**5 PARA JUMBLES**

**Introduction to the Topic**

Jumbled Paragraph or sentence arrangement is an exercise to test your ability to establish the right connections with in the text so as to arrive at a logical and composite value.

The ideal approach for solving Para Jumbles is a mechanical one. Most people lose focus by reading the statements given over and over again. Sometimes, it is next to impossible to make out which sentence follows which one and all the options look equally correct.

In that case, the best way to solve Parajumbles is to try and identify mandatory pairs. A mandatory pair is a sequence that you know cannot exist in any other pair or in any other order.

Although there are many types of mandatory pairs but one basic parameter to identify mandatory pairs is to read and look only for keywords that will help you form a sequence or connection.

**Types of Mandatory Pairs**

**■ General to specific**

Sometimes one gets confused about whether to move from general to specific or from specific to general.

Let us understand this type from the following example:

**Example 1:**

A. He made an interesting observation about the selection of Indian team for the four of Bangladesh.

B. He said that we could reward players for each match, so that they tend to perform equally in each match rather than getting their best in one or two matches of the series.

C. Rewards can vary from 5% to 50% of their match fees.

D. The more the rewards the more the willingness to perform. The more the willingness, the more rewards can be earned.

**Solution:**

In this case the confusion could be between BCD and BDC. Here, will move from general to specific. C is a specific example for D and not vice versa. Therefore, the correct sequence is ABDC.

**■ Acronym Approach**

When we introduce someone or something, we use the complete name or title. When we refer to the same someone or something later in the paragraph, we use just the surname or the first name if we are on familiar terms with the person being discussed.

Similarly, in para jumbles we encounter full and short names or sometimes acronyms of some term or institution. Example: World Trade Organization- WTO, Dr. Manmohan Singh – Dr. Singh, Karl Marx - Marx, President George W. Bush - President Bush. The full form will be present in the first sentence and short forms will follow in the remaining sentences.

**Example 2:**

A. Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed people’s pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion.

B. If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside, never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting.

C. Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate because of their addictive tendencies.

D. If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is the opiate of the people.

a. BCAD

b. ADBC

c. ADCB

d. DACB

**Solution:**

Sentence A has Marx (short form) and sentence D has Karl Marx (full form). So, D will come before A. Now look at the options. In (a), (b) and (c) A is placed before D – hence rejected. (d) is the right answer.

**■ Noun – pronoun relationship approach**

We know that the noun will come first and will be referred to later using suitable pronouns.

**Example 3:**

A. According to police Ankit has accused Shree for making him meet the bookies.

B. Police has ordered an enquiry again Sree Santh and Ankit Tiwari for being involved in matchfixing.

C. Both the players were unavailable for any comments.

**Solution:**

It is clear from the above example, the statement B, Which has full names of both persons should precede the other two statement. Statement A uses only the First names of the cornered people. And, statement C substitutes the names with the pronoun "both". Thus, correct order is BAC.

**■ Time reference**

Some questions have a statement that refers to a point of time. The reference maybe in the past, present or future, accordingly you can decide its place in the sequence.

Some words through which a time sequence may be indicated are – Before, after, later, when etc.

**Example 4:**

A. Then two astronomers—the German, Johannes Kepler, and Italian, Galileo - started publicly to support the Copernican theory, despite the fact that the orbits it predicated did not quite match the ones observed.

B. His idea was that the sun was stationary at the centre and that the earth and the planets move in circular orbits around the sun.

C. A simple model was proposed in 1514 by a Polish priest, Nicholas Copernicus.

D. Nearly a century passed before this idea was taken seriously.

a. CADB

b. BCAD

C. CBDA

d. CDBA

**Solution:**

In the above example you will observe that the flow of logic is in the form of a time sequence which flows from the oldest time period to a more contemporary time period. Therefore, Sentence C will be the first sentence. Sentence B example upon the “simple model”, hence, it will be the sentence following C. The next sentence in order of chronology is D – nearly a century passed, While the last sentence will be A which completes the sequence from older time to contemporary time thus giving us the answer as CBDA.

**■ Obvious openers**

A statement with which the parajumble will start definitely are obvious openers.

**Example 5:**

A. Sachin Tendulkar is the best opener so far in the history of cricket.

B. He has scored 20 centuries and 7567 runs in ODI's at the opening slot.

C. He averages 60.71 in ODI's at the opening slot.

**Solution:**

It is clear to see that “He” in B and C refer to Sachin in statement. A Statement A is thus an obvious opener and the correct order is ABC.

**■ Obvious Conclusions**

A statement sometimes concludes what is being stated in the other statements. Such statements will always come at the last.

**Example 6:**

A. His day starts at 6 a.m. and he works till late in the night.

B. After reaching back home at the end of the day, he ensures to give proper time to his family.

C. Sunil is one of the highest paid CEO's in the country right now, working at India's largest assessment company.

D. It is obvious that he gives his best at work and at home as well.

**Solution:**

C introduced Sunil, A and B further describes about him and D concludes the paragraph about Sunil. So, in the correct order C should start and D should end the paragraph as D is an obvious conclusion.

**■ Structure Approach**

English provides certain sequencing words - firstly, secondly, then, however, consequently, on the other hand, etc- which writers use to join sentence or ideas together and to provide a smooth flow form one idea to the next. It is essential to learn how to spot these words and learn how to use them correctly. Para- jumble sentences often contain such words, combining them in a complex way.

**1. Cause and Effect Signals**

Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing cause another or logically determine another. Some examples of such words are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accordingly | In order to | Because | So … that |
| Consequently | Therefore | Given | Thus |
| Hence | When…..then | If…..then |  |

**Example 7:**

A. While Schumacher is one the all time great drivers in F1. Massa’s name is often associated with scams.

B. Schumacher and Massa are good friends.

C. As a result, their relationship has become strained.

**Solution:**

Here it is easy to see that the use of “as a result” in statement C, establishes a cause and effect relationship. The correct sequence therefore, is BAC.

**2. Chronology**

Chronology means a sequential order, similarly in parajumbles sometimes a chain of events is given and if put that in order i.e. make them chronologically correct, you will have the correct answer.

**Example 8:**

A. In order to enjoy the matches of IPL you should possess a VIP season pass.

B. It would also be great if you have friends to accompany you to the match.

C. Secondly, you should have all your travel arrangements in place before hand.

**Solution:**

As you can see in the above example, statement C follows statement A. A gives the first and C gives the second condition. The use of “also” in B tells you that it should follow C.

Therefore, ACB is the correct order.

**3. Support signal words**

Look for the words or phrases supporting an idea or example. Sentences containing these words will generally not be the opening sentence. These sentences will follow immediately the sentence supported.

Some examples of such words are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Furthermore | Additionally | Also | And |
| Indeed | Besides | As well | Too |
| Likewise | Moreover |  |  |

**4. Contrast signals:** Look for function words or phrases (Conjunctions, sentence adverbs, etc.) that indicate a contrast between one idea and another, setting up a reversal of thought.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nevertheless | Nonetheless | On the contrary | No with – standing | And |
| Even though | Instead of | Despite | In spite of | While |
| In contrast | Although | However |  |  |

**Example 9:**

A. When conclusions are carefully excluded, however, and observed facts are given instead, there is never trouble about the length of the papers.

