing quantity or degree. Use '**fewer**' (meaning a smaller number) for plural nouns and countable items
- ✓ In comparisons, add '**-er**' or '**-est**' to short modifiers. For longer words, use '**more/the most**' or '**less/the least**' before the modifier
- ✓ Use '**good**' and '**bad**' to modify nouns and pronouns; use '**well**' and '**badly**' to modify verbs
- ✓ Make sure pronouns agree in number and person with their antecedents
- ✓ Be consistent in pronoun point of view
- ✓ Make sure verbs agree in number with their subjects
- ✓ Keep verb tenses consistent
- ✓ Keep modifiers as close as possible to the words they modify
- ✓ Do not use double comparisons
- ✓ Do not use double negatives
- ✓ Use idioms correctly
- ✓ Be concise. Avoid unnecessary repetition or wordiness
- ✓ Be precise. Use exact words
- ✓ In general, use the active voice
- ✓ Avoid jargons and pretentious language

Four-step formula to solve Sentence Correction questions quickly:

- 👉 **Read** the whole sentence for context and meaning
- 👉 **Scan** through the answer choices
- 👉 **Eliminate** the incorrect answers
- 👉 **Replace** your choice back into the sentence

Common Errors Tested in Sentence Correction Exercise

- ✓ Subject-Verb Disagreement
- ✓ Pronoun Disagreement & Mis-reference
- ✓ Inconsistent Tense Usage
- ✓ Misplaced Modifiers
- ✓ Faulty Parallelism
- ✓ Faulty Comparisons
- ✓ Faulty Idioms, and Usage
- ✓ Ambiguity
- ✓ Wordiness
- ✓ Punctuations

Subject-Verb Disagreement

1. Mathematical analysis of humpback whale sounds provide evidence that animals other than humans use a hierarchical structure of communication.
 - A. provide evidence that animals other than humans
 - B. provides evidence that animals other than humans
 - C. provide evidence that an animal other than humans
 - D. provides evidence that an animal other than a human
 - E. provide evidence that animals, like humans

Pronoun Disagreement & Mis-reference

2. The United States Navy announced that, beginning next year, they plan to close several of their bases in order to reduce operating expenses.
 - A. they plan to close several of their bases
 - B. they are planning to close several of their bases
 - C. it plans to close several of its bases
 - D. they plan several closures of their bases
 - E. it plans to close several of their bases

Inconsistent Tense Usage

3. Although he resisted the assignment, T. E. Lawrence, later known as Lawrence of Arabia, successfully led an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire.
 - A. Although he resisted the assignment, T. E. Lawrence, later known as Lawrence of Arabia, successfully led an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire.
 - B. Although he had resisted the assignment, T. E. Lawrence, later known as Lawrence of Arabia, successfully led an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire.
 - C. Although he resisted the assignment, T. E. Lawrence, later known as Lawrence of Arabia, had successfully led an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire.
 - D. Although he had resisted the assignment, Lawrence of Arabia, who successfully led an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire, was earlier known as T. E. Lawrence.
 - E. T. E. Lawrence, later known as Lawrence of Arabia, successfully led an Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire, although they had resisted the assignment.

Misplaced Modifiers

4. Used until the end of the Second World War, the German army employed the U-boat to attack both military or civilian watercraft.
 - A. the German army employed the U-boat to attack both military or
 - B. the U-boat was employed by the German army to attack both military and
 - C. the U-boat employed the German army to attack both military or
 - D. the German army had employed the U-Boat to attack both military and the
 - E. the U-boat has been employed by the German army to attack both military and also

Faulty Parallelism

5. The possibility of an attack on Indian Point, a nuclear power plant, has caused local governmental officials to plan evacuation routes, build shelters, and offering citizens potassium pills so there will be fewer casualties in case of a leak.
 - A. plan evacuation routes, build shelters, and offering citizens potassium pills so there will be
 - B. plan evacuation routes, build shelters, and offer citizens potassium pills in order to have
 - C. planning evacuation routes, building shelters, and the offer of potassium pills to citizens so there will be

- D. evacuation route planning, building shelters, and offering citizens potassium pills in order to have
- E. a planning of evacuation routes, shelter building, and offering potassium pills to citizens to have

Faulty Comparisons

6. Montreal, where the tourist industry is larger than any other Canadian city, has neighbourhoods entirely composed of souvenir shops and cafes.
- A. where the tourist industry is larger than any other Canadian city
 - B. which has a tourist industry larger than that of other Canadian cities
 - C. which had a tourist industry larger than any other Canadian city
 - D. whose tourist industry is larger than any other Canadian city
 - E. whose tourist industry is larger than that of any other Canadian city

Faulty Idioms, and Usage

7. Despite an expensive publicity campaign, ticket sales for the new play were poor enough that it closed only after two weeks.
- A. poor enough that it closed only after two weeks
 - B. poor enough that it was closed after only two weeks
 - C. so poor that it closed only after two weeks
 - D. so poor that it was closed after only two weeks
 - E. so poor that only after two weeks it closed

Ambiguity

8. American Heart Association researchers have calculated that one person in the United States should experience a coronary event every 26 seconds.
- A. one person in the United States should experience a coronary event every 26 seconds
 - B. a person in the United States should experience a coronary event once in every 26 seconds
 - C. a coronary event will strike one person in the United States once in every 26 seconds
 - D. every 26 seconds a person in the United States will experience a coronary event
 - E. every 26 seconds a person in the United States should experience a coronary event

Wordiness

9. That every worker has a clean criminal record is of some importance to investment banks which is why a stringent background check is a necessary prerequisite for all of their job applicants.
- A. That every worker has a clean criminal record is of some importance to investment banks which is why a stringent background check is a necessary prerequisite for all of their job applicants.
 - B. Clean criminal records of their employees is important to investment banks; hence, a stringent background check are necessary prerequisites for employment
 - C. Because they consider it important that all of their employees have a clean criminal record, investment banks require each job applicant to undergo a stringent background check
 - D. It is of some importance that all investment banks' workers have clean criminal records which is why many of them undergo stringent background checks
 - E. The reason that investment banks require background checks of their applicants is because they require clean criminal records of their employees

