**7 READING COMPREHENSION**

**Introduction to the Topic**

RC is one of the most important topics of various entrance exams. So, an effort has been done to develop a method for handling RC questions quickly so that you don't get sogged down reading and reading the passages. It will help you do well on this question type. But this skill can not be mastered if you are not in the habit of reading.

"Reading is the basic tool in the living of a good life"

\_\_\_ Mortiner J. Adler

**Relevance in CAT**

RC holds a very important place in the CAT exam. Extensive reading coupled with conceptual clarity of the subject matter will help you achieve the coveted scores in this section. At the same time certain techniques and skills, which can be mastered by practice, make the journey to success, enriching and worthwhile.

The basic principles of Reading Comprehension are:-

1.

**a. To look for the topic of the passage.**

**→** The topic can be from wide range of subjects like Sciences (Botany, Zoology, chemistry, Physics, Astronomy)

**→** Social sciences (like Psychology, History, Economics etc.)

**→** Humanities (like Literature, Art, Music) or Current Affairs (Social, Political, Economical) The student is not expected to have any prior knowledge of the topic given.

**b. Scope of a passage.**

Think of scope as a narrowing of the topic.

**c. Author's purpose and structures.**

To figure out the author's purpose and the passage structure is important because that's the best way for the test makers to test how you think about the prose you read.

The passages makers generally hide or disguise their statement of purpose and challenge in the text to test how we think about the prose we read.

**d. Author's voice.**

Attacking a passage is what critical reading is all about: stepping back from the sheer factual content, figuring out the author's views on a topic and how she arrived at them, and looking for the evidence that must be pro-

vided. Be on the lookout for sentences in which the author's voice is coming through, and try to skip past the sentences that are purely factual or simply there for support.

To master understanding on whether an author is speaking in his own voice or is recounting anouther person's opinion, read music or book reviews.

**2. To get clear meaning of each paragraph.**

It is very essential to grasp the meaning of the passage while reading. While you are reading, you should constanly evaluate, reason out, judge and correlate with what has already been read. Obstacles which hinders the path of understanding the meaning of paragraph are:-

**a. Vocabulary**

No matter how quickly you can read, if you don't undestand the words that you are reading, your comprehension is affected accordingly. Hence, you need to develp good vocabulary by reading newspapers and books, books on vocabulary building by playing word games by learning word roots, prefixes and suffixes or through internet, to overcome vocabulary constraint.

b**. Difficulty in understanding idiomatic and figurative usages.**

**c. Inability to relate two sentences or ideas.**

**d. Inability to organize info.**

**e. Lack of concentration.**

For all above obstacles you need to have habit of reading more and more subject matter which will help in comprehending the passage in lesser time.

Also, concentrate on the text and not on the speed while reading the passage. Use the structure of the passage to understand how and why the author has developed an idea. If possible, mark important information in the passage and after reading the paragraph:**-**

Summarize the primary ideas given in various parts of the passage and reflect on the author's opinion and purpose

**3. Look for main idea.**

Main idea refers to a single thesis that the author may be trying to prove in the course of the passage. It's always a personal interpretation **−** a strong point of view that demands evidence. And in the end, it's the main thought that the author wants you to come away with.

**4. Don't obessess over details.**

There is no need to memorize details as, if you have good sense of a passage's structure and paragraph topics and your mental roadmap is clear, then you will face no problem moving back through the text when a question requires you to do so.

**I. Following are the major categories of questions that are used in the exam for a Reading Comprehension section:-**

1. Main idea of the passage/title for the passage

2. Specific details basically reproducing what is given in the passage.

3. Drawing inferences/implications

4. Determining the meaning of words/phrases as used in the passage.

5. Application of the ideas expressed in the passage to other situations.

6. Tone of the passage

Understand various types of questions asked in the practice tests and get a better grasp over answering the questions.

**a. Main idea.**

Where you have to choose a title for the passage or identify the main theme of the passage, check the opening and closing sentences of each paragraph, particularly the opening sentence of the first paragraph and the last sentence of the last paragraph. At the same time, be wary about answer choices that are too specific or too broad.

**b. Specific details.**

Often, these questions provide very direct clues about where the answer may be found, such as line references or some text that links up with the passage structure. What you've got to remember here is that the correct answer is generally two lines above or below the line where the question has been asked from and also that the correct answer will, more often than not, be a paraphrase and not actually quoted from the passage.

**c. Drawing inference.**

Such a question will ask you to infer from a particular instance or from something stated in the passage.

Once you have indentified an inference question, this is what you must do. Go back to the passage and locate the part of the passage from where the question is asked. Then read and assimilate all the facts related to that particular question. Once you have mastered all the facts required to make the correct inference, look at the options and eliminate the choices that are obvicously wrong, or far removed fromt the facts. From the remaining couple of options see which one is the best inference that can be made from the facts already known to you. This method is essential to ensure accuracy to this question type.

**d. Determining**

It requires good knowledge of vocabulary and also the knowledge of idioms and phrases as well as synonyms and antonyms.

Also, the meaning of such phrases and words can be guessed by reading the whole line containing those words/phrases.

**e. Logical structure.**

If the question is related to a particular point in the passage it will prove useful to go back to the passage. (like the methodology for Specified Idea Question) to the point where the information occurs and find the rationale of the writer for mentioning the point in the question. If the question asks you about the overall development of the passage you have to understand that going back to the passage will require you to red the entire passage again, which will be a waste of time. The manner in which the author has developed the passage is clear only when you have paid attention to its sturcture at the every first reading of the passage. In that case, deal with this question like you would deal with a main idea question. It differs from the main idea question in that you are not required to summarize the main ideas but have to see the structure and the rationale behind these ideas.

**f. Tone of the passage.**

If you did not get a feel of the writer's attitude on the first reading, check the adjectives that he chooses. Adjectives and, to a lesser extent, adverbs express our feelings towards subjects. For instance, if we agree with a person who holds strong feelings about a subject, we may describe his opinions as 'impassioned'. On the other hand, if we disagree with him, we may describe his opinions as excitable, which has the same meaning as 'impassioned' but carries a negative connotation. The strategy remains the choices are still close, then you can choose a tone, which is the tone of most of the paragraphs in the passage.

**II. Techniques to improve Reading Comprehension Skills.**

**a. While practicing for Reading Comprehension.**

Write the following details on that page:

**−** Title of the passage

**−** Main idea of the passage in one sentence

**−** Important points from the passage (as a summary of the passage)

**−** Words given in the passage whose meanings you do not know (These should be used as a part of your vocabulary improvement exercise discussed separately

under Verbal Ability section.)

These important points can range from 10 to 20 depending on the length of the passage.

After the important points are written down, check back with the passage and see whether all important points have been covered.

**b. To improve upon your vocabulary.**

The requirement of a rich vocabulary is of high difficulty level.

**c. Stop Regression.**

Regression is moving your eyes back over words you have already seen and reading them.

Keep your eyes moving, and pull your eyes forward and down the page. As you become increasingly aware of keeping your eyes moving efficently, you'll be able to avoid regression.

But if you feel awkward using the finger or the pencil to read. You can read without them anyhow.

**d. Practise pacing.**

Pacing is to train your eyes to move more rapidly through the text. Pacing is done using pointer by moving it along the line of the text rapidly as you read so that the eyes follow the movement of the pointer.

e. **Skimming**

Both skimming and scanning are specific reading techniques necessary for quick and efficient reading, especially in competitive examinations, where time is at a premium.

When skimming, we go through the reading material quickly in order to get the gist of it, to know how it is organized, or to get an idea of the tone or the intention of the writer.

**How can I improve my skimming technique?**

Follow this procedure for efficient skimming:

**−** Time yourself.

**−** Soft focus slightly above the line of print, and let your eyes float down the page. Try to read a block of text. Do a quick preview of length, title, subtitle, and difficulty level.

**−** Read for main ideas: beginnings of key paragraphs, last paragraph (usually the conclusion)/

**−** Vary your rate. Read key parts carefully and re-read them if necessary; race past through unimportant material.

**−** Use a pacing device to avoid regression and to read more carefully the important parts of the text. Read aloud when you find material that is difficult to understand.

**−** Highlight information you may want to read later.

**−** Skim regularly and often to gain in confidence. It will prove valuable throughout your life.

**Scanning**

Scanning is running your eyes over a text quickly in order to locate specific information.

**How can I improve my scanning technique?**

When you search for a particular number or address in yellow pages or the telephone directory you scan till you find the specific information. Scanning for the purpose of answering questions in the competitive examinations cannot be done without prior knowledge of the text. Begin by previewing the material if you don't already have an idea of how it is structured. Keeping specific question in mind scan for the fact, word, or phrase for which you are scanning. If the fact, word, or phrase does not appear, be ready to look for synonyms or closely related ideas. Stay alert and keep that clear idea in you mind (repeating it to yourself if necessary) as you scan quickly through the text to find the necessary information. Move your eyes in a scanning pattern and don't stop to read until you find the specific information you are looking for. Your goal should be 100% accuracy. Use hand/finger movement to help you move swiftly down the page. This will help you ignore whole blocks of information that are not relevant to your question.

**f. Looking for keywords**

Keywords are words that are of most importance in a sentence or paragraph. One of the most important techniques for reading effectively is looking for keywords. The key words contain all the meaning and content ncecessary to understand a sentence.

Application is the key to perfection. Go through the technique and apply it in the examinations.

**Three Question**

**Directions (Q. Nos. 1** − 1**50):** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage - 1**

The difficulties historians face in establishing cause-and-effect relations in the history of human societies are broadly similar to the difficulties facing astronomers, climatologists, ecologists, evolutionary biologists; geologists, and palaeontologists. To varying degrees each of these fields is plagued by the impossibility of performing replicated, controlled experimental interventions, the complexity arising from enormous numbers of variables, the resulting uniqueness of each system, the consequent impossibility of formulating universal laws, and the difficulties of predicting emergent properties and future behaviour. Prediction in history, as in other historical sciences, is most feasible on large spatial scales and over long times, when the unique features of millions of small-scale brief events become averaged out. Just as I could predict the sex ratio of the next 1,000 newborns but not the sexes of my own two children. The historian can recognize factors that made inevitable the broad outcome of the collision between American and Eurasian societies after 13,000 years of separate developments, but not the outcome of the 1960 U.S. presidential election. The details of which candidate said what during a single televised debate in October 1960 could have given the electoral victory to Nixon instead of to Kennedy, but no details of who said what could have blocked the European conquest of Native Americans.

How can students of human history profit from the experience of scientists in other historical sciences? A methodology that has proved useful involves the comparative method and so-called natural experiments. While neither astronomers studying galaxy formation nor human historians can manipulate their systems in controlled laboratory experiments, they both can take advantage of natural experiments, by comparing systems differing in the presence or absence (or in the strong or weak effect) of some putative causative factor. For example, epidemiologists, forbidden to feed large amounts of salt to people experimentally, have still been able to identify effects of high salt intake by comparing groups of humans who already differ greatly in their salt intake: and cultural anthropologists, unable to provide human groups experimentally with varying resource abundance for many centuries, still study long-term effects of resource abundance on human societies by comparing recent Polynesian populations living on islands differing naturally in resource abundance.

The student of human history can draw on many more natural experiments than just comparisons among the five inhabited continents. Comparisons can also utilize large islands that have developed complex societies in a considerable degree of isolation (such as Japan, Madagascar. Native American Hispaniola, New Guinea, Hawaii, and many others), as well as societies on hundreds of smaller islands and regional societies within each of the continents. Natural experiments in any field, whether in ecology or human history, are inherently open to potential methodological criticisms. Those include confounding effects of natural variation in additional variables besides the one of interest, as well as problems in inferring chains of causation from observed correlations between variables. Such methodological problems have been discussed in great detail for some of the historical sciences. In particular, epidemiology, the science of drawing inferences about human diseases by comparing groups of people (often by retrospective historical studies), has for a long time successfully employed formalized procedures for dealing with problems similar to those facing historians of human societies.

In short, I acknowledge that it is much more difficult to understand human history than to understand problems in fields of science where history is unimportant and where fewer individual variables operate. Nevertheless, successful methodologies for analyzing historical problems have been worked out in several fields. As a result, the histories of dinosaurs, nebulae, and glaciers are generally acknowledged to belong

to fields of science rather than to the humanities.

**[CAT 2007]**

1. Why do islands with considerable degree of isolation provide valuable insights into human history?

a. Isolated islands may evolve differently and this difference is of interest to us.

b. Isolated islands increase the number of observations available to historians.

c. Isolated islands, differing in their endowments and size may evolve differently and this difference can be attributed to their endowments and size.

d. Isolated islands differing in their endowments and size, provide a good comparison to large islands such as Eurasia, Africa, Americas and Australia.

2. According to the author, why is prediction difficult in history?

a. Historical explanations are usually broad so that no prediction is possible.

b. Historical outcomes depend upon a large number of factors and hence prediction is difficult for each case.

c. Historical sciences, by their very nature, are not interested in a multitude of minor factors, which might be important in a specific historical outcome.

d. Historians are interested in evolution of human history and hence, are only interested in long-term predictions.

3. According to the author, which of the following statements would be true?

a. Students of history are missing significant opportunities by not conducting any natural experiments.

b. Complex societies inhabiting large islands provide great opportunities for natural experiments.

c. Students of history are missing significant opportunities by not studying an adequate variety of natural experiments.

d. A unique problem faced by historians is their inability to establish cause and effect relationships.

**Passage - 2**

The search for an explanation of the historically weak status of U.S. third - party movements is illuminated by examining the conditions that have favored the growth of a strong two - party system. Different interests and voting blocs predominate in different regions, creating a geographically fragmented electorate. This heterogencity is complemented by a federal political structure that forces the major parties to find voter support at state and local levels in separate regions. For example, the Democratic Party long sought and drew support simultaneously from northern black urban voters and from segregationists. Such pressures encourage the major parties to avoid political programs that are too narrowly or sharply defined. The non doctrinal character of U.S. politics means that important new issues and voting blocs tend to be initially ignored by the major parties. Such issues - opposition to immigration and the abolition of slavery are two historic examples - tend to gain political prominence through third parties.

Ironically, the same factors that lead to the emergence of third parties contribute to the explanation of their failure to gain national political power. Parties based on narrow or ephemeral issues social issues also face inherent limits to growth. Long before a third party can begin to broaden substantially its base of voter support, the major parties are able to move to attract the minority of voters that it represents. The Democratic party, for instance, appropriated the agrarian platform of the Populist Party in 1896, and enacted Socialist welfare proposals in the 1930s, in both cases winning much of the popular bases of these parties. Except for the Republican Party, which gained national prominence as the Whigs were declining in the 1850s, no third party has ever achieved national major - party status. Only at state and local levels have a handful of third parties been sustained by a stable voting bloc that remains unrepresented by a major party.

4. The main crux of this passage is to

a. show that U.S. politics has traditionally left ideology in character.

b. give an idea why most U.S. third party movements have failed to gain major - party status

c. to tell structurally why certain U.S. third party movements have succeeded while others have failed.

d. examine the appeal of U.S. national third parties to the electorate at state and local levels.

5. According to the author, the major factor responsible for the establishment of Republican Party as a major national party was

a. of tracing the historical rise and decline of second party movement in the United States.

b. the simultaneous decline of an established major party

c. the domination of major parties by powerful economic interest

d. the polarization of national opinion at the time of a major social crisis

6. Which of the following, does the author suggest, was a major factor for the rise of third parties in the United States?

a. Weak conduct of major parties as politically.

b. Major parties were unable to get consensus from majority of people.

c. Slow response of major parties to new issues and voting groups

d. Major parties didn't pay any hard to minorities and immigrant in U.S. politics.

**Passage - 3**

A major problem of Indian industrial and commercial development was the supply of capital. Until 1850, British capital was shy of Indian adventure. The risks and unknown factors were too great, and prospects in other directions too bright. The working capital of the agency houses after 1813 at first consisted mainly of the savings of the Company’s servants. Their cries of woe when these houses fell as in the crisis of 1831 were loud and poignant. Indian capital was also shy for different reasons. It needed to acquire confidence in the new regime, and outside the presidency towns, to acquire the habit of investment. Investment for large scale production for ‘enabling’ works like railways was an unfamiliar and suspected practice. Thus, the first big development came when European capital was coaxed into the country by government guarantees or went of its own free will to develop industries with which it was already familiar as in the case of jute or coal. Indian capital followed where it was in touch with European practice as in Bombay and dealing with familiar products like cotton. These considerations throw into all the greater relief the achievement of the Tata's in developing iron and steel. Thus the major part of the capital provided was British with a steadily increasing Indian proportion from 1900. As late as 1931-32 the capital of companies registered abroad was nearly four times that of companies registered in India. But this is not an exact guide because it leaves out of account the stock in British companies held by Indians, as well as government stocks. Speaking plainly, it may be said that the capital of the cotton industry was mainly Indian, that of the iron and steel industry entirely so, that of the jute industry about half and half, while the coal and plantation industries were mainly British, together with that used for the building of railways, irrigation, and other public works. Management in the cotton and steel industries was mainly Indian though European technicians were freely employed, that of the jute, coal and the plantation industries being European, the jute men in particular being Scotch. Their capital, apart of course from government enterprise, operated through joint-stock companies and managing agencies.

The latter arose through the convenience found by bodies of capitalists seeking to develop some new activities and lacking any Indian experience, of operating through local agents. It arose in the period after 1813 when private merchants took over the trade formerly monopolized by the Company. The money would be found in Britain to promote a tea garden, a coal mine, or a jute mill, but the management would be confided to a firm already on the spot. The managing agency was the hyphen connecting capital with experience and local knowledge.

Until 1914 the policy of the government continued in the main to be one of 'enabling' private capital and enterprise to develop the Country. Direct promotion was confined to public utilities like canals and railways. The line between enabling and interfering action became distinctly blurred, however, in the case of the cotton industry and there was tendency for enabling action to pass over into the positive promotion of particular projects. This was most noticeable in the time of Lord Curzon with his establishment of an imperial department of agriculture with a research station at Pusa and department of commerce and industry presided over by a sixth member of the Viceroy's Council. The First World War began the transition to a new period of active promotion and positive support. As the conflict lengthened there arose a demand for Indian manufactured goods. India failed to take full advantage of this opportunity, partly because of uncertainty as to the future and partly because the means for sudden expansion were lacking. The outcome of this situation was the appointment of an industrial commission in 1916, under pressure from London. The commission criticized the unequal development of Indian industry which had led to the missing of her, war opportunity. A much closer co-operation with industry was planned though provincial departments of industry. Increased technical training and technical assistance to industry was proposed while it was suggested that the central government should set up a stores department which should aim at making India self-sufficing in this respect. The commission's report was only partially implemented, but a stores department and provincial industrial departments were created and something was done towards promoting technical assistance. The importance of the report and its aftermath was that it marked the transition from the conception of Indian economy in broadly colonial terms with freedom for private enterprise to the conception of India as an autonomous economic unit.

7. The following can be inferred from the passage:

I. Industrial development of a country requires supply of external capital

II. Investment in uncertain industries is more when government provides guarantees against failure

III. Lack of indigenous technical expertise can be a constraining factor in a country's economic development

IV. Enabling infrastructure like railways would have to be provided necessarily by the government

V. Market development for the final products is an important prerequisite for industrial development.

a. (I) and (II)

b. (I), (III), and (IV)

c. (II), (III) and (V)

d. (III), (IV) and (V)

8. After the start of the First World War, all of the following could be likely reasons for the British government adopting a proactive stance towards Indian industry except

a. the major investors in Indian enterprise were British and they had missed out on an opportunity.

b. the war had created a huge demand for industrial goods.

c. the British government wanted economic development of the country as India was strategic economically in the war.

d. the desire to see India as self-sufficient in technical expertise.

9. From the passage, it can be inferred that during the early part of twentieth century, starting a greenfield project was more difficult for an Indian capitalist than for an European.

a. Definitely true as inferred from the passage.

b. It was true on a selective case by case basis.

c. Not trend of discrimination between the two categories of capitalists can be inferred from the passage

d. Preference was given to British capitalists, buffeted by the fact that the country was under British rule

**Passage - 4**

Although it is well documented that women face difficulties in reaching senior positions in business, studies indicate that

business proprietorship offers one way forward. Stanworth and Curran suggest that members of ethnic and religious minorities have often started their own businesses as a means of advancement. One advantage of ownership is the absence of "organizational selectors"-proprietors need not meet employment criteria based on age, gender, or experience. Recent data confirm that women perceive self-employment as a means for

overcoming subordination. In 1985,4 percent (IS) of employed women in Britain were selfemployed; more recent estimates are put at 6 percent. Between 1977 and 1980, the number of woman-owned enterprises in the U.S. increased by 33 percent.

Goffee and Sease classify self-employed women into four types by considering commitments to both entrepreneurial and conventional female values. Innovative entrepreneurs question conventional assumptions about the social position of women. Innovators seek business ownership because

of their inability to fulfill ambitions within more common career structures. Work is a central interest and is much more important than conventional female roles. In a related category are radicals-proprietors who are active in collective political and economic ventures which promote female issues. Unlike innovators, their businesses are not oriented mainly to profit making; rather, accurnulated assets are used to further the long-term interests of women. Goffee and Sease desig-

nate a number of women as conventionals. Committed to entrepreneurship, they also remain attached to conventional female roles. Unlike many innovators, resentment about

limited career prospects is rarely a motive for business start-up. Conventionals "are less likely to have been previously employed in large-scale organizations. Before starting their

businesses, most were 'secondary' workers who moved in and out of the labor market depending upon employment prospects and according to domestic commitments." Goffee and Sease suggest that entrepreneurs in a fourth category, domestics, have a limited commitment to entrepreneurial ideals and

are strongly attached to a traditional female role. These women "regard their business as secondary to their roles as mothers and wives. Proprietorship offers opportunities for self - fulfillment and autonomy within parameters delineated by their other obligations."

10. In the passage, which of the following type of female entreprener is not been discussed?

a. A domestic considers strong attachment towards entrepreneurship ideals to come out of the role of wifies or of mothers.

b. Radicals are always keen in political & economic ventures to women issues.

c. Innovators have strong entrepreneurship belief which are not life to see growth of themselves along common career paths.

d. Woman who are attached to entrepreneurship but are also attached to conventional female roles.

11. Which of the following summarizes the whole passage?

a. Radicals direct themselves mainly towards profit making goals, innovators do not.

b. Women entrepreneurs, in their motives and objectives, do not differ significantly from their male counterparts.

c. Entrepreneurship is increasingly seen by women as providing access to formerly unavailable economic opportunities.

d. Conventional have intrepreneurial values sharped by past job related experiences.

12. Which amongst them can be the best suitable title?

a. Self employed women

b. Entrepreneurship

c. Housewife v/s working as men

d. Women of different kinds

**Passage - 5**

The second issue I want to address is one that comes up frequently - that Indian banks should aim to become global. Most people who put forward this view have not thought through the costs and benefits analytically; they only see this as an aspiration consistent with India’s growing international profile.

In its 1998 report, the Narasimham (II) Committee envisaged a three tier structure for the Indian banking sector: 3 or 4 large banks having an international presence on the top, 8-10 mid-sized banks, with a network of branches throughout the

country and engaged in universal banking, in the middle, and local banks and regional rural banks operating in smaller regions forming the bottom layer. However, the Indian banking system has not consolidated in the manner envisioned by the Narasimham Committee. The current structure is that India has 81 scheduled commercial banks of which 26 are public sector banks, 21 are private sector banks and 34 are foreign banks. Even a quick review would reveal that there is no segmentation in the banking structure along the lines of Narasimham II.

A natural sequel to this issue of the envisaged structure of the Indian banking system is the Reserve Bank’s position on bank consolidation. Our view on bank consolidation is that the process should be market-driven, based on profitability considerations and brought about through a process of mergers & amalgamations (M&As). The initiative for this has to come from the boards of the banks concerned which have to make a decision based on a judgment of the synergies involved in the business models and the compatibility of the business cultures. The Reserve the reorganisation of the system will normally be only that of a facilitator.

lt should be noted though that bank consolidation through mergers is not always a totally benign option. On the positive side are a higher exposure threshold, international acceptance and recognition, improved risk management and improvement in financials due to economies of scale and scope. This can be achieved both through organic and inorganic growth. On the negative side, experience shows that consolidation would fail if there are no synergies in the business models and there is no compatibility in the business cultures and technology platforms of the merging banks.

Having given that broad brush position on bank consolidation let me address two specific questions:

(i) can Indian banks aspire to global size?; and

(ii) should Indian banks aspire to global size?

On the first question, as per the current global league tables based on the size of assets, our largest bank, the State Bank of India (SBI), together with its subsidiaries, comes in at No.74 followed by ICICI Bank at No. I45 and Bank of Baroda at 188. It is, therefore, unlikely that any of our banks will jump

into the top ten of the global league even after reasonable consolidation.

Then comes the next question of whether Indian banks should become global. Opinion on this is divided. Those who argue that we must go global contend that the issue is not so much the size of our banks in global rankings but of Indian banks having a strong enough, global presence. The main argument is that the increasing global size and influence of Indian corporates warrant a corresponding increase in the global footprint of Indian banks. The opposing view is that Indian banks should look inwards rather than outwards, focus their efforts on financial deepening at home rather than aspiring to global size.

It is possible to take a middle path and argue that looking outwards towards increased global presence and looking inwards towards deeper financial penetration are not mutually exclusive; it should be possible to aim for both. With the onset of the global financial crisis, there has definitely been a pause to the rapid expansion overseas of our banks.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the risks involved, it will be opportune for some of our larger banks to be looking out for opportunities for consolidation both organically and inorganically. They should look out more actively in regions which hold out a promise of attractive acquisitions.

The surmise, therefore, is that Indian banks should increase their global footprint opportunistically even if they do not get to the top of the league table.

13. Identify the correct statement from the following.

a. Large banks having an international presence should not be engaged in universal banking.

b. Some people expect all banks to become global in coming years, in line with globalization.

c. Indian banking system has not consolidated as was foreseen by the Narasimham Committee.

d. Reserve Bank of India envisages the role of a facilitator for itself in the direction of bank consolidation.

14. Identify the correct statement from the following.

a. Indian banks should not go for global inorganic expansion as there is no compatibility in business cultures.

b. Indian banks do not aspire to be global.

c. Indian banks cannot be global even after reasonable consolidation.

d. After the onset of the global financial crisis, some regions hold out a promise of attractive acquisitions for banks.

15. Identify the wrong statement from the following.

a. Bank consolidation through mergers increases the merged entity’s ability to take higher exposures.

b. There is still scope for Indian banks to expand internally.

c. None of the Indian banks presently are global.

d. Global financial crisis has increased the risks of overseas expansion.

**Passage - 6**

The economic condition of the low-income regions of the world is one of the great problems of our time. Their progress is important to the high income countries, not only for humanitarian and political reasons but also because rapid economics growth in the low income countries could make a substantial contribution to the expansion and prosperity of the world economy as a whole.

The governments of most high-income countries have in recent years undertaken important aid programs, both bilaterally and multilaterally and have thus demonstrated their interest in the development of low-income countries. They have also worked within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for greater freedom of trade and, recognized the special problems of low income countries, have made special trading arrangements to meet their needs. But a faster expansion of trade with high-income countries is necessary if the low-income countries are to enjoy a satisfactory rate of growth.

It is necessary to recognized however, that in furthering the developed of low-income countries, the high-income countries can play only a supporting role. If development is to be successful, the main effort must necessarily be made by the people of the low-income countries. The high-income countries are, moreover, likely to provide aid and facilitate trade more readily and extensively where the low-income countries are seen to be making sound and determined efforts to help themselves, and thus to be making effective use of their aid and trade opportunities.

Severe damage has been done by inflation. A sound financial framework evokes higher domestic savings and investment as well as more aid and investment from abroad. Budgetary and monetary discipline and a more efficient financial and fiscal system help greatly to mobilize funds for investment and thereby decisively influence the rate of growth. Foreign aid should also be efficiently applied to this end.

The energies of the people of low-income countries are more likely to be harnessed to the task of eco-nomic development where the policies of their governments aim to offer economic opportunity for all and to reduce excessive social inequalities.

Development plans have tended to concentrate on industrial investment. The growth of industry depends, however, on concomitant development in agriculture. A steady rise in productivity on the farms, where in almost all low-income countries a majority of the labor force works, is an essential condition of rapid over -all growth satisfactory development of agriculture is sector and to feed the growing urban population without burdening industrial of payments with heavy food imports.

16. The economic conditions of low-income countries are important to high income countries because of

I. economic reasons

II. political reasons

III. cultural reasons

a. I only

b. III only

c. I and II only

d. II and III only

17. The major subject with which passage is concerned is:

a. trade policies of high-income countries toward low-income countries

b. foreign trade problems of low-income countries

c. fiscal and monetary problems of low-income countries

d. trade arrangements under the GATT organization

18. The passage states that participation of high-income countries should be limited to:

a. 10 percent of their GNP

b. a supporting role

c. regulations stipulated by GATT

d. what low-income countries can absorb

**Passage - 7**

"The emancipation of women", James Joyce told one of his friends, "has caused the greatest revolution in our time."

Other modernists agree: Virginia Woolf, claiming that in about 1910 "human character changed" and illustrating the new balance between the sexes, urged, "Read the 'Agamemon' and see whether your sympathies are not almost entirely with Clytemnestra". D.H. Lawrence wrote "perhaps the deepest fight for 200 years and more has been the fight for women’s independence".

But if modernist writers considered women's revolt against men's domination as one of' their "greatest" and "deepest" themes, only recently, perhaps in the past 15 years has literary criticism begun to catch up with it. Not that the images of sexual antagonism that abound in modern literature have gone unremarked-far from it. We are able to see in literary works the perspective we bring to them and now that women are enough to make a difference in reforming canons and interpreting literature, the landscapes of literary history and the features of individual books have begun to change.

19. According to the passage, modernists are changing literary criticism by

a. noting instances of hostility between men and women

b. seeing literature from fresh points of view

c. studying the works of early twentieth-century writers

d. reviewing books written by feminists

20. The author's attitude towards women's reformation of literary canons can best be described as one of:-

a. Ambivalence

b. Antagonism

c. Indifference

d. Endorsement

21. Which of the following titles best describes the contents of the passage?

a. Modernist Writers and the Search for Equality

b. The meaning of Literature from 1910 onwards

c. Transforming Literature

d. None of the options

**Passage - 8**

Despite increasing enrollments of women in medical schools, feelings of isolation among women medical students persist. Women students still have to contend with the social stereotype of a male doctor. In addition, institutions themselves may intentionally foster feelings of separateness. Comparatively few women are hired for faculty positions, thus offering women students few role models. the pervasive sexual humor of male doctors and students further intensifies the woman students' alienation. Alienation, in turn, negatively affects individual self - perception.

As women enter medical study in increasing numbers, they may feel less at odds with their peers and the teaching establishment. Institutional bias will, no doubt, also change in response to changing societal values. However, we should not wait passively for gradual social processes to bring changes; schools must provide current students with support services designed to meet women's needs. In a recent study, 48 percent of the women questioned rated a student support group as the most important support service a school can provide.

22. The passage underlines all of the following as psychological problems persist for women medical students except

a. women students hardly have any female role models for further encouragement.

b. continuous expression of sexual humor by male peers and male doctors

c. declining admissions of women to medical schools

d. social stereotype about a male doctor.

23. The author's emphasis is mostly on which point that is responsible for different treatment towards women medical students as against male medical students?

a. Gender - based stereotyping encourages feelings of isolation among women medical students.

b. Medical line is deliberately so designed to prefer male doctors, over female doctors.  
 c. Women herself are not confident of this as profession.

d. Discrimination on the basis of sex is majorly seen in medical schools.

24. According to the passage, which step would likely to reduce the isolation felt by woman as a medical student?

I. There should be equality in number of female and male students in medical schools.

II. Setting female role models in front of female medical students by increasing the number of women filling faculty position in medical schools.

III. By providing support devices to meet women's need.

a. I only

b. I, II, and III

c. I and II only

d. I and III only

**Passage - 9**

Soros, we must note, has never been a champion of free market capitalism. He has followed for nearly all his public life the political ideas of the late Sir Karl Popper who laid out a rather jumbled case for what he dubbed “the open society” in his The Open Society and Its Enemies (1953). Such a society is what we ordinarily call the pragmatic system in which politicians get involved in people’s lives but without any heavy theoretical machinery to guide them, simply as the ad hoc parental authorities who are believed to be needed to keep us all on the straight and narrow. Popper was at one time a Marxist socialist but became disillusioned with that idea because he came to believe that systematic ideas do not work in any area of human concern.

The Popperian open society Soros promotes is characterized by a very general policy of having no firm principles, not even those needed for it to have some constancy and integrity. This makes the open society a rather wobbly idea, since even what Popper himself regarded as central to all human thinking, critical rationalism, may be undermined by the openness of the open society since its main target is negative: avoid dogmatic thinking, and avoid anything that even comes close to a set of unbreachable principles. No, the open society is open to anything at all, at least for experimental purposes. No holds are barred, which, if you think about it, undermines even that very idea and becomes unworkable.

Accordingly, in a society Soros regards suited to human community living, the state can manipulate many aspects of human life, including, of course, the economic behavior of individuals and firms. It can control the money supply, impose wage and price controls, dabble in demand or supply–side economics, and do nearly everything a central planning board might - provided it does not settle into any one policy firmly, unbendingly. That is the gist of Soros’s Popperian politics.

Soros’ distrusts capitalism in particular, because of the alleged inadequacy of neoclassical economics, the technical economic underpinnings of capitalist thinking offered up in many university economics departments. He, like many others outside and even inside the economics discipline, finds the arid reductionism of this social science false to the facts, and rightly so. But the defense of capitalist free markets does not rest on this position.

Neo-classical thinking depends in large part on the 18th and 19th-century belief that human society operates according to laws, not unlike those that govern the physical universe. Most of social science embraced that faith, so economics isn’t unusual in its loyalty to classical mechanics. Nor do all economists take the deterministic lawfulness of economic science literally - some understand that the laws begin to operate only once people embark upon economic pursuits. Outside their commercial ventures, people can follow different principles and priorities, even if it is undeniable that most of their endeavors have economic features. Yet, it would be foolish to construe religion or romance or even scientific inquiry as solely explicable by reference to the laws of economics.

In his criticism of neo-classical economic science, then, George Soros has a point: the discipline is too dependent on Newtonian physics as the model of science. As a result, the predictions of economists who look at markets as if they were machines need to be taken with a grain Of Salt Some - for example the school of Austrian economists - have made exactly that point against the neo-classical.

Soros draws a mistaken inference: if one defense of the market is flawed, the market lacks defense. This is wrong. If it is true that from A we can infer B, it does not prove that B can only be inferred from A; C or Z, too, might be a reason for B.

25. As per the paragraph, author believes that

a. free market capitalism can be explained using neo-classical economics.

b. neo-classical economics does not address the idea of free-market system.

c. free market capitalism and open society are not different from each other.

d. free market capitalism and laissez-faire are not different from each other.

26. According to the author,

a. George Soros believes in regulated economies.

b. George Soros does not believe in government intervention in state policies.

c. George Soros believes in state intervention provided it does not remain static.

d. George Soros believes that laissez-faire economics perform better than free-market economies.

27. The word deterministic (used in the forth line of the fifth paragraph),in the above passage refers to:

a. an effect can only be caused by a single event.

b. an effect may be produced by many causes.

c. an effect cannot be produced by a cause.

d. cause(s) of an effect can always be known.

**Passage - 10**

I have tried to introduce into the discussion a number of attributes of consumer behaviour and motivations, which I believe are important inputs into devising a strategy for commercially viable financial inclusion. These related broadly to the (i) the sources of livelihood of the potential consumer segment for

financial inclusion (ii) how they spend their money, particularly on non-regular items (iii) their choices and motivations with respect to saving and (iv) their motivations for borrowing and their ability to access institutional sources of finance for their basic requirements. In discussing each of these sets of issues, I spent some time drawing implications for business strategies by financial service providers. In this section, I will briefly highlight, at the risk of some repetition, what I consider to be the key messages of the lecture.

The first message emerges from the preliminary discussion on the current scenario on financial inclusion, both at the aggregate level and across income categories. The data suggest that even savings accounts, the most basic financial service, have low penetration amongst the lowest income households. I want to emphasize that we are not talking about Below Poverty Line households only; Rs. 50,000 per year in 2007, while perhaps not quite middle class, was certainly quite far above the official poverty line. The same concerns about lack of penetration amongst the lowest income group for loans also arise. To reiterate the question that arises from these data patterns: is this because people can’t access banks or other service providers or because they don’t see value in doing so? This question needs to be addressed if an effective inclusion strategy is to be developed.

The second message is that the process of financial inclusion is going to be incomplete and inadequate if it is measured only in terms of new accounts being opened and operated. From the employment and earning patterns, there emerged a sense that better access to various kinds of financial services would help to increase the livelihood potential of a number of occupational categories, which in turn would help reduce the income differentials between these and more regular, salaried jobs. The fact that a huge proportion of the Indian workforce is either self-employed and in the casual labour segment suggests the need for products that will make access to credit easier to the former, while offering opportunities for risk mitigation and consumption smoothing to the latter.

The third message emerges from the analysis of expenditure patterns is the significance of infrequent, but quantitatively significant expenditures like ceremonies and medical costs. Essentially, dealing with these kinds of expenditures requires either low-cost insurance options, supported by a correspondingly low-cost health care system or a low level systematic investment plan, which allows even poor households to create enough of a buffer to deal with these demands as and when they arise. As has already been pointed out, it is not as though such products are not being offered by domestic financial service providers. It is really a matter of extending them to make them accessible to a very large number of lower income households, with a low and possibly uncertain ability to maintain regular contributions.

The fourth message comes strongly from the motivations to both save and borrow, which, as one might reasonably expect, significantly overlap with each other. It is striking that the need to deal with emergencies, both financial and medical, plays such an important role in both sets of motivations. The latter is, as has been said, amenable to a low-cost, mass insurance scheme, with the attendant service provision. However, the former, which is a theme that recurs through the entire discussion on consumer characteristics, certainly suggests that the need for some kind of income and consumption smoothing product is a significant one in an effective financial inclusion agenda. This, of course, raises broader questions about the role of social safety nets, which offer at least some minimum income security and consumption smoothing. How extensive these mechanisms should be, how much security they should offer and for how long and how they should be financed are fundamental policy questions that go beyond the realm of the financial sector. However, to the extent that risk mitigation is a significant financial need, it must receive the attention of any meaningful financial inclusion strategy, in a way which provides practical answers to all these three questions.

The fifth and final message is actually the point I began the lecture with. It is the critical importance of the principle of commercial viability. Every aspect of a financial inclusion strategy − whether it is the design of products and services or the delivery mechanism − needs to be viewed in terms of the business opportunity that it offers and not as a deliverable that has been imposed on the service provider. However, it is also important to emphasize that commercial viability need not necessarily be viewed in terms of immediate cost and profitability calculations. Like in many other products, financial services also offer the prospect of a life-cycle model of marketing. Establishing a relationship with first-time consumers of financial products and services offers the opportunity to leverage this relationship into a wider set of financial transactions as at least some of these consumers move steadily up the income ladder. In fact, in a high growth scenario, a high proportion of such households are likely to move quite quickly from very basic financial services to more and more sophisticated ones. ln other words, the commercial viability and profitability of a financial inclusion strategy need not be viewed only from the perspective of immediacy. There is a viable investment dimension to it as well.

28. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

a. In order to succeed, financial inclusion has to be commercially viable.

b. Savings account is one of the basic vehicles for financial inclusion.

c. Savings accounts have low penetration amongst “Below Poverty Line” households only.

d. There is lack of penetration for loans amongst the lowest income group.

29. Identify the correct statement from the following.

a. Casual labour segment may not require risk mitigation products expenditures on consumption relative to their incomes.

b. Income of upto Rs. 60,000 per year is the benchmark for official Poverty Line.

c. Financial sector should also look into their role of broadening social safety nets.

d. Risk mitigation of casual labour must receive attention in any meaningful financial inclusion strategy.

30. Identify the wrong statement from the following.

a. High expenditures medical costs can be met through a low-level Systematic Investment Plan.

b. Given the high growth scenario of the country, only few of the consumers are expected to move up the income ladder.

c. Financial and medical emergencies motivate one to save and borrow.

d. There is an opportunity for banks to cross-sell their products to the bottom of the pyramid.

**Passage - 11**

Agriculture dominates change in India through its causal links with factor and product markets. It employs 60 per cent of the labour force and contributes 26 per cent of the gross domestic product. In the poorer States, its contribution to the domestic product is close to 40 per cent. Low productivity in agriculture has led to the concentration of the poor in this sector. Due to the sheer size of the agricultural economy and the importance of its major products (cereals) in the diets of the poor, gains in agricultural productivity have significant potential impact on poverty. Theoretically, it is possible to reduce poverty as well as expand the domestic market for industry by raising labour productivity in agriculture and spreading its gains among the low income groups.