B. The reason for this is that those early paragraph contain judgments that there is little left to be said.

C. A judgment (“He is a boy”, “She is an awful bore”) is a conclusion, summing up a large number of previously observed facts.

D. In fact, they tend to become too long, since, inexperienced writers, when told to give facts, often give more than what is necessary, because they lack discrimination between the trivial.

E. It is a common observation among teachers that students almost always have difficulty in writing themes of the required length because their ideas give out after a paragraph or two.

a. ECDAB

b. CEBAD

c. EACBD

d. EBCAD

**Solution:**

Sentence E states the situation in general and gives us information about why students have problems “in writing” themes of the required length. Sentence B goes on to tell us “the reason for this”, so the two sentences must be related. Similarly, Sentence C is related to sentence B because both sentences contain the word “judgement”, with sentence C explaining what the word means. Once a link of this nature is established, go to the answers choices to see if you are on the right track. Do any of the answer choices offer our line of reasoning? Option (d) does.

**Para Jumbles**

**4 Sentence type:**

1.

A. Management of water resources with respect to their quality also assumes greater importance especially when the country can no more afford to waste water.

B. It is also estimated that India loses as many as 73 million man-days every year due to water prone diseases, costing Rs. 600 crore by way of treatment expenditure and production losses.

C. The prevalence of these diseases heighten under conditions of drought.

D. According to the W.H.O. – eighty percent of diseases prevalent in India are water – borne; many of them assume epidemic proportion.

a. DCBA

b. ABCD

c. BDAC

d. BCDA

2.

A. Infosys ranks only 578th among the country’s listed companies, and sixth in the software sector, in terms of its turnover.

B. But it is setting new standards for India Inc. through its practices of inter alia awarding stock options to its employees, putting the value of its intellectual assets and its brands on its balance sheet, and conforming to the disclosure standards of the Securities and

Exchange Commission (SEC) of the US.

C. Being all this is the stubborn personal subscription of its CEO to the underlying causes of wealth creation - people-power and transparency.

D. “What were choice earlier are compulsions now,” asserts Murthy.

a. DCBA

b. ABCD

c. BCAD

d. BADC

3.

A. On the downside, however, militant action for recognition tends to make such groups more deeply en- trenched in their attitude and to make their cultural compartments even more watertight.

B. There are two ways in which the current upsurge in demands for the recognition of identities can be

looked at.

C. On the positive side, the efforts by certain population groups to assert their identity can be regarded as ‘lib- eration movements’, challenging oppression and injustice.

D. What these groups are doing – proclaiming that they are different, rediscovering the roots of their culture or strengthening groups solidarity – may accordingly be seen as legitimate attempts to escape from their state of subjugation and enjoy a certain measure of dignity.

a. BADC

b. DCAB

c. BCDA

d. BDCA

4.

A. The agribusiness corporations, and those with unbounded faith in the power of science to overcome all likely problems, point to the vast potential that new

technology holds for solving the problems of hunger, malnutrition and poverty in the world.

B. The exploitation of this potential should be encouraged and this is best done by the private sector for which patents are essential.

C. Some, who do not necessarily accept this optimism, argue that fears of MNC domination are exaggerated and what farmers will accept their products only if they decisively outperform the available alternatives.

D. The current debate on TRIPs in India – as indeed elsewhere – echoes wider concerns about privatiza- tion or research and allowing a free field for MNCs in the sphere of biotechnology and agriculture.

a. CBAD

b. ABCD

c. DCBA

d. DABC

5.

A. Democracy rests on a tension between two different principles.

B. The first gives priority to rules and the second to persons.

C. No matter how skillfully we contrive out schemes, there is a point beyond which the one principle cannot be promoted without some sacrifice of the other.

D. There is on the one hand, the principle of equality before the law or more generally, of equality and on the other what may be described as the leadership principle.

a. DBCA

b. ABCD

c. CBDA

d. ADBC

6.

A. Physicists and biologists have looked ‘under the hood’ of the cell and laid out the nuts and bolts of molecular engines.

B. The inside of a cell bustles with more traffic than Delhi roads and like all vehicles the cell’s moving parts need engines.

C. But they couldn’t do any of these tricks without a power source to generate movement.

D. Cells are the ultimate multi-taskers: they can switch on genes and carry out their orders, talk to each other, divide in two and much more, all at the same time.

a. ABCD

b. DCBA

c. CBAD

d. CABD

7.

A. But do not hurry the journey at all.

B. Better if it lasts for years, so you are old by the time you reach the island, wealthy with all you have gained on the way, no expecting Ithaka to make you rich.

C. Arriving there is what you are destined for.

D. Keep Ithaka always in your mind.

a. ABCD

b. DCAB

c. ABDC

d. DBAC

8.

A. Spare a moment to take stock of what’s been happening in the past few months.

B. As Tommy Copper used to say, ‘just like that.

C. The accept wisdom is that we shouldn’t worry our little heads about hat because the incentives are there for business to built new production and refining capacity, which will effortlessly bring demand and sup- ply back into balance and bring crude prices back to $25 a barrel.

D. Let’s start with the oil price, which has rocketed to more than $65 a barrel, more than double its level 18 months ago.

a. ADCB

b. ABCD

c. DCBA

d. DCAB

9.

A. Moreover, it becomes obvious that British conceptions

of racial purity were interwoven with these judge ments of people based on caste when reactions to censuses are examined.

B. It was, therefore necessary to include it in the census if the census was to serve the purpose of giving the

government the information it needed in order to make

optimum use of the people under its administration.

C. Caste was seen as an indicator of occupation, social standing, and intellectual ability.

D. Beverly concluded that a group of Muslims were in fact converted into low caste Hindus. This raised howls of protest from representatives of the group as late as 1895 since it was felt that this was a slander and a lie.

H. H. Risely, Commissioner of the 1901 census, also showed British beliefs is an 1886 publication which stated that race sentiment, far from being.

a. CBAD

b. BACD

c. DBAC

d. CDBA

10.

A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman’s question: “Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?”

B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.

C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.

D. However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed. **[CAT 2001]**

a. DABC

b. ACDB

c. CBAD

d. DBAC

11.

A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.

B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.

C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.

D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing. **[CAT 2000]**

a. ABCD

b. ADCB

c. DBCA

d. DBAC

12.

A. The influence is reflected the most in beaded evening wear.

B. Increasingly, the influence of India's colours and cuts can be seen on western styles.

C. And even as Nehru jackets and Jodhpurs remain staples of the fashion world, designers such as Armani and McFadden have turned to the sleek silhouette of the churidar this year.

D. Indian hot pink, paprika and saffron continue to be the popular colours, year in and year out. **[CAT 1998]**

a. BADC

b. ABCD

c. BCAD

d. DABC

13.

A. The director walked into the room and took a look around the class.

B. Mitch wanted to scream — the illogicality of the entire scene struck him dumb.

C. The managers stared at him with the look of fear that no democratic country should tolerate in its people.

D. He walked out of the room — it was his irrevocable protest against an insensible and insensitive situation. **[CAT 1998]**

a. ACBD

b. BDAC

c. BCAD

d. ABCD

14.

A. But the last decade has witnessed greater voting and political participation by various privileged sections.

B. If one goes by the earlier record of mid-term elections, it is likely that the turnout in 1998 will drop by anything between four and six percentage points over the already low polling of 58 per cent in 1996.