Punctuations

10. The relationship between cell phone use and the incidence of brain tumours is still unclear, this is because some studies show a causal relationship while others do not.
- A. is still unclear, this is because some studies show
 - B. is still unclear; some studies show
 - C. are still unclear because some studies show
 - D. is still unclear because: some studies show
 - E. is still unclear; the reason is that some studies show

Practice Exercise

1. The increase in unemployment rates, coupled with significantly increased retail prices as well as energy costs, are forcing many homeowners to look into alternative sources of fuel in order to save money on winter heating.
 - A. unemployment rates, coupled with significantly increased retail prices as well as energy costs, are
 - B. rates of unemployment, coupled with significant increases in retail prices and energy costs, have been
 - C. unemployment rates, coupled with significant increases in both retail prices and energy costs, is
 - D. unemployment rates, coupled with significantly increased retail prices as well as energy costs, is
 - E. rates of unemployment, coupled with significant increases in both retail as well as energy costs, had been
2. Named for the capital of Belgium, Brussels sprouts, which at its fullest growth scarcely exceeds a large walnut in size, are immature buds shaped like tiny cabbages.
 - A. which at its fullest growth scarcely exceeds a large walnut in size
 - B. which at its fullest growth scarcely exceed a large walnut in size
 - C. which at their fullest growth scarcely exceeds a large walnut in size
 - D. which at their fullest growth scarcely exceed a walnut's large size
 - E. which at their fullest growth scarcely exceed a large walnut in size
3. In the wake of several serious cases of mercury poisoning caused by tainted fish, the state government ordered that all lakes and streams should be tested for mercury levels.
 - A. all lakes and streams should be tested for mercury levels
 - B. all lakes and streams should have their mercury levels tested
 - C. the mercury levels be tested for all lakes and streams
 - D. the mercury levels of all lakes and streams should be tested
 - E. the mercury levels of all lakes and streams be tested
4. Found in the wild only in Australia and New Guinea, powerful back legs with long feet distinguish kangaroos from other large mammals.
 - A. powerful back legs with long feet distinguish kangaroos from other large mammals
 - B. powerful back legs with long feet distinguish kangaroos from other mammals that are large
 - C. powerful back legs with long feet distinguish kangaroos from those of other mammals that are large
 - D. kangaroos are distinguished from other large mammals by powerful legs with long feet
 - E. kangaroos are being distinguished from other mammals that are large by powerful legs with long feet

5. According to anthropologists, the use of human language covers a wide spectrum from practical communication between people engaged in the same task to establishing hierarchy within a social group.
 - A. practical communication between people engaged in the same task to establishing hierarchy
 - B. communicating practically between people engaging in the same task to the establishment of hierarchy
 - C. practical communication between people engaged in the same task to the establishing of hierarchy
 - D. communicating practically between people engaging in the same task to hierarchy established
 - E. practical communication between people engaged in the same task to the establishment of hierarchy

6. Because its military is larger and more technologically sophisticated than Japan, the United States shoulders much of the burden for patrolling and protecting the shipping lanes of the West Pacific.
 - A. its military is larger and more technologically sophisticated than Japan
 - B. their military is larger and more technologically sophisticated than Japan
 - C. their military is larger and more technologically sophisticated than that of Japan
 - D. its military is larger and more technologically sophisticated than Japan's
 - E. its military has been larger and more technologically sophisticated than those of Japan

7. William Shakespeare, though long considered as being one of the finest writers in English or any other language, was the subject of speculation over the years that he was not the real author of works attributed by him.
 - A. as being one of the finest writers in English or any other language, was the subject of speculation over the years that he was not the real author of works attributed by
 - B. as one of the finest writers in English or any other language, has been the subject of speculation over the years that he was not the real author of works attributed to
 - C. to be one of the finest writers in English or any other language, was the subject of speculation over the years that he was not the real author of works attributed to
 - D. one of the finest writers in English or any other language, has been the subject of speculation over the years that he was not the real author of works attributed to
 - E. to be one of the finest writers in English, was over the years the subject of speculation that he had not been the real author of works attributed by

8. The pioneering research of Lewis Latimer and Thomas Edison, who became known for his invention of the light bulb, accelerated the development of the first power plant, which opened in New York City in 1882.
 - A. of Lewis Latimer and Thomas Edison, who became known for his invention of the light bulb,
 - B. of Lewis Latimer and Thomas Edison, known for his invention of the light bulb,
 - C. of Thomas Edison, known for his invention of the light bulb, and Lewis Latimer
 - D. of Lewis Latimer and Thomas Edison became known for his invention of the light bulb and
 - E. that was conducted by Thomas Edison, who became known for his invention of the light bulb, and Lewis Latimer

9. Federal government financing is an essential key in the survival of the interstate rail system.
 - A. is an essential key in
 - B. is an essential key for
 - C. is essential for
 - D. is essential in
 - E. is essential

10. The relationship between cell phone use and the incidence of brain tumours is still unclear, this is because some studies show a causal relationship while others do not.
- A. is still unclear, this is because some studies show
 - B. is still unclear; some studies show
 - C. are still unclear because some studies show
 - D. is still unclear because: some studies show
 - E. is still unclear; the reason is that some studies show

V. Case Interviews

Case Interviews are employed by certain companies as part of the recruitment process, to assess the candidate's

- Problem-solving skills
- Analytical ability
- Strategic and logical thinking
- Common sense
- Creativity
- Comfort with ambiguity

Five-step approach while working through the case interview

- 👉 **Understand** the issue; **ask** clarifying questions as needed
- 👉 **Identify** the underlying assumptions
- 👉 **Summarize** specific issues and findings
- 👉 **State** your recommendations
- 👉 **Outline** next steps and expected results/impacts

Accessory Tips

- Take notes throughout the case exercise
- Be sure you understand the case question
- Ask questions, but don't use them as a crutch—connect the dots
- Develop and articulate a framework and the initial hypothesis you intend to explore
- Take time to compose your thoughts—don't just start talking
- Structure your analysis into a clear, logical story
- Walk the interviewer through your thinking and explain your assumptions
- Don't panic—engage the interviewer in a business conversation

Rajiv is an IAS aspirant. He studied in two premier institutions and worked for a while in an IT company. He quit the job and started preparing for the civil services exams. In his first attempt he wrote mains but could not qualify for the personality test. In next two attempts, however, he gave interviews but fate had it that his name did not appear in the final list. In all three attempts he had scored less in Mains and in two interviews his score was average if not bad. Coming under General Merit, Rajiv had only four attempts to get into IAS.