Modeling of the linkages between agricultural and industrial growth has shown that a I0 percent increase in agricultural output would increase industrial output by 5 per cent and urban workers would benefit by both increased industrial employment and price deflation. However, there is a symmetry of adjustments in the demand and supply of agricultural goods. An increase in non-agricultural production would lead to an immediate increase in demand for intermediate and final

agricultural goods, whereas supply-side adjustments involving re-allocation of resources and net additional investment for capacity expansion take a much longer period. There is a widely held view that in a large country like India, the demand stimulus for industrialization would come mainly from

agriculture with less social and economic costs. Interdependencies in food and labour market are important for the development process. An upward shift in the food supply curve would simultaneously result in an upward shift in the labour demand curve. The magnitude of the interdependence depends on the technique of production causing the shifts in the food supply curve.

Similarly, an upward shift in the labour I supply curve shifts up the food demand curve. The extent of interdependence between the forces of labour supply and food demand depends on the employment output elasticity and the income elasticity of demand for food. The recent estimate of the employment output elasticity in agriculture is around 0.5, income elasticity of food is in the range of 0.55-0.60 and that for cereals is 0.25-0.30. The other important inter-dependency, which plays a crucial role in inducing indirect employment, is that between food and other sectors through demand linkages. Since food accounts for a major share in the budget of the poor and any reduction in the food price levels a significant proportion of income for other items, a lower food price stimulates employment in industrial and service sectors. On the other hand an increase in the food price would increase the wage costs of industrial products and hence the prices of industrial products. In the absence of adjustments through exports, it would result in demand deficiency. Clearly, the most favorable situation in India is one in which labour demand outpaces its supply and food supply outpaces its demand. Wage rate cannot fall below a certain minimum determined by the costs of subsistence living and the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate.

Demographic pressure cannot push the wage rate below the subsistence level. People would be willing to starve rather than work unless the energy expended in physical work in compensated by the energy provided by food. Food grain price usually determines the subsistence wage rate in agricultural as well as in the urban informal sector since food grains account for about four-fifth of the calorie intake of the poor.

31. Which of the following is meant by “the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate” as used in the passage?

a. People refuse to work at the minimum wage rate

b. People are eager to work at the minimum wage rate

c. People still work at the minimum wage rate

d. People have no option but to work at the minimum wage rate

32. Which of the following in addition to employment output elasticity, according to the passage, creates indirect employment?

a. Inter-linkage of demand of food and other sectors.

b. Income elasticity of demand for food.

c. Inter-dependence of forces of labour supply and food demand.

d. All the above

33. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

a. Increase in labour productivity in agriculture can reduce poverty.

b. Agricultural sector can increase the demand for labour forces.

c. Agricultural sector can provide the impetus for greater industrialization at lower cost.

d. All are true.

**Passage - 12**

The ignorant man is not the unlearned, but he who does not know himself, and the learned man is stupid when he relies on books, on knowledge and on authority to give him understanding. Understanding comes only through self-Knowledge, which is awareness of one's total psychological process. Thus, education, in the true sense, is the understanding of oneself, for it is within each one of us that the whole of existence is gathered.

What we now call education is a matter of accumulating information and knowledge from books, which anyone can do who can read. Such education offers a subtle form of escape from ourselves and, like all escapes, it inevitable creates increasing misery. Conflict and confusion result from our own wrong relationship with people, things and ideas, and until we understand that relationship and alter it. Mere learning, the gathering of facts and the acquiring of various skills, can only lead us to engulfing chaos and destruction.

As society is now organized, we send our children to school to learn some technique by which they can eventually earn a livelihood. We want to make the child first and foremost a specialist, hoping thus to give him a secure economic position. But does the cultivation of a technique enable us to understand ourselves?

While it is obviously necessary to know how to read and write, and to learn engineering or some other profession, will technique give us the capacity to understand life ? Surely, technique is secondary, and if technique is the only thing we are striving for, we are obviously denying what is by far the greater part of life.

Life is pain, joy, beauty, ugliness, love, and when we understand it as a whole, at every level, that understanding creates its own technique. But the contrary is not true: technique can never bring about creative understanding.

Present-day education is a complete failure because it has overemphasized technique. In overemphasizing technique we destroy man. To cultivate capacity and efficiency without understanding life, without having a comprehensive perception of the ways of thought and desire, will only make us increasingly ruthless, which is to engender wars and jeopardize our physical security. The exclusive cultivation of technique has produced scientists, mathematicians, bridge builders, space conquerors; but do they understand the total process of life ? Can any specialist experience life as a whole ? Only when he ceases to be a specialist.

Technological progress does solve certain kinds of problems for some people at one level, but it introduces wider and deeper issues too. To live at one level, disregarding the total process of life, is to invite misery and destruction. The greatest need and most pressing problem for every individual is to have an integrated comprehension of life, which will enable him to meet its ever increasing complexities.

Technical knowledge, however necessary, will in no way resolve our inner, psychological pressures and conflict; and it is because we have acquired technical knowledge without understanding the total process of life that technology has, become a means of destroying ourselves. The man who knows how to split the atom but has no love in his heart becomes a monster.

We choose a vocation according to our capacities; but will the following of a vocation lead us out of conflict and confusion? Some form of technical training seems necessary; but when we have become engineers, physicians, accountants then what ? Is the practice of a profession the fulfillment of life ? Apparently with most of us it is. Our various professions may keep us busy for the greater part of our existence; but the very things that we produce and are so entranced with are causing destruction and misery. Our attitudes and values make of things and occupations the instruments of envy, bitterness and hate.

34. The passage implies that

a. technique follows creative understanding

b. a specialist too can enjoy life as a whole.

c. an atom-breaker becomes a monster.

d. None of the above

35. This passage was most likely written in order to

a. persuade readers to shun technology.

b. coax the readers to transcend technological limits.

c. inspire readers to understand life as a whole.

d. rail against present-day education policy.

36. What might be the most appropriate title for the passage above?

a. Education and the significance of life

b. Life in its wholeness

c. The tragedy of technical education

d. Knowledge and ignorance

**Passage - 13**

Shopping mall developers seek to attract large department stores that will act as "anchors" – high - traffic stores that will bring many customers into their complex. However, when a department store chain seeks to site a new store, it must take into consideration that the high level of customer traffic generated by the new store may be exploited by nearby smaller retailers. It will decline to increase sales at nearby small competitors. Mail develpers can circumvent this problem and retain a mixture of large and small retailers by internalizing the department store's externality - that is, by bringing some of the benefits associated with the department store back to the store itself.

the ability of malls to do solies in the fact that their developers own the entire complex. They can chage rnets thatg reflect not only the contributions that each store makes to the mall's overall revenues, but also the business that a store brings to the mall's other tenants. Recent studies of malls int he American Midwest show that in a mall with two or three department stores, a small shoe store or restaurant might pay rent per square foot that is five times the rate charged to department stores in the complex, while a jeweller in a mall with four of rive department stores could pay twenty times the rate paid by the mall's anchors.

The partiality shown department stores increases with mall size, even though the study shows that department stores in different - sized complexes usually generate about the same sales per square foot. The disparity in the rents charge between department stores and small retailers cannot be explained simply by the fact that small stores make greater sales per square foot of floor space; rather, the smaller stores are willing to subsideize the department stores for the sales that department stores generate for them, and the greater the traggic, the more they are willing to pay.

37. What the author precisely wants to convey about shopping malls through this passage?

a. Discrimination between small stores and large stores.

b. How mall developers attempt to increase customer traffic for a mall by having a huge variation in rental rates for different kinds of stores.

c. How positive externality benefits mall developers to maximize the number of retailers in their malls.

d. How shopping malls are different from traditional shopping district.

38. What can be implied from the passage?

a. Externalities are a matter of concern more for small stores than for larger department stores.

b. If mall developers were to charge the same rent per square foot for every store, malls would likely experience a surplus of department stores and a shortage of smaller retailers.

c. Malls would not be able to attract large department stores as tenants; if there is no phenomenon or positive externality.

d. More than potential sales per square foot is considered by department store chains when determining where to locate stores.

39. What has been said logically about large malls and small malls in the passage?

a. Larger malls deemed to attract rich clientele that why they can charge small retailers more rent than small malls can.

b. Small retailers in large malls eventually move to smaller malls where the disparity is less pronounced.

c. Because of rich category clientele department stores in large malls generate more sales per square foot than do department stores in small malls.

d. One can see a major disparity in rent per square foot between small retailers which is greater in larger malls than in smaller malls.

**Passage - 14**

For private goods, competitive markets ensure efficiency despite the decentralized nature of the information about individual’s tastes and firm technologies. Implicitly, market competition solved adverse selection problems and the fixed- price contracts associated with exogenous prices solve moral hazard problems. However, markets fail for pure public goods and public intervention is thus needed. In this case, the mechanisms used for those collective decisions must solve the incentive problem of acquiring the private information that agents have about their references for public goods. Voting mechanisms are particular incentive mechanisms without any monetary transfers for which the same question of strategic voting, i.e., not voting according to the true preferences, can be raised. For private goods, increasing returns to scale create a situation of natural monopoly far away from the world of competitive markets. When the monopoly has private information about its cost or demand, its regulation by a regulatory commission becomes a principal – agent problem.

(**Note:** Public goods are those in which individuals cannot be excluded from use and where use by one individual does not reduce availability to others, while an individual can be excluded in case of private goods.)

40. For which of the following goods, can markets not be efficient?

a. Packaged water

b. Electricity supply at home

c. Air

d. Petrol

41. Which of the following cannot be concluded from the above paragraph?

a. Public intervention is the panacea when market fails.

b. Adverse selection problems as well as moral hazard problems may not arise in competitive markets.

c. Strategic voting is nothing but a non – monetary incentive mechanism.

d. Lack of access to private information regarding preferences of agent leads to incentive problem.

42. Read the following statement carefully:

**Statement I:** In India factories dump their waste in the nearby water bodies.

**Statement II:** Government is thinking of granting tax benefits to factories which adopt eco – friendly practices.

Which of the following options best captures the relationships between Statement I and Statement II?

a. Statement (I) is an example of market failure and Statement (II) corroborates Statement (I).

b. Statement (I) is an example of ‘adverse selection problem’ and Statement (II) is an example of ‘moral hazard problem’.

c. Statement (I) is an example of market failure while Statement (II) suggests one way of reducing the problem.

d. Statement (I) is an example of public good and Statement (II) is an example of private good.

**Passage - 15**

To equate 'capitalism' with 'greed' is a mistake. We tend to confuse self-interest in the marketplace with selfishness or greed. At the heart of capitalism is the idea of exchange between ordinary, selfinterested human beings, who seek to advance their interests peacefully in the marketplace. Adam

Smith called this 'rational self-interest'. It is the same motive that gets one to jump out of bed in the morning or makes one carry an umbrella if it rains—nothing selfish about that. To be human is to be self-interested, and this is what exchange in the market place entails.

Greed or selfishness, on the other hand, is an excess of self interest and often transgresses on the rights of others. It is present in all of us, but we find it easier to see it in others and difficult to see it in ourselves. Greed can motivate theft, entail himsa—hurting another whose opposite, ahimsa, is a virtue

that Mahatma Gandhi extolled. But the other side of greed is ambition, a positive thing, and when rightly directed, is life-affirming. Herein lies the conundrum of human existence: that the same inner forces that result in a vice can just as easily become virtues that can motivate the well-being of our species.

Those who believe that capitalism has been forced on us by the imperial West are also wrong. Friedrich Hayek, the Noble laureate, called the market a spontaneous order—it is natural for human beings to exchange goods and services, and this is how every society evolved money, laws, conventions and morals to guide behaviour in the marketplace. These are natural products of human endeavour. Competing and cooperating in the marketplace existed in India before the West was

imperial or modern.

Whether we like it or not, India is headed in the direction of some sort of democratic capitalism. After two decades of reforms, hardly anyone in India wants state ownership of production, where the absence of competition corrodes the character even more, as we know too well from the dark days of the 'license raj' . Our animus against capitalism has diminished after communism's fall as people increasingly believe that markets do deliver greater prosperity, but most think that capitalism is not a moral system. They continue to believe that morality must depend on religion.

Although the market is neither moral nor immoral, human self-interest usually brings about good behaviour in the marketplace. A seller who does not treat his customers with fairness and civility will lose market share. A company that markets defective products will lose customers. A firm that does not promote the most deserving employees will lose talent to its competitors. A buyer who does not respect the market price will not survive. Lying and cheating will ruin a firm's image, making it untouchable to creditors and suppliers. Hence, free markets offer powerful incentives for ethical

conduct, but they must be backed by state institutions that enforce contracts and punish criminal behaviour. If the market has an inbuilt morality, why are there so many crooks in the marketplace? The answer is that there are crooked people in every society, and this is why we need effective regulators, policemen and judges. We should design our institutions to catch crooks and not harass innocent people as we do so often.

The other cause of our grief is to mistake being 'pro-market' with being 'pro-business'. To be 'promarket' is to believe in competitive markets which help to keep prices low and gradually raise the quality of products. Competition also means that some businesses will die because they are poorly managed and cannot compete. Kingfisher Airlines and Air India should be allowed to die and not be bailed out by the government. Thus, being pro-market leads to 'rules-based capitalism'; 'pro-business' often leads to 'crony capitalism'. Not to have explained this difference has been the great mistake of our reformers and this has led to the false impression that the reforms only make the rich richer. Crony capitalism exists in India today because of the lack of reforms in sectors such as mining and real estate. To get rid of crony capitalism we need more rather than less reform.

The doom-mongers, who claim that we are now resigned to live in an age of decaying moral standards, are also wrong. Yes, the new Indian middle class is permissive and indulges

enthusiastically in harmless pleasures. Yes, it is materialistic, consumerist and capitalistic. But these impulses are not to be mistaken for greed. Only when one's pleasure hurts another does it become a matter of the law and then, of course, it must be punished. The shared imagination of the new India with its harmless pleasure and victimless vice should not be condemned. Think of ours as a society in transition. Mass wealth is profoundly disturbing but once there is enough, India might again return to its old character of renunciation.

Instead of religious rules, young Indians are motivated by duties to fellow human beings rather than to gods. Those who accuse them of shallow materialism ignore the injustices that prevailed when religion held a monopoly on morality. They overlook real ethical progress with regard to sexual and caste equality that our secular society has begun to deliver. So, the next time someone makes an expose and the TV screams 'greed', do not fall into the trap of believing capitalist culture is morally sick or that we should return to a moral order rooted in socialism or religion.

43. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the views of the author?

a. Greed entails both himsa and ahimsa

b. Self interest does not necessarily lead to selfish behavior

c. Being pro market leads to the rich becoming richer

d. Both B and D

44. Which of the following options most closely explains what the author wants to say, in the sentence beginning with: "Herein lies the conundrum of human existence:..."

a. The enigma of human existence is that vices and virtues can result from the same inner forces.

b. The bane of human existence is that vices and virtues can result from the same inner forces.

c. The boon of human existence is that the same inner forces can lead to vices and virtues.

d. The solution for human existence is that the same inner forces can lead to vices and virtues.

45. As wealth spreads in society, what is likely to happen according to the author?

a. India will have to resign itself to decaying moral standards

b. India may once again embrace renunciation

c. The moral order in India will become deeply rooted in religion

d. None of the above

**Passage - 16**

The driving force of evolution, according to the emerging new theory, is not to be found in the chance events of random mutations but in life's inherent tendency to create novelty, in the spontaneous emergence of increasing complexity and order. Once this fundamental new insight has been understood, we can then ask: What are the avenues in which evolution's creativity expresses itself?

The answer to this question comes not only from molecular biology but also, and even more importantly, from microbiology, from the study of the planetary web of the myriads of micro-organisms that were the only forms of life during the first two billion years of evolution. During those two billion years, bacteria continually transformed the Earth's surface and atmosphere and, in so doing, invented all of life's essential biotechnologies, including fermentation, photosynthesis, nitrogen fixation, respiration, and rotary devices for rapid motion.

During the past three decades, extensive research in microbiology has revealed three major avenues of evolution. The first, but least important, is the random mutation of genes, the centerpiece of neo-Darwinian theory. Gene mutation is caused by a chance error in the self-replication of DNA, when the two chains of the DNA's double helix separate and each of them serves as a template for the construction of a new complementary chain.

It has been estimated that those chance errors occur at a rate of about one per several hundred million cells in each generation. This frequency does not seem to be sufficient to explain the evolution of the great diversity of life forms, given the well-known fact that most mutations are harmful, and only very few result in useful variations.

In the case of bacteria the situation is different, because bacterium divides so rapidly. Fast bacteria can divide about every twenty minutes, so that in principle several billion individual bacteria can be generated from a single cell in less than a day.

Because of this enormous rate of reproduction, a single successful bacterial mutant can spread rapidly through its environment, and mutation is indeed an important evolutionary avenue for bacteria.

However, bacteria have developed a second avenue of evolutionary creativity that is vastly more effective than random mutation. They freely pass hereditary traits from one to another in a global exchange network of incredible power and efficiency. Here is how Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan describe it:

Over the past fifty years or so, scientists have observed that [bacteria] routinely and rapidly transfer different bits of genetic material to other individuals. Each bacterium at any given time has the use of accessory genes, visiting from sometimes very different strains, which perform functions that its own DNA may not cover. Some of the genetic bits are recombined with the cell's native genes; others are passed on again. As a result of this ability, all the world's bacteria essentially have access to a single gene pool and hence to the adaptive mechanisms of the entire bacterial kingdom.

This global trading of genes, technically known as DNA recombination, must rank as one of the most astonishing discoveries of modern biology. 'If the genetic properties of the microcosm were applied to larger creatures, we would have a science-fiction world,' write Margulis and Sagan, 'in which green plants could share genes for photosynthesis with nearby mushrooms, or where people could- exude perfumes; or grow ivory by picking up genes from a rose or a walrus.'

The speed with which drug resistance spreads among bacterial communities is dramatic proof that the efficiency of their communications network is vastly superior to that of adaptation through mutations. Bacteria are able to adapt to environmental changes in a few years where larger organisms would need thousands of years of evolutionary adaptation. Thus microbiology teaches us the sobering lesson that technologies like genetic engineering and a global communications network, which we consider to be advanced achievements of our modern civilization, have been used by the planetary web of bacteria for billions of years to regulate life on Earth.

The constant trading of genes among bacteria results in an amazing variety of genetic structures besides their main strand of DNA. These include the formation of viruses, which are not full autopoietic systems but consist merely of a stretch of DNA or RNA in a protein coating. In fact, Canadian bacteriologist Sorin Sonea has argued that bacteria, strictly speaking, should not be classified into species, since all of their strains can potentially share hereditary traits and, typically, change up to fifteen percent of their genetic material on a daily basis. 'A bacterium is not a unicellular organism,' writes Sonea, 'it is an incomplete cell belonging to different chimeras according to circumstances. In other words, all bacteria are part of a single microcosmic web of life'.

46. If all human beings started behaving like bacteria, which of the following would be the most desired outcome by all humanity:

a. Creativity and innovation will increase

b. Greater unity in diversity

c. Population increase

d. We shall become identical to each other and be free of conflict

47. Which statement is true regarding the work that bacteria do for the cause of humanity:

a. Bacteria invented many essential biotechnologies that sustain life

b. Bacteria challenge human beings to innovate

c. Bacteria can give important lessons to human beings about sharing and communicating

d. All the above work are important for the cause of humanity

48. Which principle described in the passage can become the basis of science fiction:

a. DNA recombination

b. DNA recombination among large organism

c. DNA recombination among very small organism

d. Autopoietic system

**Passage - 17**

Demography of organisations, also called population ecology is an interesting field. It proposes that organisational mortality processes depend upon the age and size of the organisation, as well as on characteristics of populations and environments. Moreover, there is evidence of an imprinting process - meaning that environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organisation's development have long-term consequences. In particular, organisations subject to intense competition have elevated mortality hazards at all ages. A central theme is structural inertia, the tendency for organisations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change. A central argument holds that the inertia derives from the very characteristics that make organisations favoured actors in modern society in terms of reliability and (formal) accountability. It follows that changes in an organisation's core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short-run. Research on this subject tends to support this view. The concept of niche provides a framework of relative environmental variations and competition to population dynamics and segmentation. Much empirical work examines the niches of organisational populations in terms of dimensions of social, political, and economic environments. Most research in this field builds on theories of resource partition and of density dependence. Resource-partitioning theory concerns the relationship between increasing market concentration and increasing proliferation of specialists in mature industries. The key implication of this theory concerns the effects of concentration on the viability of specialist organisations (those that seek to exploit a narrow range of resources). The theory of density-dependent organisational evolution synthesizes ecological and institutional processes. It holds that growth in the number of organisations in a population (density) drives processes of social legitimatization and competition that, in turn, shape the vital rates.

49. Most top-notch business consultants recommended changing the entire configuration of an organisation's strategy, structure and systems. If the ideas contained in the passage are agreed to, then such a recommendation

a. tends to rejuvenate the organisation.

b. tends to make the organisation more aligned to the external environment.

c. tends to increase the competitiveness of the organisation by redefining its core competence.

d. tends to increase the vulnerability of the organisation.

50. “Tata Steel, one of the biggest steel makers in the world, was born in Jamshedpur. The very success of Tata Steel could lead to its failure in the future and hence the challenge for Tata Steel is to recognise its strengths that make it successful in initial conditions and stick to them.”

I. This is a valid conclusion.

II. The conclusion is contrary to the ideas described in the passage.

III. The conclusion is internally contradictory.

a. I only

b. II only

c. III only

d. I and II

51. Recently it was reported that Indian textile sector was not doing well. If the ideas contained in the passage are agreed to, then which of the following could be the possible reason(s)?

I. All Indian firms are as old as international firms.

II. Indian textile firms are dispersed all over the country, with most of them also having international presence.

III. Textile firms in India were subjected to trade union activity in the period from 1960s to 1980s.

a. I

b. II

c. III

d. I and II

**Passage - 18**

The ways by which you may get money almost exception lead downwards. To have done anything by which you earned money merely is to have been truly idle or worse. If the laborer gets no more than the wages which his employer pays him, he is cheated, he cheats himself. If you would get money as a writer or lecturer, you must be popular, which is to go down perpendicularly. Those services which the community will most readily pay for, it is most disagreeable to render. You are paid for being something less than a man. The State does not commonly reward a genius any more wisely. Even the poet laureate would rather not have to celebrate the accidents of royalty. He must be bribed with a pipe of wine; and perhaps another poet is called away from his muse to gauge that very pipe. The aim of the laborer should be, not to get his living, to get "a good job." but to perform well a certain work; and even in a pecuniary sense, it would be economy for a town to pay its laborers so well that they would not feel that they were working for low ends, for a livelihood merely, but for scientific, or even moral ends. Do not hire a man who does your work for money, but him who does it for love of it.

The community has no bribe that will tempt a wise man. You may raise money enough to tunnel a mountain, but you cannot raise money enough to hire a man who is minding his own business. An efficient and valuable man does what he can, whether the community pays him for it or not. The inefficient offer their inefficiency to the highest bidder, and are forever expecting to be put into office. One would suppose that they were rarely disappointed. God gave the righteous man a certificate entitling him to food and raiment, but the unrighteous man found a facsimile of the same in God’s coffers, and appropriated it, and obtained food and raiment like the former. It is one of the most extensive systems of counterfeiting that the world has seen. I did not know that mankind was suffering for want of gold. I have seen a little of it. I know that it is very malleable, but not so malleable as wit. A grain of gold will gild a great surface, but not so much as a grain of wisdom.

52. Which of the following would the author disagree most with?

a. Setting up a factory in a rural area

b. Advertising for tooth paste

c. Studying in a business school

d. Betting in a casino

53. Which of the following could be a good title for the above passage?

a. Money and Work

b. God Rush

c. Work is Worship

d. In Search for God

54. The author of the passage went on to say: “We are provincial, because we do not find at home our standards; because we do not worship truth, but the reflection of truth; because we are warped and narrowed by an exclusive devotion to trade and commerce and manufactures and agriculture and the like, which are but means, and not the end.”

Which of the following, as per author, could have been the end (last words in the lines above)?

a. Economic growth of society

b. Realization of self

c. Happy family life

d. Strong and powerful nation

**Passage - 19**

Histrorians and anthropologists have over the years provided us with a fairly good understanding of the peopling of India, its evolution over centuries to its current diverse compositional fabric, its population groupings in terms of geography, language, culture and ethnicity as well as its characteristically unique societal stratification and hierarchies. The billion-plus people of India today comprise 4,693 communities, which include several thousands of endogamous groups, speak in 325 functioning languages and write in 25 different scripts. Now, as a result of what is perhaps the largest multi-institutional research effort (at least in biology) in this country, we have a genetic basis to this unparalleled diversity.

This research effort began about five years ago under the name of the Indian Genome Variation Consortium (IGVC). It has involved many Indian anthropologists and over 150 scientists drawn from six laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata; and The Centre for Genomic Application (TCGA), an institution in New Delhi set up in the public-private-partnership (PPP) mode by the CSIR and the Chatterjee Group of Kolkata. The six CSIR institutes are the Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi, the nodal institution for the consortium; the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow; the Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, or IITR (formerly the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre), Lucknow; the Institute of Microbial Technology (IMTECH), Chandigarh; the Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata; and the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad. (Interestingly, the letters in the acronym of the PPP institute – T, C, G, A – also stand for the molecules called bases in nucleotides, the fundamental structural units of deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, whose ordering or sequence in DNA codes for genetic information.)

Many studies in the population genetics of the Indian people have been carried out in the past, primarily from an anthropological perspective, but most of them have been limited to certain identified population groups. This study, however, is unique because the genetic information generated is of biomedical relevance. To obtain population-specific genetic information, genes were selected on the basis of their established, or suggested but not proven, linkages to certain common diseases and disorders. The study thus becomes significant from the perspective of pharmacogenetics, or genetic-information-based medicine.

The IGVC was launched as a response to the International HapMap Consortium launched in 2002 to map global genomic diversity. The HapMap study, which cost $100 million, covered 45 Japanese, 45 Chinese, 90 Caucasian and 90 African individuals. Significantly, it failed to cover India. Even if it had, a population sample of the order of 45 would hardly have captured the diversity that is evident in a population that accounts for one-sixth of the world population. Besides HapMap, there are other genetic databases on worldwide populations – such as dbSNP (2001), Celera (2002) and HGVBase (2004) – and on specific populations – such as the Japanese JSNP (2002) – in the public domain. The Indian subcontinent is not represented in any of these as well.

The independent Indian effort has already provided considerable genetic insight into the people(s) of India. Its conceptually different approach focussed on a smaller set of apparently “functional” genes – because of the suggested disease linkages – and was carried out at about 1/20th the cost of the HapMap study (Rs.25 crore as of date). “The budget was significantly scaled down from the original proposal of Rs.113 crore based on a HapMap-like approach,” says Samir K. Brahmachari, Director-General of the CSIR and former Director of the IGIB.

The aim of the IGVC project is to obtain data on about 1,000 such genes in 15,000 individuals drawn from different sub-populations so as to provide a comprehensive genetic mapping of the country as a whole. This could serve as the template for identifying reference sub-populations or groups predisposed to specific diseases. Appropriate medical intervention could then target these populations.

55. What is the unique nature of the research effort referred to in the passage?

a. The genetic information generated is of biomedical relevance

b. There are over 150 scienctists involved

c. It has involved Indian anthropologists

d. It collects population specific genetic information

56. The Nodal Institution for Indian Genome Variation Consortium is

a. Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology

b. Indian Statistical Institute

c. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

d. Institute of Genomic and Integrative Biology

57. The objective of Indian Genome Variation Consortium project is to

a. focus on functional genes

b. carry out a cost effective study

c. provide comprehensive genetic mapping of the whole country

d. All of the above

**Passage - 20**

The relevance of formal economic models to real-world policy has been atopic of some dispute. The economists R. D. Norton and S. Y. Rhee achieved some success in applying such a model retrospectively to the Korean economy over a fourteen-year period; the model's figures for output, prices, and other variables closely matched real statistics. The model's value in policy terms, however, (10) proved less clearcut. Norton and Rhee performed simulations in which, keeping long- term factors constant, they tried to pinpoint the effect of short-term policy changes. Their model indicated that rising prices for imported oil would increase inflation; reducing exports by five percent would lower Gross Domestic Product and increase inflation; and slowing the growth of the money supply would result in slightly higher inflation.

These findings are somewhat startling. Many economists have argued that reducing exports will lessen, not increase, inflation. And while most view escalating oil costs as inflationary, few would think the same of slower monetary growth. The Norton-Rhee model can perhaps be viewed as indicating

the pitfalls of a formalist approach that stresses statistical "goodness of fit" at the expense of genuine policy relevance.

58. What actually the author trying to say in the passage?

a. Need to propose a new type of economic analysis

b. Calling the paramaters to criticize an overly formal economic model

c. Reasone for the Korean inflation.

d. How far Nortor and Rhee's analyses have reached in terms of accuracy.

59. "Korean economy over a fourteen year period......". What does author meant to say by "fourteen year period "here"?

a. A general period of analysis.

b. Acknowledging the fact that how Norton & Rhee's model was for accurate in accounting for past event.

c. Explain the fact that Norton & Rhee's analysis was a complete wastage of time since so long

d. To tell about the detailed facts of such a long analysis.

60. The most shocking result of the Norton Rhee study was

a. increase in prices of import oil will increase the inflation.

b. export reduction willl increase inflation.

c. lower monetary supply would worsen inflation.

d. exports will reduce inflation.

**Passage - 21**

Either explicitly or implicitly, our informants suggest that the objects that transfix them are hoped to be conduits to, rather than surrogates for, love, respect, recognition, status, security, escape, or attractiveness. These are the social relations we desire, consciously or subconsciously, beneath the objects that we find so compelling. The value of the objects that we focus our longing upon inheres less in the object or in a Lacanian search for childhood love than in the culture. The hope for the hope that an altered state of being may result keeps the cycle of desire moving.

Desires are nurtured by self-embellished fantasies of a wholly different self, and they may be stimulated by external sources, including advertising, retail displays, films, television programs, stories told by other people, and the consumption behavior of real or imaginary others. But we find that the person who feels strong desire has almost always actively stimulated this desire by attending, seeking out, entertaining, and embellishing such images. The desires that occupy us are vivid and riveting fantasies that we participate in nurturing, growing, and pursuing, through self-seduction.

The social nature of desire implies that preferences of consumers are far from being independent. Yet, choice models assume that preferences of consumers act as individuals. The mimetic aspect of desire creates difficulties for using individual attitude or intention measures to predict adoption of new products whose use will be visible. The notion of desire we have derived suggests that the appeal of the desired object is not inherent in the object itself.

Models that begin with preferences for product attributes or benefits are therefore problematic. The consumer, individually and jointly, has a role in constructing the object of desire, within a social context. What makes consumer desire attach to a particular object is not so much the object’s particular characteristics as the consumer’s own hopes for an altered state of being, involving an altered set of social relationships.

61. Consider the statement given below as true:

“The failure of men to transition from being shoppers and consumers to producers and creators has implications about their manliness.”

Which of the following statements would concur with the above idea and the theme of the main paragraph?

a. Manliness is no longer socially desirable.

b. Boys will be boys and will always consume more.

c. Men will be men and will always create and produce.

d. Products that fulfil the desire will sell more.

62. Consider the statement given below as true:

“Men use the plasticity of consumer identity construction to forge atavistic masculine identities based upon an imagined life of self-reliant, pre-modern men who lived outside the confines of cities, families, and work bureaucracies.”

Which of the following statements would concur with the above idea and the theme of the main paragraph?

a. Pre-modern man was anti-social.

b. Products that fulfil the desire of anti-social behaviour will sell more.

c. Modern men are always anti-social.

d. Consumer will satisfy their desire of masculine identity through socially visible consumption.

63. Consider the statement given below as true:

“By appropriating fashion discourse, consumers generate personalized fashion narratives and metaphoric and metonymic references that negotiate key existential tensions and that often express resistance to dominant fashion norms in their social milieu or consumer culture at large.”

Which of the following statements would concur with the above idea and the theme of the main paragraph?

a. Females in human society are creating personalized fashion narratives.

b. It is socially desirable to resist all dominant norms.

c. Feminists consider it socially desirable to resist dominant fashion norms that typifies females in human society.

d. Consumers often resist dominant fashion norms.

**Passage - 22**

There is an intriguing note to the current call upon civil rights law to help remedy the undervaluation of women's work. Until fairly recently, government was not expected to solve workers' economic grievances, however valid they might be. Many assumed that the responsibility lay with workers themselves. Collective bargaining was the preferred instru-

ment for pursuing pay equity for women. Rather than call upon the law to regulate the market from the outside, one could try to reshape or otherwise influence the market so

that women themselves would be better able to address the problem. This could be done by raising absolute wage levels in low-paying, predominantly female industries (such as

retail clothing) or by changing the pay relationship between largely female and largely male occupation within a single industry, such as auto manufacturing. Through union representation, employees in traditionally female jobs in an industry could identify the actual degree of underpayment of their work and then, as a group, pressure their employer to remedy it. In addition, this process would encourage those affected-men and women alike-to be sensitive to the limits of available

resources, to be pragmatic about the pace at which the wage structure could be revised.

I do not mean to suggest that collective bargaining is a foolproof means for closing the gender gap in wages. To the extent that the problem involves the undervaluation of nonunion female occupations in an otherwise unionized industry, political hurdles will discourage unionized employees from supporting revisions in the wage structure. And to the extent that the problem is the concentration of women in low-paying industries-textiles, for example-the product market imposes

serious economic constraints on a substantial closing of the wage gap.

Despite the imperfections of tools like collective bargaining for redressing wage disparities between men and women, a reliance on law or government is favorable for neither individual firms nor our economy as a whole. Nonetheless, although opponents of mandatory public remedies may correctly fear those remedies as being a cure worse than the dis-

ease, they are wrong when they imply that the current system of wage determination by business management is perfectly healthy.

64. Which of the following means the same as word 'pragmatic' used in the passage?

a. Idealistic

b. Practical

c. Concerned

d. Normality

65. Why specifically 'textile industry' is being mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage?

a. To state an example where the concept of collective bargainng will be total waste of time.

b. To mention an example of industry where women employees are paid low.

c. To state an example of an industry where pay equaly for women can be achieved.

d. To give an example of government regulation of industry.

66. According to the passage the process of unionization and collective bargaining could do all of the following EXCEPT

a. overcome market pressures that keep wages in some industries lower than in others.

b. to make worker to be flexible to new pay scale in accordance prevaling income conditions.

c. to form union to pressurise management.

d. sensitive to the limits of available resources.

**Passage - 23**

Until a hundred years ago as humans we had a simple, uncomplicated biological connect. It was a straightforward equation: we drew roughly 3,000 calories each of energy out of the Earth for our food and life's sustenance. Today that number per capita has grown to 1,00,000 calories. We still need only 3,000 calories each to nourish life itself. All the rest of this energy is what we extract from the Earth for everything else besides keeping ourselves alive. In some countries, like the US; this per capita number runs at over 2,00,000 calories. Some of us are concerned about this. We fret over what we could - and should - really be doing to soften this abuse of resources. Little things fox us in the welter of things that we get to read. What is sustainable development? How can it be started at our homes? Beyond the ceremonial planting of green and getting people to run marathons of various lengths in support of the environment, is there more that we can add to the abstract value of 'sustainability'? What are the little things we can do in our day-to-day lives, to reduce demand for things that people make and market? Of course, we know that it helps to avoid a plastic bag when you can use a newspaper bag, or a brown bag, or even a jute bag which you can use for many more years unlike a plastic bag which you throw away in less than a week or after a few uses. However, there's actually quite a bit more that you and I can do, without compromise on comfort, with very little as cost incurred, with financial savings that you can gain on energy and water use, and with solutions that are very feasible and within your reach. It is possible to understand our ecological footprint and its disastrous consequences, not merely in terms of our own behaviour as consumers, but really in terms of the impact on the environment we make.

67. What is the primary concern of the passage?

a. There is a need to save energy, especially for our future.

b. All of us should not only plant trees but also run the marathon.

c. Use of plastic bags should be completely banned.

d. We need to respect the Earth and consume less of its calories.

68. Why does the author ask his audience to use a jute bag?

a. Jute bags look more trendy and stylish.

b. It is the need of the hour, to save energy, to save our ecosystem.

c. Using jute bags helps in consuming only 3,000 calories from the Earth.

d. They are more easily available.

69. Which one of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage?

a. There are many little things we can do to save our Earth.

b. Only running marathons of various lengths does not help.

c. We do not depend on the Earth for our food and life sustenance.

d. A lot many years before, our association with the Nature was quite simple.

**Passage - 24**

The first thing I learned at school was that some people are idiots; the second thing I learned was that some are even worse. I was still too young to grasp that people of breeding were meant to affect innocence of this fundamental distinction. and that the same courtesy applied to any disparity that might rise out of religious. racial, sexual class, financial and (latterly) cultural difference. So in my innocence I would raise my hand every time the teacher asked a question, just to make it clear I knew the answer.

After some months of this, the teacher and my classmates must have been vaguely aware I was a good student, but still I felt the compulsion to raise my hand. By now the teacher seldom called on me, preferring to give other children a chance to speak, too. Still my hand shot up without my even willing it, whether or not l knew the answer. If I was putting on airs, like someone who even in ordinary clothes, adds a‘gaudy piece of jewellery, it’s also true that I admired my teacher and was desperate to cooperate.

Another thing I was happy to discover at school was the teacher’s ‘authority’. At home, in the crowded and disordered Pamuk Apartments, things were never so clear; at our crowded table, everyone talked at the same time. Our domestic routines, our love for one another, our conversations, meals and radio hours; these 'were never debated — they just happened. My father held little obvious authority at home, and he was often absent. He never scolded my brother or me, never even raised his eyebrows in disapproval. In later years, he would introduce us to his friends as ‘my two younger brothers’, and we felt he had earned the right to say so. My mother was the only authority I recognised at home. But she was hardly a distant or alien tyrant: her power came from my desire to be loved by her. And so - I was fascinated by the power my teacher wielded over her twenty-five pupils.

Perhaps I identified my teacher with my mother, for I had an insatiable desire for her approval. ‘Join your arms together like this and sit down quietly,’ she would say, and I would press my arms against my chest and sit patiently all through the lesson. But gradually the novelty wore off; soon it was no longer exciting to have every answer or solve an arithmetic problem ahead of everyone else or earn the highest mark; time began to flow with painful slowness, or stop flowing altogether.

Turning away from the fat, half-witted girl who was writing on the blackboard, who gave everyone − teachers, school caretakers and her classmates − the same vapid, trusting smile, my eyes would float to the window, to the upper branches of the chestnut tree that I could just see rising up between the apartment buildings. A crow would land on a branch. Because I was viewing it from below, I could see the little cloud floating behind it − as it moved, it kept changing shape: first a fox’s nose, then a head, then a dog. I didn’t want it to stop looking like a dog, but as it continued its journey it changed into one of the four-legged silver sugar bowls from my grandmother’s always—locked display case, and I’d long to be at home. Once I’d conjured up the reassuring silence of the shadows of home, my father would step out from them, as if from a dream, and off we’d go on a family outing to the Bosphorus. Just then, a window in the apartment building opposite would , open, a maid would shake her duster and gaze absentmindedly at the street that I could not see from where I was sitting. What was going down there? I’d wonder. I’d hear a horse cart rolling over the cobblestones, and a rasping voice would cry out ‘Eskiciiiiiii! The maid would watch the junk dealer make his way down the street before pulling her head back inside and shutting the window behind her, but then, right next to that window, moving as fast as the first cloud but going in the opposite direction, I’d see a second cloud. But now my attention was called back to the classroom, and seeing all the other raised hands, I would eagerly raise my hand too: long before I worked out from my classrnates’ responses what the teacher had asked us, I was foggily confident I had the answer.

It was exciting, though sometimes painful, to get to know my classmates as individuals, and to find out how different they were from me. There was that sad boy who, whenever he was asked to read out loud in Turkish class, would skip every other line; the poor boy’s mistake was as involuntary as the laughter it would elicit from the class. In first grade, there was a girl who kept her red hair in a ponytail, who sat next to me for a time. Although her bag was a slovenly jumble of half-eaten apples, simits, sesame seeds, pencils and hair bands, it always smelled of dried lavender around her, and that attracted me; I was also drawn to her for speaking so openly about the little taboos of daily life, and if I didn’t see her at the weekend, I missed her, though there was another girl so tiny and delicate that I was utterly entranced by her as well. Why did that boy keep on telling lies even knowing no one was going to believe him‘? How could that girl be so indiscreet about the goings-on in her house? And could this other girl be shedding real tears as she read that poem about Atatiirk?'

Just as I was in the habit of looking at the fronts of cars and seeing noses, so too did I like to scrutinise my classmates, looking for the creatures they resembled. The boy with the pointed nose was a fox and the big one next to him was, as everyone said, a bear, and the one with the thick hair was a hedgehog...

I remember a Jewish girl called Mari telling us all about Passover − there were days when no one in her grandmother’s house was allowed to touch the light switches. Another girl reported that one evening, when she was in her room, she turned around so fast she glimpsed the shadow of an angel − a fearsome story that stayed with me. There was a girl with very long legs who wore very long socks and always looked as if she was about to cry; her father was a government minister and when he died in a plane crash from which Prime Minister Menederes emerged without a scratch, I was sure she’d been crying because she had known in advance what was going to happen. Lots of children had problems with their

teeth; a few wore braces. On the top floor of the building that housed the lycée dormitory and the sports hall, just next to the infirmary, there was rumoured to be a dentist, and when teachers got angry they would often threaten to send naughty children there. For lesser infractions pupils were made to stand in the corner between the blackboard and the door with their backs to the class, sometimes one leg, but because we were all so curious to see how long someone could stand on one leg, the lessons suffered, so this particular punishment was rare.