C. If this trend offsets the mid-term poll fatigue, the fall may not be so steep.

D. Notwithstanding a good deal of speculation on this issue, it is still not clear as to who benefits from a lower turnout. **[CAT 1997]**

a. BACD

b. ABCD

c. DBAC

d. CBDA

15.

A. Almost a century ago, when the father of the modern automobile industry, Henry Ford, sold the first Model T car, he decided that only the best would do for his customers.

B. Today, it is committed to delivering the finest quality with over six million vehicles a year in over 200 countries across the world.

C. And for over 90 years, this philosophy has endured in the Ford Motor Company.

D. Thus, a vehicle is ready for the customer only if it passes the Ford 'Zero Defect Programme'. **[CAT 1997]**

a. ABCD

b. ACDB

c. ACBD

d. CDAB

16.

A. Perhaps the best known is the Bay Area Writing Project, founded by James Gray in 1974.

B. The decline in writing skills can be stopped.

C. Today's back-to-basics movement has already forced some schools to place renewed emphasis on writing skills.

D. Although the inability of some teachers to teach writing successfully remains a big stumbling

block, a number of programmes have been developed to attack this problem. **[CAT 1997]**

a. BCDA

b. ADCB

c. ACBD

d. CABD

17.

A. It is also known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company.

B. Unfortunately, corporate governance often becomes the centre of discussion only after the exposure of a large scam.

C. Having a clean image on the corporate governance front could also make it easier for companies to source capital at more reasonable costs.

D. Corporate governance is known to be one of the criterias that foreign institutional investors are increasingly depending on when deciding on which companies to invest in.

a. CDAB

b. CDBA

c. DACB

d. DABC

18.

A. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions.

B. Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell.

C. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas.

D. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities.

a. BDAC

b. DBAC

c. ABCD

d. ACDB

19.

A. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry.

B. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer.

C. The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses.

D. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients become available to be absorbed again by the vegetation.

a. ABCD

b. CBAD

c. BDCA

d. CABD

20.

A. Everything would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

B. It did not occur to the dear lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road it also entitled the taxi-driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos.

C. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and no small peril to herself.

D. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot-passengers, but she replied, "I m going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now."

a. CDBA

b. BCDA

c. DBCA

d. ACBD

21.

A. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has determined that the emissions from the livestock sector amount to 18 percent of the total.

B. Mitigation overall has huge co-benefits, such as lower air pollution and health benefits, higher energy security and greater employment.

C. The reduction of emissions from this source is entirely in the hands of human beings, who have never questioned the impacts that their dietary habits of consuming more and more animal protein are bringing about.

D. Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions is not a mere technological fix, and clearly requires changes in lifestyles and transformation of a country’s economic structure, whereby effective reduction in emissions is brought about, such as through the consumption of much lower quantities of animal protein.

a. ACBD

b. CDAB

c. DACB

d. CBAD

22.

A. As economic historians have explained, much of humankind's creative potential has directed at adapting to the changing world.

B. The spread of economic prosperity has always been intertwined with adaptation to changing ecological conditions.

C. But adaptation cannot cope with all the impacts related to climate change, especially as larger changes unfold in the long term.

D. But as growth has altered the environment and as environmental change has accelerated, sustaining growth and adaptability demands greater capacity to understand our environment, generate new adaptive technologies and practices, and diffuse them widely.

a. BDAC

b. ADBC

c. CADB

d. DACB

23.

A. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices.

B. The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is liberalised.

C. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one.

D. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive.

a. ABDC

b. CABD

c. DCBA

d. BDCA

24.

A. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as ‘atomized’ individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste identity. Community-identity seems to be the governing force.

B. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups {caste, religion or sect} to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical.

C. By helping to articulate the political voice of the marginalized, democracy in India has led to ‘a loosening of social structures’ and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socio economic conditions in which they are placed.

D. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste cities to various subaltern groups within the democratic framework of public governance.

a. BCDA

b. ABCD

c. CBDA

d. DACB

25.

A. The forms of social movements and their intensity may vary from country to country and place to place within a country.

B. The upsurge of the peasants and tribals, the movements for regional autonomy and self-determination, the environmental movements, and the women's movements in the developing countries are signs of emergence of creative society in contemporary times.

C. The concept of 'creative society' refers to a phase of development of a society in which a large number of potential contradictions become articulate and active.

D. This is most evident when oppressed social groups get politically mobilised and demand their rights.

a. CDBA

b. CBDA

c. CABD

d. ABDC

26.

A. Spiritual or any other greatness cannot be founded on lack of freedom and opportunity, or on starvation and misery.

B. A country under foreign domination seeks escape from the present in dreams of a vanished age, and finds consolation in visions of past greatness.

C. That is a foolish and dangerous pastime in which many of us indulge.

D. An equally questionable practice for us in India is to imagine that we are still spiritually great though we have come down, in the world in other respects.

a. ACBD

b. BDAC

c. BCDA

d. DBAC

27.

A. This is so because childhood does not last.

B. In all cases, it is the adult society which must act on behalf of the child. In another peculiarity, where a child's right to education is denied, no compensation offered later can be adequate or relevant.

C. One hardly needs a reminder that this right is different from the others enshrined in the Constitution, that the beneficiary - a six year old child cannot demand it, nor can she or he fight a legal battle when the right is denied or violated.

D. Now India's children have a right to receive at least eight years of education, the gnawing question is whether it will remain 'on paper' or 'become a reality'.

a. CBAD

b. CABD

c. DCBA

d. CDAB

28.

A. Since all of Google's revenue and growth was from advertising, the disclosure of the lawsuit appeared ominous.

B. The trouble started on May 4, 2004, only days after Googles' celebrated coming-out party.

C. The insurer claimed that Google's advertising system unlawfully profited from trademarks that Geico owned.

D. Geico, the giant automobile insurer, filed a lawsuit against the search engine for trademark infringement.

a. BDCA

b. DACB

c. BACD

d. DCAB

29.

A. Large department stores offered a wide range of product categories - from apparel, luggage, toys, crockery, to home furnishing - as well as owned and managed the stock of products they sold inside the store and from their warehouses.

B. Around the turn of the century; an interesting trend was slowly becoming prominent in retailing across the globe.

C. Industry analysts started questioning whether this could still be the ideal retail model, and whether the changing retail environment marked the end of large department stores as we knew them.

D. Department stores were slowly becoming less and less popular with customers.

a. DCBA

b. DBCA

c. BDCA

d. BDAC

30.

A. In addition we had coffee shops, food courts, a Food Bazaar, restaurants, pubs and discotheques.

B. The first Central mall was launched in Bangalore in May 2004.

C. A customer could also book tickets for movies and concerts, book travel tickets and make bill payments.

D. Measuring 1,20,000 square feet, it was spread over six floors and housed over three hundred brands in categories like apparel, footwear, accessories, home furnishing, music and books.

a. CBAD

b. BDAC

c. BACD

d. ABCD

31.

A. Everyone knew a victim - if not in their own family, it was the boy down the street or one on the next street.

B. It was simply expected when the children returned to school each fall that a friend or classmate would have been lost to polio over the summer.