For the last attempt, he decided to take a break of one year and prepare extremely well giving no chance to fate. By then he had spent five years just for preparing for this exam with no job in hand. He did prepare well and easily sailed through the Preliminary and Mains exam. For his final interview, Rajiv, prepared himself very well. He read widely. He contacted his peers and well-wishers, talked to them extensively and took feedback on his body language and communication skills. He took mock tests at prominent institutions and got a very positive feedback. His

confidence was at an all-time high. By the time interview call letter came, Rajiv was fully ready to face his final test to realize the dream of becoming an IAS officer.

On the previous day of his interview, Rajiv talked to his parents, girlfriend and teachers and sought their wishes. He had a sound sleep too. His interview was scheduled in the second session i.e., in the afternoon. On the day of his interview, in the morning Rajiv was calm, composed and had a friendly chat with fellow aspirants who had stayed together in a friend's room. He had his lunch and left room in his bike half an hour before the scheduled time of his appearance at UPSC office. Rajiv was riding his bike with lots of thoughts in his mind. The road was almost empty. As he was riding, just in front of him, a speeding bike collided with the road divider. Seeing this, Rajiv stopped his bike for a minute and went near the accident scene. A man, crying with pain, was lying in a pool of blood and a girl child, around 5-year-old, was lying unconscious next to the man. Rajiv looked around for help, but two or three cars sped away without stopping by. Rajiv had to be at UPSC office in 10 minutes. If not, he would forever lose his dream of becoming an IAS officer.

In this situation, what should Rajiv do? Justify your answer.

Practice Exercise

(Will be given as separate files)

VI. Facts, Inferences, and Judgements

Questions based on facts, judgements and inferences often feature in a number of competitive examinations. You need to be aware of the key features of FIJs to handle the related questions well.

Facts

They deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification. Facts are those statements which involve dates, natural phenomena, events etc. Facts are:

- Verifiable
- Universal truths
- Figures, statistics or other data without an opinion.

Inferences

These are conclusions drawn about the unknown on the basis of the known. Inferences check your ability to read between the lines.



The known data in the sentence used to conclude an inference is called facts. Thus, all the inferences are based on facts and logic of deduction.

Judgements

Judgements are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects situations and occurrences in the past, present or future. Judgement can be identified from statements that:

- Imply approval or disapproval
- Impose compulsion
- Predict using will or shall

Some steps to follow

1. Search for facts.
These are the statements that cannot be changed and hence, are facts. Look for statements which have a personality saying something / historical event / universal truth/ daily events etc.
2. Do not strike out any option because there is a possibility that you might have marked an inference as a fact.
3. Look for judgment.
Check the statements where someone is showing approval or disapproval or judging a situation as good or bad etc.
4. Search for inference
5. Check all the options with your obtained answer.

Example

1. The minister said that the Midday meal is a wonderful initiative.
 2. The schools of the city have adopted the project and made plans to launch a number of programs
 3. With various segments of the society contributing towards it, Midday Meal initiative is going to be a success
 4. The Midday meal initiative will go a long way towards a better and healthier India
- A. JFIJ
B. JIJJ
C. FFIJ
D. FFJJ

Solution

Let us consider all statements:

Statement 1

- ✓ The minister said that the Midday meal is a wonderful initiative.
- ✓ Here, the main focus should be on the word “the minister said”. As we learned earlier, all reported statements are facts.
- ✓ Hence, statement 1 is a fact.

Statement 2

- ✓ The schools of the city have adopted the project and made plans to launch a number of programs.
- ✓ This entire statement can be verified and hence is a **Fact**.

Statement 3

- ✓ With various segments of the society contributing towards it, Mid-day Meal initiative is going to be a success.
- ✓ Judgments show the approval and disapproval, and this sentence is showing approval for Mid-day meal initiative by use of the word success. But look at the first part of the sentence- **with various segments of the society contributing towards it**; this is the reason for success. Thus, this is an unknown conclusion based on known facts and hence it is an INFERENCE.

Statement 4

- ✓ The Mid day meal initiative will go a long way towards a better and healthier India
- ✓ This statement gives an approval but does not provide a reason for it hence it is a JUDGEMENT.

1. Question Set 1

1. Given the poor quality of service in the public sector, the HIV/AIDS affected should be switching to private initiatives that supply anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) at a low cost.
2. The government has been supplying free drugs since 2004, and 35000 have benefited up to now & though the size of the affected population is 150 times this number.
3. The recent initiatives of networks and companies like AIDS Care Network, Emcure, Reliance-Cipla-CII, would lead to availability of much-needed drugs to a larger number of affected people.
4. But how ironic it is that we should face a perennial shortage of drugs when India is one of the world's largest suppliers of generic drugs to the developing world.

A. JFIJ B. JIIJ C. IFIJ D. IFFJ E. JFII

2. Question Set 2

- i. Unemployed allowance should be given to all unemployed Indian youths above 18 years of age.
- ii. Lack of stimulation in the first four or five years of life can have adverse consequences.
- iii. At that age the child reaches appropriate level of development and ready to learn, so it is desirable to put the child in the school at the age of 5 or so.
- iv. No budgetary provision for the purpose of appointing additional faculty has been made in the context of institute's changed financial priorities.

A. JJII B. JJJF C. FJJF D. FJIF E. JJIF

3. Question Set 3

- i. Those people are mistaken, as is obvious from the fact that in each of the past six years, our state has spent more money per mile on road improvements than any other state.
- ii. Several of the particle accelerators at major research institutions were out of service the year before last of repairs, so it is likely that the low number of articles was due to the decline in availability of particle accelerators.
- iii. When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.
- iv. Each rancher would be tempted to overuse common land because the benefits would accrue to the individual, while the costs of reduced land quality that results from overuse would be spread among all users.