70. Who is the least talked about character in this passage?

a. Mother

b. Classmates

c. Grandmother

d. Teacher

71. Which among the following cannot be concluded from this passage?

a. The author was a good student but sometimes felt bored in class

b. The author got along fairly well with his classmates

c. The author came from a very authoritarian home environment

d. The author had an imaginative mind

72. What did the teachers do when they get angry?

a. Sent the students to the infirmary

b. Denied them a chance to answer questions

c. Made them join their hands together and sit quietly

d. Threatened to send them to the dentist .

**Passage - 25**

The debt crisis affecting many developing countries has had three causes: Imprudent management and borrowing by debtor countries; imprudent lending by banks; and rising

interest rates. The rise in real interest rates to about 6 percent by 1982 increased the burden on borrowers and completely changed the nature of the debt problem. Such an increase had not been seen previously. In past debt crises, when loans were made at fixed rates, real interest rates rose with deflation. But once price levels stabilized, the interest burden would be higher only to the extent of the proportional decline in price levels. And it remained quite possible that inflation would eventually reduce the burden. In this crisis, though, the real interest rate has risen and stayed high, and inflation has brought no relief.

During the 1980s, fear of financial loss led U.S. commercial banks to sharply curtail their lending activity in debtor countries. In 1982, nine large banks had over 250 percent of their

capital in loans to developing countries; by mid-1986, the nine banks had reduced their activities to the point where they had sufficient equity and reserves to withstand potential losses. Although banks have stabilized their positions, many continue to carry developing-country debt at face value.

Present bank strategies deal with the debt crisis by extending the effective maturity of loans. Although any method that reduces the flow of resources from debtor countries will help in the short run, further lending promises little relief to the debt problem. So long as real interest rates remain high, developing countries will remain in debt. There are to choices. Either the piecemeal approach continues, or some form of debt relief occurs. For years, developing- countries have paid the price of low growth and significant falls in real wages while making cash transfers to service their debt. Citizens of developing countries are kept at low levels of income for the sake of capital gains for banks and their shareholders. With sensible debt relief, developing countries and lending institutions can begin

to formulate growth-oriented development policies. This should be possible without increasing burdens on taxpayers in lender countries.

73. The passage talks about

a. U.S. commercial banking system.

b. the debt crisis and how to come out of these crisis.

c. growth oriented development policies by financial institutions.

d. effects of interest rates.

74. Which of the following follows in regard to the debt crisis in the 1980s?

I. a decline in bank lending

II. an increase in capital resumes

III.banks relied on inflationry pressure to reduce debt level.

a. I only

b. II only

c. I and III

d. I and II

75. According to the passage the methods currently in place for dealing with the debt crisis are inadequate because

a. self interest on the part of commercial banks

b. of the current attitudes of banker towards international lending.

c. they lessen the immediate burden of debt service but do not promote long - term growth.

d. not to properly take out away to the problem of management in creditor & debtor contries.

**Passage - 26**

In the annals of investing, Warren Buffett stands alone. Starting from scratch, simply by picking stocks and companies for investment, Buffett amassed one of the epochal fortunes of the twentieth century. Over a period of four decades more than enough to iron out the effects of fortuitous rolls of the dice, Buffett outperformed the stock market, by a stunning margin and without taking undue risks or suffering a single

losing year. Buffett did this in markets bullish and bearish and through economies fat and lean, from the Eisenhower years to Bill Clinton, from the l950s to the l990s, from saddle shoes and Vietnam to junk bonds and the information age. Over the broad sweep of postwar America, as the major stock averages

advanced by 11 percent or so a year, Buffett racked up a compounded annual gain of 29.2 percent. The uniqueness of this achievement is more significant in that it was the fruit of old-fashioned, long-term investing. Wall Street’s modern financiers got rich by exploiting their control of the public's money: their essential trick was to take in and sell out the public at opportune moments. Buffett shunned this game, as

well as the more venal excesses for which Wall Street is deservedly famous. In effect, he rediscovered the art of pure capitalism, a cold-blooded sport, but a fair one. Buffett began his career, working out his study in Omaha in 1956. His grasp of simple verities gave rise to a drama that would recur throughout his life. Long before those pilgrimages to Omaha, long before Buffett had a record, he would stand in a comer at

college parties, baby-faced and bright-eyed, holding forth on the universe as a dozen or two of his older, drunken fraternity brothers crowded around. A few years later, when these friends had metamorphosed into young associates starting out on Wall Street, the ritual was the same. Buffett, the youngest of the group, would plop himself in a big, broad club chair

and expound on finance while the others sat at his feet. On Wall Street, his homespun manner made him a cult figure. Where finance was so forbiddingly complex, Buffett could explain it like a general-store clerk discussing the weather. He never forgot that underneath each stock and bond, no matter how arcane, there lay a tangible, ordinary business.

Beneath the jargon of Wall Street, he seemed to unearth a street from small-town America. In such a complex age, what was stunning about Buffett was his applicability. Most of what Buffett did was imitable by the average person (this is why the multitudes flocked to Omaha). It is curious irony that as more Americans acquired an interest in investing, Wall

Street became more complex and more forbidding than ever. Buffett was born in the midst of depression. The depression cast a long shadow on Americans, but the post war prosperity eclipsed it. Unlike the modern portfolio manager, whose mindset is that of a trader, Buffett risked his capital on the

long term growth of a few select businesses. In this, he resembled the magnates of a previous age, such as J P Morgan Sr.

As Jack Newfield wrote of Robert Kennedy, Buffett was not a hero, only a hope; not a myth, only a man. Despite his broad wit, he was strangely stunted. When he went to Paris, his only reaction was that he had no interest in sight-seeing and that the food was better in Omaha. His talent sprang from his unrivaled independence of mind and ability to focus on his work and shut out the world, yet those same qualities exacted a toll. Once, when Buffett was visiting the publisher Katharine Graham on Martha’s Vineyard, a friend remarked on the beauty of the sunset. Buffett replied that he hadn't focused on it, as though it were necessary for him to exert a deliberate act of

concentration to "focus" on a sunset. Even at his California beachfront vacation home, Buffett would work every day for weeks and not go near the water. Like other prodigies, he paid a price. Having been raised in a home with more than its share of demons, he lived within an emotional fortress. The few people who shared his office had no knowledge of the inner man, even after decades. Even his children could scarcely recall a time when he broke through his surface calm and showed some feeling. Though part of him is a showman or preacher, he is essentially a private person. Peter Lynch, the mutual-fund wizard, visited Buffett in the 1980s and was struck by the tranquility in his inner sanctum. His archives, neatly alphabetized in metal filing cabinets, looked as files

had in another era. He had no armies of traders, no rows of electronic screens, as Lynch did. Buffett had no price charts, no computer - only a newspaper clipping from 1929 and an antique ticker under a glass dome. The two of them paced the floor, recounting their storied histories, what they had bought, what they had sold. Where Lynch had kicked out his losers every few weeks, Buffett had owned mostly the same few stocks for years and years. Lynch felt a pang, as though he had traveled back in time. Buffett’s one concession to modernity is a private jet. Otherwise, he derives little pleasure from spending his fabulous wealth. He has no art collection or snazzy car, and he has never lost his taste for hamburgers. He

lives in a commonplace house on a tree-lined block, on the same street where he works. His consuming passion - and pleasure - is his work, or, as he calls it, his canvas. It is there that he revealed the secrets of his trade, and left a self-portrait.

76. “Saddle shoes and Vietnam”, as expressed in the passage, refers to:

I. Denier cri and Vietnam war

II. Growth of leather footwear industry and Vietnam shoe controversy

III. Modern U.S. population and traditional expatriates

IV. Industrial revolution and Vietnam Olympics

V. Fashion and Politics

a. I and V

b. II and IV

c. III and V

d. II and III

77. Identify the correct sequence:

I. Depression → Eisenhower → Microsoft

II. California → New York → Omaha

III. J.P. Morgan → Buffett → Bill Gates

IV. Mutual funds → Hedge funds → Brokers

a. I and II

b. I and III

c. II and IV

d. III and IV

78. Choose the most appropriate answer. According to the author, Warren Buffett was

I. Simple and outmoded

II. Against planned economy and technology

III. Deadpan

IV. Spiritually raw

a. I and IV

b. II and IV

c. III and IV

d. I and III

**Passage - 27**

There is an essential and irreducible ‘duality’ in the normative conceptualization of an individual person. We can see the person in terms of his or her ‘agency’, recognizing and respecting his or her ability to form goals, commitments, values, etc., and we can also see the person in terms of his or her ‘well-being’. This dichotomy is lost in a model of exclusively self-interested motivation, in which a person’s agency must be entirely geared to his or her own well-being. But once that straitjacket of self-interested motivation is removed, it becomes possible to recognize the indisputable fact that the person’s agency can well be geared to considerations not covered – or at least not fully covered – by his or her own well-being. Agency may be seen as important (not just instrumentally for the pursuit of well-being, but also intrinsically), but that still leaves open the question as to how that agency is to be evaluated and appraised. Even though the use of one’s agency is a matter for oneself to judge, the need for careful assessment of aims, objective, allegiances, etc., and the conception of the good, may be important and exacting.

To recognize the distinction between the ‘agency aspect’ and the ‘well-being aspect’ of a person does not require us to take the view that the person’s success as an agent must be independent, or completely separable from, his or her success in terms of well-being. A person may well feel happier and better off as a result of achieving what he or she wanted to achieve – perhaps for his or her family, or community, or class, or party, or some other cause.

Also it is quite possible that a person’s well-being will go down as a result of frustration if there is some failure to achieve what he or she wanted to achieve as an agent, even though those achievements are not directly concerned with his or her well-being. There is really no sound basis for demanding that the agency aspect and the well-being aspect of a person should be independent of each other, and it is, I suppose, even possible that every change in one will affect the other as well. However, the point at issue is not the plausibility of their independence, but the sustainability and relevance of the distinction. The fact that two variables may be so related that one cannot change without the other, does not imply that they are the same variable, or that they will have the same values, or that the value of one can be obtained from the other on basis of some simple transformation.

The importance of an agency achievement does not rest entirely on the enhancement of well-being that it may indirectly cause. The agency achievement and well-being achievement, both of which have some distinct importance, may be casually linked with each other, but this fact does not compromise the specific importance of either. In so far as utility – based welfare calculations concentrate only on the well-being of the person, ignoring the agency aspect, or actually fails to distinguish between the agency aspect and well-being aspect altogether, something of real importance is lost.

79. According to the ideas given in the passage, the following are not true except:

a. the value of a person’s well-being cannot be obtained from the value of her agency.

b. a person’s agency aspect is independent of her well-being aspect.

c. a person’s agency is important because her well-being must depend on her agency.

d. a person’s agency must be entirely geared towards her own well-being.

80. Of the options presented below, which one is the best example for the ideas propounded in the passage?

a. ‘Change for Equality’ was a campaign by women of Iran to remove discrimination against women in their country. Activities of the movement were attacked and jailed by the government, but the campaign continued.

b. In January 2011, the Egyptian people came out against the regime to topple it. Their grievances included police atrocities, state emergency laws, lack of free election, and lack of freedom of speech, corruption, unemployment, food price inflation and low minimum wages.

c. A worker immolated himself to highlight injustice being perpetrated by the management against the employees in the company.

d. A politician went on a hunger strike against corruption which not only galvanized the state government in enacting new laws, but also increased his image in the minds of the voters.

81. The idea of agency, as used in the passage, is implied in all the options given below, except:

a. a student arguing for a grade revision

b. a lawyer arguing the case for his rich client

c. a politician on dharma to gain publicity

d. an ascetic praying for world peace

**Passage - 28**

The starting point for our discussion is the common view expressed in the saying “Necessity is the mother of invention.” That is, inventions supposedly arise when a society has an unfulfilled need. Would-be inventors, motivated by the prospect of money or fame, perceive the need and try to meet it. Some inventor finally comes up with a solution superior to an existing, unsatisfactory technology. Society adopts the solution if it is compatible with the society’s values and other technologies. Some inventions do conform to this commonsense view of necessity as inventions’ mother. Eli Whitney’s 1794 invention of a cotton gin to replace laborious hand cleaning of cotton, and James Watt’s 1769 invention of steam engine to solve the problem of pumping out water out of British coal mines were some such instances. These familiar examples deceive us into assuming that other major inventions were also responses to perceived needs. In fact, many or most inventions were developed by people driven by curiosity or by a love of tinkering, in the absence of any initial demand for the product they had in mind. Once a device had been invented, the inventor then had to find an application for it. Only after it had been in use for a considerable time did consumers come to feel that they ‘needed’ it.

Still other devices, invented to serve one purpose, eventually found most of their use for other, unanticipated purposes. Some inventions in search of an initial use included most of the major technological breakthroughs of modern times, including the airplane, the automobile, internal combustion engine, electric light bulb, the phonograph and transistor. Thus, invention is often the mother of necessity, rather than vice versa. For example, when Edison built his first phonograph in 1877, he published an article listing ten uses to which his invention might be put. Reproduction of music did not figure high on that list. Only after 20 years did Edison reluctantly concede that the main use of his phonograph was to play and record music. Again, when Nikolas Otto built his first gas engine, in 1866, horses had been supplying people’s land transportation needs for nearly 600 years, supplemented increasingly by steam-powered railroads, for several decades. There was no crisis in the availability of horses, no dissatisfaction with railroads. In 1896, Gottfried Daimler built the first truck. In 1905, motor vehicles were still expensive, unreliable toys for the rich. Public contentment with horses and railroads remained high until World War 1, when the military concluded that it really did need trucks. Intensive postwar lobbying by truck manufacturers and armies finally convinced the public of its own needs and enabled trucks to begin to supplant horse drawn wagons in industrialized countries. Thus the commonsense view of invention that served as our starting point reverses the role of invention and need, and probably overstates the importance of rare geniuses such as Watt and Edison. That “heroic theory of invention’ is encouraged by patent law, because an applicant for a patent must prove the novelty of the invention submitted. Inventors thereby have a financial incentive to denigrate or ignore previous work. In truth, technology develops cumulatively, and through the inventions and improvements of many predecessors and successors, rather than in isolated heroic acts, and it finds most of its uses after it has been invented, rather than being invented to meet a foreseen need.

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT as per the given passage?

a. Patent laws facilitate unnecessary inventions.

b. Inventions give rise to needs in society.

c. Curiosity is the mother of invention.

d. The military helped to popularize the use of trucks.

83. According to the passage:

a. airplanes and automobiles were invented out of curiosity.

b. curiosity and necessity are the main obstacles for invention.

c. the applications of an invention are often not apparent immediately.

d. society helps to fulfil an inventor’s need for money and fame.

84. The last sentence of the passage implies that:

a. the author does not believe in the concept of “heroic inventions”.

b. an invention does not always have to be in response to some perceived need.

c. isolated heroic acts do not give rise to inventions.

d. initial inventors are never recognized.

**Passage - 29**

Nearly two thousand years have passed since a census decreed by Caesar Augustus became part of the greatest story ever told. Many things have changed in the intervening years. The hotel industry worries more about overbuilding than overcrowding, and if they had to meet an unexpected influx, few inns would have managed to accommodate the weary guests. Now it is the census taker that does the travelling in the fond hope that a highly mobile population will stay put long enough to get a good sampling. Methods of gathering, recording and evaluating information have presumably been improved a great deal. And where then it was the modest purpose of Rome to obtain a simple head count as an adequate basis for levying taxes, now batteries of complicated statistical series furnished by governmental agencies and private organizations are eagerly scanned and interpreted by sages and seers to get a clue for future events.

The Bible does not tell us how the Roman census takers made out, and as regards our more immediate concern, the reliability of present-day economic forecasting, there are considerable differences of opinion. They were aired at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the American Statistical Association. There was the thought that business forecasting might well be on its way from an art to a science, and some speakers talked about new-fangled computers and high-faulting mathematical systems in terms of excitement and endearment, which we, at least in our younger years when these things mattered, would have associated more readily with the description of a fair maiden.

But others pointed to a deplorable record of highly esteemed forecasts and forecasters with a batting average below that of the Mets and the President-elect of the Association cautioned that “high-powered statistical methods are usually in order where the facts are crude and inadequate, statisticians assume.”

We left his birthday party somewhere between hope and despair and with the conviction, not really newly acquired, that proper statistical methods applied to ascertainable facts have their merits in economic forecasting as long as neither forecaster nor public is deluded into mistaking the delineation of probabilities and trends for a prediction of certainties of mathematical exactitude.

85. According to the passage, taxation in Roman times was based on

a. mobility

b. wealth

c. population

d. census takers

86. The author refers to the Mets primarily in order to

a. show that sports do not depend on statistics

b. contrast verifiable and unverifiable methods of record keeping

c. indicate the changes in attitudes from Roman days to the present

d. illustrate the failure of statistical predictions.

87. The author’s tone can be best described as

a. jocular

b. scornful

c. pessimistic

d. humanistic

**Passage - 30**

"Whatever actions are done by an individual in different embodiments, she reaps the fruit of those actions in those very bodies or embodiments (in future existences)”.

A belief in karma entails, among other things, a focus on long run consequences, i.e., a long term orientation. Such an orientation implies that people who believe in karma may be more honest with themselves in general and in setting expectations in particular–a hypothesis we examine here. This research is based on three simple premises. First, because lower expectations often lead to greater satisfaction, individuals in general, and especially those who are sensitive to the gap between performance and expectations, have the incentive to and actually do “strategically” lower their expectations. Second, individuals with a long term orientation are likely to be less inclined to lower expectations in the hope of temporarily feeling better. Third, long term orientation and the tendency to lower expectations are at least partially driven by cultural factors. In India, belief in karma, with its emphasis on a longer term orientation, will therefore to some extent counter-act the tendency to lower expectations. The empirical results support our logic; those who believe more strongly in karma are less influenced by disconfirmation sensitivity and therefore have higher expectations.

Consumers make choices based on expectations of how alternative options will perform (i.e., expected utility). Expectations about the quality of a product also play a central role in subsequent satisfaction. These expectations may be based on a number of factors including the quality of a typical brand in a category, advertised quality, and disconfirmation sensitivity. Recent evidence suggests that consumers, who are more disconfirmation sensitive (i.e., consumers who are more satisfied when products perform better than expected or more dissatisfied when products perform worse than expected) have lower expectations. However, there is little research concerning the role of culture–specific variables in expectation formation, particularly how they relate to the impact of disconfirmation Sensitivity on consumer.

88. “Future existences” in the paragraph can refer to'

I. Human life, 5 years afterwards

II. Next birth in human form

III. Next birth in any embodiment

Which of the following statement(s) is correct?

a. I, II

b. II, III

c. I, III

d. II only

89. Which of the following statements, if true, would contradict the first of the three premises mentioned in the first paragraph?

a. Higher satisfaction leads to lower expectation.

b. Lower expectation leads to long term consequences

c. Satisfaction depends on achievement and not on expectation

d. Karma affects our immediate feelings

90. A manager went out to have dinner in a restaurant and found the food to be good. When asked to provide feedback on the quality of food, the manager rated the quality as “excellent”.

Which of the following can be concluded from this?

a. The manager does not believe in karma

b. The manager definitely has disconfirmation sensitivity.

c. It is not possible to comment on the disconfirmation sensitivity of the manager.

d. The manager does not have disconfirmation sensitivity.

**Passage - 31**

A new chapter has been added to the decades long scientific quest for water on the moon. An instrument on the Chandrayaan-1, known as the Moon Mineralogy Mapper , has detected unmistakeable signs of water molecules at many places on the surface of our celestial neighbour . Years before humans set foot on the moon, scientists conjectured that there might be water there. But when samples of lunar rock and soil brought back by the Apollo astronauts were analysed , the results dampened such hopes. The moon appeared to be, in the words of one scientific paper, "an exceedingly dry place." The search for water on the moon, however, revived in the 1990s when two U.S. Spacecraft, the Clementine and the Lunar Prospector, found evidence for what was said to be water in the. form of ice in permanently shadowed craters at the poles. But this evidence has been hotly contested. So much so that last year Japanese researchers declared that careful analysis of images taken by the Kaguya /SELENE spacecraft did not tthrow up any sign of ice inside a key crater at the South Pole. But it was also last year that U.S. scientists published a study that used new techniques to examine beads of volcanic glass collected by two Apollo missions. They found minute traces of water. That suggested that water had been a part of the moon since its formation and could be found deep inside it.

The discovery of traces of water by the Chandrayaan - 1, supported by findings from two U.S. deep space missions that gazed at the moon as they passed by, is of huge scientific interest. Scientists have long speculated that solar wind, carrying charged particles from the sun, could interact with the lunar soil to produce water. Now evidence from Chandrayaan-1 and the other two spacecraft indicates that such a process is likely to be at play on the moon. Water, it would seem, is being constantly generated all over the lunar surface. Much of it may well boil off into space; some of it may percolate deeper down into the soil. Some of the water could end up at the bottom of deep polar craters, which have recently been described as some of the coldest places in the entire solar system. Such water, it is said, will benefit any future efforts to establish a manned outpost on the moon, supplying drinking water and rocket fuel. The day when such a need might arise seems very far off indeed. It is not even clear when humans might next go the moon, let alone set up bases there. For the present, it is science that profits most from the Chandrayaan -l's discovery of water. Missions of space exploration should not be judged by any immediate returns they produce. The excitement over such voyages is a testament to our desire to better understand the world around us and the universe beyond.

91. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage ?

I. Space missions have meaning only when they produce immediate results.

II. Japanese researchers found key evidence to suggest there is no water anywhere on the moon.

III. The moon appears to be an exceedingly dry place according to latest findings.

a. III only

b. II only

c. II & III

d. I, II & III

92. Which of the following statements is/are implied in the passage?

I. Water is being constantly produced on the moon's surface.II. Establishing a manned outpost on the moon will become a reality soon.

III. Scientists have been looking for signs of water on the moon since very long.

a. I & II

b. I, II & III

c. I & III

d. II only

93. The title most apt for this passage is:

a. Quest for Water on the Moon: A Significant Step Forward

b. Success of Joint Space Missions

c. Chandrayaan-1 : Pride of India

d. None of these

**Passage - 32**

D. H. Lawrence – 1885 – 1930: The Supreme Triumph

For man, the vast marvel is to be alive. For man as for flower and beast and bird, the supreme triumph is to be most vividly, most perfectly alive. Whatever the unborn and the dead may know, they cannot know the beauty, the marvel of being alive in the flesh. The dead may look after the afterwards. But the magnificent here and now of life in the flesh is ours, and ours alone, and ours only for a time. We ought to dance with rapture, that we should be alive and in the flesh, and part of the living, incarnate cosmos. I am part of the sun as my eye is the part of me. That I am part of the earth my feet below know the perfectly, and my blood is part of the sea. My soul knows that I am a part of the human race, my soul is an inorganic part of the great human soul, as my spirit is a part of my nation. In my own very self, I am part of my family. There is nothing of me that is alone and absolute except my mind, and we shall find that the mind has no existence by itself, it is only the glitter of the sun on the surface of the waters. – Apocalypse, 1931. **[SNAP 2011]**

94. By triumph the author means -

a. sin

b. loss

c. sorrow

d. victory

95. By rapture the author means an emotion involving great

a. trepidation

b. thrill

c. fear

d. joy

96. The most suitable title for this passage would be −

a. The Surface of the Waters

b. My Mind

c. The Human Race

d. Alive and Kicking

**Passage - 33**

Cryptozoologist Loren Coleman visited Line Road last week to do his own investigation into a couple's claim that something like Bigfoot walked in front of their car.

On Monday, Coleman said that the man had reported seeing something hairy, 7 feet tall and walking upright, cross the road on the morning of Feb. 8th near the Greene-Leeds town line. The woman with him put its height at closer to 6 l/2 feet.

“They're just afraid it would ruin their lives because of all the ridicule," Coleman said. "They're really very skittish."

Coleman, who has a museum in Portland dedicated to mostly unconfirmed creatures (Bigfoot, the Loch Ness monster, the Jersey Devil), was involved several years ago in naming the Turner Beast, a black animal that created enough mystery that it made national headlines before being unmasked as a dog.

The area has had other historical Bigfoot sightings, he said, as well as sightings of animals described as black panthers and cougars. Mystery cats, Coleman said, seem to live in one place year-round; he questioned whether Bigfoot migrates through the area in spring and fall.

"l think what's happening, we may have a Turner Triangle where there's a lot of marshy land," Coleman said. "My conceptualization is that the whole area is more wild than the people in Lewiston or Portland understand."

Eric Nickerson lives on Line Road, a quarter-mile from the point of the sighting. He said he's never seen anything strange in the woods there. In the early 1980s, however, 8 miles away on Turner Center Bridge Road, he claims his brother saw a Bigfoot and that, riding home one day on his bike, he himself was chased by one.

Bill Dubois, manager at the family business Red Roof in Leeds, said people had been in the store gossiping about the sighting, though most of the information was second or third-hand.

"The people that saw it seemed pretty spooked," he said.

His take on whether something could be in the woods out that way: "In this world, you never know. I have one customer that was just a Bigfoot freak; he believes in it. Telling him, he got all excited."

97. The word “skittish” in the passage means

a. shy

b. aggressive

c. methodical

d. considerate

98. From the passage, it is possible to infer that

a. the sightings of mysterious animals are all unfounded.

b. the sightings of mysterious animals could be unfounded.

c. none of the sightings of mysterious animals is unfounded.

d. all the reports of the sightings were first-hand.

99. Choose the closest in meaning and grammatically correct option in passive voice of the following sentence “the whole area is more wild than the people in Lewiston or Portland understand.”

a. The whole area is wilder than the people in Lewiston or Portland understand.

b. The whole area is more wild than understood by the people in Lewiston or Portland.

c. It is more wild in the whole area than the people in Lewiston or Portland understand.

d. It is understood that the whole area is more wild than the people in Lewiston or Portland.

**Passage - 34**

Another style which is only partially dependent on situational factors for its effectiveness is the Pioneering-Innovative management. Like Likert, Khandwalla preferred to use the expression ‘management’ rather than ‘leadership’, though his

theory could easily be taken for a theory of leadership styles of top executives. He accepted that the operative mode of the top management sets the tone for the lower levels. He therefore administered a questionnaire to the top level executives of 75 varied organisations. In addition to other variables, the responses disclosed a mode of functioning which he labelled as ‘PI Management.’ PI Management is characterised by a strong emphasis on attributes such as (1) Adapting freely to changing circumstances without concern for past management practices or traditions; (2) Marketing new and novel products or services; (3) Acquiring the latest, most sophisticated plant, machinery and equipment; (4) High return on investments even if they involve high risk; (5) High quality and high price orientation in marketing company’s established products or services; (6) Innovation and experimentation in every area of

management; (7) Ability to come up with original solutions and novel ideas; (8) Being a pioneer within the industry in marketing technologically sophisticated products and services.

Managements that score high on PI claim to pursue a business strategy of pioneering, novel, technologically sophisticated, high quality products and plants. They seem willing to take necessary risks attendant on this strategy. Since they seek to be pioneers, they cannot afford not to adapt or innovate. Indeed, they try to be aggressively adaptive and innovative, not merely technologically but also in various areas of management. Interestingly enough, the current levels of PI in organizations are more strongly influenced by strategic decisions taken in the past than the other way around. That is, the past Pl has an insignificant effect on present norms, decisions and managerial functions. For example, the past policy of recruiting creative

managers at junior levels deliberate efforts to inject pioneering and innovative practices regarding business strategies (with reference to diversification, integration, marketing), operating modes (e.g. autonomy, accountability, cooperation), and personnel (e.g. reward and punishment, communication) were found to have significant effects on the current levels of Pl; but past PI did not influence any of it. Similarly, past norms regarding excellence, expertise, dedication and the lower levels of dependency facilitated current PI levels, but not the other way around. In sum, PI management is an outcome rather than a cause of managerial policies and practices. Furthermore, PI management is more effective in an environment which offers opportunities than one which is highly controlled.

Once PI management becomes operative, it improves overall performance, the organisation’s growth, public image as well as adaptability to circumstances improve. It heightens the achievement and result orientation of top management and lowers authoritarian norms at middle management levels. In order to realise the organisation’s goals, the PI executives seek out a complex, turbulent but favourable environment. It is worth noting that past PI is negatively related to the maintenance of friendly relations with colleagues. PI ‘perhaps temporarily lowers friendship ties at senior management levels.’ Relationship orientation, particularly primary relationship, is probably not part of the PI package. Relationship is an offshoot of the ‘affiliative orientation’ which is a business typical of the traditional style of management. According to

Khandwalla “a traditional top management, wedded to the status quo, may breed a clubby kind of affiliative, even somewhat task-oriented, work ethic at the next level of management, but a ‘politicised’, cliquish, conflict ridden, low work ethic, passivity prone culture at middle-junior management levels. Also, the tenure of senior managers tends to be long in conservative set-ups. This may breed a fairly strong, affiliative orientation among the old timers.” Khandwalla devised an essentially PI-like strategy for the turnaround management of sick enterprises.

A few years later, Khandwalla added that it is the ‘humane’ rather than the ‘surgical’ turnaround strategy which works in the developmental context. The turnaround and PI styles should be considered as a whole and integrated model in which the relativerelevance of each depends on the health of the organisation. The sick ones need turnaround to be

followed by PI management in order to make the organization even more vibrant and healthy. The

underlying basic assumption in both of them is the centrality of the task system which must be built, restructured and managed rationally and scientifically.

100. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?

a. Organisation’s growth is regulated by PI Management Style

b. Organisation’s image improves with PI Management Style

c. PI Management improves organisation’s adaptability

d. PI Management improves the result orientation of organisation

101. Which of the following is a correct statement?

a. The present norms and managerial functions are influenced by 'Pioneering – Innovativeness'

b. 'Pioneering – Innovativeness' of the past has no significant influence on present norms and managerial functions

c. The ‘Pioneering – Innovativeness’ of the past has very little impact on present norms and managerial functions

d. None of the above

102. According to the passage,

a. past practices of encouraging excellence had no influence on current ‘PI’ levels

b. past practices of encouraging excellence influenced current ‘PI’ levels

c. past ‘PI’ levels influenced current focus on excellence

d. past ‘Pl’ levels influenced the current level of expertise.

**Passage - 35**

I urge a 16th amendment, because "manhood suffrage", or a man's government, is civil, religious, and social disorganization. The male element is a destructive force, stern, selfish, aggrandizing, loving war, violence, conquest, acquisition, breeding in the material and moral world alike, discord, disorder, disease, and death. See what a record of blood and cruelty the pages of history reveal. Through what slavery, slaughter and sacrifice, through what inquisitions and imprisonments pains and persecutions, black codes and gloomy creeds, the soul of humanity has struggled for centuries, while mercy has veiled her face and all hearts have been dead alike to love and hope.

The male element has held high carnival thus far; it has fairly run riot from the beginning, overpowering the feminine element everywhere, crushing out all the diviner qualities in human nature, until we know but little of true manhood and womanhood, of the latter comparatively nothing, for it has scarce been recognized as a power until within the last century. Society is but the reflection of man himself, untempered by woman's thought; the hard iron rule we feel alike in the church, the state and the home. No one need wonder at the disorganization, at the fragmentary condition of everything, when we remember that man, who represents but half a complete being, with but half an idea on every subject, has undertaken the absolute control of all sublunary matters.

People object to the demands of those whom they choose to call the strong-minded, because they say "the right of suffrage will make the women masculine". That is the difficulty in which we are involved today. Though disfranchised, we have few women in the best sense; we have simply so many reflections, varieties and dilutions of the masculine gender. The strong, natural characteristics of womanhood are repressed and ignored in dependence, for so long as man feeds woman she will try to please the giver and adapt herself to his condition. To keep a foothold in society, woman must be as near like man as possible, reflect his ideas, opinions, virtues, motives, prejudices and vices. She must respect his statutes, though they strip her of every inalienable right and conflict with that higher law written by the finger of God on her own soul.

She must look at everything from its dollar-and-cent point of view, or she is a mere romancer. She must accept things as they are and make the best of them. To mourn over the miseries of others, the poverty of the poor, their hardships in jails, prisons, asylums, the horrors of war, cruelty, and brutality in every form, all this would be mere sentimentalizing. To protest against the intrigue, bribery, and corruption of public life, to desire that her sons might follow some business that did not involve lying, cheating and, a hard, grinding selfishness would be arrant nonsense. In this way man has been moulding woman to his ideas by direct and positive influences, while she, if not a negation, has used indirect means to control him, and in most cases developed the very characteristics both in him and herself that needed repression. And now man himself stands appalled at the results of his own excesses, and mourns in bitterness that falsehood, selfishness and violence are the law of life. The need of this hour is not territory, gold mines, railroads or specie payments but a new evangel of womanhood, to exalt purity, virtue, morality, true religion, to lift man up into the higher realms of thought and action.

We ask woman's enfranchisement, as the first step toward the recognition of that essential element in government that can only secure the health, strength and prosperity of the nation. Whatever is done to lift woman to her true position will help to usher in a new day of peace and perfection for the race.

In speaking of the masculine element, I do not wish to be understood to say that all men are hard, selfish and brutal, for many of the most beautiful spirits the world has known have been clothed with manhood; but I refer to those characteristics, though often marked in woman, that distinguish what is called the stronger sex. For example, the love of acquisition and conquest, the very pioneers of civilization, when expended on the earth, the sea, the elements, the riches and forces of nature, are powers of destruction when used to subjugate one man to another or to sacrifice nations to ambition.

Here that great conservator of woman's love, if permitted to assert itself, as it naturally would in freedom against oppression, violence and war, would hold all these destructive forces in check, for woman knows the cost of life better than man does, and not with her consent, would one drop of blood ever be shed, one life sacrificed in vain.

103. Which cluster best represents the masculine values portrayed in the passage?

a. Individualism, Materialism, Aggrandizement, and Violence

b. Egoism, Competition, Materialism, Greed

c. Violence, Immorality, Competition, Anger

d. All of the options

104. Which cluster portrays values of womanhood alluded to in the passage?

a. Love, Life, Compassion

b. Purity, Virtue, Morality

c. Sentiments, Divinity, Forgiveness

d. Both options (1) and (2) are correct

105. What is the key inference that we can make from the passage?

a. Female values which are life sustaining have got annihilated

b. Male values are not balanced by female values

c. Unchecked and untempered male values have caused destruction and misery in the world

d. All inferences are correct

**Passage - 36**

Every child experiences all that happens around him with total awareness. In the first seven years the child's brain is like a sponge, taking in all sensory inputs and building his idea of his surroundings. As long as the environment is safe, the child learns with incredible speed. However, when the environment is scary or stressful, the child unlearns past learning just as rapidly.

In the early years of every child's life, whenever there is shock, violence, fear or pain, these intense emotions are imprinted deeply into memory. Whenever the same activity or situation is repeated, the nervous system and body subconsciously re-experience the memory of that trauma.

Any emotional situation that takes us out of the present and into the past means that whenever the same kind of emotion crops up later in our life we return to the past for our reference point. If that point was at age three, we find ourselves behaving like a three-year-old. We feel childish and we behave childishly. Our feelings are the cause of this 'glitch' in our learning process. We know we should be able to make a positive change, but that doesn't change anything.

The process of change need not be traumatic. We couldn't have done any better because we didn't know how to. But we should realise that was then and this is now! We can choose to choose again. It's up to us. It's our movie!

106. The passage majorly talk about the feeling of

a. negative childhood experiences

b. childhood learning patterns

c. inability to learn as an adult

d. none of the above

107. A ‘glitch’ is

a. a ditch

b. uneasy emotions

c. sudden malfunction or breakdown

d. learning patterns

108. Identify the correct sentence, based on the passage

a. The process of change needs to be traumatic.

b. We feel childish and we behave childishly.

c. Both sentences are incorrect.

d. Both the sentences are correct.

**Passage - 37**

Let us take a look at the pressures building up. To start off, there is the long term rise in the cost of energy. Every time the cost of transportation goes up, employers are compelled to increase wages accordingly. They may resist for a time, but if they want their workers to show up, they eventually have to provide a transportation subsidy. It is built right into the wage structure.

Next, the entire system of commuting implies hidden costs. Companies that bring employees to a central location wind up paying more for real estate; they pay higher taxes, maintenance costs and salaries. They often have to provide cafeterias, locker rooms, and in suburban locations, parking facilities- there is a whole infrastructure that supports the commuting process. All of these costs have been skyrocketing.

By contrast, as we all know, the cost of telecommunications and computing and video equipment, and other tools for "telecommuting" are plummeting. So you have two powerful economic curves about to intersect. But even more importantly, we all worry about productivity. Without doubt, the single most anti productive thing that we do is to shift millions of people back and forth across the landscape everyday. A waste of time, of human creativity, of millions of barrels of non-renewable fuel, a cause of pollution, crowding and god knows what else.

We worry about the human effects of home-work. But how human is commuting itself? For most workers commuting is the unpaid part of the job, being isolated for hours at a time. Commuting was important when most workers had to handle physical goods in factories. Today, as the Third Wave industries expand, many workers travel to work to handle information, ideas, numbers, programs, formulas, designs and symbols and it is a lot cheaper to move the information to the workers than the workers to the information.

There are all kinds of parallel cultural and value shifts as well that support the idea. The new emphasis on revived family life. The decentralist push - nothing is more decentralized than working at home. The resistance to forced mobility - you do not have to move your family when you change your job. Environmental conceal- nothing pollutes more than centralized production.

Add all these pressures together, and you understand why this transfer of certain jobs into the home seems so likely. Moreover, you have to see this development not by itself, but as linked to the de-massification of production and distribution; decentralization towards the regions: rising importance of information; the appearance of wholly new, unprecedented industries; the breakdown of national tools for economic regulation or management, and the rising importance of co-production and non-market production.

We are restructuring the economy on all these fronts at once. No wonder our economic vocabulary is outdated. No wonder our economic maps no longer reflect the terrain. A new Third Wave economy is taking shape.

109. The above passage DOES NOT talk about:

a. the essential nature of commuting.

b. additive costs of commuting.

c. changing nature of social values.

d. rise of the knowledge economy.

110. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the given passage'?

a. Rise in transportation costs leads to loss in productivity.

b. Commuting is the least productive aspect of today's economy.

c. Renewed emphasis on family life is pushing down telecommuting costs.

d. Physical production in factories has been replaced by information, design and symbols.

111. As per the passage, which of the following is NOT a reason for working from home?

a. Increasing energy costs

b. Decreasing telecommuting costs

c. Increasing levels of social diversity

d. Regional decentralization

**Passage - 38**

The fairness exercise, thus structured, is aimed at identifying appropriate principles that would determine the choice of just institutions needed for the basic structure of a society. Rawls identifies some very specific principles of justice (to be discussed presently), and makes the strong claim that these principles would be the unanimous choice that would emerge from the political conception of justice as fairness. He argues that since these principles would be chosen by all in the original position, with its primordial equality, they constitute the appropriate ‘political conception’ of justice, and that people growing up in a well-ordered society governed by these principles would have good reason to affirm a sense of justice based on them (irrespective of each person’s particular conception of a ‘good life’ and personal ‘comprehensive’ priorities). So the unanimous choice of these principles of justice does quite a bit of work in the Rawlsian system, which includes the choice of institutions for the basic structure of the society, as well as the determination of a political conception of justice, which Rawls presumes will correspondingly influence individual behaviours in conformity with that shared conception.

The choice of basic principles of justice is the first act in Rawls’s multi-staged unfolding of social justice. This first stage leads to the next, ‘constitutional’, stage in which actual institutions are selected in line with the chosen principle of justice, taking note of the conditions of each particular society. The working of these institutions, in turn, leads to further social decisions at later stages in the Rawlsian system, for example through appropriate legislation (in what Rawls calls ‘the legislative stage’). The imagined sequence moves forward step by step on firmly specified lines, with an elaborately characterized unfolding of completely just societal arrangements.

The whole process of this unfolding is based on the emergence of what he describes as ‘two principles of justice’ in the first stage that influence everything else that happens in the Rawlsian sequence. I have to express considerable scepticism about Rawls’s highly specific claim about the unique choice, in the original position, of one particular set of principles for just institutions, needed for a fully just society. There are genuinely plural, and sometimes conflicting, general concerns that bear on our understanding of justice. They need not differ in the convenient way– convenient for choice that is- that only one such set of principles really incorporates impartiality and fairness, while the others do not. Many of them share features of being unbiased and dispassionate, and represent maxims that their proponents can ‘will to be a universal law’ (to use Immanuel Kant’s famous requirement).

Indeed, plurality of unbiased principles can, I would argue, reflect the fact that impartiality can take many different forms and have quite distinct manifestations. For example, in the illustration with the competing claims of three children over a flute, considered in the Introduction, underlying each child’s claim there is a general theory of how to treat people in an unbiased and impartial way, focusing, respectively, on effective use and utility, economic equity and distributional fairness, and the entitlement to the fruits of one’s unaided efforts. Their arguments are perfectly general, and their respective reasoning about the nature of a just society reflects different basic ideas that can each be defended impartially (rather than being parasitic on vested interests). And if there is no unique emergence of a given set of principles of justice that together identify the institutions needed for the basic structure of the society, then the entire procedure of ‘justice as fairness’, as developed in Rawls’s classic theory, would be hard to use.