C. By the early 1950s, some 50,000 cases per year were being reported, and 1952 alone saw 59,000 new cases.

D. Polio struck every summer, turning strong bodies into crumpled ones, leaving in its wake withered limbs in steel braces and straps.

a. DBAC

b. DACB

c. ABCD

d. BCAD

32.

A. It also meant maximizing every strength we had in order to boost our profit margins.

B. Turning the business around involved more than segmenting and pulling out of retail.

C. It could be an incredible opportunity for us, and one that

had not yet been discovered by any of our competitors.

D. In reexamining the direct model, we realized that inventory management was not just a core strength.

a. BDCA

b. DACB

c. ADBC

d. BADC

33.

A. That worthy fellow persisted in seeing in the Commander of the Nautilus one of those unknown servants who return mankind contempt for indifference.

B. The first ended with the moving scene in the coral cemetery which left a deep impression on my mind.

C. I could no longer content myself with the theory which satisfied John.

D. We now come to the second part of our journey under the sea.

a. DCBA

b. ABCD

c. BCAD

d. DBCA

34.

A. It was a shoal of argonauts traveling along on the surface of the ocean.

B. At five o’clock in the evening, before that fleeting twilight which binds night to day in tropical zones, Conseil and I were astonished by a curious spectacle.

C. These graceful molluscs moved backwards by means of their locomotive tube, through which they propelled the water already drawn in.

D. We could count several hundreds.

a. BACD

b. BADC

c. ACBD

d. CDBA

35.

1. The school system in India has four levels: lower primary (age 6 to 10), upper primary (11 and 12), high (13 to 15) and higher secondary (17 and 18).

A. There is some amount of specialization possible at the higher secondary level.

B. Students have to learn a common curriculum largely (except for regional changes in mother tongue) till the end of high school.

C. The lower primary school is divided into five “standards”, upper primary school into two, high school into three and higher secondary into two.

D. Students throughout the country have to learn three languages (namely, English, Hindi and their mother tongue) except in regions where Hindi is the mother tongue and in some streams as discussed below.

a. ABCD

b. CADB

c. CBAD

d. CABD

36.

1. The state of Kerala, a small state in the South Western coast of India, has been different from the rest of the country in many ways for the last few decades.

A. The total fertility rate has been below the replacement rate of 2.1 for the last two decades.

B. Other parameters such as fertility rate, infant and child mortality are among the best in the country, if not the best.

C. Life expectancy, both male and female, is very high, close to that of the developed world.

D. It has, for instance, the highest literacy rate among all states, and was declared the first fully literate state about a decade back.

a. DCBA

b. ADBC

c. BDAC

d. CBDA

37.

1. Personal experience of mothering and motherhood are largely framed in relation to two discernible or “official” discourses: the “medical discourse and natural childbirth discourse”. Both of these tend to focus on the “optimistic stories” of birth and mothering and underpin stereotypes of the

“good mother”.

A. At the same time, the need for medical expert guidance is also a feature for contemporary reproduction and motherhood. But constructions of good mothering have not always been so conceived - and in different contexts may exist in parallel to other equally dominant discourses.

B. Similarly, historical work has shown how what are now taken-for-granted aspects of reproduction and mothering practices result from contemporary “pseudoscientific directives” and “managed constructs”. These changes have led to a reframing of modern discourses that pattern pregnancy and motherhood leading to an acceptance of the need for greater expert management.

C. The contrasting, overlapping, and ambiguous strands within these frameworks focus to varying degrees on a woman’s biological tie to her child and predisposition to instinctively know and be able to care for her child.

D. In addition, a third, “unofficial popular discourse” comprising “old wives” tales and based on maternal experiences of childbirth has also been noted. These discourses have also been acknowledged in work exploring the experiences of those who apparently do not “conform” to conventional stereotypes of the “good mother”. **[CAT 2007]**

a. DCAB

b. ABDC

c. CABD

d. DCBA

38.

1. I had six thousand acres of land, and had thus got much spare land besides the coffee plantation. Part of the farm was native forest, and about one thousand acres were squatters’ land, what [the Kikuyu] called their shambas.

A. The squatters’ land was more intensely alive than the rest of the farm, and was changing with the seasons the year round. The maize grew up higher than your head as you walked on the narrow hard-trampled footpaths in between the tall green rustling regiments.

B. The squatters are Natives, who with their families hold a few acres on a white man’s farm, and in return have to work for him a certain number of days in the year. My squatters, I think, saw the relationship in a different light, for many of them were born on the farm, and their fathers before them, and they very likely regarded me as a sort of superior squatter on their estates.

C. The Kikuyu also grew the sweet potatoes that have a vine like leaf and spread over the ground like a dense entangled mat, and many varieties of big yellow and green speckled pumpkins.

D. The beans ripened in the fields, were gathered and thrashed by the women, and the maize stalks and coffee pods were collected and burned, so that in certain seasons thin blue columns of smoke rose here and there all over the farm. **[CAT 2007]**

a. BACD

b. ABCD

c. BADC

d. CABD

39.

1. The Himalayan ecosystem is highly vulnerable to damage, both due to geological reasons and on account of the stress caused by increased pressure of population, exploitation of natural resources and other related challenges

A. These aspects may be exacerbated due to the impact of climate change.

B. This would not only impact the very sustenance of the indigenous communities in uplands but also the life of downstream dwellers across the country and beyond.

C. It is possible that climate change may adversely impact the Himalayan ecosystem through increased temperature, altered precipitation patterns, episodes of drought and biotic influences.

D. Therefore, there is an urgent need for giving special attention to sustain the Himalayan ecosystem.

a. BCAD

b. ACBD

c. DBCA

d. DCBA

40.

1. Private ownership is clearly desirable in regulated industries, ranging from finance to infrastructure, where a government agency performs the function of regulation and multiple competing firms are located in the private sector.

A. Here, the simple and clean solution – government as the umpire and the private sector as the players is what works best.

B. The formulation and implementation of competition policy will be more vigorous and fair if government companies are out of action.

C. There is also the conflict of interest between government as an owner and as the regulator.

D. In many of these industries, we have a legacy of government ownership, where productivity tends to be lower, fear of bankruptcy is absent, and the risk of asking for money from the tax payer is ever present.

a. BCDA

b. DACB

c. DCBA

d. ADCB

41.

1. One of the major reasons for the world’s great biodiversity is the occurrence of centres of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there.

A. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal of most species in the face of the physical barriers that exist to dispersal.

B. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogenous.

C. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species.

D. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome.

a. DACB

b. ABCD

c. CDBA

d. BCDA

42.

1. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization – important as they may be as means to the real ends.

A. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development.

B. Their relevance of development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP.

C. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is “conducive to development”, we must not miss the crucial that political liberties and democratic rights are among the “constituent components” of development.

D. If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links.

a. DCBA

b. BCDA

c. ADCB

d. CDBA

43.

1. A moral act must be our own act; must spring from our own will.

A. We should bear in mind the distinction between acting mechanically and acting intentionally.

B. Such action would be moral, if we think it is proper to act like a machine and do so. For, in doing so, we use our discrimination.

C. It may be moral of a king to pardon a culprit.

D. If we act mechanically, this is no moral content in our act.

a. ABCD

b. DBAC

c. DACB

d. BACD

**5 Sentence type:**

1.