A. IIJI B. IIFJ C. JJIJ D. JJJF E. IJIF

4. Question Set 4

- i. A compelling optical illusion called the illusion of velocity and size makes objects appear to be moving more slow the larger the objects are.
- ii. Biological functions of many plants and animals vary in cycles that are repeated every 24 hours.
- iii. When people move from one time zone to another, their daily biological rhythms adjust in a matter of days to the periods of sunlight and darkness in the new zone.
- iv. Although migraine headaches are believed to be caused by food allergies, putting patients on diets that eliminate those foods to which the patients have been demonstrated to have allergic migraine reactions frequently does not stop headaches.

A. JFJF B. JJJJ C. FJFJ D. IIII E. FFFF

5. Question Set 5

- i. The net savings in medical resources achieved by some preventive health measures are smaller than the net losses attributable to certain other measures of this kind.
- ii. Recently a court ruled that current law allows companies to reject a job applicant if working in the job would entail a 90 percent chance that the applicant would suffer a heart attack.
- iii. Because the satellites can be repaired only in orbit, astronauts are needed to repair them.
- iv. In an attempt to promote the widespread use of paper rather than plastic, and thus reduce non-biodegradable waste, the council of a small-town plans to ban the sale of disposable plastic goods for which substitutes made of paper exist.

A. JFIJ B. FFII C. JJII D. JFIF E. FJFI

Practice Exercise

6. Question Set 6

- i. The more frequently employees take time to exercise during working hours each week, the fewer sick days they take.
- ii. The development of cost-effective manufacturing techniques is of the highest priority for civilian business and would be neglected if resources go to military projects, which do not emphasize cost efficiency.
- iii. The increase in taxes or government debt needed to finance the project will severely reduce the vitality of the civilian economy.
- iv. According to a review of 61 studies of patients suffering from severely debilitating depression, in a large majority of the patients missing a night's sleep immediately lifted their depression.

A. JJIJ B. FJIF C. FJFF D. JJIF E. JJJF

7. Question Set 7

- i. If India has embarked on the liberalization route, she cannot afford to go back.
- ii. Under these circumstances, being an active supporter of WTO policies will be a good idea.
- iii. The WTO is a truly global organization aiming at freer trade.
- iv. Many member countries have already drafted plans to simplify tariff structures.

A. FJFI B. IFJF C. IJFF D. IFIF E. IJFI

8. Question Set 8

- i. The Minister definitely took the wrong step.
- ii. Under the circumstances, he had many other alternatives.
- iii. The Prime Minister is embarrassed due to the Minister's decision.
- iv. If he has put the government in jeopardy, the Minister must resign.

A. JFFI B. IFJI C. FFJI D. IFIJ E. IJFI

9. Question Set 9

- i. The ideal solution will be to advertise aggressively.
- ii. One brand is already popular amongst the youth.
- iii. Reducing prices will mean trouble as our revenues are already dwindling.
- iv. The correct solution will be to consolidate by aggressive marketing.

A. JFIJ B. FJJI C. IJFF D. JJIF E. FFFF

10. Question Set 10

- i. If democracy is to survive, the people must develop a sense of consumerism.
- ii. Consumerism has helped improve the quality of goods in certain countries.
- iii. The protected environment in our country is helping the local manufacturers.
- iv. The quality of goods suffers if the manufacturers take undue advantage of this.

A. IJFJ B. JFJI C. IJFF D. IFJJ E. FFFF

VII. Critical Reasoning

1. Environmentalist: It takes less energy to make molten glass from recycled glass than from raw materials. Once the recycled glass or raw materials have been turned into molten glass, making bottles from recycled glass follows the same process as making bottles from raw materials. Obviously, soft drink bottlers who make a large percentage of their bottles from recycled glass have significant energy savings. Therefore, by using recycled glass instead of glass made from raw materials, bottlers can lower their costs and benefit the environment at the same time.

Which one of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A. The process of making bottles from plastic that has been recycled is not significantly more energy efficient than is the process of making bottles from glass that has been recycled.
 - B. The amount of glass that is currently recycled each year is enough to supply the major soft drink bottlers with materials for a large percentage of the glass bottles they make that year.
 - C. Most consumers are not able to distinguish bottles made from recycled glass from glass bottles made from raw materials.
 - D. Purchasing and transport costs are not so much greater for recycled glass than for raw materials that they outweigh the savings in energy costs resulting from the use of recycled glass.
 - E. The process of making molten glass from recycled glass requires fewer steps than does the process of making molten glass from raw materials.
2. Botanist: The Lady's Slipper is a type of orchid that requires bright light, but no direct sun, relatively consistent room temperature, and water no more than twice a month for maximum growth. Our newest greenhouse comes with a watering system that has been tested with the Lady's Slipper orchids, and can be programmed to release water onto the orchids once every two weeks. The new greenhouse is already capable of maintaining a constant room temperature and blocking out direct sunlight, so we can confidently state the new greenhouse is ideal for their growth.

Which of the following is an assumption required by the botanist's conclusion?

- A. The watering system will not over-water the orchids when it does release water.
 - B. The new greenhouse is capable of either emitting or permitting light to reach the Lady's Slipper.
 - C. The average consumer will have the ability to program the watering system.
 - D. The constant room temperature can be set at a variety of degrees.
 - E. The greenhouse is large enough to accommodate the average maximum growth of the Lady's Slipper.
3. The retail price of decaffeinated coffee is considerably higher than that of regular coffee. However, the process by which coffee beans are decaffeinated is fairly simple and not very costly. Therefore, the price difference cannot be accounted for by the greater cost of providing decaffeinated coffee to the consumer.

The argument relies on assuming which one of the following?

- A. Processing regular coffee costs more than does processing decaffeinated coffee.
- B. Price differences between products can generally be accounted for by such factors as supply and demand, not by differences in production costs.
- C. There is little competition among companies that process decaffeinated coffee.
- D. Retail coffee-sellers do not believe that consumers are content to pay more for decaffeinated coffee than for regular coffee.
- E. The beans used for producing decaffeinated coffee do not cost much more before processing than the beans used for producing regular coffee.