As was discussed in the Introduction, Rawls’s basic claim of the emergence of a unique set of principles of justice in the original position (discussed and defended in his A Theory of Justice) is considerably softened and qualified in his later writings. Indeed, in his Justice as Fairness: A Restatement, Rawls notes that ‘there are indefinitely many considerations that may be appealed to in the original position and each alternative conception of justice is favoured by some consideration and disfavoured by others’, and also that ‘the balance of reasons itself rests on judgment, though judgment informed and guided by reasoning’. When Rawls goes on to concede that ‘the ideal cannot be fully attained’, his reference is to his ideal theory of justice as fairness. However, there need not be anything particularly ‘non-ideal’ in a theory of justice that makes room for surviving disagreement and dissent on some issues, while focusing on many solid conclusions that would

forcefully emerge from reasoned agreement on the demands of justice.

What is clear, however, is that if Rawls’s second thoughts are really saying what they seem to be saying, then his earlier stage-by-stage theory of justice as fairness would have to be abandoned. If institutions have to be set up on the basis of a unique set of principles of justice emanating from the exercise of fairness, through the original position, then the absence of such a unique emergence cannot but hit at the very root of the theory. There is a real tension here within Rawls’s own reasoning over the years. He does not abandon, at least explicitly, his theory of justice as fairness, and yet he seems to accept that there are incurable problems in getting a unanimous agreement on one set of principles of justice in the original position, which cannot but have devastating implications for his theory of 'justice as fairness’. My own inclination is to think that Rawls’s original theory played a huge part in making us understand various aspects of the idea of justice, and even if that theory has to be abandoned– for which there is, I would argue, a strong case- a great deal of the enlightenment from Rawls’s pioneering contribution would remain and

continue to enrich political philosophy. It is possible to be at once deeply appreciated and seriously critical of a theory, and nothing would make me happier than having Rawls’s own company, if that were to come, in this ‘dual’ assessment of the theory of justice as fairness.

112. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?

a. Suitable principles need to be identified to determine the choice of just institutions

b. Just institutions are required for the basic structure of society

c. Rawls has identified specific principles of justice

d. The author of the passage is in agreement with the principles of justice identified by Rawls

113. According to the passage,

a. Rawls’s multistage theory of justice as fairness is not tenable

b. Rawls’s multistage theory of justice as fairness is very sound

c. the author of the passage reinforces Rawls’s multistage theory of justice as fairness.

d. None of the above

114. Which of the following is a correct statement?

a. Rawls suggests the theory ‘justice as fairness’.

b. The author of the passage suggests the theory 'justice as fairness'.

c. Both Rawls and the author of the passage suggest the theory ‘justice as fairness’.

d. None of the above

**Passage - 39**

Rajendra K. Pachauri, head of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, is getting nightmares because of the Nano, Tata’s soon-to-be-launched Rs. One lakh car. Sunita Narain of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) says that it isn’t the Nano by itself but cars overall that give her nightmares. The villains in my nightmares are neither the Nano nor cars overall, but stupid government policies that subsidize and encourage pollution, adulteration and congestion.

Sanctimonious greens call the Nano disastrous because of its affordability - millions more will now clog roads and consume more fossil fuel. This is elitism parading as virtue. Elite greens own cars, but cannot stand the poorer masses becoming mobile, since the consequent congestion will eat into the time of the elite!

More logical would be a protest against big cars that use more space and fuel, or highly polluting old cars. Instead, green hypocrites aim at a new car with the lowest cost, best mileage and least emissions. The Nano will not burden us with too many cars. India has very few cars per person by world standards. London and New York have ultra-high car densities, yet have clearer air than Delhi. Our problem is too many bad policies, not too many cars.

We subsidize vehicles on a gargantuan scale invisible to lay folk. Roads and flyovers cost crores to build and maintain, yet road use is free (save on a few toll roads). Traffic police and lights are costly, yet are provided free. These invisible subsidies starve cities of funds to expand roads and public transport.

Land in cities now costs lakhs per square metre. Yet parking is free in the suburbs, and often costs just Rs. 10 day per day in city centres. A single parking space of 23 square meters occupies land worth Rs. 40 lakhs. A car occupies more space than an office desk, yet the desk space pays full commercial rent while parking space costs just about Rs. 10 per day.

Daily parking charges range from $30 (Rs. 630) in Washington to $30 (Rs. 1260) in New York. CSE launched a sensible campaign to raise parking fees in Delhi to Rs. 120 per day, but was foiled. So, parking space now exceeds green space, a scathing comment on priorities.

The world price of crude oil has risen 13 fold since 1998 to over $139 per barrel, but Indian petrol prices have barely doubled. Left Front politicians, who once wanted to soak the rich, now want to subsidize them. Under-recoveries of oil companies’ total may be Rs. 2,00,000 crore, even after a recent price hike. This is far more than the cost of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (education for all) and the Employment Guarantee Scheme put together.

We sanctimoniously lecture rich countries to reduce their green house emissions, yet subsidize our own. Diesel is subsidized to be cheaper than petrol. So, Indian car makers produce the highest proportion of diesel cars in the world. Diesel fumes contain suspended particles that are highly toxic. This subsidy kills.

So does kerosene provided at throwaway prices, ostensibly to benefit poor villagers. One third of all kerosene is used to adulterate petrol and diesel. This causes horrendous pollution even in the greenest of cars.

What’s the way forward? We must abolish subsidies and raise taxes on vehicles and fuels to reflect their full social cost. The biggest but least visible subsidy is for parking, and we should start there.

Many car owners in the West take public transport to work since parking space downtown is costly and scarce. We should levy parking fees on an hourly, not daily, basis. Rs. 10 per hour could be a starting point in the metros.

In parts of Tokyo, you cannot own a car unless you own a private parking space. This is too extreme for India, but indicates the future path. If we charge owners the full social cost of parking, people will buy smaller and perhaps fewer vehicles, and fewer still will take them to work. That will slash congestion and pollution.

Cities should levy stiff annual taxes on vehicles, not a one-time tax, and use the revenue to constantly expand public transport and roads. This will create economic synergy: Private transport will finance public transport. London and New York have high density public transport as well as high car density.

Apart from underground rail, cities need elevated roads to ease congestion and pollution. Lata Mangeshkar helped kill a proposal for an elevated road near her Mumbai flat: perhaps she felt her throat and singing would be affected. She did not care that the throats of poor people living on the pavements were far worse affected by fumes, and might get relief if some fumes were diverted to a higher level. What elitism!

Next, some medicine that will be really bitter, politically. The excise duty on all automotive vehicles should be raised to reflect their social costs. Fuel subsidies should be abolished. Price differentials between petrol, diesel and kerosene should be removed, ending incentives for adulteration. Diesel cars should bear a heavy additional cess to finance improved healthcare for those affected by their emission of harmful particulate matter.

That is a long, politically difficult agenda. Only part of it will ever be achieved. Yet that is the way to go, rather than agitate the Nano.

115. By ‘Sanctimonious greens’ the writer refers to

a. aristocratic environmentalists

b. the rich

c. environmentalists with a ‘holier than thou’ attitude

d. those who decry deforestation

116. In saying 23 square metres of parking space costs 40 lakhs, the writer is \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. Caustic

b. exaggerating

c. Sarcastic

d. ironical

117. The most suitable title for this passage is

a. Polluting Politics

b. No No Nano

c. Submerge Subsidies

d. More Cars, Less Pollution

**Passage - 40**

Dear Friend, your letter gently but unmistakably intimates that I am a slacker, a slacker in peace as well as in war; that when the World War was raging bitterly I dawdled my time with subjects like symbolic logic, and that now when the issues of reconstructing a bleeding world demand the efforts of all who care for the future of the human race, I am shirking my responsibility and wasting my time with Plato and Cicero. Your sweetly veiled charge is true, but I do not feel ashamed of it. On the contrary, when I look upon my professional colleagues who enlisted their philosophies in the war, who added their shrill voices to the roar of the cannons and their little drops of venom to the torrents of national hatreds, I feel that it is they who should write apologies for their course. For philosophers, I take it, are ordained as priests to keep alive the sacred fires on the altar of impartial truth, and I have but faithfully endeavored to keep my oath of office as well as the circumstances would permit. It is doubtless the height of the unheroic to worship truth in the bombproof shelter of harmless mathematics when men are giving their lives for democracy and for public order which is the basis of civilization. But it would be sad if all the priests deserted their altars and became soldiers, if the Sermon on the Mount were utterly erased to give place to manuals of bayonet practice or instructions on the use of poison gas. What avails it to beat the enemy if the sacred fires which we are sworn to defend meanwhile languish and die for want of attendance?

118. According to the passage, a philosopher should

a. always shun action and privilege speculation

b. at all times promote the disinterested inquiry of his discourse

c. stay away from ideologies

d. support anti-war activism

119. Which of the following is the MOST APPROPRIATE title for the passage?

a. Philosophy in wartime: An Apologia

b. Philosophy versus War

c. In defence of Philosophy

d. Philosophy's quarrels with War

120. Which of the following statements CANNOT be directly inferred from the passage?

a. The writer has disagreements with his professional colleagues

b. The writer is aware of the sacrifices made in a war.

c. The writer considers philosophy a sacred calling

d. The writer is a pacifist

**Passage - 41**

The great migrationof European intellectuals to the United States in the second quarter of the twentieth century prompted a transformation in the character of Western social thought. The influx of Continental thinkers fleeing fascist regimes had a great impact on American academic circles, leading to new developments in such diverse fields as linguistics and theology. But the greatest impact was on the emigres themselves. This "migration experience" led expatriates to reexamine the supposedly self-evident premises inherited from the Continental intellectual tradition. The result, according to H. Stuart Hughes in The Sea-Change, was an increased sophistication and deprovincialization in social theory.

One problem facing newly arrived emigres in the U.S was the spirit of anti-intellectualism in much of the country. The empirical orientation of American academic circles, moreover, led to the conscious tempering by many European thinkers of their own tendencies towards speculative idealism. In addition, reports of oppression in Europe shook many Old World intellectuals from a stance of moral isolation. Many great European social theorists had regarded their work as separate

from all moral considerations. The migration experience proved to many intellectuals of the following generations that such notions of moral seclusion were unrealistic, even irre-

sponsible.

This transformation of social thought is perhaps best exemplified in the career of the German theologian Paul Tillich. Migration confronted Tillich with an ideological as well as a cultural dichotomy. Hughes points out that Tillich's thought was "suspended between philosophy and theology, Marxism

and political conformity, theism and disbelief." Comparable to the fusion by other expatriate intellectuals of their own idealist traditions with the Anglo-Ainerican empiricist tradition was Tillich's synthesis of German Romantic religiosity with the existentialism born of the twentieth-century war experi-

ence. Tillich's basic goal, according to Hughes, was to move secular individuals by making religious symbols more accessible to them. Forced to make his ethical orientation explic-

it in the context of American attitudes, Tillich avoided the esoteric academic posture of many Old World scholars, and was able to find a wide and sympathetic audience for his

sometimes difficult theology. In this way, his experience in America, in his own words, "deprovincialized" his thought.

121. The central crux of the passage to European intellectuals is to

a. discuss the effects of U.S. history

b. know about the effects of the great migration on modern social thought

c. talk about anti - intellectualisation

d. contrast European social, ideology with that of the U.S.

122. According to the passage, premigration social thought is distinguished from postmigration thought by its

a. more secular individuals.

b. lesser social consciousness

c. traditional theology

d. less theoretical nature

123. What can be the suitable title to this passage?

a. Deprovincialization.

b. Migration.

c. Intellectualism.

d. European social thought in contrast to the United States social thought.

**Passage - 42**

"All raw sugar comes to us this way. You see, it is about the color of maple or brown sugar, but it is not nearly so pure, for

it has a great deal of dirt mixed with it when we first get it."

"Where does it come from?" inquired Bob.

"Largely from the plantations of Cuba and Porto Rico. Toward the end of the year we also get raw sugar from Java, and by

the time this is refined and ready for the market the new crop from the West Indies comes along. In addition to this we get

consignments from the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, South America, Formosa, and Egypt. I suppose it is quite

unnecessary to tell you young men anything of how the cane is grown; of course you know all that."

"I don't believe we do, except in a general way," Bob admitted honestly. "I am ashamed to be so green about a thing at

which Dad has been working for years. I don't know why I never asked about it before. I guess I never was interested. I

simply took it for granted."

"That's the way with most of us," was the superintendent's kindly answer. "We accept many things in the world without

actually knowing much about them, and it is not until something brings our ignorance before us that we take the pains to

focus our attention and learn about them. So do not be ashamed that you do not know about sugar raising; I didn't when I

was your age. Suppose, then, I give you a little idea of what happens before this raw sugar can come to us."

"I wish you would," exclaimed both boys in a breath.

"Probably in your school geographies you have seen pictures of sugar-cane and know that it is a tall perennial not unlike

our Indian corn in appearance; it has broad, flat leaves that sometimes measure as many as three feet in length, and often the

stalk itself is twenty feet high. This stalk is jointed like a bamboo pole, the joints being about three inches apart near the

roots and increasing in distance the higher one gets from the ground."

"How do they plant it?" Bob asked.

"It can be planted from seed, but this method takes much time and patience; the usual way is to plant it from cuttings, or

slips. The first growth from these cuttings is called plant cane; after these are taken off the roots send out ratoons or shoots

from which the crop of one or two years, and sometimes longer, is taken. If the soil is not rich and moist replanting is more

frequently necessary and in places like Louisiana, where there is annual frost, planting must be done each year. When the

cane is ripe it is cut and brought from the field to a central sugar mill, where heavy iron rollers crush from it all the juice.

This liquid drips through into troughs from which it is carried to evaporators where the water portion of the sap is

eliminated and the juice left; you would be surprised if you were to see this liquid. It looks like nothing so much as the

soapy, bluish-gray dish-water that is left in the pan after the dishes have been washed."

"A tempting picture!" Van exclaimed.

"I know it. Sugar isn't very attractive during its process of preparation," agreed Mr. Hennessey. "The sweet liquid left after

the water has been extracted is then poured into vacuum pans to be boiled until the crystals form in it, after which it is put

into whirling machines, called centrifugal machines that separate the dry sugar from the syrup with which it is mixed. This

syrup is later boiled into molasses. The sugar is then dried and packed in these burlap sacks such as you see here, or in

hogsheads, and shipped to refineries to be cleansed and whitened."

"Isn't any of the sugar refined in the places where it grows?" queried Bob.

"Practically none. Large refining plants are too expensive to be erected everywhere; it therefore seems better that they

should be built in our large cities, where the shipping facilities are good not only for receiving sugar in its raw state but for distributing it after it has been refined and is ready for sale. Here, too, machinery can more easily be bought and the

business handled with less difficulty."

124. Which one of the following is not a essential condition for setting up sugar refining plants?

a. Facilities for transportation of machinery

b. Facilities for import of raw material

c. Facilities for transportation of finished products

d. Proximity to the raw material sources

125. Which of the following is the correct sequence of sugar preparation process?

a. Cutting → Crushing → Evaporation → Boiling → Whirling.

b. Boiling → Crushing → Evaporation → Whirling → Cutting.

c. Cutting → Boiling → Evaporation → Crushing → Whirling.

d. Whirling → Crushing → Boiling → Evaporation → Cutting.

126. Which of the following statements, as per the paragraph, is incorrect?

a. Sugar in its raw from is brownish in colour due to the presence of dirt.

b. After evaporation, cane juice looks bluish – gray in colour.

c. Molasses is obtained as a bye-product from the process of sugar production.

d. Cane plantation and sugar production process is widely and equally spread across the countries.

**Passage - 43**

Of the several features of the Toyota Production System that have been widely studied, most important is the mode of governance of the shop-floor at Toyota. Work and inter-relations between workers are highly scripted in extremely detailed ‘operating procedures’ that have to be followed rigidly, without any deviation at Toyota. Despite such rule-bound rigidity, however, Toyota does not become a ‘command-control system’. It is able to retain the character of a learning organization.

In fact, many observers characterize it as a community of scientists carrying out several small experiments simultaneously. The design of the operating procedure is the key. Every principal must find an expression in the operating procedure – that is how it has an effect in the domain of action. Workers on the shop-floor, often in teams, design the ‘operating procedure’ jointly with the supervisor through a series of hypothesis that are proposed and validated or refuted through experiments in action.

The rigid and detailed ‘operating procedure’ specification throws up problems of the very minute kind; while its resolution leads to a reframing of the procedure and specifications. This inter-temporal change (or flexibility) of the specification (or operating procedure) is done at the lowest level of the organization; i.e. closest to the site of action.

One implication of this arrangement is that system design can no longer be rationally optimal and standardized across the organization. It is quite common to find different work norms in contiguous assembly lines, because each might have faced a different set of problems and devised different counter-measures to tackle it. Design of the coordinating process that essentially imposes the discipline that is required in large-scale complex manufacturing systems is therefore customized to variations in man-machine context of the site of action. It evolves through numerous points of negotiation throughout the organization. It implies then that the higher levels of the hierarchy do not exercise the power of the fiat in setting work rules, for such work rules are no longer a standard set across the whole organization.

It might be interesting to go through the basic Toyota philosophy that underlines its system designing practices. The notion of the ideal production system in Toyota embraces the following- ‘the ability to deliver just-in-time (or on demand) a customer order in the exact specification demanded, in a batch size of one (and hence an infinite proliferation of variants, models and specifications), defect-free, without wastage of material, labour, energy or motion in a safe and (physically and emotionally) fulfilling production environment’. It did not embrace the concept of a standardized product that can be cheap by giving up variations. Preserving consumption variety was seen, in fact, as one mode of serving society. It is interesting to note that the articulation of the Toyota philosophy was made around roughly the same time that the Fordist system was establishing itself in the US automotive industry.

127. Which of the following can be best defended as a pre-condition for the Toyota type of production system to work?

a. Existence of workers’ union to protect worker’s rights

b. Existence of powerful management to create unique strategies

c. Cordial worker-management relations to have industrial peace

d. Management’s faith in workers’ abilities to solve problems in a rigorous manner

128. Based on the above passage, which of the following statements is best justified?

a. Workers have significant control rights over the design of work rules that allow worker skills and ingenuity to continuously search for novel micro-solutions using information that often sticks to the local micro-context of the work.

b. Managers have significant control rights over the design of work rules that allow worker skills and ingenuity to continuously search for novel micro-solutions around micro-information that often sticks to the local micro-context of the work.

c. Work rules enable the workers to report problems faced at the shop-floor to specialised personnel who set up experiments to replicate the conditions. This allows the specialists to come up with solutions that are rigorously tested in experimental conditions.

d. Toyota as an organisation has extensive networks with different specialists who are subject matter experts in different fields. These networks allow problems to be resolved in the most advanced manner, enabling Toyota to beat the competition.

129. What could be the best defence of the “different work norms in contiguous assembly lines”?

a. Without such variation allowed, rights of manager to design work-rules would have made very little sense, making the company similar to Ford.

b. Proscribing standardised work norms would prevent Toyota from benefiting from workers’ problem solving ability in resolving different kinds of problems that emerge, thus making it difficult to attain the Toyota philosophy.

c. If similarities were imposed, rights of workers to experiment with work-rules would have made very little sense.

d. Standardisation of work rules is only justified when the investments in plants are huge and experimenting with the work rules would be detrimental to the efficiency of the plants. Since Toyota’s plants typically involved low investment, it could tolerate non standard work rules.

**Passage - 44**

George Bush has the dubious distinction of presiding over the largest negative budget swing in American hisotry : from a surplus of $236 billion in 2000, the year he was elected, to a deficit of $412 billion, or 3.6% of GDP, when he stood again in 2004.

Even in an economy with output of around $12 trillion, $648 billion is a lot of money to misplace. Analysts were aghast when the Bush administration's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) projected that the fiscal year to September 2005 would bring bigger deficits still : $427 billion, accord-ing to numbers released in February. The more cynical observers suggested that the admini-stration was simply releasing a gargantuan number for the pleasure of later telling voters that the budget deficit was closing faster than expected. In support of their argument, figures released by the Congressional Budget Office' (CBO) in March projected a deficit of only $365 billion.

When the OMB revised its numbers sharply downward in July, to $333 billion, the doubting Thomas's seemed to have a good case. Now however, the CBO, which is generally seen as more level headed, has followed suit. In its Budget and Economic Outlook, released on Monday August 15th, the CBO's projections moved roughly into line with the adminis-tration's forecasting a shortfall of $331 billion, or roughly 2.7 per cent of GDP. Republicans, unsurprisingly, rushed to claim credit for the improvement. Tom DeLay, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, said that the brighter budget picture "should come as no surprise" to anyone familiar with the Republican platform of cutting taxes to spur economic growth. Many voters are also prepared to give Mr. Bush the benefit of the doubt. The economy, after all, seems to be chugging along nicely. Real GDP grew at a solid 3.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2005, an annual rate envied by most European countries. Even America's budget deficit doesn't look so bad when compared with the likes of Italy and Germany.

Democrats, of course, pooh-pooed the notion that a mere third of a trillion dollars-worth of new debt was anything to smile about. More significantly, Douglas Holtz-Eakin, the. CBO's director, gave a warning that the improvement, while welcome, seemed to be largely temporary. The CBO's report attributes most of the decrease to an unexpected surge in corporate income tax receipts, thanks to double-digit growth in corporate profits since the end of the 2001 slowdown. But the boom in profits cannot be sustained over the long term, especially since much of the increase seems to stem from short-lived changes to the tax code. Further out into the forecast period, the CBO says its outlook is largely unchanged. The deficit will shrink slowly until 2010, then drop sharply as Mr. Bush's tax cuts expire. Federal debt will tick slightly upward. reaching almost 40 per cent of GDP by 2010. and then begin declining as the expiring tax cuts push the budget towards balance.

All of this is, of course, more art than science. The CBO itself notes that even if there are no legislative changes in levels of taxation or spending, the vagaries of economic fore-casting mean that there is a 25 per cent change that the budget will be in balance, or show a surplus, in 2010-and a 10 per cent chance that year will see a budget deficit greater than 5.9 per cent of GDP. And many of the assump-tions that the COO makes, or is forced to make. seem rather for-fetched. It assumes that discretionary spending grows only at the rate of inflation, for instance, even though in the recent years this category hoe grown at multiples of the inflation rate. It is also required to proceed as if all of Mr: Bush's tax cuts were destined to expire on schedule, when infect there is considerable interest in making them permanent.

But there's one prediction it is making with a high degree of confidence : Social Security and Medicare, America's old-age programmes will eat up an increasing share of federal spending and thus spell big trouble for the budget. The first "baby boomers" will be eligible for early retirement in 2008. The strain of caring for the swelling ranks of America's aged will begin to tell then, and it will get steadily worse throughout the remainder of the forecast period, which ends in 2015. The CBO thinks that Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, America's health-care programme for the poor, will together account for more than half of federal spending by 2015. The CEO's forecasting period does not stretch far enough to cover the biggest shocks to come. It is not until 2017 that Social Security's outflows will begin to exceed its inflows, forcing the government to tap general tax revenues to pay benefits. Excess Social Security contributions have been masking a large portion of the budget deficit for years; without those "off-budget" surpluses, Bill Clinton would have struggled to close the deficit in his last two years in office, and last year's shortfall would have been well over half a trillion dollars.

Mr. Bush. of course, would argue that this is precisely why the country needs his proposed (and floundering) reform of Social Security. His opponents retort that it calls for a thorough repeal of his changes to the tax code. With 2017 comfortably distant-sounding, neither seems particularly likely. Instead, America's government is bringing back the 30-year bond, which it retired in 2001 when surpluses seemed to stretch-out as far as the eye could see. As they run up the national charge account, legislators can at least take comfort that the latest round of downward revisions to forecasts seems to cast further doubt on the 'twin-deficit hypo-thesis", which argues that Mr. Bush's spend-thrift ways are driving up the current-account deficit and putting the country in danger of a catastrophic revaluation of the dollar. Trade deficits have continued to soar even as budget deficits have come down, which tends to support a theory advanced by Ben Bemsnke, the chairman of Mr. Bush's Council of Economic Advisers. He has suggested that a global savings glut is flooding America with cheap money, and that the government deficits may in large part have been mopping up surplus capital that would otherwise have been borrowed-by America's already debt-ridden consumers. But even Mr. Bernanke has stressed that deficit-reduction should still be a priority. 'Not catastrophic" seems a poor guideline for fiscal policy, government or personal. For now, however, it appears to suit America's politicians and consumers just fine.

130. According to the passage:

a. Tom Delay was surprised by the im-provement in theAmerican Economy.

b. Republicans did not claim credit for improvement in the economy.

c. Many voters were prepared to give credit to Mr. Bush for the improvement in the American economy.

d. None of these

131. Which of the following is a correct statement?

a. George Bush was the rust American President ever during whose tenure there was a deficit budget.

b. American history never experienced budget deficit till 2004.

c. America had a surplus of $ 23 billion in 2000 because George Bush was elected President.

d. Tho largest negative growth in American budget took place in 2004.

132. According to the passage:

a. It is not at all likely that social security and Medicare will consume • great deal of federal funds.

b. It is certain that social security and Medicare will consume a great deal of federal funds.

c. There is some chance that social security and Medicare will consume a great deal of federal funds.

d. None of these

**Passage - 45**

What do we mean by fear? Fear of what? There are various types of fear and we need not analyse every type. But we can see that fear comes into being when our comprehension of relationship is not complete. Relationship is not only between people but between ourselves and nature, between ourselves and property, between ourselves and ideas; as long as that relationship is not fully understood, there must be fear. Life is relationship. To be is to be related and without relationship there is no life. Nothing can exist in isolation, so long as the mind is seeking isolation, there must be fear. Fear is not an abstraction; it exists only in relation to something.

The question is, how to be rid of fear? First of all, anything that is overcome has to be conquered again and again. No problem can be finally overcome, conquered; it can be understood but not conquered. They are two completely different processes and the conquering process leads to further confusion, further fear. To resist, to dominate, to do battle with a problem or to build a defence against it is only to create further conflict, whereas if we can understand fear, go into it fully step by step, explore the whole content of it, then fear will never return in any form.

As I said, fear is not an abstraction; it exists only in relationship. What do we mean by fear? Ultimately we are afraid, are we not? Of not being, of not becoming. Now, when there is fear of not being, of not advancing, or fear of the unknown, of death, can that fear be overcome by determination, by a conclusion, by any choice? Obviously not. Mere suppression, sublimation, or substitution, creates further resistance, does it not? Therefore fear can never be overcome through any form of discipline, through any form of resistance. That fact must be clearly seen, felt and experienced: fear cannot be overcome through any form of defence or resistance nor can there be freedom from fear through the search for an answer or through mere intellectual or verbal explanation.

Now what are we afraid of? Are we afraid of a fact or of an idea about the fact? Are we afraid of the thing as it is, or are we afraid of what we think it is? Take death, for example. Are we afraid of the fact of death or of the idea of death? The fact is one thing and the idea about the fact is another. Am I afraid of the word 'death' or of the fact itself? Because I am afraid of the word, of the idea, I never understand the fact, I never look at the fact, I am never in direct relation with the fact. It is only when I am in complete communion with the fact that there is no fear. If I am not in communion with the fact, then there is fear, and there is no communion with the fact so long as I have an idea, an opinion, a theory, about the fact, so I have to be very clear whether I am afraid of the word, the idea or of the fact. If I am face to face with the fact, there is nothing to understand about it: the fact is there, and I can deal with it. If I am afraid of the word, then I must understand the word, go into the whole process of what the word, the term, implies.

For example, one is afraid of loneliness, afraid of the ache, the pain of loneliness. Surely that fear exists because one has never really looked at loneliness, one has never been in complete communion with it. The moment one is completely open to the fact of loneliness one can understand what it is, but one has an idea, an opinion about it, based on previous knowledge; it is this idea, opinion, this previous knowledge about the fact, that creates fear. Fear is obviously the outcome of naming, of terming, of projecting a symbol to represent the fact; that is fear is not independent of the word, of the term.

I have a reaction, say, to loneliness; that is I say I am afraid of being nothing. Am I afraid of the fact itself or is that fear awakened because I have previous knowledge of the fact, knowledge being the word, the symbol, the image? How can there be fear of a fact? When I am face to face with a fact, in direct communion with it, I can look at it. Observe it; therefore there is no fear of the fact. What causes fear is my apprehension about the fact, what the fact might be or do.

It is my opinion, my idea, my experience, my knowledge about the fact, that creates fear. So long as there is verbalization of the fact, giving the fact a name and therefore identifying or condemning it, so long as thought is judging the fact as an observer, there must be fear. Thought is the product of the past, it can only exist through verbalization, through symbols, through images; so long as thought is regarding or translating the fact, there must be fear.

Thus it is the mind that creates fear, the mind being the process of thinking. Thinking is verbalization. You cannot think without words, without symbols, images; these images, which are the prejudices, the previous knowledge, the apprehensions of the mind, are projected upon the fact, and out of that there arises fear. There is freedom from fear only when the mind is capable of looking at the fact without translating it, without giving it a name, a label. This is quite difficult, because the feelings, the reactions, the anxieties that we have, are promptly identified by the mind and given a word. The feeling of jealousy is identified by that word. Is it possible not to identify a feeling, to look at that feeling without naming it? It is the naming of the feeling that gives it continuity, that gives it strength. The moment you give a name to that which you call fear, you strengthen it; but if you can look at that feeling without terming it, you will see that it withers away. Therefore if one would be completely free of fear it is essential to understand this whole process of terming, of projecting symbols, images, giving names to facts.

133. Human beings are victims of ..................... because of which they experience fear. (Choose an option to fill the blank)

a. Conditioning

b. Deconditioning

c. Suppression

d. Isolation

134. Which set of key words, when put to practice will help us overcome fear?

a. Minimise : suppression, sublimation, substitution

b. Avoid: naming, terming, projecting facts

c. Build : relationships, understanding, judgement of facts

d. Engage in : communion, experiencing facts, withholding judgement

135. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

a. If one is in complete communion with a fact, there is little chance of fear.

b. Ideas of a fact aid us in making a communication with the fact.

c. Fear is a feeling that is independent of the tag or the symbol representing the fact.

d. None of the above

**Passage - 46**

Many aspects of coral reefs remain puzzling to scientists. One mystery concerns the relationship between Scleractinia, the coral type whose colonization produces reefs, and their symbiotic partners, a unicellular algae present in the coral's endodermic tissues. It is known that both organisms play an integral part in the formation of a reef's foundation by together secreting and depositing calcium carbonate, which reacts with sea salt to form a hard limestone underlayer. Scientists also know that, because of algal photosynthesis, the reef environment is oxygen-rich, while similarly high amounts of carbon dioxide are removed rapidly. All of this accounts for the amazing renewability of coral reefs despite the erosion caused by waves. The precise manner in which one symbiotic organism stimulates the secretion of calcium carbonate by the other, however, remains unclear.

In addition to the above unanswered question, scientists have proposed various theories to explain the transformation of "fringing reefs" (those connected above sea level to land masses) into "barrier reefs" (those separated from shorelines by lagoons) and finally into island atolls. Although Darwin's view of the transformation is considered partially correct,

some scientists feel that the creation of reef formations has more to do with the rise in sea level that occurred at the end of the last Ice Age than with a gradual submergence of the volcanic islands to which fringing reefs were originally attached. However, recent drillings at one atoll have revealed a substantial underlayer of volcanic rock, which suggests that

Darwin's explanation may be largely correct.

The term "coral reef" is something of a misnomer. The Scleractinia themselves generally comprise only 10 percent of the total mass of life forms of average reef community: Algae, along with foraminifera, annelid worms, and assorted molluscs, can account for up to 90 percent of the reef mass. Moreover, the conditions under which reef growth occurs are determined by the needs of the algae, not those of the coral. 'Reefs flourish only in shallow, highly saline waters above 70°

F, because the algae require such an environment. Non-reef-building coral, meanwhile, occur worldwide.

136. Which of the following is true about coral reefs?

I. It is a hard limestone

II. Coexistence of meltitude of organism.

a. I only

b. II only

c. I & II both

d. neither I nor II

137. The passage doesnot talks about

a. fringing reefs to barrier reefs.

b. algal photosynthesis and oxygen environment.

c. sea salt to limestone underlayer.

d. life found at reefs and volcanic rock.

138. Which of the following can be the best suited title for this passage?

a. Scleractinia

b. Coral reefs

c. Volcanic islands and coral reefs

d. Formation of coral reefs.

**Passage - 47**

In the evolution of philosophic thought the following question has played a major role: is there any knowledge that arises solely out of pure thought, without any of sense perception? An almost boundless chaos of philosophical opinions corresponds to these questions. Nevertheless there is visible in this process of relatively fruitless but heroic endeavours a systematic trend of development, namely an increasing scepticism concerning every attempt by means of pure thought to learn something about the "objective world. Be it said parenthetically that quotation marks here to introduce an illegitimate concept which the reader is asked to permit for the moment, although the concept is suspect in the eyes of the philosophical police.

During philosophy's childhood it was rather generally believed that it is possible to find everything which can be known by means of mere reflection. It was an illusion which anyone can easily understand if he discusses what he has learned from later philosophy and from natural science. He will not be surprised to find that Plato ascribed a higher reality to "ideas" than to empirically experience able things. This more aristocratic illusion concerning the unlimited penetrative power of thought has as its counterpart the more plebeian illusion of naive realism. This is also the point of departure in all of the sciences, especially of the natural sciences.

Russell has characterized this process in a concise fashion ...

“we all start naive realism, i. e., the doctrine that things are what they seem. We think that grass is green and stones are hard and that snow is cold. But physics assures us that the greenness of grass, the hardness of stones, and the coldness of snow are not the greenness, hardness, and coldness that we know in our experience, but something very different. Observing a stone, is really, if physics is to be believed, observing the effects of the stone upon himself. Thus science seems to be at war with itself. When it most wants to be objective, it finds itself plunged into subjectivity against its will. Naive realism leads to physics, and physics, if true, shows that naive realism is false. Therefore, naive realism, if true, is false: therefore it is false”.

139. Which of the following options BEST captures the essence of the passage?

a. Early philosophy and its evolution

b. Theory of knowledge and philosophy

c. Evolution of philosophical thought

d. An enquiry into the nature and meaning of knowledge

140. The word “parenthetically” in the given passage means:

a. With special reference

b. Stated within brackets

c. As parents would say

d. Within quotation marks

141. In the options given below, identify the one sentence which has an INCORRECT spelling:

a. Mental idiosincrasies may sometimes act as quirky guides to solutions.

b. The human mind is a wonderfully obtuse and circuitous instrument.

c. Until the time of Galileo, astronomers believe that everything in the heavens is unchanging and incorruptable.

d. Whole groups have suffered this fate as a consequence of prejudice rather than excoriation.

**Passage - 48**

Around dinnertime on Nov. 10, 1975, the Edmund Fitzgerald sank in Lake Superior, taking with her 26,000 tons of ore and all 29 men aboard.

Although the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) never determined the specific cause of the wreck, weather was surely to blame. Today, in a growing trend of using human-interest stories to help students relate to science, new model simulations of the weather conditions surrounding the accident are providing students with an opportunity to understand the storm that caused the wreck.

The Edmund Fitzgerald, “the biggest ship at the time, sank in five minutes,” says Steve Ackerman, a professor at the University of Wisconsin in Madison (UW) who uses the model simulations in an introductory course on weather and climate − a class filled with 400 non-science majors taking it to meet a general education requirement. Because no one really knows what brought her down, “there’s still mystery and intrigue behind” the wreck, he says. Everyone likes a good story and a good mystery, “so intertwining this story and sequence of events with the weather models” seems to resonate with students.

Whether the ship was flooded by high waves or sunk by structural destruction, or whether it ran aground or capsized, “we don’t know,” says Robert Aune, a scientist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), stationed at the UW Space Science and Engineering Center, who developed the new model simulation used in Ackerman’s class. “There’s a lot of speculation, but we probably won’t ever know” exactly what happened, he says. But using new models to create simulations of the weather at the time the ship went down, and comparing them to observations recorded at the time, will certainly help ascertain what conditions the ship encountered.

The Edmund Fitzgerald, a steel bulk freighter, was 222 meters (729 feet) long − only 30 meters shorter than the Titanic − and weighed 13,632 tons empty. She had been operating on the Great Lakes since 1958, and was helmed by a captain with 40 years of experience operating cargo ships. This trip was scheduled to be the last run of the year.

According to the NTSB accident report, on Nov. 9, 1975, the Edmund Fitzgerald, fully loaded with iron ore, left port at Superior, Wis., heading southeastward toward Detroit, Mich. About 30 minutes later, the National Weather Service issued a “gale warning” − winds higher than 63 kilometers per hour (39 miles per hour) − for Lake Superior, Aune says. By Nov. 10, the weather service had “pumped up the warning to storm force” (greater than 89 kilometers per hour), Aune says. Waves were undoubtedly growing higher as well, he says. The storm was growing stronger.

Radio communications between the Edmund Fitzgerald and nearby ships and land showed that “it was rough out there,” Aune says, but the captain communicated that things were under control. “We are holding our own,” Captain McSorley is quoted as saying to a nearby ship that had been following closely behind the Edmund Fitzgerald. Then suddenly, the ship was gone.

Observations from ships and weather stations in the area indicated that waves in the southeastern portion of Lake Superior where the ship sank were reaching 7.6 meters (25 feet) high, says Thomas Hultquist, a science and operations officer with the National Weather Service in Marquette, Mich. Additionally, wave periods on the lake are always relatively short, he says, which can be problematic for ships. Some observations indicate that the length between wave crests may have been as little as 61 meters, Aune adds, so a ship three times that long could easily be tossed about.

The winds and waves were “pretty bad for about 24 hours, but the most severe conditions only lasted six to nine hours and eerily only affected the one spot where the Edmund Fitzgerald went down,” says Hultquist, who, independent of Aune, ran another high-resolution model to recreate and piece together the conditions on the lake (the results of which are being published next month in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society).

High school students at a University of Wisconsin-led summer workshop learn about a storm through a computer model. Using visualizations of everything from landslides to storms, such as the one that sank the Edmund Fitzgerald in 1975, is gaining ground as a teaching technique. Courtesy of the Space Science and Engineering Center.

“The ship couldn’t have been in a worse spot at a worse time.” If weather forecasters in 1975 had the same models that forecasters have today, he says, it’s possible the ship could have avoided the worst conditions by switching paths or going through the area a few hours earlier or later.

Both Hultquist’s and Aune’s models rely on a high-resolution dataset of atmospheric conditions over the past half-century compiled by the National Center for Atmospheric Research and NOAA. Using this dataset, researchers could model a number of past events. “Back forecasting” was a fun exercise not only from a historical perspective, but also from an educational one, Hultquist says. He uses such model results to train employees new to the weather service in Michigan to illustrate the type of storms that arise over the Great Lakes, in much the same way that Ackerman uses Aune’s model to tell the story of the Edmund Fitzgerald to his UW students.

All across the country, professors are turning more frequently to such visualizations to “teach from a storytelling point of view,” says Cathy Manduca, director of the Science Education Resource Center at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn. In recent years, a wealth of “good research” has been done on how students learn, which unequivocally shows that students learn best when they are engaged, she says. “A student’s ability to learn science can certainly be enhanced by grounding the scientific concepts in a narrative the students are interested in.”

To that end, Manduca and colleagues have developed a Web site filled with visualizations − photos, graphs and animated models, for example − that universities and scientific organizations, such as NASA and NOAA, have put together to help explain complex topics. Anyone can download the images and animations for use.

Visualizations on several topics are available, including landslides (put together following a series of slides in California), plate tectonics, and the two most popular and newest topics − tsunamis, assembled following the Sumatra quake and tsunami in 2004, and hurricanes, put together following hurricanes Katrina and Rita last year. Manduca says that her group has heard from many professors who have used the visualizations in the classroom to help tell scientific stories.

There can be little doubt, Ackerman says, that coupling stories, such as that of the wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald, with science is good. Students seem to enjoy a good tale, even if tragic, he says, and getting people to enjoy any aspect of science is a good thing.

142. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?

I. The waves were around 25 feet high when the ship sank.

II. Students learn better when visual aids are used.

a. Only I

b. Only II

c. Both I and II

d. None

143. Which of the following is a suitable title of the passage?

a. Edmund Fitzgerald : Why it sank?

b. Back Forecasting − the way ahead.

c. visualization aids − The new technique of teaching.

d. Relating Science with real life examples.

144. According to the passage, the reason the Edmund Fitzgerald sank was that

a. it was flooded by high waves.

b. it ran aground.

c. the reason is not clear.

d. there was a major leak in the ship.

**Passage - 49**

The relationship between competition and innovation has been the subject of some debate. Some argue that in a competitive situation any enterprise can earn only normal profit and therefore no enterprise would have the resources for undertaking meaningful research and development. They believe that only an enterprise earning monopoly profit would be able to accumulate the resources needed for it. However, the counter-argument is that though a monopolist may have the resources for innovation, it does not have the motivation to do so in the absence of any competitive pressure. On the other hand, the prospect of monopoly profit is an incentive for innovation. Schumpeter argues that even if existing monopolists earn such profits in the short run, in due course outsiders would enter the market and erode the monopoly. In his view, therefore short-term monopoly power need not cause concern.