A. Occupation absorbs time and energy so long as we choose to give them; it demands constant initiative, and it is its own reward for the average person the element of necessity in work is valuable, for his is saved the mental stress involved in devising outlets

for his energy.

B. A distinction should be made between work and occupation.

C. Work has for him obvious utility, and it brings the satisfaction of tangible rewards.

D. Where as occupation is an end in itself, and we therefore demand that it shall be agreeable, work is usually the means to other ends. Which present themselves to the mind as sufficiently important to compensate for any disagreeableness in the means.

E. Work implies necessity; it is something that must be done as contributing to the means of life in general and to one’s own subsistence in particular.

a. BEACD

b. EBACD

c. ABDEC

d. EDACB

2.

A. The implication is not that machines are gradually assuming human forms, but that there is no sharp break of continuity between what is human what is mechanical.

B. The mode of communication is very similar in both the cases, so much so that computers can now be designed to generate artificial human speech and even, by accident, to produce sequences of words which hu- man beings recognize as poetry.

C. Further more, brains and computers can both be organized so as to solve problems.

D. The comparison does not depend upon any close resemblance between the actual mechanical links which occur in brains and computers; it depends on what the machines do.

E. It is undeniable that some very useful analogies can be drawn between the relational systems of computer mechanism and the relational systems of brain mechanism.

a. ABCDE

b. EDCBA

c. DCABE

d. ADECB

3.

A. Even the breaking of the barriers ride than a piece of real cinema.

B. Possibly one is asking for a different film which in the end would not have appealed across the box-office spectrum as well as this obviously does.

C. But still one leaves it vaguely disappointed. All that work and just a mouse that roars. It’s a wonderful story, but told with more efficiency than inspiration – possibly a sign of the times, along with the merchandising spree which follows it so readily.

D. Jurassic Park is more of a roller-coaster ride than a piece of real cinema.

E. It delivers, but only on a certain plane.

a. CBAED

b. AEDBC

c. DEABC

d. EACBD

4.

A. And when they travel they are surprised to find that savages and Esquimaux and villagers who have to make everything for themselves are more intelligent and resourceful! The wonder would be if they were anything else.

B. It is a funny place, this word of capitalism, with us astonishing spread of education and enlightenment.

C. We should die of idiocy through disuse of our mental faculties if we did not fill our heads with romantic nonsense out of illustrated newspapers and novels and plays and films.

D. Such stuff keeps us alive, but it falsifies everything for us so absurdly that it leaves us more or less dan- gerous lunatics in the real world.

E. There stand the thousands of property owners and the millions of wage workers, none of them able to make anything, none of knowing what to do until somebody tells them, none of them having the least notion of how it is made that they find people paying them money, and things in the shops to buy with it.

a. BEACD

b. BDACE

c. DCABE

d. CADBE

5.

A. Children with poor phonological skills progress more poorly.

B. Children who have good phonological skills, or good ‘phonological awareness’ become good readers and good spellers.

C. The consensus concerns the causal role of ‘phonological skills’ in young children’s reading progress.

D. Studies of the factors governing reading development in young children have achieved a remarkable degree of consensus over the past two decades.

E. In particular, those who have a specific phonological deficit are likely to be classified as dyslexic by the time that they are 9 or 10 years old.

a. EABCD

b. DECBA

c. DCBAE

d. BAECD

6.

A. However obvious Galileo’s contention may appear in the light of our present knowledge, it remains a fact that the Greeks, in spite of their proficiency in geometry, never seem to have realized the importance of experiment.

B. Galileo was the first scientist to recognize clearly that the only way to further out understanding of the physical world was to resort to experiment.

C. Still an excuse of this sort can scarcely be put forward when the elementary nature of Galileo’s experiments and observations is recalled.

D. To a certain extent this may be attributed to the crudeness of their instruments of measurement.

E. Modern science, exclusive of geometry, is a comparatively recent creation and can be said to have origi- nated with Galileo and Newton.

a. EBADC

b. CDABE

c. ABDC

d. EADCB

7.

A. He explained that the pillars of tribalism that humans rely on for security would always counter any significant cultural or social change.

B. Recently I spent several hours sitting under a tree in my garden with the social anthropologist William Ury,

a Harvard University professor who specializes in the art of negotiation and wrote the bestselling book, Get- ting to Yes.

C. He captivated me with his theory that tribalism protects people from their fear of rapid change.

D. In this way, he said, change is never allowed to happen too fast. Technology, for example, is a pillar of society.

E. Ury believes that every time technology moves in a new or radical direction, another pillar such as religion or nationalism will grow stronger – in effect, the traditional and familiar will assume greater importance to compensate for the new and untested.

a. ABCDE

b. EDCBA

c. BCADE

d. EBDCA

8.

A. What identity is thus ‘defined by contrast’, divergence with the West becomes central.

B. Indian religious literature such as the Bhagavad Gita or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as ‘western’, elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India’s long history of heterodoxy.

C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.

D. Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.

E. The exception is the Kamasutra in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest. **[CAT 2005]**

a. BDACE

b. DEABC

c. BDECA

d.BCEDA

9.

A. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.

B. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic ‘separation wall’ now being built in the West Bank by Israel.

C. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.

D. It actually takes new tracts of Palestinian and, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.

E. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel’s American allies who are going to pay for most of it. **[CAT 2003]**

a. EBCAD

b. BADCE

c. AEDCB

d. ECADB

10.

A. “This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side,” says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.

B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.

C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.

D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.

E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August. **[CAT 2002]**

a. EBCDA

b. DBACE

c. BDCAE

d. ECBDA

11.

A. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.

B. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato’s cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.

C. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.

D. The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.

E. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe. **[CAT 2000]**

a. EABCD

b. BDEAC

c. BCDAE

d. ECDAB

12.

A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do. What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-year-old cannot, for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests. **[CAT 1999]**

a. CDABE

b. DECAB

c. EDACB

d. CBADE

13.

A. The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time.

B. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km2 in extent.

C. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialized nations and usually lie off'- 'countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

D. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones' in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China.

E. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities.

a. ADBCE

b. ADBEC

c. BADBE

d. ABCDE

**6 Sentence type:**

1.

1. In New York City, in faded elegance of Roosevelt Hotel, under gilded chandeliers, on April 29, 1980, Data General announced Eagle to the world.

A. Then there was an impressive display in a dining hall – 128 terminals hooked up to a single Eagle.

B. On days immediately following, in other parts of the country and in Canada and Europe, the machine was presented to salesmen and customers, and some members of the Eclipse Group went off on so-called road shows.

C. There was a slick slide show. There were speeches.

D. About dozen of the team attended the big event in New York.

6. The machine crashed during this part of the program, but no one except the company engineers noticed, the problem was corrected so quickly and deftly.

a. ABCD

b. CADB

c. BCDA

d. BDCA

2.

1. In irrigation agriculture, in which water is brought in to supply the needs of crops in an area with insuf- ficient rainfall, a particular soil-management problem that develops is the salinization (concentration of salts) of the surface soil.

A. Even through the water does not contain a large concentration of dissolved salts, the accumulation over the years can be significant enough to make the soil unsuitable for crop production.

B. Effective drainage solves the problem; in many cases, drainage canals must be constructed, and drainage tiles must be laid beneath the surface of the soil.