4. Sylvia: Some psychologists attribute complex reasoning ability to reptiles, claiming that simple stimulus-response explanations of some reptiles' behaviors, such as food gathering, cannot account for the complexity of such behavior. But since experiments show that reptiles are incapable of making major alterations in their behavior, for example, when faced with significant changes in their environment, these animals must be incapable of complex reasoning.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by Sylvia's argument?

- A. Animals could make major changes in their behavior only if they were capable of complex reasoning.
 - B. Simple stimulus-response explanations can in principle account for all reptile behaviors.
 - C. Reptile behavior appears more complex in the field than laboratory experiments reveal it to be.
 - D. If reptiles were capable of complex reasoning, they would sometimes be able to make major changes in their behavior.
 - E. Complex reasoning and responses to stimuli cannot both contribute to the same behavior
5. A computer equipped with signature-recognition software, which restricts access to a computer to those people whose signatures are on file, identifies a person's signature by analyzing not only the form of the signature but also such characteristics as pen pressure and signing speed. Even the most adept forgers cannot duplicate all of the characteristics the program analyzes.

Which of the following can be logically concluded from the passage above?

- A. The time it takes to record and analyze a signature makes the software impractical for everyday use.
 - B. Computers equipped with the software will soon be installed in most banks.
 - C. Nobody can gain access to a computer equipped with the software solely by virtue of skill at forging signatures.
 - D. Signature-recognition software has taken many years to develop and perfect.
 - E. In many cases even authorized users are denied legitimate access to computers equipped with the software.
6. Which of the following best completes the argument? Dexter Solutions is one of the most successful Information Technology (IT) consulting companies around the world. It primarily deals in cloud computing domain. Alex is an IT consultant who specializes in IT infrastructure services.

Thus, Alex surely cannot be a consultant at Dexter Solutions because _____.

- A. Alex has no skills in cloud computing.
 - B. Dexter Solutions does no business in the IT infrastructure services domain.
 - C. there is no overlap between Alex's skill-set and the domains that Dexter Solutions does business in.
 - D. the global market size of the IT infrastructure services consulting business is small.
 - E. an IT consultant who specializes in IT infrastructure services cannot qualify to be a cloud computing expert.
7. Despite the fact that antilock brakes are designed to make driving safer, research suggests that people who drive cars equipped with antilock brakes have more accidents than those who drive cars not equipped with antilock brakes.

Each of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent discrepancy described above EXCEPT:

- A. Most cars equipped with antilock brakes, are, on average, driven more carelessly than cars not equipped with antilock brakes.

- B. Antilock brakes malfunction more often than regular brakes.
 - C. Antilock brakes require expensive specialized maintenance to be even as effective as regular brakes that have not been maintained.
 - D. Most people who drive cars equipped with antilock brakes do not know how to use those brakes properly.
 - E. (E) Antilock brakes were designed for safety in congested urban driving, but accidents of the most serious nature take place on highways.
8. It seems that medical care is constantly improving and is far better today than it was a few years ago. New medicines are being developed, and at a lower cost. Technological advancements are being made and new treatments are devised. However, hospital care has not improved as much as expected. Most hospitals do not have a large enough ER that can handle a sudden influx of patients and the number of people who die in a hospital due to reasons other than what they got admitted for is staggeringly high.

All of the following underscore the author's argument EXCEPT

- A. Most hospitals require doctors to do so much paperwork that they spend insufficient time on direct patient care.
- B. Most hospitals recirculate air and therefore, it is very easy for diseases such as anthrax to spread through the hospital.
- C. In smaller cities, the ambulance service is on a voluntary basis and the response time for calls is much lower than the national average, leading to a higher loss of life.
- D. A number of doctors in private hospitals are not held accountable by the administration for the loss of patients.
- E. Doctors in most private hospitals have performance appraisals based on how much money they have brought in for the hospital rather than based on how effectively they treated patients.

Dialogue Structure Questions

1. **Homeowner Representative:** Statistics show that burglar often target houses that appear unoccupied. Therefore, when home owners away from their homes for several days, we recommend that they leave lights on, to give the impression that the house is occupied.

Crime Expert: The same lights continuously on all night long with no change give a potential burglar a clear signal that the house is unoccupied.

The Crime Expert uses which of the following techniques in responding to the Homeowner Representative?

- A. calling into question an unstated assumption
 - B. pointing out an undesired effect of a recommendation
 - C. presenting new evidence that calls the conclusion into question
 - D. explaining that a reputed effect is actually a cause
 - E. demonstrating that the conclusion is true, but not for the reasons cited
2. **Marijuana advocate:** If marijuana were legalized in this state, the state could start assessing tax on the drug, increasing state revenues. Since sales would be legal, the criminal culture supporting the drug would vanish; as crimes ceased, the state would save money on fighting crime. Overall, the state has a tremendous amount to gain by making the drug legal.

Attorney General: Studies of legalizing previously illegal drugs in other countries suggests that criminals controlling the business will not be eager either to sacrifice their profits or to play by the rules. Moreover, diverting money from crime-fighting after such legalization gives those criminals more free rein.

The Attorney General uses which of the following techniques in responding to the marijuana advocate?

- A. citing evidence that demonstrates the conclusion is false
- B. pointing out that the conclusion doesn't follow properly from the premises
- C. questioning the purported relationship between cause and effect.
- D. arguing that the same assumption could be used to support an opposing conclusion
- E. suggesting, by analogy, potential drawbacks that might outweigh the predicted advantages

Practice Exercise

3. When a group of people starts a company, the founders usually serve as sources both of funding and of skills in marketing, management, and technical matters. It is unlikely that a single individual can both provide adequate funding and be skilled in marketing, management, and technical matters. Therefore, companies founded by groups are more likely to succeed than companies founded by individuals.

Which one of the following is an assumption required by the argument?