This brings us to the interface between competition law and IPR. A debate rages here as well. An IPR, such as a patent or a copyright, confers a monopoly on the IPR holder for a given period of time. Since a monopoly right is prone to abuse, tension arises between the IPR and competition law, one conferring a monopoly, the other wary of it. At the fundamental level, competition law does not challenge the IPR itself; it respects IPR as being necessary for rewarding innovation, for providing an incentive to others, particularly competitors, to innovate or to improve existing innovation and, equally importantly, to bring into the public arena innovations that might otherwise remain only in the private domain. Without the protection offered by IPR, others would be able to free ride on the innovation and the innovator would not be able to secure returns on his investment.

The concern that competition authorities have regarding IPR is not in the inherent right itself, but in the manner of the exercise of that right, whether restrictions are being introduced that go beyond the protection of the IPR and result in throttling competition. Usually these concerns arise in the licensing of the IPR by the holder thereof. Thus, the two legal systems at a fundamental level have commonality of goals, but at the operational level, particularly in the short run, these two systems can seem to be pulling in different directions and the interface becomes difficult to manage.

In this knowledge era, technological advances are exploding. The quantum of knowledge and new technology added in the last few decades alone might perhaps be more than in the entire history of mankind. The role of technological advances in our lives and in business is now immense. This is particularly true in areas like biotechnology, medicine, information technology and communications technology. Correspondingly, the number of patents, copyrights and other forms of IPR has also grown in geometrical progression. This makes the issue of managing interface more difficult but equally more important and pressing than ever before. In competition law, it has emerged as one of the most important areas demanding attention from competition authorities, governments and regulators. IPRs have certain special economic characteristics:

1. The fixed costs in producing intellectual property are typically high requiring substantial investment in research facilities and scientific talent.

2. The risk in these investments is also high as many research products may turn out to be unfruitful.

3. Though costly to produce, intellectual property can be easily copied or misappropriated and the marginal costs in doing so are very low.

4. Intellectual property often depends upon other intellectual property for its successful commercial exploitation.

These characteristics explain an IPR holder's special concerns for protecting his IPR by incorporating conditions and restraints that would ensure his property is not copied. For example, some of the restrictions are cross-licensing agreements, tying, exclusive dealing and exclusive territories.

On the other hand, there are practices or constraints which are not directly required for protecting IPR and restrict competition in unjustifiable ways. Some of the objectionable practices are patent pooling, grant back, refusal to deal, payment of royalty after expiry of patent period, condition that the licensee will not challenge the validity of IPR and using tie-in by the IPR holder to gain access in other product markets.

In some merger cases where the merged parties are the only two having IPR over the same product, the competition authority's concern is that this could lead to market power in the hands of the merged parties in that product market. For example, in the merger of Ciba-Geigy with Sandoz, the two were among the very few entities capable of commercially developing a broad range of gene therapy products. The competition authority agreed not to block the merger only after the merging parties agreed to certain compulsory licensing conditions. Similarly with Glaxo and Wellcome both had products in the US Food and Drug Administration approval process for treating migraine with an oral dosage; the competition authority had difficulty in agreeing without conditions that would mitigate the merged parties' market power.

145. Which statement alludes to the inherent contradiction between IPR and competition?

a. IPR confers monopoly to the holder and this encourages others to innovate as they do not have access to a particular intellectual property

b. IPR creates monopolies and this reduces competition in the market

c. IPR inhibits competition in the long term perspective

d. All are correct

146. Some malpractices that are linked to IPR are :

a. Piracy, Plagiarization, Copyright

b. Hoarding, Misrepresentation, Trespassing

c. Piracy, Hoarding, Copyright

d. Plagiarization, Piracy, Trespassing

147. GATT/WTO and TRIPS agreement encourages:

a. Biodiversity

b. Biopiracy

c. Genetic engineering

d. All three

**Passage - 50**

Pick up a glossy magazine or newspaper supplement and there will almost certainly be at least one double page spread that looks like a regular editorial page but is headed up either 'promotion' or 'advertisement'. These hybrids - unattractively but aptly called advertorials - are being used with increasing frequency by a growing number of companies. Traditionally the preserve of high-technology clients with a complicated message to get across to potential customers, the use of this technique has now spread to sectors like financial services, alcohol and automobiles.

One major reason why marketing departments are becoming more receptive to ideas for advertorials is that publishers are pursuing them more aggressively at a time of shrinking ad budgets, while they are being treated far more professionally in a bid to persuade clients that this is a creative opportunity to spread their message to their target audiences. Pouring more imagination into them allied with raising production standards has also been a means whereby the commercial executives of magazines and newspapers can try to convince skeptical editors who strongly disapprove of blurring the advertising / editorial line of their worth.

What advertorials are about is control - controlling the message in an editorial format. Positive editorial coverage of a company and / or its products in credible publications is the best publicity any company can hope for, but often proves elusive. A successful advertorial can pinpoint the way the company delivers its message to the heart of its target audience.

High technology was one of the main sources of early advertorials - unsurprisingly the products are complex and need to be explained with some technical detail to get the story across. That is not so easy with traditional advertising.

Advertorials can also to some degree circumvent journalistic indifference to what a company is doing because editorial coverage has already been so extensive. For example, in the case of a company like Compaq, whose swift growth in the computer market attracted many inches of editorial space, that very success can lead to journalists wondering how they can write something different about Compaq. There can be diminishing returns from an editorial point of view. So advertorials let the company present things editorially but with bought space. While they should be strongly labeled, information is being given to readers in a format that looks familiar.

148. In the above passage, the phrase "blurring the advertising / editorial line of their worth" implies

a. diluting the perceived quality of their editorials

b. hiding the actual value of the paper

c. obscuring the actual facts in the paper

d. devaluing the advertising potential of the editorials

149. According to the passage,

a. high technology does not support traditional advertising

b. traditional journalists are indifferent to advertorials

c. advertorials facilitate advertising of complex products in a professional manner

d. advertorials occupy double page spreads in magazines

150. The passage DOES NOT discuss

a. attitude of journalists towards advertising

b. advertorials and the publishing industry

c. use of advertorials in industries

d. impact of new technologies on advertorials

**Four Question**

**Directions (Q. Nos. 1** − 10**0):** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage - 1**

The communities of ants are sometimes very large, numbering even up to 500, individuals: and it is a lesson to us that no

one has ever yet seen quarrel between any two ants belonging to the same community. On the other hand, it must be admitted that they are in hostility not only with most other insects, including ants of different species, but even with those of the same species if belonging to different communities. I have over and over again introduced ants from one of my nests

into another nest of the same species; and they were invariably attacked, seized by a leg or an antenna, and dragged out.

It is evident, therefore, that the ants of each community all recognize one another, which is very remarkable. But more than this, I several times divided a nest into two halves and found that even after separation of a year and nine months they recognize one another and were perfectly friendly, while they at once attacked ants from a different nest, although of the same species.

It has been suggested that the ant of each nest have some sign or password by which they recognize one another. To test this

I made some of them insensible, first I tried chloroform; but this was fatal to them, and I did not consider the test satisfactory. I decided therefore to intoxicate them. This was less easy than I had expected. None of my ants would voluntarily degrade themselves by getting drunk. However, I got over the difficulty by putting them into whisky for a few moments. I took fifty specimens - - twenty five percent from one nest and twenty five percent from another made them dead drunk, market each with a spot of paint, and put them on a table close to where other ants from one the nests were feeding. The table was surrounded as usual with a moa t of water to prevent them from straying. The ants, which were feeding, soon

noticed those, which I had made drunk. They seemed quite astonished to find their comrades in such a disgraceful

condition, and as much at a loss to know what to do with their drunkards as we were. After a while, however, they carried

them all away; the strangers they took to the edge of the moat and dropped into the water, while they bore their friends

home into the nest, where by degrees they slept off the effects of the spirits. Thus it is evident that they know their friends

even when incapable of giving any sign or password.

1. An appropriate title for this passage might be

a. Nature's Mysteries

b. Human Qualities in the Insect world

c. Drunken Ants

d. Communication in Ant Communities

2. Attitudes of ants towards strangers of the same species may be categorized as

a. indifferent

b. curious

c. hostile

d. passive

3. The author's anecdotes of the inebriated ants would support all the following inductions except the statement that

a. ants take unwillingly to intoxicants

b. ants aid comrades in distress

c. ants have invariable recognition of their community members

d. ants recognize their comrades by a mysterious

password.

4. According to the passage, chloroform was less successful than alcohol for inhibiting communication because of

a. its expense

b. its unpredictable side effects

c. its unavailability

d. its fatality

**Passage - 2**

In the modern scientific story, light was created not once but twice. The first time was in the Big Bang, when the universe began its existence as a glowing, expanding, fireball, which cooled off into darkness after a few million years. The second time was hundreds of millions of years later, when the cold material condensed into dense suggests under the influence of gravity, and ignited to become the first stars.

Sir Martin Rees, Britain’s astronomer royal, named the long interval between these two enlightements the cosmic ‘Dark Age’. The name describes not only the poorly lit conditions, but also the ignorance of astronomers about that period. Nobody knows exactly when the first stars formed, or how they organised themselves into galaxies — or even whether stars were the first luminous objects. They may have been preceded by quasars, which are mysterious, bright spots found at the centres of some galaxies.

Now two independent groups of astronomers, one led by Robert Becker of the University of California, Davis, and the other by George Djorgovski of the Caltech, claim to have peered far enough into space with their telescopes (and therefore backwards enough in time) to observe the closing days of the Dark age.

The main problem that plagued previous efforts to study the Dark Age was not the lack of suitable telescopes, but rather the lack of suitable things at which to point them. Because these events took place over 13 billion years ago, if astronomers are to have any hope of unravelling them they must study objects that are at least 13 billion light years away. The best prospects are quasars, because they are so bright and

compact that they can be seen across vast stretches of space. The energy source that powers a quasar is unknown, although it is suspected to be the intense gravity of a giant black hole. However, at the distances required for the study of Dark Age, even quasars are extremely rare and faint.

Recently some members of Dr Becker’s team announced their discovery of the four most distant quasars known. All the new quasars are terribly faint, a challenge that both teams overcame by peering at them through one of the twin Keck telescopes in Hawaii. These are the world’s largest, and can therefore collect the most light. The new work by Dr Becker’s team analysed the light from all four quasars. Three of them

appeared to be similar to ordinary, less distant quasars. However, the fourth and most distant, unlike any other quasar ever seen, showed unmistakable signs of being shrouded in a fog because new-born stars and quasars emit mainly ultraviolet light, and hydrogen gas is opaque to ultraviolet. Seeing this fog had been the goal of would-be Dark Age astronomers since 1965, when James Gunn and Bruce Peterson spelled out the technique for using quasars as backlighting beacons to observe the fog’s ultraviolet shadow.

The fog prolonged the period of darkness until the heat from the first stars and quasars had the chance to ionise the hydrogen (breaking it into its constituent parts, protons and electrons). Ionised hydrogen is transparent to ultraviolet radiation, so at that moment the fog lifted and the universe became the well-lit place it is today. For this reason, the end of the Dark Age is called the ‘Epoch of Re-ionisation’. Because the ultraviolet shadow is visible only in the most distant of the four quasars, Dr Becker’s team concluded that the fog had dissipated completely by the time the universe was about 900 million years old, and oneseventh of its current size.

5. In the passage, the Dark Age refers to

a. the period when the universe became cold after the Big Bang.

b. a period about which astronomers know very little.

c. the medieval period when cultural activity seemed to have come to an end.

d. the time that the universe took to heat up after the Big Bang.

6. Astronomers find it difficult to study the Dark Age because

a. suitable telescopes are few.

b. the associated events took place aeons ago.

c. the energy source that powers a quasars is unknown.

d. their best chance is to study quasars, which are faint objects to begin with.

7. The four most distant quasars discovered recently

a. could only be seen with the help of large telescopes.

b. appear to be similar to other ordinary, quasars.

c. appear to be shrouded in a fog of hydrogen gas.

d. have been sought to be discovered by Dark Age astronomers since 1965.

8. The fog of hydrogen gas seen through the telescopes

a. is transparent to hydrogen radiation from stars and quasars in all states.

b. was lifted after heat from starts and quasars ionised it.

c. is material which eventually became stars and quasars.

d. is broken into constituent elements when stars and quasars are formed.

**Passage - 3**

A comprehensive emergency obstetrics and neonatal care centre block will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 crore with World Bank assistance at the Annal Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital here. A three-member World Bank team from New Delhi led by Preeti Kudesia and Sundararajan S. Gopalan, Senior Health Specialists and Sangeeta Pinto, Operations Analyst, which visited the site of the proposed block at the Hospital on Tuesday, expressed satisfaction about the site. Talking to the media persons, Dr. Preeti Kudesia said that the team members would discuss about the proposed project with the Tamil Nadu Health Secretary and other officials at Chennai in a day or two. The proposed block was expected to be constructed in a span of two years even though the project period would be three years, she said. She pointed out that the World Bank was supporting the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project. It provided soft loan to the Tamil Nadu Government for implementing various health projects. The World Bank had provided nearly 90 million US dollars for health care projects in 270 secondary level hospitals in the last five years and planned to provide a total assistance of 117 million US dollars for various health care projects in the next three years in Tamil Nadu.

Dr. Kudesia said that her team had earlier visited several hospitals including Namakkal, Salem and Dharmapuri districts in the last few days and pointed out that the team had visited the first medical college hospital only in Tiruchi.

Dr. M. A. Aleem, Dean (in-charge) of Annal Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital, took the World Bank team to the maternity ward and explained to them the various developments being carried out in the hospital. He also showed the project plan to the team. V. Sukumar, expert advisor, Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project, explained about the proposed site for constructing the block.

9. The new 'hospital' will be set up by

a. World Bank

b. Government of Tamil Nadu

c. Government of Tamil Nadu and World Bank combined.

d. Government of India

10. Which of the following is true?

a. The World Bank has provided nearly 90 million US dollars for health care

b. The World Bank will provide nearly 90 million US dollars for health care in the future

c. The World Bank has provided nearly 117 million US dollars for health care

d. The US will provide nearly 117 million US dollars for health care

11. The World Bank team had visited first medical college hospital(s) in

a. Namakkal

b. Salem

c. Tiruchi

d. Delhi

12. V. Sukumar works for the

a. Government of Tamil Nadu

b. World Bank

c. Government of India

d. Annal Gandhi Memorial Hospital

**Passage - 4**

The outbreak of Second World War in September 1939 marks a watershed in the political history of India. This global catastrophe, more than any human design or the interplay of domestic political forces, hastened the liquidation of the British Raj in India and, so, the partition of the country.

To comprehend the drama that unfolded itself, it is relevant to recall certain broad facts that influenced the course of events. Minto put a brake on the nationalist movement by launching a policy of divide and rule through the grant of separate electorates to the Muslims. Consequently, the political controversy from 1918 till 93s-;entred on a separate electorates versus joint electorates. Jinnah was then the protagonist of joint electorates with reservation of seats and Aga Khan and Fazli Husain of separate electorates. The separatists won the day when Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald gave the Communal Award, which conceded to the Muslims a share in power through legislators chosen by the Muslim electorate. The award was later embodied in the Government of India Act 1935. But the Act did not affect the basic political situation, namely that the main forces contending for power were still the Raj and the Congress.

The elections of 1937 for the reformed legislatures brought the Congress sweeping victories in the Hindu - majority provinces. The League suffered a major reverse in the Muslim-majority provinces, but many of its candidates in Uttar Pradesh and Bombay, who were mainly former Congressmen, won. Jinnah now expected the Congress to reward his nationalism by forming a coalition with the League in these two provinces and thereby give his party a national identity. When the Congress insisted that the Leaguers should first endorse the Congress platform, Jinnah's prestige suffered a major blow and he started attacking the Congress virulently as a Hindu-fascist body.

Jinnah now proceeded to gather evidence of the 'atrocities' committed on the Muslims under Congress rule in the Uttar Pradesh. He set up a committee under a Muslim landlord, the Raja of Pirpur, to prove the matter. The committee produced a report, which came in handy to Jinnah and all those who wanted to blast the Congress as an 'oppressive Hindu tyrant.' The report raised many questions, including one about the Governor's role. I asked Sir Harry Haig, a highly conscientious civilian, whether he had failed to exercise his overriding powers as Governor to protect the minorities as alleged. He categorically denied the charges levelled against the Congress in the report. That, however, made little difference to Jinnah when I mentioned this to him. A skilful lawyer, he went ahead to use the Pirpur report to strike a new note. The safeguards

provided in the Act of 1935, he contended, had proved inadequate in protecting the interests of the Muslims.

The situation on the Congress front at the time was not altogether satisfactory. Two succeeding sessions at Haripura and Tripura in 1938 respectively had brought into the open the struggle between Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru for leadership and created a major crisis. Having presided over the Haripura session, Bose offered himself for re-election on the precedent established by Nehru's presidentship

of two successive terms. Gandhi opposed congressman, as his candidate. Bose triumphed and Gandhi proclaimed the victory of the young leader from Bengal as his own defeat. The High Command, however, promptly neutralized Bose by getting the session to pass a resolution directing the new president to-form his 'Cabinet' in consultation with Gandhi. Bose took the resolution as a vote of no confidence and resigned. Prasad stepped into the breach.

The outbreak of the war tended for a while to revive the struggle between Nehru and Bose. Nehru was then on his way back from Chungking after a visit to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Interviewed by press correspondents in Rangoon, he declared; "This is not the time to bargain. We are against the rising imperialism of Germany, Italy and Japan and for the decaying imperialisms of Europe." Bose quickly seized the opportunity provided by Nehru's press statement to embarrass his rival and score over him. When Nehru arrived in Calcutta, he was confronted with a demonstration organized by Bose displaying placards demanding firm action against Britain and proclaiming: 'British adversity is India's opportunity.' Gandhi again came to Nehru's rescue and nipped the controversy in the bud by demanding a definition of Britain's war aims and ruling that the Congress would finalize its stand in regard to the hostilities only thereafter. Nehru promptly accepted Gandhi's line and in the bargain not only played safe but enabled the Congress to speak with one voice.

In the meantime, the Viceroy, anxious to mobilize the support of all sections of the Indian people for the war effort, invited Gandhi, Jinnah and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes for talks and sought their co - operation. While the League asked for further discussions and clarifications, the Congress Working Convnitteetook strong exception to the failure of the British Government to include India's freedom among its war aims and called upon the ministries to resign in protest. This the Congress ministries did in October, and Jinnah imaginatively used this psychological moment for a call to the Muslims to observe 'Deliverance Day.' He cleverly fixed this demonstration for Friday (December 2, 1939), when the Muslims normally close their businesses and hold conqreqational prayers in their mosques. He could now assert that 10,000 meetings had been held all over the country to celebrate the deliverance from 'Hindu tyranny.' Incidentally, for Britons too the exit of the Congress ministries was a deliverance from the handicap of subjection to popular ministries. They could now go full steam ahead in organizing the war effort.

Linlithgow's action in inviting not only Gandhi (as was the case in the past) but also Jinnah and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes had the effect of greatly inflating Jinnah's stature politically. The League leader had been equated with Gandhi for the first time and, what is more, the Viceroy's decision eloquently confirmed the basic contention made by Jinnah in his correspondence with Nehru that the power struggle in India was between four parties. The fact of the matter was that the invitation of Jinnah was not extended without reason. Over the preceding two years he emerged as the tallest among the Muslim politicians and as an uncompromising critic of the Congress. In doing so, he created a favourable impression both on the Princes and on the British bureaucracy.

But Jinnah was still a nationalist at heart. He tried to cash in on his new status and made another effort in January, 1940, to persuade the Congress to accept him as the sole spokesman of the Muslims. ''That is all that I seek," he told me. But he was again rebuffed. He took further offence when the Congress elected Maulana Azad as its president for their annual session in March at Ramagarhto demonstrate to the world that Jinnah was not the sole spokesman of the Muslims. ''They have now added insult to injury by selecting that showboy," he bitterly remarked. I pleaded with him that the moment the Congress recognized the League as the sole Muslim spokesman the British would organize another Aga Khan show as a challenge. But he was in no mood to argue. "No, Durga," he replied, "if only Gandhi would join hands with me, the British game of divide and rule would be frustrated."

13. Minto put a brake on the nationals \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. with the help of Jinnah acting as the main protagonist to this.

b. by the policy of divide and rule

c. with the help of Hindu fascist body

d. to give award to the Prime Minister Ramsay.

14. According to Jinnah, the congress was:

a. racists political body.

b. entirely comprising of Muslims in it.

c. Hindu-fascist body.

d. the reason for partition of the country.

15. The Haripura session was held in:

a. 1939

b. 1935

c. 1937

d. 1938

16. The word 'atrocities' in the passage means:

a. misery

b. ill

c. barbaric

d. naturally

**Passage - 5**

‘Beliefs’ soften the hardships, even can make them pleasant. In God, man can find very strong consolation and support. Without Him, man has to depend upon himself. At testing moments, vanity, if any, evaporates and man cannot dare to defy the general beliefs; if he does, then we must conclude that he has got certain other strengths than mere vanity. This is exactly the situation now. Judgment is already too well known. Within a week it is to be pronounced. What is the consolation with the exception of the idea that I am going to sacrifice my life for a cause? A God-believing Hindu might be expecting to be reborn as a king, a Muslim or a Christian might dream of the luxuries to be enjoyed in paradise and the reward he is to get for his sufferings and sacrifices. But what am I to expect? I know the moment the rope is fitted round my neck and rafters removed, from under my feet: that will be the final moment, that will be the last moment. I, or to be more precise, my soul, as interpreted in the metaphysical terminology, shall all be finished there. Nothing further.

A short life of struggle with no such magnificent end shall in itself be the reward if I have the courage to take it in that light. That is all. With no selfish motive or desire to be awarded here or hereafter, quite disinterestedly have I devoted my life to the cause of independence, because I could not do otherwise. The day we find a great number of men and women with this psychology who cannot devote themselves to anything else than the service of mankind and emancipation of the suffering humanity - that day shall inaugurate the era of liberty.

Not to become a king, nor to gain any other rewards here, or in the next birth or after death in paradise, shall they be inspired to challenge the oppressors, exploiters, and tyrants, but to cast off the yoke of serfdom from the neck of humanity and to establish liberty and peace shall they tread this - to their individual selves perilous and to their noble selves the only glorious imaginable path. Is the pride in their noble cause to be misinterpreted as vanity? Who dares to utter such an abominable epithet? To him, I say either he is a fool or a knave. Let us forgive him for he cannot realize the depth, the emotion, the sentiment and the noble feelings that surge in that heart. His heart is dead as a mere lump of flesh, his eyes are weak, the evils of other interests having been cast over them. Self-reliance is always liable to be interpreted as vanity. It is sad and miserable but there is no help.

You go and oppose the prevailing faith, you go and criticize a hero, a great man, who is generally believed to be above criticism because he is thought to be infallible, the strength of your argument shall force the multitude to decry you as vainglorious. This is due to the mental stagnation: criticism and independent thinking are the two indispensable qualities of a revolutionary. Because Mahatmaji is great, therefore none should criticize him. Because he has risen above, therefore everything he says - may be in the field of politics or religion, economics or ethics — is right.

Whether you are convinced or not you must say, “Yes. That’s true”. This mentality does not lead towards progress. It is rather too obviously, reactionary.

17. Which one of the following statements can be deduced from the above passage?

a. Individuals who neither believe in God nor in the infallibility of great men are arrogant.

b. Belief is convenient as it even makes a hard reality at present more bearable because of a promise of a better future.

c. Only some individuals are able to attain greatness and by following them uncritically the society can make significant progress.

d. If you do not believe in God, then you can never hope to achieve anything great in life.

18. Which of the following statements BEST captures the essence of the passage?

a. When we criticize a great man like Mahatmaji, we are motivated by arrogance and a desire to question anything good through meaningless arguments.

b. All human beings ought to desist from believing anything in order to be able to achieve something meaningful.

c. The author is trying to present his defence for not believing in the existence of God, even though it is probably more convenient to do so, than going against the generally accepted norms of the society.

d. It is wrong to believe in God for achieving kingship or for rewards in this world, or for paradise after death, and instead, one should believe in God without expecting anything in return.

19. The word ‘vainglorious’ as used in the passage is EXACTLY OPPOSITE in meaning to:

a. truthful

b. proud

c. dishonest

d. humble

20. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE as per the passage?

a. Pride in a noble cause should not be interpreted as vanity

b. Service to mankind is the ultimate path to freedom.

c. Criticizing heroes and great men can lead to progress.

d. The author is upset because he has nothing to expect in the afterlife.

**Passage - 6**

An example of scientist who could measure without instruments is Enrico Fermi (1901-1954), a physicist who won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1938. He had a Well-developed knack for intuitive, even casual-sounding measurements. One renowned example of his measurement skills was demonstrated at the first detonation of the atom bomb, the Trinity Test site, on July 16, 1945, where he was one of the atomic scientists observing from base camp. While final adjustments were being made to instruments used to measure the yield of the blast, Fermi was making confetti out of a page of notebook paper. As the wind from the initial blast wave began to blow through the camp, he slowly dribbled the confetti into the air, observing how far back it was scattered by the blast (taking the farthest scattered pieces as being the peak of the pressure wave), Fermi concluded that the yield must be greater than 10 kilotons. This would have been news, since other initial observers of the blast did not know that lower limit. After much analysis of the instrument readings, the final yield estimate was determined to be 18.6 kilotons. Like Eratosthenes7 Fermi was aware of a rule relating one simple observation–the scattering of confetti in the Wind–to a quantity he wanted to measure.

The value of quick estimates was something Fermi was familiar with throughout his career. He was famous for teaching his students skills at approximation of fanciful-sounding quantities that, at first glance, they might presume they knew nothing about. The best-known example of such a “Fermi question” was Fermi asking his students to estimate the number of piano tuners in Chicago, when no one knows the answer. His students–science and engineering majors–would begin by saying that they could not possibly know anything about such a quantity. Of course, some solutions would be to simply do a count of every piano tuner perhaps by looking up advertisements, checking with a licensing agency of some sort, and so on. But Fermi was trying to teach his students how to solve problems where the ability to confirm the results would not be so easy. He wanted them to figure out that they knew something about the quantity in question.

21. Suppose you apply the same logic as Fermi applied to confetti, which of the following statements would be the most appropriate?

a. You can calculate the minimum pressure inside the cooker by calculating the maximum distance travelled by any of its parts after it explodes.

b. You can calculate the average potency of a fire cracker by calculating the distance covered by one of its bigger fragments.

c. You can easily find out the average policy of an earthquake by measuring the length of a crack it makes on the surface of the earth.

d. You can calculate the exact volume of water stored in a tank by measuring the distance covered by the stream of water coming out of the tap fixed on the lower corner of the tank.

22. Quick estimate, as per Fermi, is most useful in:

a. In finding an approximate that is more useful than existing values.

b. In finding out the exact minimum value of an estimate.

c. In finding out the exact maximum value of an estimate.

d. In finding out the range of values of an estimate.

23. Given below are some statements that attempt to capture the central idea of the passage:

I. It is useful to estimate; even when the exact answer is known.

II. It is possible to estimate any physical quantity.

III. It is possible to estimate the number of units of a newly launched car that can be sold in a city.

IV. Fermi was a genius.

Which of the following statements(s) best captures the central idea?

a. I, II and IV

b. II, III and IV

c. II and III

d. II only

24. Read the statements given below:

I. Atomic bomb detonation was a result of Fermi’s Nobel Prize contribution

II. Fermi’s students respected him as a scientist

III. Yield of atomic bomb can only be measured in Kilotons

Which of the following statement(s) can be inferred from the passage?

a. I, II

b. II, III

c. I, III

d. None of the three statements are correct

**Passage - 7**

Babur’s head was throbbing with the persistent ache that dogged him during the monsoon. The warm rain had been falling for three days now but the still.heavy air held no promise of relief. The rains would go on for weeks, even months. Lying back against silken bolsters in his bedchamber in the Agra fort, he tried to imagine the chill, thin rains of Ferghana blowing in over the jagged summit of Mount Beshtor and failed. The punkah above his head hardly disturbed the air. It was hard even to remember what it was like not to feel hot. There was little pleasure just now even in visiting his garden the sodden flowers, soggy ground and overflowing water channels only depressed him.

Babur got up and tried to concentrate on writing an entry in his diary but the words wouldn’t come and he pushed his jewel-studded inkwell impatiently aside. Maybe he would go to the women’s apartments. He would ask Maham to sing. Sometimes she accompanied herself on the round-bellied, slender- necked lute that had once belonged to Esan Dawlat. Maham lacked her grandmother’s but the lute still made a sweet sound in her hands.

Or he might play a game of chess with Humayun. His son had a shrewd, subtle mind — but so, he prided himself, did he and he could usually beat him. It amused him to see Humayun’s startled look as he claimed victory with the traditional cry shah mat — ‘check-mate’, ‘the king is at a loss’. Later, they would discuss Babur’s plans to launch a campaign when the rains eased against the rulers of Bengal. In their steamy jungles in the Ganges delta, they thought they could defy Moghul authority and deny Babur’s overlordship. ‘Send for my son Humayun and fetch my chessmen,’ Babur ordered a servant. Trying to shake off his lethargy he got up and went to a casement projecting over the riverbank to watch the swollen, muddy waters of the Jumna rushing by. A farmer was leading his bony bullocks along the oozing bank.

Hearing footsteps Babur turned, expecting to see his son, but it was only the white-tunicked servant. ‘Majesty, your son begs your forgiveness but he is unwell and cannot leave his chamber.’

What is the matter with him?’

‘I do not know, Majesty.’

Humayun was never ill. Perhaps he, too, was suffering from the torpor that came with the monsoon, sapping the energy and spirit of even the most vigorous.

‘I will go to him.’ Babur wrapped a yellow silk robe around himself and thrust his feet into pointed kidskin slippers. Then he hurried from his apartments to Humayun’s on the opposite side of a galleried courtyard, where water was not shooting as it should, in sparkling arcs from the lotus-shaped marble basins of the fountains but pouring over the inundated rims.

Humayun was lying on his bed, arms thrown back, eyes closed, forehead beaded with sweat, shivering. When he heard his father’s voice he opened his eyes but they were bloodshot, the pupils dilated. Babur could hear his heavy wheezing breathing. Every scratchy intake of air seemed an effort which hurt him.

‘When did this illness begin?’

‘Early this morning, Father.’

‘Why wasn’t I told?’ Babur looked angrily at his son’s attendants. ‘Send for my hakim immediately!’ Then he dipped his own silk handkerchief into some water and wiped Humayun’s brow. The sweat returned at once — in fact, it was almost running down his face and he seemed to be shivering even more violently now and his teeth had begun to chatter. ‘

Majesty, the hakim is here.’

Abdul-Malik went immediately to Humayun’s bedside, laid a hand on his forehead, pulled back his eyelids and felt his pulse. Then, with increasing concern, he pulled open Humayun’s robe and, bending, turned his neatly turbaned head to listen to Humayun's heart.

‘What is wrong with him?’

Abdul-Malik paused. ‘It is hard to say, Majesty. I need to examine him further.’ ‘

Whatever you require you only have to say...’

‘I will send for my assistants. If I may be frank, it would be best if you were to leave the chamber, Majesty. I will report to you when l have examined the prince thoroughly - but it looks serious, perhaps even grave. His pulse and heartbeat are weak and rapid.’ Without waiting for Babur’s reply, Abdul-Malik turned back to his patient. Babur hesitated and, after a glance at his son’s waxen trembling face, the room. As attendants closed the doors behind him he found that he, too, was trembling.

A chill closed round his heart. So many times he had feared for Humayun. At Panipat he could have fallen beneath the feet of one of Sultan Ibrahim’s war elephants. At Khanua he might have been felled by the slash of a Rajput sword. But he had never thought that Humayun — so healthy and strong — might succumb to sickness. How could he face life without his beloved eldest son? Hindustan and all its riches would be worthless if Humayun died. He would never have come to this sweltering, festering land with its endless hot rains and whining, bloodsucking mosquitoes if he had known this would be the price.

25. Babur was feeling depressed because

a. the rulers of Bengal were defying Moghul authority.

b. he could not usually beat Humayun at chess.

c. he did not like the warm rains and the heaviness of monsoon air.

d. Maham could not play the lute as well as her grandmother.

26. Which among the following things did Babur not consider doing to relieve himself of depression?

a. Go to the women’s apartments

b. Visit his garden

c. Play a game of chess with Humayun

d. Listen to Maham sing

27. What was it that Babur currently feared for Humayun?

a. Humayun could fall beneath the feet of war elephants

b. Humayun could be felled by the slash of a sword

c. Humayun may not be treated properly by the Hakim

d. Humayun might succumb to sickness

28. According to this passage, which of the following has not been used to describe Humayun?

a. Shrewd and subtle minded

b. Healthy and strong bodied

c. Neatly turbaned head

d. Father’s beloved

**Passage - 8**

We now come to the second part of our journey under the sea. The first ended with the moving scene in the coral cemetery which left a deep impression on my mind. I could no longer content myself with the theory which satisfied Conseil. That

worthy fellow persisted in seeing in the Commander of the Nautilus one of those unknown servants who return mankind contempt for indifference. For him, he was a misunderstood genius who, tired of earth’s deceptions, had taken refuge in this inaccessible medium, where he might follow his instincts freely. To my mind, this explains but one side of Captain Nemo’s character. Indeed, the mystery of that last night during which we had been chained in prison, the sleep, and the precaution so violently taken by the Captain of snatching from my eyes the glass I had raised to sweep the horizon, the mortal wound of the man, due to an unaccountable shock of

the Nautilus, all put me on a new track. No; Captain Nemo was not satisfied with shunning man. His formidable apparatus not only suited his instinct of freedom, but perhaps also the design of some terrible retaliation.

That day, at noon, the second officer came to take the altitude of the sun. I mounted the platform, and watched the operation. As he was taking observations with the sextant, one of the sailors of the Nautilus (the strong man who had accompanied us on our first submarine excursion to the Island of Crespo) came to clean the glasses of the lantern. I examined the fittings of the apparatus, the strength of which was increased a hundredfold by lenticular rings, placed similar to those in a lighthouse, and which projected their brilliance in a horizontal plane. The electric lamp was combined in such a way as to give its most powerful light. Indeed, it was produced in vacuo, which insured both its steadiness and its intensity. This vacuum economised the graphite points between which the luminous arc was developed - an important point of economy for Captain Nemo, who could not easily have replaced them; and under these conditions their waste was imperceptible. When the Nautilus was ready to continue its submarine journey, I went down to the saloon. The panel was closed, and the course marked direct west.

We were furrowing the waters of the Indian Ocean, a vast liquid plain, with a surface of 1,200,000,000 of acres, and whose waters are so clear and transparent that any one leaning over them would turn giddy. The Nautilus usually floated between

fifty and a hundred fathoms deep. We went on so for some days. To anyone but myself, who had a great love for the sea, the hours would have seemed long and monotonous; but the daily walks on the platform, when I steeped myself in the

reviving air of the ocean, the sight of the rich waters through the windows of the saloon, the books in the library, the compiling of my memoirs, took up all my time, and left me not a moment of ennui or weariness.

From the 21st to the 23rd of January the Nautilus went at the rate of two hundred and fifty leagues in twenty-four hours, being five hundred and forty miles, or twenty-two miles an hour. If we recognized so many different varieties of fish, it was because, attracted by the electric light, they tried to follow us; the greater part, however, were soon distanced by our speed, though some kept their place in the waters of the Nautilus for a time. The morning of the 24th, we observed Keeling Island, a coral formation, planted with magnificent cocos, and which had been visited by Mr. Darwin and Captain Fitzroy. The Nautilus skirted the shores of this desert island for a little distance. Soon Keeling Island disappeared from the horizon, and our course was directed to the north-west in the direction of the Indian Peninsula.

From Keeling Island our course was slower and more variable, often taking us into great depths. Several times they made use of the inclined planes, which certain internal levers placed obliquely to the waterline. I observed that in the upper regions the water was always colder in the high levels than at the surface of the sea. On the 25th of January the ocean was entirely deserted; the Nautilus passed the day on the surface, beating the waves with its powerful screw and making them rebound to a great height. Three parts of this day I spent on the platform. I watched the sea. Nothing on the horizon, till about four o’clock a steamer running west on our counter.

Her masts were visible for an instant, but she could not see the Nautilus, being too low in the water. I fancied this steamboat belonged to the P.O. Company, which runs from Ceylon to Sydney, touching at King George’s Point and Melbourne.

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. It was a shoal of argonauts traveling along on the surface of the ocean. We could count several hundreds. These graceful molluscs moved backwards by means of their locomotive tube, through which they propelled the water already drawn in. Of their eight tentacles, six were elongated, and stretched out floating on the water, whilst the other two, rolled up flat, were spread to the wing like a light sail. I saw their spiral-shaped and fluted shells, which Cuvier justly compares to an elegant skiff. For nearly an hour

the Nautilus floated in the midst of this shoal of molluscs.

The next day, 26th of January, we cut the equator at the eighty-second meridian and entered the northern hemisphere. During the day a formidable troop of sharks accompanied us. They were “cestracio philippi” sharks, with brown backs and

whitish bellies, armed with eleven rows of teeth, their throat being marked with a large black spot surrounded with white like an eye. There were also some Isabella sharks, with rounded snouts marked with dark spots. These powerful creatures often hurled themselves at the windows of the saloon with such violence as to make us feel very insecure. But the Nautilus, accelerating her speed, easily left the most rapid of

them behind.

About seven o’clock in the evening, the Nautilus, half-immersed, was sailing in a sea of milk. At first sight the ocean seemed lactified. Was it the effect of the lunar rays? No; for the moon, scarcely two days old, was still lying hidden under the horizon in the rays of the sun. The whole sky, though lit by the sidereal rays, seemed black by contrast with the whiteness of the waters. Conseil could not believe his eyes, and questioned me as to the cause of this strange phenomenon. Happily I was able to answer him.

“It is called a milk sea," I explained. “A large extent of white wavelets often to be seen on the coasts of Amboyna, and in these parts of the sea.”

“But, sir," said Conseil, "can you tell me what causes such an effect? For I suppose the water is not really turned into milk.”

“No, my boy; and the whiteness which surprises you is caused only by the presence of myriads of luminous little worm, gelatinous and without colour, of the thickness of a hair, and whose length is not more than seven-thousandths of an inch. These insects adhere to one another sometimes for several leagues.”

“Several leagues!” exclaimed Conseil.

“Yes, my boy; and you need not try to compute the number of these infusoria.

You will not be able, for, if I am not mistaken, ships have floated on these milk seas for more than forty miles.”

Towards midnight the sea suddenly resumed its usual colour; but behind us, even to the limits of the horizon, the sky reflected the whitened waves, and for a long time seemed impregnated with the vague glimmerings of an aurora borealis.

29. Find the FALSE sentence:

a. After entering the Northern Hemisphere, the narrator witnessed several sea creatures, including several varieties of sharks, who kept bumping on the windows of the submarine.

b. On 25th January, the second officer of Nautilus came to the platform for measuring the altitude of the sun and for that purpose took observations with the sextant.

c. After January 24, Nautilus started traveling at a relatively reduced speed, and some of the time it was going further away from the sea-surface.

d. The course of Nautilus took them near the Keeling Island, which had earlier been visited by Mr. Darwin and Captain Fitzroy.

30. Match the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Molluscs | a. | Colourless |
| 2. | Sharks | b. | Tentacles |
| 3. | Infusoria | c. | Coco |
| 4. | Coral | d. | Snouts |

a. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

b. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

c. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

d. 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

31. Find the TRUE Sentence:

a. According to the narrator, the above-mentioned journey was taking place during full moon period.

b. According to Conseil, the Captain of the Nautilus in which they were traveling was really a brilliant person, a fact which had been corroborated by many people.

c. It is implied from the passage that although the author was witnessing many interesting events during their journey, he was not always having his way.

d. From the chronicle, it is understood that the Nautilus was in the vicinity of the Island of Crespo on the 25th of January.

32. Find the TRUE statement:

a. During 22nd to 24th of January, Nautilus was traveling at the rate of two hundred and fifty leagues in twenty-four hours, which means a speed of twenty-two miles an hour.

b. On 26th January for approximately an hour the narrator witnessed a shoal of molluscs, and he enjoyed watching their spiral-shaped and fluted shells.

c. On the 25th of January the narrator came across a steamboat, which was owned by P.O. Company, which travels between Ceylon to Sydney.

d. The electric lamp of the submarine was an example of efficiency and effective fixture.

**Passage - 9**

At the fourth World Water Forum held in Mexico City in March 2006, the 120-nation assembly could not reach a consensus on declaring the right to safe and clean drinking water a human right. Millions of people the world over do not have access to potable water supply. But it is good times for the bottled-water industry, which is cashing in on the need for clean drinking water and the ability of the urban elite to pay an exorbitant price for this very basic human need. The fortunes of this more-than-$100-billion global industry are directly related to the human apathy towards the environment - the more we pollute our waterbodies, the more the sales of bottled water. It is estimated that the global consumption of bottled water is nearing 200 billion litres - sufficient to satisfy the daily drinking water need of one-fourth of the Indian population or about 4.5 per cent of the global population.