C. This most commonly results from inadequate drainage

of the irrigated land; because the water cannot flow freely, it evaporates, and the salts dissolved in the water are left on the surface of the soil.

D. Drainage also requires the availability of an excess of water to flush the salts from the surface soil.

6. In certain heavy soils with poor drainage, this problem can be quite severe; for example, large areas of for merly irrigated land in the Indus basin, in the Tigris-

Euphrates region, in the Nile Basin, and in the West-

ern United States, have been seriously damaged by salinization.

a. DBAC

b. CABD

c. BDAC

d. BADC

3.

1. The essence of education, I suggested, is the transmission of values, but values do not help us to pick our way through life unless they have become our own, a part, so to say, of our mental make-up.

A. This means that they are more than mere formulae or dogmatic assertions: that we think and feel with tem, that they are the very instruments through which we like and interpret, and w\experience the world.

B. All through our youth and adolescence, before the conscious and critical mind begins to act as a sort of censor and guardian at the threshold, ideas weep into our mind, multitudes of them.

C. Our mind is not a blank, a tabula rasa. When we begin

to think we can do so only because our mind is aleady

filled with all sorts of ideas with which to think.

D. When we think we do not just think: we think with ideas.

6. These years are, one might say, out Dark Ages during which we are nothing but inheritors; it is only in later years that we can gradually learn to sort out our

inheritance.

a. BCDA

b. DBCA

c. CBDA

d. ADCB

4.

1. The mutual fund, as we know it, may be dead.

A. But, primarily, of a cancer that ate away at its innards.

B. It died of many things.

C. A cancer that destroyed the value of the investments, the mutual funds was made to service the Rs. 85,000 crore that India’s investors had entrusted them with ever since they began life way back in 1964 as The Unit Trust Of India’s (UTI), now disgraced Unit Scheme 64(US 64).

D. A cancer that grew from the refusal of the men and women to manage the mutual fund to exercise a mixture of caution and aggression, but to adopt, instead, and indisciplined, unplanned, unplanned, fire- from-the hip approach to investment.

6. A cancer that ultimately, robbed the mutual funds of the resources they would have to use to pay back their investors, leaving them on Death Row.

a. BACD

b. ABCD

c. CDAB

d. ACDB

5.

1. The new technology is called ‘bereavement counsel ling’.

A. In these final days, the farmers and the towns people mourn at the death of a mother, bother, son, or friend.

B. It is a tool forged at the great state university, an innovative technique to meet the needs of those experiencing the death of a loved one, a tool that can ‘process’ the grief of the people who now live on the Prairie of the Sauk.

C. As one can imagine the final days of the village of the Sauk Indians before the arrival of the first bereavement counselor at Prairie du Sac.

D. The bereaved is joined by neighbours and kin. They meet grief together in lamentaion, prayer and song.

6. They can upon the words of the clergy and surround themselves in community.

a. BCAD

b. CADB

c. CBDA

d. CDBA

6.

1. ‘Philosophy’ is a word which has been used in many ways, some wider, some narrower.

A. All definite knowledge so I should contend belongs to science; all dogma as to what process definite knowledge belongs to theology.

B. Philosophy, as I shall understand the word, is something intermediate between theology and science. Like theology, it consists of speculations on matters as to which definite knowledge has, so far, been unascertainable; but like science, it appeals to human reason rather than to authority, whether that of tradition or that of revelation.

C. But between theology and science there is a ‘No man’s Land’, exposed to attack from both sides; this ‘No Man’s Land’ is philosophy.

D. I propose to use it in a very wide sense, which I will now try to explain.

6. Almost all the questions of most interest to speculative

minds are such as science cannot answer, and the

confident answers of theologians no longer seem so

convincing as they did in former centuries.

a. DBAC

b. DCAB

c. ADCB

d. DABC

7.

1. By the 1980’s and early 1990s, the only nationally left, the congress, had gone deeper into a siege mentality.

A. Finding itself surrounded by State-level parties, it had built walls against them instead of winning them over.

B. Next the States retaliated by blocking congress proposals for pabnchayati raj in Parliament, suspecting that the Centre would try to use panchayats to by-pass State Governments.

C. The suspicion fed on the fact that the powers proposed by the Congress for panchayats were very similar to many of the more lucrative powers of State Governments.

D. State-level leaders also feared, perhaps, that if panchayat-level leaders captured some of the larger PRIs, such as district-level panchayats, they would exert pressure on State-level leaders through intra-state multi-party federalism.

6. It soon became obvious to congress leaders that there was no way the panchayati raj amendments they wanted to write into the constitution would pass muster unless State-level parties were given their pound of flesh.

a. DBAC

b. DBCA

c. DACB

d. ABCD

8.

1. My aim is to present a conception of justice which generalizes and carries to a higher level of abstraction the familiar theory of the social contract.

A. These principles are to regulate all further agreements; they specify the kinds of social cooperation that can be entered into and the forms of government that can be established.

B. They are the principles that free and rational persons concerned to further their own interests would accept in an initial position of equality.

C. Rather, the idea is that the principles of justice for the basic structure of society are the object of the original agreement.

D. In order to do this we are not to think of the original contract as one to enter a particular society or to set up a particular form of government.

6. This way of regarding the principles of justice, I shall call justice as fairness.

a. ABCD

b. DCBA

c. CBAD

d. CDBA

9.

1. In ancient times, India had the Gurukula system of education in which anyone who wished to study went to a teacher's (Guru) house and requested to be taught.

A. If accepted as a student by the guru, he would then stay at the guru's place and help in all activities at home.

B. The student stayed as long as she wished or until the guru felt that he had taught everything he could teach.

C. The guru taught everything the child wanted to learn, from Sanskrit to the holy scriptures and from Math- ematics to Metaphysics.

D. This not only created a strong tie between the teacher and the student, but also taught the student everything about running a house.

6. All learning was closely linked to nature and to life, and not confined to memorizing some information.

a. DACB

b. BACD

c. ACBD

d. ADCB

10.

1. Universal and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 was a cherished dream of the new government of the Republic of India.

A. But this objective remains far away even more than half a century later.

B. The pressures of economic growth and the acute scarcity of skilled and trained manpower must certainly have played a role to make the government take such a step.

C. This is evident from the fact that it is incorporated as a directive policy in article 45 of the constitution.

D. However, in the recent past, the government appears to have taken a serious note of this lapse and has made primary education a Fundamental Right of every Indian citizen.

6. The expenditure by the Government of India on school education in recent years comes to around 3% of the GDP, which is recognized to be very low.

a. CADB

b. ADCB

c. BACD

d. CBAD

11.

1. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.

A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.

B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.

C. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.

D. Because light is, an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

6. Since the distance of the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles. **[CAT 2000]**

a. ABCD

b. BADC

c. BDAC

d. DCAB

12.

1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.

A. The birds spent far more of their time — up to a third — pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.

C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.

D. Altering the birds’ environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.

6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken. **[CAT 2000]**

a. DCAB

b. CDBA

c. DBAC

d. BDCA

13.

1. The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.

A. Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and

theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.

B. Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.

C. But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconstruction, one impression is likely to follow.

D. As pedagogy, this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.

6. Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge. **[CAT 1999]**

a. BADC

b. ADCB

c. DACB

d. CBDA

14.