- A. A new company is more likely to succeed if every founding member contributes equally to the company's initial funding than if some members contribute more funds than others.
 - B. Some founding members of successful companies can provide both funding and skills in marketing, management, or technical matters.
 - C. New companies are more likely to succeed when their founders can provide adequate funding and skills in marketing, management, and technical abilities than when they must secure funding or skills from nonfounders.
 - D. Founders of a new company can more easily acquire marketing and management abilities than technical abilities.
 - E. A new company is more likely to succeed if its technical experts are also skilled in management and marketing than if they lack management or marketing skills.
4. An ancient palace in Mesopotamia was recently uncovered, revealing three antechambers relatively undamaged. The heights of the doorways between the chambers were measured, and found to be on average no greater than 4.5 feet tall. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the chambers found were intended for children and young adults, and could very well have been used as a nursery.

Which of the following is NOT an assumption upon which the argument is based?

- A. The height of the doorways did not shrink significantly over time prior to the palace's discovery.
 - B. Ancient Mesopotamians were not a lot shorter, on average, than modern humans.
 - C. The ancient Mesopotamians built doors to accommodate the people who would primarily occupy the rooms behind them.
 - D. Ancient Mesopotamians were not generally taller than 5 feet at adult height.
 - E. Human height in ancient times is comparable to modern human height.
5. A small group of law professors have suggested that the university's current JD program be restructured so students can spend more time reading case studies and studying independently since a wide knowledge of legal precedent is key to the success of its alumni. These professors are advocating an end to the public-speaking class requirement. But there is an obvious benefit to training young attorneys to speak confidently and articulately in court, and recent graduates of the program have remarked that they were frequently required to verbally describe case studies to colleagues.

Which of the following most logically concludes the argument?

- A. These law professors are incorrect in their assumption that more time reading case studies independently will lead to alumni success.
 - B. Alumni success, therefore, is contingent upon an equal balance between public-speaking and reading case studies.
 - C. Attorneys who cannot verbally articulate case studies will not have as much success in the workplace as those who can.
 - D. Keeping the public-speaking class in the curriculum is not wholly inconsistent with the law professors' goal of fostering alumni success.
 - E. The university should expand the public-speaking requirement, rather than omit it, as verbal skills are just as valuable as case study knowledge in the workplace.
6. Artistic success as an actor is directly dependent on how well an actor has developed his craft. This has been demonstrated by the discovery of a positive relationship between the number of classes taken by an actor and the number of professional productions in which the actor has appeared in the past two years.

Each of the following, if true, cast doubt on the author's argument about artistic success for actors EXCEPT:

- A. The figures for the number of classes taken were based solely on information provided by actors.
 - B. Success as an actor cannot necessarily be judged exclusively by recent credits.
 - C. For most successful actors, it's not the quantity but the quality of their classes that has helped to develop their craft.
 - D. There is no relationship between the number of professional productions in which an actor has appeared and true artistic success.
 - E. Most successful actors have taken only a small number of intensive classes.
7. **Mayor:** the commuters from the nearby suburb of Coldstream perennially complain of a difficult commute to our downtown region. To address these concerns, we should install high-speed toll collector on the interstate between here and Coldstream, thus relieving any traffic snarls caused by the hand-operated toll booths.

Civil engineer: Over 95% of commuters from Coldstream take local roads, not the interstate, to our downtown region.

The civil engineer uses which of the following techniques in responding to the mayor?

- A. pointing out that the premise could lead to an opposing conclusion
 - B. questioning whether the methods recommended would work in practice
 - C. citing evidence that calls into question the assumption of the argument
 - D. suggesting, by analogy, that the argument might not support the conclusion
 - E. presenting evidence that the proposed solution would have damaging unforeseen consequences
8. **Marketing chief:** The aggressive sales campaign of Product J has made it the most popular product in the sector. Every individual move we made in that campaign was wildly successful, and sales of the product continuously rose. If we mount a similar style sales campaign with Product S, we are likely to vault this into popularity in its own sector, with a similarly robust sales trajectory.

Consultant: The popularity of Product J preceded the sales campaign and was responsible for it.

The consultant uses which of the following techniques in responding to the marketing chief?

- A. questioning the posited relationship of cause and effect
- B. citing evidence that contradicts the assumption of the argument
- C. pointing out that the same premises might support an opposing conclusion
- D. citing evidence that calls into question the strength of the premise
- E. strengthening the argument with further evidence

VIII. Para Jumble

Directions (Q.01): *In the question given below, a set of sentences is given, which when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. From the options, choose the one that provides the correct final order of the rearranged statements.*

1.

- P. Double jeopardy is the idea that a person cannot be tried more than once for the same offence.
 - Q. For instance, Article 20(2) of India's Constitution states: "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once."
 - R. Exceptions to the rule exist, for example, if the case against someone ends in a mistrial, then the defendant may be retried.
 - S. The legal principle seems to have its basis in Roman law, and has found its way into the constitutions and statutes of many countries.
- A. PRSQ
 - B. RQSP
 - C. QPSR
 - D. PSQR

2.

- P. The French Revolution created a vision for a new moral universe: that sovereignty resides in nations; that a constitution and the rule of law govern politics; that people are equal and enjoy inalienable rights; and that church and state should be separate.
 - Q. The French Revolution invented modern revolution—the idea that humans can transform the world according to a plan—and so has a central place in the study of the social sciences.
 - R. It ushered in modernity by destroying the foundations of the "Old Regime"—absolutist politics, legal inequality, a "feudal" economy (characterized by guilds, manorialism, and even serfdom), and an alliance of church and state.
 - S. That vision is enshrined in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of 1789, whose proclamation of "natural, imprescriptible, and inalienable" rights served as the model for the 1948 United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- A. PSQR
 - B. QPSR
 - C. PRQS
 - D. QRPS

3.

- P. As "operating systems", Latin and French outlived the strategic pre-eminence of Rome and France.
- Q. Nor will Chinese, Russian, or Indian culture soon shoulder aside the American version—high or low—whose draw is embodied by Harvard and Hollywood.
- R. Once a standard exists, it tends to perpetuate itself—just like the dollar, for all its ups and downs will not soon yield to the Euro or the Renminbi.

S. By such measures, no other rival, not even China, comes close to America, whatever the country's many familiar failings and riches of the rising rest.