In India, the per capita bottled water consumption is still quite low - less than five litres a year as compared to the global average of 24 litres. However, the total annual bottled water consumption has risen rapidly in recent times - it has tripled between 1999 and 2004 - from about 1.5 billion litres to five billion litres. These are boom times for the Indian bottled water industry - more so because the economics are sound, the bottom line is fat and the Indian government hardly cares for what happens to the nation's water resources. India is the tenth largest bottled water consumer in the world. In 2002, the industry had an estimated turnover of Rs.10 billion (Rs.1,000 crores). Today it is one of India's fastest growing industrial sectors. Between 1999 and 2004, the Indian bottled water market grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 25 per cent - the highest in the world. With over a thousand bottled water producers, the Indian bottled water industry is big by even international standards. There are more than 200 brands, nearly 80 per cent of which are local. Most of the small-scale producers sell non-branded products and serve small markets. In fact, making bottled water is today a cottage industry in the country. Leave alone the metros, where a bottled-water manufacturer can be found even in a one-room shop, in every medium and small city and even some prosperous rural areas there are bottled water manufacturers.

Despite the large number of small producers, this industry is dominated by the big players - Parle Bisleri, Coca-Cola, PepsiCo, Parle Agro, Mohan Meakins, SKN Breweries and so on. Parle was the first major Indian company to enter the bottled water market in the country when it introduced Bisleri in India 25 years ago. The rise of the Indian bottled water industry began with the economic liberalisation process in 1991. The market was virtually stagnant until 1991, when the demand for bottled water was less than two million cases a year. However, since 1991-1992 it has not looked back, and the demand in 2004-05 was a staggering 82 million cases. Bottled water is sold in a variety of packages: pouches and glasses, 330 ml bottles, 500 ml bottles, one-litre bottles and even 20 to 50-litre bulk water packs. The formal bottled water business in India can be divided broadly into three segments in terms of cost: premium natural mineral water, natural mineral water and packaged drinking water.

Attracted by the huge potential that India's vast middle class offers, multinational players such as Coca-Cola and PepsiCo have been trying for the past decade to capture the Indian bottled water market. Today they have captured a significant portion of it. However, Parle Bisleri continues to hold 40 per cent of the market share. Kinley and Aquafina are fast catching up, with Kinley holding 20-25 per cent of the market and Aquafina approximately 10 per cent. The rest, including the smaller players, have 20-25 per cent of the market share.

The majority of the bottling plants - whether they produce bottled water or soft drinks - are dependent on groundwater. They create huge water stress in the areas where they operate because groundwater is also the main source - in most places the only source - of drinking water in India. This has created huge conflict between the community and the bottling plants. Private companies in India can siphon out, exhaust and export groundwater free because the groundwater law in the country is archaic and not in tune with the realities of modern capitalist societies. The existing law says that "the person who owns the land owns the groundwater beneath". This means that, theoretically, a person can buy one square metre of land and take all the groundwater of the surrounding areas and the law of land cannot object to it. This law is the core of the conflict between the community and the companies and the major reason for making the business of bottled water in the country highly lucrative.

33. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is not true?

a. Private companies are exploiting groundwater resources in India due to outdated law.

b. The growth of Indian bottle-water industry is a pre-economic liberalization process.

c. Manufacturers excluding bigger players have approximately 20-25% of the market share of bottled-water.

d. Bottled-water production in India is a cottage industry today.

34. Which brand is having the largest pie in the Indian bottled-water market?

a. Coca Cola

b. Parle Bisleri

c. Pepsi

d. Mohan Meakins

35. What is/are the reason(s) for the global growth of bottled-water industry?

a. Pollution of water bodies

b. Basic human need for clean drinking water

c. Paying capacity of the elite

d. All of the above

36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?

I. In India, the increase in total annual bottled-water consumption is followed by increase in per capita bottled-water consumption.

II. Indian bottled-water market grew at the highest CAGR.

III. The formal bottled-water business in India is divided into broadly two segments in terms of cost.

a. I only

b. I and III both

c. II only

d. I, II and III

**Passage - 10**

Infrastructure can deliver major benefits in economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability but only when it provides services that respond to effective demand and does so efficiently. Service is the goal and the measure of development in infrastructure. Major investments have been made in infrastructure stocks, but in too many developing countries there assets are not generating the quantity or the quality of services demanded. The costs of this waste-in foregone economic growth and lost opportunities for poverty reduction and environmental improvement − are high and unacceptable. The causes of the past poor performance, and the source of improved performance, lie in the incentives facing providers. To ensure efficient, responsive delivery of infrastructure services, incentives need to be changed through the application of three instruments commercial management, competition and stakeholder involvement The roles of government and the private sector must be transformed as well. Technological innovations and experiments with alternative ways of providing infrastructure indicate the following principles for reform: Manage infrastructure like business, not a bureaucracy The provision of infrastructure needs to be conceived and run as a service industry that responds to customer demand. Poor performers typically have a confusion of objectives, little financial autonomy or financial discipline, and no "bottom line" measured by the customer satisfaction. The high willingness to pay for most infrastructure services, even by the poor, provides greater opportunity for user charges. Private sector involvement in management, financing or ownership will in most cases be needed to ensure a commercial orientation in infrastructure. Introduce competition directly if feasible, indirectly if not. Competition gives consumers choices for better meeting their demands and puts pressure on suppliers to be efficient and accountable to users. Competition can be introduced directly, by liberalizing entry into activities that have no technological barriers, and indirectly, through completive bidding for the right to provide exclusive service where natural monopoly conditions exist and by liberalising the supply of service substitutes. Give user and other stakeholders a strong voice and real responsibility where infrastructure activities involve important external effects. Where market discipline is insufficient to ensure accountability to users and other affected groups, governments need to address their concerns through other means. Users and other stakeholders should be represented in the planning and regulation of infrastructure service. In some cases, they should take major initiatives in design, operation and financing. Public-private partnerships in financing have promise. Private sector involvement in the financing of new capacity is growing. The lessons of this experience are that the governments should start with simpler projects and gain experience, investors' returns should be linked to project performance, and any government guarantees needed should be carefully scrutinized. Governments will have a continuing, it changed, role in infrastructure. In addition to taking steps to improve the performance of infrastructure provision under their direct control, governments are responsible for creating policy and regulatory frameworks that safeguard the interests of the poor, improve environmental conditions, and coordinate cross-sectoral interactions-whether services are produced by public or private providers. Government is also responsible for developing legal and regulatory frameworks to support private involvement in the provision of infrastructure services.

37. The measure of development in infrastructure, is:

a. the quantum of investment

b. the investment in infrastructure stocks

c. the level of service delivered by the infrastructure

d. the utilization of the existing infrastructure

38. According to the passage, the primary cause for the poor performance in infrastructure services, is:

a. a confusion of objectives

b. prevalence of monopoly conditions

c. the incentive structure

d. inadequate government involvement

39. Poor management of infrastructure is characterized by

I. Confused objectives.

II. Financial indiscipline.

III. No orientation towards customer satisfaction.

a. I and II

b. I and III

c. II and III

d. I, II and III

40. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

a. Government's role must be minimized in the provision of infrastructure services.

b. Users and other stakeholders must be represented adequately in the planning and regulation of infrastructure services.

c. Users are willing to pay even if services are poor.

d. Private sector involvement in infrastruture services is not necessary.

**Passage - 11**

Every conscious mental state has a qualitative character that we refer to as mood. We are always in a mood that is pleasurable or unpleasurable to some degree. It may be that bad moods relate to their being too positive reinforcement in a person‟s current life and too many punishments. In any case, moods are distinguished from emotions proper by not being tied to any specific object. But, this distinction is not watertight, in that emotions need not be directed at objects that are completely specific (we can be angry just at people generally) while there is always a sense of a mood having a general objective like the state of the world at large. Moods manifest themselves in positive or negative feelings that are tied to health, personality, or perceived quality of life. Moods can also relate to emotions proper, as in the aftermath of an emotional incident such as the failure to secure a loan. A mood on this basis is the mind's judgment on the recent past. For Goldie, emotion can bubble up and down within a mood, while an emotion can involve characteristics that are non-object specific.

What is important for marketing is that moods colour outlook and bias judgements. Hence the importance of consumer confidence surveys, as consumer confidence typically reflects national mood. There is mood - congruence when thoughts and actions fall inline with mood. As Goleman says, there is a “constant stream of feeling” that runs “in perfect to our steam of thought”. Mood congruence occurs because a positive mood evokes pleasant associations that lighten subsequent appraisals (thoughts) and actions, while a negative arouses pessimistic associations that influence future judgment and behaviour. When consumers are in a good mood, they are more optimistic about buying more confident in buying, and much more willing to tolerate things like waiting in line. On the other hand, being in a mood makes buying behaviour in the “right mood” by the use of music and friendly staff or, say, opens bakeries in shopping malls that delight the passer-by with the smell of fresh bread.

Thayer views moods as a mixture of biological and psychological influences and, as such, a sort of clinical thermometer, reflecting all the internal and external events that influence us. For Thayer, the key components of mood are energy and tension in different combinations. A specific mixture of energy and tension, together with the thoughts they influence, produces moods. He discusses four mood states:

• Calm-energy: he regards this as the optimal mood of feeling good

• Calm-tiredness: he regards this as feeling a little tired without any stress, which can be pleasant.

• Tense-energy: involves a low level of anxiety suited to a fight-or-flight disposition.

• Tense-tiredness: is a mixture of fatigue and anxiety, which underlies the unpleasant feeling of depression.

People generally can “feel down” or “feel good” as a result of happenings in the world around them. This represents the national mood. People feel elated when the national soccer team wins an international match or depressed when their team has lost. An elated mood of calm - energy is an optimistic mood, which is good for business. Consumers, as socially involved individuals, are deeply influenced by the prevailing social climate. Marketers recognize the phenomenon and talk about the national mood being, say for or against conspicuous consumption. Moods do change, though. Writing early in the nineteenth century, Toqueville describes an American elite embarrassed by the ostentation of material display; in the “Gilded Age”, sixty years later, many were only too eager to embrace a materialistic vulgarity. The problem lies in anticipating changes in national mood, since a change in mood affects everything from buying of equities to the buying of houses and washing machines. Thayer would argue that we should be interested in national events that are likely to produce a move toward a tense- tiredness state or toward a calm-energy state, since these are the polar extremes and are more likely to influence behaviour. Artists sensitive to national moods express the long-term changes. An example is the long- term emotional journey from Charles Dickens‟s depiction of the death of little Nell to Oscar Wilde‟s cruel flippancy about it. “One would have to have a heart of stone not to laugh at the death of little Nell”, which reflects the mood change from high Victorian sentimentality to the acerbic cynicism of the end of the century, as shown in writers like Thomas Hardy and artists like Aubrey Beardsley.

Whenever the mind is not fully absorbed, consciousness is no longer focused and ordered. Under such conditions the mind falls into dwelling on the unpleasant, with a negative mood developing. Csikszentmihalyi argues that humans need to keep consciousness fully active is what influences a good deal of consumer behaviour. Sometimes it does not matter what we are shopping for - the point is to shop for anything, regardless, as consuming is one way to respond to the void in consciousness when there is nothing else to do.

41. Which one of the following statements best summarizes the above passage?

a. The passage highlights how moods affect nations.

b. The passage highlights the importance of moods and emotions in marketing.

c. The passage draws distinction between moods and emotions.

d. Some writers influenced national moods through their writings.

42. What is “moods congruence”?

a. When moods and emotions are synchronized.

b. When moods are synchronous with thoughts and actions.

c. When emotions are synchronous with actions and thoughts.

d. When moods are synchronous with thoughts but not with action.

43. Which statements from the ones given below are correct?

I. In general, emotions are object specific

II. In general, moods are not object specific

III. Moods and emotions are same

IV. As per Thayer, moods are a mix of biological and psychological influences

a. I, II, III

b. II, III, IV

c. II, IV, III

d. I, II, IV

44. The statement “Moods provide energy for human actions” is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. always right.

b. always wrong.

c. sometimes right.

d. not derived from the passage.

**Passage - 12**

A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more “players” make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for different players. Thus the “interests” of the players are generally in conflict. Whether these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game.

Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete, so as to enhance his own individual interests.

Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call “interesting” psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. The classical tragedy, as well as the serious novel reveals the inner conflict of central figures. The superficial adventure story on the other

hand, depicts only external conflict; that is, the threats to the person with whom the reader (or viewer) identifies stem in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty. In the fisticuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict.

The detective story, the “adult” analogue of a juvenile adventure tale, has at times been described as a glorification of intellectualized conflict. However, a great deal of the interest in the plots of these stories is sustained by withholding the unraveling of a solution to a problem. The effort of solving the problem is in itself not a conflict if the adversary (the unknown criminal) remains passive, like Nature, whose secrets the scientist supposedly unravels by deduction. If the adversary actively puts obstacles in the detective’s path toward the solution, there is genuine conflict. But the conflict is psychologically interesting only to the extent that it contains irrational components such as a tactical error on the criminal’s part or the detective’s insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal or something of this sort. Conflict conducted in a perfectly rational manner is psychologically no more interesting than a standard Western. For example, Tic-tac-toe, played perfectly by both players, is completely devoid of psychological interest. Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally. Played completely rationally, chess would not be different from Tic-tac-toe.

In short, a pure conflict of interest (what is called a zero-sum game) although it offers a wealth of interesting conceptual problems, is not interesting psychologically, except to the extent that its conduct departs from rational norms. **[CAT 2005]**

45. According to the passage, internal conflicts are psychologically more interesting than external conflicts because

a. internal conflicts, rather than external conflicts, form an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres.

b. only juveniles or very few “adults” actually experience external conflict, while internal conflict is more widely prevalent in society.

c. in situations of internal conflict, individuals experience a dilemma in resolving their own preferences for different outcomes.

d. there are no threats to the reader (or viewer) in case of external conflicts.

46. Which, according to the author, would qualify as interesting psychology?

a. A statistician's dilemma over choosing the best method to solve an optimization problem.

b. A chess player’s predicament over adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent.

c. A mountaineer’s choice of the best path to Mt. Everest from the base camp.

d. A finance manager’s quandary over the best way of raising money from the market.

47. According to the passage, which of the following options about the application of game theory to a conflict-of-interest situation is true?

a. Assuming that the rank order of preferences for options is different for different players.

b. Accepting that the interests of different players are often in conflict.

c. Not assuming that the interests are in complete disagreement.

d. All of the above.

48. The problem solving process of a scientist is different from that of a detective because

a. scientists study inanimate objects, while detectives deal with living criminals or law offenders.

b. scientists study known objects, while detectives have to deal with unknown criminals or law offenders

c. scientists study phenomena that are not actively altered, while detectives deal with phenomena that have been deliberately influenced to mislead.

d. scientists study psychologically interesting phenomena, while detectives deal with “adult” analogues of juvenile adventure tales.

**Passage - 13**

Crinoline and croquet are out. As yet, no political activists have thrown themselves in front of the royal horse on Derby Day. Even so, some historians can spot the parallels. It is a time of rapid technological change. It is a period when the dominance of the world’s superpower is coming under threat. It is an epoch when prosperity masks underlying economic strain. And, crucially, it is a time when policy-makers are confident that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Welcome to the Edwardian Summer of the second age of globalisation.

Spare a moment to take stock of what’s been happening in the past few months. Let’s start with the oil price, which has rocketed to more than $65 a barrel, more than double its level 18 months ago. The accepted wisdom is that we shouldn’t worry our little heads about that, because the incentives are there for business to build new production and refining capacity, which will effortlessly bring demand and supply back into balance and bring crude prices back to $25 a barrel. As Tommy Copper used to say, ‘just like that’.

Then there is the result of the French referendum on the European Constitution, seen as thick-headed luddites railing vainly against the modern world. What the French needed to realize, the argument went, was that there was no alternative to the reforms that would make the country more flexible, more competitive, more dynamic. Just the sort of reforms that allowed Gate Gourmet to sack hundreds of its staff at Heathrow after the sort of ultimatum that used to be handed out by Victorian mill owners. An alternative way of looking at the French “non” is that our neighbours translate “flexibility” as “you’re fired”.

Finally, take a squint at the United States. Just like Britian a century ago, a period of unquestioned superiority is drawing to a close. China is still a long way from matching America’s wealth, but it is growing at a stupendous rate and economic strength brings geo-political clout. Already, there is evidence of a new scramble for Africa as Washington and Beijing compete for oil stocks. Moreover, beneath the surface of the US economy, all is not well. Growth looks healthy enough, but the competition from China and elsewhere has meant the world’s biggest economy now imports far more that it exports. The US is living beyond its means, but in this time of studied complacency a current account deficit worth 6 perfect of gross domestic product is seen as a sign of strength, not weakness.

In this new Edwardian summer, comfort is taken from the fact that dearer oil has not had the savage inflationary consequences of 1973-1974, when a fourfold increase in the cost of crude brought an abrupt end to a postwar boom that had gone on uninterrupted for a quarter of a century. True, the cost of living has been affected by higher transport costs, but we are talking of inflation at 2.3 per cent and not 27 per cent. Yet the idea that higher oil prices are of little consequence is fanciful. If people are paying more to fill up their cars it leaves them with less to spend on everything else, but there is a reluctance to consume less. In the 1970s unions were strong and able to negotiate large, compensatory pay deals that served to intensify inflationary pressure. In 2005, that avenue is pretty much closed off, but the abolition of all the controls on credit that existed in the 1970s means that households are invited to borrow more rather than consume less. The knock-on effects of higher oil prices are thus felt in different ways – through high levels of indebtedness, in inflated asset prices, and in balance of payments deficits.

There are those who point out, rightly, that modern industrial capitalism has proved mightily resilient these past 250 years, and that a sign of the enduring strength of the system has been the way it apparently shrugged off everything – a stock market crash, 9/11, rising oil prices – that have been thrown at it in the half decade since the millennium. Even so, there are at least three reasons for concern. First, we have been here before. In terms of political economy, the first era of globalisation mirrored our own. There was a belief in unfettered capital flows, in free migration. Eventually, though, there was a backlash, manifested in a struggle between free traders and protectionists, and in rising labour militancy.

Second, the world is traditionally as its most fragile at times when the global balance of power is in flux. By the end of the nineteenth century, Britain’s role as the hegemonic power was being challenged by the rise of the United States, Germany, and Japan while the Ottoman and Hapsburg empires were clearly in rapid decline. Looking ahead from 2005, it is clear that over the next two or three decades, both China and India

– which together account for half the world’s population – will flex their muscles.

Finally, there is the question of what rising oil prices tell us. The emergence of China and India means global demand for crude is likely to remain high a t a time when experts say production is about to top out. If supply constraints start to bite, any decline in the prices are likely to be short-term cyclical affairs punctuating a long upward trend. **[CAT 2005]**

49. By the expression ‘Edwardian Summer’, the author refers to a period in which there is

a. unparalleled luxury and opulence.

b. a sense of complacency among people because of all-round prosperity.

c. a culmination of all-round economic prosperity.

d. an imminent danger lurking behind economic prosperity.

50. What, according to the author, has resulted in a widespread belief in the resilence of modern capitalism?

a. Growth in the economies of Western countries despite shocks in the form of increase in levels of indebtedness and inflated asset prices.

b. Increase in the prosperity of Western countries and China despite rising oil prices.

c. Continued growth of Western economies despite a rise in terrorism, an increase in oil prices and other similar shocks.

d. The success of continued reforms aimed at making Western economies more dynamic, competitive and efficient.

51. Which of the following best represents the key argument made by the author?

a. The rise in oil prices, the flux in the global balance of power and historical precedents should make us question our belief that the global economic prosperity would continue.

b. The belief that modern industrial capitalism is highly resilient and capable of overcoming shocks will be belied soon.

c. Wildspread prosperity leads to neglect of early signs of underlying economic weakness, manifested in higher oil prices and a flux in the global balance of power.

d. A crisis is imminent in the West given the growth of countries like China and India and the increase in oil prices.

52. What can be inferred about the author’s view when he states ‘As Tommy Cooper used to say “just like that”?

a. Industry has incentives to build new production and refining capacity and therefore oil prices would reduce.

b. There would be a correction in the price levels of oil once new production capacity is added.

c. The decline in oil prices is likely to be short-term in nature.

d. It is not necessary that oil prices would go down to earlier levels.

**Passage - 14**

Our propensity to look out for regularities, and to impose laws upon nature, leads to the psychological phenomenon of dogmatic thinking or, more generally, dogmatic behaviour: we expect regularities everywhere and attempt to find them even where there are none; events which do not yield to these attempts we are inclined to treat as a kind of ‘background noise’; and we stick to our expectations even when they are

inadequate and we ought to accept defeat. This dogmatism is to some extent necessary. It is demanded by a situation which can only be dealt with by forcing our conjectures upon the world. Moreover, this dogmatism allows us to approach a good theory in stages, by way of approximations: if we accept defeat too easily, we may prevent ourselves from finding that we were very nearly right.

It is clear that this dogmatic attitude, which makes us stick to our first impressions, is indicative of a strong belief; while a critical attitude, which is ready to modify its tenets, which admits doubt and demands tests, is indicative of a weaker belief. Now according to Hume’s theory, and to the popular theory, the strength of a belief should be a product of repetition; thus it should always grow with experience, and always be greater in less primitive persons. But dogmatic thinking, an uncontrolled wish to impose regularities, a manifest pleasure in rites and in repetition as such, is characteristic of primitives and children; and increasing experience and maturity sometimes create an attitude of caution and criticism rather than of dogmatism.

My logical criticism of Hume’s psychological theory, and the considerations connected with it, may seem a little removed from the field of the philosophy of science. But the distinction between dogmatic and critical thinking, or the dogmatic and the critical attitude, brings us right back to our central problem. For the dogmatic attitude is clearly related to the tendency to verify our laws and schemata by seeking to apply

them and to confirm them, even to the point of neglecting refutations, whereas the critical attitude is one of readiness to change them — to test them; to refute them; to falsify them, if possible. This suggests that we may identify the critical attitude with the scientific attitude, and the dogmatic attitude with the one which we have described as pseudo-scientific. It further suggests that genetically speaking the pseudo-scientific attitude is more primitive than, and prior to, the scientific attitude: that it is a pre-scientific attitude. And this primitivity or priority also has its logical aspect. For the critical attitude is not so much opposed to the dogmatic attitude as super-imposed upon it: criticism must be directed against existing and influential beliefs in need of critical revision — in other words, dogmatic beliefs. A critical attitude needs for its raw

material, as it were, theories or beliefs which are held more or less dogmatically.

Thus, science must begin with myths, and with the criticism of myths; neither with the collection of observations, nor with the invention of experiments, but with the critical discussion of myths, and of magical techniques and practices. The scientific tradition is distinguished from the pre-scientific tradition

in having two layers. Like the latter, it passes on its theories; but it also passes on a critical attitude towards them. The theories are passed on, not as dogmas, but rather with the challenge to discuss them and improve upon them.

The critical attitude, the tradition of free discussion of theories with the aim of discovering their weak spots so that they may be improved upon, is the attitude of reasonableness, of rationality. From the point of view here developed, all laws, all theories, remain essentially tentative, or conjectural, or hypothetical, even when we feel unable to doubt them any longer. Before a theory has been refuted we can never know in what way it may have to be modified.

53. In the context of science, according to the passage, the interaction of dogmatic beliefs and critical attitude can be best described as:

a. A duel between two warriors in which one has to die.

b. The effect of a chisel on a marble stone while making a sculpture.

c. The feedshare (natural gas) in fertilizer industry being transformed into fertilizers.

d. A predator killing its prey.

54. According to the passage, the role of a dogmatic attitude or dogmatic behaviour in the development of science is

a. critical and important, as, without it, initial hypothesis or conjectures can never be made.

b. positive, as conjectures arising out of our dogmatic attitude become science.

c. negative, as it leads to pseudo-science.

d. neutral, as the development of science is essentially because of our critical attitude.

55. Dogmatic behaviour, in this passage, has been associated with primitives and children. Which of the following best describes the reason why the author compares primitives with children?

a. Primitives are people who are not educated, and hence can be compared with children, who have not yet been through school.

b. Primitives are people who, though not modern, are as innocent as children.

c. Primitives are people without a critical attitude, just as children are.

d. Primitives are people in the early stages of human evolution; similarly, children are in the early stages of their lives.

56. Which of the following statements best supports the argument in the passage that a critical attitude leads to a weaker belief than a dogmatic attitude does?

a. A critical attitude implies endless questioning, and, therefore, it cannot lead to strong beliefs.

b. A critical attitude, by definition, is centred on an analysis of anomalies and “noise”.

c. A critical attitude leads to questioning everything, and in the process generates “noise” without any conviction.

d. A critical attitude leads to questioning and to tentative hypothesis.

**Passage - 15**

Amartya Sen wrote about the Indian tradition of skepticism and heterodoxy of opinion that led to high levels of intellectual argument. The power sector in India is a victim of this tradition at its worst. Instead of **forcefully** communicating, supporting and honestly and firmly implementing policies, people just debate them. It is argued that central undertakings produce power at lower tariffs and must therefore build most of the required extra capacities. This is a **delusion**. They no longer have access to low-cost government funds.

Uncertainty about payment remains a reason for the hesitation of private investment. They had to sell only to SEBs (state Electricity Boards), SEB balance sheets are cleaner after the “securitisation” of the Rs. 40,000 crore or so owed by SEBs to central government undertakings, now shown as debt instruments. But state governments have not implemented agreed plans to ensure repayment when due. The current annual losses of around Rs. 28,000 crore make repayment highly uncertain. The central undertakings that are their main suppliers have payment security because the government will come to their help. Private enterprises do not have such assurance and are concerned about payment security, that must be resolved.

By the late 1990s, improving the SEB finances was recognized as fundamental to power reform. **Unbundling** SEBs, working under corporate discipline and even privatization and not vertically integrated state enterprises, are necessary for efficient and financially viable electricity enterprises. Since government will not **distance** itself from managing them, privatizing is an option. The Delhi model has worked. But it receives no public support.

The Electricity Act 2003, the APRDP (Accelerated Power Reform and Development Programme) with its incentives and penalties, and the creation of creation of independent regulatory commissions, were the means to bring about reforms to improve financial viability of power sector. Implementation has been halfhearted and results disappointing. The concurrent nature of electricity in the Constitution impedes power sector improvement. States are more responsive to populist pressures than the central government, and less inclined to take drastic action against electricity thieves.

Captive power would add significantly to capacity. However, captive generation, three years after the Act enabled it, has added little to capacity because rules for open access were delayed. Redefined captive generation avoids state vetoes on purchase or sale of electricity except to state electricity enterprises. Mandating open access on state-owned wires to power regardless of ownership and customer would encourage electricity trading. The Act recognized electricity trading as a separate activity. A surcharge on transmission charges will pay for cross-subsidies. These were to be eliminated in time. Rules for open access and quantum of surcharge by each state commission (under broad principles defined by the central commission) have yet to be announced by some. The few who have announced by some. The few who have announced the surcharge have kept it so high that no trading can take place.

57. Which of the following is the reason for apathy of private investors in power sector?

a. Their hesitation

b. Uncertainty of their survival

c. Cut-throat competition

d. Lack of guarantee of timely returns

58. Which of the following is/are considered necessary for improving performance of electricity enterprises?

I. Corporate work culture

II. Privatisation

III. Properly integrated state enterprises

a. All the three

b. I and II only

c. I and III only

d. II and III only

59. What serious drawback of the States is pointed out by the author of the passage?

a. The incentives and penalties enforced by the States were disproportionately uncomparable.

b. The enforcement of the provisions of the acts was drastic and harsh.

c. Their vulnerability to fall prey to populist pressures.

d. Imposition of penalties were not judicious and incentives were not free from partiality.

60. Which of the following was/were NOT considered as the instrument(s) to accomplish financial well being of power sector?

a. The Electricity Act 2003

b. The APRDP with its incentives and penalties

c. Setting up of independent regulatory commissions

d. States’ vulnerability to populist pressures

**Passage - 16**

Indian car rental market may be segmented under four road categories. First, the most popular segment is of a fuel conscious and mileage hungry consumer who prefers a chauffer driven car. To extract maximum benefit from hired car, consumer representing this segment wants to check credibility of car rental agency and chauffer in terms of mileage per liter of fuel that he has paid for. Consumer of this segment is very price sensitive and wants maximum value for money even if he may rent an economy car like a Tata Indica or a top end luxury limousine. This segment is dominated by unorganized players. Branded players are lagging behind to lure this segment because of their stringent service condition in comparison to unorganized players. In Indian market, organized car rental industry is crawling for the last couple of years to position itself as a most sought after option to meet segment requirements. Hertz India is also practicing the same. To position itself perfectly in the mind of the targeted segment, it has gone for multiple strategic routes to win over different segments. The major external influencing factors for the consumer in this segment may be the firm’s marketing efforts to establish itself as a service provider with value for money. Due to their association with renowned airlines and hotels, Hertz, to a lot many people means faith. This may help Hertz to create an impression in the mind of this segment that they will definitely not be cheated and get their value, even if it means spending a little extra. Further, it is trying to educate this segment about benefits of self-driven car as a medium of hassle-free journey by projecting a premium value for money image and with a fleet mix of compact and luxury cars (such as Ikon, Accent and Esteem).

Second, a sizable amount of people are there who usually use their own compact or three box mid size car but prefer to enjoy the riding thrill of SUV (Sports Utility Vehicles) like Ford Endeavor/Honda CRV/GM Chevrolet or a Luxury car like a Mercedes/Camry for a shorter time span. Upcoming new generations or urban executives of large corporate in India with a high disposable income and proactive to enjoy all new things in life and to make it more adventurous and eventful represent this segment. To them, renting a self-drive car and driving off to a place of their choice in a Mercedes /SUV gives them an experience similar to that of a foreign holiday. Under this same self-drive segment, another type of consumers are frequent international travelers (including foreign tourists) who prefer their privacy and independence and wish to choose their own routes/car model at the time of exploring destinations. They love their freedom & space in life where-ever they travel without any barrier like being driven by a chauffer. Equipped with their internationally accepted credit cards, an international driving permit or license, they prefer advance car rental bookings by logging on the car rental company’s website and thereafter just picking up the keys of their booked car once they enter a new country/city. They are adventurous, driving enthusiast, belonging to the upper-middle class, have brand loyalty about their car rental agency. In this self-driven segment, Hertz India is trying to position itself as a contemporary service provider by offering both economy cars and SUVs (Scorpio and Tata Safari). To win over occasional self-drivers of SUV type cars and frequent travelers, Hertz uses slogans like “Break free” or “Drive the World’s # 1” regularly in travel magazines to portrait the quality of its cars, and the range it offers.

Third segment consists of institutional consumers, mainly hotels in big cities and air service providers. Institutional consumers prefer quality and service assurance to offer maximum possible service to their customers. In India, all big car rental agencies have contract with star hotels to offer rental service to them. In this segment, Hertz has prominent clienteles like Taj Group of Hotels, Marriott and Jet Airways. Further, they have contract with hotels like Shangrila in Delhi, and Renaissance and JW Mariott in Mumbai to provide all car rental requirements of them. Their other clients are Carlson Wagonlit, BTI Sita, Thomas Cook and online travel sites like Makemytrip, Indiatimes and Travelguru. According to their deal with Jet Airways, it allows Jet Privilege members to earn ‘miles’ every time they use Hertz car rental service. For every Rs.1000/- spent on Hertz rentals, a Jet privilege member earns 100 JP Miles and special discounts are given to platinum, gold and silver card holders.

In recent past ‘fleet management’ is coming up as a possible fourth target segment for car rental companies in India. Worldwide cars are not purchased but only leased and this trend is getting its root in Indian market also. It means the management of a fleet of vehicles, using certain tools, to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness. To win over consumers of this segment, services should be professional and a fleet management company should address all the issues a company might deal with pertaining to managing its fleet. In India, LeasePlan Fleet Management India (LPFM), the wholly-owned subsidiary of LeasePlan Corporation, Netherlands is pioneer in this field. Orix Auto and Business Solutions, is also present in this segment. Hertz is focusing more on car rentals than on fleet management. Though it provides chauffeur-driven cars to many companies like IBM, Sony, KPMG, Compaq, there is a huge scope in this segment for future growth. This segment demands customized service in terms of vehicle acquisition, fuel management, vehicle financing and maintenance, resale of the cars at the end of the contract period etc.

61. The primary purpose of this passage is to:

a. Illustrate how Hertz could plan for the Indian market and maximize profits

b. Illustrate buying behavior of unorganized sectors offering car rental services

c. Illustrate segment opportunities for a new entrant in car rental business

d. Illustrate consumer awareness and views about options available in car-rental business in India

62. As a business manager of a car-rental company, you may popularize ‘self-drive’ concept to international travelers because:

a. They know Indian roads and want to explore new places by their own

b. They dislike concept of chauffeur as Indian chauffeurs are not very professional

c. Individualistic culture discourages them to travel in group

d. They can easily book their cars through website of car rental agencies

63. As a business manager of a globally recognized ‘car-rental’ agency if you like to tap institutional consumers of India, you should not:

a. Bank on your globally recognized ‘brand name’ to ensure sale

b. Make a list of your global clientele to impress your prospective customer

c. Consider offerings of your competitors to formulate your value proposition

d. Accept service assurance not as a major influencer behind buying decision

64. If you are to tap ‘first’ segment of ‘car rental’ business as a manager of a branded company, you should not:

a. Advertise your brand name to communicate with consumers

b. Compare your service conditions vis-à-vis your competitors to influence consumers

c. Match price of your service with your competitors from organized sector

d. Create unique value proposition to position you away from your competition

**Passage - 17**

Henry Ford grinned at his wife Clara, while wiping his grease-stained hands on a piece of cloth. His face was aglow with excitement. It seemed to tell his dame, "I have it, dear. Ready to be tested-All that it needs is your signal" Clara smiled while gently holding the cup with the gasoline, steady at an angle, so that the fuel could flow in at a regular pace. Ford whipped the engine out of its slumber by triggering the mechanism. The engine seemed reluctant to start. But, soon, it spluttered and as the fuel nudged, it roared loudly. The noise was deafening. Yet, to Henry and Clara it was sweet music. As soon as the engine was turned off, Henry ran into the outstretched arms of Clara. The two stood hugging each other, savoring the moment of success. Henry gently tilted Clara's face up and peered into her eyes. For a long time, they stood, almost mesmerised. Then Clara wriggled out, while gently

reprimanding him for his dirty hands and the smears they had left on her cheeks where they had run freely. Did Henry cheer her, saying "These are the signs of my first triumph."

At least, that was his impression. Henry stood and admired the enigma which would revolutionise travel. His mind flashed back to the days of childhood. His father, a farmer at Michigan had eagerly looked forward to the birth of a son. He had his plans. He would help his son learn every thing about

farming. He would direct the boy, equip him with the skill to tend plants to eliminate pests and weeds, to plough the field with the help of animals. He saw only one career for his son in fact that lay in farming.

Parental expectations have a distinct slant. Rarely ever do they provide for the natural proclivities of the progeny. By and large, they manage to have their way. In the process they stifle the child's basic talent. It is only the exceptionally strong and the extremely confident among the offspring's who fly against the set by their parents and streak their path to glory. Henry Ford did just that. He showed even when he was about five, that machines and tools were the playthings with which he could spend hours. Time seemed to stand still for him when he played with them. He would rip open a tool that,

had a rusted nut; he would tear apart a mechanism, which had a broken axle. He would look around for a suitable replacement. He would oil the joints, get the stains all over his clothes, run into trouble with his mother for spoiling the clothes. But all the reprimands failed to mend his ways. He

occasionally went with his father around the hoe and the mechanical plough, the tools of the trade. His father, often exasperated, pleaded, cajoled, shouted and screamed. These had only temporary impact. Henry's heart was not in farming.

Mechanical contraptions fascinated him. He would pick up a watch, gently rise the lid on the back, up with a thin wedge peer into it, watch the spring pulsating with life, and notice the wheels, which ran into each other, rotating at steady paces. The whole world for the little boy lay there. He often

dismantled the watch, checked each part, understood its role in the complex assembly, got them together again after cleansing, dusting and oiling them. Henry offered to repair clocks and watches held by friends and neighbours. A neighbour joked, "Every clock in the village shudders when it sees

Henry coming". At the age of 13, he went with his father to the neighbouring town of Detroit. On the way, he noticed- the steam locomotive. This was in 1876. Henry could not take his eyes off the machine. How smoothly did the locomotive chug along? Could he not try his hand at producing something that would move on roads? Something that won't need rails to glide along. He pleaded with the locomotive driver to wait for a few minutes. He ran over, waved his hand to the driver of the locomotive, which had come to a halt a little away at the station. The driver glared at the boy-Henry hailed him, politely requested him to explain how the locomotive worked. The driver did not know much. Yet, he decided he wou1d amuse the boy. Henry heard with rapt attention, while the driver explained to him the main parts-the boiler, the pressure created in the boner by water, heated by coal, the steam pressing the axles to turn the wheels. Henry sought some clarifications. The driver found it rather beyond him to answer the boy. He shooed the boy aside, and got into the engine.

Henry rushed back to his father. The two moved on, Henry still wondering about the machine he would produce once he grew up, that would help people move fast on roads.

For making that dream come true, he had to fly against his father's desire. That pained him. He loved his father, but he was not willing to mortgage his future. His mind was not in farming. He told his father bluntly that he was moving to Detroit to learn the trade of a mechanic. His father was aghast at the suggestion. Had the boy lost his head? The two stood their grounds. Fiery words flew around. The sparks of angry exchanges boomed. Then came the truce. The father gave his son reluctantly, the permission to go.

There was a tiny ray of hope that the boy would come back to the sylvan settings, finally settle down at the farm. This hope sustained the old man. It was at Detroit that Henry sharpened his native talent. He would spend hours to understand the intricacies of every machine, which was assigned to him by

the small firm where he was employed. Soon, he gained a reputation as a boy who could repair any machine. His reputation was matched by hard work. Henry knew that he was getting the insight into machines. He would soon break off, start work on the 'horse-less carriage' that he wanted to produce.

He was finally earning enough to live in reasonable comfort. He fell in love with Clara Byrant. He was 25. Youthful desires were coursing through him. Yet he did not want to enter wedlock unless he was sure that Clara would share his dream

The two sat together in a lonely place, while Henry detailed his future plans. He hinted that life would not be a bed of roses. His first love would always be machines. If she could share his enthusiasm, the two together could target for fame, wealth, and recognition. In other words, what he wanted of Clara was a multiple role. Not only should Clara be his wife, but his friend, critic, associate, my Woman Friday. That was not an easy role to play. However, Clara did not bat an eyelid. She responded with warmth to his proposal. The two decided to go through life hand in hand, creating a path that had never been trekked by others. It was hard work for Henry. During the day, he worked at the Edison llluminating Company. At night, he huddled along with Clara, at the workshop, at the rear of their humble house. Henry would have an assortment of old parts-many of them partly worn out, brought by him from the pile of discards-from which he wanted to fabricate an engine that would work on gasoline. He had read about a gasoline engine developed by Dr Nicolaus A Otto, of Germany. Henry did not miss the clue. If he could develop such an engine, he would have the horse less carriage. He shared his excitement with Clara.

65. "Every clock in the village shudders when it sees Henry coming." Why did Henry's neighbour make this joke?

a. None of the options mentioned

b. Mechanical contraptions fascinated Henry.

c. The whole world of the protagonist lay around machines

d. Henry had no interest in farming, as every other villager did.

66. The role of Clara in the success of Henry Ford can best be described in the following words:

a. She was with him as a great support and a great friend

b. She was not exactly a part of his success

c. She should be given equal accolades for Ford's success.

d. Cannot be derived from the passage

67. What is the normal relation between parental expectations and the natural proclivities of the progeny, as per the passage?

a. Natural proclivities superimpose the parental expectations

b. They are often on different paths

c. They have no definite relation

d. Parental expectations build natural proclivities or, natural proclivites are inherent

68. 'Horse-less Carriage' − this was the dream of Henry Ford. He got a major clue from Dr. Nicolaus Otto. This clue was in the form of

a. the idea which he got from Dr. Otto's discovery

b. material help which Dr. Otto gave him

c. the confidence, which he got from Dr. Otto's discovery

d. All of the above

**Passage - 18**

Fifty feet away three male lions lay by the road. They didn’t appear to have a hair on their heads. Noting the color of their noses (leonine noses darken as they age, from pink to black), Craig estimated that they were six years old-young adults. “This is wonderful!” he said, after staring at them for several moments. “This is what we came to see. They really are maneless.” Craig, a professor at the University of Minnesota, is arguably the leading expert on the majestic Serengeti lion, whose head is mantled in long, thick hair. He and Peyton West, a doctoral student who has been working with him in Tanzania, had never seen the Tsavo lions that live some 200 miles east of the Serengeti. The scientists had partly suspected that the maneless males were adolescents mistaken for adults by amateur observers. Now they knew better.

The Tsavo research expedition was mostly Peyton’s show. She had spent several years in Tanzania, compiling the data she needed to answer a question that ought to have been answered long ago: Why do lions have manes? It’s the only cat, wild or domestic, that displays such ornamentation. In Tsavo she was attacking the riddle from the opposite angle. Why do its lions not have manes? (Some “maneless” lions in Tsavo East do have partial manes, but they rarely attain the regal glory of the Serengeti lions’.) Does environmental adaptation account for the trait? Are the lions of Tsavo, as some people believe, a distinct subspecies of their Serengeti cousins?