1. A market for Indian art has existed ever since the international art scene sprang to life.

A. But interest in architectural conceits is an unanticipated fallout of the Festivals of India of the '80s, which were designed to increase exports of Indian crafts.

B. Simultaneously, the Indian elite discarded their synthetic sarees and kitsch plastic furniture and a market came into being.

C. Western dealers, unhappy in a market afflicted by violent price fluctuations and unpredictable profit margins, began to look East, and found cheap antiques with irresistible appeal.

D. The fortunes of the Delhi supremos, the Jew Town dealers in Cochin and myriad others around the country were made.

6. A chain of command was established, from the local contacts to the provincial dealers and up to the big boys, who entertain the Italians and the French, cutting deals worth lakhs in warehouses worth crores. **[CAT 1998]**

a. ABCD

b. DCAB

c. CBAD

d. CABD

15.

1. Until the MBA arrived on the scene the IIT graduate was king.

A. A degree from one of the five IITs was a passport to a well-paying job, great prospects abroad and, for some, a decent dowry to boot.

B. From the day he or she cracked the Joint Entrance Examination, the IIT student commanded the awe of neighbours and close relatives.

C. IIT students had, meanwhile, also developed their own special culture, complete with lingo and attitude, which they passed down.

D. True, the success stories of IIT graduates are legion and they now constitute the cream of the Indian diaspora.

6. But not many alumni would agree that the IIT undergraduate mindset merits a serious psychological study, let alone an interactive one. **[CAT 1997]**

a. BACD

b. ADCB

c. BADC

d. ABCD

16.

1. Some of the maharajas, like the one at Kapurthala, had exquisite taste.

A. In 1902, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave his civil engineer photographs of the Versailles Palace and asked him to replicate it, right down to the gargoyles.

B. Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore brought in Bauhaus aesthetics and even works of modern artists like Brancusi and Duchamp.

C. Kitsch is the most polite way to describe them.

D. But many of them, as the available light photographs show, had execrable taste.

6. Like Ali Baba's caves, some of the palaces were like warehouses with the downright ugly next to the sublimely aesthetic. **[CAT 1997]**

a. BACD

b. BDCA

c. ABCD

d. ABDC

17.

1. A few years ago, hostility towards Japanese-Americans was so strong that I thought they were going to reopen the detention camps here in Kolkata.

A. Today Asians are a success story.

B. I cannot help making a comparison to the anti-Jewish sentiment in Nazi Germany when Jewish people were successful in business.

C. But do people applaud President Clinton for improving foreign trade with Asia?

D. Now, talk about the ‘Arkansas-Asia Connection’ is broadening that hatred to include all Asian - Americans.

6. No, blinded by jealousy, they complain that it is the Asian-Americans who are reaping the wealth. **[CAT 1996]**

a. DBAC

b. ABDC

c. DABC

d. ACBD

18.

1. Hiss was serving as Head of the Endowment on August 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers reluctantly appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

A. Chambers, a portly rumpled man with a melodramatic style, had been a Communist courier but had broken with the party in 1938.

B. When Nixon arranged a meeting of the two men in New York, Chambers repeated his charges and Hiss his denials.

C. Summoned as a witness, Hiss denied that he had ever been a Communist or had known Chambers.

D. He told the Committee that among the members of a secret Communist cell in Washington during the 1930s was Hiss.

6. Then, bizarrely, Hiss asked Chambers to open his mouth. **[CAT 1996]**

a. CBAD

b. ADBC

c. ADCB

d. ACDB

19.

1. All human beings are aware of the existence of a power greater than that of the mortals – the name given to such a power by individuals is an outcome of birth, education and choice.

A. Logically, therefore such a power should be remembered in good times also.

B. Their other philanthropic contributions include the construction and maintenance of religious places such as temples

or gurudwaras.

C. Industrial organizations also contribute to the veneration of this power by participating in activities such as religious ceremonies and festivities organized by the employees.

D. This power provides an anchor in times of adversity, difficulty and trouble.

6. The top management/managers should participate in all such events, irrespective of their personal choice. **[CAT 1994]**

a. CADB

b. BCAD

c. DACB

d. DBCA

20.

1. Malnutrition most commonly occurs between the ages of six months and two years.

A. The child's dependence on someone else to feed him/her is primarily responsible for the malnutrition.

B. This happens despite the child's food requirements being less than that of an older child.

C. Very often the mother is working and the responsibility of feeding the young child is left to an older sibling.

D. Malnutrition is often attributed to poverty, but it has been found that even in households where adults eat adequate quantities of food, more than 50 per cent of children-under-five do not consume enough food.

6. It is therefore crucial to increase awareness regarding the child's food needs and how to satisfy them.

a. BDAC

b. ABCD

c. CDAB

d. ACDB

21.

1. Farmers adopt a number of strategies to manage and cope with agricultural risks.

A. Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate.

B. One major obstacle to risk sharing by farmers is that the same type of risks can affect a large number of farmers in the region.

C. There are also institutions ranging from share tenancy to kinship, extended family and informal credit agencies.

D. These include practices like crop and field diversification, non-farm employment, storage of stocks and strategic migration of family members.

6. Hence, there is a need for policy interventions, especially measures that cut across geographical regions.

a. ABCD

b. ACBD

c. DCBA

d. BCDA

22.

1. The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only.

A. Until man's nature changes, his physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will remove them completely.

B. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure.

C. Ignorance is the mother of evil and of all the misery we see.

D. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the world.

6. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but human misery will continue until man's character changes.

a. BCDA

b. ABCD

c. ACBD

d. CADB

23.

1. Seven-year-old Jim came home from the park without his new bicycle.

A. But at 4:30, the door bell rang, and there stood a happy man and a boy, with the bicycle and a box of chocolates.

B. Came four o'clock, no bicycle. The parents were anxious.

C. "An old man and a little boy borrowed it," he explained. "They are going to bring it back at four o'clock." His parents were upset that he had given his expensive new bicycle, but were secretly proud of his kindness and faith.

D. Jim suddenly disappeared into his bedroom, and then came running out.

6. "All right," he said, after examining the bicycle. ''You can have your watch back!"

a. ACBD

b. ABCD

c. CBAD

d. ADBC

24.

1. A simple way of giving this idea of inclusive growth a sharper form is to measure a nation's progress in terms of the progress of its poorest segment, for instance the bottom 20 percent of the population.

A. This approach is attractive because it does not ignore growth like some of the older heterodox criteria did.

B. It also ensures that those who are outside of the bottom quintile do not get ignored.

C. It simply looks at the growth of income of the poorest sections of the population.

D. This approach is attractive because it does not ignore growth like some of the older heterodox criteria did.

6. If that were done, then those people would in all likelihood drop down into the bottom quintile and so would automatically become a direct target of our policies.

a. DCBA

b. DACB

c. DBAC

d. BADC

25.

1. It is easy for the government to control State-owned companies through nods and winks.

A. Hence, firms will be more prone to innovate and be efficient under this system. Once the rule is announced, there should be no interference by the government.

B. This will mean that if one company can innovate and cut costs, it will make greater profits.

C. So what really needs to be done as a first step is to put petrol pricing on a transparent formula – if the price of crude is x and the exchange rate y, then every month or fortnight, the government announces a maximum price of petrol, which anybody can work out from the x and the y.