- A. PRQS
- B. QPSR
- C. RQPS
- D. RPQS

4.

P. The oldest fossil grasses are just 70 million years old, although grass may have evolved a bit earlier than that.

Q. There have been land plants for 465 million years, yet there were no flowers for over two-thirds of that time.

R. The equally-familiar grasses appeared even more recently.

S. Flowering plants only appeared in the middle of the dinosaur era.

- A. SRQP
- B. QRPS
- C. RPSQ
- D. QSRP

Practice Exercise

1.

P. Nevertheless, the focus of otherwise very different movements - from cultural feminism to environmentalism to radical jihadism - is fundamentally the same: moral regulation.

Q. Identity politics constantly demands the creation of new identities and lifestyle groups, often hostile to one another.

R. The main beneficiary of this shift from explicit political clashes to new forms of culture war has been identity politics.

S. Many of the political battles of the past two decades have actually been battles over cultural values, be it marriage, family, sexuality, abortion, immigration, multiculturalism, Islam or the EU.

- A. QPRS
- B. SPRQ
- C. SRQP
- D. QPSR

2.

P. Patrilineal ownership of lands and the culture of dowry attached to it have turned daughters into bad debts.

Q. The control of such castes on local politics aggravates masculine hubris.

R. The bigotry of our village culture and polity is intrinsically linked to a control of land and agriculture.

S. Land makes certain castes 'kingly' in rural communities.

- A. SQRP
- B. SPQR
- C. RSQP
- D. PSQR

3.

P. The Cold War was underpinned by an understanding which allowed the US to maintain hegemony over the capitalist world and which gave the Soviet Union a regional sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

Q. The bloody upheavals and wars occurred not in Europe, America or Russia, but in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and were either directly or indirectly a response to the experience of Western colonialism.

- R. Despite the aggressive rhetoric of this era, the Cold War was a period of relative peace between hostile geopolitical blocs.
- S. In retrospect, what was remarkable about the Cold War was the ability of most of the major players to manage their conflict.
- A. PSRQ
B. SQRP
C. RQSP
D. QPSR
- 4.
- P. The Mandate of Heaven indicated divine approval of a king's right to rule.
- Q. In other words, the Mandate of Heaven gave divine ruling authority to kings that lived a moral life, administered justice, and protected the welfare of his people.
- R. Whereas Medieval Europeans legitimized their ruling authority by the divine right of kings, Confucian societies used a similar concept called the Mandate of Heaven.
- S. However, it differed from the divine right of kings in that Heaven's endorsement depends upon the virtuous conduct of the ruler.
- A. PQRS
B. PQSR
C. RSPQ
D. RPSQ
- 5.
- P. lite American colleges are now widely suspected of admitting male applicants with lower grades, to even up the numbers.
- Q. At least in the rich world, that wasteful truth has been triumphantly overcome.
- R. Stendhal once wrote that all geniuses who were born women were lost to the public good.
- S. Yet, despite this monumental advance, much ability, both male and female, is wasted because of tenacious stereotypes.
- A. PQSR
B. PSRQ
C. RQPS
D. RSQP
- 6.
- P. Hate speech is characterized by a deliberate targeting of communities rather than beliefs.
- Q. What the management must seek to do is to not let political discussions and debates to descend into vituperative attacks and hate speech.
- R. But such an association will be spurious, as questioning orthodoxy and conservatism is not tantamount to hate speech.
- S. The student body's activism has been criticized by detractors and it has been sought to be associated with hate speech.
- A. QPRS
B. PRSQ
C. SQRP
D. SRPQ
- 7.
- P. The crash in the Alps has launched a search for a solution to the problem of accessing the cockpit from outside if the plane has been commandeered from within.
- Q. Flight safety has so far focused on threats from the passenger side, and the 9/11 terror episode led to fortification of the cockpit.
- R. But if they are in a position to act, pilots can override this mechanism.
- S. In exceptional circumstances, such as an emergency affecting the pilot and the cockpit area, the crew can use a code that opens the cockpit door briefly, or it even opens automatically if the pilots are immobilized due to depressurization.
- A. PQRS

- B. PSRQ
- C. QPSR
- D. QSRP

8.

- P. Indeed, Indian policy-planners find themselves in a predicament thanks to the continued monetary easing by some nations and the shrinkage in world trade.
 - Q. In this context, a fund-starved country like India will do well to focus on foreign direct investment rather than get unduly worried about foreign institutional investment, which will have its ebb and flow depending on the environment outside.
 - R. With everyone waiting for the other to act first, the onus is definitely on the political bosses to devise quick solutions to accelerate the economy.
 - S. Given this 'new normal' kind of an environment, they will have to look at ways to protect the Indian economy from external vicissitudes.
- A. PSQR
 - B. RSQP
 - C. QSRP
 - D. RPQS

9.

- P. Comments have the potential to turn a news website into a democratic polyphony.
 - Q. But, there is also a danger of it descending to cacophony if readers do not express opinions in a language that behoooves the requirements of a matured public sphere.
 - R. It can become a site for multiple concurrent debates, for registering dissent, for pursuing an idea and finally for building a polity of informed choices.
 - S. The role of the moderators is to retain the space for polyphony and reject voices that breed cacophony.
- A. PQRS
 - B. PQSR
 - C. SQPR
 - D. PRQS

10.

- P. Delisting the content under the parameters of "the right to be forgotten" does not mean the information is taken down from the Internet, but that it's no longer readily available to the public through a simple search on an intermediary such as Google.
 - Q. However, those who support this controversial legislation say people shouldn't be unfairly dogged by inaccurate, irrelevant, or outdated information that turns up when their name is put into a search engine.
 - R. The Court of Justice of the European Union established a "right to be forgotten" in a landmark decision in May 2014, allowing Europeans to ask search engines to delist certain links from results they show based on searches for that person's name.
 - S. A number of other countries, including Russia, have proposed their own versions of the right to be forgotten, which has led campaigners for freedom of expression to warn that such decisions could limit what content is readily available online in these countries.
- A. RPSQ
 - B. RSPQ
 - C. SRPQ
 - D. RQSP

11.