The Serengeti lions have been under continuous observation for more than 35 years, beginning with George Schaller’s pioneering work in the I960s. But the lions in Tsavo, Kenya’s oldest and largest protected ecosystem, have hardly been studied. Consequently, legends have grown up around them. Not only do they look different, according to the myths, they behave differently, displaying greater cunning and aggressiveness. “Remember too,” Kenya: The Rough Guide warns, “Tsavo’s lions have a reputation of ferocity.” Their fearsome image became well-known in 1898, when two males stalled construction of what is now Kenya Railways by allegedly killing and eating 135 Indian and African laborers. A British Army officer in charge of building a railroad bridge over the Tsavo River, Lt. Col. J. H. Patterson, spent nine months pursuing the pair before he brought them to bay and killed them. Stuffed and mounted, they now glare at visitors to the Field Museum in Chicago. Patterson’s account of the leonine reign of terror, The Man-Eaters of Tsavo, was an international best-seller when published in 1907. Still in print, the book has

made Tsavo’s lions notorious. That annoys some scientists. “People don’t want to give up on mythology,” Dennis King told me one day. The zoologist has been working in Tsavo off and on for four years. “I am so sick of this man-eater business. Patterson made a helluva lot of money off that story, but Tsavo’s lions are no more likely to turn man-eater than lions from elsewhere.”

But tales of their savagery and wiliness don’t all come from sensationalist authors looking to make a buck. Tsavo lions are generally larger than lions elsewhere, enabling them to take down the predominant prey animal in Tsavo, the Cape buffalo, one of the strongest, most aggressive animals of Earth. The buffalo don’t give up easily: They often kill or severely injure an attacking lion, and a wounded lion might be more likely to turn to cattle and humans for food.

And other prey is less abundant in Tsavo than in other traditional lion haunts. A hungry lion is more likely to attack humans. Safari guides and Kenya Wildlife Service rangers tell of lions attacking Land Rovers, raiding camps, stalking tourists. Tsavo is a tough neighborhood, they say, and it breeds tougher lions.

But are they really tougher? And if so, is there any connection between their manelessness and their ferocity? An intriguing hypothesis was advanced two years ago by Gnoske and Peterhans: Tsavo lions may be similar to the unmaned cave lions of the Pleistocene. The Serengeti variety is among the most

evolved of the species-the latest model, so to speak-while certain morphological differences in Tsavo lions (bigger bodies, smaller skulls, and maybe even lack of a mane) suggest that they are closer to the primitive ancestor of all lions. Craig and Peyton had serious doubts about this idea, but admitted that Tsavo lions pose a mystery to science. **[CAT 2004]**

69. The book Man-Eaters of Tsavo annoys some scientists because

a. it revealed that Tsavo lions are ferocious.

b. Patterson made a helluva lot of money from the book by sensationalism.

c. it perpetuated the bad name Tsavo lions had.

d. it narrated how two male Tsavo lions were killed.

70. The sentence which concludes the first paragraph, “Now they knew better”, implies that:

a. The two scientists were struck by wonder on seeing maneless lions for the first time.

b. Though Craig was an expert on the Serengeti lion, now he also knew about the Tsavo lions.

c. Earlier, Craig and West thought that amateur observers had been mistaken.

d. Craig was now able to confirm that darkening of the noses as lions aged applied to Tsavo lions as well.

71. According to the passage, which of the following has NOT contributed to the popular image of Tsavo lions as savage creatures?

a. Tsavo lions have been observed to bring down one of the strongest and most aggressive animals — the Cape buffalo.

b. In contrast to the situation in traditional lion haunts, scarcity of non-buffalo prey in the Tsavo makes the Tsavo lions more aggressive.

c. The Tsavo lion is considered to be less evolved than the Serengeti variety.

d. Tsavo lions have been observed to attack vehicles as well as humans.

72. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the hypothesis advanced by Gnoske and Peterhans most?

a. Craig and Peyton develop even more serious doubts about the idea that Tsavo lions are primitive.

b. The maneless Tsavo East lions are shown to be closer to the cave lions.

c. Pleistocene cave lions are shown to be far less violent than believed.

d. The morphological variations in body and skull size between the cave and Tsavo lions are found to be insignificant.

**Passage - 19**

The viability of the multinational corporate system depends upon the degree to which people will tolerate the unevenness it creates. It is well to remember that the ‘New Imperialism’ which began after 1870 in a spirit of Capitalism Triumphant, soon became seriously troubled and after 1914 was characterized by war, depression, breakdown of the international economic system and war again, rather than free Trade, Pax

Britannica and Material Improvement. A major reason was Britain’s inability to cope with the by-products of its own rapid accumulation of capital; i.e., a class-conscious labour force at home; a middle class in the hinterland; and rival centres of capital on the Continent and in America. Britain’s policy tended to be atavistic and defensive rather than progressive-more concerned with warding off new threats than creating new areas of expansion. Ironically, Edwardian England revived the paraphernalia of the landed aristocracy it had just destroyed. Instead of embarking on a ‘big push’ to develop the vast hinterland of the Empire, colonial administrators often adopted policies to arrest the development of either a native capitalist class or a native proletariat which could overthrow them.

As time went on, the centre had to devote an increasing share of government activity to military and other unproductive expenditures; they had to rely on alliances with an inefficient class of landlords, officials and soldiers in the hinterland to maintain stability at the cost of development. A great part of the surplus extracted from the population was thus wasted locally.

The New Mercantilism (as the Multinational Corporate System of special alliances and privileges, aid and tariff concessions is sometimes called) faces similar problems of internal and external division. The centre is troubled: excluded groups revolt and even some of the affluent are dissatisfied with the roles. Nationalistic rivalry between major capitalist countries remains an important divisive factor, Finally, there is the threat presented by the middle classes and the excluded groups of the underdeveloped countries. The national middle classes in the underdeveloped countries came to power when the centre weakened but could not, through their policy of import substitution manufacturing, establish a viable basis for sustained growth. They now face a foreign exchange crisis and an unemployment (or population) crisis-the first indicating their inability to function in the international economy and the second indicating their alienation from the people they are supposed to lead. In the immediate future, these national middle classes will gain a new lease of life as they take advantage of the spaces created by the rivalry between American and non-American oligopolists striving to establish global market positions.

The native capitalists will again become the champions of national independence as they bargain with multinational corporations. But the conflict at this level is more apparent than real, for in the end the fervent nationalism of the middle class asks only for promotion within the corporate structure and not for a break with that structure. In the last analysis their power derives from the metropolis and they cannot easily afford

to challenge the international system. They do not command the loyalty of their own population and cannot really compete with the large, powerful, aggregate capitals from the centre. They are prisoners of the taste patterns and consumption standards set at the centre.

The main threat comes from the excluded groups. It is not unusual in underdeveloped countries for the top 5 per cent to obtain between 30 and 40 per cent of the total national income, and for the top one-third to obtain anywhere from 60 to 70 per cent. At most, one-third of the population can be said to benefit in some sense from the dualistic growth that characterizes development in the hinterland. The remaining two-thirds, who together get only one-third of the income, are outsiders, not because they do not contribute to the economy, but because they do not share in the benefits. They provide a source of cheap labour which helps keep exports to the developed world at a low price and which has financed the urban-biased growth of recent years. In fact, it is difficult to see how the system in most underdeveloped countries could survive

without cheap labour since removing it (e.g. diverting it to public works projects as is done in socialist countries) would raise consumption costs to capitalists and professional elites. **[CAT 2004]**

73. According to the author, the British policy during the ‘New Imperialism’ period tended to be defensive because

a. it was unable to deal with the fallouts of a sharp increase in capital.

b. its cumulative capital had undesirable side-effects.

c. its policies favoured developing the vast hinterland.

d. it prevented the growth of a set-up which could have been capitalistic in nature.

74. Under New Mercantilism, the fervent nationalism of the native middle classes does not create conflict with the multinational corporations because they (the middle classes)

a. negotiate with the multinational corporations.

b. are dependent on the international system for their continued prosperity.

c. are not in a position to challenge the status quo.

d. do not enjoy popular support.

75. In the sentence, “They are prisoners of the taste patterns and consumption standards set at the centre.” (fourth paragraph), what is the meaning of ‘centre’?

a. National government

b. Native capitalists.

c. New capitalists.

d. None of the above.

76. The author is in a position to draw parallels between New Imperialism and New Mercantilism because

a. both originated in the developed Western capitalist countries.

b. New Mercantilism was a logical sequel to New Imperialism

c. they create the same set of outputs – a labour force, middle classes and rival centres of capital.

d. both have comparable uneven and divisive effects.

**Passage - 20**

Kodak decided that traditional film and prints would continue to dominate through the 1980s and that photo finishers, film retailers, and, of course, Kodak itself could expect to continue to occupy their longheld positions until l990. Kodak was right and wrong. The quality of digital cameras greatly improved.

Prices plunged because the cameras generally followed Moore's Law, the famous prediction by Intel co-founder Gordon Moore in the l960s that the cost of a unit of computing power would fall by 50 percent every eighteen to twenty-four months. Cameras began to be equipped with what the industry called removable media - those little cards that hold the pictures - so pictures were easier to print or to move to other devices, such as computers. Printers improved. Their costs dropped, too. The Internet caught the popular imagination, and people began emailing each other pictures rather than print them. Kodak did little to ready itself for the onslaught of

digital technology because it consistently tried to hold on to the profits from its old technology and underestimated the speed with which the new would take hold. Kodak decided it could use digital technology to enhance film, rather than replace it. Instead of preparing for the digital world, Kodak

headed off in a direction that cost it dearly. ln 1988, Kodak bought Sterling Drug for $5.1 billion. Kodak had decided it was really a chemicals business, not a photography company. So, Kodak reasoned, it should move into adjacent chemical markets, such as drugs. Well, chemically treated photo paper really isn’t that similar to hormonal agents and cardiovascular drugs. The customers are different. The delivery channels

are different. Kodak lost its shirt. lt sold Sterling in pieces in 1994 for about half the original purchase price. George M. C. Fisher was the new CEO of Kodak in 1993. Fisher’s solution was to hold on to the film business as long as possible, while adding a technological veneer to it. For instance, he introduced the Advantix Preview camera, a hybrid of digital and

film technology. Users took pictures the way they always had, and the images were captured on film. Kodak spent more than $500 million developing Advantix, which flopped.

Fisher also tried to move Kodak’s traditional retail photo-processing systems into digital world and in this regard installed tens of thousands of image magic kiosks. These kiosks came just as numerous companies introduced inexpensive, high-quality photo printers that people could use at home, which,

in fact, is where customers preferred to view their images and fiddle with them. Fisher also tried to insert Kodak as an intermediary in the process of sharing images electronically. He formed partnerships that let customers receive electronic

versions of their photos by e-mail and gave them access to kiosks that let them manipulate and reproduce old photographs. You don't need Kodak to upload photos to your computer and e-mail them. Fisher also formed a partnership with AOL called "You've Got Pictures." Customers would have their

film developed and posted online, where friends and family could view them. Customers would pay AOL $7 for this privilege, on top of the $9 paid for photo processing. However sites like Snapfish were allowing pictures to be posted online free. Fisher promised early on, that Kodak's digital-photography business would be profitable by 1997. lt wasn't. ln 1997

Philippe Kahn lead the advent of cell phone camera. With the cell phone camera market growth Kodak didn't just lose out on more prints. The whole industry lost out on sales of digital cameras, because they became just a feature that was given away free on cell phones. Soon cameras became a free feature

on many personal computers, too. What had been so profitable for Kodak for so long- capturing images and displaying them- was going to become essentially free.

In 1999, Fisher resigned and Carp became the new CEO. In 2000, Carp‘s first year as CEO, profit was about flat, at $l.4l billion. Carp, too, retired early, at age fifty-seven. Carp had pursued Fisher's basic strategy of "enhancing" the film business to make it last as long as possible, while trying to figure out some way to get recurring revenue from the filmless,

digital world. But the temporizing didn't work any better for Carp than it had for Fisher. Kodak talked, for instance, about getting customers to digitize and upload to the Internet more of the 300 million rolls of film that Kodak processed annually, as of 2000. Instead, customers increasingly skipped the film part. ln 2002, sales of digital cameras in the United States

passed those of traditional cameras-even though Kodak in the mid-1990s had projected that it would take twenty years for digital technology to eclipse film. The move to digital in the 2000s happened so fast that, in 2004, Kodak introduced a film camera that won a "camera of the year" award, yet was discontinued by the time Kodak collected the award. Kodak staked out a position as one of the major sellers of digital cameras, but being "one of" is a lot different from owning 70 percent to 80 percent of a market, as Kodak had with film, chemicals, and processing. In 2002 competition in the digital market was so intense that Kodak lost 75 percent of its stockmarket value over the past decade, falling to a level about half of what it was when the reporter suggested to Carp that he might sell the company. As of 2005, Kodak employed less than a third of the number who worked for it twenty years earlier. To see what might have been, look at Kodak’s principal competitors in the film and paper markets. Agfa temporized on digital technology, then sold its film and paper business to private-equity investors in 2004. The business went into bankruptcy proceedings the following year, but that wasn't Agfa's problem. lt had cashed out at a halfway reasonable price.

77. As per the passage which of the following statements truly reflects the real theme of' the passage?

a. Moore’s law predicted that cost per unit of computing power would exhibit a standard deviation of 25% per annum.

b. Popularity of removable media and internet lead to high demand for computers.

c. Kodak managers were able to predict the flow of digital technology and their critical value drivers.

d. Kodak did not have a vision to plough back the profits from old technology to research and development in new technology.

78. Which of the following statements is not true?

I. Kodak bought sterling drug as a strategic choice for a chemical business as it was already in the business of chemically treated photo paper.

II. The chemical business was in sync with the existing business of Kodak running across the customer segment, delivery channels and the regulatory environment.

III. Kodak committed a mistake by selling sterling in pieces at a loss of 50%.

IV. Kodak’s diversification attempt with purchase of sterling to strengthen its core business and shift to digital world was a shift from its strategic focus.

a. Only I and II

b. Only II and III

c. Only III and IV

d. Only I, II, III

79. Kodak lost a big piece of its market share to its competitors because of the following best explained reason.

I. When Carp became the CEO the digital Technology eclipsed film technology business and further Carp had been with the company for twenty nine years and had no background in technology.

II. Carp in 2004 introduced a film camera that won camera of the year award, yet it was discontinued by the time Kodak collected the award.

III. Kodak moved from traditional retail photo processing systems into digital world installing several thousands of image magic kiosks that failed to deliver real benefits to the customers.

IV. Philippe Kahn led the advent of cell phone camera and Kodak lost out on the print business and ability to share images became a free feature with no additional charge.

a. I and II

b. II and III

c. I and IV

d. III and IV

80. Match the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Intel | a. | Preview cameras that helped users to immediately see the pictures taken |
| 2. | Fisher | b. | Photo processing, developing and posting online photos |
| 3. | AOL | c. | Lead to insolvency of digital technology business |
| 4. | Agfa | d. | Price of technology product reduces to half every year or two |

a. 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

b. 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b

c. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d

d. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

**Passage - 21**

Billie Holiday died a few weeks ago. I have been unable until now to write about her, but since she will survive many who receive longer obituaries, a short delay in one small appreciation will not harm her or us. When she died we — the musicians, critics, all who were ever transfixed by the most heart-rending voice of the past generation — grieved bitterly. There was no reason to. Few people pursed self-destruction more

whole-heartedly than she, and when the pursuit was at an end, at the age of 44, she had turned herself into a physical and artistic wreck. Some of us tried gallantly to pretend otherwise, taking comfort in the occasional moments when she still sounded like a ravaged echo of her greatness. Others had not even the heart to see and listen any more. We preferred to stay home and, if old and lucky enough to own the incomparable

records of her heyday from 1937 to 1946, many of which are not even available on British LP, to recreate those coarse-textured, sinuous, sensual and unbearable sad noises which gave her a sure corner of immortality. Her physical death called, if anything, for relief rather than sorrow. What sort of middle age would she have faced without the voice to earn money for her drinks and fixes, without the looks — and in her day she was hauntingly beautiful — to attract the men she needed, without business sense, without anything but the disinterested worship of ageing men who had heard and seen her in her glory?

And yet, irrational though it is, our grief expressed Billie Holiday’s art, that of a woman for whom one must be sorry. The great blues singers, to whom she may be justly compared, played their game from strength. Lionesses, though often wounded or at bay (did not Bessie Smith call herself ‘a tiger, ready to jump’?), their tragic equivalents were Cleopatra and Phaedra; Holiday’s was an embittered Ophelia. She was the

Puccini heroine among blues singers, or rather among jazz singers, for though she sang a cabaret version of the blues incomparably, her natural idiom was the pop song. Her unique achievement was to have twisted this into a genuine expression of the major passions by means of a total disregard of its sugary tunes, or indeed of any tune other than her own few delicately crying elongated notes, phrased like Bessie Smith or Louis Armstrong in sackcloth, sung in a thin, gritty, haunting voice whose natural mood was an unresigned and voluptuous welcome for the pains of love. Nobody has sung, or will sing, Bess’s songs from Porgy as she did. It was this combination of bitterness and physical submission, as of someone lying still while watching his legs being amputated, which gives such a blood-curdling quality to her Strange Fruit, the anti-lynching poem which she turned into an unforgettable art song. Suffering was her profession; but she did not accept it.

Little need be said about her horrifying life, which she described with emotional, though hardly with factual, truth in her autobiography Lady Sings the Blues. After an adolescence in which self-respect was measured by a girl’s insistence on picking up the coins thrown to her by clients with her hands, she was plainly beyond help. She did not lack it, for she had the flair and scrupulous honesty of John Hammond to launch

her, the best musicians of the 1930s to accompany her — notably Teddy Wilson, Frankie Newton and Lester Young — the boundless devotion of all serious connoisseurs, and much public success. It was too late to arrest a career of systematic embittered self-immolation. To be born with both beauty and selfrespect in the Negro ghetto of Baltimore in 1915 was too much of a handicap, even without rape at the age of 10 and drug-addiction in her teens. But, while she destroyed herself, she sang, unmelodious, profound and heartbreaking. It is impossible not to weep for her, or not to hate the world which made her what she was. **[CAT 2001]**

81. Why will Billie Holiday survive many who receive longer obituaries?

a. Because of her blues creations.

b. Because she was not as self-destructive as some other blues exponents.

c. Because of her smooth and mellow voice.

d. Because of the expression of anger in her songs.

82. According to the author, if Billie Holiday had not died in her middle age

a. she would have gone on to make a further mark.

b. she would have become even richer than what she was when she died.

c. she would have led a rather ravaged existence.

d. she would have led a rather comfortable existence.

83. Which of the following statements is not representative of the author’s opinion?

a. Billie Holiday had her unique brand of melody.

b. Billie Holiday’s voice can be compared to other singers in certain ways.

c. Billie Holiday’s voice had a ring of profound sorrow.

d. Billie Holiday welcomed suffering in her profession and in her life.

84. According to the passage, Billie Holiday was fortunate in all but not in which of the following ways?

a. She was fortunate to have been picked up young by an honest producer.

b. She was fortunate to have the likes of Louis Armstrong and Bessie Smith accompany her.

c. She was fortunate to possess the looks.

d. She enjoyed success among the public and connoisseurs.

**Passage - 22**

The systems perspective, applied to organizations in its classic formulations as an organic or a cybernetic model, is open to criticism for failing to give a sufficient account of change. In the organic model, change is seen primarily as an adaptive response by the system, acting as a whole or through subsystems with specific functions, to maintain itself in balance with a shifting environment. Change is thus externalised beyond the system boundary. The organism's response is characterized as a negative feedback process by means of which a control centre becomes aware of a disparity between actual and desired behaviour or conditions and triggers actions to reduce the disparity. The model assumes that the organism is so constituted as to be able to detect significant disparities and to be able to adjust its behaviour in response to them.

When the organic model is generalized to apply to organizations, the emphasis on boundary, environment, feedback and adaptive response are carried over, and management is readily identified as the control centre, which directs the organization's operations. However, organizations do not possess the same unity or consistency of form as organisms. Their external boundaries, as well as internal boundaries between subsystems, are less evident and less fixed. Responses to internal and external problem situations are not generally preset or inbuilt, but have to be invented. Applied uncritically, the model attributes too central a role to management and overestimates management's power to control events and actions. Direction of operations comes not from an integrated control centre but from a multiplicity of factors whose behaviour is not merely adaptive but also creative and contentious.

The cybernetic model provides a more elaborate account of control and communication mechanisms organized hierarchically and recursively and distributed throughout the system. It also includes an environmental scanning function, which opens up the possibility of proactive change in the system. Nevertheless, although change becomes a subtler, complex and generalized phenomenon in this model, changes are still seen as adjustments, whether reactive or proactive, which serve to maintain or increase order in the system. Nor is it any easier to relate change to human agency in the cybernetic model than in the organic.

In the "soft systems" approach articulated by Checkland, attention shifts from the actual constitution of organizations as complex systems towards organizational actors' understandings and formulations of problem situations. This is a view, which allows and expects multiple interpretations of the world at hand. When soft systems methodology (SSM) is applied to a problem situation in an organization, it culminates in a debate which aims to define changes which are "systemically desirable and culturally feasible". The human role in defining (and subsequently carrying out) changes is thus recognized.

The soft systems approach makes change more central to organizational life than it is in the harder approaches sketched above, which focus on the system's capacity to cope with and respond to environmental perturbations. Change now becomes something, which flows from human understanding and decision-making, which is not in general prefigured or automatic, and which involves negotiation by competing parties. However, some of the legacy of the earlier systems views persists in the soft systems approach and methodology, and serves to prevent fuller appreciation of the nature of change in organizational life. For instance, the central notion of transformation in the methodology relates still to the transformation of inputs into outputs by the system, rather than to transformation of the system itself. Analysis and modelling in SSM, by and large, is conducted by the analyst alone, so that some of the most important interpretations in the change exercise are supplied by external experts. When the conceptual model is brought forward by the analyst for organizational debate, the voice of management is likely to be dominant, again restricting opportunity for a more thoroughgoing review of possibilities. Thus, even though the soft systems approach brings change to the centre of the organizational stage by focusing on human activity systems and embracing the interpretative standpoint, change is still characterized as a discontinuous step from an old order to a new one, facilitated by the alchemy of the analyst, and sanctioned by management.

In the systems tradition as discussed so far, there is a common interest in how complex systems achieve, maintain and increase order, in a turbulent environment, which threatens to invade or dissolve them. In the organic model, change is essentially an external threat to be responded to. Richer notions of change are developed in the cybernetic and soft systems approaches, but still, change is seen as a way of preserving or improving order in the system, rather than as a fundamental feature of the system itself. In the translation of systems concepts to organizational models, the identification of control with management has produced an impression that organizational change must be managed, and that managers, in alliance with experts, can and should manage change.

It has always been clear that organizations are not organisms, but the limitations of applying the organic metaphor have only become obvious relatively recently, when the pace of organizational and technological change has thrown into question the contemporary validity of organizational models based on central control, stability and bureaucracy. It may be that continuous change is an essential feature of organizations or it may be that disorder is not only tolerable in organizations but also natural and productive. To contemplate these possibilities, it is necessary to go beyond the familiar systems models and at the same time to question ideas of change management.

Kiel, following an earlier formulation by Jantsch, describes three stages in the development of models of organizational change. The first stage, deterministic change, is a mechanical or linear view, which equates to a pre-systems or early systems view of organizations as machines subject to rational control. The second stage, equilibrium-based change, is essentially the systems perspective, especially as represented by the organic or cybernetic models. The third stage, dissipative or transformation change, views organizations as dynamic self-organizing systems capable of radical transformation as well as gradual evolution, and continually moving between order and disorder and between stability and instability. Organizational models in this third stage go beyond (or may be seen to extend) the systems tradition, drawing on theories of chaos, complexity and self-organization from the natural sciences. New holistic theories of change are emerging which challenge the centrality of order and control in complex systems.

According to these theories, many complex systems are non-linear, i.e. systems in which relationships between cause and effect are not constant. Therefore, small inputs can sometimes lead to disproportionately large con sequences (and at other times not), and small variations in initial conditions can sometimes produce large variations in outcomes (and sometimes not). Generally, processes cannot be fully controlled or planned, and cannot be run back and repeated. Many natural systems, including ecologies and the weather, are non-linear. They are characterized by complex multiple patterns of interaction which combine with random disturbances to produce unpredictable events that will sometimes transform the system into an entirely new configuration. In general, as they move from one relatively stable region of behaviour to another, such systems pass through a chaotic transition phase. A system far from equilibrium and at the edge of chaos is one on the point of transformative change, but the future state of the system is not predictable.

It seems attractive to adopt a transformational model of organizational change derived from these more general ideas of dynamic non-linear systems. The complexity, uncertainty and centrality of change processes seem much better captured in this kind of model than in earlier systems models. However, it should be remembered that just as organizations are not organisms, neither are they weather systems or whirlpools. Organizations are constituted by people, not particles. Change is produced not by the complex interaction of effectively structureless atoms, but by the meaningful and value-laden interaction of already complex individual human beings.

Though it may indeed be fruitful to see organizations as non-linear systems, to do so will require a fundamental shift in our understanding of the role and limits of control and likewise of the role and limits of management. It would, for instance, be fallacious to assume that management can apply the transformational model in order to produce a desirable transformation in their organization, since this would be to treat non-linear systems as though they were linear (and so predictable and controllable). Another danger is that by simply adopting the language of non-linear systems we will produce a spurious jargon and mystification which will lead neither to increased understanding nor to practical action in organizational life. The theories of chaos and complexity are seductive, and can easily lead you into a world of butterfly effects, strange attractors and NK fitness landscapes. Nevertheless, a cautious and sober application of them might prove fruitful in our area of interest.

85. Choose the correct statement from the following:

a. Cybernetic model focuses on actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations

b. Organic model focuses on actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations

c. Soft systems approach focuses on actors' understanding and formulations of problem situations

d. Soft systems approach focuses on organisations as complex systems

86. Which of the following is a correct statement?

a. Deterministic change is the systems perspective

b. Equilibrium-based change is the systems approach

c. Equilibrium-based change is a mechanical view

d. Transformational change is a mechanical view

87. According to the passage, change

a. does not flow from human understanding or decision-making

b. is generally prefigured

c. is automatic

d. involves negotiation by competing parties

88. Which of the following is a correct statement?

a. Cybernetic model takes better care of environmental factors.

b. Organic model takes better care of environmental factors.

c. Cybernetic model is not suitable for proactive change.

d. Organic model is suitable for proactive change.

**Passage - 23**

While complex in the extreme, Derrida’s work has proven to be a particularly influential approach to the analysis of the ways in which language structures our understanding of ourselves and the world we inhabit, an approach he termed deconstruction. In its simplest formulation, deconstruction can be taken to refer to a methodological strategy which seeks to uncover layers of hidden meaning in a text that have been denied or suppressed. The term ‘text’, in this respect, does not refer simply to a written form of communication, however. Rather, texts are something we all produce and reproduce constantly in our every day social relations, be they spoken, written or embedded in the construction of material artifacts. At the heart of Derrida’s deconstructive approach is his critique of what he perceives to be the totalitarian impulse of the

Enlightenment pursuit to bring all that exists in the world under the domain of representative language, a pursuit he refers to as logocentrism. Logocentrism is the search for a rational language that is able to know and represent the world and all its aspects perfectly and accurately. Its totalitarian dimension, for Derrida at least, lies primarily in its tendency to marginalize or dismiss all that does not neatly comply with its particular linguistic representations, a tendency that, throughout history, has all too frequently been manifested in the form of authoritarian institutions. Thus logocentrism has, in its search for the truth of absolute representation, subsumed difference and oppressed that which it designates as its alien ‘other’. For Derrida, western civilization has been built upon such a systematic assault on alien cultures and ways of life, typically in the name of reason and progress.

In response to logocentrism, deconstruction posits the idea that the mechanism by which this process of marginalization and the ordering of truth occurs is through establishing systems of binary opposition. Oppositional linguistic dualisms, such as rational/irrational, culture/nature and good/bad are not, however, construed as equal partners as they are in, say, the semiological structuralism of Saussure. Rather, they

exist, for Derrida, in a series of hierarchical relationships with the first term normally occupying a superior position. Derrida defines the relationship between such oppositional terms using the neologism différance. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms differ from each other (for instance, the difference between rationality and irrationality is constructed through oppositional usage), and at the

same time, a hierarchical relationship is maintained by the deference of one term to the other (in the positing of rationality over irrationality, for instance). It is this latter point which is perhaps the key to understanding Derrida’s approach to deconstruction.

For the fact at any given time one term must defer to its oppositional ‘other’, means that the two terms are constantly in a state of interdependence. The presence of one is dependent upon the absence of ‘absentpresence’ of the ‘other’, such as in the case of good and evil, whereby to understand the nature of one, we must constantly relate it to the absent term in order to grasp its meaning. That is, to do good, we must understand that our act is not evil for without that comparison the term becomes meaningless. Put simply, deconstruction represents an attempt to demonstrate the absent-presence of this oppositional ‘other’, to show that what we say or write is in itself not expressive simply of what is present, but also of what is

absent. Thus, deconstruction seeks to reveal the interdependence of apparently dichotomous terms and their meanings relative to their textual context; that is, within the linguistic power relations which structure dichotomous terms hierarchically. In Derrida’s own words, a deconstructive reading “must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of a language that he uses. …[It] attempts to make the not-seen accessible to sight.”

Meaning, then, is never fixed or stable, whatever the intention of the author of a text. For Derrida, language is a system of relations that are dynamic, in that all meanings we ascribe to the world are dependent not only on what we believe to be present but also on what is absent. Thus, any act of interpretation must refer not only to what the author of a text intends, but also to what is absent from his or her intention. This insight leads, once again, to Derrida’s further rejection of the idea of the definitive authority of the intentional agent

or subject. The subject is decentred; it is conceived as the outcome of relations of différance. As author of its own biography, the subject thus becomes the ideological fiction of modernity and its logocentric philosophy, one that depends upon the formation of hierarchical dualisms, which repress and deny the presence of the absent ‘other’. No meaning can, therefore, even be definitive, but is merely an outcome of a particular interpretation. **[CAT 2005]**

89. According to the passage, Derrida believes that:

a. Reality can be construed only through the use of rational analysis.

b. Language limits our construction of reality

c. A universal language will facilitate a common understanding of reality.

d. We need to uncover the hidden meaning in a system of relations expressed by language.

90. To Derrida, ‘logocentrism’ does not imply:

a. A totalitarian impulse.

b. A domain of representative language.

c. Interdependence of the meanings of dichotomous terms.

d. A strategy that seeks to suppress hidden meanings in a text.

91. According to the passage, Derrida believes that the system of binary opposition

a. represents a prioritization or hierarchy.

b. reconciles contradictions and dualities.

c. weakens the process of marginalization and ordering of truth.

d. deconstructs reality.

92. Derrida rejects the idea of ‘definitive authority of the subject’ because

a. interpretation of the text may not make the unseen visible.

b. the meaning of the text is based on binary opposites.

c. the implicit power relationship is often ignored.

d. any act of interpretation must refer to what the author intends.

**Passage - 24**

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, Getting to Yes. He captivated me with his theory that tribalism protects people from their fear of rapid change. He explained that the pillars of tribalism that humans rely on for security would always counter any significant cultural or social change. In this way, he said, change is never allowed to happen too fast. Technology, for example, is a pillar of society. 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. In this manner, human tribes avoid rapid change that leaves people insecure and frightened.

But we have all heard that nothing is as permanent as change. Nothing is guaranteed. Pithy expressions, to be sure, but no more than cliches. As Ury says, people don’t live that way from day-to-day. On the contrary, they actively seek certainty and stability. They want to know they will be safe.

Even so, we scare ourselves constantly with the idea of change. An IBM CEO once said: ‘We only restructure for a good reason, and if we haven’t re-structured in a while, that’s a good reason.’ We are scared that competitors, technology and the consumer will put us out of business so we have to change all the time just to stay alive. But if we asked our fathers and grandfathers, would they have said that they lived in

a period of little change? Structure may not have changed much. It may just be the speed with which we do things.

Change is over-rated, anyway. Consider the automobile. It’s an especially valuable example, because the auto industry has spent tens of billions or dollars on research and product development in the last 100 years. Henry Ford’s first car had a metal chassis with an internal combustion, gasoline-powered engine, four wheels with rubber tyres, a foot operated clutch assembly and brake system, a steering wheel, and four seats, and it could safely do 18 miles per hour. A hundred years and tens of thousands of research hours later, we drive cars with a metal chassis with an internal combustion, gasoline-powered engine, four wheels with rubber tyres, a foot operated clutch assembly and brake system, a steering wheel, four seats - and the average speed in London in 2001 was 17.5 miles per hour.

That’s not a hell of a lot of return for the money. Ford evidently doesn’t have much to teach us about change. The fact that they’re still manufacturing cars is not proof that Ford Motor Co. is a sound organization, just proof that it takes very large companies to make cars in great quantities - making for an almost impregnable entry barrier.

Fifty years after the development of the jet engine, planes are also little changed. They’ve grown bigger, wider and can carry more people. But those are incremental, largely cosmetic changes.

Taken together, this lack of real change has come to mean that in travel - whether driving or flying — time and technology have not combined to make things much better. The safety and design have of course accompanied the times and the new volume of cars and flights, but nothing of any significance has changed in the basic assumptions of the final product.

At the same time, moving around in cars or aeroplanes becomes less and less efficient all the time. Not only has there been no great change, but also both forms or transport have deteriorated as more people clamour to use them. The same is true for telephones, which took over hundred years to become mobile, or photographic film, which also required an entire century to change.

The only explanation for this is anthropological. Once established in calcified organizations, humans do two things: sabotage changes that might render people dispensable, and ensure industry-wide emulation. In the 1960s, German auto companies developed plans to scrap the entire combustion engine for an electrical design. (The same existed in the 1970s in Japan, and in the I980s in France.). So for 40 years we

might have been free of the wasteful and ludicrous dependence on fossil fuels. Why didn’t it go anywhere? Because auto executives understood pistons and carburettors, and would loath to cannibalize their expertise, along with most of their factories. **[CAT 2004]**

93. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

a. Executives of automobile companies are inefficient and ludicrous.

b. The speed at which an automobile is driven in a city has not changed much in a century.

c. Anthropological factors have fostered innovation in automobiles by promoting use of new technologies.

d. Further innovation in jet engines has been more than incremental.

94. Which of the following views does the author fully support in the passage?

a. Nothing is as permanent as change.

b. Change is always rapid.

c. More money spent on innovation leads to more rapid change.

d. Over decades, structural change has been incremental.

95. Which of the following best describes one of the main ideas discussed in the passage?

a. Rapid change is usually welcomed in society.

b. Industry is not as innovative as it is made out to be.

c. We should have less change than what we have now.

d. Competition spurs companies into radical innovation.

96. According to the passage, the reason why we continues to be dependent on fossil fuels is that:

a. Auto executives did not wish to change.

b. No alternative fuels were discovered.

c. Change in technology was not easily possible

d. German, Japanese and French companies could not come up with new technologies.

**Passage - 25**

Alone – he was alone again – again condemned to silence – again face to face with nothingness! Alone! – never again to see the face, never again to hear the voice of the only human being who united him to earth! Was not Faria’s fate the better, after all – to solve the problem of life at its source, even at the risk of horrible suffering? The idea of suicide, which his friend had driven away and kept away by his cheerful presence, now hovered like a phantom over the abbe’s dead body.

“If I could die,” he said, “I should go where he goes, and should assuredly find him again. But how to die? It is very easy,” he went on with a smile; “I will remain here, rush on the first person that opens the door, strangle him, and then they will guillotine me.” But excessive grief is like a storm at sea, where the frail bark is tossed from the depths to the top of the wave. Dantes recoiled from the idea of so infamous a death, and passed suddenly from despair to an ardent desire for life and liberty.

“Die? Oh, no,” he exclaimed – “not die now, after having lived and suffered so long and so much! Die? yes, had I died years ago; but now to die would be, indeed, to give way to the sarcasm of destiny. No, I want to live; I shall struggle to the very last; I will yet win back the happiness of which I have been deprived. Before I die I must not forget that I have my executioners to punish, and perhaps, too, who knows, some friends to reward. Yet they will forget me here, and I shall die in my dungeon like Faria, ” As he said this, he became silent and gazed straight before him like one overwhelmed with a strange and amazing thought. Suddenly he arose, lifted his hand to his brow as if his brain were giddy, paced twice or thrice round the dungeon, and then paused abruptly by the bed.

“Just God!” he muttered, “whence comes this thought? Is it from thee? Since none but the dead pass freely from this dungeon, let me take the place of the dead!” Without giving himself time to reconsider his decision, and , indeed, that he might not allow his thoughts to be distracted from his desperate resolution, he bent over the appalling shroud, opened it with the knife which Faria had made, drew the corpse from the sack, and bore it along the tunnel to his own chamber, laid it on his couch, tied around its head the rag he wore at night around his own, covered it with his counterpane, once again kissed the ice-cold brow, and tried vainly to close the resisting eyes, which glared horribly, turned the head towards the wall, so that the jailer might, when he brought the evening meal, believe that he was asleep, as was his frequent custom; entered the tunnel again, drew the bed against the wall, returned to the other cell, took from the hiding – place the needle and thread, flung off his rags, that they might feel only naked flesh beneath the coarse canvas, and getting inside the sack, placed himself in the posture in which the dead body had been laid, and sewed up the mouth of the sack from the inside.

97. How was the protagonist planning to resolve his problem?

a. To give up and surrender.

b. To commit suicide in the dungeon.

c. To fight the jailor and escape.

d. To exchange places with the dead.

98. Which one of the following options is nearest in meaning to that implied by the phrase ‘sarcasm of destiny’ in this passage?

a. Destiny makes one a laughing stock.

b. Destiny ultimately asserts itself.

c. Triumph of the struggles gone through.

d. A mockery of the forces of destiny.

99. Among the options given below, which phrase specifically captures the change of mood of the protagonist?

a. To be or not to be

b. Despair and hope

c. Depression to daring

d. Darkness to light

100.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Words** |  | **Related Words** |
| i. | Counterpane | a. | Burial |
| ii. | Dungeon | b. | Bed |
| iii. | Guillotine | c. | Execution |
| iv. | Shroud | d. | Cell |

Which of the above ‘related words’ on the right – hand side are correctly matched with ‘words’ on the left – hand side?

a. i – b, ii – d, iii – c, iv –a

b. i – a, ii – d, iii – b, iv –c

c. i – a, ii – d, iii – c, iv –b

d. i – d, ii – b, iii – a, iv –c

**Five Questions**

**Directions (Q. Nos. 1** − 50**):** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

**Passage - 1**

Fifteen years after communism was officially pronounced dead, its spectre seems once again to be haunting Europe. Last month, the Council of Europe’s parliamentary assembly voted to condemn the “crimes of totalitarian communist regimes,” linking them with Nazism and complaining that communist parties are still “legal and active in some countries.” Now Goran Lindblad, the conservative Swedish MP behind the resolution, wants to go further. Demands that European Ministers launch a continent-wide anti-communist campaign — including school textbook revisions, official memorial days, and museums — only narrowly missed the necessary two-thirds majority. Mr. Lindblad pledged to bring the wider plans back to the Council of Europe in the coming months.

He has chosen a good year for his ideological offensive: this is the 50th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev’s denunciation of Josef Stalin and the subsequent Hungarian uprising, which will doubtless be the cue for further excoriation of the communist record. Paradoxically, given that there is no communist government left in Europe outside Moldova, the attacks have if anything, become more extreme as time has gone on.

A clue as to why that might be can be found in the rambling report by Mr. Lindblad that led to the Council of Europe declaration. Blaming class struggle and public ownership, he explained “different elements of communist ideology such as equality or social justice still seduce many” and “a sort of nostalgia for communism is still alive.” Perhaps the real problem for Mr. Lindblad and his right-wing allies in Eastern

Europe is that communism is not dead enough — and they will only be content when they have driven a stake through its heart.

The fashionable attempt to equate communism and Nazism is in reality a moral and historical nonsense. Despite the cruelties of the Stalin terror, there was no Soviet Treblinka or Sorbibor, no extermination camps built to murder millions. Nor did the Soviet Union launch the most devastating war in history at a cost of more than 50 million lives — in fact it played the decisive role in the defeat of the German war machine. Mr. Lindblad and the Council of Europe adopt as fact the wildest estimates of those “killed by communist regimes” (mostly in famines) from the fiercely contested Black Book of Communism, which also underplays the number of deaths attributable to Hitler. But, in any case, none of this explains why anyone might be nostalgic in former communist states, now enjoying the delights of capitalist restoration. The dominant account gives no sense of how communist regimes renewed themselves after 1 956 or why Western leaders feared they might overtake the capitalist world well into the 1960s. For all its brutalities and failures, communism in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere delivered rapid industrialization, mass education, job security, and huge advances in social and gender equality. Its existence helped to drive up welfare standards in the West, and provided a powerful counterweight to Western global domination.