D. The rule has to be worked out to make sure that the oil marketing companies can, in general, cover their costs.

6. If this is done for a while, private companies will re-enter this market.

a. ACDB

b. DABC

c. BADC

d. CDBA

26.

1. The key ingredient for “drought proofing” is the managed recharge of aquifers.

A. To ensure continued yield of important staple crops (e.g. wheat), it may also be necessary to shift the locations where these crops are grown, in response to temperature changes as well as to water availability.

B. It will be critical to provide incentives to plan for these large-scale shifts in agro-ecological conditions.

C. For example, water runoff from the Himalayas is predicted to increase over the next 30 years as glaciers melt, but then decline substantially thereafter.

D. The latter will be key factor in making long terms investment decisions.

6. India needs to make long term investment in research and development in agriculture. India is likely to experience changed weather patterns in future.

a. ADCB

b. ABDC

c. ABCD

d. DCAB

27.

1. It is essential that we mitigate the emissions of greenhouse gases and thus avoid some of the worst impacts of climate change that would take place in coming years and decades.

A. It is now, therefore, imperative for a country like India treating the opportunity of harnessing renewable energy on a large scale as a national imperative.

B. Mitigation would require a major shift in the way we produce and consume energy.

C. This country is extremely well endowed with solar, wind and biomass sources of energy.

D. A shift away from overwhelming dependence on fossil fuels is now ,long overdue, but unfortunately, technological development has been slow and inadequate largely because government policies have not promoted investments in research and development, myopically as a result of relatively low prices of oil.

6. Where we have lagged, unfortunately, is in our ability to develop and to create technological solutions for harnessing these resources.

a. ACDB

b. CBAD

c. BDAC

d. DACB

28.

1. Many nations now place their faith in capitalism and governments choose it as the strategy to create wealth for their people.

A. However, the global banking crisis and the economic recession have left many bewildered.

B. Issues of justice, integrity and honesty are rarely elaborated to highlight the failure of the global banking system.

C. The debates tend to focus on free market operations and forces, their efficiency and their ability for self correction

D. The spectacular economic growth seen in Brazil, China and India after the liberalization of their economics is proof of its enormous potential and success.

6. The apologists of the system continue to justify the success of capitalism and argue that the recent crisis was a blip.

a. DCAB

b. DBCA

c. ABCD

d. DACB

29.

1. Cynthia was a shy girl. She believed that she was plain and untalented.

A. Cynthia nearly died of fright when she was told that she would have to stand on stage in front of the entire class and deliver dialogues.

B. The mere thought of it made her feel sick. But a remarkable transformation occurred during the audition.

C. One day her teacher ordered the entire class to show up for audition for the school play.

D. A thin, shy girl, her knees quaking, her stomach churning in terror, began to stun everyone with her excellent performance.

6. Her bored classmates suddenly stopped their noisy chat to stare at her slender figure on the stage. At the end of her audition, the entire room erupted in thunderous applause.

a. ABCD

b. CABD

c. BDAC

d. DACB

30.

1. Education, without a doubt, has an important functional, instrumental and utilitarian dimension.

A. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological – social attributes.

B. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist.

C. It must be respected in itself.

D. This is revealed when one asks questions such as 'what is the purpose of education?'. The answers, too often, are 'to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility', 'wider/higher (in terms of income) opportunities', and 'to meet the needs for trained human power in diverse field for national development'.

6. Education is thus not a commodity to be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and does have enormous use value.

a. DBAC

b. ABCD

c. BDCA

d. CABD

31.

1. Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance.

A. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed.

B. If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals.

C. The evolution of the pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action.

D. One or a few individuals may be unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide).

a. DBCA

b. ABCD

c. CADB

d. BCAD

32.

1. Invasions of exotic species into new geographical areas sometimes occur naturally without human agency.

A. Human caused introductions may occur either accidently or as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities.

B. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood.

C. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and native communities.

D. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect

6. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake, Boiga irregular is into Guam, an island in the pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction.

a. CDBA

b. BADC

c. ADBC

d. DBCA

33.

1. The poor especially in market economics need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing their socio-economic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free market individualism.

A. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions.

B. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in transitions economies.

C. To realise this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution

D. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty alleviation and empowering the poor as well as enhancing agricultural productivity.

6. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women.

a. ABCD

b. CABD

c. BCDA

d. DCBA

34.

1. The rapidly expanding human population has greatly modified the Earth's ecosystems to meet their increased requirements of some of the goods and services, particularly food, fresh water, timber, fibre and fuel.

A. Some people have actually been harmed by these changes.

B. These modifications have contributed substantially to human well being and economic development.

C. The benefits have not been equally distributed.

D. Moreover, short-term increases in some ecosystem goods and services have come at the cost of the long-term degradation of others.

6. For example, efforts to increase the production of food and fibre have decreased the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity.

a. DCAB

b. BCAD

c. DCAB

d. ABCD

35.

1. A species that exerts an influence out of proportion to its abundance in an ecosystem is called a keystone species.

A. The sea star Pisaster the flow of energy and materials through ecosystems. The sea star Pisaster ochraceus, which lives in rocky intertidal ecosystems on the Pacific coast of North America, is also an example of a keystone species.

B. The keystone species may influence both the species richness of communities and the flow of energy and materials through ecosystems.

C. In the absence of sea- stars, these mussels crowd out other competitors in a broad belt of the intertidal zone.

D. Its preferred prey is the mussel Mytilus californianus.

6. By consuming mussels, sea star creates bare spaces that are taken over by a variety of other species.

a. BADC

b. ABCD

c. DACB

d. ACBD

36.

1. He walked several miles that day but could not get anything to eat or drink except some dry bread and some water, which he got from cottagers and farmers.

A. He felt cold and hungry, and was feeling more lonely than he had ever felt before.

B. As night fell, he slept under a haystack lying in a meadow.

C. He felt frightened at first, for the wind blew awfully over the empty fields.

D. He however, soon fell asleep, being much tired with his long walk.

6. When he got up next day, he was feeling terribly hungry so he purchased a loaf of bread with a few coins that he had.

a. BADC

b. ADBC

c. BCAD

d. ABCD

37.

1. In spring, polar bear mothers emerge from dens with three month old cubs.

A. If there are triplets, the most persistent stands to gain an extra meal and it may have the meal at the expense of others.

B. Females are protective of their cubs but tend to ignore family rivalry over food.

C. The smallest of the litter forfeits many meals to stronger siblings.

D. The mother bear has fasted for as long as eight months but that does not stop the young from demanding full access to her remaining reserves.

6. In 21 years of photographing polar bears, I've only once seen the smallest of triplets survive till autumn.

a. DCAB

b. BACD

c. BCAD

d. DACB

38.

1. In the early 1950s, a plague clouded the American landscape.

A. For generations, it had been devouring young lives.

B. A mysterious virus stalked the nation's youth like a silent, invisible killer.

C. Those it did not kill, it left hopelessly paralyzed and deformed.

D. But in the previous three decades the number of its victims had increased dramatically.

6. Newspaper artists sometimes depicted the disease as a dragon. Its common name was infantile paralysis, or poliomyelitis, or simply polio.

a. BADC

b. BDAC

c. CBAD

d. DCBA