- P. With vaccination, arguably our strongest and most cost-effective defense against infectious disease, urbanization is already presenting challenges.
- Q. It used to be the case that the one-in-five children missing out on a full course of even the most basic vaccines lived in remote rural communities.

- R. Without strong health systems in place, the higher the population density the more difficult it becomes to prevent and control outbreaks, and not just because of the increased risk of contagion.
- S. Today, we're increasingly discovering that many of these hardest-to-reach children are in marginalized urban communities – right in the heart of cities, often hiding in plain sight.
- A. PQSR
B. QSRP
C. RPQS
D. PRQS
- 12.
- P. Not only can jellyfish withstand the impact of climate change, they also have the capacity to accelerate it.
- Q. At the same time, jellyfish also consume vast amounts of plankton, which are a major means of taking carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and oceans. Their loss can hasten climate change.
- R. Jellyfish are better prepared than other marine life for the changing ocean environment, such as warmer temperatures, salinity changes, ocean acidification and pollution.
- S. They release carbon-rich feces and mucus that bacteria prefer to use for respiration, turning these bacteria into carbon dioxide factories.
- A. PQSR
B. RPSQ
C. PRSQ
D. RSQP
- 13.
- P. According to scientists from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the current melting of ice in Greenland is already causing the tilt to change at a rate of approximately 2.6 cm each year.
- Q. While a natural event such as this could bring about major changes to the climate, some scientists are warning that there is a possibility for reverse feedback.
- R. The Earth's orbital tilt is said to vary between 22 and 25 degrees roughly every 41,000 years.
- S. In other words, instead of an orbital tilt causing climate change, current changes in climate could end up causing changes in the Earth's axial tilt.
- A. PQRS
B. RSQP
C. RQSP
D. PQSR
- 14.
- P. What Darwin discovered on the Galapagos Isles was not the idea that species evolved, or even a possible model for how that evolution might have taken place.
- Q. His ability to see this fact, and exploit it so brilliantly, is why we remember Charles Darwin today.
- R. Darwin ultimately owes the near-instant success of his theory to the fact that the islands of the Galapagos made such perfect petri dishes for generating that evidence.
- S. Rather, what he found was a naturally occurring laboratory, one exquisitely shaped to allow the study of speciation and to make his model the first supported by real evidence.
- A. PSRQ
B. RPSQ
C. RQPS
D. PRSQ
- 15.
- P. This burnt off many living forms and it took a long time before oxygen- using life forms started flourishing about 500 million years later.
- Q. Some of this was 'fixed' by iron and organic matter of earth, but the rest soon led the 'poisonous' gas, oxygen, attain levels of about 20 per cent in the air.

- R. Those days, the earth was rich in a set of microbes called cyanobacteria, which started the early events of photosynthesis, wherein the microbe used CO₂ for energy production and emitted oxygen gas as the waste material.
- S. One such massive upheaval of the earth's atmosphere occurred about 2.4 billion years ago, during what is called the "Oxygen Catastrophe".
- T. Cyanobacteria reproduced very fast (doubling every 30 minutes), leading to vast amounts of oxygen in the atmosphere.
- A. SPQRT
B. RTQPS
C. RQSTP
D. SRTQP
- 16.
- P. As people turned to farming, they began to live in fixed settlements, which became small towns.
- Q. Their labors bore fruit; surplus food freed some of the population from farming.
- R. In about 5000 BC, farmers moved down into the fertile river valleys of Mesopotamia, and built dykes and ditches to irrigate the arid land.
- S. The cultivation of plants, such as wheat and barley, and the domestication of animals, such as sheep, goats and cattle, began in the Near East in about 8500 BC.
- A. SPRQ
B. RSPQ
C. PRQS
D. RQPS
- 17.
- P. Not long after their victory, the Greeks began to think that they would never stack up to the glories of the past.
- Q. Throughout antiquity, those warriors, especially the Marathonomachai, who fought and defeated the Persian troops in the 490 BCE Battle of Marathon, would be revered as Athens' Greatest Generation.
- R. Even in the mid-fifth century BCE, Athenians were already looking back with longing.
- S. A few decades earlier, Athenian citizen-soldiers had helped to rout the Persian invaders of Greece.
- A. PRSQ
B. SQRP
C. QSPR
D. RSQP
- 18.
- P. Interestingly, most creatures, including humans, vocalise using softer organs and membranes that tend to decompose instead of entering into the fossil record.
- Q. The family of duck-billed dinosaurs known as Parasaurolophus had been at the center of the paleo-acoustic conversation.
- R. They are herbivorous creatures named for the shape of their mouths, but better known for the large, bony crests arching over the back of their heads like a single blunted horn.
- S. Parasaurolophus is a rarity in this regard, as no other animal has been known to dedicate so much hard, fossil-friendly tissue to making noise.
- A. PQRS
B. PSQR
C. QRPS
D. QRSP
- 19.
- P. Despite the comet taking 133 years to pass by the Earth, the meteor shower happens every year as a result of the earth moving through the trail of the comet's orbit.

- Q. Like any other comet, Swift-Tuttle follows a steep incline when compared to planets in the solar system, gathering a lot of speed as it dives down into the solar system to get close to the sun and out again.
- R. This link between the comet and the meteor shower was discovered within three years of the comet's discovery-- by Giovanni Schiaparelli in 1865.
- S. The spectacular Perseid meteor shower that is witnessed every August, peaking in mid-August, is, in fact, created by the dust and debris left by the Swift Tuttle.
- A. QSRP
- B. QSPR
- C. SQPR
- D. SQRP

20.

- P. Every time financial speculation creates a crisis, governments are expected to tax their citizens and use that money to save banks and financial institutions.
- Q. Liberalism insisted on the separation of the state and the market, and decried government interference in markets.
- R. Even if one argues, as some do, that liberal capitalism was always to some extent state capitalism, this signifies a major shift.
- S. Neo-liberalism believes that governments should intervene in markets — but only on the side of banks, finance capitalists and lending agencies.
- A. PSQR
- B. QPSR
- C. SPQR
- D. QSPR