It would be easier to take the Council of Europe’s condemnation of communist state crimes seriously if it had also seen fit to denounce the far bloodier record of European colonialism — which only finally came to an end in the 1970s. This was a system of racist despotism, which dominated the globe in Stalin’s time. And while there is precious little connection between the ideas of fascism and communism, there is an

intimate link between colonialism and Nazism. The terms lebensraum and konzentrationslager were both first used by the German colonial regime in south-west Africa (now Namibia), which committed genocide against the Herero and Nama peoples and bequeathed its ideas and personnel directly to the Nazi party. Around 10 million Congolese died as a result of Belgian forced labour and mass murder in the early twentieth century; tens of millions perished in avoidable or enforced famines in British-ruled India; up to a million Algerians died in their war for independence, while controversy now rages in France about a new law requiring teachers to put a positive spin on colonial history. Comparable atrocities were carried out by all European colonialists, but not a word of condemnation from the Council of Europe. Presumably, European lives count for more.

No major twentieth century political tradition is without blood on its hands, but battles over history are more about the future than the past. Part of the current enthusiasm in official Western circles for dancing on the grave of communism is no doubt about relations with today’s Russia and China. But it also reflects a determination to prove there is no alternative to the new global capitalist order — and that any attempt to

find one is bound to lead to suffering. With the new imperialism now being resisted in the Muslim world and Latin America, growing international demands for social justice and ever greater doubts about whether the environmental crisis can be solved within the existing economic system, the pressure for alternatives will increase. **[CAT 2006]**

1. Among all the apprehensions that Mr. Goran Lindblad expresses against communism, which one gets admitted, although indirectly, by the author?

a. There is nostalgia for communist ideology even if communism has been abandoned by most European nations.

b. Notions of social justice inherent in communist ideology appeal to critics of existing systems.

c. Communist regimes were totalitarian and marked by brutalities and large scale violence.

d. The existing economic order is wrongly viewed as imperialistic by proponents of communism.

2. What, according to the author, is the real reason for a renewed attack against communism?

a. Disguising the unintended consequences of the current economic order such as social injustice and environmental crisis.

b. Idealising the existing ideology of global capitalism.

c. Making communism a generic representative of all historical atrocities, especially those perpetrated by the European imperialists.

d. Renewal of some communist regimes has led to the apprehension that communist nations might overtake the capitalists.

3. The author cites examples of atrocities perpetrated by European colonial regimes in order to

a. compare the atrocities committed by colonial regimes with those of communist regimes.

b. prove that the atrocities committed by colonial regimes were more than those of communist regimes.

c. prove that, ideologically, communism was much better than colonialism and Nazism.

d. neutralise the arguments of Mr. Lindblad and to argue that one needs to go beyond and look at the motives of these regimes.

4. Why, according to the author, is Nazism closer to colonialism than it is to communism?

a. Both colonialism and Nazism were examples of tyranny of one race over another.

b. The genocides committed by the colonial and the Nazi regimes were of similar magnitude.

c. Several ideas of the Nazi regime were directly imported from colonial regimes.

d. Both colonialism and Nazism are based on the principles of imperialism.

5. Which of the following cannot be inferred as a compelling reason for the silence of the Council of Europe on colonial atrocities?

a. The Council of Europe being dominated by erstwhile colonialists.

b. Generating support for condemning communist ideology.

c. Unwillingness to antagonize allies by raking up an embarrassing past.

d. Greater value seemingly placed on European lives.

**Passage - 2**

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. 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. Rather, the idea is that the principles of justice for the basic structure of society are the object of the original agreement. They are the principles that free and rational persons concerned to further their own interests would accept in an initial position of equality. 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. This way of

regarding the principles of justice, I shall call justice as fairness. Thus, we are to imagine that those who engage in social cooperation choose together, in one joint act, the principles which are to assign basic rights and duties and to determine the division of social benefits. Just as each person must decide by rational reflection what constitutes his good, that is, the system of ends which it is rational for him to pursue, so a group of persons must decide once and for all what is to count among them as just and unjust. The choice which rational men would make in this hypothetical situation of equal liberty determines the principles of justice.

In ‘justice as fairness’, the original position is not an actual historical state of affairs. It is understood as a purely hypothetical situation characterized so as to lead to a certain conception of justice. Among the essential features of this situation is that no one knows his place in society, his class position or social status, nor does anyone know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence,

strength, and the like. I shall even assume that the parties do not know their conceptions of the good or their special psychological propensities. The principles of justice are chosen behind a veil of ignorance. This ensures that no one is advantaged or disadvantaged in the choice of principles by the outcome of natural chance or the contingency of social circumstances. Since all are similarly situated and no one is

able to design principles to favor his particular condition, the principles of justice are the result of a fair agreement or bargain.

Justice as fairness begins with one of the most general of all choices which persons might make together, namely, with the choice of the first principles of a conception of justice which is to regulate all subsequent criticism and reform of institutions. Then, having chosen a conception of justice, we can suppose that they are to choose a constitution and a legislature to enact laws, and so on, all in accordance with the principles

of justice initially agreed upon. Our social situation is just if it is such that by this sequence of hypothetical agreements we would have contracted into the general system of rules which defines it. Moreover, assuming that the original position does determine a set of principles, it will then be true that whenever social institutions satisfy these principles, those engaged in them can say to one another that they are cooperating on terms to which they would agree if they were free and equal persons whose relations with respect to one another were fair. They could all view their arrangements as meeting the stipulations which they would acknowledge in an initial situation that embodies widely accepted and reasonable constraints on the choice of principles. The general recognition of this fact would provide the basis for a public acceptance of the corresponding principles of justice. No society can, of course, be a scheme of cooperation which men enter voluntarily in a literal sense; each person finds himself placed at birth in some particular position in some particular society, and the nature of this position materially affects his life prospects. Yet a society

satisfying the principles of justice as fairness comes as close as a society can to being a voluntary scheme, for it meets the principles which free and equal persons would assent to under circumstances that are fair. **[CAT 2006]**

6. A just society, as conceptualized in the passage, can be best described as:

a. A Utopia in which everyone is equal and no one enjoys any privilege based on their existing positions and powers.

b. A hypothetical society in which people agree upon principles of justice which are fair.

c. A society in which principles of justice are not based on the existing positions and powers of the individuals.

d. A society in which principles of justice are fair to all.

7. The original agreement or original position in the passage has been used by the author as:

a. A hypothetical situation conceived to derive principles of justice which are not influenced by position, status and condition of individuals in the society.

b. A hypothetical situation in which every individual is equal and no individual enjoys any privilege based on the existing positions and powers.

c. A hypothetical situation to ensure fairness of agreements among individuals in society.

d. An imagined situation in which principles of justice would have to be fair.

8. Which of the following best illustrates the situation that is equivalent to choosing ‘the principles of justice’ behind a ‘veil of ignorance’?

a. The principles of justice are chosen by businessmen, who are marooned on an uninhabited island after a shipwreck, but have some possibility of returning.

b. The principles of justice are chosen by a group of school children whose capabilities are yet to develop.

c. The principles of justice are chosen by businessmen, who are marooned on an uninhabited island after a shipwreck and have no possibility of returning.

d. The principles of justice are chosen assuming that such principles will govern the lives of the rule makers only in their next birth if the rule makers agree that they will be born again.

9. Why, according to the passage, do principles of justice need to be based on an original agreement?

a. Social institutions and laws can be considered fair only if they conform to principles of justice.

b. Social institutions and laws can be fair only if they are consistent with the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.

c. Social institutions and laws need to be fair in order to be just.

d. Social institutions and laws evolve fairly only if they are consistent with the principles of justice as initially agreed upon.

10. Which of the following situations best represents the idea of justice as fairness, as argued in the passage?

a. All individuals are paid equally for the work they do.

b. Everyone is assigned some work for his or her livelihood.

c. All acts of theft are penalized equally.

d. All children are provided free education in similar schools.

**Passage - 3**

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. They are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract

pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn’t know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take to long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists’ wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

I raise the matter now because I want to draw attention to the fact that the painter’s choice of a subject is a far more complicated question than it would at first seem. A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember. A subject starts with the painter deciding he would like to paint such-and-such because for some reason or other he finds it meaningful. A subject begins when the artist selects something for special mention. (What makes it special or meaningful may seem to the artist to be purely visual – its colours or its form.) When the subject has been selected, the function of the painting itself is to communicate and justify the significance of that selection.

It is often said today that subject matter is unimportant. But this is only a reaction against the excessively literary and moralistic interpretation of subject matter in the nineteenth century. In truth the subject is literary the beginning and end of a painting. The painting begins with a selection (I will paint this and not everything else in the world); it is finished when that selection is justified (now you can see all that I saw

and felt in this and how it is more than merely itself).

Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs –and vice versa. If, to some extent, a few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one; its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every particular, all known developments to date.

When a culture is secure and certain of its values, it presents it presents its artists with subjects. The general agreement about what is significant is so well established that the significance of a particular subject accrues and becomes traditional. This is true, for instance, of reeds and water in China, of the nude

body in Renaissance, of the animal in Africa. Furthermore, in such cultures the artist is unlikely to be a free agent: he will be employed for the sake of particulars subjects, and the problem, as we have just described it, will not occur to him.

When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases – but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing, crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

By the end of the nineteenth century there were, roughly speaking, two ways in which the painter could meet this challenge of deciding what to paint and so choosing for society. Either he identified himself with the people and so allowed their lives to dictate his subjects to him; or he had to find his subjects within himself as painter. By people I mean everybody except the bourgeoisie. Many painters did of course work of the bourgeoisie according to their copy-book of approved subjects, but all of them, filling the Salon and the Royal Academy year after year, are now forgotten, buried under the hypocrisy of those they served so sincerely. **[CAT 2004]**

11. When a culture is insecure, the painter chooses his subject on the basis of:

a. The prevalent style in the society of his time.

b. Its meaningfulness to the painter.

c. What is put in front of the easel.

d. Past experience and memory of the painter

12. In the sentence, “I believe there is a connection” (second paragraph), what two developments is the author referring to?

a. Painters using a dying hero and using a fruit as a subject of painting.

b. Growing success of painters and an increase in abstract forms.

c. Artists gaining freedom to choose subjects and abandoning subjects altogether.

d. Rise of Impressionists and an increase in abstract forms.

13. Which of the following is NOT necessarily among the attributes needed for a painter to succeed:

a. The painter and his public agree on what is significant.

b. The painting is able to communicate and justify the significance of its subject selection.

c. The subject has a personal meaning for the painter.

d. The painting of subjects is inspired by historical developments.

14. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements would NOT be true?

a. Painters decided subjects based on what they remembered from their own lives.

b. Painters of reeds and water in China faced no serious problem of choosing a subject.

c. The choice of subject was a source of scandals in nineteenth century European art.

d. Agreement on the general meaning of a painting is influenced by culture and historical context.

15. Which of the following views is taken by the author?

a. The more insecure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.

c. The more secure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.

c. The more secure a culture, more difficult the choice of subject.

d. The more insecure a culture, the less significant the choice of the subject.

**Passage - 4**

The endless struggle between the flesh and the spirit found an end in Greek art. The Greek artists were unaware of it. They were spiritual materialists, never denying the importance of the body and ever seeing in the body a spiritual significance. Mysticism on the whole was alien to the Greeks, thinkers as they were. Thought and mysticism never go well together and there is little symbolism in Greek art. Athena was not a

symbol of wisdom but an embodiment of it and her statues were beautiful grave women, whose seriousness might mark them as wise, but who were marked in no other way. The Apollo Belvedere is not a symbol of the sun, nor the Versailles Artemis of the moon. There could be nothing less akin to the ways of symbolism than their beautiful, normal humanity. Nor did decoration really interest the Greeks. In all their art they were preoccupied with what they wanted to express, not with ways of expressing it, and lovely expression,

merely as lovely expression, did not appeal to them at all.

Greek art is intellectual art, the art of men who were clear and lucid thinkers, and it is therefore plain art. Artists than whom the world has never seen greater, men endowed with the spirit’s best gift, found their natural method of expression in the simplicity and clarity which are the endowment of the unclouded reason. “Nothing in excess,” the Greek axiom of art, is the dictum of men who would brush aside all obscuring, entangling superfluity, and see clearly, plainly, unadorned, what they wished to express. Structure belongs in an especial degree to the province of the mind in art, and architectonics were pre-eminently a mark of the Greek. The power that made a unified whole of the trilogy of a Greek tragedy, that envisioned the sure, precise, decisive scheme of the Greek statue, found its most conspicuous expression in Greek

architecture. The Greek temple is the creation, par excellence, of mind and spirit in equilibrium.

A Hindoo temple is a conglomeration of adornment. The lines of the building are completely hidden by the decorations. Sculptured figures and ornaments crowd its surface, stand out from it in thick masses, break it up into a bewildering series of irregular tiers. It is not a unity but a collection, rich, confused. It looks like something not planned but built this way and that as the ornament required. The conviction underlying it can be perceived: each bit of the exquisitely wrought detail had a mystical meaning and the temple’s exterior was important only as a means for the artist to inscribe thereon the symbols of the truth. It is decoration, not architecture.

Again, the gigantic temples of Egypt, those massive immensities of granite which look as if only the power that moves in the earthquake were mighty enough to bring them into existence, are something other than the creation of geometry balanced by beauty. The science and the spirit are there, but what is there most of all is force, unhuman force, calm but tremendous, overwhelming. It reduces to nothingness all that

belongs to man. He is annihilated. The Egyptian architects were possessed by the consciousness of the awful, irresistible domination of the ways of nature; they had no thought to give to the insignificant atom that was man.

Greek architecture of the great age is the expression of men who were, first of all, intellectual artists, kept firmly within the visible world by their mind, but, only second to that, lovers of the human world. The Greek temple is the perfect expression of the pure intellect illumined by the spirit. No other great buildings anywhere approach its simplicity. In the Parthenon straight columns rise to plain capitals; a pediment is sculptured in bold relief; there is nothing more. And yet — here is the Greek miracle — this absolute simplicity of structure is alone in majesty of beauty among all the temples and cathedrals and palaces of the world. Majestic but human, truly Greek. No superhuman force as in Egypt; no strange supernatural shapes as in India; the Parthenon is the home of humanity at ease, calm, ordered, sure of itself and the

world. The Greeks flung a challenge to nature in the fullness of their joyous strength. They set their temples on the summit of a hill overlooking the wide sea, outlined against the circle of the sky. They would build what was more beautiful than hill and sea and sky and greater than all these. It matters not at all if the temple is large or small; one never thinks of the size. It matters not how much it is in ruins. A few white columns dominate the lofty height at Sunion as securely as the great mass of the Parthenon dominates all the sweep of sea and land around Athens. To the Greek architect man was the master of the world. His mind could understand its laws; his spirit could discover its beauty. **[CAT 2003]**

16. “The Greeks flung a challenge to nature in the fullness of their joyous strength.” Which of the following best captures the ‘challenge’ that is being referred to?

a. To build a monument matching the background colours of the sky and the sea.

b. To build a monument bigger than nature’s creations.

c. To build monuments that were more appealing to the mind and spirit than nature’s creations.

d. To build a small but architecturally perfect monument.

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Greek architecture, according to the passage?

a. A lack of excess

b. Simplicity of form

c. Expression of intellect

d. Mystic spirituality

18. From the passage, which of the following combinations can be inferred to be correct?

a. Hindoo temple — power of nature

b. Parthenon — simplicity

c. Egyptian temple — mysticism

d. Greek temple — symbolism

19. According to the passage, what conception of man can be inferred from Egyptian architecture?

a. Man is the centre of creation.

b. Egyptain temples save man from unhuman forces.

c. Temples celebrate man’s victory over nature.

d. Man is inconsequential before the tremendous force of nature.

20. According to the passage, which of the following best explains why there is little symbolism in Greek art?

a. The Greeks focused on thought rather than mysticsm.

b. The struggle between the flesh and the spirit found an end in Greek art.

c. Greek artists were spiritual materialists.

d. Greek statues were embodiments rather than symbols of qualities.

**Passage - 5**

Democracy rests on a tension between two different principles. 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. The first gives priority to rules and the second to persons. No matter how skilfully we contrive out schemes, there is a point beyond which the one principle cannot be promoted without some sacrifice of the other.

Alexis do Tocqueville, the great 19th-century writer on democracy, maintained that the age of democracy, whose birth he was witnessing, would also be the age of mediocrity, in saying this he was thinking primarily of a regime of equality governed by impersonal rules. Despite his strong attachment to democracy, he took great pains to point out what he believed to be its negative side: a dead level plane of achievement in practically every sphere of life. The age of democracy would, in his view, be an unheroic age; there would not be room in it for either heroes or hero-worshippers.

But modern democracies have not been able to do without heroes: this too was foreseen, with much misgiving, by Tocqueville. Tocqueville viewed this with misgiving because he believed, rightly or wrongly, that unlike in aristocratic societies there was no proper place in a democracy for heroes and, hence, when they arose they would sooner or later turn into despots. Whether they require heroes or not, democracies certainly require leaders, and, in the contemporary age, breed them in great profusion; the problem is to know what to do with them.

In a world preoccupied with scientific rationality the advantages of a system based on an impersonal rule of law should be a recommendation with everybody. There is something orderly and predictable about such a system. When life is lived mainly in small, self-contained communities, men are able to take finer personal distinctions into account in dealing with their fellow men. They are unable to do this in a large and

amorphous society, and organised living would be impossible here without a system of impersonal rules. Above all, such a system guarantees a kind of equality to the extent that everybody, no matter in what station of life, is bound by the same explicit, often written, rules and nobody is above them.

But a system governed solely by impersonal rules can at best ensure order and stability; it cannot create any shining vision of a future in which mere formal equality will be replaced by real equality and fellowship. A world governed by impersonal rules cannot easily change itself, or when it does, the change is so gradual as to make the basic and fundamental feature of society appear unchanges. For any kind of basic or fundamental change, a push is needed from within, a kind of individual initiative which will create new rules, new terms and conditions of life.

The issue of leadership thus acquires crucial significance in the context of change. If the modern age is preoccupied with scientific rationality, it is no less preoccupied with change. To accept what exists on its own terms is traditional, not modern, and it may be all very well to appreciate tradition in music, dance and drama, but for society as a whole the choice has already been made in favour of modernisation and development. Moreover, in some countries the gap between ideal and reality has become so great that the argument for development and change is now irresistible.

In these countries no argument for development has greater appeal or urgency than the one which shows development to be the condition for the mitigation, if not the elimination, of inequality. There is something contradictory about the very presence of large inequalities in a society which profess to be democratic. It does not take people too long to realise that democracy by itself can guarantee only formal equality;

beyond this, it can only whet people’s appetite for real or substantive equality. From this arises their continued preoccupation with plans and schemes that will help to bridge the gap between the ideal of equality and the reality which is so contrary to it.

When pre-existing rules give no clear directions of change, leadership comes into its own. Every democracy invests its leadership with a measure of charisma, and expects from it a corresponding measure of energy and vitality. Now, the greater the urge for change in a society the stronger the appeal of a dynamic leadership in it. A dynamic leadership seeks to free itself from the constraints of existing rules: in a sense that is the test of its dynamism. In this process it may take a turn at which it ceases to regard itself as being bound by these rules, placing itself above them. There is always a tension between ‘charisma’ and ‘discipline’ in the case of a democratic leadership, and when this leadership puts forward revolutionary claims, the tension tends to be resolved at the expense of discipline.

Characteristically, the legitimacy of such a leadership rests on its claim to be able to abolish or at least substantially reduce the existing inequalities in society. From the argument that formal equality or equality before the law is but a limited good, it is often one short step to the argument that it is a hindrance or an obstacle to the establishment of real or substantive equality. The conflict between a ‘progressive’ executive

and a ‘conservative’ judiciary is but one aspect of this larger problem. This conflict naturally acquires added piquancy when the executive is elected and the judiciary appointed. **[CAT 2001]**

21. Dynamic leaders are needed in democracies because

a. they have adopted the principles of ‘formal’ equality rather than ‘substantive’ equality.

b. ‘formal’ equality whets people’s appetite for ‘substantive’ equality.

c. systems that rely on the impersonal rules of ‘formal’ equality lose their ability to make large

changes.

d. of the conflict between a ‘progressive’ executive and a ‘conservative’ judiciary.

22. What possible factor would a dynamic leader consider a ‘hindrance’ in achieving the development goals of a nation?

a. Principle of equality before the law

b. Judicial activism

c. A conservative judiciary

d. Need for discipline

23. Which of the following four statements can be inferred from the above passage?

A. Scientific rationality is an essential feature of modernity.

B. Scientific rationality results in the development of impersonal rules.

C. Modernisation and development have been chosen over traditional music, dance and drama.

D. Democracies aspire to achieve substantive equality.

a. A, B, D but not C

b. A, B but not C, D

c. A, D but not B, C

d. A, B, C but not D

24. Tocqueville believed that the age of democracy would be an un-heroic age because

a. democractic principles do not encourage heroes.

b. there is no urgency for development in democratic countries.

c. heroes that emerged in democracies would become despots.

d. aristocratic society had a greater ability to produce heroes.

25. A key argument the author is making is that

a. in the context of extreme inequality, the issue of leadership has limited significance.

b. democracy is incapable of eradicating inequality.

c. formal equality facilitates development and change.

d. impersonal rules are good for avoiding instability but fall short of achieving real equality.

**Passage - 6**

Studies of the factors governing reading development in young children have achieved a remarkable degree of consensus over the past two decades. The consensus concerns the causal role of ‘phonological skills in young children’s reading progress. Children who have good phonological skills, or good ‘phonological awareness’ become good readers and good spellers. Children with poor phonological skills progress more poorly. 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.

Phonological skills in young children can be measured at a number of different levels. The term phonological awareness is a global one, and refers to a deficit in recognising smaller units of sound within spoken words. Development work has shown that this deficit can be at the level of syllables, of onsets and rimes, or phonemes. For example, a 4-year old child might have difficulty in recognising that a word like valentine

has three syllables, suggesting a lack of syllabic awareness. A five-year-old might have difficulty in recognising that the odd work out in the set of words fan, cat, hat, mat is fan. This task requires an awareness of the sub-syllabic units of the onset and the rime. The onset corresponds to any initial consonants in a syllable words, and the rime corresponds to the vowel and to any following consonants. Rimes correspond to rhyme in single-syllable words, and so the rime in fan differs from the rime in cat, hat and mat. In longer words, rime and rhyme may differ. The onsets in val:en:tine are /v/ and /t/, and the rimes correspond to the selling patterns ‘al’, ‘en’ and’ ine’.

A six-year-old might have difficulty in recognising that plea and pray begin with the same initial sound. This is a phonemic judgement. Although the initial phoneme /p/ is shared between the two words, in plea it is part of the onset ‘pl’ and in pray it is part if the onset ‘pr’. Until children can segment the onset (or the rime), such phonemic judgements are difficult for them to make. In fact, a recent survey of different developmental studies has shown that the different levels of phonological awareness appear to emerge sequentially. The

awareness of syllables, onsets, and rimes appears to merge at around the ages of 3 and 4, long before most children go to school. The awareness of phonemes, on the other hand, usually emerges at around the age of 5 or 6, when children have been taught to read for about a year. An awareness of onsets and rimes thus appears to be a precursor of reading, whereas an awareness of phonemes at every serial position in a word only appears to develop as reading is taught. The onset-rime and phonemic levels of phonological structure, however, are not distinct. Many onsets in English are single phonemes, and so are some rimes (e.g. sea, go, zoo).

The early availability of onsets and rimes is supported by studies that have compared the development of phonological awareness of onsets, rimes, and phonemes in the same subjects using the same phonological awareness tasks. For example, a study by Treiman and Zudowski used a same/different judgement task based on the beginning or the end sounds of words. In the beginning sound task, the words either began

with the same onset, as in plea and plank, or shared only the initial phoneme, as in plea and pray. In the end-sound task, the words either shared the entire rime, as in spit and wit, or shared only the final phoneme, as in rat and wit. Treiman and Zudowski showed that four- and five-year-old children found the onset-rime version of the same/different task significantly easier than the version based on phonemes. Only the sixyear-

olds, who had been learning to read for about a year, were able to perform both versions of the tasks with an equal level of success. **[CAT 2001]**

26. From the following statements, pick out the true statement according to the passage.

a. A mono-syllabic word can have only one onset.

b. A mono-syllabic word can have only one rhyme but more than one rime.

c. A mono-syllabic word can have only one phoneme.

d. All of these

27. Which one of the following is likely to emerge last in the cognitive development of a child?

a. Rhyme

b. Rime

c. Onset

d. Phoneme

28. A phonological deficit in which of the following is likely to be classified as dyslexia?

a. Phonemic judgement

b. Onset judgement

c. Rime judgement

d. Any one or more of the above

29. The Treiman and Zudowski experiment found evidence to support which of the following conclusions?

a. At age six, reading instruction helps children perform both, the same-different judgement task.

b. The development of onset-rime awareness precedes the development of an awareness of phonemes.

c. At age four to five children find the onset-rime version of the same/different task significantly easier.

d. The development of onset-rime awareness is a necessary and sufficient condition for the development of an awareness of phonemes.

30. The single-syllable words Rhyme and Rime are constituted by the exact same set of

A. rime(s)

B. onset(s)

C. rhyme(s)

D. phonemes(s)

a. A and B

b. A and C

c. A, B and C

d. B, C and D

**Passage - 7**

Have you ever come across a painting, by Picasso, Mondrian, Miro, or any other modern abstract painter of this century, and found yourself engulfed in a brightly-coloured canvas which your senses cannot interpret? Many people would tend to denounce abstractionism as senseless trash. These people are disoriented by Miro’s bright, fanciful creatures and two-dimensional canvases. They click their tongues and shake their

heads at Mondrian’s grid works, declaring that the poor guy played too many scrabble games. They silently shake their heads in sympathy for Picasso, whose gruesome, distorted figures must be a reflection of his mental health. Then, standing in front of a work by Charlie Russell, the famous western artist, they’ll declare it a work of God. People feel more comfortable with something they can relate to and understand

immediately without too much thought. This is the case with the work of Charlie Russell. Being able to recognize the elements in his paintings — trees, horses and cowboys — gives people a safety line to their world of ‘reality’. There are some who would disagree when I say abstract art requires more creativity and artistic talent to produce a good piece than does representational art, but there are many weaknesses in their arguments.

People who look down on abstract art have several major arguments to support their beliefs. They feel that artists turn abstract because they are not capable of the technical drafting skills that appear in a Russell: therefore, such artists create an art form that anyone is capable of and that is less time consuming, and then parade it as artistic progress. Secondly, they feel that the purpose of art is to create something of beauty in an orderly, logical composition. Russell’s compositions are balanced and rational: everything sits calmly on the canvas, leaving the viewer satisfied that he has seen all there is to see. The modern abstractionists, on the other hand, seem to compose their pieces irrationally. For example, upon seeing

Picasso’s Guernica, a friend of mine asked me, “What‘s the point?” Finally, many people feel that art should portray the ideal and real. The exactness of detail in Charlie Russell’s work is an example of this. He has been called a great historian because his pieces depict the lifestyle, dress, and events of the times. His subject matter is derived from his own experiences on the trial, and reproduced to the smallest detail.

I agree in part with many of these arguments, and at one time even endorsed them. But now, I believe differently. Firstly, I object to the argument that abstract artists are not capable of drafting. Many abstract artists, such as Picasso, are excellent draftsmen. As his work matured, Picasso became more abstract in order to increase the expressive quality of his work. Guernica was meant as a protest against the bombing of that city by the Germans. To express the terror and suffering of the victims more vividly, he distorted the figures and presented them in a black and white journalistic manner. If he had used representational images and colour, much of the emotional content would have been lost and the piece would not have

caused the demand for justice that it did. Secondly, I do not think that a piece must be logical and aesthetically pleasing to be art. The message it conveys to its viewers is more important. It should reflect the ideals and issues of its time and be true to itself, not just a flowery, glossy surface. For example,

through his work, Mondrian was trying to present a system of simplicity, logic, and rational order. As a result, his pieces did end up looking like a scrabble board.

Miro created powerful, surrealistic images from his dreams and subconscious. These artists were trying to evoke a response from society through an expressionistic manner. Finally, abstract artists and representational artists maintain different ideas about ‘reality’. To the representational artist, reality is what he sees with his eyes. This is the reality he reproduces on canvas. To the abstract artist, reality is what he

feels about what his eyes see. This is the reality he interprets on canvas. This can be illustrated by Mondrian’s Trees series. You can actually see the progression from the early recognizable, though abstracted Trees, to his final solution, the grid system.

A cycle of abstract and representational art began with the first scratchings of prehistoric man. From the abstractions of ancient Egypt to representational, classical Rome, returning to abstractionism in early Christian art and, so on up to the present day, the cycle has been going on. But this day and age may witness its death through the camera. With film, there is no need to produce finely detailed, historical records manually; the camera does this for us more efficiently. Maybe, representational art would cease to exist. With abstractionism as the victor of the first battle, maybe, a different kind of cycle will be touched off. Possibly, some time in the distant future, thousands of years from now, art itself will be physically nonexistent. Some artists today believe that once they have planned and constructed a piece in their mind, there is no sense in finishing it with their hands; it has already been done and can never be duplicated.

31. The author argues that many people look down upon abstract art because they feel that

a. modern abstract art does not portray what is ideal and real.

b. abstract artists are unskilled in matters of technical drafting.

c. abstractionists compose irrationally.

d. All of the above

32. The author believes that people feel comfortable with representational art because

a. they are not engulfed in brightly-coloured canvases.

b. they do not have to click their tongues and shake their heads in sympathy.

c. they understand the art without putting too much strain on their minds.

d. paintings like Guernica do not have a point.

33. In the author’s opinion, Picasso’s Guernica created a strong demand for justice since

a. it was a protest against the German bombing of Guernica.

b. Picasso managed to express the emotional content well with his abstract depiction.

c. it depicts the terror and suffering of the victims in a distorted manner.

d. it was a mature work of Picasso, painted when the artist’s drafting skills were excellent.

34. The author acknowledges that Mondrian’s pieces may have ended up looking like a scrabble board because

a. many people declared the poor guy played too many scrabble games.

b. Mondrian believed in the ‘grid-works’ approach to abstractionist painting.

c. Mondrian was trying to convey the message of simplicity and rational order.

d. Mondrian learned from his Tree series to evolve a grid system.

35. The main difference between the abstract artist and the representational artist in matter of the ‘ideal’ and the ‘real’, according to the author, is

a. how each chooses to deal with ‘reality’ on his or her canvas.

b. the superiority of interpretation of reality over production of reality.

c. the different values attached by each to being a historian.

d. the varying levels of drafting skills and logical thinking abilities.

**Passage - 8**

Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

Clearly they cannot send abroad the capital they have already invested, because it has all been eaten up by the workers, leaving in its place factories and railways and mines and the like; and these cannot be packed into a ship's hold and sent to Africa. It is only the freshly saved capital that can be sent out of the country. This, as we have seen, does go abroad in heaps of finished products. But the British land held by him on long lease, must, when once he has sold all the goods at home that his British customers can afford to buy, either shut up his

works until the customers have worn out their stock of what they have bought, which would bankrupt him (for the landlord will not wait), or else sell his superfluous goods somewhere else; that is, he must send them abroad. Now it is not easy to send them to civilized countries, because they practise Protection, which means that they impose heavy taxes (customs duties) on foreign goods. Uncivilized countries, without Protection, and inhabited by natives to whom gaudy calicoes and cheap showy brassware are dazzling and delightful novelties, are the best places to make for at first.

But trade requires a settled government to put down the habit of plundering strangers. This is not a habit of simple tribes, who are often friendly and honest. It is what civilized men do where there is no law to restrain them. Until quite recent times it was extremely dangerous to be wrecked on our own coasts, as wrecking, which meant plundering wrecked ships and refraining from any officious efforts to save the lives of their crews, was a well-established business in many places on our shores. The Chinese still remember some astonishing

outbursts of looting perpetrated by English ladies of high position, at moments when law was suspended and priceless works of art were to be had for the grabbing. When trading with aborigines begins with the visit of a single ship, the cannons and cutlasses carried may be quite sufficient to overawe the natives if they are troublesome. The real difficulty begins when so many ships come that a little trading station of white men grows up and attracts the white ne'er-do-wells and violent roughs who are always being squeezed out of civilization by the pressure of law and order. It is these riff-raff who turn the place into a sort of hell in which sooner or later missionaries are murdered and traders plundered. Their home governments are appealed to put a stop to this. A gunboat is sent out and inquiry made. The report after the inquiry is that there is nothing to be done but set up a civilized government, with a post office, police, troops and the navy in the offing. In short, the place is added to some civilized Empire. And the civilized taxpayer pays the bill without getting a farthing of the profits.

Of course the business does not stop there. The riff-raff who have created the emergency move out just beyond the boundary of the annexed territory, and are as great a nuisance as ever to the traders when they have exhausted the purchasing power of the included natives and push on after fresh customers. Again they call on their home government to civilize a further area; and so bit by bit the civilized Empire grows at the expense of the home taxpayers, without any intention or approval on their part, until at last although all their real patriotism is centred on their own people and confined to their own country, their own rulers, and their own religious faith;

they find that the centre of their beloved realm has shifted to the other hemisphere. That is how we in the British Islands have found our centre moved from London to the Suez Canal, and are now in the position that out of every hundred of our fellow-subjects, in whose defence we are expected to shed the last drop of our blood, only 11 are whites or even Christians. In our bewilderment some of us declare that the Empire is a burden and a blunder, whilst others glory in it as a triumph. You and I need not argue with them just now, our point for the

moment being that, whether blunder or glory, the British Empire was quite unintentional. What should have been undertaken only as a most carefully considered political development has been a series of commercial adventures thrust on us by capitalists forced by their own system to cater to foreign customers before their own country's needs were one-tenth satisfied.

36. It may be inferred that the passage was written

a. when Britain was still a colonial power.

b. when the author was in a bad mood.

c. when the author was working in the foreign service of Britain.

d. when the author's country was overrun by the British.

37. According to the author, the habit of plundering the strangers

a. is usually not found in simple tribes but civilized people.

b. is usually found in the barbaric tribes of the uncivilized nations.

c. is a habit limited only to English ladies of high position.

d. is a usual habit with all white-skinned people.

38. Which of the following does not come under the aegis of capital already invested?

a. Construction of factories

b. Development of a mine

c. Trade of finished products

d. All of the above

39. Which of the following may be called the main complaint of the author?

a. The race of people he belongs to are looters and plunderers.

b. The capitalists are taking over the entire world.

c. It is a way of life for English ladies to loot and plunder.

d. The English taxpayer has to pay for the upkeep of territories he did not want.

40. The word 'officious', in the context of the passage, means

a. self-important

b. official

c. rude

d. oafish

**Passage - 9**

That the doctrines connected with the name of Mr. Darwin are altering our principles has become a sort of commonplace thing to say. And moral principles are said to share in this general transformation. Now, to pass by other subjects, I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas. It was not to modify our conception of the end, either for the community, or the individual, unless we have been holding views, which long before Darwin were out of date. As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution.

Darwinism has indeed helped many to truer conception of the end, but I cannot admit that it has either originated or modified that conception.

And yet in ethics Darwinism after all perhaps be revolutionary, it may lead not to another view about the end, but to a different way of regarding the relatively importance of the means. For in the ordinary moral creed those means seem estimated on no rational principle. Our creed appears rather to be an irrational mixture of jarring elements. We have the moral code of Christianity, accepted in part; rejected practically by all save a few fanatics. But we do not realise how in its very principle the Christian ideals is false. And when we reject this code for another and in part a sounder morality, we are in the same condition of blindness and of practical confusion. It is here that Darwinism, with all the tendencies we may group under that name, seems destined to intervene. It will make itself felt, I believe, more and more effectually. It may force on us in some points a correction of our moral views, and a return to a non-Christian and perhaps a Hellenic ideal. I propose to illustrate here these general statements by some remarks on Punishment.

Darwinism, I have said, has not even modified our ideas of the Chief Good. We may take that as — the welfare of the community realised in its members. There is, of course, a question as to meaning to be given to welfare. We may identify that with mere pleasure, or gain with mere system, or may rather view both as inseparable aspects of perfection and individuality. And the extent and nature of the community would once more be a subject for some discussion. But we are forced to enter on these controversies here. We may leave welfare undefined, and for present purpose need not distinguish the community from the state. The welfare of this whole exists, of course, nowhere outside the individuals, and the individuals again have rights and duties only as members in the whole. This is the revived Hellenism — or we may call it in the organic view of things — urged by German Idealism early in the present century. **[CAT 1996]**

41. What is most probably the author's opinion of the existing moral principles of the people?

a. He thinks they have to be revamped in the light of Darwinism.

b. He thinks that they are okay as they are and do not need any major change.

c. He thinks that it may be a good idea to have a modicum of the immortal Darwinism in us.

d. Cannot be determined from the passage.

42. According to the author, the doctrines of Mr Darwin

a. have changed our physical and moral principles.

b. have to be re-evaluated to correct the faults endemic in them.

c. do not have to change our moral ideas.

d. are actually new versions of old moral rules.

43. What, according to the passage, is the Chief Good?

a. Being good and kind to all fellow human beings.

b. The greatest good of the greatest number.

c. The welfare of the community realised in its members.

d. Cannot be determined from the passage.

44. It is implied in the passage that

a. a Hellenic ideal is not a proper substitute of the Christian ideal.

b. what mankind needs is a Hellenic ideal rather than a Christian one.

c. Darwinism is more Christian than Hellenic.

d. fanatics do not understand what Darwinism really is.

45. According to the author, the moral code of Christianity

a. is not followed by the most people.

b. is in danger due to opposition of Darwinism.

c. is followed by a vast majority of people.

d. is totally ignored by all true Christians.

**Passage - 10**

What Constitutes harmony? For, harmony is considered essential to artistic & expression. The child in his early attempts to picture a house seeks harmony by making both sides exactly alike. A window on one side calls for an exact counterpart on the other. In a human figure he draws the arm on the left like that on the right. It is a harmony of fixity and identity. In its supreme achievement this sort of harmony yields the beauty of Taj Mahal, which has been pronounced a dream of perfection that had the bad taste to succeed. Like the mathematical perfect pyramids of Egypt, we have a static beauty, appropriate for a tomb, which was the objective in both cases, but mounment to a worship of the past and contempt for the living. They bespeak a glorification of changelessness, completion and eternity, as in the temples of Upper Egypt. The Greek Parthonon, or the temple of heaven at Peking, where the Chinese architect froze into perpetuity the moving tents of his nomadic ancestors. This type of architecture is mounmental and classic, but functional only as a resting place for the dead.

Quite foreign to this spirit was the western striving after the expression of life. If it was to follow the ideals of Heraclitus, who declared: "from things that differ comes the most beautiful harmony", and who in the principle of universal change gave expression to the future spirit of the western world, then there must be a change to a new principle of harmony in an. It must discard the circle for line, the wheel for the track, the cycle concept of history of linear, the static for moving, the dead for living. The harmony demanded by the artistic sense must be shown in new ways.

"The curve is lifeline of beauty: its extension is the life of line" is an old saying but true. That it is such has long since been suggested as due to the continuity by which one part of the line indicates the direction of the next. It is token of change, but change under the reign self-restraint and law. In oriental thought, after the concept of absolutism began to dominate the curve, calling for completion, could only result in a circle and staticism. Once the advancing line found completion there could be no further progress. With outstanding exceptions the orient seems unsatisfied without completion of figure. Under the western and linear concept, the curve is an advancing and venturesome experiment, full of change, movement and life. To the East, western unrest upsets all the ideas of what life should be. It remonstrates against the restlessness of the west as the mark of futility. The moving lifeline is a symbol of aspiration, desire, and the mental believes it his duty neither to seek nor to desire. For him, the good life is one where there is suppression of desire. The suppression of desire is oriental perfection. But the suppression of desire takes a heavy psychological toll of life and nature.

The distinction for us to make is that while oriental art seeks satisfaction in repose [and] finished perfection, western art considers life, movement and change to lie at heart of beauty. Perfection is here interpreted as growth, an advance towards completion. For this reason, western civilisation can never be satisfied with itself. Harmony reaches its highest fulfillment, not in a static unity, but by the more marvellous concatenations of diverse influences working towards a common end.

46. The main point of criticism against Taj Mahal the pas-sage advances is that

a. it lads true harmony

b. it is built in bad taste

c. its harmony is that of a tomb

d. as a work of art, it has had much of undeserved success.

47. Which of the following statements is true?

In the Temple of Heaven,

a. that are replicas of moving tents of the architects ancestors

b. the architect endeavours to capture the beauty of the tents of his ancestors

c. the architect of the Temple of Heaven makes the memory of the moving tents of his ancestors to endure forever

d. the architect strives to quest the dynamic splendour of the moving tents.

48. With which of the following statements the author would be least likely to agree?

a. Staticism is the natural outcome of depending on a cyclical concept of history and art

b. Throughout history, its peculiar notion of artistic harmony has always made the orient strive for completion

c. The curve is full of change, movement and life

d. The changefulness of the curve is consciously controlled and directed by the Western artist

49. Which of the following statements comparing artistic harmony of the East with that of the West, is not true according to the passage?

a. The Orient stresses the completion and change-lessness while Western notion of harmony stresses change and movement

b. The Oriental would prefer the circle while Western concept would prefer the curve

c. The Orient glorifies the dead while the West glorifies the living

d. In matter of artistic excellence, the Western sense of harmony is markedly superior to that of the Omni.

50. The author's attitude towards Western art can best be summed up as

a. supercillious

b. one of mixed appreciation

c. highly commendatory

d. disinterested and neutral